

NOTICE

It is hereby given, that on Thursday the 1st September next, and ensuing days, will be put up for Sale by Public Auction, at the Honorable Company's Ware-house, a quantity of EUROPE GOODS, viz—Glass-ware—Ironmongery—Carpenter's Tools—Window Glass—Printed Papers—Paints—and Canvas—Floor Cloth—Broad Cloth—Shoes—and a quantity of other Articles, lots of which will be exposed for public information at the offices of the Commercial Committee, and the said Ware-house. The Conditions of Sale are as follows:

CONDITIONS.

A deposit of ten per cent in cash or Government Securities to be made on the amount of each lot at the time of Sale, and in failure of such deposit being made, the purchases to be considered void, and the Defaulter declared incapable of ever bidding again at the Company's Sale.

The Goods to be paid for and cleared out from the Honorable Company's Ware-house on or before the 5th of October.

If the Goods are not paid for and cleared out from the Company's Ware-house within the period above specified, the whole of the deposit to be forfeited, and the Goods undeposited will be sold on the Honorable Company's Ware-house for the best price, at public or public sale, and the purchaser attending such sale, shall be deemed the first Purchaser, who will be considered incapable of bidding at any future Sales, until they shall have satisfied all claims which may be against them in consequence of the resale.

If any profit should arise on the resale, it is to belong to the Company.

Any Bidders that may not be able to give satisfactory information with respect to the place of their residence or to their occupation, will be required to deposit the deposit of ten per cent, in cash or deposit in part of payment of their purchases to such an extent as the Superintendent of the Vendue Office may think proper, and in failure thereof, their biddings will be void, and they will not be allowed to become Purchasers of any article at the Sale.

On a payment for goods being made, and the goods removed from the Company's Godown, an equivalent proportion of the deposit will be returned to the purchasers, so that ten per cent will always be returned on the balance of the purchases until the whole amount shall be paid, and the goods removed from the Ware-house.

The Weights produced at the sale will not be permitted to be exported to China. The responsible goods to be delivered by each Purchaser to the office of the Commercial Committee and at the Ware-house.

By order of the Commercial Committee. P. T. COVERUS, Sec. BATAVIA, AUGUST 18, 1814.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Great Malacca street, NO. 30, ON TUESDAY NEXT, THE 23RD INSTANT.

BRILLIANT Rings—Diamonds—gold and silver Work—light and silver Lace—sundry Piece Goods—Hook—Bottoms—ditto Snakes—ditto silver Surpusses—ditto Mantles—Carpets—Otter of Roses—Cloth, of sorts—a complete set of copper—Wrights and Scales—Piano Forte—Bassinet Italian, &c. &c.

FAITHFUL SLAVES.

THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE MR. SATOOR AVIST

- Orphan—Man Slave and his wife
Minerva—Woman Slave, of Maid to take care of Children
Pina—Woman Slave, house Servant
Minerva—Woman Slave, fine Sower and Servant
Mithra—Woman Slave, house Servant
Mulatu—Ditto ditto, complete Servant
Pitra—Ditto ditto, Cook with her Boy
Capido—Man Slave, a good Servant
Suturna—Ditto ditto, a good Servant
Olimpia—Woman Slave, house Maid.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE SALE, A BURNING TABLE,

Advertisement

ON Friday the 2nd Instant will be put up for Public Sale, at the premises of Messrs. INGLIS and Co. at the previously disposed of by public sale, the good fast sailing copper-bottomed ADMIRAL DRURY, built about 200 Tons, with the whole of her stores, of which an Inventory may be seen either at the Vendue Office or at Messrs. INGLIS and Co. on Friday the 2nd Instant next, and the day may be inspected any day prior to the day of Sale.

BATAVIASCH GENOOTSCHAP.

Algemeene Vergadering van het Bataviasche Genootschap der Kunsten en Wetenschappen, in het nieuwe Genootschapsgebouw op Ryswyk, op den 24ste dezer, zinsdags ten elf uren, wanneer eene inwendige rede zal worden gehouden, en ieder Lid de vruchten hebben een paar vrienden, ten behoeve van dezer geleetheit, door de byzondereheid van den Dag zo opgeruisterd, in te treden.

Uit naam van het Genootschap. J. TH. ROSS, Secretaris.

BATAVIA, den 17de Aug. 1814.

WANTED

FOR the use of H. M. 78th Regiment, the sum of £1400 for which Bills will be given on Messrs. Greenwood, Cox and Co. London.—Tenders will be received on or before the 10th September by R. MACQUEEN, Capt. Major in the 78th Regt. Waltevoorden, Aug. 16, 1814.

WANTED

SPANISH DOLLARS and COLONIAL PAPER CURRENCY, for BILLS of EXCHANGE on Bengal, Madras, and Rangoon, at Mr. Rick's Office, No. 22, Tyger street.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF ARON LEVIE, in the Voorrey, A FEW HOGSHEADS OF

FRENCH CLARET, AND FOUR PIPES LONDON PARTICULAR MADEIRA.

Advertentie.

ALLE de genen welke iets te pretenderen hebben van, dan wel schuldig zyn aan den boedel van wien de Liefde, gelieve daar van op gave te doen aan den ondergeteekende Secretaris van het Eerwaarde College van Heeren Weesmeesteren dezer stede, binnen den tyd van zes weken gerekend van deze dezer.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene die iets te pretenderen mogte hebben of te verschuldigt zyn aan wylen J. Groot, in leven Apothekar, gelieve daar van opgave of te betalingen te doen binnen den tyd van twee maanden gerekend van dato dezes, aan den mede Executeur J. B. Meyer, de gemeente wort tevens geïnformeerd dat de affaire zal gecontinueert worden door Adriaan de Nys, met verzekering van een prompte en civile bediening.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene die iets te pretenderen heeft of schuldig zyn aan den Boedel van den overleden Burger Joseph Augustyn Pieters, gelieve zig binnen de tyd van vier weken, heden ingaande, aan Hendrik L. de Vries, te adresseren, als Executeur van voorn Boedel. Batavia, den 17de Aug. 1814.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene die iets te pretenderen heeft of dan wel iets schuldig is, aan den Boedel van wylen den oud Luitenant Gouw Koko, gelieve binnen een maand tyd op te geven aan de Executeurs de Luitenants der Guineesen, Gouw Boudson en Gouw Hoew Sieuw, gerekend van heden af. Batavia, den 15de Aug. 1814.

HEDEN verlost van een Dochter, de Huisvrouw van

D. SCHAAP. Ryswyk, den 17de Aug. 1814.

DAAR wy de treurige tyding hebben ontvangen, van het overlijden van onser waardigen Schoonvader Mr. THEODORUS KNIBB, oud Lid van den Achtbaren Raad van Justitie te Batavia; welke op den 23ste May l. in den onderdom van 75 jaren het tydelijke met het eeuwige verward heeft. seven wy langz deze beklagelijke weg, hier van kennis aan alle vrienden en vrienden, dien wy niet twyfel of zullen zig in stille oogenblikken dit verlies en de onderdom dat wy de nog onmondige kinderen met ons wel verstaan

willen neemen, terwyl onze wensch is, dat de bestierder van het geheel elke Familie voor zulke grievende verliezen mag bewaaren.

O. HOLST DE WEERTH. A. G. DE ROOCK.

PROVINCIALE, den 24de Juny, 1814.

HEDEN Overleed in den onderdom van 24 jaren J. Groot, in leven Apothekar alhier.

M. D. BURKENS, J. B. MEYER. Batavia den 16de Augustus 1814.

IN den vroegen morgen van den 19 Augustus 1814, is te Batavia, in den onderdom van 24 jaren overleden, den Heer HERMANUS GERARDUS RYSS.

H. VEECKENS, J. Z. VEECKENS.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

ESSAY ON FEMALE SCHOOLS.

It cannot, for a moment, be doubted, that the happiness of mankind, must be materially enhanced, if due care were paid to the proper education of the amiable part of their species, justly called the fair sex; especially when it is considered what highly useful and important stations they are destined to fill in the progressive stages of life, throughout the whole course of their probation: first, in the quality of daughters; then, as wives; and lastly, as mothers.

The real and intrinsic importance of this subject, must be evident to all, who have, at any time, seriously reflected upon it: but the great neglect, which is still visible in this important matter, has forcibly prevailed with me to handle the subject according to the extent of my slender ability; in order to engage parents, if it be possible, to initiate their daughters in such branches of education as best best fit their future character and destination in life, and I must beg the reader's pardon, if what I propose to offer to his perusal, should fail of throwing some light on the certain and solid advantages attainable from the early acquirement of good principles and virtuous sentiments in the heart.

One very great and culpable fault observable in the schools of Calcutta, which it is proposed to render the theme of discussion and enquiry in this essay, is, that an uncommon share of attention is conspicuously directed towards the outward accomplishments of the body, and that the inward embellishments of the mind, which cannot be too scrupulously attended to, are suffered to pass with much apparent neglect. Dances and other frivolous amusements are very prevalent in most of the female seminaries about the metropolis; and they are improperly allowed to usurp the place of more sober and rational entertainment. At an infantile age, indeed, Miss it taught to believe, that to dance with a graceful air, and to perform a lesson on the harp, or Piano Forte, in an elegant attitude, constitute the highest pitch of female refinement. No wonder, then, that what portion of time is requisite for the virtuous cultivation of the mind, is hence shamefully devoted to a circle of follies and trifles.

Moderate relaxation, I am willing to admit, is essentially necessary to the due preservation of the animal system; since it tends, in an agreeable manner, to relieve the mind from the effects of a long and tedious stretch of serious thought. But can it be asserted, with the least colour of truth, that such a degree of recreation, as is enjoyed by the gay world in Calcutta, is at all either favorable to the promotion of virtue in the soul, or even conducive to health in the body? I suspect not. Wherein then, it follows, is any justification to be found, for rashly sacrificing body and soul together, to a species of enjoyment, whose tendency is directly pernicious both to virtue and health?

That the female sex have a considerable and extensive influence on the prosperity and happiness of society, can be denied by none; for, although it is true, they act extensively in a domestic sphere, and appear to be far removed from the noise and bustle of active business, yet such is the share they invariably take in the private concerns of life, that an attempt to disown their influence on the public theatre of the world, would serve but to betray a gross ignorance of human affairs. In the true relations of daughter, wife, and mother, they certainly possess a powerful ascendancy over the actions of men: and, on each of these heads, it is

my design to offer a few cursory observations.

In the first place, I shall comment upon their province of daughters; in which original capacity, it is particularly material, that every part of their conduct should be regularly governed by the strict rule of modesty and decorum. For what a multitude of sore evils and painful heartaches are sown to a father, whose offspring has been early instructed and confirmed in all the important points of morality and religion! and what a sublime source of lively satisfaction it must be to him, to reflect, that she who shall be her origin from himself has acquired a fund of just and virtuous principles, that she not only loves, but practices her duty towards God and her parents, towards her neighbour, and towards herself; and that, under the benign influence of virtuous impressions, she steadily proceeds in a right career; what a lovely spectacle it must be to all, to behold innocence tread the path of righteousness! Oh! celestial happiness, for a father to be blessed with such a daughter; and what an incomparable blessing for a daughter to enjoy such an existence!

To this theory, it may perhaps be objected, that a formidable host of difficulties stand in readiness to oppose the practice of it. Granted; for I freely confess, that perfection is by no means the lot of human nature. Yet I will advance my conviction, that, without strong and persevering efforts to aspire to that quality, we shall surely fall far short of it; and that the only mode of nearly approaching it, is to strive actually to arrive at it. Exertion in this sense, although it may not be crowned with complete success on earth, will nevertheless be far from proving abortive. Our own endeavours must be exerted, in order to acquire any particular quality; and it is on this condition alone, that we receive all our temporal blessings.

With regard to the second character, in which females are subsequently to acquire the justice of my arguments, in favor of the facts advanced, will borrow still greater force and weight, from advertizing to this branch of the subject. So intimate and friendly an intercourse naturally subsists between husbands and wives, that the necessary means (which, in my opinion are to be derived solely through the medium of a virtuous education,) for contributing reciprocally to each other's edification and improvement, frequently terminates in discord and separation, infamy and disgrace. Instead of realizing the comfort universally sought for and expected, in a married state, they soon become cool and indifferent, one towards the other: and disappointed in their hopes of conjugal happiness, the husband is unfortunately too prone to recur to the ruinous expedient of procuring that in company out of doors, which he in vain looks for within his own walls. He resorts, perhaps to a tavern, or to a gaming-house; and he desperately seeks to drown his sorrows at the former, and precipitately plunges into the depths of vice at the latter place: while the wife, thus left to herself, assumes the entire and uncontrolled possession of the household, and probably ventures to place her affections in a quarter where they are likely to obtain a better return. Day after day, their conduct is uniformly the same; until it is at length found preferable to dissolve a connection, from which so much misery results to both parties.

It is sincerely to be lamented, that instances of this kind occur but too often to require the confirmation of these remarks by the multiplication of words. Here it may be of use, however, to explore the true cause of the evils mentioned.—To what can we impute their prevalence, but to defects in the article of education; whence arises a wretched incapacity, either of receiving or imparting intellectual pleasure long and familiar association necessarily produces satiety, if it be not cautiously tempered with proper requisites necessary to preserve it from degenerating into disgust. A stock of ideas and sentiments must, of course, be stored in the understanding; the mutual communication of which, operates as the most effectual cement to friendship and love.—Esteem, founded on the basis of virtue, is alone durable.

But to proceed.—Home is confessedly the seat of the purest species of enjoyment; and it is undoubtedly capable of being converted into a terrestrial paradise. To be thus metamorphosed, however, a certain degree of previous preparation is indispensably requisite. Good habits and virtuous dispositions must be cultivated beforehand, and the whole circle of those amiable qualities, which adorn honorable matrimony, must be in like manner

quired. To the attainment of these essential advantages, therefore, a proper education will be allowed to be highly instrumental, and absolutely necessary.

I shall now proceed to consider the subject in its third and last point of view. It is certain, that on the manner in which females shall have acquitted themselves in the two former characters, (in either or both of which, however, it may happen that they still continue to remain,) greatly depends their successful conduct in the sacred and most important office of mothers. The proper care and training up of a young family, is without doubt, an arduous, and yet a pleasant task. It is a duty imposed on parents, by the first law of nature, and is also emphatically enjoined in scripture. Above all things therefore, it becomes a matter of the highest importance, such as is better capable of being conceived than expressed, for parents to discharge this moral obligation towards their children, and to spare no labour or pains to fulfil this primary part of their duty, to the performance of which they must also be prompted by the irresistible stimulus of natural affection.

It will appear obvious, however, that mothers can impart no good instruction to those who look up to them for advice, unless they themselves have already digested, and laid in their own minds a fund of useful knowledge. To communicate knowledge, one must first possess it; and it would be no less vain and ridiculous to look for a crop from an uncultivated soil, than to expect that ideas should be conveyed, where the understanding has been suffered to run waste.

Such as have been described, are the benefits resulting from a virtuous education; and such likewise are the evils, which may be obviated, by the reasonable acquirement of right notions and just principles in the mind. From what has been said, a reasonable hope may be accordingly entertained, that parents will attach due importance to the cultivation of the valuable part of the machine. The body may be regarded in no other than the light of a mere temporary habitation to the soul; and it must unquestionably be the greatest folly in the world, to neglect the tenant, and to direct the chief attention to a shell, which is to be cast aside, as soon as the necessity for its continuance shall cease. Ornamental qualifications may, indeed, be acquired, consistently with the rules of propriety and moderation; but they are by no means to be acquired at the expence of such as are really useful and important.

These reflections are most strongly urged to the notice of parents, as well as of those who have the superintendance of female seminaries in Calcutta; and who, it is wished, will bestow a serious consideration on the subject herein treated of. The proper care and education of youth, is a heavy and sacred charge at all times; but they become doubly so, when such a numerous train of future consequences, as I have above represented, are connected with, and dependent on it.

To Correspondents.
The communication of NOVICE is received, and shall be attended to hereafter. A SUBSCRIBER'S "Thoughts on Duelling" shall also find a place.

Java Government Gazette.

BATAVIA,
SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1814.

APPOINTMENTS.
The undernamed Ministers having arrived from Europe, are appointed to officiate as follows:
The Rev. Mr. J. C. Supper, at Batavia.
The Rev. Mr. J. G. Bruckner, at Samarang.
The Rev. J. Kam, provisionally at Sourabaya.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, August 16, 1814.
Cornet Sivers is permitted to resign his Cornetcy in the Hussars.
Lieutenant Thomas Gandy, of the 4th Voluntary Battalion, having requested permission to resign the Honorable Company's Service, the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to accept of the same provisionally, and until the pleasure of the Supreme Government may be known. In the mean time Lieut. Gandy will avail himself of the first opportunity of proceeding to Bengal, to await the decision of His Excellency the Governor General in Council.
By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.
J. DUPUY,
Act. Secretary to Govt.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, August 19, 1814.
The appointment of Major Dalton to the Superintendance of the Corps of the Native Chiefs, and to the charge of the Roads and Bridges in the provinces of the Native Princes, is abolished.
Lieut. G. W. A. Lloyd, of the Light Infantry Battalion, is appointed Sub-Assistant Commissary General, vice Burney.
By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.
J. DUPUY,
Act. Secretary to Govt.

On Friday the 12th instant, the Birthday of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent was celebrated with every customary mark of loyalty and joy—a Royal salute and feu de joie at Weltevreden announced the opening of the auspicious day, and in the evening the usual entertainment at the Government House attracted a crowd of youth beauty and fashion—the day derived additional eclat from the glorious news which has been recently received from Europe, and which gave a double zest to the convivial pleasures of the evening.

We understand that invitations have already been sent out by Edel Heer Cranssen, for a splendid Public Breakfast at his house at Jacatra, on the morning of the 24th instant, which will commence the festivities of the day.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor and his Lady, with the principal English and Dutch Families of Batavia and the Environs, will be present, and the arrangements in progress for the grand national fete in the evening, are in every way calculated to do justice to the loyalty, liberality, and hospitality of the Dutch, once more to the joy and satisfaction of Europe, admitted to rank among Nations.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

BATAVIA.
ARRIVALS.] Aug. 12—Ship Thomas, A. Londele, from Mauritius, 5th July.—Cargo, Sundries.
Same day.—Ship Adm. Drury, W. Coates, from Palembang, 29th July.—Passengers, 35 Sepoys.—H. M. ship Volage, Capt. J. Drury, from a cruise.
Aug. 13—H. C. cruiser Teignmouth, Lieut. J. Crawford, from Bengal, 23d June.
Do. 14—Ship Ganges, P. Falconer, from Tagal, 12th Aug.—Cargo, Coffee.—Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Hekecher.
Same day.—Schooner Maria Louisa, E. Hulart, from Indramayo, 13th Aug.—Cargo, Coffee.—Passenger, Mr. Thalman.
Aug. 15—Chinese brig Susanna, Tan Ching-king, from Cheribon, 12th Aug.
Same day.—Ship Mysore, Francis Smyth, from China, 20th June.—Cargo, Sundries.—H. C. G. Fox, A. Lyell, from Amboyna, 4th Aug.
Aug. 28—Ship Udny, G. Gopff, from Isle of France, 7th July.—in ballast.

DEPARTURES.] Aug. 13—Ship Good Hope, J. Napier, for England.—Cargo, Coffee and Sugar.
Do. 14—Brig Engelina, P. Bol, for Anjer.
Same day.—Brig Seahorse, P. Thissele, for do.—H. C. C. Antelope, Capt. J. Hall, for Banca.—ship Adele, D. Smith, for Penang.—Cargo, Sundries.—Brig Tay, J. Carnegy, for do.
Aug. 15—H. C. C. Anzara, Capt. D. Macdonald, for Bengal.
Aug. 16—Brig Magret, Abdul-Laut, for Indramayo.

Vessels lying in Batavia Roads.
H. M. ship Volage, H. C. C. Teignmouth.—Do. do. Gun-boats No. 4 and 12;—ship Spike, do. Ulyon, do. Po, do. Flinders, do. Thomas, do. Admiral Drury, do. Ganges, do. Mysore, do. Udny, do. brig Jane, do. Hendrik, do. Maria, do. Urica Engelina, do. Bally, do. Henry, do. Eagle, do. Dorotha, do. Gloucestre, do. Covelong, do. Eersteboon, schooner Maria Louisa, do. Vrijante, Arab ship Fatakhair, do. do. Heras, do. do. Bettege, do. do. Fatahary, Chinese ship Anna Margaret, —Brig Laasem, do. do. Susanna.

SOURABAYA.
ARRIVALS.] July 29—Brig Rosario, J. Dixon, from Laasem 21st July.—in ballast.
July 30—Brig Engelina, P. Bol, from Amboyna 18th July.—Cargo, Spices.—Passenger, Mr. Dun.
Aug. 2—Ship Hector, P. Nulding, from Samarang 27th July.—Passenger, Captain and Mrs. Macleod.
Aug. 3—Brig Anzara, Capt. D. Macdonald, from Papoea 20th July.—Cargo, Sundries.
Do. 4—Brig Seahorse, P. Thissele, from Samarang 27th July.—Cargo, Sundries.
Aug. 2—Brig Engelina, P. Bol, for Ba-

tavia—Cargo, Spices.—Brig Eagle, P. M. Lardie, for Batavia, with a detachment of H. M. 78th Regt.—Ship Po, J. Marian, for Batavia—Cargo, Coffee.—Brig Tay, J. Carnegy, for Samarang.

Vessels lying in Sourabaya Roads.
H. C. C. Mary Anne—do. do. Gun-boats No. 11 and 9—Ship Cato—do. Hector—Brig Soembia—do. Elephant—do. Rosario—do. Amazon.

MARRIAGE.

At Batavia, on the 31st ultimo, G. F. Meylan, Esq. Registrar of the Supreme Court of Justice to Mrs. Verster.

DEATHS.

On Wednesday evening last, after a very short illness, Mr. Robert Macnughton.
Yesterday morning Mr. H. G. Ryser.

Prince of Wales' Island Gazette.

A letter dated the 15th May, from Tapanooly, states that the Constitution Privateer, and four Privateers, have actually arrived in these Seas. The former has sailed to cruise off Bombay, and the Privateers are in the Bay of Bengal. The Constitution is stated to mount 54 Guns, and to have 540 men.

The brig Favorite, was captured on the 27th April, in Lat. 4 S. 74 30 East, by the Hyder Ally, who had left Boston 85 days.

The ships Mary and Betsey, have also been taken off Tapanooly, and the Masters of these vessels communicated the above intelligence.

The following are stated to be the names of the Privateers:

1. Hyder Ally, mounting 22 Guns, and long 18 pds.
2. Jacob Jones, ditto.
3. Clerk, ditto.
4. Name unknown, ditto.

JUNE 26.

With respect to the Hyder Ally, American privateer, captured by H. M. Ship Owen Glendour, we have to state, that she left Portland, (America) January 27th, and had captured the Favorite, Betsey, and Mary, during her cruise: she appears to be a very fine vessel, well equipped and new off the stocks,—measuring about 110 feet overall, 30 feet beam and 368 tons; had when captured 10 guns 12 pounders mounted,—though pierced for 24.—her complement of men fifty, several of whom were sent away in the different prizes.

This vessel, beside the ships noticed above, plundered two large prows or junks, and then allowed them to proceed on their destined voyage.

Late last evening, just as our paper was going to press, the American ship Hunter, prize to H. M. ship Doris, in charge of Lieut. Faysoman, arrived. This vessel was captured on the 18th March last, off the Grand Ladrone. She sailed from Canton on the 19th April, and Malacca the 19th instant.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

DOWNING-STREET, MARCH 19, 1814.

A dispatch has been received at this Office, addressed to Earl Bathurst by Colonel Lowe, of which the following is a copy:

Head-quarters of the Combined Army, under Field Marshal Blucher, Laon, March 11, 1814.
My Lord—I addressed a letter to your Lordship this morning, enclosing the duplicate of a report to Lieut. General Sir Charles Stewart, relating to successes which had been obtained over the main body of the enemy's army, under Buonaparte's person, during an attack made by him for two successive days, the 9th and 10th inst. on the position occupied by Field Marshal Blucher's army, in this town and in the plain below it. Forty-eight pieces of cannon, and between 5 and 6000 prisoners, have been taken. The enemy's retreat from all points, and the cavalry of the allied army in pursuit of him. He is retiring in the direction of Soissons, where it is possible he may make a stand. The principal advantages were gained by the corps of General D'York, supported by General Baron Sacken. The whole of the artillery were taken by us, and the greater number of the prisoners. Marshal Marmont and General Arrighi were the commanders opposed to them. We advanced from Rheims against the town of Marsailles position, a detachment of 10000 men, with the old and new army, and with a large body of cavalry, was employed on his flank against the right and centre. Yesterday evening the contest

terminated, and during the night his retreat commenced. The details contained in my report of this morning will, I trust, reach your Lordship before the communication arrives. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) H. Lowe, Colonel, The Earl Bathurst.

The Englishman, March 20.

French Papers were received yesterday to the 17th, and arriving at this precise moment, may, on several grounds, be regarded as of considerable importance. The terms of the armistice are now known to have been rejected by the French Ruler as too mortifying to his pride, and too much approaching to an avowed confession of his weakness. The Allies, while they claimed on the one side the Netherlands as a line of demarcation, had proposed the Rhone as the boundary on the other, thus cutting off, by anticipation, both Savoy and Piedmont from the dominion of France, and also interrupting all communication with Italy. It is to this latter part of the proposed arrangement that the French Emperor affects chiefly to object, alleging some recent advantages obtained in that quarter under Augereau and the Viceroy of Italy, who is still represented as manœuvring on the Adige. In comparing the present with the past, the proposition of the Allies may certainly be considered as possessing a character of boldness and decision but ill suited to the fallen but still struggling pride of the former Dictator of the Continent. This very proposition, however, dictated in the heart of France, speaks more than whole volumes could express, and convinces us of the high ground on which the Allies are sensible of standing at the present moment. This apparent degradation Buonaparte eagerly seizes as an apology to the French people for delaying to put an immediate stop to the ravages and calamities of war, hoping, no doubt, that some fortunate event, or some unforeseen error, on the part of the Allies, may give a more favourable turn to his clouded prospects; and in the general complexion and character of the Campaign. What effect time may have remains to be seen, but from the present posture of the contending forces, the Allies have every thing to augur of still farther and more brilliant success. In the mean time, the war is carried on with unflagging vigour, and, if possible, with increasing acrimony. Both parties are fully sensible at this moment of the value of public opinion, but it appears evident that they are not under an equal necessity either of courting or misleading it. It would be amusing, were the concomitant circumstances less distressing, to observe with what practised dexterity Buonaparte contrives to conceal his signal defeat at Laon, so glorious to the exertions of the Silesian army, and to the consummate talents of their veteran leader, for he merely reconnoitres Laon, and without the position of the enemy so strong, falls back on Soissons. He loses, however, three days which are not at all accounted for except by his being at Soissons, and then on the morning of the 14th we find him taking possession of Rheims, with the great body of his army, having defeated a small force under General Pless, who had occupied it on the 10th, and here he boasts in his usual style, of having taken 4 or 5000 prisoners. The rest are said to have taken the roads of Laon, Rethel, and Chalons. Buonaparte does not appear in this movement upon Rheims to have been aware of the advance of the Austrian army on Chalons from Troyes on the 11th, which seems on the contrary to have anticipated the most confident expectations that the Austrian army would advance directly on Paris, and had made all his arrangements accordingly. Four divisions of his army had been ordered to Paris, and are said to have arrived at Versailles on the 8th and the 9th. Additional troops had been thrown up in the capital and its vicinity. Mr. Shaw, the Messenger in Paris, states, that he observed them planting abatis in various directions, mounting cannon on the ramparts, and cutting loopholes in the wall, preparations which shewed that an attack on the city was expected; while Buonaparte in the mean time had, no doubt, so laid his plans as to be able to encounter the force under Blucher alone, and, if possible, to bring him to a general action. This movement on the part of Schwarzenberg, must have therefore, in all probability, caused him to fall back again on his capital, or to risk a general battle with the southern and northern armies united, for which his numbers are at present evidently very in-

adequate. Should the two allied armies decline forming a junction, they will at least be sufficiently near to co-operate with each other, and to prevent Buonaparte's fighting them in detail. In the mean while the Crown Prince, with the several corps in the north, must be rapidly advancing, and, on their arrival, must form so overwhelming a force as to compel Buonaparte either to abandon his capital, or meet the same fate he experienced at Leipzig. Buonaparte affects to blame the Allies very much for their inconsiderate advance into the interior of France, leaving, as he says, so many fortresses behind them, by which they must be much annoyed in case of a retreat. On this subject we have no doubt he speaks feelingly, not for the Allies, but for himself, as from this very cause all his embarrassments have proceeded. Had the Allies wasted her strength in succession before these fortresses, it would have exactly suited his purpose; as it would have given him time to have recovered his strength, and have enabled him to retake them at his leisure. Whoever keeps possession of the field, will, in time, get easy possession both of the cities and fortresses, or will at any rate have little to fear from them. It was to this very principle that Napoleon himself owed his early successes; and there is no wonder he should be mortified at seeing the example so ably and successfully directed against himself.

Notwithstanding the increasing military activity which marks the present critical period of the campaign, peace is still looked forward to in France as an object not very far distant. It is certain that, should the campaign be much longer protracted, the French people must, in their turn, begin to experience, in their very fullest weight and measure, all these distressing and nameless calamities which they have so long and so unfeelingly been the means of inflicting on the other nations of Europe. It is not, therefore, surprising they should, almost in any circumstances, so anxiously cherish the hopes of an ultimate and speedy arrangement. Private letters that have reached us from Paris to the 17th nearly concur in stating it to be the prevalent opinion there, that the Allies would, long before this, have been immediately before the gates of that capital, had it not been for the interposition of the Emperor of Austria, who has always reserved to himself the power of stopping short whenever Buonaparte appears willing to accept such terms of peace as were compatible, in his judgement, with the interests and security of Europe. That period, it is added, being now arrived, and Napoleon having signified his inclination to terminate the war on a basis already proposed, and which is understood to embrace the whole of those objects which Austria had in view, nothing, it is understood, remains now to be done, but to come to an agreement respecting the number and kind of fortresses to be given up to the Allies as securities for a definitive peace. There are, however, other letters from Paris, of the 15th, which we have seen, that are not quite of so pacific a nature, and which even state that peace was not so certain as had been thought even a few hours before. The Allies, it is said, had exacted too hard and severe terms, especially on the subject of the fortresses. Among the fortresses required by the Allies, it seems are those of Strasburg, Metz, Valenciennes, Lisle, Bayonne, and Pertuisan, with the immediate evacuation of the whole of Italy. One of these letters concludes in these terms—"You need not be jealous of the conduct of Austria towards France, for though she is unwilling to crush us entirely, she is not less desirous than her colleagues to reduce us to the greatest humility. Peace, come whenever it may, will not, I am fully assured, leave us much cause for triumph."

Advices have also reached us from the French coast, through a channel which hitherto we have found always correct stating the important fact, that on the 10th instant Lord Wellington had reached Langon, which is within fifteen miles of Bourdeaux. On the 12th, the remains of Soult's army passed through that city, on their way towards Paris, without intending to defend the place. The Allies were expected to enter, on the following day, without encountering the least opposition. This intelligence is rendered the more probably by letters received yesterday by Government, by the way of Jersey, from St. Maloes, dated the 12th instant, stating the receipt of advices at that place from Bourdeaux, that Lord Wellington had reached Roquefort, more than half way from Bayonne, and was in full march for Bourdeaux.

The following communications are stated to have been received from the French coast:—

— on the French Coast, March 28.
"I have just received the following letter from Paris:—
Paris, March 26.—There has been, on the 22d, some fighting at Arcis-sur-Aube, and it is said that the Emperor had a horse killed under him in that affair.
His head-quarters were on the 24th at Vauvray, between Arcis and Chalons.
It is believed that the Congress has almost broken up."

— on the French Coast, March 30.
"The following is a letter from Paris, received this morning:—
Paris March 28.—The Emperor has made an advance on St. Dizier, and is still advancing.
The Duke De Castiglione is again, with great reinforcements, upon Chalons-sur-Saone.
We expect great battles and decisive events."
To the above letter from Paris I have to add, that no telegraphic dispatch has been received for some days on our coast from Paris; for the telegraphic communications have been again cut off, and I do not think they will be restored (montés) for some days.

The French Funds are under 47.
One of the minor Papers, of a late date, contains a sort of implied recognition of the independence of Holland. This indirect acknowledgment is found in a paragraph which announces the intended Marriage of the Hereditary Prince of Orange, Son of the Sovereign of Holland, to the Princess Charlotte of Wales. The arrival and departure of the English Messengers, too, is mentioned in these papers with great minuteness.

Letters were yesterday received by the Andromache, from the mouth of the Garonne. There was no direct communication between that situation and Bourdeaux, it being obstructed by the batteries yet in the possession of the enemy.—Among the rumours in circulation was one, that Louis XVIII. would establish his Court in Bourdeaux, and that he would conclude a peace with this country and the other Allies, under which his Kingdom would be preserved as in the time of his brother, his West India colonies would be restored, and perfect freedom of commerce would be re-established.

A letter from an Officer of engineers (received yesterday,) dated near Bayonne, the 20th March, states, "that the siege of the citadel had not then commenced; that the undertaking was deemed arduous, and that the troops there were unacquainted with Lord Wellington's operations subsequent to his head-quarters being at Aire. Reinforcements have arrived, but are not yet up with us."

By letters received from Madrid, we learn that the French had evacuated Olot, in Catalonia, having blown up the fortifications, and that it was believed they were preparing to evacuate Garonna.

From Dordrecht, under date of the 22d ultimo, we hear, that for the last few days much artillery had been distinctly heard in the vicinity of Lillo, and it was presumed, therefore, that an attack had been made upon the place. It is said that the garrison is very weak, and it is supposed to be of great importance to get possession of the fort, in order to enable the British shipping to pass up the Scheldt, which it commands.

Major-General Skerret, whose death, in consequence of the wounds received in the unfortunate attack on Bergen-op-Zoom, was son of the late Lieut.-General J. Skerret, and distinguished himself on many occasions during the war in the Peninsula. This gallant and distinguished Officer, whose leg had been broken not many weeks before, when proceeding to the siege of Williamstadt, was the first of his party who mounted the walls, when he was wounded in the hand, then in the thigh, still he went on, at last in the head, when, to use the hasty, but expressive report of an Officer present, to the most afflicted of his survivors, "any other man would have been safe in his room, his leg retarded his progress." He received the fatal wound at nine in the evening of the 9th of March, and expired at twelve the following night. He has left no wife, no child, to deplore his loss: but a mother, of whom he was the only child, before bowed down with age and infirmities, remains to mourn under the afflicting calamity which bereaves her of all that attached her to the world.

A Dutch mail has arrived. The contents of the papers are important, exhibiting a spirit of enterprise in new quarters, against Buonaparte, which, in the breaking off of the negotiations, cannot fail materially to embarrass him, by furnishing fresh employment for his attention and arms. The Crown Prince, we trust, will signalize himself in the new war by services worthy of his great name. The Duke of Saxe Weimar appears already to give earnest of great achievements:—

Brussels, March 24.—Important military movements have already taken place on our frontiers. After the arrival of General Thielman with the troops under his command, the Duke of Saxe Weimar, who commands the Allies in Belgium, has laid down the plan of operations. The Prussian and Saxon troops, from 15 to 20,000 strong, which were before at Tournay, have marched in all haste to repair to the neighbourhood of Maubeuge; this place, which is soon to be vigorously attacked, having been already surrounded

by detachments from the garrison of Mons. The Duke of Saxe Weimar has fixed his head-quarters at Mons, that he may be enabled to attend the siege. Tournay is already occupied by Prussian and Saxon landwehr and volunteers. In order to disturb the enemy's line below Maubeuge, considerable detachments have appeared before Givet and Philippville. Maubeuge lies on the Sambre; its chief strength consists in the entrenched camp which lies near it, and commands it: but as this camp is not properly furnished with provisions, nor sufficiently armed, and is, besides, not occupied by any considerable body of troops, it is presumed that the place cannot hold out long.

Troops are continually passing through this city to re-inforce the army on the frontiers. Several Swedish Officers belonging to the Staff, and also some detachments of cavalry of the same nation, arrived here yesterday and the day before. It is reported that the Crown Prince of Sweden will be here himself in a few days.

The appointment of General Murray to be Commander in Chief of the Belgian army, has had the happiest consequences. Young men of the best families are eager to go into the service. Several Noblemen raise regiments for the service of their country; Prince Ernest, of Aremberg, son of the Count Von Du Mark, has already obtained permission to raise a regiment of light horse; Count Crankenberg is on the point of obtaining a similar permission. It is pretended that these troops are to be taken into English pay.

Count Lottum is succeeded as Military Governor by Baron Von Horst.

The deputation which went to the grand head-quarters, returned yesterday evening to this city.

CLEVELAND, MARCH 24.—We hear that the Prussian troops, under Major Von Reiche, are to besiege Venloo. Though these troops are not numerous enough to lay siege to the place in form, they will be, however, sufficient to hinder the repeated sallies of the garrison, which lately, in a sally towards Horst, took a company of the landwehr prisoners.

We do not yet know the strength of the corps destined to blockade Wesel.

COLOGNE, MARCH 16.—Ever since the 13th a heavy cannonade has been kept up against the fortress of Juliers.

BREMEN, MARCH 23.—A few days ago the French made a sally from Haarburg, in which they burnt to the ground the beautiful village of Hillfeld, five miles from Haarburg. — (Haerlem Courant, 29th March.)

GENEVA, MARCH 11.—Tranquillity is gradually restored here, and every day our citizens, who had fled to the Pays de Vaud, come back to their homes.

The following official notification, having been published at too late an hour for insertion in our earlier editions of yesterday, is repeated here:—

WAR-DEPARTMENT, DOWNING STREET, APRIL 1.
Dispatches have been received from the Marquess of Wellington, dated Tarbes, March 20. The enemy collected his forces at Conches on the 13th; but on the 15th he retired to Lambege, leaving outposts towards the former place.

Lord Wellington having been joined by detached troops, and his reserves of cavalry, moved on the 18th inst. against the French Army. Marshal Soult retreated before the Allies to Vic Baygorey and Tarbes. A strong rear-guard attempted to make a stand near the former town, upon the 19th, but were driven through it, in a gallant manner, by the 3d division.

Soult assembled his forces on the morning of the 20th, in a position, of which the town of Tarbes formed a part. Lord Wellington marched in two columns to attack this position, from which the enemy retreated in all directions, after having suffered much loss from the attacks made by the 6th and light divisions, which distinguished themselves.

Lord Wellington states, that the loss of the Allies in these affairs has been inconsiderable, and he has not transmitted any returns. His Lordship's army encamped on the night of the 20th, on the Larzet and the Larros."

THE ENGLISHMAN,—APRIL 3.

We have received letters and papers from Holland to the 31st ult. From the contents of the former, we entertain the most sanguine expectation that the enemy's capital will speedily be, if it is not already, in the hands of the Allies. They speak in the most positive terms of the arrival of intelligence at the Hague on the 30th, that Marshal Blucher had defeated Marmont with great loss, at Soissons, and was advancing by forced marches upon Paris. Schwartzberg is also said to have again

defeated Buonaparte on the 25th ult. The news of the rupture of the negotiation at Chatillon was productive of universal satisfaction in Holland. The terms of the Allies to the French nation were from that moment confidently expected to be "peace and the Bourbons."—"War and Buonaparte." The desertions from the French army are represented as extremely numerous. A battle was expected to take place between Buonaparte and Prince Schwartzberg on the 29th or 30th ult. The entrances of the French into Ghent, as stated in the letters from the French coast, is confirmed by the accounts from Holland. They signalized their arrival by one of their usual acts of barbarity, having shot fifty-two of the principal inhabitants. Antwerp, it was supposed, could not hold out long, in consequence of the diminution of the garrison to reinforce Maison, at Ghent. The Duke of Saxe-Weimar has transferred his head-quarters to Mons, where he will superintend the siege of Maubeuge, the out-works of which place are already in the possession of the Allies. A corps of Prussians are to lay siege to Veuloo. On the 26th instant the Prince of Orange issued a decree for establishing a new national bank. The capital is to be five millions of florins, divided into four thousand shares, of 1000 florins each. The charter is for 25 years, during which time no similar company is to be established in the Netherlands. The Sovereign Prince takes 500 shares for the public account, and reserves the right to take 500 more shares, or 1000 in all. The Prince of Orange arrived at Amsterdam on the 24th, and on the 26th his consort, with the two Princesses, and the Princess Dowager, made their grand entry into that capital, where they were received with universal acclamations.

Extract of a letter from Toplitz, Sep. 4.

"Poor Moreau died yesterday. He was in the act of giving some opinion on Military matters, while passing with the Emperor of Russia behind a Prussian battery, to which two French batteries were answering, one in front and the other in flank, and Lord Cathcart and Sir R. Wilson were listening to him when a ball struck his thigh and almost carried his leg off, passed through his horse, and shattered his other leg to pieces. He gave a deep groan at first, but immediately after the first agony of pain was over, he spoke with the utmost tranquillity, and called for a segar. They bore him off the field on a litter made of Cossacks' spikes, and carried him to a cottage at a short distance, which, however, was so much exposed to the fire, that they were obliged, after binding up his wounds, to remove him further off to the Emperor's quarters, where one leg was amputated, he smoking the whole time. When the surgeon informed him that he must deprive him of the other, he observed without shewing any pain or peevishness, but in the calmest manner, that had he known that before his other was cut off, he should have preferred dying. The litter on which they had hitherto conveyed him was covered with nothing but wet straw, and a cloak drenched through with rain, which continued in torrents the whole day. They now placed more cloaks over him, and laid him more comfortably in a good litter, in which he was carried to Dippoldeswalde; but long before his arrival there, was soaked through and through. He was brought, however, safely to Laun, where he seemed to be going on well, till a long conference, which took place between him and three or four of the allied Generals, by which he was completely exhausted. Soon after this he became extremely sick, and hourly grew worse. Through the whole of his sufferings he bore his fate with heroism and grandeur of mind not to be surpassed, and appeared to those with whom he conversed to endure but little pain, from his extreme composure and calmness. He died at 6 o'clock yesterday morning."

To be Sold by Public Outcry,
ON FRIDAY NEXT THE 26TH INSTANT,
IN FRONT
OF THE PREMISES

OF
MESSRS. WATT AND INGLIS,
In the Great River-street,

THE
FAST-SAILING COPPER BOTTOMED
CUTTER

THE
ARETHUSA,
Of about Seventy Tons Burthen.

A list of her Stores for inspection on board the vessel lying off the Broom, and at the Vendue Office.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1814.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 2, 1814.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Hayes, of his Majesty's Ship *Majestic*, addressed to Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, and a Duplicate transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

Majestic, at Sea, February 5.

I have the honour to acquaint you, that in my way from St. Michael's to Madeira, in the execution of your orders, at daylight in the morning of the 3d instant, in lat. 37, and long. 20, being then in chase of a ship in the N. E. supposed to be one of the enemy's cruizers, three ships and a brig were discovered about three leagues off in the S. S. E. of very suspicious appearance, and not answering the private signal, I gave over the pursuit of the ship to the northward and eastward, hoisted my colours, and proceeded to reconnoitre the southern squadron, when two of the ships immediately gave chase to me; on closing within four miles, I discovered them to be two forty-four gun frigates, a ship mounting twenty guns, and a brig, which I could not perceive to be armed. I determined on forcing them to shew their colours (which they appeared to wish to avoid), and for that purpose stood directly for the headmost frigate, when she shortened sail, and brought to, for the other to close. I now made all sail, in the hope of being able to get alongside of her before it could be effected, but in this I was foiled, by her wearing, making sail, and joining the other, and taking a station ahead and a-stern, with the twenty-gun ship and brig on their weather bow; they stood to the S. S. E. with larboard studding sails, and all the sail that could be carried; the sternmost, hoisting French colours, at a quarter of an hour past two o'clock, opened a fire from the aftermost guns upon us; at three o'clock, being in a good position (going ten knots an hour), I commenced firing with considerable effect, the shot going either through, or just over the starboard quarter to the fore-castle, over the larboard bow; when at forty-nine minutes past four, she struck her colours to his Majesty's ship *Majestic*, under my command. The wind increasing, the prize in a state of great confusion, and night fast approaching, obliged me to stay by her, and to suffer the other frigate, with the ship and brig, to escape; the sea got up very fast, so that only one hundred of the prisoners could be exchanged, and even in effecting that, one boat was lost, and two prisoners drowned: this I hope, Sir, will plead my apology for not bringing you the whole of them. The captured ship is the *Terpsichore*, of forty-four guns, eighteen and twenty-four pounders, and three hundred and twenty men, Breton Francois de Sire, Capitaine de Frigate; the other was the *Atalante*, sister ship, exactly of the same force; they sailed from the Scheldt on the 20th October, and went to L'Orient, from whence they sailed again on the 8th January, in company with *La Yade*, a similar ship, which parted from them in latitude 45. and longitude 16. 40. The enemy had only three men killed, six wounded, and two drowned; the *Majestic* none.

The officers and men I have the honour to command conducted themselves on this occasion as I expected they would do.

[Transmitted by Sir R. Bickerton.]

His Majesty's ship *Hebrus*, Plymouth, March 29.

Sir—When the *Hannibal* and his Majesty's ship under my command separated on the morning of the 26th, in chase of the two French frigates we had fallen in with, we continued in pursuit of the one you were pleased to detach us after the whole day with all our canvas spread. About midnight he reached the Race of Alderney, and the wind scanting, we began to gain upon him fast; by the time he had ran the length of Point Jobourg, leading into the Bay of La Hogue, he was obliged to attempt rounding it almost within the wash of the breakers; and here, after an anxious chase of fifteen hours, and running him upwards of one hundred and twenty miles, we were fortunate enough, between one and two in the morning, to bring him to battle; we crossed his stern, our jib-boom passing over his taffrail, and shot in betwixt him and the shore, in eight fathoms water, and it falling nearly calm about this time, the ships continued nearly in the same spot until the conclusion of the action. At its commencement we suffered considerably in our rigging; the

enemy firing high, he shot away our fore-topmast and foreyard, crippled our mainmast and bowsprit, and cut away almost every shroud, stay, and brace we had. Our fire from the first, and throughout, was directed at our opponent's hull, and the ships being as close together as they could be without touching, he suffered most severely, every shot which struck passed through him. About four o'clock his mizen mast fell by the board, and his fire ceased, when, after an obstinate contest of two hours and a quarter, he bade us to say that he had struck his colours. The moment we could get possession, it became necessary to put the heads of both ships off shore, as well from the apprehension of grounding, as to get them clear from a battery which had been firing at both of us during the whole action, those on shore not being able from the darkness to distinguish one from the other; fortunately the tide set us round the point, and we anchored soon afterwards in Vauville Bay, in order to secure our mast as well as we were able. The prize proves to be *L'Etoile* French frigate, mounting forty-four guns, twenty-eight 18-pounders on the main deck, and the remainder carronades, with a complement of three hundred and twenty men; she was commanded by Monsieur Henry Pierre Philibert, Capitaine de frigate, who was returning, together with *La Sultane* (the other frigate,) from a four-months cruise to the westward. *L'Etoile* is a very fine frigate, quite new, and sails well. She lost in the action 40 killed, and had upwards of 70 wounded; her masts which remained are shot through, and her hull extremely shattered, having four feet water in her hold at the time she surrendered. We are also a good deal cut up, several of our guns dismounted; and I have to regret the loss of some brave men, 13 killed and 25 wounded, some of them, I fear dangerously. Amongst the former was a most promising young gentleman Mr. P. E. Crawley, midshipman, who fell unhappily early in the action. I cannot, Sir, sufficiently express to you how much I have to admire in the conduct of every one whom I had the pleasure to command upon this occasion. I beg most earnestly to recommend Mr. R. M. Jackson, the Senior Lieutenant; as also to give my best testimony to the exertions of the Junior Lieutenants Messrs. Addis and Cocks, together with Lieutenants Griffith and M'Laughlin, of the marines. To Mr. M'Gowan, the Master, I am much indebted, for the skill and care with which he conducted the steering of the ship during a period of much difficulty and peril. Mr. Maddox, the purser, very handsomely volunteered his attendance on deck, where he rendered good service. I cannot close this letter without observing, that I derived the greatest assistance from the professional ability of Captain William Sargent, of the navy, who was serving on board with me as volunteer. Herewith, Sir, you have lists of the killed and wounded; and I notice with great pleasure the care and attention of Mr. Boyser, Surgeon, not only towards our own men, but to those of the enemy also.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) EDMUND PALMER,

Captain of his Majesty's ship *Hebrus*.

Capt. Sir Michael Seymour, Bart.
his Majesty's ship *Hannibal*.

[There were 13 killed and 25 wounded on board the *Hebrus*, and 40 killed and 71 wounded on board *L'Etoile*.]

Copy of a Letter from Captain Rowley, of his Majesty's ship *Eagle*, addressed to Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. and transmitted by the latter to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

The Eagle, at Malta, Feb. 6.

Sir—Imagining it will be satisfactory to you, I take the liberty of mentioning, that on the night of the 3d instant, I found his Majesty's ships *Apollo* and *Havannah* at anchor off Brindisi, and a French frigate (the *Uranic*) on fire inside of the port. Captain Taylor acquainted me, that the *Uranic* had escaped from Ancona on the 16th of January, and had been turned into Brindisi by the Cerberus; and that on his arrival there he sent in a message to know in what situation he was to consider the port of Brindisi, as he had understood the Neapolitan Government had joined the Allies, and declared war against France; he therefore could not comprehend their giving succour to an enemy's frigate. After much conversation, it ap-

pears, that on the *Apollo* making a shew as if intending to go into the port of Brindisi, the Frenchman landed his powder, and set fire to the frigate; as it blew fresh, and the tide was running strong, Captain Taylor had not time to write the particulars by me. I have, &c.

G. ROWLEY, Captain.

[Transmitted by Admiral Freemantle.]

His Majesty's Ship *Bacchante*, before Cattaro, Jan. 5, 1814.

Sir—I have much satisfaction in acquainting you, that after ten days cannonade, the fortress of Cattaro surrendered by capitulation this morning to his Majesty's ships *Bacchante* and *Saracen*. The terms I granted to the garrison are, to lay down their arms on the marine, to be transported to some port in Italy, to be considered prisoners of war, and not to serve against England or her allies till regularly exchanged. It is unnecessary I should enter further into detail, than to say, that by the exertions of the officers and crews of both ships, our batteries were enabled to open from four different points on the castle and works at day light on Christmas morning; that on the 1st January two additional batteries, of 18 and 32 pounders, were opened and played against the castle, and that on the 3d I had arranged every thing with the Chief of the Montenegrins for a general assault, when the Commandant, General Gauthier, sent out, expressing his wish to capitulate.

This morning the capitulation was signed a copy of which I enclose, with the state of the garrison. Our loss, I am happy to say, has been trifling, one seaman killed, and Lieut. Haig, of the royal marines, slightly wounded. The mouths of the *Cattaro* are now freed of the enemy, Sir; and in bringing this business to a successful issue, the officers and men have exerted themselves to the utmost. We have received no assistance, but from a few Montenegrins: we have had to trust to our own resources alone, and we have found them in the zeal and perseverance which has actuated all parties.—From the exertions of Captain Harper, of the *Saracen*, and Lieutenant Milbourne, of the *Bacchante*, two eighteen pounders and two mortars, were got up the range of mountains before Cattaro, to the astonishment of friends and foes; and what was deemed impracticable by the French General, was completed in ten days. The zeal and activity of Captain Harper are well known to you, Sir, and I assure you, in no instance have they been more conspicuous than on the present occasion—he is a most invaluable officer. It is my duty to mention the meritorious conduct of Lieutenants Milbourne and Rees (acting) of the *Bacchante*, Lieut. Hancock, of the *Saracen*; Mr. Vale, Master of ditto, Lieutenant Haig, royal marines of *Bacchante*, Mr. Charles Bruce, Midshipman of *Bacchante*; and the whole of the officers and men of both ships have tried to excel each other on this occasion.

The torrents of rain, and the fatigues and privations attending an attack of a fortress like Cattaro, at this season of the year, have been borne with a cheerfulness that entitled them to every praise. I cannot conclude this without acknowledging, in the warmest terms, the active assistance I have received from Captain Angelo, of Lieut.-General Campbell's staff, who was waiting in *Bacchante* for a passage to join the Lieut.-General at Zante; his zeal and ability have supplied many deficiencies on our part, and have considerably tended to the speedy reduction of the place. I have, &c.

W. HOSTE, Captain.

Rear-Admiral Freemantle, &c. &c.

[This Gazette also notices the capture of the Alfred American privateer by the *Epervier*, and *Lizard* American privateer by the *Prometheus*.]

Head-Quarters of the Combined Armies, under Field-Marshal Blucher, Laon, March 10, Eight A. M.

Sir—Buonaparte, with his whole force, attacked Field Marshal Blucher yesterday in his position at this place, and was repulsed with the loss of 45 pieces of cannon, with tumbrils, baggage, and prisoners, the numbers of which have not as yet been ascertained, as the left wing of the Field-Marshal's army is still in pursuit. The city of Laon is situated on an elevated plateau, with deep shelving banks, which command an extensive plain around; the town covers the greater part of

the plateau; the remainder is crowned by an old castle, and by several windmills, built on high terrace-walls. Gen. Bulow's army occupied this position; the remainder of the Field-Marshal's army was posted on the plain below, to the right and left of the town, fronting towards Soissons, and the cavalry was in reserve in the rear.—Before day light in the morning the enemy made his attack, under cover of a thick fog, which concealed all his movements, obtained possession of the villages of Semilly and Ardon, close under the town, and which may be regarded as its suburbs. The musketry reached the walls of the town, and continued without intermission until about 11 o'clock, when the fog began to disperse. At this time the enemy was observed to be in force behind the villages of Semilly and Leully, with columns of infantry and cavalry on the chaussee towards Soissons. He occupied at the same time, in force, the village of Ardon. The enemy was instantly repelled from Semilly, and Field Marshal Blucher, the moment he could observe any thing of the enemy's position, ordered the cavalry from the rear to advance, and turn his left flank. Gen. Court Woronzoff, who was on the right of the Field Marshal's position, advanced at the same time with his infantry, pushed forward two battalions of yagers, which drove in the enemy's posts, sustained a charge of cavalry, and maintained themselves in an attitude to keep the left of the enemy in check until the cavalry could advance.—The Field Marshal, at the same time, directed the advance of a part of Gen. Bulow's corps against the village of Ardon, from which the enemy, after sustaining a fire for about half an hour, was compelled to retreat. Whilst the cavalry was taking a circuit round from the rear, and at about two o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy was observed to be advancing a column of 16 battalions of infantry, with cavalry and artillery; along the chaussee from Rheims. Gen. D'Yorck was directed to oppose him, and General Baron Sacken ordered to Gen. D'Yorck's support.

It was here the battle became most general and decisive. The enemy opened a formidable battery of at least 40 or 50 pieces of artillery, and advanced with a confidence from which he must have arrogated to himself every success. He formed a column of attack, and was moving forward with a *pas de charge* to the village of Althies, when Prince William of Prussia, who was advancing to the village at the same time, met him half way, and overthrew him. He then began his retreat, which soon became a flight. Eight pieces of artillery, with horses and every thing belonging to them, were immediately taken, and successively 22 pieces more. He was pursued as far as Corbeny, losing baggage, prisoners, &c. by the way, the details of all which have not yet arrived, as the pursuit has continued during the whole of the night, and as it is still going on. On the right, no particular advantages were gained beyond the expulsion of the enemy from the villages he had gained possession of in the morning. General Count Woronzoff, towards the close of the day, again attacked with the greatest vigour, but he had large masses opposed to him, and the ground presented difficulties against the active co-operation of his cavalry. The promptitude with which General Woronzoff conducted his advance in the morning, and the bravery and determination with which his troops attacked, were the admiration of every one. The losses on either side it is as yet impossible to ascertain, but I have myself seen some hundred prisoners brought in here already.—P. S. Ten A. M.—The prisoners say, that Buonaparte is still in front of Laon, and resolved on pursuing his attack this day. The cannonading and musketry is already violent in the direction of Semilly and Leully.

I have to honour to be, &c.

H. LOWE, Colonel.

P. S. Laon, Ten, A. M. March 11.—The attack continued during the whole of yesterday. The plain, below the city of Laon, is interspersed with villages and small woods, which became the scene of very warm and obstinate contests. A wood near the village of Clacy, on the right of the position, was taken and re-taken four or five different times, and remained finally in possession of the allied troops. The infantry of General Winzingerode's corps, under the command of General Woronzoff, were the troops engaged there. In the centre and left of the position the enemy maintained himself; and at about half an hour before sun-set he threw forward a body of skirmishers, supported by two battalions of infantry, (the rest of his army remaining in reserve) and attacked the village of Semilly close under the walls of the town; but a battalion of Prussians, of General Bulow's corps, threw itself into the road, and, supported by the fire of the troops on each flank, compelled him to retire in disorder and with loss. This was the last operation of

tempted during the day. The fires of his bivouack were apparent along a very extended line at the beginning of the night; but in the morning it was observed he had retired, and the cavalry of the advanced guard are at this moment in pursuit of him towards Chavignon, on the road to Soissons. Thus, during two days of successive attacks, the enemy has experienced nothing but defeat and its consequences. The efforts of all his force have been broken against, and recoiled from the bulwark which this line position has afforded. The absence of the corps of D'York, Kleist, and Sacken, which were in the morning pursuing the remainder of the troops that had advanced from Rheims, and which could not be recalled in time, prevented any active offensive operation being undertaken yesterday. But success had crowned the efforts of these corps in other respects, by the capture of between 3 and 4000 prisoners, besides a great quantity of ammunition and baggage; and 45 pieces of cannon have already been brought in. The intended future operations of this army have not yet been promulgated, but I apprehend they will be altogether of an offensive nature.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) H. LOWE, Colonel.

A treaty of peace between Russia and Persia has been published in the *Vienna Court Gazette*. The following is the substance of it:—Persia cedes to Russia the governments of Karabag, Ganshin, Schekin, Schirman, Derbent, Kubin, Baku, and the whole Daghestan. Persia renounces besides all its claims to Georgia, with the province of Schuragel; upon Imeretia, Guria, Mingrelia, and Abchaise, and gives up to Russia for ever the sovereignty over all those countries. The Russian flag alone shall be allowed on the Caspian sea, so that no other power shall be permitted to have ships of war or vessels in that sea. The following regulations are made concerning the trade between the two powers:—The Russian subjects may import their goods not only into Persia, but also the neighbouring kingdoms; they shall pay no more than 5 per cent. upon all goods which they import into Persia, and the same upon those they export. The Russians shall be amenable, in commercial matters, only to the Russian Consuls, or other agents, in the different towns of Persia.

THE PILOT—APRIL 7.

Colonel Lowe is hourly expected to arrive from the head-quarters of the Allied Sovereigns at Paris, with fresh dispatches, and the further addition of the most comprehensive details of personal information, relative to the circumstances and more immediate results of the occupation of that capital by its new masters. We understand it was settled, that he should take his departure in twelve hours after Capt. Harris came away. We trust and hope that he will bring a confirmation of the reports of the evening of yesterday, announcing the declaration of the Authorities, the Nobles, or persons of weight and consideration; and of the whole population, in favour of the Bourbons. If Marmont has, as current rumour stated, come over, influenced by family connections, and promises of favour under the restored Monarchs of the ancient line, the example would, we have no doubt, be followed by others, if not by all, of the most distinguished military supporters of Napoleon, whose career would then be brought to the close appropriate to his abuse of power and good fortune. It is supposed that the greatest difficulty in the way of the restoration of the Bourbons, is the extent of the Republican party at Paris, where the democrats are said to be by far the majority, although hitherto kept down by the vigilance and severity of Bonaparte's police. It was, however, stated yesterday, that the national guards of the city had declared against Napoleon, and laid down their arms; and this, we should think, would be a great step towards declaring for the Bourbons. In the delay of actual intelligence of what has taken place, in these respects, it may be best to regard, as certain, only these advantages which the facts already officially communicated will warrant. Among these we may place first the ample and immediate relief of all the wants of the allied armies, by the abundant supplies of all kinds of provisions and necessaries—shoes, shirts, slops, clothing in all the requisite forms for the soldiers—saddlery for the cavalry, harness, and carriages for the artillery, and horses for both—money to a considerable amount, notwithstanding all that Bonaparte had previously squeezed and expended. All these things, besides arms, ammunition, and military stores in the greatest abundance, may be obtained by a very moderate exercise of the right of conquest; even supposing, which we hardly can do, that the Authorities and inhabitants should remain firm to Bonaparte. Thus there is at once an end of the apprehensions entertained by the more cautious

calculators, and by us among the number, lest the inevitable consumption of the whole produce of the provinces so long the scenes of the operations of the contending armies should ultimately and soon compel the Allies, however successful in other respects, to retire beyond the Rhine, unless they should succeed in taking Paris. Prince Schwartzberg did not commit the bravado of saying to his troops:—"Your magazines are at Paris." But he exceeded the great military authority of former times, which might have furnished a precedent for his saying so, by performing the enterprize, and saying nothing about it. The "hurrah dash" upon Paris, which Bonaparte so recently ridiculed in *The Monitor*, has thus been realized, and the ridicule turns upon himself.—It is matter of surprize that no communication has been received from Paris for the seven days that have elapsed since its occupation by the Allied Sovereigns. The first thing that would be done by the new masters, whether acting as the representatives of recognized Bourbons, or as mere military masters, would be to make the newspapers instrumental to the propagation of the intelligence of events so favourable to their cause. Every effort would, of course, be used to convey that intelligence in the most direct and immediate way to Britain: if, on the other hand, Napoleon was able still to assume a formidable military attitude, he would be equally anxious to convey the knowledge of his situation to us. But nothing has come in either of those views; and we are therefore altogether at a loss. We have only to look to time for explanation; for we cannot fall into the practice of certain journalists, who make conjectures, and then say it must be so, bullying and abusing all who dare to deny or question their oracular predications.

The Crown Prince at length left Liege, on the 25th ult. to advance upon Paris. He would arrive when that place would be already in the hands of the Allies—he would come in, as it were after the battle, to share the spoil. We are not at all satisfied with the conduct of this dearly bought and highly paid member of the Continental Confederation against France. But he is our good Ally, and we must not speak ill of him.—The following incident has been communicated to us as the cause and excuse of his tardiness.—When it became necessary for Denmark to make peace, the Court of Copenhagen, as every one will recollect, entreated the mediation of Austria, in the hope of getting rid of, or mitigating, by the interposition of the authority of the Emperor Francis, the severe mulct imposed upon her by the demand of the cession of Norway. The Austrian Minister, Prince Metternich, it is said, not only readily accepted the proposed mediation, but while openly employed in friendly solicitation in favour of Denmark, wrote privately to recommend a persevering resistance to the demand of Norway, which, by firmness and management, might be got rid of. A letter to this effect, written by Prince Metternich's hand, is stated to have been intercepted by the Crown Prince, and to have been the cause of his turning off towards the Elbe, when the rest of the Allies advanced to the Rhine, pursuing the Danes till he forced them to submit and to conform to his conditions, including the cession of Norway! to the disgust arising from the same discovery, it is supposed the tardiness and inefficiency of his subsequent co-operation may also be attributed.

DUTCH PAPERS.

ROTTERDAM, APRIL 2.

The accounts from Lausanne and Basle of the 18th are more than tranquillizing, for reinforcements are advancing from all sides, and, according to the Bulletin published by Count Bubna on the 15th, Marshal Angereau had attacked the corps under General Bianchi before Macon, but was repulsed with the loss of two pieces of cannon, 20 Officers, and 1500 men.

It is further stated, that on the 8th the post of Domo d'Ossola was carried, and a Lieutenant-Colonel, two Officers, and 200 privates made prisoners. The remainder of the enemy dispersed and retired to Arona. Captain Luxen remained at Domo d'Ossola, and having received considerable reinforcements, had sent detachments into the plains of Italy.

BRUSSELS, MARCH 28.

The Governor of this city has published the following information:—
"I give notice to the Public, that the enemy has succeeded in taking possession of Ghent. The brave Colonel Bygaloff makes head against him on the road to Alost. I shall march against him myself with a considerable force. He has been driven back in the neighbourhood of Antwerp. He is

pursued on all sides, and there is nothing to fear for Brussels.

Count Von Lottum, Gov. of Brussels.

Brussels, March 27.

On the 19th Monsieur, brother to Louis XVIII. was received with the greatest proofs of affection and joy at Nancy. He was every where hailed by the people with cries of *Vive le Roi! Vive le Comte d'Artois!*

EXTRACT OF ANOTHER LETTER FROM BRUSSELS, DATED THE 28TH.

The garrison of Brussels marched the day before yesterday to Ghent, and yesterday all the French advanced to Alost, four and a half leagues hence. All the troops that were here have marched forward, and last night we received accounts that the French were retiring, and that the Cossacks were again near Ghent. This evening a courier is said to have arrived to our Governor, confirming the evacuation of Ghent by the French; and in consequence of General Thielman's movement by the way of Courtray, it is probable that the French will be cut off from Ruyssele.

GOES, MARCH 30.

Yesterday several hundreds of English troops entered here. This morning there was an alarm here in consequence of the French having made a sortie from Batz, which however, was attended by no result. The English have abandoned Fort Fredrick Hendrick, a French corps advancing from Ruyssele and Antwerp having occupied Ghent and the neighbourhood.

HELVOETSLUYS, APRIL 3.

It is very currently reported here that another battle was fought on the 25th ult. (the place where it took place is not mentioned) in which the French were most completely routed: 100,000 rations and 20,000 prisoners fell into the hands of the Allies. Buonaparte is said to have left the road to Paris open, and Marmont and Mortier are stated to be surrounded.

LEDE, MARCH 25.

The head-quarters of the Prince Royal of Sweden are still here.

According to intelligence received in this town, Gen. Bulow was on the 21st at Vandessen, and on that day passed the Aisne; on the 23d a brisk cannonade was heard from the side of Soissons. General Borstell is at this moment bombarding Mantebeuge. A private letter from La Fere, dated the 23d, states:—

"The army of Silesia is again advancing upon Rheims. The head-quarters of Marshal Blucher are established at Firmes, and Gen. Bulow is before Soissons. We hear from that side a strong cannonade. We made in the late affairs many prisoners and several pieces of cannon. Napoleon has again collected a numerous army, but it is not composed of good troops."—*Leyden Paper*, April 1.

TARENTUM, MARCH 12.

His Majesty the King of Naples on the 6th and 7th attacked Gen. Grenier, in the neighbourhood of Parma and Reggio, completely defeated him, and took from him 7 or 800 prisoners, among whom is General Severali, (who is mortally wounded) and three pieces of cannon. Since that epoch, the whole of the Neapolitan army has advanced. Field-Marshal Count Bellegarde on the same day made a movement upon Verona, which appears to be combined with the operations of the King; we may, therefore, shortly expect important events.—*Same Paper*.

[This Paper also says, that General Bianchi had gained another victory subsequent to that of Maçon.]

DEPARTMENT FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE HAGUE, MARCH 30.

Tidings from the Grand Head-quarters, at Bar-sur-Aube, of the 22d of March:

"After the defeats of the 9th, 10th, and 11th, at Laon, Napoleon marched by Soissons towards the Aube, and took post between Plancy and Arcis sur Aube. Upon this, Prince Schwartzberg, advancing upon him, took possession of Plancy on the 20th, and Arcis on the 21st; thereupon his army crossed the Aube. The enemy declining a general battle, retired upon Vitry. We understand that General Winzingerode has occupied Rheims, and General Tettenborn Chalons.

"The Austrian General Bianchi, after the victory at Laon, obtained a second, of which the details are hourly expected.

"The first accounts of the successes of Lord Wellington had reached the grand head-quarters through France. According to the same reports, the inhabitants of La Vendee had taken up arms.

PREFECTURE OF THE LANDES.

Frenchmen! the day of your deliverance approaches! The nephew of your King, the husband of the daughter of Louis XVI. has arrived among you. It is near the cradle of Henry IV. that one of his lineal descendants has just unfurled, amidst the gallant French, the ancient banner of the lilies, and announces to you the return of happiness and peace, under a reign, the protector of the laws and of public liberty!

No more tyrants! no more war! no more conscriptions! no more vexatious imposts.

May your calamities, at the voice of your Sovereign, of your father, be effaced by hope, your errors by oblivion, your dissections by that affecting union of which he will be the pledge.

The promises which he has made to you, and which he solemnly renews this day, he is ardently desirous to fulfil, and to signalize, by his love and by his deeds of beneficence, the fortunate moment which, in giving him back his subjects, restores him to his children.—*Vive le Roi!*

By his Highness Monsieur le Duc de Angoulême, COMTE ETIENNE DE DAMAS.
St. Jean de Luz, Feb. 10.

MONSIEUR DE CARRERE.—The authority of the King, having been yesterday acknowledged here by public acclamation, and the white flag every where waving, I have assumed the government in the name of his Majesty, in pursuance of the full powers which he has been pleased to confide in me, and of which I adjoin herewith a printed copy, as well as an address to the French.

Upon the report which has been made to me of the public esteem which you enjoy, I entreat you, I even command you, in the name of the King, my lord and uncle, to assume the office of Prefect of the department of the Landes, or at least to perform its functions provisionally; in consequence,

1. You will cause to be acknowledged throughout the whole extent of your department, the authority of the King.

2. You will cause all the branches of the administration to proceed as heretofore, with such exceptions as under:

3. If there are sub-prefects to be changed, you will propose to me proper persons:

4. The same rule shall hold as to Mayors, I authorise you, however, to nominate provisional ones.

You shall also cause the two documents hereto adjointed to be published and posted up.

The present letter serving as your authority, I empower you to cause it to be published.

Be assured, M. de Carreere, of all my esteem!
Your affectionate,

LOUIS ANTOINE.

(A true copy) DE CARREERE.
Prefect of the Department of the Landes.
Royal Palace at Bordeaux, March 13, 1814.

"We, JOSEPH MARIE DE CARREERE, appointed Prefect of the department of the Landes.

"Having seen the letter written to us from the Royal Palace at Bordeaux, on the 13th instant, by his Royal Highness Monseigneur the Duke of Angoulême, grandson of France, in virtue of powers which his Majesty Louis XVIII. King of France and Navarre, has given to his said Royal Highness, by his letters patent, dated Hartwell, the 14th of last January:

"Having seen the said letters patent, as well as the address to the French by his said Royal Highness, dated St. Jean de Luz, Feb. 10, 1814;

"Considering that it is our duty to accept the testimony of confidence with which his said Royal Highness has been pleased to honour me,

"Have ordered as follows:—The authority of his Majesty Louis XVIII. King of France and Navarre, is and shall be acknowledged by all within our jurisdiction. In consequence, the Mayors of the different towns and communes in this department, shall be bound, immediately on receiving the present order, to proceed with the greatest solemnity, to the publication and affixment of the letters of his Royal Highness, the letters and proclamation above stated.

"Our present orders shall be transmitted to all civil, military, judicial, and ecclesiastical authorities.

Done at Mont de Marsan, this 16th of March, 1814.
DE CARREERE.

Prefect of the Department of the Landes.

THE PREFECT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE LANDES TO ALL PERSONS WITHIN HIS JURISDICTION.

The happy moment has at length arrived for which we have so long and painfully waited. We are permitted to express our sentiments of respect, love, and fidelity for our legitimate sovereign, to imitate the ever memorable example, which the inhabitants of Bordeaux have had the inestimable advantage of first giving to France, to replace ourselves under the ancient banner of the Lilies, which assures to us the return of peace and happiness.

Affectionate inhabitants of the Landes, give a loose to your hereditary enthusiasm for the descendants of the great and good Henry! No fear can henceforth suppress the movement of your hearts, or oppose your proclaiming your lawful King, the worthy descendant of the august dynasty of the Bourbons. Let your joy, your transports, repeat those cherished words, which recall amongst us the best the most tender, the most tender the most respectable of monarchs.

Let us all exclaim with emulation, and repeat incessantly—*Vive le Roi!*

In doing me the honour to appoint me to the chief magistracy of this department, his

[Continued in the Additional Supplement]

[Continued from the Supplement.]
The High Commission for the Netherlands East Indies has decided to purchase 100,000 tons of rice for the year 1914. The purchase is to be made in the form of a loan to the Government of the Netherlands East Indies. The rice is to be used for the relief of the famine-stricken provinces of Java and Sumatra. The purchase is to be made at a price of 100 guilders per ton. The total amount of the purchase is 10,000,000 guilders. The purchase is to be made in the form of a loan to the Government of the Netherlands East Indies. The rice is to be used for the relief of the famine-stricken provinces of Java and Sumatra.

FIELD OFFICERS

Table listing field officers with columns for rank, name, and other details. The table is oriented vertically on the right side of the page.

Main vertical table listing various items, possibly goods or services, with columns for item names, quantities, and prices. The table is oriented vertically in the center of the page.

Vertical text on the left side of the page, containing various notices, advertisements, and possibly a list of names or titles. The text is oriented vertically.