



The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the Java Government Gazette, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned. (Signed) C. G. BLAGRAVE, Acting Secretary to Government. BATAVIA, February 1812.

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

VOL. II]

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1814.

[NO. 97.]

Advertisement.

THE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor observing with reference to the nature and tendency of the system of internal administration which has been adopted throughout the Island, that the Inhabitants of the principal Towns do not contribute to the Public Revenues in a proportion equal to what the Cultivators of the Soil supply, and being desirous of equalizing as far as practicable the portions paid by each Class of Society, is pleased to establish the following Town Duties for Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya, the same to take effect from the 1st of January next.

At Batavia 6 per cent shall be levied on all Articles imported for the consumption of the Town and Suburbs, with the exception of Fish, Fruit, Vegetables and Cattle.

At Samarang and Sourabaya 7 per cent on Grain, and 10 per cent on all other Articles imported by Sea, Fish excepted, and 5 per cent on Grain, and 8 per cent on all other Articles brought in by Land Carriage or by Island navigation.

These duties are intended to apply solely to Articles consumed within the said Towns and their Suburbs, and not imported from the established Ports of the Island, or otherwise falling under the General Custom-house Regulations of the Island.

At Batavia the duty will be levied by the Collector, and at Samarang and Sourabaya the same will be a provisional measure be framed for the ensuing year.

The detailed Regulations for the collection of the duties may be seen at the Office of the Collector at Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya, and the necessity of adapting the same to the changes recently introduced in the system of Custom-house Regulations, as well as to the liberal advantages now afforded to the general trade of the Colony, and to Colonial Produce in particular, it has been determined that in addition to the Revenue Farms already in existence, the Import Duty will be continued on all Articles imported into the Towns of Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya from all places not established as Trading Ports, which Import Duty will extend to Articles imported by Canals or generally by water.

By order of the Vice-President in Council. C. ASSEY, Sec. to Govt.

BATAVIA, Dec. 23, 1813.

Advertentie.

DE Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade, opmerkende met betrekking tot de aart en omvang van het Stelsel der inlyke Administratie, die over het geheele Island is aangenomen geworden, dat de Ingezetenen van de voornaamste Steden niet contribueren tot de publieke Inkomsten in een evenredigheid van wat de bevoorrechte plaatsen opleveren, en verdragende om de veel woestyn de opbrengsten, welke door de Klassen van de Maatschappij worden voortgevoerd te vermeerderen, heeft geoordeeld om de volgende Stads Gerechtigheden voor Batavia, Samarang en Sourabaya te vesten, welke de eerste van den 1ste Januarij 1814 in werking zyn.

Te Batavia zal 6 per cent geheven worden op alle Artikelen, die tot consumptie door de Stad en die Suburbs worden ingevoerd, met uitzondering van Viscer, Vragten, Ordonnanties en Verordeningen, die door de Gouverneur worden uitgevaardigd.

Te Samarang en Sourabaya 7 per cent op Grain, en 10 per cent op alle andere Artikelen, die over Land, per Waggen, of langs binnenlandsche Vaarten worden ingevoerd.

Deze gerechtigheden zullen niet betrekken tot Artikelen, die binnen de gezegde Steden, en deszelve omstreken worden vervaardigd, en die niet ingevoerd worden van de vastgestelde Plaatsen van het Island of anderszints vaker omtrent de gezegde Reglementen van de In- en Uitgaande Regten van het Island.

Deze gerechtigheid zal te Batavia geheven worden door den Ontvanger, en te Samarang en Sourabaya zal dezelve als een provisioneel maatregel voor het aanschijnende Jaar verpakt worden.

De oostandige Reglementen tot het heffen van deze Gerechtigheden, kunnen gezien worden aan de Kantoren van de Ontvangers te Batavia, Samarang en Sourabaya, en alle inbreuken op dezelve zullen volgens de wyze bepaald by de Reglementen op de In- en Uitgaande Regten onderzocht worden.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heere Vice President in Rade.

C. ASSEY, Sec. van het Govt. Batavia, den 23ste Dec. 1813.

Advertisement.

WILL be sold by outcry by the Vendue Department at Samarang, on the 10th proximo— Government Prow, No. 16—lying at Rembang.

A Dismantled Gun Boat lying in the Marine yard at Rembang.

The Boats will be pointed out by the Master Attendant at Rembang.

By order of the Vice President in Council.

C. ASSEY, Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, Dec. 22, 1813.

Advertentie.

OP den 10de van de aanschijnende maand, zal door den Vendue Meester te Samarang, per publieke Vendutie verkocht worden

Een Gouvernements Prauw No. 16, leggende te Rembang.

Een afgelakte Linnoneer Boot, leggende aan de Scheeps Werf te Rembang.

De Vaartuigen zullen door de Commandeur te Rembang aangehouden worden.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heere Vice President in Rade.

C. ASSEY, Sec. van het Govt.

BATAVIA, den 22 Dec. 1813.

Advertisement.

CONSIDERING the bearing of the Town Duties of Batavia, and the necessity of adapting the same to the changes recently introduced in the system of Custom-house Regulations, as well as to the liberal advantages now afforded to the general trade of the Colony, and to Colonial Produce in particular, it has been determined that in addition to the Revenue Farms already in existence, the Import Duty will be continued on all Articles imported into the Towns of Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya from all places not established as Trading Ports, which Import Duty will extend to Articles imported by Canals or generally by water.

The further particulars of these Regulations will be published hereafter. By Order of the Vice President in Council. C. ASSEY, Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, Dec. 23, 1813.

Advertentie.

DE Gouvernment is overweging gehad omtrent de Stads Gerechtigheden van Batavia, en de noodzakelykheid om dezelve te schikken volgens de veranderingen, die onlangs in het Plan van de Reglementen op de Inkomende en Uitgaande Regten zyn ingevoerd, en mede tot de uitgestrekte voordele die nu aan de algemeenen handel van de Colonie is verschaffen, heeft geoordeeld te bepalen dat behalven de bereeds bestaande Pachten der Domsinen, de Inkomende Gerechtigheid by voortdurend zal geheven worden op alle Artikelen, die in de Steden van Batavia, Samarang en Sourabaya, worden ingevoerd, van alle plaatsen die niet als handeldryvende Havens bekend gesteld staan, welke Inkomende Gerechtigheid zich zal uitstrekken tot alle Artikelen die door Canalen of in het algemeen over water ingevoerd worden.

De verdere byzonderheden van deze Reglementen zullen hierna gepubliceerd worden.

Ter ordonnantie van den Vice President in Rade.

C. ASSEY, Sec. van het Govt.

BATAVIA, den 15 Dec. 1813.

NOTICE.

PACKETS are open for the reception of Letters to England per Ship Minerva.

C. ASSEY, Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, Dec. 15, 1813.

Vendu Advertissementen.

Door Vendue meesteren zullen de volgende Venduties worden gehouden, als:

Op Maandag den 3de January 1814.

VOOR de Vendue-kantoor voor rekening van het Gouvernement van een honderd Coyangs Ruyt by 10 Coyang-eeder koopje.

Op Dingsdag den 4de January 1814.

VOOR de Woning van Aron Levie, staande op de Voorey, voor rekening van Capitein Schultz, van Madrasche Lywaden, Brande-wyn in Puyen, Madras-wyn in Bottels, Laarsen en andere Goederen meer.

Op Woensdag en Donderdag den 5de en 6de January 1814.

VOOR het Negocie-huis van Mr. W. West, staande aan de Oost-zijde van de Grootte-rivier, van Madras en Port-wyn, Brande-wyn, Genevers, Zadelen met hun teehoren, Bengaalsche Lywaten, versche aangebrachte Bengaalsche Booten, en weesmeer. Ook zal op Woensdag, den 5de Opgeveild en Verkocht worden voor rekening van den Armenier Joseph Johannes Anier, eengekoperde Schoener genaamd de Tiger, lang over steven 60 voeten, breed op de nitwatering 13 voeten en 10 duimen, en die in zyn raai 8 voeten en 8 duimen, alles Engelsche maat, zynde de inventaris degelyk voor de verkoopling op het Vendue-kantoor te zien, als mede aan Board van gemelde Schoener, leggende ter Rooze stier.

Op Vrydag den 7de January 1814.

VOOR het Negocie-huis van Mr. Graham, staande aan de West-zijde van de Grootte-rivier, van diverse Negocie-goederen, &c. &c.

Advertentie.

DE Vendutie by de Bank van Louing, van des 30ste December 1813, is gevestigd geworden zynde, zo werd by dezen door den Directeur en Commissarissen van gemelde Bank bekend gemaakt, dat gemelde Vendutie zal voortgang hebben op den 17de dezes.

Ter Ordonnantie van Directeur en Commissarissen voornoemd.

P. DEKKER, Secretaris.

BATAVIA, den 1ste Jan. 1814.

Advertentie.

WERD uit de hand te koop gepresenteerd, het Stuk Grond waar op de voormalige Post Aekse heeft gestaan, gelegen aan de Noord-zijde van de Boergragt, hebbende eene Communicatie Brug, in welkers onderhoud voor de helft moet werden geparticepeerd, door den Kooper, nader te bevragen by

Batavia den 28 Dec. 1813.

D. POPKENS.

WANTED,

IN the Engineer Department, an Overseer, Salary 60 Dollars per month. Apply at the Gazette Office.

AN ASSORTMENT OF QUARTO POST PAPER

MAY BE HAD AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE, MOLENNLIET.

A QUANTITY OF CHINA WRITING PAPER,

FOOLSCAP, QUARTO POST

AND CHIT PAPER.

HEEDEN Verloste voorspoedig van een welgeschapen Zoon, de Huysvrouw van Batavia den 23ste Dec. 1813.

J. F. SASSÉ.

DE Batavia, den 26 December 1813.

Overleed, onze Dochter WILHELMINA CHARLOTTA, oud 3 Jaaren 7 Maanden.

LAMBERTUS ZIEGERS VERCKENS, CATHARINA CHARLOTTA HOLLÉ.

WILL BE PUBLISHED

At the Government Press, MOLENNLIET,

THE JAVA

Annual Directory

FOR 1814.

CONTAINING FULL and accurate lists of the Civil, Military, Medical and Marine Establishments on the Island of Java and its Dependencies, with correct lists of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Regiments serving under the Government of Java.

Public Societies and Institutions, Houses of Agency, Custom-house and Post Office Regulations, Lists of Shipping, Table of Coins, Weights and Measures, &c. &c.

An alphabetical list of European Inhabitants.

COMPILED UNDER THE SANCTION OF GOVERNMENT.

Price to Subscribers Sp. Dols. 4

to Non-Subscribers 6

Subscriptions will be received at the Printing Office, Molenvliet, and at the Post Offices at Samarang and Sourabaya.

Java Government Gazette.

BATAVIA,

SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor,

SARATIGA, Dec. 2, 1813.

The Lieutenant Governor having this morning had the opportunity for the first time of seeing the Java Light Cavalry and Artillery undisciplined, and of witnessing the high state of efficiency to which that corps has been raised, under the command and able exertions of Major O'Brien and his Officers, he cannot refrain from expressing his admiration at the general appearance of the corps, and the distinguished manner in which the officers and men went through the duties required of them in the review. He takes this occasion to congratulate Major O'Brien on the success of his exertions and to offer his acknowledgments to the officers for the uniform good conduct of the corps since its arrival on this Island. The Lieutenant Governor not being a Soldier by profession, he cannot justly appreciate the merits of the corps on points which are so doubt the more immediate objects of ambition in both officers and men, but it affords him satisfaction to think that on this occasion will soon be afforded in the approaching tour of the Commander of the Forces for their receiving that reward and acknowledgement which he is satisfied they are so justly entitled to.

The uniform regularity and good conduct of the corps, the alacrity with which both officers and men have accommodated themselves to the local circumstances of the Island, at the same time that every attention has been paid to its discipline and advancement in Military Science, and the martial appearance of the Regiment, which must strike every observer, are points in which the Lieutenant Governor feels no hesitation in expressing his public acknowledgement, and he may safely assert that he has never derived more pleasure and satisfaction, than in the opportunity afforded him of witnessing the review of this morning, and publicly testifying the favorable opinion which he entertains of their merits and services.

The Lieutenant Governor requests Major O'Brien will accept his personal acknowledgments for the arrangements made by him on his visiting the Station, of which he commands, and for the accommodation and attention afforded to him on his visit to the Native Council.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor.

W. H. B.

Printing Office, Molenvliet.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor.

DJOCJOCARTA, Dec. 11, 1813.

The Lieutenant Governor has derived peculiar pleasure from the review of the Light Infantry Battalion, which took place this morning.

He entirely concurs in the just and appropriate praise of the Commanding Officer of the Division, and is happy in the opportunity to express his personal acknowledgements to Major Dalton, for the regularity and exemplary conduct which has distinguished that corps in a period of extreme delicacy since the fall of Djocjocarta, the result of which has been the establishment of a confidence in the Native Inhabitants highly conducive to the permanent tranquillity and happiness of the country.

The Lieutenant Governor requests that Major Dalton will accept his thanks for the uniform support and for the cordiality, alacrity and zeal with which he has on all occasions entered into the views of Government during his Command in the Provinces of the Native Princes, and to assure him that he appreciates very highly the advantages which have resulted to the public interests therefrom.

Extra Batta to be issued to the European Artillery-men.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor.

WM. ROBINSON,

Officiating Sec. to the Lt. Govr.

A series of Bengal News-papers from the 18th October to the 25th November has reached us by the Honorable Company's Cruiser *Antelope*. Replete as these are with communications of the first importance, and confined as we are in time and limits, it is somewhat difficult to make so judicious and extensive a selection of the principal documents, as we should wish to present for the entertainment of our Readers. Those however, which appear to merit our earliest notice, will be found in our present number. They consist of the official communications of the English Envoys at the Courts of Russia and Prussia, (Lord Cathcart and General Stuart,) relative to the events of the war in Germany subsequent to the 2d May. The perusal of these documents, even when compared with the French Bulletins of similar date, (some of which are added for that purpose) tends to confirm the opinion we formerly expressed, that the result of the battle of Lutzen was much more favorable to the Allies than to the Enemy.

The melancholy accounts which had reached us through Bombay, are now proved to have been received originally from the French Minister at Constantinople, who had published an exaggerated and partial statement, evidently with the view of creating an impression on the minds of the Turkish Court in favor of the French; little credit therefore ought to be attached to these advices, and what little credit they could otherwise claim, they are now deprived of by the authentic documents before us, which give the Allies all the advantages of the battle of the 2d May. Subsequent to that action, they were gradually retiring, but their retreat, if retreat it can be called, was a measure of policy and expediency, bringing the Allies nearer to their supplies, and withdrawing the French from theirs; while smart skirmishes were daily taking place, which were always in favor of the Allies. The French followed them but very slowly, and merely with a view to concentrate their forces as much as possible. In this object it appears Bonaparte succeeded before the battle of Bautzen, as his Army engaged on that occasion was nearly double the number of their opponents. Notwithstanding this immense superiority of numbers, the field was very warmly contested, and the Allied army distinguished itself with the noblest gallantry.—The engagement was undoubtedly severe and sanguinary, as Bonaparte had made powerful efforts to strike a decisive blow, and terminate, if possible, the contest at once; this object, however, was completely frustrated, for notwithstanding the disadvantages in point of number and position, under which the Allies laboured, it appears their loss, though great, was not by any means equal to that of the French, that they retired after the battle very slowly, in perfect order, and on the same principle as before, that the French followed a very short distance without attempting any further hostilities, and finally, that their Leader himself requested an Armistice a few days afterwards, for the term of six weeks, which was subsequently prolonged at his desire to the 11th August.—We trust that no one, considering these circumstances, can view the

battle of Bautzen in that disastrous light in which it has been represented by former accounts.

The events which appear to us most unfavorable to the Allied cause are, the enmity of the Danes, their re-occupation of Hamburg under a French General, and the declaration of Saxony in favor of Bonaparte. These events are so different from what our last advices had led us to expect, that we are at a loss how to reconcile such contradictory statements—it appears, however, but too certain that our hopes with regard to the Danes and Saxons are now entirely disappointed, but we are glad to find that the Swedes have taken a decided part in favor of the Allies, and were daily expected to reinforce them with a powerful army under Bernadotte, whom we should suppose to be well qualified as an opponent in the field to Bonaparte.

The Emperor of Austria seems to preserve neutrality and act only in mediation, and Bonaparte evidently pays that deference to his opinion which his great influence at the present crisis is calculated to demand.—Under his mediation, a Congress has been appointed during the Armistice at Prague, where deputies from all the continental Belligerent powers, as well as from Austria, England and America were to assemble, for the purpose of negotiating the conditions of a General Peace. Two different accounts mention Lord Liverpool and Marquis Wellesley respectively as on their way to this assembly. Of the probable result of its deliberations we cannot hazard an opinion, although it is likely that the defeat of the French army in Spain, the large re-inforcements which the Allies will receive before the expiration of the Truce, and the approach of winter soon afterwards, will induce Bonaparte to accept conditions destructive of that system which it has been the object of his ambition to establish.

On this subject however, we must remain in doubt till the receipt of further intelligence, which cannot but be anxiously and impatiently awaited by all.

In the mean time, on a general review of the events of which we have thus endeavoured to give an abstract summary, we consider the posture of affairs in Germany on the whole by no means unfavorable to the cause which has our warmest wishes; we see no reason for melancholy in taking a retrospective view of the campaign, nor any cause whatever for despondency in anticipating its future occurrences.

IN SPAIN

The prospect of affairs presented by the latest account is in general highly cheering. The opinion which in our last regular number we ventured to give, of the probability of an important action taking place before the end of June, appears from the following article to have been well founded:

HURKARU EXTRA, October 22, 1813.

We use our utmost diligence to inform the Public, that the Honorable Captain George Elliot landed this morning in town, having left H. M. Frigate *Hussar* at Kedgeree yesterday.

Near the sand heads, as we are informed, the Hussar boarded a Portuguese ship from Lisbon the 22d of June; and obtained from the master Lisbon Gazettes to the 20th of that month; From these it has been ascertained, that the Marquis Wellington at the head of the Allied forces amounting to 90,000 men had completely defeated the French Army under Marshals Clausel and Caffarelli, whose troops had suffered dreadfully in the action, the victory being more decisive than the battle of Salamanca.

The following articles which appear to comprise the substance of the intelligence received by the Gram Para, are taken from the India Gazette Extraordinary, and seem to be pretty generally credited in India.

“At an early hour this morning 23th Oct. the Honorable Captain George Elliot, of His Majesty's Frigate *Hussar*, landed in Calcutta having left that ship below. Captain Elliot had boarded a Portuguese ship, now on her way up the river, whose name we have not been able to ascertain, but supposed to be the *Gram Para*, and obtained from her Lisbon newspapers to the 16th of June inclusive, the principal contents of which we shall have the pleasure to lay before our readers with the least practicable delay.

“In the mean while, we hasten to publish the following heads of intelligence:—

“Lord Wellington having concentrated his whole army, including the division of Sir Rowland Hill, in the neighbourhood of Ciudad Rodrigo, had opened the campaign in the Peninsula, by a rapid advance against the enemy's positions on the Douro. On the 26th of May, he entered Salamanca. He then drove the enemy from Alba de Tormes, and

forced them to evacuate Zamora and Toro, leaving considerable magazines behind them. Sir Thomas Graham, in conjunction with the Gallician army, at the same time crossed the Esia; and the whole allied force having thus united on the right bank of the Douro, the French found themselves compelled by their movements to retreat across the Carrion, and abandon Valladolid. Lord Wellington's head-quarters on the last mentioned date, were at Ampudia.

“The enemy evacuated Madrid on the 27th of May.

“The Anglo-Sicilian expedition had embarked from the port of Alicante, for another destination, supposed to be the coast of Catalonia. The Spanish army acting in co-operation with them, continued to occupy entrenched positions in advance of Alicante.

“The Lisbon newspapers communicate extracts from the English journals to the 3d of June, including the principal particulars of the battle of Bautzen. The enemy admit a loss of above 10,000 men on that day. Among the killed was Marshall Duroc, Duke of Friuli. They claim the capture of 10,000 prisoners and 20 pieces of cannon from the allies, but admit that they took no colours.

“The fortress of Spandau near Berlin, had capitulated to the allies previous to the battle of Bautzen.

“A levy en masse had been raised at Berlin, and upwards of 40,000 men were organized in that direction, exclusive of the regular army.

“Bernadotte had landed at Stralsund, and assumed the command of the Swedish forces.

“The intentions of Austria continued still perfectly doubtful; but the latest reports on the subject are favourable to the interests of the allied cause.

“Bonaparte had proposed a general congress of deputies from the several belligerents, to be held at Prague, for the purpose of concerting the terms of a general peace.

“His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland had arrived at Gottenburgh, on his way to the north of Germany.

“No domestic news from England are given.”

The East-India Question appears to have remained undecided at the date of our last advices. The Company had, it is said, met with strong opposition in the House of Commons, but Lord Castle-rough's propositions had been carried, and it seemed to be the decided intention of the Ministry to carry the Bill through Parliament before the end of the present Session. It was we understand, the general expectation at home, that the new Charter would be granted for the term of twenty years from the expiration of the present, but under what particular conditions we have not yet been enabled to ascertain.

No arrangements whatever would take place respecting this Island until the final settlement of the Charter.

The rumour which prevailed some time ago in India, of the capture of two outward-bound Indiamen by an American ship of war, appears to be entirely void of foundation, having been traced to its origin in the following paragraph of a London paper early in June.

“We mentioned a report yesterday of the capture of two Indiamen, by some American privateers. One of them is said to be the Country-ship *Claudine*, Capt. Welsh, which sailed with the outward-bound fleet, on the 25th of March. Her crew consisted chiefly of Lascars, who were landed on one of the Cape de Verd Islands, while the officers and the other whites were carried off with the prize. It is reported that the other captured vessel was a regular Indiaman.”

The *Claudine* having lately sailed from this port for England, we do not require any further information to discredit the report completely.

The official dispatches from the Duke of Victoria (a new title given by the Prince Regent of Portugal to Lord Wellington) which will be found in our subsequent columns, contain a detailed confirmation of the above accounts as far as relates to the Peninsula, and strengthen our hopes of the favorable result of the Campaign in that quarter.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor, Family and Suite were we understand to leave Samarang about the 27th ultimo, and proceed on board the Honorable Company's cruiser *Aurora* towards Sourabaya, touching at Japara, &c. on their passage.—We regret that our former Correspondents on this interesting subject have not been of late so communicative as we had expected.

Reception of the Ambassadors from Macassar.

Thursday morning having been appointed by the Commander of the Forces and

Vice-President in Council, to receive the Ambassadors lately arrived from the Rajah of Boni, the principal Native State at Macassar, the Town-Major at an early hour proceeded to their house for the purpose of escorting them to the Government-house at Ryswick. The order of procession was as follows:—

The whole was preceded by the Ambassador's Guard of Honour, consisting of about a hundred men, some armed with musquets, spears, &c. and others bearing various insignia of distinction used by the Natives; next followed the Town-Major's carriage and four horses, with the principal Ambassador accompanied by Captain Travers. The Chiefs of subordinate rank in the Embassy, ten in number, followed in five carriages, each containing two of them.—A number of inferior followers closed the procession, which about 10 o'clock reached the Government-house.

Here they were received by Major-General Nightingall attended by his Staff, and after the usual ceremonies of introduction and compliment, were conducted into the Saloon where a sumptuous Breakfast was prepared, and where the Commander of the Forces introduced the Ambassadors to Mrs. Nightingall.

After Breakfast was concluded, and a short time passed in conversation, the Ambassadors took their leave of the Major-General and his Lady, with the same ceremonies and in the same order as before, appearing highly gratified with their reception.

On Thursday evening anchored in the Roads, the Dutch ship *Hector*, Captain DeGroot, from Portsmouth the 2d June, Madeira the 12th July, and the Cape of Good Hope the 27th October.

This vessel with the permission of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent and the Honorable Company, sailed from England with the Bengal fleet, whose arrival we have recently heard of—but parted company with them a few days after leaving Madeira, and subsequently remained two months at the Cape, which accounts for her late arrival.—Of course she brings no news of so recent a date as that we have already received from India. Some English newspapers have however reached us by the *Hector*, from which we shall make a few interesting gleanings for our next number.

The *Hector's* cargo consists principally of Europe Provisions of various kinds and the following is we believe a correct list of the Passengers who have arrived in her.

- Captain and Mrs. DeGroot and family,
- Mr. and Mrs. D'Abo and family,
- Mr. and Mrs. Denys and family,
- Mr. and Mrs. Blom and family,
- Mr. and Mrs. Berkhout and family,
- Miss DuPuy,
- Mr. J. G. Goldman,
- Mr. Meyer,
- Mr. Barends,
- Mr. J. van den Berg and two Sons,
- Mr. Felmenger.

We cannot but congratulate these persons on their fortunate escape from Holland, which through their native country, has been rendered by the Tyrannical System of its present Rulers less dear to them, than the Island to which they have now safely returned, and where they will enjoy all the comforts of social life among their friends and relatives under a mild and fostering Government.

We are credibly informed that at a late exhibition of *Shrapnells* the effect was not so grand as might have been expected, and we can only account for its failure by observing the absence of the greater part of that scientific body of men, to whose department these destructive engines of modern warfare more particularly belong.

The following extracts from a London Price Current of the 8th June, we have borrowed from a Calcutta Paper, in the hope that it will be acceptable to our Mercantile friends.

“EAST-INDIA PRODUCE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Borax, Refined... per cwt.	3	15	0	4	10	0
Unrefined or Tincal.	6	0	0	6	10	0
Camphire, per lb.	0	7	0	0	7	4
Unrefined, per cwt.	23	0	0	24	10	0
Cardamoms, Malabar, per lb.	0	6	0	0	7	0
Ceylon, per lb.	0	2	6	0	4	0
Cassa Buds, per cwt.	15	0	0	22	0	0
Lignea, per cwt.	16	0	0	20	0	0
Caster Oil, per lb.	0	4	0	0	4	2
Cochinual, per lb.	0	6	0	0	6	6
Coffee, Java, per cwt.	0	95	0	0	105	0
Bourbon, per cwt.	0	95	0	0	105	0
Mocha, per cwt.	0	160	0	0	165	0
Cheribon, per cwt.	0	90	0	0	98	0
Cotton, Surat, Long, per lb.	0	0	9	0	0	14
Shorts, per lb.	0	0	8	0	0	13
Bourbon, per lb.	0	2	5	0	0	3
Dragon's Blood, per cwt.	0	100	0	0	115	0
Galls in sorts, per cwt.	0	180	0	0	200	0
Blue, per cwt.	0	220	0	0	0	0

Arabie, per cwt.	2	4	0	0	0
Benjamin, per cwt.	6	0	0	25	0
Calabauu, per cwt.	18	0	0	22	0
Tragacanth, per cwt.	4	0	0	9	0
Myrrh, per cwt.	12	0	0	17	0
Copal, per lb.	0	2	6	0	3
Lac Lake, per lb.	0	3	3	0	6
Dye, per lb.	0	6	0	0	6
Stick, per lb.	6	10	0	7	15
Indigo, Blue, per lb.	0	12	6	0	13
Blue & Violet, per lb.	0	11	0	0	12
Fine purple & Violet, per lb.	0	10	6	0	11
Middling ditto, per lb.	0	9	6	0	10
Fine Violet, per lb.	0	9	6	0	10
Middling ditto, per lb.	0	8	6	0	9
Good violet & Cop- per, per lb.	0	7	6	0	8
Middling ditto, per lb.	0	6	6	0	7
Fine Copper, per lb.	0	7	3	0	8
Middling ditto, per lb.	0	6	3	0	6
Ordinary ditto, per lb.	0	4	3	0	5
Musk, per oz.	0	14	0	0	17
Nuxvomica, per cwt.	0	21	0	0	30
Opium, per lb.	0	13	0	0	0
Rhubarb, per lb.	0	2	0	0	5
Rice, Patna, per cwt.	Uncertain.				
Safflower, per cwt.	5	0	0	8	0
Sago, per cwt.	0	74	0	0	48
Sal Ammoniac, per cwt.	0	84	0	0	90
Saltpeter, per cwt.	0	79	0	0	80
Refined, per cwt.	0	85	0	0	0
Senna, per lb.	0	1	9	0	1
Silk, Bengal Skin, per lb.	0	15	0	0	24
Navi, per lb.	0	20	0	0	31
China 4 Moss, per lb.	None.				
6 Moss, per lb.	0	29	0	0	33
Organzine, per lb.	0	36	0	0	44
Spices, Cinnamon, 1st per lb.	0	9	0	0	9
2d, per lb.	0	8	1	0	0
3d, per lb.	0	4	4	0	5
Cloves, 1st, per lb.	0	2	8	0	2
2d, per lb.	0	1	0	0	2
3d, per lb.	0	12	0	0	16
Mace, per lb.	0	10	0	0	13
Nutmegs, per lb.	0	50	0	0	80
Ginger, per cwt.	0	0	10	0	0
Pepper, Black, per cwt.	0	2	4	0	2
Light, per cwt.	0	2	4	0	2
White, per cwt.	0	2	4	0	2
Long, per cwt.	0	2	4	0	2
Short Long, per cwt.	0	2	4	0	2
Sugar, yellow Middling, per cwt.	0	53	0	0	54
Good, per cwt.	0	56	0	0	60
Fine, per cwt.	0	56	0	0	60
White Middling, per cwt.	0	56	0	0	60
Good, per cwt.	0	56	0	0	60
Fine, per cwt.	0	56	0	0	60
Tea, Bohea, common per lb.	0	2	5	0	2
Congo common, per lb.	0	2	10	0	2
Middling, per lb.	0	3	0	0	3
Best, per lb.	0	3	2	0	3
Souchong, Common, per lb.	0	3	7	0	3
Middling, per lb.	0	3	9	0	3
Best, per lb.	0	4	3	0	3
Campoi, Common, per lb.	0	2	11	0	3
Best, per lb.	0	3	1	0	3
Twankay, Common, per lb.	0	3	3	0	3
Best, per lb.	0	3	5	0	3
Pekoe, per lb.	0	5	3	0	5
Hyson-Skin, Common, per lb.	0	3	6	0	3
Best, per lb.	0	3	9	0	5
Hyson, Common, per lb.	0	5	4	0	5
Middling, per lb.	0	5	5	0	5
Good, Middling, per lb.	0	5	6	0	5
Best, per lb.	0	5	6	0	5
Gumpwader, per lb.	0	7	0	0	7
Tortise-shell, per lb.	0	16	0	0	16
Tormentic, Bengal, per cwt.	4	8	0	0	0
China, per cwt.	5	5	0	0	5
Wood, Saunders, Red per ton	30	0	0	25	0

Public Sale of last week was 209 bags Plantation Coffee, the greater proportion withdrawn without offers being made; some good middling Dutch Coffee sold at 80s. Coffee depends so greatly upon the great military events of the Continent, that it were useless and uninteresting to speculate upon the event at present; and were the result to be most favourable for the commerce of the country, still the advance would be for the speculative demand not for real trade, as a country overrun and ravaged by the armies of contending nations holds out little prospect for the benefit of commercial intercourse."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.] Dec. 24.—Ship Mary, W. Wood, from Nangasacky, Nov. 26.—Cargo, Copper, &c.
Dec. 27.—H. C. C. Antelope, Capt. J. Hall, from Calcutta 29th Nov.—Passengers, Lieutenant-Colonel Sullivan and Major Campbell.
Dec. 30.—Ship Hector, W. de Groot, from London 2d June, and Cape of Good Hope 27th Oct.—Cargo, Sundries.—Passengers, Captain and Mrs. DeGroot and family—Mr. and Mrs. R. C. N. D'Abu and family—Mr. and Mrs. A. Denys and family—Mr. and Mrs. Blom and family—Mr. and Mrs. Berkhout and family—Miss DuPuy—Mr. J. G. Goldman—Mr. Meyer—Mr. Barands—Mr. J. van den Berg and two Sons—Mr. Felmenger.
DEPARTURES.] Dec. 27.—Ship Perseverance, W. Meuse, for China.—Cargo, Sundries—Passengers, Mr. Jansen and Mr. Hastie.
Dec. 28.—Ship Isabella, M. A. Mayne, for Samarang.—Cargo, Sundries.
Same day.—Schooner Flying Dragon—J. C. Barneveld, for the Moluccas.—Cargo, Sundries.
SOERABAYA, Dec. 17.—Arrived ship Frederick, Wm. Duncan, from Batavia.—Passengers, Messrs. O'Conner, Randall, Bland and Ash.—Sailed the 18th Dec. for Port Jackson.
SUMANAP, Nov. 30.—Arrived ship Mercury, P. Roza, 60 days from Macao, bound to New Holland.

Vessels lying in Batavia Roads.

H. M. ship Malacca—do. sloop Hecate—H. C. C. Malabar—do. do. Psyche—do. do. Antelope—Ship Volunteer—do. Micerva—do. Arabella—do. Ruby—do. Charlotte—do. Mary—do. Hector—Brig Greyhound—do. Jonge Christina—do. Emilie—do. Greyhound—do. Margaret—do. Covelong—Schooner Tyger—do. Java Packet—Cutter Arathusa—Arab ship Mahabar—do. brig Abassy—do. do. Herat—Chinese do. Hingshong.

CURRENT VALUE

PREM. { Of Lombard Bank Notes in Java Rupees, } DIST. P. C.
0 { during the week ending on the 31th } 23
December, 1813. }
C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.
BATAVIA,
December 31, 1813. }

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE.—APRIL 19, 1813.

THE INDIA QUESTION.

The discussion which has taken place relative to the renewal of the East India Company's Charter, and the great mass of evidence which has already been offered at the bars of both Houses of Parliament, induce us to believe that a few remarks on the progress which this most important question has hitherto made, may not prove unacceptable to the public.
Three plans appears to have been started in Parliament as the grounds on which to proceed in this complex investigation. The 1st is the plan of the Government, which proposes to maintain all the rights and immunities of the Company, and also the exclusive trade to China, with certain exceptions, however, by which it is contended by the Company, they will be rendered incompetent in the discharge of the duties which it is in the contemplation of the Legislature to impose upon them.
The 2d is the plan of Lord Grenville, which his Lordship is said to have taken from the Abbé de Condillac's Essay on Commerce. This plan goes directly to abolish the Company as an organ of government: to vest the Administration of India in the hands of the Crown, and so to arrange and regulate the disposal of the patronage of India, as to secure its falling likewise into the hands of the Crown.
The 3d plan is that of the Marquis Wellesley, who proposes to continue the present system, with such modifications and improvements as may be necessary to afford every possible facility, not inconsistent with the maintenance of the general authority of the Company, to the trade of private Merchants in Great Britain and in India. With this the Noble Marquis proposes, that the export trade from this country to India, should be regulated on the principles laid down in the Report prepared by the late Sir John Anstruther, when Chairman of the Committee of the House of Commons on India Affairs, which Report, we believe, has never been published. It is summed up as follows:
From all that has been already stated, your Committee are of opinion, that the intentions of the Legislature, in passing the Acts of 1793, have never been fairly carried into execution, and that great ad-

vantages might accrue to the commerce and to the interest of this country; as well as of India, if greater liberties were allowed to the commercial intercourse between the two countries. From the peculiar constitution, however, of the Government of India, and for the safety of the revenue of this country, your Committee are not of opinion that the commerce of individuals should be free from all restraint.
That it ought to be carried on by license obtained by individuals from the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India, or from the Government of the different Presidencies in India.

That a description of the ship, and list of the crew, should be delivered in duplicate, and upon oath, at the India House, previous to the sailing of the ship. That one of the copies of that list should be delivered to the officers of the Government at the port in India at which she would arrive. That should it be discovered either then, or at any other time, that a single passenger had been taken to India, without the express permission of the East India Company, the license should be ipso facto forfeited; the ship and cargo forfeited; as being concerned in illicit trade, and the officers punished with the utmost severity.

Such license being granted; the individual ought to be at liberty to export from this country, and to import into it, all goods and commodities, the produce of India and Europe, which by law may be exported or imported.

The mode of Lading his vessel, the period at which he should sail, and all the details of his commerce, should be left entirely at his own discretion, subject only to such restraints as the general law imposes upon all the subjects of the kingdom.

Should the House think fit to adopt these suggestions, it will observe that these regulations of the private trade do not interfere with any privileges with which they may think fit to clothe the Company at the renewal of their charter, while the plan now proposed will have the effect of relieving them from the great loss they sustain by the carriage of private trade, and leave them at liberty to carry on their own trade through the medium of their regular shipping, in such way as to them may seem most advantageous.

The export trade from India into Great Britain is to be brought to London, as the emporium of the commerce of India, and to be regulated on the principles stated in Lord Wellesley's letter of the 20th September 1800, which has already been laid before the public and to which reference may easily be had when necessary.

In addition to the grounds laid down in Lord Wellesley's letter, his Lordship appears from his speech on the resolutions, to wish that the controul of the Crown shall be more vigorous and better defined than at present; and that the responsibility of the Executive authority in England shall not be subdivided as at present, but fixed and final, both with reference to Parliament, and to the local Governments abroad, who at present scarcely know whom they are to obey with safety to themselves. It is also proposed by Lord Wellesley, that the controul of the Crown shall be extended to all questions of a commercial nature, which is not the case at present, and generally to every branch of the Company's affairs, both abroad and at home. It would appear also from his Lordship's speech, that he meditates some improvements in the Company's army, in the Constitution of the local governments abroad; and also some regulations to controul the conduct of foreigners resident in India, who, on their return of peace, would not be amenable to any court of law in the Company's possessions.

The following official correspondence between the commanders of a British and an American vessel of war, is so unique and remarkable, that we present it to our readers in the most prominent place:—

The Bonne-Citoyenne and Hornet.

"It has been already noticed, that the Commander of the American sloop of war the Hornet, sent a challenge to Captain Green, of the Bonne Citoyenne, to try the superiority of their vessels in an action. We have been put in possession of a copy of the correspondence that took place on the occasion, which we here subjoin:

Letter from Henry Hill, Esq. Consul of the United States of America, dated St. Salvador, Dec. 28, to Frederick Lindeman.

man, Esq. his Britannic Majesty's Consul.

"SIR,—The following is an Extract from a Letter received yesterday from Captain Lawrence, of the United States ship of war Hornet, now off this port:

"When I last saw you, I stated to you my wish to meet the Bonne Citoyenne, and authorised you to make my wishes known to Captain Green, I now request you to state to him, that I will meet him whenever he may be pleased to come out, and pledge my honour that neither the Constitution nor any other American vessel, shall interfere.

"Commodore Bainbridge, of the Constitution frigate, confirms to me the request of Captain Lawrence, in these words:—'If Captain Green wishes to try equal force, I pledge my honour to give him an opportunity, by being out of the way, or not interfering.'

"In communicating these sentiments to you, Sir, of Commodore Bainbridge and Captain Lawrence, with a request that you will participate them to Captain Green, of his Britannic Majesty's ship Bonne Citoyenne, now in this port, I trust you will perceive no motive on their part, or on mine, that does not result from national hostility and the honour of our respective countries; or that ought, in any respect, to weaken the bonds, or diminish the regards of private and social duties; and that you will believe I have, according to my sincere wish and best judgment, in conveying through you, to Captain Green, the request of Captain Lawrence, been guided by those feelings of delicacy on this occasion, and regard for the meritorious character of Captain Green, with which the slight acquaintance formed here with that Gentleman has inspired me.

I remain, Sir, very respectfully, &c.

HENRY HILL, U. S. Consul."

(ANSWER.)

"Fort de San Pedro, Dec. 29, 1812.
"SIR,—I transmitted your letter to me of yesterday to Captain P. B. Green, to whom the substance is directed; and having received his reply, I herewith insert it verbatim:

"I hasten to acknowledge the favour of your communications made to me this morning, from Mr. Hill, Consul of the United States, on the subject of a challenge, stated to have been offered through Mr. Hill, by Captain Lawrence, of the United States sloop of war the Hornet, to myself, as Commander of his Britannic Majesty's ship the Bonne Citoyenne, anchored in this port, pledging his honour, as well as that of Commodore Bainbridge, that no advantage shall be taken by the Constitution, or any other American vessel whatever, on the occasion.

"I am convinced, Sir, if such rencontre was to take place, the result could not be long dubious, and would terminate favourably to the ship which I have the honour to command; but I am equally convinced that Commodore Bainbridge could not swerve so much from the paramount duty he owes to his country, as to become an inactive spectator, and see a ship belonging to the very squadron under his orders fall into the hands of an enemy; this reason operates powerfully on my mind for not exposing the Bonne Citoyenne to a risk upon terms so manifestly disadvantageous as those proposed by Commodore Bainbridge; indeed, nothing could give me greater satisfaction than complying with the wishes of Captain Lawrence; and I earnestly hope that chance will afford him an opportunity of meeting the Bonne Citoyenne under different circumstances, to enable him to distinguish himself in the manner he is now so desirous of doing.—I further assure you, that my ship will, at all times, be prepared, wherever she may be, to repel any attacks made against her, and I shall also act offensively, whenever I judge it proper to do so.

"I am, Sir, with great regard, &c.
"FREDERICK LINDEMAN."

London Gazette, May 25, 1813.

FOREIGN OFFICE, MAY 25.
A dispatch, of which the following is a copy has been received by Viscount Castlereagh, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from General Viscount Cathcart, K. T. his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Russia, dated

DRESDEN, MAY 6.
My Lord—My last dispatches informed your Lordship of the arrival of the Ruler of France, and of the concentration of his forces near Erfurth and towards the Saale, and also of that of the allies upon the Elster.

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S DECLARATIONS SINCE OUR LAST.
COMPANY'S SUGAR—As many of the 1000 bags lately arrived as can be got ready.
COFFEE—470 Bags, Licenced, per Orion.
RICE—449 Do. per Isabella.
144 Do. per Orion.
On Thursday, June 10, 1813, at 12 o'Clock precisely—Prompt the 27th August following.
COTTON WOOL—568 Bales Bourbon, consigned to the Company.
438 Bales Licenced, per Orion.
118 Do. per Mariam.
319 Do. per Isabella.
637 Do. per Thomas.
10 Do. Private Trade, per Lady Castlereagh.
On Friday, June 25, 1813—Prompt the 24th September following.
"COTTON may be quoted at a depression of 1/2 a d. per lb. since our last; the demand heavy and the prices declining in all the markets; the sales of last week have been very limited—910 bales and bags of American Cotton, the cargo of the Ferox, a prize, was put to public sale last week; it consisted of Sea Island and Bowed; the former was only of a middling quality, the prices from 2s. 4 1/2 d. a 2s. 6 d.; the greater proportion 2s. 5 1/2 d. a 2s. 5 1/2; the Bowed, fair to good, 1s. 6 d. a 1s. 8 d.; the sale may be quoted at a depression from the late prices of 4d. on Sea Islands, and 2d. per lb. on the Bowed. A sale of other Cottons, 149 bales Demeraras taken in at 23d. with the exception of the damaged; 27 bags Smyrnas; 1s. 5 1/2 d. and 56 bales Orleans, a 20 1/2 d. withdrawn at these prices. The market at Liverpool last week has been farther depressed about 1/2 to 1d. per lb.; the total quantity sold estimated at about 900 packages only; the greater proportion of the holders anxious to sell, under the present political circumstances, &c. Cotton Yarn at Manchester, last week, heavy sale; the prices at little variation; the question as to American Cotton being admitted into this country appears to have lost its interest; we have nothing further to observe on that subject, our remarks have been freely given, and we have only now to add, that the present prices can hold out no inducement to the cultivation and import of Cotton from India, the freight being so heavy, the other expences considerable, and the varying politics of Europe would make any undertaking of that description speculative and uncertain.
"SPICES.—The demand for every description of Spice is very languid. At a public sale of Mace and Nutmegs, the 3d. inst. the prices went considerably lower than the late rates; little enquiries after Ginger, Pimento, and Pepper, without variation.
"COFFEE remains without request; the only

I have now the honour of inclosing herewith the official statements which have been published by the Russian and Prussian Governments, of the general action which took place on the 2d inst. between the two armies; and after which the allies remained in possession of the field of battle, and of the positions from which, in the course of the day, they had dislodged the enemy.

The last division of General Tormasoff's corps having crossed the Elbe on the 28th ult. the whole of it moved forward, by forced marches, to the Elster. His Imperial Majesty and the King of Prussia arrived at Borna on the morning of the 1st inst. with the reserve; and the several parts of the army were on the same day collected in the vicinity of that place.

Marshall Prince Kutusoff Smolensko was left ill on the march at Buntzlau, where he died; but his death was not published. Count Wittgenstein, at that time at Zwenkau, was appointed to command the army. He had on that day reconnoitred the enemy, and ascertained his position; and the same evening a disposition was made for a general attack, to take place on the following morning at day break.

During the preceding week, the advance of the enemy's main army towards Naumburg, and the approach of Beutharnois from Quezdlingburg, had been indicated by several skirmishes and partial affairs, particularly at and near Halle and Marseburg, where the Prussians behaved with great gallantry.

On the evening of the 1st, the enemy appeared to have great masses of his force between Lutzen and Weisenfels, and after dusk a strong column was seen moving in the direction of Leipzig, to which place there was clear evidence that he intended to move. The advance corps of Count Wittgenstein's army having been engaged on the same evening to the east and north of Lutzen, the cavalry of it remained there to amuse the enemy in the morning, but with orders to retire gradually: Mean while the several columns of the army were ordered to cross the Elster at Pegau, and bear down, and to follow the course of a rivulet, which, rising near the Elster, runs in a north-west direction to the Saale, by which movement, which the ground favoured, it was intended to turn the enemy's right between Weisenfels and Lutzen, while his attention was directed to his left, between the latter place and Leipzig. As soon as their Majesties saw the troops placed according to the disposition, the whole was put in motion towards the enemy.

The country is uncovered and open, the soil dry and light, but with very considerable variety of hill and valley, and much intersected by hollow ways and mill streams, the former not discernible till closely approached. The enemy placed behind a long ridge, and in a string of villages, of which Gorschien is the principal, with a hollow way in front, and a stream sufficient to float timber on the left, waited the near approach of the allies. He had an immense quantity of ordnance, of 12 pounders, and larger natures, distributed throughout the line and in the villages; the batteries in the open country were supported by masses of infantry in solid squares.

The plan of operation determined upon, on view of the enemy, was to attack the village of Gros-Groschen with artillery and infantry, and in the meanwhile to pierce the line to the enemy's right of the villages, with a strong column of cavalry, in order to cut off the troops in the villages from support. The remainder of the enemy's line was to be engaged, according to circumstances, by the corps opposed to it.

The cavalry of the Prussian reserve, to whose lot this attack fell, presented themselves, and supported their movements with great gallantry, but the showers of grape-shot and musketry to which they were exposed on reaching the hollow way, made it impracticable for them to penetrate, and the enemy appearing determined to maintain the villages at any expense, the affair assumed the most expensive character of attack, and defence of a post repeatedly taken, lost and retaken.

The cavalry made several attempts to break the enemy's line, and behaved with the most exemplary coolness and regularity under very heavy fire; in some of these attacks they succeeded in breaking into squares, and cutting down the infantry.

Late in the evening Bonaparte having called in the troops from Leipzig, and collected all his reserves, made an attack from his left on the right of the allies, supported by the fire of several batteries advancing.

The vivacity of this movement, made it expedient to change the front of the nearest brigades on the right, and as the whole cavalry from the left was ordered to the right, to turn this attack and to charge it,

I was not without hopes of witnessing the destruction of Bonaparte and of all his army; but before the cavalry could arrive, it became so dark, that nothing could be distinguished but the flashes of the guns.

The allies remained in possession of the disputed villages, and of the line, on which the enemy had stood. Orders were given to renew the attack in the morning, but the enemy did not wait for it, and it was judged expedient, with reference to the general posture of the cavalry, not to pursue. The wounded have all been removed across the Elbe, while the cannon and the prisoners taken, and the ground wrested from the enemy in the action, are incontestible proofs of the success of the allies.

Both Sovereigns were in the field the whole day. The King was chiefly near the village where his troops were engaged. The Emperor was repeatedly in every part of the field, where he was received with the most animating cheers by every corps he approached. The fire to which his person was not unfrequently exposed, and the casualties which took place near him, did not appear in the least to disturb his attention from the objects to which it was directed, and which he followed without any ostentation.

General Wittgenstein, with the army, is between the Elbe and the Elster, with the command of several bridges over the former.

The Russian troops, of all arms, fully realised the expectations I had formed of their bravery and steadiness; and the emulation and spirit of patriotism which pervades the Prussian army, merits the highest encomium. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CATHCART.

LONDON GAZETTE, — JUNE 1, 1813.

FOREIGN OFFICE, — JUNE 1.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been received by Viscount Castlereagh, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from Major-General the Honorable Sir Charles William Stewart, K. B. his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Prussia, dated,

HEAD-QUARTERS, WURZEN, MAY 25.

My Lord—The allied army passed the Elbe on the 8th inst. The head-quarters of the Emperor were established at Bischofswerden. General Wittgenstein, with the main body of the army, marching on the great roads leading towards Bautzen. The corps of General Blucher passed the Elbe at Mersens, Lieut. General Kliest's corps having put itself in communication with him. General Bulow's corps still remained on the left bank of the Elbe, at Dessau, to watch the enemy's movements.

It was not accurately ascertained upon what points of the river the enemy was directing his principal corps, and he possessed the appui of Wittenburg, and it seemed uncertain what line the Saxons would take at Torgau, your Lordship will easily imagine it would have been difficult, if not impossible, with the aid of those places in his favour, for the allies to have prevented his forcing the passage of the river under a heavy fire of commanding artillery.

It redounds infinitely to the credit of the allied army, that during the passage of so formidable a river, with the enemy advancing to their fortresses upon it, that the operation was conducted with perfect order, and not even a carriage or a tumbrel was left behind. Some works that had been thrown upon the left bank to cover the bridges, it was thought proper to abandon when the army had passed.

The enemy made attempts on the night of the 8th to re-establish the arches of the main bridge at Dresden, but the Russian artillery was so well directed, that they failed here, but succeeded in passing between Kaditz and Piltz on the 9th.

The ground being very commanding on the left bank, and favouring their establishing batteries of heavy guns, they passed in boats and covered themselves advantageously; the passage was very bravely resisted by General Milaradovitch's rear-guard; and the Russian artillery, after displaying the greatest coolness and courage, was only withdrawn from the impossibility of contending against the superior position and fire of the enemy.

From the best authenticated accounts, Bonaparte has entered Dresden in person. The Viceroy's corps and Marshall McDonald's were stated to be now immediately opposed to us.

On the 10th the allied army continued its march to Bautzen, and as it was deemed advisable to concentrate the forces, General Blucher was ordered to Cameas, and General Kliest's corps to fall back upon him to Muhlberg; while General Bulow's retreat, if necessary, was directed on Roslitz.

General Kliest's corps was attacked by an advanced guard of a corps of the enemy, which had crossed at Meissen, and moved by Moritzberg to Konigsbruck, and a sharp affair took place, in which the enemy made no impression. A very brilliant rear guard affair at Weissing also took place on this day with General Milaradovitch's corps, in which

the enemy suffered considerably from the charges of the Russian cavalry.

It was now unfortunately ascertained that the King of Saxony had declared for the enemy. Gen Thielman was deposed from his command, and the fortress of Torgau delivered up to Genls. Regnier and Ney. This, I fear, will place the Saxon force at the enemy's disposal.

The head-quarters of the allied army moved on the 12th to Wurzen on the road to Garlitz, and the army took up a position near Hochkirch, which has before been so celebrated a field in the seven year's war. General Milaradovitch's corps was again engaged the whole of this day with the enemy, who entered Bischofswerder, having sustained a most severe loss.

The whole army were in position on the 13th at night, except General Bulow's corps, which still remains on the right, to form the appui to the Landwehr, and levies of the Prussian states, amounting to above 40,000 men at the present moment, and is daily increasing.

General Milaradovitch is still in advance of Bautzen.

General Barclay de Tolly's re-inforcements are expected to arrive in a day or two. The Prussians have got several new corps come up, and the Russians several thousand convalescents.

The allied army remained in position on the 14th and made no apparent movement.

General Sebastiani and Marshall Davoust are reported to be moving on Magdeburg.

I have only to add, having just returned from the out-posts, that General Milaradovitch, having been pressed by the enemy in force, this day has passed the Spree river; and the enemy have taken up a position within cannon shot of our advance. — I have the honour to be, &c.

CHARLES STEWART, Lieut. Gen.

ASIATIC MIRROR EXTRA, OCT. 21, 1813.

TRANSLATION.

BULLETIN.

Head Quarters, Wurzen, May 25, 1813.

Since the battle of the 2d May, the Allied Army has had no engagement of consequence with the enemy, some small affairs has taken place, which have constantly proved the good conduct of the troops.

The following is a short account of the operations since the 2d May. In order to weaken the enemy's line of operation, by drawing him from his supplies, and to retire upon our own, the General commanding the Allied Army, proposed to take up a position in Upper Lusatia; the enemy did not interrupt this operation, but slowly followed the Army, however, a brush cannonade of a Prussian corps took place, between Cholditz and Waldheim, but they retired in the greatest order. In this affair, Lieutenant Colonel and Brigadier Von Stenmitz distinguished himself with his brigade; and the Prussian General St. Priest with great judgment and decision attacked the enemy in flank, by which the affair was decided. The enemy lost 400 men killed and wounded, and 150 men taken. We have to regret the loss of Major Kall, a most distinguished officer.

On the 6th and 7th, the enemy crossed the Elbe, at Dresden and Mersburg. Several small detachments of partizans returned to the left bank of the river, to annoy the enemy's rear. One of the detachments under Lieutenant Zilmeri of the Brandenburg Hussars, took an officer, charged with dispatches, and consequently and 20 horses, near Zenchow, and safely rejoined the Army on the 8th.

About this time it was ascertained, that the King of Saxony had declared for the enemy, and had given up Torgau to the French troops; this intelligence determined the Allies to evacuate the middle Elbe, and to concentrate the Army at Bautzen.

The Army has been in this position seven days, very quiet, and daily improving in numbers, and a battle is shortly expected.

Our detached corps continue successfully to annoy the enemy. On the 14th, General Jelawske, surprised a post at Keiningsbruck, and took the whole detachment prisoners consisting of 8 officers, and 173 men. On the 15th and 16th, the corps of General Milaradovitch had affairs, in which the enemy lost 1000 men killed and 1800 wounded, 60 officers and 900 men were made prisoners. On the 18th, General Jelawske made prisoners a troop of Janissaries of the Dutch Guard; and in the afternoon, General Milaradovitch made a reconnaissance, in which the enemy lost 100 killed, and 130 made prisoners. Deserters come in daily from the enemy, and he suffers considerably by our skirmishes.

Head Quarters, Wurzen, May 20, 1813.

My Lord—The Enemy detached on the evening of the 17th and 18th in the direction of Luckaw and Luben. On our right, the force was stated to be Regnier's corps.

Intelligence being received that General Lauriston with 9000 men, would march to join the troops abovementioned. On the 19th, Generals Barclay de Tolly and D'York, with a strong corps, was sent to intercept and fall upon General Lauriston. General Barclay de Tolly fell in with the enemy in the neighbourhood of Koningwede, and a sharp contest ensued, which was only put an end to by nightfall, in which the Allies were completely successful; they drove back the enemy at all points, took upwards of 1500 prisoners, a General of Division, and 11 pieces of cannon.

The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was considerable. The cavalry were in pursuit when the accounts came away. The loss on our side has not been ascertained, nor am I in possession of the details of this affair.

General D'York was engaged more on the right, and encountered a strong force, the support of Lauriston's corps, supposed to be Marshal Ney's. — He was engaged till 11 o'clock at night, against very superior numbers, with success. Both the Allied Corps returned into the position this morning.

Six o'clock, p. m. — I am enabled, being just returned from General Milaradovitch's advanced guard, to report to your Lordship, that a very severe attack has been made this day by the enemy, to possess themselves of the town of Bautzen. They attempted a false attack on our left, but the real one was on General Milaradovitch's right; General Kliest's corps was moved up to his support, and they sustained the attack with the utmost gallantry. I witnessed two very gallant charges of Russian light cavalry, as well as extreme good conduct throughout the troops engaged. General Milaradovitch will be drawn to night into the position. It would seem from what has occurred to day, the enemy intend a great effort here.

I have the honor, &c. &c.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART.

Viscount Castlereagh.

Head Quarters, Goldberg, Silesia, May 24, 1813.

My Lord;

I hastily detailed to your Lordship in my last dispatch the military movements on the 20th, and the attack on Bautzen by the enemy; the intention of the enemy in his attack on the right and left of Bautzen, on the 20th, was to force the Spree river, and to pass to some heights on our right thus threatening General Milaradovitch's rear, and gaining advantageous ground from which his artillery could sweep our main position; and under cover of whose fire he might with greater facility, make his disposition for the general attack on the following morning.

The action was bravely contested! A Russian Battalion and some Prussian lancers, under cover of a battery, boldly advanced, and contested alone the heights in spite of the enemy's powerful efforts, until they were supported by General Kliest's corps; in the mean time, on the extreme right, the enemy's corps followed Generals Barclay de Tolly and D'York, in their retrograde movement from their expedition against General Lauriston.

General D'York's corps entered the position in the evening, but the whole of Barclay de Tolly's, did not effect it until the following morning.

General Milaradovitch repulsed the repeated efforts of the enemy, that were rigorously made to force him on the left, and the columns of the enemy that had attempted to pass into the mountains were kept in check; and, however, late in the evening, that General Kliest had fallen back in the main position, General Milaradovitch withdrew entirely from the Spree river and the town of Bautzen, and in the night occupied the ground marked out for him in the general line.

The severe affairs of this day reflect the highest honor on Generals Milaradovitch and Kliest, and the brave troops under their command. I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART,

Lieut. Gen.

VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH.

(See Supplement.)

BATAVIA,

PRINTED BY A. H. HURBAU, AT THE Honorable Company's Printing Office, MOLENVLIET.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1814.

Goldberg, May 24, 1813.

My Lord,
The Allied Army under the orders of Count Wittgenstein, in position in advance of Wurzen and Hockhirk, was attacked by the enemy at day break, commanded by Buonaparte in person, on the morning of the 21st.

It appears he had assembled all his forces for this effect, and had not detached largely, as had been supposed, to other quarters.

The ground selected by the Allies to resist the enemy's approach, on the great road to Silesia and Oder, was bounded on the left by a range of mountains which separates Lusatia from Bohemia, through which Marshal Darme marched to the battle and victory of Hockhirk.

Some strong commanding heights, on which batteries had been constructed, near the village of Jackurtz, and separated from the chain of mountains by streams and marshy ground, formed the affair to the left flank of the position; beyond and in front of it, many batteries were pushed forward, and defended by infantry and cavalry, on a range that projected into the low ground, near the Spree river, it then extended to the right, through the villages which were strongly entrenched across the great roads, leading from Bautzen to Hockhirk and Gerlitz, from thence in front of the village at Bourthwitz, to three or four very commanding hills, which rise abruptly in a conical shape and form strong features, these with the high ground of Kretwitz, were strengthened by batteries, and were considered the right point of the line.

The ground in the centre was favorable for cavalry, except in some marshy and uneven parts, where it would impede its operation. Batteries were constructed and intrenchments thrown up at advantageous distances, in the plain, along the front of which ran a deep boggy rivulet, which extended round the right of the position.

On the extreme right, the country was flat and woody, intersected by roads bearing towards the Elber and the Oder.

General Barclay de Tolly's corps was stationed here, and should be considered more as a manoeuvring corps, placed to guard against the enemy's attempts on the right and rear of the Allies, than as immediately in position, the extent of the whole line might be between three or four English miles. The different corps occupying were as follows:—Generals D'York and Kliest's corps in echelon, and in reserve on the right, Generals Blucher and Count Wittgenstein, and General Milaradovitch formed on the left, and the cavalry and the grenadiers, and all the Russian cavalry, were stationed in reserve in the centre.

The enemy evinced, early in the action, a determination to press the flanks of the Allies; he had thrown a very strong corps into the mountains on our left, which favoured his species of warfare; but General Milaradovitch was prepared here, having detached Prince Gerdoch and Count Asternain with 10 battalions of light troops and a large corps of cossacks, with their artillery under Colonel Davedoff, to occupy those hills.

After a very strong tirade in this quarter, and a distant campaign on our right, which commenced the action, the enemy began to develop his forces, and to move the different columns of attack to their stations.

The contest in the mountains became gradually warmer, and he supported it by a very powerful line of artillery; the Prince of Wirtenberg and Gen. St. Priest's division of Gen. Milaradovitch's were here sharply engaged, and a charge of cavalry succeeded against some guns of the enemy—one of which was taken.

Bonaparte was now visible on a commanding spot, directing the battle; he deployed in front of the town of Bautzen the guards, cavalry and lancers, and shewed heavy columns of infantry on the esplanade before it, bringing up besides, a number of brigades of artillery, with which he occupied some advantageous heights, between our position and Bautzen, that were favourable to support his attacks.

These demonstrations denoted an effort in this direction, and a disposition was accordingly made with General Blucher's corps and our commanding cavalry to meet it; but an increasing fire, and a more lively cannonade on our right, made it

ultimately no longer doubtful where his chief attempt was aimed. Columns of attack under cover of a heavy fire were now in motion on our enemy's left, while others were filing to gain our right—and General Barclay de Tolly attacked by a very superior force under Marshal Ney and General Lauriston, notwithstanding the most gallant efforts, was forced to abandon the villages of Klutz and Cannowurtz. General Barclay de Tolly had orders, if outnumbered, to change the ground he occupied in front of Cannowurtz and Priestz, and to place himself on the heights surrounding Radell and Baruth, by which the Army would change its position on the left and cover the main roads through Wurzen and Hockhirk to the rear; but the enemy outflanked him on the right, while they warmly engaged him in front, and occupied those heights before him, which determined him to throw himself on the right of Wurzen, where the Imperial Headquarters had been, and which equally answered the object; when it was perceived that General Barclay de Tolly was pressed by immense odds, General Blucher was ordered to move to his right and attack the enemy in flank; General Blucher was afterwards supported by General Kliest and D'York, and here a most sanguinary contest ensued.

These attacks succeeded in checking the enemy, and that of General Blucher's corps exceeds all praise. The Prussians on this eventful day, as at the battle of Lutzen, again evinced what they are capable of accomplishing when headed by a King they love, and fighting for their country's liberty and independence.

A charge of 1000 of their cavalry on the columns of the enemy's infantry which had carried the village of Krachurtz, completely repulsed him, and the Prussians again occupied it, displaying the greatest order and steadiness, under the most galling fire; all these gallant efforts were arrested by the enemy bringing up fresh troops, and though partial successes were obtained, the general issue was in suspense.

A momentary advantage being gained by the enemy, in consequence of Gen. Barclay de Tolly's movements, he lost no time in making every exertion and pushing it to the utmost, renewing at the same time his attack on our left flank, and assaulting the batteries that covered the conical heights, as also those of Kretwitz on the right. He made himself master of the latter and one of our batteries, which gave him in some degree the key of the position, as commanded the low ground to the right and centre of it; still, in every other part of the line, the Allies frantically sustained the conflict; but it soon became apparent that the enemy had not only superior forces to fight us at all points, but he had also the means of prolonging his flank march on our right, thus threatening our communications and menacing our rear.

Although it might have been easy, by a general assault of the grenadiers and guards in reserve, to have covered the heights of Kutchurtz, still the pressure round Barclay de Tolly's corps, would have necessitated the abandonment of them, and when these troops moved to the point of attack, the centre, where the enemy still shewed a powerful force, would have been endangered; it was only from considerations of such a nature, as I have above detailed, that the Allies were induced to change their position at 5 o'clock in the evening, having from day-break admirably contested every part of the Field of Battle; the superiority of numbers was with the enemy, but the heroism and firmness displayed by the Allies, must be respected even by their adversaries. The magnanimous conduct of His Imperial Majesty and the King of Prussia, made the greatest impression on all around them; they never quitted the field of battle. I witnessed in his Imperial Majesty, the most ardent and anxious desire by renewed attacks, to sustain the position; had not reasons of prudence combined with the most important considerations decided otherwise.

I feel I cannot do justice to the details of the battle, nor to the extraordinary efforts made, I have endeavoured to give your Lordship the most faithful account of what I personally witnessed. The determination being taken to place the army in a new position, the troops were in mo-

tion about seven o'clock in the evening for the ground between Wursemberg and Hockhirk, the enemy opened immediately a tremendous fire from the heights of Kretwitz and the village of Cannowurtz, on the retiring columns, but every gun was withdrawn from the batteries, and the troops moved as at a field day. The corps of Generals Barclay de Tolly, D'York, Blucher, and Kliest, marched off from their right to Wursemberg, those of Wittgenstein and Milaradovitch, from the left to Hockhirk.

The retreat was made in echelon covered by the cavalry; the enemy did not attempt to molest it, and it was conducted in the most perfect order. General Kliest's corps moving on Wursemberg and a battery of forty pieces, planted by Count Wittgenstein on the heights of Wurzen, impeded the enemy's advance. General Milaradovitch covered the retreat of the troops in Hockhirk, and the Army were in the position at night.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART.

P. S.—From the most authentic information I can procure, the force of the Allies did not exceed 65,000 men, that of the enemy I estimate at least at 120,000; the loss on both sides was great, the enemy's must have been tremendous. I am unable to state the numbers with any accuracy.

C. S. Lieut. Genl.

Head-Quarters, Goldberg, Silesia, May 24, 1813.

My Lord,

The army continued to retire on the 22d in two columns on the great road from Bautzen to Lowenberg, the enemy attempted to interrupt the corps of General Milaradovitch, in which he completely failed; at Ruckenback, the rear guard took up a position, which they defended in a most obstinate manner against the enemy, advanced by Buonaparte in person, the enemy shewed a force of cavalry and made several charges on that of the Allies, and one in the town of Ruckenback, which were successfully repulsed with the loss of some hundreds killed, wounded, and taken, and several officers.

By bringing up a number of guns and a great force, and by out-flanking our rear guard, it was obliged to leave Ruckenback, but fell back on Gerlitz in the best order.

The conduct of the troops this day, after their long service and unequal combat of the 21st has been beyond all praise; throughout the late movements, there has been no loss of guns, tumbrils, or baggage of any kind in the Allied Army.

General Bulow's corps, joined by General Bondill's in the neighbourhood of Ruetz and Trebbin, finding that the enemy had withdrawn the corps of Victor in that quarter for the purpose of his general operations against the Allied army, has renewed the offensive and has put his patrols to Bardth and towards Nitzenberg.

The enemy did not advance above half an English mile on the side of Gerlitz yesterday; this morning they have not pressed, and all retires in perfect order.

The Allied Army are moving in the direction of Schwudwitz.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) CHARLES STUART,
Lieut. Genl.

SPAIN.

LISBON GAZETTE, JUNE 15.

Extract of a Letter from Marshal General Lord Wellington, Duke of Victoria, addressed to H. E. Sr. Don Miguel Pereira Forjaz, dated from his Head-Quarters at Ampurdia, June 6, 1813.

On the morning of the 26th, I arrived with the Army in the neighbourhood of Salamanca; and found, that the enemy still occupied that place with a division of Infantry, three squadrons of Cavalry, and some Artillery, belonging to the army of the south, the whole under the command of General Villate. The enemy evacuated the city, as we approached; but having lingered on the heights adjoining longer than he ought to have done, an opportunity of attacking him was thereby afforded to the cavalry under the command of Generals Fane and Victor Alten, the former of whom crossed the Tormes at the ford of Santa Marta, and the latter by the bridge. This circumstance caused him greater loss in his retreat than he might otherwise have sustained. He had many killed and wounded; and we took from him about

200 prisoners, besides seven caissons of ammunition, and some equipage, provisions, &c.

The enemy retired by the road of Babila Fuente, and was joined on his march, near the town of Huerfia, by a corps of horse, and foot proceeding from Alba de Tormes. Meanwhile, I had sent orders to the Cavalry to desist from the pursuit, observing that our Infantry had not yet come up.

Major-General Long, and Brigadier Morillo commanding the Spanish division, attacked Alba de Tormes, from whence the enemy was compelled to withdraw. During the 27th and 28th, I established the troops, who had marched from the Albulda and Upper Estremadura, under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill, in a position between the Tormes, and the Lower Douro. On the 29th, I left Salamanca, and on the same day I arrived at Miranda de Douro. On the following day, (the 30th,) I found, that, agreeable to the plan which had been concerted, the troops under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham had arrived on the Esia, that their left was resting on Tavora, by which point they communicated with the army of Galicia, while their right was posted in the town, and that the necessary arrangements were in forwardness for crossing the river. Accordingly, the greater part of the troops in question have already effected the passage of the Esia, the Cavalry at the fords, and the Infantry by a bridge, which it was found necessary to construct, on account of the depth of the waters, which was so considerable, that even some individuals of the Cavalry were drowned in crossing. The English Hussars, who first passed, took an Officer and 30 Dragoons prisoners, near Valpedreite.

The enemy has evacuated Zamora, and our patrols have entered that city. The troops which were stationed there, have retired upon Toro, where, I hear, the enemy has a division of Infantry and a Brigade of Cavalry.

It appears that the enemy's forces which retreated from Salamanca, Alba, &c. have also those which were posted in Acedillo and Alleduel Campo, have rendezvoused at Nava del Rey; and, as this part of the army advances, I conclude that they intend to retreat to the right side of the Douro.

The enemy's troops at Madrid and on the Tagus, still remained in their positions, up to the 23d current; but I presume they will evacuate that part of the country, as soon as they hear of our movements.

I have received advices, on which I can rely, though they are not official, stating that the Spanish garrison of Castro Orfila has evacuated that place and embarked on board the English squadron.

Since my last despatch to your Excellency's address I have had no advices from Alicante.

Copy of a Letter from Marshal General Lord Wellington, Duke of Victoria, addressed to H. E. Sr. Don Miguel Pereira Forjaz, dated from his Head-Quarters at Ampurdia, June 6, 1813.

The troops have continued to advance, since I addressed your Excellency on the 31st ultimo. On the 1st current they were at Zamora, and on the 2d, they arrived at Toro. Between Toro and Morales the English Hussars composing the van-guard, fell in with a large body of the enemy's Cavalry, which was immediately attacked by the 10th, supported by the 15th and 18th Regiments, who put them completely to the route, and followed them for many miles, taking 210 prisoners, besides 2 Officers, and a number of horses.

Enclosed I forward to your Excellency, the account given me by Colonel Grant of this brilliant affair, which reflects great honor on Major Roberts and on the 10th Hussars, as well as on Colonel Grant himself who commanded.

On the evening of the same day, Don Julian Sanchez surprized a French post at Castro Nuno, where he took two Officers and fifty Dragoons prisoners, and drove another detachment from Polhos, which occupied that place.

The enemy had destroyed the bridges of Zamora and Toro; which circumstance, coupled with the difficulties attending the passage of the Esia, had materially retarded our movements; and the enemy had availed himself of the delay, to collect a large body of his troops between Torrelabador and Tordesillas. I was consequently obliged to halt at Toro during the 3d, in order that the light division, and the troops under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill, might pass the Douro at the bridge of that place, and that there might also be time for our rear-guard to come up, and for the army of Galicia to form a junction with our left. These objects being accomplished, we resumed our march on the 4th.

"As soon as the enemy learned that we had left Ciudad Rodrigo, he began to withdraw his force towards the Douro; and, on the 2d, he crossed that river, at the bridge of Tordesillas.

"The troops which occupied Madrid, and the detachments stationed on the Tagus, commenced their march on the 27th ultimo, and passed the Douro by the bridge of the same name. The enemy abandoned Valladolid entirely on the 4th, and has left behind him considerable magazines of grain in Arevalo and Toro, as also a quantity of military stores in Valladolid and Zamora.

"The French have passed the river Carrion, and to all appearance are retiring upon Burgos.

"By authentic advices which have reached me, it appears that the enemy having conveyed five pieces of ordnance by sea from Santona to Castro, had effected a breach in the walls of the latter place on the 11th of May; by which means they were enabled to assault and carry the town, the garrison retiring into the castle. On this also they made an attempt by storm, but were repulsed with heavy loss. The garrison was afterwards withdrawn, and embarked on the morning of the 12th, on board His Majesty's ships *Lyra*, *Royalist* and *Sparrow*, which landed them at Boromec.

"I am still without any news from Alicant. May God preserve you many years! &c. &c.

"WELLINGTON."

FRENCH PAPERS.

PARIS, MAY 14.

In the name of the Emperor:—
THE EMPRESS-QUEEN AND REGENT TO M. THE BISHOP OF

M. Bishop of —. The victory gained on the fields of Lutzen, by his Majesty the Emperor and King, our very dear husband and sovereign, can only be considered as a special act of the Divine protection. We desire, that on receiving this letter you cause *Deum* to be sung, and return thanks to the God of Armies, and that you will thereunto add such prayers as you shall judge most suitable for drawing down the Divine protection on our arms, and especially for the preservation of the sacred person of the Emperor and King, our very dear husband and Sovereign. May God preserve him from all danger! His safety is as necessary to the happiness of the Empire as to the welfare of Europe, and to religion, which he has raised up, and which he is called to re-establish. He is the most sincere and faithful protector of it. This letter having no other object, we pray God, M. Bishop, to have you in his holy keeping.

Given at our Imperial Palace at St. Cloud, this 11th May, 1813.

(Signed) MARIA LOUISA.

By the Empress Regent,
The Duc de CADORE, Secretary of State.

MAY 17.

EXTRACT FROM THE BERLIN GAZETTE OF MAY 6.
The following are the most recent news from the Army:—

After some obstinate and glorious combats, by the two wings of the Allied Army, since the 26th of April, the enemy has not only been driven beyond the Saale, with considerable loss, but on the 2d inst. a grand pitched battle was fought with him on the plains between Lutzen and Pegau.

The advantage was ours from the commencement to the close. Night alone prevented the battle from being quite decisive.

The battle was obstinate and bloody on both sides. Our troops fought with extraordinary courage; and it was thus only they could maintain an advantage over the enemy, who was superior in numbers.

His Majesty the King and all the Princes are well.

We hasten to communicate this news to the public; and shall do the same as soon as we receive the report of the second battle, which most probably was fought on the 3d.

Long live the King, and the brave Allied Warriors!

On the part of the Military Government between the Elbe and the Oder.

(Signed) LESTOCQ.
SACK.

Berlin, May 5, 1813.

MAY 19.

Her Majesty the Empress, Queen and Regent, has received the following information, respecting the situation of the armies on the morning of the 13th:—

"The fortress of Spandau has capitulated; this event astonishes all military men. His Majesty has ordered that General Bruny, the Commandant of Artillery, and Armand, Engineer of the place, as well as the Ministers of the Council of Defence, who may not have protested against it, to be arrested and tried before a Martial's Commission, presided by the Vice Constable.

"His Majesty has likewise ordered that the capitulation of Thorn should be the subject of an enquiry. If the garrison of Spandau has surrendered without a siege, a strong fortress surrounded by marches, and subscribed to a capitulation which must be the subject of an enquiry and a judgment, the conduct observed by the garrison of Mittenberg has been very different. General Lapoype

has perfectly well conducted himself, and supported the honor of our arms in the defence of that important point, which is besides but an indifferent fortress, having but one inclosure half destroyed, and which could only owe its resistance to the courage of its defenders.

"Baron de Montran, the equerry to the Emperor, on the 6th of May, lost his way two day's journey from Dresden; he fell into the hands of a patrol of light cavalry consisting of 80 men, and was taken by the enemy.

"A new courier sent from Vienna, by M. de Stuckelbergh, to M. de Nesselrode, at Dresden, had been intercepted. What is remarkable is, that the dispatches are dated the 8th, in the evening, and they notwithstanding contain congratulation from M. de Stackelberg to the Emperor Alexander, upon the brilliant victory he has gained, and upon the retreat of the French beyond the Saale.

"The Grand Duchess Catherine received at Teplitz, a letter from her brother, the Emperor Alexander, which informed her of his great victory on the 2d. The Grand Duchess with reason, allowed all the persons taking the waters at Teplitz to read this letter. However, the following day she learned the Emperor Alexander had returned to Dresden, and that she herself must proceed to Prague. All this has appeared extremely ridiculous in Bohemia. We have seen it in the name of a Sovereign compromised without any motive which policy could justify. All this can only be explained as a Russian custom, resulting from the necessity there is in Russia of imposing upon an ignorant populace, and the facility with which they can be made to believe any thing.

"They would have found it necessary to have adopted a different conduct in such a civilized country as Germany."

MAY 20.

Her Majesty the Empress, Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence, relative to the situation of the army on the morning of the 14th of May:—

"The army of the Elbe has been desolved, and the two armies of the Elbe and the Mayne, form only one.

"The Duke of Belluno was, on the 13th, near Wittenburgh. The Prince of Moscow had left Torgau, to proceed to Luckau. Count Lauriston was marching from Torgau on Dobrilugk; Count Bertrand was at Konigsbruck.

"The Duke of Tarentum, with the 11th corps, was encamped between Bischofswerder and Bautzen; he on the 11th and 12th briskly pursued the enemy. General Miloradovitch, with a rear-guard, consisting of 20,000 men, and 40 pieces of cannon, endeavoured on the 12th to retain the positions of Fischback, Capellenberg, and Bischofswerder, which brought on three successive battles, in which our troops behaved with the utmost intrepidity.—The division of Charpentier distinguished itself in the attack on the night; the enemy was turned in his positions and dislodged at all points; one of his columns was cut off. We have taken 500 prisoners, and he had upwards of 1500 men killed or wounded. The artillery of the 11th corps fired 2000 cannon-shot in this engagement. The remains of the Prussian army under the command of the King of Prussia, who passed at Meitzen, took the road to Bautzen by Konigsbruck, to join the Russian army.

"Yesterday at noon, the Duke of Reggio's corps passed the bridge of Dresden.

"The Emperor has reviewed the corps of cavalry, and the fine cuirassiers, under General Latour Maubourg. It is said that the Russians have advised the Prussians to burn Potsdam and Berlin, and to lay all Prussia waste. They began by setting the example themselves; in their *gaité de cœur* they burnt the little town of Bischofswerder.

"The King of Saxony dined with the Emperor on the 18th.

"The second division of the young Guards, commanded by General Barrois, is expected to arrive to-morrow at Dresden."

MAY 21.

Her Majesty the Empress, Queen and Regent, has received the following information of the situation of the armies, on the 16th, in the evening:—

"On the 15th, the Emperor and King of Saxony reviewed four Regiments of Saxon cavalry (one of hussars, one of lancers, and two of cuirassiers,) which form part of Gen. Latour Maubourg's corps. Their Majesties afterwards visited the field of battle, at the tete de pont Prielnitz.

The Duke of Tarentum put himself in motion on the 15th, at five in the morning, to march opposite Bautzen. He met at the debouch some of the enemy's rear-guard; some charges of cavalry were attempted against our cavalry, but unsuccessfully; the enemy, however, wishing to maintain himself in this position, a fire of musketry took place, and he was driven from the post. We had 250 men killed or wounded in this rear-guard affair; the enemy's loss is estimated at from seven to 800 men, of whom 200 are prisoners.

"The second division of the young guards, commanded by General Barrois, arrived at Dresden yesterday.

"All the army has passed the Elbe. Independently of the grand bridge at Dresden, two bridges of boats have been established, the one above, the other below the town.

"The Berlin Gazette of the 18th contains the regulations for the Landsturm. Folly cannot be carried further; but it may be foreseen, that the inhabitants of Prussia have too much good sense and are too much attached to the real principles of propriety, to imitate barbarians, who hold nothing sacred. At the battle of Lutzen, a Regiment composed of the *élite* of the Prussian Nobility, and who were called Prussian Cossacks, were entirely destroyed; only 15 men belonging to it remain, which has covered all their families with mourning. These Cossacks really figured themselves Cossacks of the Don: tender, delicate, young men, had lances in their hands which they could scarcely support, and were dressed like real Cossacks. What would Frederick say, if he saw his Great Nephew at this day seek models of uniform and appearance from them? The Cossacks are ill clothed, they are mounted upon small horses, almost without saddles and harness, because, they are irregular militia, which the inhabitants of the Don furnish, and which are established at their expence. To go there to seek for a model for the Nobility of Prussia, is to shew to what point the spirit of folly and incompetency is carried which directs the affairs of that kingdom."

MAY 23.

Her Majesty the Empress, Queen and Regent, has received the following news, respecting the situation of the armies on the 18th of May:—

"The Emperor remains at Dresden. On the 15th the Duke of Treviso left the city with the corps of cavalry of General Latour Maubourg, and the division of infantry of General Dumourier.

"On the 16th the division of young Guards, commanded by General Barrois, also left Dresden.

"The Dukes of Reggio, Tarentum, and Ragusa, and Count Bertrand, were in battle array, opposite Bautzen.

"The Prince of Moskwa and General Laurifford had arrived at Hoyers-Verda,

"The Duke of Belluno, General Sebastiani, and General Regnier, marched for Berlin. On the approach of danger, the Prussians called out the Landsturm. A Proclamation acquainted the inhabitants, that they were covered by the corps of Bufow, and they were told that if the French arrived, they should be received according to the established usage of Prussia against this usage they could not act for there is no German disposed to expose his towns to conflagration, or to assassinate a single individual. This is to the honour of the people of Germany.

Whenever vagabonds, in the rage of immorality, preach disorder and assassination, his good people will reject such lessons with indignation. The Schligels, the Kotzebues, and the like degraded scribblers, would poison the minds of the Germans, and transform them into assassins, and posterity will know that in this country they were unable to delude a single individual, or single authority, to turn them from the path of honour and duty.

"Count Bubna arrived on the 16th at Dresden, bearing a letter from the Emperor of Austria for the Emperor Napoleon. On the 17th he returned to Vienna.

"The Emperor Napoleon has offered to concur in the assembling of a Congress at Prague, to treat for a General Peace.

"On the part of France would be sent to this Congress, Plenipotentiaries for France for the United States of America, for Denmark, for the King of Spain, and for all the other allies; and on the other hand, those of England, Russia, Prussia, of the Insurgents of Spain, and of other allies of this mass of belligerents.

"In this Congress should be laid the foundation of a lasting peace. But it is doubtful if England will admit that her egotism and injustice should be laid open to the censure of the whole universe; but her feeling what it may, there is no power so insignificant, which does not know its own privileges as an independent sovereignty, which on the subject of its maritime rights, has long since been recognized in the treaty of Utrecht.

"If England should, in conformity to that egotism on which her practice is founded, refuse to co-operate in this great work to restore tranquillity to the world, because she would exclude other nations from the element which comprises three parts of the globe, the Emperor does not on that account refuse to accede to the Congress at Prague, which may be attended by all the Belligerent Powers so disposed to regulate the peace of the Continent.

"His Majesty also offers to stipulate, that at the moment when the Congress shall be formed, an armistice shall commence between the different armies, to prevent the further effusion of human blood.

"These principles are conformable to the views of Anstett. We do not yet know what will be the determination of England, Russia and Prussia.

"The distance of the United States of America is no reason for excluding them from the Congress. The Congress may be not withstanding opened, and the deputies of

the United States will have time to arrive to discuss their own interests, and assert their own rights, before the close of the negotiations."

PROCLAMATION OF THE EMPEROR TO THE ARMY.

Soldiers!—I am satisfied with you. You have fulfilled my expectations. You have supplied every thing by your good will, and by your valour. On the memorable 2d of May, you defeated and routed the Russian and Prussian army, commanded by the Emperor Alexander and the King of Prussia. You have added new lustre to the glory of my eagles. You have displayed all that the French blood is capable of. The battle of Lutzen will be placed above those of Austerlitz, Jena, and Friedland, and the Moskwa. In the last campaign, the enemy found no refuge against our arms, but by following the ferocious course of his barbarous ancestors. Armies of Tartars laid waste his fields—his cities—sacred Moscow itself. They are now arrived in our regions, preceded by all the bad subjects and deserters of Germany, France, and Italy, for the purpose of preaching up revolt, anarchy, civil war, and murder. They became the apostles of every crime. They wished to light up a mortal conflagration between the Vistula and the Rhine, in order, according to the usage of despotic governments, to place deserts between us and them. The madmen!—They little knew the attachment of the Germans to their Sovereigns—their wisdom, their orderly disposition, and their good sense. They little knew the power and glory of the French.

In a single battle you counteracted all those pernicious plots, which will drive back these Tartars into their frightful region which they ought never to have left. There let them remain, amidst their frozen deserts—the abode of slavery of barbarism, and of corruption, where man is debased to an equality with the brute. You have deserved well of civilized Europe. *Soldiers!*—Italy, France, Germany, return you thanks.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

From our Imperial Camp at Lutzen, May 3, 1813.

FOR

By Messrs SLOANE & Co.

NEW-FORT STREET,

A CONSIGNMENT OF
CASHMERE SHAWLS,

Of various rich and elegant patterns.

ALSO,

A QUANTITY OF
Superfine China PAPER.

CONSISTING OF

FOOLSCAP,

QUARTO POST,

CHIT PAPER, and

PAPER BOOKS.

FOR PRINTE SALE

THE GOOD
BRIG MARGARET,

BURTHEN

ABOUT 90 TONS,

WITH ALL HER STORES, &c.

She now lays in BANGVIA-ROADS.

The above is a remarkably fast-sailing Vessel, has been lately repaired, and is excellently adapted for the Eastern Trade.

For particulars apply to Mr. Francis Lynch.

Advertisement.

C. GOGGE, has the honour to inform the public that he now resides at Ryswick, and that all kinds of Pastry work, Cakes, &c. may be had on commands at his House. He has also a very able Wig and Lacc-maker either for sale or to let.

Advertentie.

C. GOGGE, heeft de eer het Publiek te informeren dat hy thans op Ryswyk woont, en dat by hem altoos alle zootten van Gebak te bekomen is.

Hy heeft ook een zeer bekwaam Paruik-maker en Passement-maker te huur of te koop.

Advertentie.

WORD uit de hand te Koop gepresenteerd een groote Paduakan, leggende even buiten de Boom, met dies Inventaris, bestaande in Vyf Metaale Canons; diverse Geweeren, Donderbussen &c. &c. nader te bevragen by den Heer Kruythoff, in de Koestraat.

TO BE SOLD

FROM 10 TILL 3 O'CLOCK,

AT

CAPTAIN RICHARDSON'S HOUSE,

IN LEVEL STREET,

A VARIETY OF

CHINA ARTICLES,

IMPORTED IN THE

MANER V A.

AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES,

PAID FOR EITHER IN

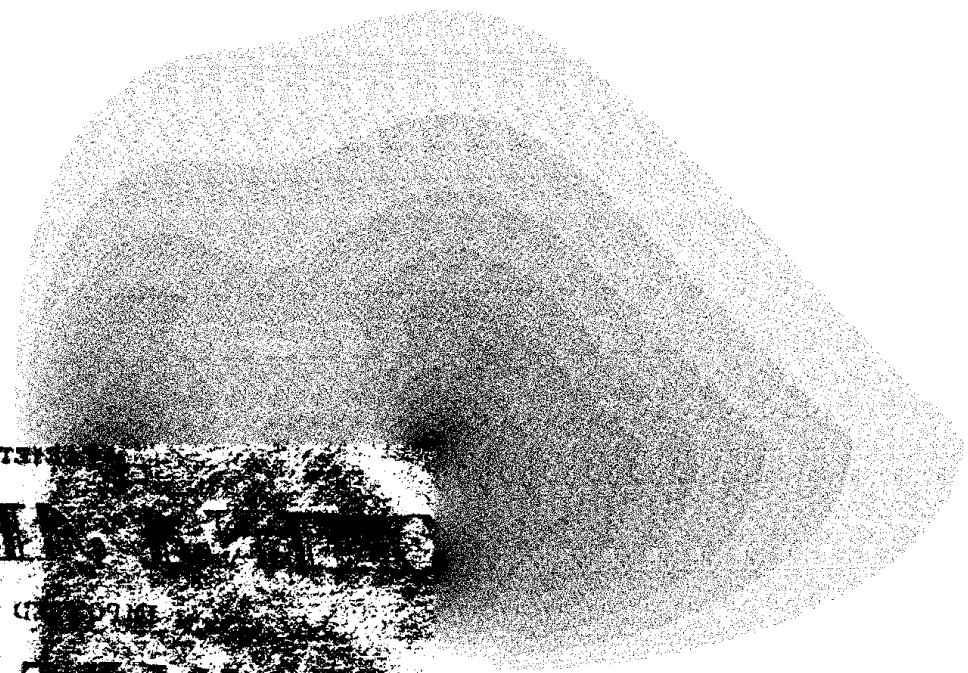
Government Certificates or Lombard Bank Notes,

AT THE CURRENT RATE OF THE DAY.

SILVER-PLATE

One dozen Table Spoons	Sp. Dols.	120
One dozen Dessert Spoons		120
One dozen Forks		120
One dozen Knives		120
Tea-pots, in sets	each	21
Camp-pots	do.	21
Glazed Leather Hats	do.	6
Hyson Tea	per lb.	1
Ditto Skih	do.	1
Ditto Souchong	do.	1 1/2
Ditto Oolong, 1st. sort	do.	1 1/2
Ditto 2d. do.	do.	1
Ditto 3d. do.	do.	1
Crape silk	per piece	20
Sarcenets, of 18 yards long	do.	10
do. do. of 30 do.	do.	20
Peking Cambr, 17 yards	do.	9
Black silk Handkerchiefs, 20 in each		14
Woolen Shirts, Super quality of T per pair		5
Black Cambr	do.	5
Oiled ditto	do.	5
Ditto Paper	per dozen	4
Engravings	per case	20
Engravings	per tab	5

Camp Cots	each	30
Couches	do.	20
Music Stools	do.	6
Bedsteads	do.	20
Dining Tables, 11 ft. 6 in. by 4 ft. 6 in.	do.	35
China Mahogany Breakfast do. 5 ft. 5 in. by 3 ft. 8 in.	do.	30
Camp Tables, 3 ft. 9 in. square	do.	5
Rolling Trunks, of all sizes	set	20
China Mahogany Dinner sets of 30 pieces		45
Ditto Breakfast sets of 40 pieces		4
Flat and Soup-plates	per dozen	1 1/2
Blue Cups and Saucers	do.	1 1/2
Shoes, in Rat hats	per pair	10
Sherry Glasses	per 100	5
Tea	per bundle of 10	1 1/2
Soy	per Hogshead of 63 gallons	70
Hair Pencils	per 100	4
Chinese Mats	per 100	25
Pillows	each	1
Blankets	per piece	2 1/2
Woolen Flooring	per 100	10
Termers, Gallinets, Iron Cooking-pots		
Butts, and a variety of other articles		



TO THE
NEW YORK
AND

TO THE
FROM

AT THE HOUSE

IN THE STREET

NEW YORK

IN THE

NEW YORK

AT THE FOLLOWING

IN THE

NEW YORK

AT THE EXPENSE OF THE DAY