JAVA GOVT.



ZETTE.

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 accordingly by the parties concerned. Visit (Signed) C. G. BLAGRAVE, Acting Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, February 1812. to accordingly by the parties concerned. Visit (Signed)

Den Hecre Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de Javasche Gouvernements Courant, geplaast 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. III]

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1814.

[NO. 110.

Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Honorable the Lieutenaut Governor in Council has reason to suppose it is in the contem. plation of the Supreme Government, to allow some of the Honorable Company's Extra ships to proceed to this Island, for the pur. pose of taking on Freight from heuce to England Cargoes of Property captured on Java. The extent of this disposeable Tonnage will be hereafter published for general information.

C. ASSEY, Secretary to Government. BATAVIA, March 14, 1814.

Bekendmaking.

ORDT by dezen bekend gemaakt dat Gouverneur in Rade, reden heeft te onderstellen dat het Gouvernement Generaal van gedachten is om aan eenige der Edele Compagnies Schepen, toetestaan naar dit Eiland te stevenen, ten einde van hier naar England op vragt intenemen, ladingen van goederen op dit Eiland prys gemaakt. De uitgestrekt. heid der toegestane Scheepsruimte zal hierna worden kennelyk gemaakt tot een ieders marigt.

C. ASSEY, Sec. van 't Gouvt. BATAVIA, den 14 Maart 1814.

Advertisement.

OTICE is hereby given, that the Dublic Sale of the several Opium Farms for the ensuing official year, commencing with the 1st of May next, having been unavoidably postponed, will take place on the 15th of April next.—The Farmers to supply themselves with Opium, and the further conditions to be seen at the Office of the Magistrates in Batavia.

Governor in Council.

J. DUPUY,

Dept. Secretary to Govt. BATAVIA, March 18, 1814: 6

Advertentie.

ORDT by dezen bekend gemaakt, dat deconvermydelyk uitgestelde publie. ke verkoop van de onderscheidene Amphioen Pagten, voor het aanstaande Boek jaar beginnende met den 1ste Mey aanstaande, als nu . plaats vinden zal op den 15de van de volgen-.de maand April. - De Pagters voorzien han zelven van Amphioen, en de verdere voor-: waarden kunnen gezien worden ten Kantoore BATAVIA, den 24 Maart 1814. evan de Magistraat.

Ter ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant

· Gouverneur in Rade.

J. DUPUY, Adjt. Sec. BATAVIA, den 18de Maart 1814.

Bekendmaking.

ORD by dezen, door den Directeur en Commissarissen van de Bank van LEENING bekend gemaakt, dat vermits, het . Hy het Gouvernement verzogte en daar op bekomene ontslag van den Cassier J. P. Barends, en de daarop gevolgde aanstelling van den Heer W. Berkhoff tot Cassier van de Bank, de Bank-noten die volgens Advertentie van den 7de February j. l. op order van het Gouvernement zyn aangemaakt, door cerstgemelde afgaande Cassier Barends, niet verder

zullen getekend zyn, als die Van 1,000 Ropyen, tot No. 500, 500 -----100 _____ _ _ _ 1,000, 50 ---- - 1,000. 25 _____ __ 2,000, 20 _____ _ _ _ _ _ _ 2,000, 15 - - 1,300,

-- - 1,600, en dat gevolgelyk alle de volgende nommers zullen zyn ondertekend door laastgemelde

nieuw aangestelde Cassier W. Berkhoff. Ter ordonnantie van Directeur en Commissarissen.

BATAVIA. den 19de Maart, 1814, P. DECKER, Secretaris. Notice is hereby given,

HAT the Renter of the Farm for the Slaughtering of Cattle, having failed in the payments required by the conditions, the Farm for the remaining eight months of the current year, commencing with the 1st of May, will be re sold by Public Auction, on the 15th of April next, to the highest bilder at the risk of the present Farmer, who is to make good any loss arising from such re-sale. By order of the Revenue Committee.

W. WALKER, Secretary.

REVENUE COMMITTEE OFFICE, March 17, 1814.

DAAR den Pachter van het Slagten van Vee in de behoorlyke betaling van zyn Zyne Excellentie, den Luitenant Pacht-schat is in gebreke gebleeven, zo wordt by deezen bekent gemaakt dat de ged: Pacht op den 15 April aanstaande voor agt Maanden van dit lopende Jaar ingaande met den eersten van Mey op nieuw publiek by den opslag, zal worden werkogt, ten perceule van den presenten Pachter op wien de schade door een minder gendement veroorzaakt wordende zal wor. den verhaalt.

Ter ordonnantie van 't Revenue Committee, R. W. WALKER,

Secretaris,

REVENUE COMMITTEE OFFICE, den 17 Maart 1814.

Vendu Advertissementen.

Door Vendu-meestenne zullen de volgende Vendu-ties worden gehouden, als:

Op Heeden den 2de April 1814.

S de Sequester van den Hoogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia, van Meening ten overstaan van eene Commissie uit wel-By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant melden Hoogen Raad, des morgens de eigenaar. klokke tien uuren precies, voor deszelfs Kantoor staande op de Voorrey buiten deze Stad, andermaal opteveilen de Sawa Velden, gelegen achter de Tuin van Mevrouw de weduwe Caulier op Molenvliet, toebehoorende aan den Majoor der Mooren Hamied Lebe, groot ongeveer twee en tachtig Pantjars, welke bereeds by No. 7, van het billet van den 2de Maart jongstleden, voor den 19de daar aan volgende ter op Dingsdag den 19de bevorens voor een verkoop geannonceerd, doch op dien dag ieder ten toon zullen worden gelegd, 'smorzyu onverkocht gebleven,

De Sequester voornoemd, G. F. MEYLAN.

Op Maandag den 4de April 1814. VOOR het Vendu-kantoor van een party Boeken volgens Catalogus, door wylen Doctor Hunter nagelaten.

Dingsdag en Woensdag den 5de en 6de April 1814.

AN het Woonhuis van M. Klingberg, A in de Leepel-straat, voor reckening van Martin in Comp: van een party Kaapsche Provision, Dranken, en meer andere Goederen. Onlangs aangebragt met de Brik de Herculus.

Op Donderdag den 7de April 1814.

AN het Huis van P. de Bruin Vermeer, staande aan de West-zyde van de Tygers-gragt, van diverse fyne Lywaten, Hollandsche Rode Wyn, Vrouwe-kleeden, Muselinen, Schoenen, Laarsen, Bendi-tuigen, en diverse Goederen meer.

Op Vrydag den 8ste April 1814.

N het Sterf-huis van wylen den Chinees Sim Tjienko, in de Chineese Kamp tegen over de Toko-tiga, van Huismeubelen, Slaven, en verscheidene andere Goederen die op den Verkoop-dag zullen te voorschein worden gebragt.

UIT DE HAND TE KOOP, E Apotheek van wylen J. G. D. Passchen, waar van de Inventaris en Conditien dagelyks te zien zyn by F. von Wense.

Public Sales,

N Tuesday the 5th, and Wednesday the 6th instant, at Mr. Klingthe residue of the cargo of Cape produc- viz: tions, viz. Wines-Butter-Flour-Salted Beef - Garden Seeds - dried Fruit, in sorts—a few cases fine Wines of Mr. Frans Bekker, at Constantia, in chests of one and two dozen each — a box with Ostrich feathers, &c.

W. G. MARTIN & CO.

BATAVIA, April 1, 1814.

Publicke Verkooping,

P Dingsdag en Woensdag, zynde den 5 en 6 deezer, ten Huize van den Caapsche Producten, als Wynen, Booter, is to be kept in future. Gezouten Vleesch, Meel, Gedrougde GENERAL POST OFFICE, Vruoten in zoort. Thuin Zaaden, benevens BATAVIA, March 26, 1814. Vrugten in zoort, Thuin Zaaden, benevens eenige wynige kastjes fyne Wynen van den Heer Frans Bekker op Constantia, in bôttels van een en van twee dozynen ieder.—Een kastje met mooy witte voogel struys veeren, &a. &a.

W. G. MARTIN, en Comp. BATAVIA, den 1ste April 1814. §

For Private Sale.

THE HOUSE of L. W. Meyer, at Ryswick, for further particulars apply to the owner.

Uit de hand te Koop,

ETHUIN van L. W. Meyer, op Ryswyk, nader te bevragen by den

Advertentie.

MIRECTEUR en Commissarissen der Bank van Lening, maken hier mede bekend, dat op Woensdag den 20ste dezer, voor het gebouw van gemelde Bank; door Vandumeesteren, Vendutie zal worden gehouden van eenige vervailen panden, bestaande in Juwelen, Goud en Zilver Werken, welke gens van 9 tot 11 nuren.

Ter ordonnantie van Directenr en Commis-

sarissen voornoemd.

Batavia, den 2de April, 8114. P. DECKER, Secretaris.

${f A}$ dvertentie.

BY H. F. LIPPE, op de Grote-rivier naast het Vendu-kantoor, zyn voor Contante betaling te bekomen, onderscheiden beste Dranken en andere Goederen, bestaande in Madeira-wyn op halve pypen, Fransche Claret-wyn, Constantia, Cognac Brande-wyn en Hollandsche Genever op Bottels, fyne Staalwerken, als, Scheermesse, Jagt, Penne, Knipmesse en Schaaren Hollandsche Speel-kaarte, Bretels en anandere Goedere meer.

Advertentie.

DE genen, welke iets te vorderen heb-ben van dan wel verschildied ben van, dan wel verschuldigd zyn aan den boedel van wylen Jan Pieter de Graaff, in leven Burger en Juwelier alhier, gelieven daar van opgave te doen aan desselvs Executeuren Johan Cristoffel Kloeg en Petrus Edzardus Nyland, van heden af tot medio deezer. Wordende tevens een ieder, welke eenige Goederen, de Juweliers winkel betreffende, aan gemelde de Graaff, ter aanmaking als anderzints mogte hebben afgegeven, worden verzocht zich diswegens aan den Eerstgemelde Executeur te addresseeren.

Batavia den 2de April 1814.

NOTICE

TS hereby given, that Government have for sale at their Store sale at their Store-houses at Banjowanberg's, Lepel-street, (without reserve,) gie, the following Articles at reduced prices,

343 Peculs of Coffee a 4 Sps. Dols. the

266 Peculs of Black Pepper at 6 Sps. Dols. the pecul.

50 Peculs of Goomootee at 2 Sps. Dols. the pecul.

4640 Rice bags at 2 Sps. Dols. per 100.

C. E. DAVIS, Collector of Revenue.

BANJOWANGIE, Feb. 28, 1814.

Notice

'S hereby given, that after the 31st of L this month, no private Letters will Heer Klinberg, in de Leepel-straat (zon- be received in or delivered out of the Post der reserve) van 't restant der laading van Office on credit, as no account of Postage

Bekendmaking.

AT er na den 31ste van deze maand, gene particuliere Brieven meer op credit zullen ontvangen noch afgegeven worden door het Post Kantoor, dewyl er van het port geld geen rekening meer zal gehouden worden.

CENFRAAL POST KANTOOR,) BATAPIA, den 26ste Maart, 1814.

FOR SALE at No. 10, New-port Street FOR READY MONEY. BOURDEAUX CLARET, in

bottles. VIN DE GRAVE, in ditto.

LONDON PORTER, in ditto. EUROPE PICKLES, &c. &c.

FOR SALE, THE HOUSE and GROUNDS, belonging to the late Captain Lynch, most delightfully situated in the Jacatra

For particulars apply to Messrs. FICHAT or Smith.

Advertisement.

A LL Persons having claims on the estate of the late Mr. J. G. D. Paschen, or being indebted thereto, are requested to send in their claims and to pay their debts within six weeks time, (from this date to the last of April next,) to his Testamentary Executors Messrs. J. M. Baljee and F. von Wenze. Batavia, March 15, 1814.

Advertentie.

LLE de geene die pretentie hebbne Al dan wel verschuldigt zyn aan den Boedel van wylen J. G. D. Paschen, gelieven daar van opgave te doen binnen de tyd van ses weken gerekend van heden af tot ultimo April aanstaande, aan desselfs Testamentaire Executeuren, J. M. Baljee en F. von Wenze.

Batavia, den 15de Maart, 1814.

FOR SALE, FOR READY MONEY, T the House of the late P. Muller, - English Claret, first quality-Cogniac Brandy-Cherry Ratifia-excellent Sallad Oil-Pickies of every description, &c. &c.

WANTED.

A PAIR OF GRAY CARRIAGE HORSES,

APPLY TO J. MARCUS, LEPEL-STREET.

Bekendmaking TAMENS President en Deeden van het Collegie van Wessen Boedermeesteren alhier, word dan ein instesstate overledenen Bunden van
den ab-instesstate overledenen Bunden Enitenant J. H. Pollegie van den de Maner van
een Obligade, nelle vondagende ver Maner van
rieel is het Collegie ontskend innsyn
gens opgave van deszens. Einsteinistes
moet dezelve 1,500 Sp. Matten groot zon
Die dezelve aanwyst wien de zende kontok

Die deselve aanwyst, wien de houder den ran is not an area ou an in the De-Hollands genicles, en die dezelve letest, nieng een premie van 100 ks. Daalders

En word tevens de beleender van tit gent by Genera gewaarsbrouwd; ontegens nitbetaking van gemekle somma aan letstaat n nan het Collegie vooin. want by ontdekking daarvan, zal de betaling voor Nul en gener waarde gehouden

J.A. KNIPPING, Sec Sourabaya Primo Maart, 15 147

te verderen hebben, van den Mier ab-mstesstato overledenen Eerste Ludinant J.M. F. Tresset, gelieven danskal ein gave te deen aan den Schreinis fan Wessen Bostelmeesteren te soorabayd J. A. Krapping, binnen den tyl van 6 weken gerekend van brimo Maart tol medio April. quasiando,(as 16.)

LZO den Baall an Institie te Sou-? Tahayan aan den Secretaris van 🙀 meide Hage Jacus Genrit van den Ven, in zyne qualifoid jals Curator in de Boedels van Insolvente gydrledenen alhier. en als zodanig administreerende de nalatenschappen van wylen den Burger & Beenhouwer, den Ohinesen Gei Pentili Ong To-E-Ko, en den Maleyer Bagis Lanon, heeft verleend Citatie by Edicte advalvus curia, op ende jegens alle onbekenden, die eenig Recht Actie of Pretentie, ten lasten van de voorschreven nalatenschappen vermenen te hebbens o

Zoo is het, dat ik Adrianus Johnands Hertveld, Gerworen Exploicteur van wel-melde Rade, by deze dagwing alle only-kenden die eenig Rockt Actie of Pretentie ten lasten van de antitaten beppen fan Toornoenten G. Boundander, de Circus sen Oci Pantile, Gug To E. Ko, en den Maleyer Bagis Landi, vermench te heb-Maleyer Hagis Lanon, vermenen je neo-ben omme op Monsdag den 6de April 1814, des se norgens ten half negen naren ter Rolle van den Raad van Justitie te Sourabaya te compareren, dan wel Ge-magtigden te zenden, ten einde hanne pretentie te institueren op poene dat alle defauhanten die ten voorschreten dage en plaatze, miet wom pareren nochte Gemage ligoen zenden, versteken zullen zyn van hun Rechtenide Actie.

Aldus gepubliceerd en geaffigeerd. Sounanaka, den 9de Maert 1814. .

SCHOOL BOOKS.

The following School Books may be had at the Gazette Office, piz-

Entick's Dictionary, " !! Ashe's: Biglish Grammar. Asne's Bugusa Asop's Fables. Walker's Speaker. Ditto English Grammar. Polite Preceptor. Poetical ditto. Key to Literature Fisher's Companion. Fenning's Book of Knowledge. Ditto Arithmetic.

Turner's Arts. Ditto Geography. English Spelling Books. Prony's French Grammar. Ditto ditto Exercises.

Ditto ditto Spelling Book.

A-FEW COPIES OP TRES

Java Angual Directory AND ALMANACK, 1814, 1814,

MAY BENED AT THE GAGE TEE OFFICE,

At Spanish Dollars 4 etch, ready money.

EEDEN Nacht circa een uur wierd fan ons door den Dood ontrukt Ons Eenigste Kind Cornelia Frederica Betruina WEYHENEE, in den Ouderdom van Een Jaar en Tien Maanden. Johannes Lobewyk Weynenke,

CORNELBA PARIMA MARIA KARWERTZ. for Indremayo.

BATAVIA CARLES Same day.—D

28ste Maart 1814.

Old Notes all comments. Do. due, premission

SATELIAN TOLLING THE S. J. [3] 41

GENERAL ORDERS. By the Monorable the Manifold the Governor

Adverse like the land of the second second second of the day of the green die schuldig zwe of Stan Surgeon as Bosserse dispenditual at the Hosenben 1812, to the 18th of Esbruances of at airmation for these fleried accordingly.
By Order of the Honorable the Liquid antenant

.00 & Viry Hopuly Sentlary

We have not received any further no liculars of intelligence from the Isle of France since the publication of one Estimate since the publication of one Estimated in the hope we entertained of presenting our ficaders with a large portion of floweity in our present admits we cannot however, retraining the same tulating them on the glowous includes a superficient of the country of the glowous includes a superficient of the country of the glowous includes a superficient on the glowous includes a superficient of the country of the glowous includes a superficient of the country published on Thursday, a Majorish greet that we are not as set in publish the details of it, which how he is in the details of it, which how he ceive at an early periods.

per presentation were among the co-par was he compared in which the combined with plents and she with the categories and categories half attribute the first section was a second to the second the s character and the substant and the subst and abundant in quantity. With the me a jovial soul tall a late or soul

At length we have to record the pas-sage of the liomeward bound China Fleet through the Straits of Stinda. The Tip. dermentioned whips passed Anjerion the 25th altime, under convey of H. M. ship Door my, Phoning Captain Wethy, without com-

H.C.S. Wather Castle, Capt. L. Dodds, Pendergrast I im. Lowther Castle Wilkinson, Cumbertalli, Warley, Marquis Earlien, J. Collins, Balrymple, Margins Ely, Bridgewater, - Hughes, John Locke, Charles Grant, Briscot, General Harris, Atlas, Mayne, Essex, Nishett, Inglis - Hay, LeBrand, Balston, Herefordshire. - LeBlanc, Princess Amelia Basion.

Geres, H. Scott,

Perseverance, 10.1 Buchinaa.

SHIPPING LACE THE ENTE

Augreals. Mayth 28—Reig Virginia.
W. Coats, from Madisis 20th Thursis.
Same day.—Beig Mundinus Packet. A.
Nogues, from Mastrius 14th January.—Presenger, Mr. Ebell.

Do. 29. + Brig Angelies, & Renoul, from Mauridus 29th January .- Passenger, Mr.

DEPARTURES.] March 26 .- H. C. Gun. boat, No. 8, John Jones, for Samarang. (1) - Same day. - Brig Minerva, H. Thompson, for Samarang.

Do., 27. - Ship Fleetwood, J. Green, for Do. 29.—Brig Morning Star, R. Smart, for South Wales Island.—Passongers, Major

Travers, and Mr. Davidson. Do. 30.—H. C. Gun-boat, No. 3, J. M. Kern, for Bantam.

April I.—Do. do. No. 4, J. M. Kruys,

Same day. Do. do. No. 14, P. Saunderson,

in all the transfer of the control o we find the pleasure to anhaunce yesterday,
we find the pleasure to anhaunce yesterday,
we should be communitate discound Capar, anharms about the manufacture of an Albertan Frigate The Tene Tene and the property of a private letter, dated Tebric days that Albertan Anharms and the matter of a private letter, dated Tebric days that the Person that the November 1813.

Vessels lying in Batavia-roads.

esele Ming the Sourabaya hade

Macedonian (late English) of superior force and a crew of 440 picked men, which Ship after a desperate action, in which the American lost too of his men, towed the

A consider the contract of the concentration is a suspendent, either from the concumstance hits not having been openmunicated in a egular Official form, or from a point of the Minister at present at the British Court A Quintaple Treaty of Alliance Detween Austria, Russia, Prussia, Sweden and this Counties is said to be in a state of great forwardness.

d - gureen, fillståby, ithic Aux nouvelles importantes que nous avons eu le plaisir d'annoncer hier, nous Poissons ajonter a present la prise d'une swande frégate Américaine. Le Capi faits live Parker, dans le Tenedos a fait la harvante du Macadonies, en mie La devant frégate Anglaises fonce force superieure à celle du Tenedos de un équipage cheisè de 440 hommes après un com-

conduit sa prise à Halifax. Par la inchae voie nous avons en outre appire que les Etats septementant de

commandement en Espagne, on il siest tant distingué.

Le Marquis de Wellington a seçu sue

chute de son obeval, de la quelle il a considérablement souffert, mais nous axons la au moment de l'envoi de ses dernières déîncessemmant le titre de Duc, comme une prenve de l'admiration de sa Patrie reconnaissante, pour les services sans exemple dans leur étendue et importance, que ce Héros illustre lui a rendu.

Le Gouvernement a reçu des avis du C. Gurboat No. 5.-do. do. No. 9 quartier-général des alliés à Laudeck sous ship Tiges—do. James Drummond—brig Legenles—do. Margaret—do. Jane—do. Vir-Lagentius—Packet—do. Angelica Benshen—do. Wengsoon— do. Benshen—do. Kemsouthay. date du 16 du mois dernier. On dit que le Gouvernement possède une copie de la déclaration de guerre de l'Antriche, mais que la publication en est suspendue, soit parcequ'elle n'a pas été communiquée dans les formes officielles et régulières, soit lar une daison décique de atte du qu'il y a point actuellement de Ministre d'Autriche auprès de la Cour Britannique. On dit qu'un fraité de quintruple alliance avee l'Autriche, la Russie, la Prusse et la

Extract of a private letter, dated Tebriz

It appears that the Marquis of Westington has had another severe Battle in Spain with Marsharboult, which was more glorious for our arms than that of Vittoria. The following extract of a passet library aledificad Quarters extract of a presentation of lead Quarters

Light Add, August 1 313 a signal proble in

stance of our comprished's gallantry and gonincence. While the Lugmy were retreating we
came up, with General Gautheame, at Elisope
our who with 1500 men was escorting a consisting of 100 Garriages and 250 gaded Mules,
we had only 400 men of General Lyng's Grispade 1 out the enemy was attacked without
hesitation, and Tut to flight, leaving us the
Convoy and 500 prisoners. The French Army
is panic struck, and I don't believe that the
hresence of Buonaparte himself would reanipresence of Buonaparte himself would reanimate them.—I look upon this Victory to be superior to that of Victoria, and the greatest that ever Wellington gained. Lelieve we shall enter This of Victoria, and take up a position on the Adonra, a river that turns into the Sea at Bayonne. In the last affair the charges of the French were more impetuous than ever but they were repulsed with an imperior of the charges of the French were more impetuous than ever but they were repulsed with an imperior of the control of the co vingt intenemen, induces van goederen op ... Rembay Cazzite man 12, 4814.16 hild der toegestane scheepsreimte zul hieroz shelished we have the memory of the states and Prussians, had entered Bohemia, and formed a function with the Austrians, we felt percelly moured the Allies would never rest contented with middly midnesians at agents it esident. In forming that opinion we have been happile and globously justified. The promptitude and gettern of the complined concern derection we was that, by skill, and tempered, on the other, by discretion, are to as the certain pledges of further success. Mad there been more of fortune and less of prinderice, in their late career; had their recentiexertions displayed fitful and convulsive, rather than steady and unvaried energy, we should have felt uncertain whether the snake was, in trutt, scotched or killed, but as it is we entertain no double whatever. The career of the Tyrant is over! "Jam venit shime dies et inluctabile tempus"!

We need, indeed, on Sto inspect the map to CONTAINCEG THE TREGOND SINGE IN HOW, almost if not quite inextricably situated. His original intention however of entering Behemia by the pass of Gabut, and by so doing getting between the Allies of Schweidners and the Austrians at Prugge, seems in have been well conceived, and the discovery of it doubless induced the junttion which thank-iplace abstreden the skillief. With: regard tentheir movement on First and and Dresden, thro the mountains of Ertzburgh, there seems to be more elucidation required than is at present afforded. Our own 160 hommes, il a amene et le Tenedos à opinion is that they fuited in the main object; that of taking Dresden by surprice. Had all that columns reached the environs of appris que les Listes achtemerionax de that City on the 2 lat. of August, (the L'Amerique out fait the remonstance au day en whell Coura Prignation carried Gouvernement, sur a gas res limpolitique by assault the entremolecularisment Pirus) it is qu'on fait à l'Angleterre, its difficulté moie than probable it would have fallen, but que dans le cas que le President norm de la stack ou that point, no house gave the suite des propositions prographes à la Cour alarm; the garrientes President aus put on its d'Angleterre, it étalement de la Cour alarm; the garrientes President aus put on its d'Angleterre, it étalement de la Cour alarm; the garrientes programments par la lack and the course de la Courain de la Cour qu'on fait à l'Angleterre, ils afficient per moie than-probable it would hoie fallen, but que dais le cas que le President neuff de suite des propositions failleutes à la Cour d'Angleterre, il étalementé de la Cour d'Angleterre, il étalementé d'Angle formidable demonstrations against the Allies, in the vicinity of that city harried Vandamme over the Elber at Koningston, frusting that that officer would be sufficiently powerful and consolation d'apprendre en même tems, que to remer un capture de mas, thank que sa Seigneurie ne s'en ressemblit plus lleavent disappointed by the gallantry of Count Otternion, to whom we are of spinfouthe peches.—On dit qu'on va lui conferer highest me de of praise is due, and we are truly gratified in seeing that his conduct has been likehed to that of Leonidas.

The failure (for such we consider it) on Dresden having been thus nobly federated by the valour of Count Ostermann, there is nothing

now which can induce us to regret it was made, to say the remainder) to repair on the road of Reeves was at length informed of it by an against him, or it would go for nothing. It served, beyond question, not only as a most. Janer, where I was to take position at Jægen- anonymous letter. This discovery, added A variety of circumstances in the antipowerful diversion, whereby General Blucher was enabled to attack, and with success, the Dake of Tarentum, but it also totally deranged the intended operations of Buonaparte—and what he must consider worse than all, has had the effect of enabling his enemies to cage him, as it were, within the walls of Dresden. Had he succeeded in entering Bohemia he might have drawn supplies from a country not yet exhausted by war-he would have been at large and, being unrestrained, at liberty to act. As it is we are at a loss to surmise in what direction his next efforts will be made. His remaining at Dresden long, we should consider as next to impossible; want alone must drive him thence; pressed however as we are for time we will defer any further observations for the present, contenting ourselves with merely requesting our readers to observe that General Blucher's head quarters were at Goerlitz-that the advanced part of the Bohemian army (the heatt. Quarters of which is Toplitz) were at Gishubel Altenberg, and Lavenstein'; with regard to those of the Prince Royal we are at some loss. It is stated that his were at Belits, but having gained a victory at Trebbin we should hardly imagine he would have retreuted; butiderhaus he keeps the garrison of Magdeburg Better in check by making the former place his head

The report of another glorious Victory in Spain we may now consider as confirmed, for to-day we are enabled to present our readers with an extract taken from a letter addressed by a gentleman of unquestionable veracity, to a very good friend of ours.

We also have it in our power, thro another fruitful and most obliging source, to give the copy of an intercepted letter from the French General Cattur, serving in Lusatta, and which possesses, as we think, very considerable in-

Extract of a Letter from Persia, dated 28th October, 1813.

"I am happy to imform you that yesterday we received a few St. Petersburg Gazettes which give us most delightful news, Lord Wellington had been obliged to raise the siege of St. Sebastian, to attack. Soult and after very severe fighting for five days, viz the 25th, 26th 27th, 28th and 29th of July, had completely defeated him with great loss. Lord Welling. ton speaks in the greatest admiration of the bravery of his troops: on the 2d of August, St. Sebastian was again besieged and Pampeluna blockaded by a Spanish force.

Nothing now remains between Lord W. and France, he has pushed on a light force and took possession of the passes in the mountains, he has likewise published a most animated and humane address to the troops upon their entering France to respect private property and the inhabitants; the Russian Gazettes do not state the number of killed

and wounded.

The Russians, Prussians, Austrians, and Swedes, have made a very happy commence. ment: each have completely defeated a French force and driven Bonaparté to concentrate all his forces in Dresden and to fortify it for his safety; the last battle was fought under its walls-Macdonald's Army consisting of eighteen thousand, have surrendered to General Blucher-in fact Bonaparte has been defeated at every point-and his ruin now scems inevitable.

I am sorry to say that poor General Moréau, fell at the battle of Katsback, having had both his legs shot off-the French Officers and Soldiers are descriing to the allies in the greatest numbers .- Bernadotte has likewise defeated a French division, but as these Gazettes will be sent to Bombay, you will see the particulars in your paper."

Copy of an intercepted letter to His Excellency General Count Lauriston, Commanding the 5th Corps, or to His Excellency the Duke of Tarentum.

My Lord,

This morning at half past Eleven o'clock, I was in the act of dispatching a letter to your Excellency, when I received by an officer of the staff of my Lord Duke of Tarentum an order, in consequence of which I proceeded to the point where I now am.

In conformity to your orders I set off with my division from Steinberg at half past twelve only, after having recalled to me the Battalion stationed at Valsdorf and distributing the provisions which arrived at the moment from Goldberg.

I repaired to Schoenau by Neukirch, Scho. enhausen and Falkenhayn in tremendous weather, the road being tolerable as far as Falken. hayn, but horrible to Schoenau, and having forrents to cross, up to the middle for the Infautry, and difficult for the artillery.

I arrived at 7 in the evening at Schoenau without being able to cross the Katzbach, which at the common fords had already risen to four feet. I took position at Upper-Schoenau or the left bank of the river; two Companies of Voltigeurs occupied the town. The weather continued equally bad during the whole of the night; a great part of my Division threw themselves into the Houses during the march, and in spite of my efforts and those of the Chiefs and Officers, we were unable to compel them to follow.

This morning, having still the same weather

orders and there to receive others.

146th to Hirschberg and last night I sent two companies to Klepelsdorff near Lachu, to convey an order to the 134th to proceed also to Hirschberg, warning these three, Corps forming my first Brigade under the orders of Colonel Salcon, that they were going to con operate, in beating and driving the enemy from Hirschberg, to take possession of the Town in conjunction with the Division of General Ledru, under whose command they would remain until further orders.

This morning 27th, after taking the road leading to the position I was ordered to take on that of Jauer and passing the Katzbach at Upper-Schoenau, I found the enemy 2500 strong in Cavalry and some Infantry occunying a position in advance of the first Vil. lage I came to; I gave him a few. Cannon shot, but seeing that he sliewed no inclination to withdraw and that he occupied, the two roads of Jayer and Goldberg, I suspected that the success of yesterday's battle was doubtful. The 147th and 148th regiments having lost a great many, men during the night and this marning march, were so weak, the men were spifatigued and so very unwilling, their muskets not being in a state to go off, that I resolved on regrossing the Katzbach at Upper-Schoenau, that I might not endanger the two Eagles of the regiments and my own

honour.

At the moment I was taking up position, an Officer of His Excellency the Duke of Tarentum's Staff arrived and informed me of the result of yesterday's Battle, of the march of the army to-day, and that it was your Excellency's intention I should immediately retire upon Zobten and there take up a position on the field of Battle of the 19th; then that I might go back to that I had yesterday at Steinberg. It was entirely out of my power to go to Steinberg this morning, being no longer able to cross without Bridges the torrents mitting an act of adultery, to obtain a diboard for the Infantry having been carried

off and my artillery unable to pass any where. Having but a very small force with me, and my 1st Brigade, as I thought with the Division Ledru, being at Hirschberg I determined on retiring to Hirschberg, to collect the troops remaining of my Division, and concert with General Ledru, with whom I wished to march to-morrow to Spiller and repair by my right to the position at Zobten, whilst that General repaired to that of Griffenberg. I accordingly proceeded to Hirschberg; I arrived at 6 o'clock in the evening, but what was my astonishment to find there, only the 134th and 146th regts. Gen. Ledru not having arrived and to complete my misfortune, my two regiments on the right bank of the Bobr, had not been able to cross the bridge the river having overflowed in consequence of the Torrents which fall into it to the height of six feet on each side of the Bridge.

It is therefore out of my power to retire as far as Spiller by the road of Grieffenberg and go from thence to the position at Zobten.

I have determined on retreating by the road of Laehn and Zobten, from that to Loewenberg if I cannot cross the river before I reach I shall move along, in a very bad position, the right bank of the Bobr, with Troops, excessively fatigued and in utter despair; their courage and strength however the Officers will restore; I shall give the example.

I send this letter, with 25 men of the 131th hind to cross the torrents, where they may find any difficulty.

It is distressing for me to announce to your Excellency that three-fourths of the men, in spite of my efforts, those of my chiefs and officers threw themselves into the woods and houses; that gentle means, threats, blows had no effect with them, that they answered, "It was better to be taken than to perish with misery." Thus my General I am heart broken; I am in the greatest affliction; I shall nevertheless do my duty with honor, your Excellency may rely on it.

Receive the assurance of my respectful de-

CATTUR. General of Division.

ARCHES COURT, DOCTOR'S COMMONS.

REEVES T. REEVES.

This was a proceeding for a divorce, at the instance of Mr. Wm. Thomas Pugh Reeves, of Holborn-bridge, London,

ground of adultery.

It appeared in evidence, that the husband is the son of Mr. Reeves, a respectable colour manufacturer, of Holborn- pate the means of obtaining it; this, howeled the colour manufacturer, of Holbornbridge, and first became acquainted with his wife in the summer of 1808. An intercourse ensued between them, and they passed for man and wife under an assumed dence upon the principal facts, and ob- in April is the second which he has found name, at various lodgings, until June 1809. served, that as the adultery charged, was this year, and the 19th which he has diswhen the marriage took place. The con- fully proved on the one side, and not covered in the twelve years he has applied nection continued for some time longer, denied on the other, the case turned entire- himself to searching for new comets. He and was kept, by the young man, a secret ly upon the question, whether the sort of has sometimes discovered as many as four from his friends, on account of his being a defence, set up by the wife, was borne out in one year, which shews that these bodies minor, and an apprentice to his father, in proof, for if it was, it would certainly are not so rare as was formerly supposed, and heretofore unable to provide for his wife, go far to defeat the husband's claim to a and that it requires only patience and

wards taken place between the wife, and a in Lyon's Inn; upon which, it was conà divorce.

On the part of the wife, the proof of adultery was not denied; but the defence set up was this, that her innocence was clear up to the time of her hushand's deserting her; that he did so at the instigation of his father; and in concert with him, by refusing to allow her a maintenance, had endeavoured to drive her into the commission of adultery, that he might avail himself of it to obtain a divorce. was likewise stated in the evidence of Mr. Dunbar, the adulterer, and the wife's mother, that in the course of several applications they had made to Mr. Reeves, sen. and some confidential friends, of his, for a maintenance for his son's wife, they had offered to comply with the demand, upon condition of being enabled, by her comwhich were from four to six feet deep, the vorce, and had unequivocally refused contributing towards her support upon any other terms. This, however, was most positively contradicted by Mr. Reeves and his triends, in their evidence, as was likewise a further suggestion, that they had endeavoured to entrap the wife into adultery by the employment of persons for that purpose. It was contended, however, that there was still sufficient proof in the abandonment and denial of maintenance to warrant the inference, that there was a collusion between the father and son, to obtain a divorce; an inference considerably strengthened by the circumstance, that all the acts of adultery proved were subsequent to the execution of the document authorising the suit; and therefore, as the husband was himself the active agent of his own dishonour and the wife had fallen the victim of vice, merely from the pressure of want, occasioned by desertion, he was not now to claim a remedy to which he could only be entitled, as long as his own conduct remained unimpeached. In support of this argument, the cases of Manby v. Manby, and Mitchelson v. Mitchelson, were referred to, as instances in which the husband, though the wife's infidelity was proved, lost his divorce upon the same grounds.

To this it was replied, that the abanand 20 Horsemen who will take them up be- donment was justifiable, upon the reasonable suppositions proved to have been entertained by the husband of his wife's guilt; and though he was afterwards convinced of the fact, and it became of public notoriety to all who were acquainted with the parties, yet there might have been wanting that species of proof, without which it would have been unsafe to have ventured on a suit of divorce. It was, therefore, more reasonable to suppose, that the authority to commence such a suit in this case, was given more with a view to a prospective proof of the wife's pas adultery, than an anticipation of its commission being intended to be forced upon her. The cases did not apply to the present one, that of Mitchelson being one in which there was a failure of proof of the crime charged; and in that of Manby, the divorce was refused, in consequence of the husband having neglected to commence any proceedings until after five years' acquiescence in his wife's living publicly in the Capulette till the 11th of March. Of against Frances Reeves, his wife, on the a state of adultery. In this case, it was not this comet the longitude of the perihelion pretended, that the husband was chargeable with any remissness in claiming his right, but that he had attempted to anticiever, not being proved, he was entitled to his divorce.

Sir, John Nicholl recapitulated the evi-I marched with the 147th and 148th, (that is should he incur his displeasure; but Mr. divorce; but it must be clearly proved as assiduity to discover them.

dorff in conformity to your Excellency's to suspicions he had previously had reason, nuptial history of the parties appeared deto entertain of his wife's fidelity, induced tailed in the course of the evidence, but I had directed the 9th Foreign; and the Mr. Reeves, jun. to leave his house: a any acts of criminality to be collected reconciliation, however, was afterwards from them, could not be made use of in effected between him and his father, support of the case; they however, milithrough the medium of his maternal un- tated against that part of the defence cle, and he returned to town, but his sus- which sought to establish the wife's innopicions having been confirmed by the en- cence up to the time of her husband's dequiries which his friends had made, in the sertion. He then entered into an examimean time, into his wife's character, which nation of the principal points of that dewas found to be little better than of a com- fence, as it had been stated in argument, mon prostitute, he yielded to their recom- and was of opinion, that its foundation as mendations to quit the country, and ac- averred in the pleas was not sustained by cordingly embarked for America, where the proof.- The connection into which the he has remained ever since, leaving an au- young man had precipitated himself, apthority for the commencement of the pre- peared to be of a most unfortunate nature: sent suit. Various acts of adultery were and he thought the general bad character then detailed in evidence, as having after, of the wife, and strong presumption of her guilt justified the conduct that had been Mr. Dunbar, a licutenant in one of the adopted in removing her from him. The London militia regiments, at his Chambers father might, perhaps, have acted more properly in allowing some trifling maintended, the husband was fully entitled to tenance; but not being bound by law to do so, he had a right to exercise a discretion in that respect; and it was a sufficient reason for the son's not doing it, though compellable by law, that as a minor and an apprentice, his means were inadequate to the burthen, a circumstance the wife was well aware of, and ought, therefore, to have been prepared for, as she might have resorted to the exercise of that industry, which, at a previous period, had been her only means of support. The only question, therefore, was, whether when the husband abandons his wife. upon a reasonable supposition of her guilt, he is thereby barred from claiming the remedy of a legal separation on account of adultery, which that temporary absence may give her the opportunity of committing? The Court has certainly a duty to perform in guarding the morals of married life; but it cannot make laws for that purpose; it can only enforce those already in existence; and would greatly depart from those laws, by holding the doctrine, that so slight a deviation from the nuptial duty as this, could in all cases, give such a general license of prostitution; but where the husband shews himself so grossly inattentive to his own honour and insensible to the injuries he receives, as in the case cited, his right to claim a remedy for them, stands on a very different basis. The present case, however, was certainly not one of that nature, or one in which the Court would feel disposed to strain the rigid rule of law, were it even more so. Upon the general complexion of the case, then, it appeared that there was nothing in the husband's conduct to deprive him of the right which the complete proof adduced of his wife's adultery otherwise entitled him to. The Court, therefore, pronounced for the divorce.

NEW COMETS DISCOVERED IN FRANCE

M. Pons, keeper of the Observatory. near Marseilles, discovered a new comet on the 2d of April, in the constellation of the Royal Bull, of Poniatowski. Those whose eyes are good enough to discern stars of the fourth magnitude may see it with the naked eye. It is hairy, with a nucleus somewhat more condensend. Its geocentric progress is rather slow. It retrogrades from 15 to 20 minutes per day in the right ascension, which, on the 3d of April, at four in the morning, was 272 deg. 26 min. its northern declination being then 7 deg. 42 min. which diminishes about half a degree per day, so that it would pass the equator about the middle of April. At half past four in the morning of the 14th of April, M. Beuvard ascertained its position. Its right ascension then was 267 deg. 27 min. and its declination 0 deg. 24 min. It is crossing the head of the Bull, and after passing the equator, will proceed towards Serpentarius.

M. Pons also discovered a comet on the 5th of February, which was observed at was 2 sec. 9 deg. 57 min. the longitude of the ascending mode, 2 sec. 0 deg. 35 min. and the inclination of the orbit to the heliocentric motion was retrograde.

The Comet which M. Pons discovered



THE CHILD MELTED BY THESUN FROM THE FRENCH.

TWICE twelve months parted from his spouse, At length Harpago views the house Where free from danger of the seas, His purse well stored, his heart at ease, He hopes to pass the rest of life In the chaste bosom of his wife. He knocks—the door flies open quick— Our Merchant enters at the nick When fruitful Nelly's cries declare Harpago's first-born son and heir!!
"How's this,"—the wondering Cuckold cries, "Nelly, can I belive my eyes?
"Answer,"—he cried, in foaming passion, Who dress'd my head so much in fashion ?" Nelly, whom nought could discompose, Prop't up by pillows straight arose, With looks demure and accent mild, "Hear how I got this lovely child: "Twas in the season of the year; When Nature wears a visage drear, " When trees are leasless, and the snow " Falls heavy on the plains below; "Reclining near the window high,) " Heaving for thee a longing sigh! "And casting up a streaming eye, " A wanton flake of purest snow 66 Fell 'twixt my parting lips, and oh! " Strange, I conceived !- To it we owe " This blessing which the Gods bestow." "Tis strange indeed!"—the Merchant cried, But thanks to Jove, I'm satisfied." With pent up rage his bosom glows, And ample vengeance inward vows. Meantime young Nix, a lovely Boy, His chaste Mama's delight and joy, To manhood rising, hated home, And long'd from th' apron-strings to roam. Harpago cherish'd (his desire, Cal'd little Nix a lad of fire! And thus addressing Madam Nelly, "I long have thought, my dear, to tell ye, * My means decrease, and tax o' late " Enormous, dwindles my estate; " I must to sea once more, my dear, "Our injured fortune to repair; "Nor doubt I, with young Nix's aid "To strike a lucky stroke in trade." " Alas! alas!" oried Nelly, griev'd, " Must I of joy be quite bereaved? 55 Inhuman! will both Sire and Child " Leave me a prey to anguish wild? 66 But be it so: - I must, as fit " In duty, to my Lord submit!" The point arranged, prepared to go, The Merchant takes the Child of Snow: The sails unfurl'd, the anchor weigh'd. The wind blew fresh,-the voyage made, > Harpago strikes his stroke in trade! How, think ye?—Why, the crafty knave Sells the young Snow-drop for a slave! Had I ten mouths, as many tongues, And twice the quantity of lungs, Twould scarce be possible to tell The rage, the ravings of poor Nell, When, quick return'd, she saw Harpago, Alone, without her son's Imago! At length the storm of rage gave way, And Nell subdued, - Oh, prythee say " Where hast thou left my lovely lad?" " Wife," quoth the Merchant,-" be not sad, But learn, from me, each ill to bear, Like Plato the Philosopher. 46 Listen theu, Nelly, to a tale, 66 Which must thy gentle heart assail; 56 Call forth thy fortitude, my dear,

" That Nix the offspring was of Snow ! !"

Climb'd up a lofty mountain's brow,

46 While Phæbus pour'd his fervid ray,

Ah me L what could Harpago do?

" Like raging fire, above, below;

55 For well my mind your story felt,

Nelly full well his meaning knew,-

And as she baked,—was forced to brew.

55 Sudden, thy Son was seen to melt!

44 And ills, unlook'd for, learn to bear,

" Nix and myself one sultry day

MISCELLANIA. ARABIA has ever been as celebrated for horses of a gentle, generous spirit, as the Arabs for their skill in training them. That this praise is not undeserved, is sufficiently During a temporary residence at Bussorah, inactivity of Sweden is not so inexplicable to Mr. T- went one afternoon to pay a us, as it may appear in England. The versativisit at the English factory. Whitst the lity of the Russian cabinet has drawn after it drinking coffee in a balcony, an Arab, gal- our Court. After the strange conduct of lantly mounted, and his horse richly ca- Prince Dolgorucky, at Copenhagen, the Crown steed, displaying perfect address in the Emperor of Russia. That explanation has manege; curvetting, prancing, voiting, been given, and the English Cabinet having wheeling, and caprioling his courser with stoff's offer of neutrality, not of co-operation, inimitable grace; and as much expertness in the easy management of his arm, darting of Sweden has entered Germany with a zeal a spear in the air, and recovering it again for the good cause, which no one here doubts, in full speed, with other feats equally but which is certainly qualified by national dexterous and entertaining. Unluckily, considerations, from which none of the Govhowever, for the poor fellow, in crossing a ernments opposed to France have ever been of Cabinet intrigue, Murat, the Gallo-Italic the war. She says her share of prize-bank and ditch, leading from the area to an exempt. He has stationed himself in Pome- King of Naples, has actually offered to the money and wages is about 200 dollars. adjacent field, the horse being fatigued, rania with an anxiety to be furnished with the Court of Vienna, to join the Allies with She wishes to be sent home to her native fell down and threw his rider head long means of co-operating with the Allies. He 40,000 men, and drive the French out of country, which, it is hoped, will be grantinto the dust. A stream of blood gushed has been promised an army of Prussians, Italy. He requires only that Austria should ed her. She has a comely face, sun-burnt, at the same time from the creature's nostrils, and he lay extended and motionless on the ground. The Arab seemed stunned on the ground of his ears, brushed the dust from his clothes, side rather serve to natter his vanity, than to remain this immediately presented a meaning and approached the hispire him with hope. It is said he lately heard of this, immediately presented a meaning that the replaced his turban, and approached the horse. But no pen or pencil can express the anguish and affliction conspicuous in the love of God, come to my relief: you are said to have answered the Cardinal, that the Empress of raved & screamed, in a delirium of agony; written in reply. "A. King should have con- it right, for the sake of Europe, to take up then, bursting into tears, kissed and embrac- fidence in no one but himself, and ought arms against his son in law, he could not be ed his horse, bewailing and bemoaning his never to place his whole force at the dis- expected to be very attentive to the interests

animated; indeed, appeared his grief, and collect around you 26,000 men, and at the already been communicated to the Cabinet so deep his distress, as to inspire a sym- worst die like a King." pathetic affection in the bosom of all the spectators. The Englishmen present in- presentation of the present disposition of the friend, and I will not pledge myself that it stantly called him up, and learning that Swedish Cabinet be improbable; or whether contains more than the idle gossip of the house, and was the only support of his father, mother, himself, his wife, and three small children, and that the loss now del prived the whole of subsistence, they humanely raised a handsome contribution for him alnongst themselves and their dependent dants, and giving the man the money, bade him be comforted, and go and bay another horse. With effusions of the most lively once more repaired dejectedly towards his horse, in order, as it should seem, to take sooner had the wily Arab repassed the ditch, than, at a word, the horse started up—his master vauted upon his back, and rode away full speed, laughing aloud at the credulity of his staring and astonished dupes; and at the success of his own contrivance.

At the encampment of a body of British troops in the province of Bojepore, in the East Indies, one of the Officers had a horse ed and brought back. The gentleman, highly pleased at recovering the horse, and much surprised at the dexterity of the fellow who had carried him off from amidst six or seven sices (or horsekeepers) sleeping around him, was more inclined to admire his address and expertness, than to pumsh him. Next morning his resentment having entirely subsided, he yielded to his curiosity. He ordered the fellow, therefore, to be brought before him and enquired by what contrivance he had effected his purpose. The fellow replied, "He could pushed him through the gaping crowd, put ought to be reserved to a critical moment. him to his full speed, and carried him clean off.

Madras Courier.

THE TIMES,-June 16, 1813.

THE CABINETS OF THE NORTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,-llaving just received from an intelligent friend in Sweden, an interesting communication on the present state of the Northern Cabinets, I am desirous to make its contents known through the medium of your paper; and at the same time to incorporate a few strictures on your article of last Saturday upon the Swedish treaty, the insertion of which I expect from your liberality and candemonstrated by the following incident. dour. My Correspondent writes thus:-" The chief, with several other gentleman, were a corresponding uncertainty in the measures of parisoned, galloped into the court-yard. Prince could not advance with his main army There he for some time exercised his till a sufficient explanation was given by the on the part of Denmark, the Crown Prince by the fall, but, at length recovering, shook cations which have been made to him on every condition that it was approved of by England, side rather serve to flatter his vanity, than to Russia, and Prussia. Cardinal Ruffol having

loss in all the excess of despondency. So position of his allies: you can at all times of his aunt. The proposal of Murat has

the horse had been bred from a colt in his it should excise our surprise or displeasure? with Russia against France, and actually sees her ally enriched by the possession of her most valuable province received from the hand of their common enemy. Can we wonder that Sweden should seek for indemnification? Or can we expect that the Sovereign of one of the poorest countries though one of the bravest people in Europe, should, in the depressed state of her finances require and to carry on gratitude, yet not unaccompanied by sighs the unequal conflict; least of all, should those and sobs, the main received the bounty, and exclaim against the conduct of Sweden, whose lished by Charter in the reign of Elizaboast it has been to have English objects in view. I cannot reproach you with having off the trappings and furniture; but no supported so narrow and pernicious a system of policy; yet in your Sarurday's paper, I perceive with regret, expressions which seem to flow from the same spirit. You sneeringly speak of the Lession of Guadaloupe as "the present of a small island not more than 250 miles in circumference;" as it the such a cause the size or value of a West India island could become a question worth considering. East Indies, one of the Officers had a horse important who possesses ado the remote to the East Indies, who upon their settles stolen, but the thief missing the road before colonies; and if Sweden materially contributes ment advanced to the Government two he got out of sight of the tents, was detecte to his defeat, and by sirch defeat, to the millions sterling, for which they had inredemption of the world from its most immineut peril, I should want both inclination and skill, both balance and scales, to adjust the compensation. But you may say, all depends on this, if. This is true, and I will not affect to decide on the integrity of any Gabinet. Had you contented yourself with saying, " we cannot rejoice in this treaty; because we have no faith in the wisdom or discernment of those who have made it; and we apprehend a blunder whenever we hear of a Ministerial act, " I should have been obliged to concur in the sentiment. There is another reason assigned by you for your not well explain, but that if he pleased, disapprobation of the Treaty, which stems would shew him." "Well, then," says to me equally unsatisfactory! England, you the Officer, "since you are so bad at des- say, is but an accessory, a concurring party, cription, we'll see how you did it." Being not a primary and stipulating negociator. arrived at the pickets, the fellow crept soft. This may be true in form, but is surely no ly under the horse's belly, "Now, sir," otherwise so in substance, than where our ing them, and a chafter of union was grantsays he, "pray take notice. This is the seographical position, by placing us at a ed. Upon the return of the effects of both way I crawled over the sices (grooms). distance from the sphere of action, of necessity Companies, their stock became in current The next thing was to loosen his ropes behind; which I did thus—I then clapped a halter—observe, sir, if you please,—over his neck, thus."—"Admirable clever, by I will be Officer laughing and rule."

With a specific of action, or necessity to describe the clapped a specific on the late campaign. The hostile attitude of Sweden, at this hour, has probably saved to the officer laughing and rule. Jove!" cries the Officer, laughing and rub- Hamburgh from piliage, and her citizens from bing his hands.— In this manner," con-slaughter. The uplifted arm of Sweden tinued the fellow, 16 1 jumped upon his effects more than her single blow could do; back, and when once I am mounted, I give for Sweden is too feeble a power to be able any one leave to catch me that can." In to strike more than a single blow. Her consisted principally in coffee, tea, drugs, saying this, he gave the horse a kick, interference, like the explosion of a mine, spices, silk, musin, &c. They were conf-

> mans of the North should have been roused feiture. so soon. If a material statement made by my tarded their advance into Germany. He 24 managers. writes, 46 it is now notorious, that Russia and Prussia, when they were on the point of entering Germany, entered into arrangements to new model the German States and Governments. The provinces, as they were successively entered by the Allies were, to be governed by provisional Administrations under Baron Stein. This plan, surely the best for Germany that could be devised, having been betrayed to the little Sovereigns of the South, within a fortnight after the secret treaty was signed, Wurtenberg, Bavaria, and Baden

My friend, I should add, writes in high spirits concerning the future co-operation of Austria with the Allies, but he gives no authority for his opinion, which may be but the reflection of the general wish. He adds also but equally without any authority, an victory. He says,

of St. James's: and been approved of there." Let me pause here to ask, whether this re-Of course, I do buf copy the letter of my North of Germany; but it leaves no impres-Sweden, like Prussia, has been sincerely allied ston, in any way unfavourable to the final triumph of the holy cause, in which all intelligent and moral beings are equally interested in every part of the globe. June 15, 1813.

> Origin and Progress of the East India Company.

The old, or first Company, was estabboth, afterwards confirmed several times. They were called the Governor and Company of the Merchants trading to the East Indies. The first subscription was 739,7821. 10s. and in one year after, by the additional subscription of 833,8261. the stock, was made up 1,574,6081. One hundred pounds was then reckoned a share. curcent at 1091.

ild:1689; another Company was estab-Buonaparte be destined to be wife master be lished by act of Parliament, called the the Continent of Parope, 78 Will Bevery and English Company of Merchants trading terest given them at 8 per cent. per annum: besides which 351, per cent. was paid for carrying on trade, making 1851. per share. Of the 2,000,0001,0001 sterling, the members of the Old Company subscribed 315,0001. Subscribers of 5001. and upwards, had a vote for choosing Trustees, but none had more than one vote. None of the Trustees were to have less than 2000t, in the principal stock of the Company.

Upon three year's notice, after the 29th of September, 1711, and the re-payment gf the 2,000,000, and all arrears of the said annuity, all things granted by the act was to cease. In 1724, for the mutual advantage and satisfaction of both Companies, an expedient was found out for unitvalue, per share, £ 358.

- The above appears to be the origin of the Company's affairs, and the situation in which they stood in the reign of queen Ann. They had then factories in the East Indies, on the Coromandel and Malabar coast, and they exported bullion, fine cloth, glass &c. The import trade pelled then by law to sell imported goods It is, perhaps, to be regretted, that the Ger- openly by inch of candle, on pain of for-

Their stock was considered personal Correspondent be correct, it might have been estate, and the shares were exempt from well, for many reasons, if the Allies had re- taxation. Their affairs were governed by

A comparison of the Company's stock and possessions in 1706, and their stock and possessions now, will prove how much they have derived by trade to India during the last century.

[Aberdeen Journal.

Plymouth, May 19.—An American sais lor, taken in the American schooner Revenge, by the Belle Poule, 36, on finding were alarmed. They instantly joined Buona. he was to go to Mill Prison, discovered parte zealously a second time: and it is a himself to be a woman, and that she had mournful but well authenticated fact, that all worn men's clothes these three years. She the advantage gained by Buonaparte in the was examined, and sent to the llospital to battle of the 2d, he owed to the bravery of the be clothed. The account she gives of Bavarians, Wurtenbergers, and Badeners; and herself is as follows: -Going coast way not to that of the French who fought ill, with her master, mistress, and family, being raw troops. The Italians are said to about three years since, the vessel was wrecked, and all on board perished except herself. She was naked, and finding the dead body of one of the seamen lying on the land, she conceived the idea of dressing herself in man's apparel, and then begged her way as a shipwrecked seaman to the anecdote, which may be true, and if true, nearest sea port. She got relieved, and would make up for more than one French also got employment as a landman, on board a vessel, and from thence into the "To complete this strange perplexed tale Revenge schooner, on the breaking out of

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Supplement to the Java Government Gazette.

SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1814.

ORIENTAL STAR, -DEC. 11. LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court of Judicature.
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1813.

This day, the Second Sessions of Oyer and opened at the Court-house, with the usual Sir William Burroughs, Bart, and the Honorable Sir John Royds, Puisne Judges. The pannel having been first called over, the following Gentlemen were balloted and sworn of the Grand Jury: viz.

John Mackenzie, John Trotter, William Hen. Oakes, George Abbott. Archibald Kelso, Charles Blancy, Charles DeOyly, Walter Davidson, Step. Laprimaudaye, James Scott, Alex. Colvin, Jun. George Martin,

George Cruttenden, Esq. Foreman. Enlas Mackintosh, Robert Lawson, John Vaughan, Wm. Lloyd Gibbons, John E. Wilkinson, Matthew Smith, Fred. Vansittart. John Yates, John Vincent Briscoe, Robert McClintock, and C. A. Molony, Esqs.

After retiring to chuse their Foreman, the Grand Jury returned into Court, when his Lordship the Chief Justice addressed them in the following eloquent and impressive charge :--

"Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, the hand which gave it.

to the aid which they are to receive in the at all occasioned by the burning, you will of discharge of this arduous part of their duties; course reject the bill altogether for the first from you, the Gentlemen of the Grand Homicide, at the same time, I think it proper arry, by your previous investigation of the to warn all ignorant and superstitious persons, sonal examination; and afterwards from the if cruel and dangerous acts like those imthe truth of the whole case submitted to them cause of the death of another by producing in evidence on the part of the accused as well fever and inflammation, though done only as of the accuser. The Court themselves are from the motive of effecting a cure by some bound, under the highest anctsions which can supposed powers of sorcery, it could not be affect the consciences and understandings of less than Mauslaughter; and still more, if men, faithfully to expound, according to their such acts were done for the purpose of corbest ability, the rules of law applicable to rection and punishment of the child for eatthe points of evidence which may arise, and ing mud, which was alleged against her by to the legal conclusions to be drawn from the prisoner, it might amount even to Murder, the facts of the several cases brought in judg. if the immediate danger of the instruments ment before them: giving to the jury also used in the application were apparent and. the benefit of their greater experience in the probable.

our respective duties beneficial to the peo- made out to your satisfaction, no difficulty as administered, it is of the first importance, plain a case. At the same time, it is much to that an awful reverence for truth should be be regretted, that a charge of this nature had Almighty God of all nations, and in adorn- committed; where the witnesses to the transmore especially when God himself is called time and place, removed from those to whom rapon to witness and to avenge the breach of it would be most salutary. it,) is one of the best characteristics of a "There is another charge of Murder against great and flourishing nation, as habitual an European, for which the depositions refalsehood and deceit are no less certain turned to the Court do not suggest any mosymptoms of national decline and degrada- tive. This will require particular investigation. I am sure that you cannot render a tion. There appears to have been some exgreater service to the state, than to exert all pectation of violence to his person by the dethe authority and influence you possess in ceased from some of the crew of the Nautilus, your public and individual capacities, to on board of which he was serving, but on impress these sentiments upon the under- what account is left unexplained. All the standing and regards of this people, so that witnesses however concur in stating, that the they may know and feel in what abhorrence prisoner, who was a fellow seamen of the de-

the false witness, and the fabricator and ceased, went up to him when in the privy on ing possessed himself of them by the consent contriver of false instruments to be after- shore, and struck him some blows. These of the servant, as the friend of and for the wards supported by perjuries, are held by blows, however violent, were only struck with the whole Government and by great and his fist; from which it is not probable, withhonest men of all descriptions: that there outgreat disparity of age or strength, or from is no offence for which more vigilance will helplessness or infirmity of some sort on the be exerted to bring the perpetrator to justice, and the conviction of which will be Terminer and Goal Delivery for 1813, were followed with more certain and exemplary punishment to the extent allowed by law. solemnities, before the Honorable Sir Edward The honest witness of the truth, the whole Hyde East, Chief Justice, and the Honorable truth, and nothing but the truth, be his condition as humble as it may, will receive every protection and encouragement from the Court; the dishonest witness, be his condition ever so high, shall, when convicted and covered with shame before all his countrymen, learn to fear the justice of the laws, and repent his own prostitution and dishonor. Let it also be known, that those who procure or encourage another to commit perjury, are equally guilty with him in the eye of the law and of reason, and that their shame and punishment will be commensurate with his.

"The present Calendar exhibits one charge of Perjury, so flagrant as to have raised at the time the just indignation of the Court, by whom the offender was immediately committed, and another charge of Forgery; and my own short experience in this place has but too fully confirmed the general expression which I have heard of the prevalence of these

"There is happily for the Native popufation, a natural and just abhorrence of shedding innocent blood. I was the less prepared therefore to read so long a list of murders, "This being the first occasion for my ad, as appears in the first Calendar presented to dressing you since my arrival in this country me. One only of these charges, however, with the King's Commission, I cannot restrain affects the Native character, I mean the inthe humble expression of my duty and gra- stance of a Hindoo woman, charged with titude, in unison with every other British having occasioned the death of her infant subject in India, for His Majesty's paternal daughter-in-law, by burning her in different goodness, and gracious favor in having ex- parts of her body. But before you can find tended and confirmed to us, in this distant but a true bill either for Murder or Manslaughter, mighty appendage of his Crown, one among you must have reasonable satisfaction, that the best of the free and noble institutions of the death was attributable to the burning by our parent country, the trial by jury in crim- the prisoner, and not to a previous and coninal matters, whereby the life, liberty, and tinning disease, of which there is also evidence: character of every British subject in India though, if the death of the child were caused are placed under the same safeguard as those by any such misconduct of the prisoner, ago of our fellow-subjects at home. The same gravating to death a pre-existing disorder, invaluable privilege has been conferred upon which in itself would not otherwise have been the Native inhabitants of this and the other fatal, she must be answerable for the concapitals of the several Presidential, before equation, to the extent of Manufacture with British subjects placed Manufacturer, according to the probability them in a fit condition to receive it; and if they had derived no other benefit than this in the actual condition of the child at the from British connection and Government, time. Upon this point, you will receive the they would have had abundant reason to bless best information from the medical persons who attended the deceased. If you collect "The Court look with great satisfaction from their testimony, that the death was not

their observation in summing up the degree der, that of a military officer on guard, by of probability, and the confirmation or op. one of the sentinels on duty under his immeposition of the several parts of it, so as to diate command, upon the pretence of an order make the whole case distinctly understood by given or supposed to have been given, by the those who are sworn to deliver a true verdict officer, denying him water which he demanded. "But, in order to render the discharge of imputed to a British soldier, yet if the fact be While I lament to see so atrocious an offence ple, to whom the British laws are thus to be to the application of the law can arise in so engraved upon their hearts, that they may not been investigated by a Court Martial upon justly appreciate its high value before the the spot, and at the time when the offence was ing and perfecting the civilization of man, action were all present, and where an exam-An habitual love and practice of truth, ple, if necessary to be made, would have been even in the common concerns of life, (and far more efficacious than at this distance of

the offence to Manslaughter.

the dreadful list of Murders to which it is packages and taken out any of the goods, it proper to call your attention, are those which would have been felony, as in the common are charged to have been committed by five case of a carrier, who breaks a package comseamen, who had embarked on board the mitted to him for safe carriage. Country ship Asia, upon their officers and some of their fellow seamen, in the hour of are sufficiently distressing to contemplate; distress, after the wreck of the ship.

the questions of Jurisdiction, which have di- containing a charge of Rape against a person vided the opinions of the learned Judges on of high cast, upon the wife of a poor bearer. this bench, and are now under appeal at home To find the bill, you must be satisfied, that are likely to arise in this case. The of- the entire act of fruition was completed, and fences are charged to have been committed by that the offence was committed against the seamen in the employ and under the command will of the sufferer; and if you are satisfied of British subjects domiciled in India, after upon the close examination of the witnesses, the crew had been compelled for the preser- that the charge is founded in truth, I have vation of their lives, to abandon the ship, only to declare to you from this bench, that which soon afterwards sunk, and to betake which you must be sensible of from your own themselves to their boats. This was effected experiences that, however, observant this by the orders of the commander, and the crew Court is of the lawful rights and customs of in the two boats of the ship must be con- the natives living in their jurisdiction, they will sidered as much under his command and in never permit any class of men, however high, his service when they were in the boats as to abuse them, and make them an engine of they were when in the ship. Their con- oppression and wrong against their followdition in that respect was the same. Your subjects of lower degree. attention, therefore, will be principally directed to the facts of the charge, and you attention to the other cases in the Calendar, will understand, that, where any number of which your ordinary experience in these persons are found combined together for an matters will enable you to deal with without unlawful purpose, such as that of seamen any assistance. It is shocking to humanity, piratically dispossessing their officers of the to contemplate such a catalogue of dire offen. command and possession of the ship's boats in ces as this Calendar presents, but I have no which they were proceeding to a place of doubt that you will accurately investigate safety after the loss of the ship, all the con- every case and draw such results as justice federates are answerable for the acts of each requires." other, done in the prosecution of that illegal purpose, by whatever hand the deadly stroke there being no case in a state of sufficient formay be given. This observation applies with petallar force to the murder of the Captain and other officers, who were marked out in the first instance for the vengeance of these lut, against whom a bill was found at the last infuriated men. The murders of other subordinate persons, which were committed on different days, might possibly have arisen from some diabolical caprice, in which some one or more of the prisoners might have individually against him, he will retain his right of traverse indulged against their unfortunate victims, even in the event of his now surrendering without any other apparent motive than the himself, -so that there is little likelihood wicked thirst of blood inflamed by previous of the trial coming on at the present Sessions. assassinations; yet as all were present, if each faces and probable grounds of every accusa, who may suppose that disorders either of mind appeared ready to give aid to the others on tion, your knowledge of the customs, habits, or body are to be cured by such desperate exand general characters of the several descrip- periments, that they are acting at the peril of sence and countenance and known combinations of witnesses brought under your per- answering for it with their own lives; for, tion, did in fact discourage any resistance to the will of either of them by the rest of the Petty Jury, by their just development of puted to this prisoner, were clearly the crew, I am not able in point of law to discriminate the case of any one of the prisoners murders charged to have been committed by them all.

professed benefit of the owner, you find that he broke open any of the packages and stole the contents or any part of them; in either case you may safely draw the legal canclusion, part of the deceased, that death could have that he stole them from the owner. For he ensued. If nothing of this sort should appear, cannot be in a better situation by his imposinor any evidence of previous malice directed tion on the servant, who had no authority to against the life of the deceased, the fact of deliver up the charge of his master's goods to such blows, though given under the influence the prisoner, than if he had received them in of passion or anger at the time, and without the condition they were by the delivery of the any apparent cause, not being in their nature owner himself, for the purpose of safely conprobably productive of death, will reduce veying them to him at Calcutta; and if they had been so delivered to the owner, and the "The last, but not the least horrible of prisoner had afterwards broken any of the

"The offences to which I have adverted, but, since I have come down to the Court, "I am not aware at present, that any of other depositions have been put into my hands,

"It is not necessary to call your particular

The Grand Jury then withdrew. And. wardness for trial, the Sessions were adjourned until Monday morning.

The Pundit of the Sudder Dewanny Adaw. Sessions, on a charge of corrupt receipt of money, is understood to have absonded; and, at all events, as he has never been brought up under the bench warrant which was issued

DECEMBER 7, 1813.

Ren v. Richard Hunter.

This was an indictment for robbing a prostitute, named Mahtab, of a pair of gold bangles of the value of 48 Rupees. The profrom the rest, in relation to any of the secutrix Mahtah, in her evidence, stated, that about 6 months ago, two persons came to her door and knocked,—she opened the door "Of the other offences to be submitted to and asked them what they wanted, -they in your previous examination, there is one, to return asked her if she could accompany them which I think it necessary to call your at to their house at Chouringhee, and they would tention; and that, not because there ap- reward her with four rupees. She agreed to pears to me any difficulty likely to arise, this, and accompanied them from her house in but on account of the daring nature of the the Cossituliah to the Cossituliah street, and offence, committed by an European, assum- then they led her into a lane, where one of ing the name of Captain Chalk, but whose them (whom she afterwards knew to be the real name is stated to be Patrick O'Neal prisoner) wanted to have connections with The native inhabitants of those extentive her, and, on her refusing to comply with their regions which are placed under the East In- desires, a struggle ensued, in which the pridia Company's dominions, have long had soner took away from her person a cloth, with certain experience, that this Court in its which she was covered, and her bangles dispensation of justice, knows of no distinc. of her wrists, and gave them to the other pertion between European and Native. The foun- son, who then made off with them. The prodations of their confidence have been and must secutrix immediately laid hold of the prisoner continue to be firmly placed, no less on by his clothes, and sending a boy who had ac-British justice than on British valour-the companied her for assistance, retained her two certain supports of the Empire. The hold of him until assistance arrived, when the robbery planned and executed by this man, prisoner was secured, and taken first to the if you give credit to the witnesses, was com. Thannah and then to the Town Guard, from mitted in the face of day, by means of autho. whence he made an attempt to run, but without rity which he assumed as an European, over effect. Prosecutrix did not all this time know the simplicity and humility of the native ser- the prisoner, but knew him the next day, when vants employed by the owner to protect his she saw him at the Police office. The boy, property. Under the pretence of being an the next witness, confirmed her story up to officer of engineers, and a friend of the owner the struggle in the lane, and said that he went of the goods, he converted that superiority for the chokeydar, and brought him to the and deference which justly belonged to the place where the parties were, and then went character he assumed, into an engine of rapine, away. The chokeydar, in his evidence, deoppression and fraud, the excess of which at nied having seen the boy, or that he was aclast betrayed the impostor. If you find, companied by him, but said that he saw the Gentlemen, that he originally took the control boy at the Town Guard, a circumstance of the goods on shore, and in the boat, from which the boy denied. The prisoner made no the owner's servant pretending to be the friend defence, but called witnesses, two of whom of the owner, and to act on his behalf, with said that they had been in the daily habit of intention to rob him of them, to which con- seeing the presecutrix, and that they had not clusion the whole of the conduct imputed to seen her wear any bangles for two months him seems to furnish a clue; or if, after have previous to this transaction,—he also called

witnesses to his character. The Jury retired, the Polar Star, one of the Eighteen of the they be of such kind as may be introduced for a short time, and returned a verdict of-" Not Guilty."

DECEMBER 8, 1813. Rex v. Patrick O'Neal, otherwise captain Chalk.

This was an indictment for robbery. The as captain Chalk and wanted some brandy. Highness the Prince Royal of Sweden, ac. of the present Treaty, his Majesty the King and Mrs. Nix, and drank tea with them in existing between the Courts of Stockholm Ireland, and his Majesty the King of Sweden, to retire, as he, Mr. Nix, was a man of fami. Art. II.—The said Courts having com. initial interests, and particularly those of Iv. and wished to retire early. This courts mathicated to his Reitstantic Majesty the angelia. ly, and wished to retire early. This captain municated to his Britannic Majesty the engage. asleep on his chair, which, in all probability, sion thereto, and his Majesty the King of would oblige the captain to retire. Mr. Nix Sweden having, by the stipulations contained sent Treaty shall be exchanged at Stockholm did so the captain waited a short time to let 'for the preceding articles, given a proof of the Mr. Nix fall into a sound sleep, after which desire which animates him to contribute also he drew his chair near Mrs. Nix, and opened on his part to the success of the common a conversation with her respecting an appren- cause; his Britannic Majesty being desirous tice girl that Mrs. Nix had, over which we in return to give an immediate and unequivowill draw a veil, as it is repugnant to decen- cal proof of his resolution to join his interests cy. On Mrs. Nix refusing to comply with to those of Sweden and Russia, promises and his wishes, he, in an unmanly manner, strack engages by the present Treaty to accede to her, which roused the husband, who called the convention already existing between those out to know what was the matter.

ately fainted, and whilst in that state he was kicked by the miscreant. Another discourse of a similar nature to the former, took place said that she agreed to being killed and desirhusband. She at this time called for assis. tance-6 or 7 servants came to the door of then to inform him, that Mary was on shore. The captain immediately quitted Mr. Nix's boat, after which a light was then brought and Mrs. Nix went to the assistance of her husband. Whilst she was applying some Turlington's Balsam to his wounds, this captain came back, and the first thing he did was ,to blow out the light; then with brutal ferocity he kicked Mr. Nix out of the room, and assailed Mrs. Nix with the most indecent proposals, on her regulation of which, he pulled off a pair of ear-rings with violence from her ears, and then threw her down, taking off by force a wedding ring she had on her finger, to make her believe that that was annulling her marriage. He then attempted to accomplish his wishes, when Mr. Nix crawled to the spot, and laid hold of him by the collar of his cost, upon which attack he immediately rose, and kicked Mr. Nix. Mrs. Nix, finding herself released, threw herself out of the window into the river, where she was picked up by one of the captain's servants, and taken on shere, from whence she went into the gie, and passed the remainder of the night in a large ditch full of water. The prisoner appears to have been once a private in the artillery, and under the assumed name of captain Chalk, had begun to carry on depredations against all whom he met. He has been guilty of other crimes, none of which The prisoner made a frivolous defener fall.

ing some native witnesses, who in part confirmed Mrs. Nix's account,

The Jury, without retiring, gave their verdier Guilty, and scatence of death was im-

TREATY WITH SWEDEN. In the name of the most Holy and Undivide ed Trinity.

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of Sweden, equally animated with the desire of drawing closer the sies of friendship and good intelligence which so happily subsist between them, and penetrated with the urgent necessity of establishing with each other a close concert for the maintenance actually possesses the summer. Plus company of the independence of the North, and in order to accelerate the so much wished for Majesty the King of Sweden in the bearse. epocha of a general Peace, have agreed to provide for this two fold object by the present Treaty.—For this purpose they have chosen for their Plenipotentiaries pamely, His Royal Righness the Prince Resemble the name and In behalf of His Majester the King of the United Kingdom of Great Building and Ireland, the Honorable Alexander Hapton Majester General of his Majester's Armies; and Edward Thorton, Esq. his Envey Extraordinary, and Minister Pleasing training to his Majester the King of Sweden; and his Majester the King of Sweden; and his Majester the King of the rational of Sweden, Lawrence Count d'Engestron, the Reitannia Majester the missist of entrance. one of the Lords of the Kingdom of Sweden, Minister of State and for Foreign Affairs, Chancellor of the University of Land, Knight Commander of the King's Orders, Knight of the Royal Order of Charles XII. Great Eagle of the Legion of Honour of France; and Gustavus Baron de Witterstedt, Chancellor of the Court, Commander of the Order of The said commodities or merchandize, whether

Swedish Academy; who, after having exchang- and subject to duty in Sweden, or whether ed their respective full powers, found in good their introduction be prohibited, shall pay and due form, have agreed upon the follow- without distinction, as duty of entrepot, one ing articles:-

engages to employ a corps of not less then particular relating to this object, the general 30,000 men in a direct operation upon the regulations existing in Sweden, shall be concase was, that, on the 24th July last, the Continent against the common enemies of formed to; treating always the subjects of prisoner went into the boat of one Joseph Nix, the two high contracting parties. This army his Britannic Majesty upon the footing of the an up-country trader in the Bhagerutty river shall act in concert with the Russian troops most favoured nations. near Dowdpoor, when he introduced himself placed under the command of his Royal as captain Chalk and wanted some brandy. Highness the Prince Royal of Sweden, ac-

Chalk refused to do. Mrs. Nix then in a ment subsisting between them, and having whisper desired Mr. Nix to pretend to fall formally demanded his said Majesty's acces. their common enemies. two powers, insomuch that his Britannic Ma-The pretended captain, the instant he saw jesty will not enly not oppose any obstacle the husband was on his legs, blew the candle to the annexation and union in perpetuity of out, which was burning in a Lantern, on the the Kingdom of Norway as an integral part, table, and then made two stabs at him on the to the kingdom of Sweden, but also will back of his neck with a table knife. No assist the views of his Majesty the King of account was given how he got this knife. Sweden to that effect, either by his good Mr. Nix, on receiving the wounds immedia offices, or by employing, if it should be necessary, his naval so operation in concert engages with the Swedish or Russiau forces. It is, nevertheless, to be understood, that recourse with Mrs. N. accompanied with a threat, that shall not be had to force for effecting the if his wishes were not complied with, he union of Norway to Sweden, unless his Mawould kill both Mr. and Mrs. Nix. Mrs. Nix jesty the King of Denmark shall have, previously refused to join the alfiance of the ed him to do so, as he had already killed her North, upon the conditions stipulated in the engagements subsisting between the Courts ot Stockholm and St. Petersburgh; and his the room, but did not venture to go to afford Majesty the King of Sweden engages, that any, as they were at the time afraid of their this Union shall take place with every possible own lives. A servant of the captain's came regard and concentration, for the happiness and liberty of the people of Norway.

Art. III. In order to give more effect to the engagements contracted by his Majesty the King of Sweden, in the first article of the present treaty, which have for their object operations against the common enemies of the two Powers, and in order to put his Swedish Majesty in a state to begin without hos of time, and as soon as the season shall permit the said operations : his Britannie Majesty engages to furnish to his Majesty the King of Sweden, findependently of ather succours which go neral circumstances may place at his disposal) for the service of the campaign of the present year, as well as for the equipment, the transport, and maintenance of his troops, the sum of one million sterling, payable at Losdon monthly, to the agent who shall be authorise ed by his Swedish Majesty to receive the same, in such manner as not to exceed the payment of 200,000l. sterling each month, until the whole shall be paid.

Art., IV .- It is agreed between the two High Contracting Parties, that an advance, ch the amount and the time of shall be determined between them, and which is to be deducted from the million before stipulated, shalf be made to his Majesty the hing of Sweden for the "thise encampaigne," and for the first march of the troops. The remainder of the before mentioned succours are to commence from the day of the landing of the Swedish army, as it is stipulated by the two high contracting parties in the little articles of the present treaty. Art. V .- The two high contracting parties

being desirous of giving wradid and lasting guamatee to their relations, as well political an commercial, dis Beiten als Majosty, animat. ed witten desire to give to this ally evident proofs of live sincers talendality consents to erde to his Majesty that Kient of Sweden, and to his successors to the Crown of Swedon, in the order of succession established by his baid Majeriy, and the States General of his Kang. dom, under date the 26th of September 1810. the possession of Gundaloupe in the West Indies, and toltransfer to his Swedish Majesty all the rights of his Britannic Majesty arer that Island, in so for as the said Majesty shall be given up to the Commissioners of his of the month of August of the present year, or three months ofter the landing of the Swedish troops on the Continent; the whole to take place according to the conditions

his Britannie Majesty, the right of entrepot in the ports of Gottenburgh, Carlsheim, and Straisund, (whenever this last-mentioned place shall return under the Swedish duminion), for all commudities, productions, or merchandize; whather of Great Britain or her colonics, laden on board British or Swedish vessels.

agreed upon between the two high contracts

per cent, advalorem, upon entry, and the Art. I.—His Majesty the King of Sweden same upon discharge. As to every other

> Art. VII.-From the day of the signature Treaty, in any negociation whatever with

Art. VIII. The ratification of the prewithin four weeks, or sooner, if possible.

In faith of which, we the undersigned, in virtue of our full powers, have signed the present Treaty, and have affixed thereto the seals of our arms.

Done at Stockholm, the 3d March, in the year of our Lord, 1813.

ALEX. HOPE, (L. S.) ED. THORNTON, (L. S.) LE CONTE D'ENGESTROM, (L. S.) G. BARON DE WETTENSTEDT, (L. S.)

SEPARATE ARTICLE.

As a consequence of the cession made by His British Marcsty, in the fifth article of the Treaty signed this day, of the Island of Guadaloupe, His Majests the King of Sweden

1. Faithfully to fulfil and observed stipulation of the capitulation of the Island, under date the 5th of February so that all the privileges, rights, henefices, and prerogatives, confirmed by that Act to the inhabitants of the colony, shall be preserved and minimal a and maintained.

2. To take for this purpose representations to the cession before mentioned, every engage. ment which may be judged necessary with his Britannic Majesty, and to execute all acts conformable thereto.

3. To grant to the inhabitants of Guadaloupe the same protection and the same advantages which the other subjects of His Majesty the King of Sweden enjoy, conformably always to the laws and stipulations actually

existing in Sweden. 4. To forbid and prohibit, at the period of cession, the introduction of Slaves from Africa into the said Island, and the other posses. sions in the West Indies of His Swedish Maesty, and not to permit Swedish subjects to which His Swedish Majesty is the more willing to contract, as this traffic bas, never been authorised by hun.

5. To exclude during the continuance of the present was, all armed ressels and pri-vateers belonging to States at war with Great Britain, from the ports and harbours of Gandaloupe, and not to permit in any future wars in which Great Britain may be engaged.

wars in which Great Britain may be engaged, and Sweden remain neutral, the entrance fato the ports of the said solany, of the privateors belonging to any of the belligerent states.

5. Not to alienate the said is made represent the consent of His Britainic Majesty; and 7. To grant every protection and security to British subjects and to their property whether they may choose to quit the colour, or to remain them.

This soparate article shall have the force and effect, as if it were inserted, word for word, in the Treaty signed this day, and shall be ratified at the same time.

In faith of which, we the undersigned, in

In faith of which, we the undersigned, in virtue of our full powers, have signed the present, separate article, and have affixed thereto the seals of our arms.

Done of Stockholm, the 3d March, in the year of our Lord 1813.

ED. THERMACH (L.S.)
Le Conte D'Engerman (L.S.)

G. Baron De Wetterstedt (L. S.) The Pilot, May 29.

ed to profitable mould the London Papers, that Newspaper Property has risen fifteen per cent. It is found that these Newspar pers netted about a pound per man, for every man reported by them to be killed in Russia and Spain amounting to at least ten per cent. on their entire property; and the speculation on an equal extent of destraction in the ensuing summer, has caused a further advance of five per cent. Nothing therefore is so thuch dreaded and deprecated by the proprietors as any prospect of peace. All overtures of Napoleon are of course to be stigmatized as hollow and perfidious; or to be described as arising from his accumulated distresses, from which must follow the conquest of Frances if the war is wisely continued a little longer ! The exertions of the friends of peace in England too are to be treated as treasons, ble conspiracies against the bonour and interests of the country; and the petitions for peace, as petitions for the prolongation

are employed in writing stimulating are ticles in blank, to be filled up as circumstances arise; and those of less invention, have been cutting out inflammatory paragraphs from the files of the glorious days of 1793, 4, and 5, to be applied, with change of name and place, during the summer. Nor was the trade of Lying for daily subsistence ever in so thriving a state. This branch of the literary profession always flourishes most when other means of subsistence fail! the Times, therefore, particularly favour it at present, and more hands are now taken up in fabricating foreign letters, state papers on dits, reports, and other ingenious Newspaper fictions and Sweden, which are referred to in the present devices then at any period within the memory of many

> FRANKFORT JOURNALS. ina ,sa

[From the Bombay College, of the 6th instant.] PARIS JUNE 1

By a decree made on the field of battle at Wurschen the 22d of May, at 2 in the morning, the Emperor ordered and Monament to be erected on Mount Cening to serve as memorial of his gratitude to his subjects di France and Italy, and to transmit to the most distant pesterity, the oclebrated epoch a which, in three months 200,000 men fles to arms to insure the nitegrity of the learning of the Empirer and of its allies, Alderree of the 10th Jane by H. M. the Empties, com secrates 25 millions to the prestion of the Monument,

PARIS, June 18. application are the fleorers relative to the erection of a Manager on Manus. Cours.

if Sand Superstant Perhans decreed and decreed and decreed and decreed and decreed and decree of the superstant of the supers

Cenis: on the side of it which looks to want Paris, shall be inscribed the names of all our cantens of the departments on this side the Aps. On the side looking lovards Milas shall be anderibed the dames of all our can tons of the departmentably and the Alps and of our kingdom of the department the following spicuous part of the department the following inscription shall be suggested.

The Emperor Napoleon, on the field of battlent Weescher, brdered the erection this Monwhelit us a members of his gratified and as in the first decree?"

The French institute, that of the kingdon of traty, the Artificial Rocks. Amsterdam Party, and Piotentes will have commissioned and take every means they may think most proper, in order to present a plan for the property back as hay realize the intention in the Europe of

Phis Monument, as far as is possible, with ont detracting from its principal destinati and without injuring its strongth, shall he reidered at the same time of public utility. Ives to be commenced in the spring.

The 10th of this maga. H. M. Queen. Horfensia, who is at the habe of Aux incomprased by the County trated at Mough, accomprased by the County Aux on her that change has a dence her Mirosen her first changestain. Mademe the Mirosess de Broc, appet to the Princesson Nosk was the lady of the periods and Milk Cochelet her reader. It is negotiary in order to see the effect of fleen accele, to be placed in frome of it and to pass first on a plane about 15 inches wide and a feet long, fixed firmly on a rock. The Queen, had searcely passed it supper the flagoness de Broc who sold lowed, leaning on the arm of the Queen of a neighbouring will, fell into the torsent; her fall was so rapid, that the cause could not be fall was so rapid, that the cause could not be discovered very precipely. Most likely she was frightened at the eight of the majors of the torrent, which here rush with vest rapidity, and put, out her fact on a part of the rock which we not see all process . At the moment of latting, son emissaroured to reach the Miller with her hand, but could only touck him, and this very effort made her fall more violent. The Miller and His M's, attendants onder a oured in vain to save the quiertanate ledy, she had fallen into a guiph, into which an immense column of water fell. Count d'Aze jurau at the hazard of his life, made several useless attempts. In about 20 minutes bows useless attempts. In about 20 minutes bowever they succeeded in bringing up Mademe
de Broc, but she seemed enth deprived of
life. How indeed coale-size have survived
after the violent blow ob part have received
in taling from a pressure of the column
of water which sizes her into the guiph.
Every possible perstance was procuped in
value, and possible perstance was procuped in
value, and possible destance was procuped in
value and possible destance which is used
in such as a possible distress, and her heart has
received a possible distress, and her heart has
received a possible distress, and her heart has
received a possible distress.

DIE DE HAND TE KOOP, Huys met twee Erven, staande Tygergragt to bevragen by J. A. Juglers

TÉ KOOP.

THET Land SORDINARA, te bevragen by de Heeren C. L. DE VEYE of the war! In the mean time, the editors an SMISSAART.