



IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particular specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
**THAT**, a Public Sale by Auction of the Hon'ble Company's Claret for ready money, will take place at 1 o'Clock on Saturday next the 13th Instant, at the General Sale Room and a further one at the close of the ensuing General Sales on the 30th Instant.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,  
**R. TORIN**  
 Warehouse-Keeper.

**BOMBAY,**  
 Warehouse, & Commercial  
 Accountant's Office,  
 9th APRIL 1816.

**ADVERTISEMENT.**

**MR. T. H. DAVIES**, on the part of the Commissioners for Victualling His Majesty's Navy, doth hereby give Notice, that on Friday the 17th instant, he will be ready to receive Tenders in writing sealed and directed to the said Commissioners, for the furnishing of four, with Tobacco, which is to be furnished according to the Rates and Regulations, established for that purpose—to be of the best quality procurable at this Port—to be delivered to the respective Ships at the Victualling Office—where the Terms of the Contract can be seen.

The offers are to be made for furnishing the Tobacco, under the exemption of the payment of any Tax, on the part of the Contractor, that has been, or may be laid upon it, by order of Government.

No regard will be had to any Tender, in which the price shall not be inserted in words at length, or that shall not be delivered to Mr. T. H. DAVIES, at the Victualling Office, before One o'Clock on the said 17th instant, nor unless the Person who makes the Tender, or some person on his behalf, attend to answer when called for.

By Order of the Commissioner,  
**THOMAS HUGH DAVIES,**  
 Naval Victualling Agent.

**BOMBAY,**  
 1st November 1815.

**Notice is Hereby Given,**

**THAT** the Firm and Partnership of **BEALE & Co.** was dissolved on the 31st of December last, when the Interest of Mr. **THOMAS BEALE** in that Establishment ceased, but all documents signed at Canton by the late Firm up to the 9th Instant, inclusive are hereby declared valid by the remaining Partners, **ALEXANDER SHANK** and **CHARLES MAGNIAC**, who will henceforth carry on the business under the Firm of

**Shank and Magniac.**

CANTON, 10th January 1816

**A CARD.**

**LIMJEE BHICCAJEE'S SONS & Co.** beg leave to inform the Public in general, that they have received from the Gulph, on Commission, for Sale, a few large and small Carboes of very excellent Sheraz Wine, and Annis Liquor imported per William Petrie.  
 Bombay, 12th April 1816.

**MADEIRA WINE,**  
**LISBON D.º**  
 AND  
**PORT D.º**

**SIR ROGER D' FARIA** has for Sale in his Godowns opposite to the Government House, a very excellent Stock of the above Choice Wines imported lately from Bengal by the Ships *Bombay Merchant, Grab Pembroke* and *Lovely Fish*, which Wine is warranted to be pure, and genuine from very respectable Portuguese Houses, and pretty Old, and mellow for immediate use, being chosen in Bengal by a Competent Judge for this Market.

**RUPEES PIPE.**

Madeira pretty Old from 450 to 550 Ditto.  
 Lisbon ditto, at - - - 300 Ditto.  
 Quarter Casks at - - - -  
 Ditto Ditto in fifths at - - 100 each.  
 The above Madeira and Lisbon may be had in Half Pipes, and the same in Bottles in 6 Dozen Chests.  
 Madeira from - 20 to 25 Rs. per Doz.  
 Lisbon at - - - - 16 Do. Do  
 Port, of high flavour bottled at Oporto at - - 17 Do. Do.

**N. B.**—Besides the above Wines **SIR ROGER D' FARIA** has received a further supply from Bengal, as well by the *Duncan*, Captain *Burd*, as by the *Asia Felix*, Captain *Ballard*, amongst which there are a few Pipes of older Madeira Wine than the above; together with some excellent Calcevella and *Vino Tinto*, at moderate prices.

**SIR ROGER D' FARIA** begs leave to take this opportunity of stating to the public that he is not himself in the habit of forwarding Wines to any of the out-stations, and that consequently he cannot be at the risque or expence of moving either Casks or Bottles from his Godowns; Gentlemen therefore who are desirous of purchasing his Wine will do him a further favor by giving the necessary directions for the same being removed by their own servants or agents.  
 Bombay, 15th April 1816.

**TO BE DISPOSED OF,**

**BY** private Sale, as she lies off this Port, the Portuguese Brig Investigator, just arrived last from Bengal with all her Masts, Yards, Sails, and Stores complete for Sea.

The Investigator is a Manilla strong built Vessel twelve months old, and Coppered four months ago, sails remarkable well, and altogether is a fine Sea Boat.

Further particulars, and her Inventory may be made known at **SIR ROGER D' FARIA'S** Office Nesbitt Lane.

Bombay, 22d March 1816.

**FOURTEENTH**

**Calcutta Lottery.**

**L**IST of Prizes drawn amongst the Tickets of this Lottery disposed of

by Messrs **SHOTTON, MALCOLM & Co.** at Bombay.

No. 1406 Prize of Sicca Rupees 20,000.  
 1149 ditto of Sicca Rupees 10,000.  
 3044 ditto ditto 5000.

Prizes of Sicca Rupees 1000 each.

No. 1417. 26 3. 5140. 5174.

Prizes of Sicca Rupees 500 each.

1116. 2642. 5133.

Prizes of Sicca Rupees 250 each.

1195 1200 1458 2607 26 4 3008 3011  
 3040 5144 5.63 5189 5193.

Prizes of Sicca Rupees 125 each.

1101	1105	1111	1121	1 24	1125	1133
1134	1136	1144	1 50	1153	1154	1155
1161	1164	1165	1168	1171	1173	1177
1187	1190	1197	1405	1414	1421	1441
1446	1447	1453	1465	1468	1469	1472
1476	1490	260	2603	26 6	26 8	2619
2622	2623	2625	2637	2643	2653	2656
2663	2668	2674	2675	2677	2689	2693
3001	3006	30 2	30 5	3017	3026	3027
3030	3034	3035	3041	3047	3049	3050
3077	3079	3082	3083	3085	3087	3094
5114	5 21	5124	5128	5 41	5147	5 50
5152	5157	5 60	5162	5165	5168	5 71
5180	5198	5199.				

(Signed) **A. TROTTER,**  
 Superintendent of Calcutta Lotteries.

Calcutta 6th March 1816.

The above Prizes will be discharged at the Office of Messrs. **SHOTTON, MALCOLM & Co.** at 110 Bombay Rupees per 100 Siccas, after a deduction of 12 per Cent, in conformity with the first Article of the Scheme of the Lottery.

Bombay 30th March 1816

**ADVERTISEMENT.**

**Additional Subscribers in aid of the Waterloo fund.**

	Rs.	Grs.	Rs.
AMOUNT OF SUBSCRIPTIONS ALREADY PUBLISHED.	24,640	0	00
Capt. Geo. Grant, .....	60	0	00
Dr. R. B. Perrin, .....	50	0	00
Capt. Stanley, £5 or .....	40	0	00
Capt. Edmonson, .....	50	0	00
Lieut. Billamore, .....	40	0	00
Lieut. Gazalet, .....	30	0	00
Ensign Nixon, .....	30	0	00
Lieut. Parslow, .....	30	0	00
Lieut. Blackall, .....	20	0	00
Lieut. J. Brown, .....	20	0	00
Lieut. Cocke, .....	16	0	00
Lieut. Shepherd, .....	16	0	00
Ensign Sparrow, .....	15	0	00
Ensign Raban, .....	10	0	00
J. A. Maxwell, .....	30	0	00
Mr. Shaw, .....	08	0	00
Colonel East, .....	200	0	00
Lieut. Col. Osborne, .....	200	0	00
Lieut. Col. Barclay, .....	100	0	00
Lieut. Col. Hessman, .....	100	0	00
Major Jardine, .....	100	0	00
Major Edwards, .....	100	0	00
Major Kenny, .....	60	0	00
Major Kennett, .....	32	0	00
Brevet Major Sealy, .....	32	0	00
Surgeon Palmer, .....	150	0	00
Capt. Stannus, .....	100	0	00
Lieut. Grindlay, .....	100	0	00
Lieut. Dunsterville, .....	100	0	00
Assistant Surgeon Copland, ..	50	0	00

Capt. Drummond, .....	50	0	00
Capt. Campbell, .....	50	0	00
Lieut. Rose, .....	50	0	00
Lieut. Ince, .....	20	0	00
Capt. Stewart, .....	16	0	00
Capt. Gibson, .....	20	0	00
Capt. Sater, .....	50	0	00
Lieut. Dangerfield, .....	50	0	00
Assistant Surgeon Strachan, ..	50	0	00
Capt. Lamy, .....	50	0	00
Lieut. Rybott, .....	16	0	00
Lieut. Roe, .....	20	0	00
Lieut. Carr, .....	16	0	00
Lieut. Ambrose, .....	50	0	00
Lieut. Johnson, .....	16	0	00
Lieut. J. A. Davies, .....	16	0	00
Lieut. Foy, .....	16	0	00
Lieut. Blachford, .....	16	0	00
Surgeon Hoyes, .....	50	0	00
Lieut. Miller, .....	40	0	00
Lieut. Crozier, .....	50	0	00
Assistant Surgeon Llewellyn, ..	16	0	00
Lieut. Meldrum, .....	30	0	00
Lieut. Lamb, .....	25	0	00
Lieut. Flemming, .....	20	0	00
Lieut. Powell, .....	35	0	00
Lieut. Gordon, .....	40	0	00
Lieut. Wells, .....	30	0	00
Surgeon Robertson, .....	50	0	00
Capt. Litchfield, .....	35	0	00
Lieut. Jameson, .....	25	0	00
Lieut. Remon, .....	25	0	00
Lieut. Auldjo, .....	40	0	00
Lieut. Penley, .....	10	0	00
Lieut. Edsall, .....	30	0	00
Lieut. Davies, .....	100	0	00
Lieut. Saunders, .....	15	0	00
Lieut. Le Maistre, .....	25	0	00
Lieut. Crew, .....	10	0	00
Lieut. Holland, .....	15	0	00
Capt. Leyburn, .....	50	0	00
Assistant Surgeon Gall, .....	50	0	00
Lieut. Groundwater, .....	16	0	00
Lieut. Kennet, .....	16	0	00

The Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, Drummers & Private Men of His Majesty's 65th Regiment. } 1120 2 00

The Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, Drummers & Private Men of the Bombay European Regiment. } 708 2 80



**GENERAL ORDERS,**

BOMBAY CASTLE, 4th APRIL 1816.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

**THE** Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm Lieutenant **F. Ince** of the 8th Regiment in the appointment of Adjutant to the Flank Battalion formed under the Command of Major **Kenneth** with the Field Force under Colonel **Fast** from the date of his nomination in Camp by Colonel **East**.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 6th APRIL 1816.

Doctor **David White**, Second Member of the Medical Board is allowed a Furlough to Malwain and is permitted to be absent Six Weeks from the Presidency.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 8th APRIL 1816.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant **J. H. Dunsterville**, of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry to be a Sub-Assistant Commissary, in the Deccan, date of appointment 29th March 1816.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all letters and applications, from supe



Intending Engineers, connected with the execution of Civil Works, be in future preferred through the Chief Engineer, who will submit all such applications with his opinion, to the Governor in Council.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council  
J. FARISH,  
Sec. to Govt



BOMBAY

SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1816.

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

VIATOR'S communication reached us too late for insertion in to-day's paper.

The only possible means of obtaining any further intelligence from Europe, which has occurred during the past week, has been by the arrival of the Resource, Captain Henderson, at Calcutta, which Vessel left England at the same time as the Orient and H. M. Frigate Iphigenia. Our Readers will see by advertising to our Calcutta head, what a poor resource this has been to the Editors of Indian Newspapers: The Frigate having left the Cape on the 29th of December bound for India, we may expect to hear daily of her arrival at Calcutta, but every material article of intelligence which she can convey has been, long ago, anticipated.

We perceive by an account of Arrivals and Departures at the Cape of Good Hope for November and December, that the Orlando Frigate (which we before waded to expect was destined for India direct, sailed from that Port, in company Thomas' Honorable Company's January last for China; we cannot discover any traces of the numerous convoy which this Vessel was said to have had under her charge on leaving the Cape, by our former accounts.



NAUTICAL CHRONICLE, AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

On the 7th instant, arrived the Cabrass Syed Nacoda, from Bengal the 5th of February, having touched at Mangalore.

On the 10th instant, arrived the Bark Admiral Drury, Mr. Rodney Kempt, Commander, from Calcutta the 5th of February. Passenger by this Vessel—Captain Gardiner.

Ditto—Ditto, arrived the Hon'ble Company's Cruz Aurora, Captain James Jenkes, from Calcutta, the 14th of March. Passengers—John Elphinstone Esq. Member of Council, Mrs. Epoustan and Lieutenant W. Robertson. We are happy to hear that Mr. Elphinstone has derived considerable benefit to his health from his voyage to Ceylon.

We have authority to state, that the Honorable Company's Ship Buckinghamshire, will be floated out of Dock this day forenoon. And that tomorrow the Amphitrite Frigate, built for his Majesty's Navy will also be floated out of Dock; these Vessels which have been inspected during the progress of their building by most of our Readers at the Presidency, are a further proof of the great perfection to which the art of Ship Building has arrived in Bombay, and do infinite credit to the venerable Master Builder, and his Assistants.

ARRIVALS.—Captain Whitehill, Lieutenant Robertson.

DEPARTURE.—Ensign H. Heath, 2d Battalion.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.—On the 2d instant the Lady of Sir Roger D. Faris, of a Daughter.

DEATH.—A Sorat, on the 26th ultimo, Mr. Vartan Jemimah, an Armenian Gentleman, aged 73 years, sincerely lamented by his relatives and Friends.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.—On the 17th of September last, the Lady of R. B. Paine, Esq. of the Bombay Medical Establishment, of a daughter.

Calcutta Intelligence.

MARCH 20th.

The Sunbury, which left the Cape on the 20th of December, entered the river on Sunday. Prior to her departure, the Cornwallis, Captain Charritie, the Mary, Captain Howell, with the Hamburg ships Two Friends and Patriarch, were safely arrived. We are happy to learn, that Major Gordon the Deputy Adjutant General, had derived considerable benefit from the change of climate, and all the other invalids had experienced similar advantage.

Letters from St. Helena of the 4th of November, state, that no ships except those belonging to his Majesty or the Honorable Company, are allowed a free communication with the shore. All others are ordered off, unless positively in want of water, which is supplied by the boats of the Navy. The Commodore is only permitted to land.

The Indian from Calcutta, and the Marquis of Wellington free trader, with some ships from Bombay were then lying in the roads.

In addition to the list of ships bound from London to India, recited in our last paper, we find the following.

The Albion, Madras and Bengal.  
The Woodman, Madras, Cape, Madras and Bengal.

The Lord Lyndoch, direct to Bombay.  
The Wolfe's Cove, also direct to Bombay.

The ships Alexander, Sir William Baulby, Earl Spender, Countess of Loudoun, Providence, and Mangles, were all advertised for sale, in the month of September.

LIEUT. J. B. TERRELL.

'mortalis nil nisi bonum,' is a precept conformant with the principles of Christianity, that we seldom see a deviation from it in persons professing that Religion, but when it happens that Death has singled out for his victim an individual of whom 'Nil nisi bonum,' could be said, even by the spirit of malevolence itself, it becomes a kind of melancholy pleasure to his surviving friends to endeavour to hand down a record of such worth. Such a man was the late Lieutenant J. B. Terrell, Adjutant of the 1st Battalion 20th Regiment on the 17th ultimo, on the heights near Mackwanpoor, while defending an important post entrusted to his charge.

This gallant and much-to-be-lamented Officer, although fixed in a permanent Staff situation, volunteered to join the detached flank Companies of his Battalion, employed in the late campaign, under Major General Sir David Ochterlony, and on permission being granted him, he quitted the Presidency on the 7th ultimo, by dawn. On his arrival at Dinapore, he was prevented, by unavoidable circumstances, from joining the Grenadier Companies of his own Battalion, and was appointed to do duty with the 2d Battalion 4th Native Infantry; that Corps being left to garrison a Stockade at Etowadah, his ardent zeal induced him to volunteer his services to join a Corp, which was proceeding in advance, and he was, accordingly, appointed to the 2d Battalion of the 25th Native Infantry.

It was with a Company of this Corps, while gallantly leading them to a charge, that he fell, covered with fabric wounds leaving an example of zeal and heroism seldom equaled and never surpassed.

Much as the loss of such a man is to be regretted, it will afford some consolation to his Friends to know, that by his example, he inspired the Sepoys with a spirit of devotion which materially contributed to the successful repulse of the attack, as expressed in a letter from Camp.

As a testimony of respect for his memory, the Officers of his Battalion have gone into mourning for three months, and it is in contemplation to erect a Monument by subscription, at the Station of Barrackpoor.

CALCUTTA RACES.

MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1816.

Mr. Treves's horse Hannibal, carrying 9 st. beat Mr. O'Keley's horse Little Jemmy, 8 st. 7lb—one mile.

Jemmy the favorite, but was very easily beaten by Hannibal.

Mr. B.'s dun pony beat Mr. G.'s chestnut pony, once round—a very easy race.

On Monday next, there is to be a race of great expectation.

Mr. Treves's horse Hannibal, carrying 8 st. against Capt. Christopher's Cape horse Escape once round, and a distance.

Six to 4 is betted on Escape, 2 to 1 has once been betted; but it is not unlikely the knowing ones may be mistaken, as they were with Little Jemmy, in the Race on Monday last, which was considered as a certainty by all those who were in the front.

MILITARY.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, DECEMBER 22, 1815.  
The success of a Campaign, and its benefit to a State, resting on the abilities, zeal, and assiduity of its Officers, it follows, that the profession of that quality can alone render them competent to the discharge of its important duties. Succession according to Seniority only, might be the consequence, were the interests of Government, and its not recognized by the Commission Regulations, although the relative standing of Officers in their respective Ranks be determined by the date of their appointment. His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is therefore pleased to resolve, that promotion in the Commissariat Department shall not be the consequence of mere Seniority, where not supported and recommended by a zealous display of the requisite qualifications; and that extraordinary merit or exertion in a Department of such great interest to the Government, shall be regarded as a paramount claim to consideration.

It was notified in General Orders of the 29th January 1814, that the Officer then holding, or who might hereafter hold the situation of first Assistant Commissary General, was to be exempted from the Regulations of the Service, which preclude Field Officers from holding any of the inferior Staff Appointments of the Army; the Government of course reserving to itself the power of requiring the first Assistant Commissary General to vacate his situation in the Department on his advancement to the Rank of Field Officer, should his services be more urgently required for the performance of the duties of the line.

In consequence of the great want of Field Officers with the Corps of the Army, it has appeared to His Excellency the Commander in Chief and to Government, that the services of Lieutenant Colonel Stevenson, the present Senior Assistant Commissary General, are more urgently required with his Regiment than in the Commissariat; His Lordship in Council is therefore pleased to determine, that that Officer shall vacate his situation in the Commissariat, for the purpose of being restored to the effective strength of the Army, and His Excellency in Council has great pleasure in publicly recording the high sense which he entertains of Lieutenant Colonel Stevenson's general merits and services, during the period he has been attached to the Department.

As it is not intended that promotion to the important Offices of Commissary General and Deputy Commissary General shall be made according to Seniority in that particular Line, but by a selection of the Officers deemed best qualified to fill them wherever they may be found; the services and pretensions of all Officers who may have served, or may be actually serving in the Department, will of course be taken into consideration on occasions of vacancy in the Offices above mentioned.

His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the permanent Establishment fixed for the Department, viz.

Commissary General, .....	1
Deputy Commissary General, .....	1
Assistant Commissary General, .....	1
clusive of Major Campbell employed at Java,	6
Sub-Adjuts. Commissary General, .....	16
clusive of Lieutenant Fiddes employed at Java,	

His Lordship in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments in the Commissariat, to complete the establishment of the Department on its augmented scale:

- Lieutenant W. Lumadine, and Lieutenant Bannerman.
- Sub-Adjuts. Commissary General to be Assistant Commissary General, with a Salary of 5000 Rupees 700 each, per Mensem.
- His Excellency in Council having been pleased to determine, that the four Senior Sub-Adjuts. Commissary General shall always draw the full Salary of the appointment, or 5000 Rupees 300 per Mensem; and the undermentioned Officers, from their standing on the List, will be entitled to receive that rate of Salary from this date, viz.
- Lieutenant Peach,
- Lieutenant Speller,
- Captain Schnell, and Lieutenant Maine.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to augment the Salaries of Sub-Adjuts. Commissary General, Lieutenant Fiddes and Captain Scott, from 300, to 500 Rupees 400 per Mensem.

The undermentioned Officers are appointed Sub-Adjuts. Commissary General, from this date, with the Monthly Salaries expressed opposite to their names respectively, viz.

	Rs.	P.	A.
Lieut. B. Roberts, 25th Regt. N. I.	400		
Lieut. A. Allan, 25th Regt. N. I.	300		
Capt. Lieut. Brock, 23d Regt. N. I.	300		
Lieut. R. R. Young, 27th Regt. N. I.	300		
Lieut. T. Taylor, 3d Regt. N. I.	300		
Lieut. E. C. Sneyd, 31st Regt. N. I.	300		
Lieut. A. Harvey, 4th Regt. N. I.	300		
Lieut. James Hicks, 21st Regt. N. I.	300		

The following Gentlemen on the present List of Commissariat Officers, but who are restricted from rising in the line by promotion, are attached to the Department from this date, in the capacities of Extra Sub-Adjuts. Commissary General, and are permitted to draw the Salaries specified opposite to their names viz.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Macrae, per Mensem, .....	500
Mr. J. Bud, ditto, .....	300

G. W. GARDINER,  
Sec. to Govt. Mi. Dept.

MARCH 21, 1816.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

8TH MARCH, 1816.

Mr. W. E. Kees, nominated to officiate as a

Judge of the Court of Sessions at Dahanu A. Lawut and Nazim at Adwan.

Mr. G. Oswald, nominated to officiate as Judge of the Court of Sessions at Dahanu.

Mr. R. B. Gardiner, J. B. and Magistrate of Bengal.

Mr. W. Sage, ditto ditto of the 24th Perambur.

Mr. MacKenzie, ditto of Backergunge.

The Kedgerie report of yesterday, notified the arrival of the private ship Resource, from England the 28th October, and the Cape of Good Hope, the 8th January.

PASSENGERS:

Mr Henderson,  
Dr. Bannatyne Macleod, Assistant Surgeon, and 262 Native Lascars.

Whilst standing out of Table Bay, the Resource spoke a Dutch line of Battle Ship, with an Admiral's flag and troops on board, and having a sloop of war in company.

The Iphigenia frigate sailed from Table Bay for this port on the same day with the Resource.

On the 19th February, in Lat. 18 South, Long 83 East she was boarded by the Honorable Company's China ships David Scotts Essex, Bombay, and Lowther Castle, twenty-six days from Whampoa; and on the same day saw three others.

The man of war above alluded to is probably part of the squadron proceeding to take possession of the Eastern Islands.

21ST MARCH.

The dispatches of the private ships Shieburne and Exmouth went down on Saturday evening; but it is believed that those vessels will be unable to proceed to sea before the commencement of the springs on the 26th instant.

The Mary Anne passed the James and Mary on Tuesday, and will sail for England in a few days.

It is understood, that the destination of the Fame has been changed, and that she will now sail for China.

The Andromeda and New Carmo passed Diamond Harbour on Tuesday, preparatory to sailing for China.

The General Brown will leave town to day with the like destination.—Sir T. Metcalfe, Bart. and James Murray, Esq. Honorable Company's Supercargo's, proceed passengers in this vessel.

The Honorable Company's ship Malabar will sail on the 21st of the present month.

The ships lately arrived from America have imported bullion to the amount of nearly five lacks of Dollars.

By the Sunbury which arrived in the river a few days ago from the Cape of Good Hope, we have received Cape Gazettes to the 9th and private advices to the 13th December. They convey no intelligence very deserving of notice. The Cornwallis, Captain Charritie, and Mary, Captain Howell, and the Russian ships Patriot and Two Friends, all from Bengal, had anchored in Table Bay. The Barrosa had sailed for the Mauritius.

We are happy to learn that Major James Gordon, Deputy Adjutant General of the Bengal Army, had reaped considerable benefit from his residence in the interior of the Country.—We observe that Major Clason, the gentleman unfortunately killed in a duel by Captain Hawkey, R. N. was an officer on the Madras Establishment, not of the Bengal Artillery, as we had preconceived.

The following notices may be satisfactory to our readers in the scarcity of information relative to the territories which are designated in the Treaty of Peace.

The disputed lands mentioned in the second Article, consist principally of the districts of Bootwal and Sheora, lying between the district of Goruckpoor and the range of Hills at that quarter; and certain lands on the frontier of Saun, which had been at different times occupied by the Goorkhas. Our right to the lands had been clearly proved by local investigation, and the renunciation of all claim to them by the enemy was essential to the honor of the British Government.

By the operation of the 3d Article the Goorkhas are deprived of the whole of the lands below the first range of Hills westward of the river Cosah, which divides the district of Purneah from that of the reservation implied in the 3d clause of that Article being superseded by the enemy's evacuation of the whole of the low lands between the Gunduck and the Cosah, on the advance of our troops.

Bootwal Khass is the term by which the Town of Bootwal is designated, and this place alone remains to the Nepaulese below the Hills westward of the Cosah. The Kali is the name by which the Gogra is distinguished before it issues from the Hills.—It forms the Eastern boundary of the Province of Kemaon and divides it from the Goorkha Province of Dotera.



Eastward of the Cosah, the Goorkahs retain below the Hills, the Province of Morung, with the exception of that portion of it which lies to the Eastward of the Meitchee, a small river at no great distance from the Teesta. By the retention of this latter part, we secure a free communication with the territories of the Rajah of Sikkam, by the pass of Nagarcote. By the cessions specified on the fifth clause of the third Article, the Rajah of Sikkam will recover a considerable portion of the territory wrested from him by the Goorkahs,—while the repossession of the fort of Nagree will give him a secure frontier in that direction. The connexion which has been formed with Sikkam may eventually lead to an enlargement of our commercial relations with Tibet and the countries beyond it.

The stipulations of the fifth Article provide for the exclusion for ever of the power and dominion formerly possessed by the Goorkahs in Kemaon, Gurhwal (or Serinagar, and in the territories of the numerous petty states between the Jumna and the Sutlej. Kemaon has been finally annexed to the British dominions, and the limits of this province have been extended to the Westward, by the annexation to it of a portion of Gurhwal, so as to render the Alkanundee (one of the principal branches of the Ganges,) the Western boundary of the Province. The Deyrah Doon has also been annexed to the British dominions, as well as one or two other portions of territory and certain Forts, and their dependent lands, the possession of which was necessary for Military purposes. With these exceptions, the whole of the territories Westward of the Kaiti, from which the Goorkahs have been expelled, has been restored to the representatives of the families which possessed them before the Goorkah invasion, or when the ancient families had become extinct, have been conferred on Chiefs who served the British Government with zeal and fidelity, during the war. All these Chiefs hold their lands in a sort of feudal dependence on the British Government, which without interfering in the details of the internal administration, engages to arbitrate their differences and protect them from foreign enemies, the overgrown and formidable power of the Goorkahs in that quarter being thus replaced by a body of petty Chiefs, owing their prosperity to the British Government, and looking up to it as their common Sovereign and Protector.

The advantages resulting from the provisions of the remaining Articles, are too obvious to require any remark.

The latter part of the report states that during our troops had erected a stockade of several hundred yards in length on the North west side of the village, which after the engagement was completed. The Brigade under Colonel Nichols joined the centre Division, on the 29th of February. Lieutenant Boileau arrived at the Presidency a few days ago, having left the Army on the 11th at Simrora Basso on its return from Nepal. The Major-General was at Bettia on the 13th, where he intends to remain till he receives orders for the distribution of his force.

We regret that want of time prevents our being able to give a plan of the battle at Seerkur Knutree.

## EUROPEAN EXTRACIS.

### PRESENT STATE OF THE DIPLOMATIC TRANSACTIONS IN PARIS.

Since the cessation of warlike operations, the Statesmen have taken up the game, and it will be of importance to Germany to learn how far they have hitherto proceeded, and if the signs announce to us loss or profit. For the better understanding of the subject, we shall first take a view of the situation and relations of the hostile parties.

The discussions relate to territory and people, and pecuniary indemnification, and are confined solely to the conquerors, as the conquered are completely overthrown and merely passive. The French best, disarmed, without unity among themselves, feel that in the present situation of affairs no serious opposition can originate with them. They have therefore shown a willingness to make cessions and submit to exactions, in the hope that what they offer will turn out an apple of discord for their enemies. Implicated in this contention, which can only be ruinous in the extreme for them, on the one hand all the time which they can gain must appear valuable, and on the other the gain turns out a loss to them, from the foreign armies which over run their land;—their opinions fluctuate backwards and forwards, undetermined whether they ought by delay to attempt to save the whole, or to purchase liberation by the sacrifice of a part. In the mean time they are unanimous in the demand that the foreigners should respect their independence and not interfere with their domestic affairs, understanding by this, partly

the unalienable right of every people, and partly entertaining the secret hope that if they are allowed to regain their lost unity, of which the want is so painfully felt by them, they will also again recover their strength and importance.

To them are opposed the Cabinets of the other Powers, fully cured of the error of the past year. They were then pleased to dream that the French were possessed of such a highly delicate feeling of honour, such an irritable pride, that it would be impossible to bring forward any demands of an offensive nature without immediately setting fire to the train of a dreadful mine in the interior, and convulsing the foundations of the whole political structure of the world. They are now convinced that in this as well as every other report, the whole alarm originated in *coups de theatre*, and delusions invented for purposes of deception; they have learned to handle these sensitive plants in a pretty rough manner, and found that the Frenchman when vigorously encountered is quite flexible, and that we may venture to make all manner of demands on him which we are able to carry through.

The sole object therefore of the present discussions is the division among the conquerors of what has been taken from the French, and how that which the French are to pay is to be distributed among the several Powers. Here lies the danger, as the hunger of the wolf usually awakes at the sight of a tempting spoil, and an insidious Babilonian policy, long indifferent to every thing like humanity, is alone instigated by the animal inclination, and imagines it performs wonders of wisdom when it leaves ample room for envy, avarice, and every base art. If France escapes for this time from the punishment which she has well merited, and retains her old debts, we shall owe it to this noble transcendental stupidity, which will not let the parties agree respecting the partition, and will rather leave the spoil to the French than concede it to one of themselves. This point of view forms the key to the whole of the present state of the negotiations.

With respect to the division of the warlike contributions, this point will be attended with no great difficulty, as all the Powers, from being equally poor, are equally in want of assistance, and consequently will all be equally industrious in draining the captive robbers. The division of the country occupied by them will be the measure of the division of the contributions, and if England will make no deduction on the other Powers, as pecuniary assistance is a matter of subordinate importance for the English Government.

It is quite another affair with the cessions of territories which have been proposed to be demanded from France. The lands so claimed are such as naturally, historically, and geographically do not belong to France, and have only been gradually, by means of fraud and force, incorporated with it, and are consequently parts of Italy; and towards Germany, as is well known, Franche-Comte, Alsace, Lorraine, the Bishopricks and the French Netherlands.

One would think that the reunion of Henegau and Flanders to Belgium, with all their fortifications, would be in a double sense interesting to England. In the first place, this increase of the strength and the security of a country, which England has taken under its particular protection and vassalage, must be considered as an enlargement and increase of its own power. In the second place, England had become bound, by the payment of a considerable sum of money, to effect the erection of a chain of fortresses on the frontiers of the Netherlands, which would be rendered unnecessary by the cession of the French fortresses. Now, however, comes into action that sublime policy, to which England is not less a slave than the other modern Powers, and which pretends to better counsel than that which the found human understanding can give. Beware, it says, how you increase still further this youthful kingdom; already the victory of Waterloo, in which they participated, has intoxicated them; and if they gain a farther accession of power, they will soon learn to feel their strength, and withdraw themselves from your guardianship. Rather let the old sinner and inveterate enemy retain these jewels in her diadem, than allow the possession of them to afford independence to others.

With respect to Alsace and Lorraine, with their appendages, they would have to fall to Germany. The division would be the object of future discussion; in every case in which this might be decided, the possessions of Austria and Prussia, though in a less degree, would be thereby increased; the security of Germany would also be increased, and our common country would gain an addition to her vital power, and a high impulse to her activity. This is however what many are in

no manner willing to see, and this is the point of difficulty in the present negotiations.

England is unwilling that France should make any cessions. According to the admirable policy of her Minister, France is a state morally sinking, Germany a state morally rising; the power of the encircled is no longer to be feared, but from the fiery courage of youthful reanimation every thing is to be apprehended. The German land has lain very conveniently during a century and a half for her neighbours, even for the trade of those friends on the other side of the Channel; it has allowed itself to be used as a threshing floor to which all brought their corn, and the German people, contrary to the Mosaic law, have trodden it out for them with their mouths muzzled. It has always been an open-broker market for their trade, as our excellent Poly-fveignty could never agree on any general regulations for the prevention even of what was most pregnant with mischief to the country. All this may turn out differently, if the country continue to improve, become conscious of its strength and have a proper feeling of its dignity.

As a pretext the following language is held to Austria and Prussia: We cannot consent to any cession on the part of France which may increase your territories, for then Russia would lay claim to an equal increase; Russia however must not be greater, as it is already but too threatening and dangerous. The impudence and insignificance of such a language stare one in the face. When we answer—If you are sincere and honourable, and willing to carry into effect with Prussia and Austria the cession of the French Provinces, there can be nothing to stand in the way of your joining also with us in a common endeavour to prevent every farther increase of Russia—they have nothing then to answer if they do not at once confess the infamous reservation which lurks behind all this.

This reservation is, that they are desirous of keeping Germany dependent in every possible way, that it may always be in want of them, and remain only strong with them, and impotent without them. In every cession which France makes, they judge that Prussia must become more powerful, and that in consequence the German Commonwealth will gain in its central point a strongly increased possession. They conceive, moreover, that Prussia may not be inclined to cede something to Hanover for its new acquisitions, and rather than concede a disinterested increase to that might adhere to their former union of the French Netherlands to Belgium.

Russia, like England, will hear of no cession on the part of France. All her objects are attained, Finland is secured, Poland has fallen to her share, and in the rich possession which she has acquired in the South, she remains undisturbed. The power of France is removed to a great distance from her, and she has no farther attack to apprehend from that quarter. Hence she will not allow the French to sink any lower, and seeks to preserve and to spare them as new allies, against the future plans of aggrandizement of Austria, Prussia and England.

Austria is certainly desirous that France should be obliged to cede the old territory of the Empire; but it is the same with this Power here as at the Congress, she will be good but without energy, and oscillating in perpetual indecision; the highest aim is placed in showing no excessive capidity and for this they neglect the most sacred right; a nebulous policy can take a firm and steady view of no object whatever sees nothing distinctly and decidedly—nor perceives that the old traditional hauf-maxims will not do here, where England wishes to become a Continental Power; many obsolete prejudices, sympathies, and antipathies, cannot be effaced, and even where these are silent, the good which is acknowledged is seldom followed up with vigour and persevering activity. In such fluctuating uncertainty, wherever the firm hold is wanting, the mode of procedure must be loose and inefficient, and the march of events lame and creeping, even in the most urgent and important affairs, as is sufficiently proved by the finance history of the present day.

Prussia alone has taken a distinct and clear view of the exigencies of the present time; she has thoroughly perceived the relation of Germany towards France, and formed her determination accordingly. She has decisively and definitively insisted on those cessions, and made them the condition of a peace; and without a particular view to herself, but from a feeling for the common good, insisted that France shall be compelled to restore her robberies, even though a single village of them should not fall to her share.

This is as it should be, and Prussia ought to stand up stoutly and inflexibly for it; and even though left to herself, and all the other powers should oppose our right, still ought she

to persevere without wavering in any manner, and a glorious victory will most certainly be at last obtained. The claim of Germany on France has become the cause of the people; all the power of the nation will strengthen him who stands forward as the champion of their right; and they will abandon him who acts in opposition to it. He who in this strife secures their honour against the tricks and artifices of that crafty nation, has raised himself to the situation of Protector of Germany; he has only to nod, and if he wants more strength, the half of the people will come over to him; and the charges, as in justice they ought, will be paid by the enemy. But he is for ever lost in opinion, who abandons the country of his fathers at the present moment, and meanly sacrifices its dearest interests to envy and paltry jealousies. Opinions however, is a valuable thing in this time; it has saved one and all the Princes, and is of more value than treasures and armies.

Those however, ought not to be called out friends who wish to keep us from our just rights. They think that because they succeeded with regard to Saxony, and in all the proceedings of the Congress, to mislead us as to our true interests and to talk us into an acquiescence with the most unjust and prejudicial measures, because they answered their policy, the same thing will happen now if they persist in their claims. But they ought to know that the yielding in that case was not altogether owing to weakness, that the conviction of justice which had begun to waver, and above all the dread of a civil war contributed the most to the unfavourable issue. Here, however, we are unanimous, and have a perfect understanding of our right, we have to do with our hereditary enemy, and no man shall this time tear from our hands that which properly belongs to us, and of which we have such a firm hold. We have tried our strength and learn to feel ourselves in our power, they shall not persuade us back again into our old insignificance.

Let Prussia, therefore, remain firm, a strong pillar of the German Union, the others will soon be found along with her. It is impossible that Austria should refuse herself to the clearest evidence; the benevolent sentiments which the Emperor entertains in his heart for Germany, and the found understanding which guides him in all his views, will lead him certainly to adopt what is right; the many able men in the upper ranks of the army and in the cabinet will soon place the matter in the proper point of view—all the others are for the common good. When we are once together and united in a mass, who can prevent us from obtaining our right, who can controul us in the midst of the victory, and who will constrain us to give up the price of it with impunity? Every one has already carried off his share; why then not allow the Germans who have modestly put themselves last forward, to obtain also theirs?

Ye people of Germany! have your eyes seriously, steadily directed to the work of your Representatives; they know that they are acting in your presence, they dread the tribunal of your opinion; when they are acceded by wickedness or imbecility, they feel themselves strengthened by your approbation. You feel that by your unanimity and fidelity you have risen to what you are, and that those enemies who held you in contempt, and by whom you were trodden under foot, are in dread of your growing power, and with all the arts of jealousy endeavour to keep you under. That ought to be a motive for you to continue in the way which you have hitherto pursued, to strengthen yourselves more and more internally, by unanimity and the vigour of your newly awakened life, which is every day more and more buoyant, and to concentrate all the spirits of that life in the unity of the whole. Remain, therefore, in the tranquil feeling of the power which you have gained, without fawning and without arrogance, without avarice and selfishness, and desire nothing but your own just right, and God will then be on your side, and the day will be your own.

### IMPORTANT STATE PAPER.

We inserted a report that the treasure of Murat, amounting to three millions and a half of ducats, had been seized. We do not vouch, however, for the seizure of the sum. So many exaggerations, and even falsehoods, about the treasures of Buonaparte and his family, have been circulated, that we always receive such reports with caution and distrust. Buonaparte was vilified as plundering the public treasury of millions, by the very persons, who, a month before, had excused, nay panegyricized Lewis the 18th for purloining the national jewels from his country; yet when the baggage of the abdicated Emperor, who had the European Continent once at his



feet, was subjected to a search, as strict as a warrant for the recovery of stolen goods could have authorized, the whole amount of the hidden treasures he had amassed was 400 Napoleons!!! and this paltry sum, in value not exceeding 3500l. was deemed by our calculating Ministers too large to be resisted, too dangerous to be entrusted to their formidable captive. They paid, forsooth, a great compliment to our navy, our army, and our fellow-countrymen at St. Helena, when they apprehended that Napoleon might corrupt those about him with 3500l. He is accordingly stripped of a little miserable pittance, amounting to no more than a generous privateer has often been known to leave to his prisoner. He is indeed permitted (oh matchless stretch of magnanimity, equal to the Black Prince at the battle of Poitiers!) to dispose of it by will, though we believe the opportunity of consulting a lawyer, an indulgence which our law extends to the vilest criminals, was actually denied to some of his attendants.

At Naples a similar, perhaps a worse transaction occurred. The late Queen of Naples, or if our contemporaries will have it so, Madame Murat (for titles of Royalty do not confer, nor can the loss of them impair true dignity of mind) trusted, by the express advice of her brother Napoleon, to English good faith in preference to that of any other power a combination against her. She had, indeed, some claims on the good will of Englishmen. During the period of her elevation, before the conclusion of the armistice of Feb. 1814, during that truce, and subsequently to the renewal of hostilities in April 1815, property of British subjects to a large amount had been uniformly respected, every facility had been afforded, every attention shown to English travellers; our armies and fleets, up to the day of the capitulation, and after the resumption of hostilities, had been accommodated with provisions from the coast under her command, and our commerce admitted on a footing more favourable than in the ports of our Austrian Allies. These circumstances might, we should think, have secured her some little indulgence, even if her beauty, her talents, her ill health, and her distress had not, in generous minds, entitled her to personal pity and protection. Indeed the English Officer to whom she applied did not seem insensible to these considerations. Magnanimity has been the characteristic of the British navy, and Captain Campbell, of the Tremendous, like Maitland and Duckworth, preserved the true spirit of that profession. He assured her no hostilities should take place against Naples, its Bay, or its Islands. Her first demand was to secure those whom she had governed from outrage and spoliation; he offered her the protection of the British flag to her private property, and to those in whose favour she might claim it, for throughout the transactions Madame Murat, as she is called, showed more anxiety for the safety of her friends and adherents, than for the security of her own person or property. If her other requests were not granted, it evidently arose from want of power, not of inclination in the gallant seaman, and no doubts were expressed by him or the Admiral of a compliance with them till the arrival of the Austrian and English Ministers at Naples. We do not mean to throw any imputations on them. Diplomatic characters are the mercurials of the Governments who employ them; and these Gentlemen unquestionably acted by instructions from their respective Cabinets, or at least from that cold blooded and self-constituted Corporation of Sovereigns at Vienna, who seem to have considered that not only the fate of empires and the rights of nations, but the maxims of right and wrong, the principles of public law, and the common feelings of honour and honesty, were to be submitted anew to their revision and correction. Their agents looked at the Conventions, by which Capua had been surrendered to the Austrians, and the Neapolitan fleet deposited in the hands of a British Officer, not for the purpose of ascertaining the conditions they were bound to fulfil, but with the view of contriving some pretext for eluding their fulfilment. Accordingly, on the part of the English, 'the protection of the British flag' to the Queen Regent, her property and friends, was construed to mean her conveyance wherever it might be considered advisable, not by her, but by her captors. She was afterwards landed at Trieste, her property was seized, and she was herself detained.

She was not, we suppose, like her brother, a prisoner of war. That great Judge, Sir William Scott, conversant as he is, in that character, with female offences, would hardly judge a lady of great beauty, elegant manners, and delicate health, to be a belligerent and prisoner of war, within the construction of the law of nations. Madame Murat was detained in virtue of a secret and unknown decree of the congress of Vienna, that none of Bonapart's family should be allowed to escape. The House of Austria, it may be remarked, had so strictly enforced the observance of this magnanimous law, that the first potentate in Europe was become the gaoler of his own unoffending grandchild, and had detained his own daughter, by force, from a husband, she had accepted in obedience to his commands, and now loved and cherished from a sense of kindness and justice with which he had uniformly treated her. It is not to be supposed that Austria would submit to be outdone in a breach of faith, and the capitulation of Capua was not better kept than the convention of Naples. By the 12th and 13th articles the prisoners of war were reciprocally to be given up; and permission was granted to all foreigners and Neapolitans to leave the Kingdom within a month, yet the French officers in the Neapolitan service whether taken in Capua or before, were meanly and treacherously detained.

The above quotation of the convention of Capua will be found correct, by a reference to the Supplement of the Gazette of the 6th of June last. We cannot refer our readers to the same source for the convention between Captain Campbell, of the Tremendous, and the Prince Cariati, because, strange to tell, our Ministers published, on that day, the Convention between the Austrian and Neapolitan Commanders at Capua, in the preservation or breach of which British honour was not directly involved, but they gave the public a garbled, imperfect, and, we will add, disingenuous abstract of an instrument, to which a gallant and honourable officer had pledged the faith of the British Crown.

Ministers must have suppressed the paper, for it is impossible that Lord Burghersh should have been so negligent of his duty and so careless of his reputation, as not to have enclosed an accurate copy of the original document. Justice, therefore to their own agent, as well as regard to our national character, required some other statement than a hasty sketch of those terms only which were favourable to Great Britain, contained in his Lordship's printed dispatch. The assurances, offers, and party, are there totally omitted, and Lord Burghersh is most unjustly exhibited to Europe as withholding from the knowledge of his own government the stipulations which in virtue of a capitulation (one of the most sacred forms of agreement among men) it was in honour bound to fulfil.

Lord Castlereagh boasted, in a late debate, that the chief ally of Great Britain on the Continent was 'her character for good faith.' There is, or at least, there was, some truth in that observation. Perhaps Naples has not been, for some years past, precisely the spot where we should have expected the most active co-operation, of that ally. It might have been prudent, however, to make some efforts, and even sacrifices, to restore him there, and he would possibly have been found as powerful, and infinitely more steady, than King Ferdinand. Whatever might have been the value of this metaphorical potentate, his arm is withered, his forces disbanded for ever, and we must look, in that quarter, at least, to such physical force only as our navies, our armies, and our mercenaries supply, not to any confidence in our promises, or any reliance on our magnanimity, or even justice.

The documents below will show the importance of the omissions alluded to. We must express our confident hope that neither the public nor Parliament will submit to a system of delusion, as narrow in policy as it is dishonest in principle, by which those who surrender to our arms may be led to expect one set of conditions, and the nation taught to believe that the government was only bound to execute another.

**TREATY OF AGREEMENT.**

Between the undersigned General Prince of CARIATI, Aide-de-Camp of his Majesty the King of Naples, on the one part, and ROBERT CAMPBELL, Esq. Captain of

his Majesty's ship Tremendous, and Senior Officer of his Britannic Majesty's ships and vessels in Naples Bay, on the other.

It has been expressed and agreed upon as follows, viz. Commodore Campbell, on the 26th of April, 1815, having appeared in the Gulf of Naples with two line of battle ships and two frigates, &c. &c. under his orders, has declared that, agreeable to the instructions from the Government, he was to employ all the means in his power to act hostily against Naples, he has declared, at the same time, that to avoid useless bloodshed, and, moreover to spare a large capital from the disasters that hostilities might produce, that he should feel disposed to conclude an arrangement which might conciliate the views of his Government with those which must animate the Government of Naples for the tranquility of its Capital.

His propositions were as follows, viz. 1st. That the ships of war shall be delivered up to his Britannic Majesty's ships under his command, in their present offensive state to be disposed of as the respective Governments may hereafter determine. 2d. That the naval arsenal should be delivered up, and Commissioners appointed to take an inventory of all the stores, &c. &c. to be disposed of in like manner. Lastly, This Treaty is (of course) meant to include the line of battle ship building, with all materials requisite for her completion, her safety to be guaranteed by the Neapolitan Government, to be made over to the British Naval Commander when demanded and when the respective Governments determine on the whole.

On these conditions the Commodore not only gave the assurance that no hostilities should take place against Naples, its Bay and Islands, but he offered to the Queen Regent the protection of the British flag to her private property, and to those in favour of whom she might claim it, as well as every facility to the passage of a negotiator that her Majesty wishes to send to England, or Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean.

The following arrangements will prove, to the Commodore the desire which the Neapolitan Government and the Queen Regent have always manifested towards maintaining the best understanding with the British Government, viz.

1st. To avoid all hostilities between the British and Neapolitan forces, the ships of war in the Bay and Harbour of Naples shall be given up and deposited in the hands of Commodore Campbell, commanding the British fleet. 2d. The ships shall receive on board an English crew, but it shall be permitted to the Neapolitan Government to leave three or four Officers on board each ship, to look upon the conservation of all the objects therein.

3d. These ships shall leave Naples within 48 hours, from the subscription of the arrangement.

4th. An English and Neapolitan Commissary shall take an inventory of all the objects in the maritime arsenal belonging to the ships of war. These objects shall remain deposited as properties over which the British Government establishes its rights, till the Convention between the two Courts and the Neapolitan Government shall guarantee their conservation. 5th. The article of the Convention shall be extended to the line of battle ship on the stocks at Castell-mare, and to all the materials destined to her building.

6th. The ships of commerce shall be received as before, and treated with the same favour. It is declared that the Queen will avail herself, if necessary, of all the offers and favours proposed by Commodore Campbell.

7th. By the execution of these Articles, Commodore Campbell engages to prevent any hostilities from the part of his Britannic Majesty's ships under his command against Naples, its Bay and Islands.

8th. As part of the Royal Family are at this moment at Gayeta, the ships of his Britannic Majesty shall oppose no obstacle to the communication between the port of Naples and that of Gayeta, provided neither military stores or provisions for the garrison are carried.

9th. Every facility shall be granted to a Minister of the Queen, who might be sent to Lord Exmouth, and to London, there to treat in the King's name.

10th. The present arrangement shall be sent immediately to Lord Exmouth for his sanction and approbation, and when obtained

Commodore Campbell engages speedily to notify it to the Neapolitan Government.

Signed and ratified by us, on board his Britannic Majesty's ship Tremendous, in Naples Bay, this 13th day of May 1815.

(Signed) LEP. DE CARIATI.

(Signed) ROBERT CAMPBELL.

Her Majesty the Queen Regent having requested that one of his Britannic Majesty's ships should remain at the anchorage before the city of Naples for its better security, Commodore Campbell agrees to the above wish of her Majesty, agreeable to the 6th Article.

(Signed) LEP. DE CARIATI.

(Signed) ROBERT CAMPBELL.

EXTRACT FROM COPY OF LORD BURGHESH'S DISPATCH DATED ROME, MAY 16, 1815. AND PRINTED IN SUPPLEMENT TO LONDON GAZETTE OF 6TH OF JUNE LAST.

He (Capt. Campbell) returned on the 11th with his Squadron, consisting of his own ship the Tremendous, the Alcmena frigate, & the Partridge sloop of war. By a letter from the Duke de Gallo, he was requested not to proceed against the town: Prince Cariati was sent by Madame Murat, to negotiate for the surrender of the ships, and Capt. Campbell dictated the following terms which were agreed to.

1st. The ships of the line in the bay to be given up.

2d. The arsenal of Naples to be delivered over, and Commissioners appointed to take an inventory of its actual state.

3d. The ship of the line on the stocks, with all the materials for its completion to be also given up and guaranteed.

These captures to be at the joint disposition of the Government of England, and of Ferdinand and the Fourth of Naples.

In return Captain Campbell engaged not to act against the town of Naples.

**THE INVERNESS JOURNAL, SEPTEMBER 1, 1815.**

EDINBURGH, Aug. 23. Wellington Approach.—It is gratifying to see public works carried on with spirit and activity. This splendid improvement to our city was begun only about four months ago, and is already very greatly advanced. The whole of the road towards the east is completely formed a considerable way up; there is only some filling to do, and part of the rock is to remove, when the whole of the road, up to the enclosure of the Calton Hill, will be completely formed:—beyond that the building of the buttress is very much advanced: the Miller's Know, however, yields most reluctantly to the tardy operation of the miner. But for the removal of this object, which we have all along deprecated, the road might have been almost finished as high up as the Calton Hill, and the same expense (which we have proved infinitely more beneficial than the peep of the third arch of the North Bridge will ever be to the public Mr. Elliot is busily preparing the working plans for the new jalls. The view of these from the North Bridge, we have reason to expect, will be one of the most imposing objects that Edinburgh will have to boast of.

**FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 22.**

The Emperor Francis has determined to dissolve the Guilds or Companies of every description, and to establish a perfect liberty in the exercise of all trades, in all the German and Gallician Hereditary States. English manufactures are stated to be in such request at Frankfurt, that, during the first week of the fair they rose 10 per cent.

Thursday morning, about half-past nine o'clock, Lord Castlereagh's Steward arrived at the Foreign Office, with dispatches from the Duke of Wellington and Lord Castlereagh. The latter is still confined to his room by the contusions he received from the kick of the horse on Tuesday week, but we are happy to add, that not the least danger is apprehended, and that his Lordship is able to transact business.

Reductions through our home departments are to take place immediately, and the greatest system of economy to be observed. The discharge from the arsenal at Woolwich have commenced. The vessels at Deptford, which are appropriated exclusively to the Royal Family, are paying off, in common with all other ships.

A monument, in honour of Marshal Blucher, is to be erected at Rostock. The General was born in that city.

**LONDON, SEPT. 23.**

The arms of the Regiments of Militia are ordered to be browned, in the same manner is lately directed for the regular forces.

Captain Lucky, of the Royal Navy, who has been mentioned as being associated in the new mission to Africa for the purposes of discovery is, it is said, appointed to the special charge of examining the interior of the river Congo; this investigation is to be executed by means of steam boats.

Private Letter from Dover states, that from one of the vessels just arrived from France, and bringing no particular news, Mr. Pritie had landed, and set off for London, and that the result of his mission to France has been the complete arrangement of the differences between Mr. Peel and Sir C. Saxton on the one side, and Messrs. O'Connell and Lidwell on the other.

**EDINBURGH, SEPT. 25.**

That distinguished and enlightened nobleman the Earl of Selkirk, sailed from Liverpool a few days ago in the ship Pacific, for the United States. He passed some days at the Eventon Hotel, and was exceedingly delighted with the situation and prospects of that beautiful place. The object of his Lordship's voyage is connected with the affairs of the Hudson's Bay

(Continued in the Supplement.)

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(Continued from the last Page.)

Company, in which he is materially interested, and which he is particularly qualified to benefit by his superior information on such subjects as much as by his well known fortitude and spirit of enterprize.

On Thursday se'night, William Honeyman, one of the workmen at Carron, was apprehended at Falkirk, charged with breaking into the countinghouse of Carron works, and stealing from thence 600 one-pound notes, 600 guinea notes, and 1600 (of five shilling notes) of the Kincardine bank, and a considerable sum in gold and silver, among which were about 51 of old Coirs, belonging to the Cashier. The money is generally sent from Edinburgh on Friday, to pay the workmen on Saturday, and was stolen from the counting house between Friday night and Saturday morning se'night. Honeyman was not at his work on Saturday morning; but, as he was a favourite, and had been very kindly used, he was never suspected; and he excused himself by saying he was unwell. On Monday he put iron stanchions on the window of the counting room, and indulged himself in venting the most dreadful imprecations against the person or persons who committed the deed; among which were, "that they ought to be hanged, and burnt at Carron gates." He went to Stirling on Tuesday, as he said, to pay his license; but, previous to that, suspicion had fallen on him, and a person was sent to watch him. He was observed purchasing a number of articles. He however, at length went to the bank, where he lodged 8000, under the name of Miller, the money was detained, and Mr. Littlejohn, jun. gave information of the transaction to his father, Bailie Littlejohn. Honeyman came back on Tuesday night to Falkirk. Meanwhile Bailie Littlejohn, after taking the necessary steps arrived at Carron, on Thursday morning, at two o'clock, and immediately called on the cashier, shewed him part of the money, which he identified, particularly one of the notes, on which the cashier had marked the amount of cash received the night before the robbery; the note book was also brought from Edinburgh; and every thing corresponded, the notes filling the vacancies exactly from whence they were taken. Honeyman was immediately apprehended, and is at present confined in Stirling jail. A person at Falkirk is said to allege that Honeyman made him several offers of assistance to rob the counting-room as far back as eighteen months, and had repeatedly insisted on him to accompany him. On Saturday, Mr. Aitken, messenger in Falkirk, went to Greenock, in search of one of Honeyman's accomplices in the robbery. On applying to Mr. Lennox, the master of police for his assistance, and giving information that the man he was in search of was accompanied by a stout jolly woman, Mr. Lennox repaired to the house of a female in Cardryke answering the description, and was forced to find out from her that the person they were in search of had been thirty-five pounds in bank notes; Smith had been in Greenock for several days previous to his apprehensions.

STATE PAPER.

BOUNDARY TREATY.

Between His Majesty the King of the Netherlands and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria. CONCLUDED AT VIENNA THE 31ST MAY, 1815. ART. 1. The ancient United Provinces of the Netherlands & the late Belgic Provinces, both in the limits fixed in the following article, shall form conjointly with the countries designated in the following article, under the Sovereignty of his Royal Highness the Prince of Orange, Nassau, Sovereign of the Netherlands, the kingdom of the Netherlands, hereditary, in order of succession already established by the constitution of the said United Provinces; his Imperial Apostolic Majesty recognises the title and prerogatives of the Royal dignity in the House of Orange and Nassau. ART. 2. The line comprehending the territories which shall compose the kingdom of the Netherlands, is determined in the following manner:— It commences from the sea, and extends along the frontiers of France on the side of the Low Countries, such as they have been rectified, and fixed by the 3d Article of the Treaty of Paris, of May 30, 1814, as far as to the Meuse; and then along the same frontiers, as far as to the ancient limits of the Duchy of Luxembourg; thence it follows the direction of the limits between this Duchy and the ancient Bishpoc of Liege, till it meets (on the south of Deissel) the western limits of this Canton, and of that of Malmedy, to the point where this last touches the limits between the ancient departments of the Ourthe and the Roer; it us then a long these limits till they touch those of the late French Canton of Cuper, in the Duchy of Limburgh, and following the western limit of this Canton, in the direction of the North, leaving the right a small part of the late French Canton Aube, joins to the point of contact of the three ancient departments of the Ourthe, the Lower Rufe, and the Roer. Departing from this point said line follows that which separates these two departments; till when, it touches the Worm river which empties itself into the Roer), and proceeds along this river till the point where it meets the limit of these two departments; follows this limit as far as the south of Sillen (ancient departments of the Roer), reascends towards the North, leaving Sillen to the left, and cutting the canton of Settard into two nearly equal parts, in such manner that Settard and here remain on the left, arrived at the ancient territory, then leaving this territory on the left follow its eastern frontiers to the point where it touches the ancient Austrian principality of Sueders, on the side of Ruremaude, and directing itself towards the most eastern point of the said territory, to the north of Swalumen, comes to embrace this territory. Lastly, passing the most certain point, it goes to join the

other part of the Dutch territory in which Binloo is situated and it will comprehend that town and its territory. Thence to the ancient frontier of Holland near Dock, situated below Gened, it will follow the courses of the Meuse, at a distance from the right bank, so that all places which are not above a thousand German perches (1970 of which are equivalent to a fifteenth part of a degree of the meridian), distant from the River, shall belong, with their boundaries to the kingdom of the Netherlands; well understood, however, as to the reciprocity of this principle, that no point of the bank of the Meuse shall make a part of the Prussian territory which cannot approach it within 800 German perches. From the point where the above described touches the ancient frontier of Holland, up to the Rhine, this frontier shall remain, an essential point, such as it was in 1795 between Blevés and the United Provinces, it shall be examined by the Commissioners, to be immediately named by the two Governments, to proceed to the exact determination of the limits as well of the kingdom of the Netherlands as of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, designated in the fourth article, and their Commissioners shall regulate, with the aid of experienced persons (des Experts) every thing relating to the Hydrotechnic works, and other points, according to the mutual advantage of the two high contracting parties, and in the most equitable and suitable manner. This same disposition extends to the determination of the limits in the districts of Kyfwaerd, Lohoth, and of the whole territory as far as Keckerdom. The Enclaves, Kuyfen, Malburg, Lymers with the town of Sevenaer, and the Lordship of well, shall make a part of the kingdom of the Netherlands, and his Prussian Majesty renounces them in perpetuity for himself and all his descendants and successors.

ART. 3. The part of the ancient Duchy of Luxemburg, comprised in the limits specified in the following article, is likewise ceded to the Prince Sovereign of the United Provinces now King of the Netherlands, to be possessed in perpetuity by him and his successors, in full right and sovereignty. The sovereign of the Netherlands will add to his titles that of Grand Duke of Luxemburg, and the power is referred to his Majesty to make, relatively to the succession in the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, such family arrangements between the Princes, his sons, as he may judge conformable to the interests of his monarchy, and to his paternal

Dietz, shall form one of the States, as a confederation, and the Prince, King of the Netherlands, shall enter into the system of this confederation as Grand Duke of Luxemburg, with all the prerogatives and privileges which shall be enjoyed by the other German Princes.

The Town of Luxemburg shall be considered in a military point of view, as a fortress of the confederation; the Grand Duke shall however, have the power of naming the Governor and military Commandant of the fortress, saving the approbation of the executive power of the Confederation, and under such other conditions as it shall be judged necessary and proper to establish, in conformity with the future Constitution of the said Confederation.

ART. 4. The Grand Duchy of Luxemburg shall be composed of all territory situated between the kingdom of the Netherlands, such as it is designated in the second article, France, the Moselle, as far as the mouth of the sure, the course of the river, the course of the Our, and the course of this last river, as far as to the limits of the late French Canton of St. Wir, which shall not belong to the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg. Disputes having arisen concerning the Duchy of Bouillon, his Majesty the King of the Netherlands engages to restore that part of the said Duchy which is comprehended in the debarcation above designated, to the party whose right shall be confirmed as legal.

ART. 5. His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, renounces in perpetuity for himself and his descendants and successors, in favour of his Majesty the King of Prussia, the sovereign possession, which the house of Nassau Orange had in Germany, namely, the principalities of Dilemburg, Dietz, Siegen, and Hadamar, comprehending the Lordship of Bilteln, and such as these possessions have been definitively regulated between the two branches of the House of Nassau, by the treaty concluded at the Hague, July 14, 1814. His Majesty renounces also the principality of Fulda, and the other districts and territories, which were secured to him by the 12th Art. of the principal Recess of the extraordinary Deputation of the Empire of the 25th of February 1803.

ART. 6.—The light and order of succession, established between the two branches of the House of Nassau, by the Act of 1788, called Nassauer Erbverein is maintained and transferred from the four principalities of Orange Nassau, to the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg.

ART. 7.—His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, in uniting under his sovereignty the countries designated in Articles 2d and 4, enters into all the right, and takes upon him all the charges and engagements stipulated, relative to the provinces and districts separated from France, by the Treaty of Paris, May 30, 1814.

ART. 8.—His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, having recognised and sanctioned on the 21st of July, 1814, as the basis of the union of the Belgian Provinces with the United Provinces the 8, Articles contained in the document annexed to the present Treaty, the said Articles shall have the same force if they were inserted word for word in the present Convention.

ART. 9.—There shall be immediately named by his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, and his Majesty the King of Prussia, a commission to regulate all that is relative to the cession of the Nassau possessions of his Majesty, in respect to the archives, debts, surplus of public coffers, and other similar points. The part of the archives, which does not concern the ceded countries, but the House of Orange and every thing which as library, corrections of maps, and similar objects, belongs to the private and personal property of

his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, shall remain with his Majesty, and be immediately delivered up to him.

A part of the said possessions being exchanged for possessions of the Duke, and Prince of Nassau, his Majesty the King of Prussia engages, and his Majesty the King of the Netherlands consents, to have the obligation stipulated by the present Article, transferred to their Serene Highnesses the Duke and Prince of Nassau for that part of the possessions which shall be united to their States.

ART. 10. The present Treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications exchanged within six weeks or sooner if possible. In testimony whereof the above-named Plenipotentiaries have hereunto affixed their signatures and seals. Done at Vienna, May 31, 1815.

(Signed) Baron de SPAEN, Baron de GAGERN, Prince de METTERNICH, Baron de WESSEMBURG, (A true copy.)

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, A. W. C. de NAGELL.

Brussels, Sept. 19, 1815. The said Treaty was ratified by the King, June 28, 1815, and by his Apostolic Imperial Majesty, August 10, the same year.

A link-boy asked Dr. Busby, one night, on his coming out of Drury-lane Theatre, if he would have a light? "No, child," said the Doctor. "I am one here to mend an old one," "I wish then" replied the boy, "you were hung up at the end of our alley, for we live in a very dark one!"

A new house is said to be fitting up for Mrs. Clarke, which is to be completely furnished with India Muslin.

An old Cit was told at Margate the other day, that France had got a new Constitution. "What care I for new Constitutions?" said the Civic, "I came here to mend an old one, and that shall be the whole business of my life."

The bakers at Brighton and Margate still continue to make bread with salt water. To this the visitants are indebted for a more rapid operation in the interior than they expected!

The New Dictionary.—Billet dour.—The ill-spelt scrawl of the fair one beloved, is worth all the eloquence of Cicero.—The great art of love-letters is to have none; they are nothing worth when they are well, that is, artfully written. They should breathe the pure unaffected language of the heart; and are not the worse for expressing the disorder of the passion that dictates them. Nothing is truer than that trite maxim, so finely expressed by one of our writers:—"And nonsense shall be eloquence in love."

The custom of dining late increases an hour in each successive year. Two years ago our fashionables dined at six o'clock, last year at seven; this year they dine at eight; so we may compute in a few years they will not dine till the day after!

Grand Masquerade, a Correspondent sends us the following estimate, which he says may be depended on as a correct copy of the account furnished to a certain prudent Widow, who, albeit, is not fond of doing things by halves:—

Imprimis, Upholder's men removing furniture, taking up carpets from front and back parlours and drawing-rooms, and replacing the same, 2l. 2s.—Four Fiddlers, Pandears, &c. at half-a-guinea each.—Bottled Porter for ditto, (no pewter pots being admitted) 10s.—Wax Lights, half price, (the charge was objected returned) 4l. 4s.—N. B. (This charge was objected to.—Messrs. G. and Co. for the materials of two Triumphal Arches of Evergreen Flowers, 5s. each.—Ditto, for hire of 160 Pots of various Flowers, at 9d. each.—One dozen of Wine, diluted.—Four dozen of Porter.—Two Tins.—Eight Quarter Loaves for Sandwiches.—Hire of four proper Men to set as footmen in green (having their own bags and bouquets, at 5s. each.—Hire of two Dresses for her Ladyship and Sister, if each.

Thus we see for the trifling sum of about 50l. a modern Masquerade can be given, that will make as much noise "as among the Apes of Fashion, as the celebrated one given by Mrs. Thellusson, some years since, which cost several thousand pounds.

Our elegantes, by sporting their insteps naked, shew they have no desire to conceal their faux pas.

APSLEY HOUSE.

The Marquis of Wellesley has been making magnificent improvements in the interior of Apsley House, at Hyde Park Corner. The Library has undergone a complete transformation. The walls are Bruscan, enriched with gold mouldings, surmounted by a cornice, in which are painted ornaments in arabesque. The ceiling is clouded, with an eagle in the centre. The books consist of a well-chosen collection of the classics, the bindings of which are not so splendid as many we have seen. The Dining-room—the walls are hung with a rich crimson Book paper, finished with gold mouldings. This room is embellished with valuable eastern views. The State Dining-room, formerly the Library, is correspondently fitted up, and is very splendid, with crimson-damask and gold; the ceiling adorned with gilding, sculpture, and allegorical subjects, painted by the inimitable Cipriani; the damask serves as a ground for some very valuable pictures. The other Drawing-room has a grained aieling, and forms a semicircle, but not a dome; it is enriched with a painted sky, with an eagle in the centre grasping a serpent; the idea reminds us of Virgil, in one of his descriptions. From the centre falls a magnificent lustre. The walls are plain, with gold mouldings. The room is adorned with paintings: elegant simplicity betrays itself through the whole. Passing through the Dining-room leads to the Roman Bath, which is a most unique and beautiful building. The walls are of the purest statuary marble; there are two Baths, a bronze ceiling from the baths there is a Retiring-room, which is an open Temple, through which appears the surrounding country. The columns, dome, &c. are painted in perspective, and covered by a panorama. The merits of the different celebrated busts rest on authorities superior to the dictum of lawgivers in the province of Taste; it is sufficient to behold them, to comprehend and admire their beauties.

A young man of fashion is now employed in writing Love Epistles to his intended cara sposa, who is the daughter of one of those human burthen carriers well known in St. James's Street by the appellation of

Christian Ponies. We may justly say, with one alteration, "Speed the soft intercourse from soul to soul, And waft a sigh from Pezrage to the Pole."

The Cossack Club—A club is forming by a number of young men, who though not of the first fashion, are high in blood, and affluent in circumstances; they are to be called "The Cossack." Each agreed to drink six bottles after dinner. One of the rules of the Society is that if any member finches his glass, he shall be fined 5l. for the first offence, and 10l. for the second.

CHESTER ASSIZES.

SPORTING CAUSE.

SIR T. MASSEY STANLEY BART V. HODGSON.

This was an action against the defendant, a gentleman of the first respectability on the turf, for the amount of a bet which was refused to be paid, as being against the laws of the turf. The case had been argued before, in a Court of another description, but, although a Court of Honour, (the Jackey Club,) the Members had no power to issue writ or process, to compel the execution of their judgment. The case was as follows:—

In 1811, a party of sporting Gentlemen dined at Colonel Barnston's, in Colchester amongst whom were the plaintiff and the defendant, a Gentleman of fortune at Liverpool. They each had a filly a month old, and it was agreed by the parties they should run a match at Chester Races, 1813, 8 st. each, for 100 guineas, h. f. Sir Thomas brought his filly to the post, but no horse of the defendant's made his appearance. Sir Thomas's jockey weighed, and it afterwards came out that the defendant's filly was dead. The Learned Counsel observed, that the stipulation of the half forfeit was to guard against accidents, which horses as well as Men were subject to. The wager had been won up to the extent of one half of it; and the law of England would shew that the defendant was bound to pay the 50l. for the recovery of which the action was brought.

The Attorney General submitted to the Court, that the act of God had rendered it impossible for the defendant to fulfil his part of the contract; and that such rule of law was equally applicable to brutes as to mankind.

Chief Justice—"Here not so, undoubtedly; a man undertakes that he will do so and so, and binds himself to the performance of it; he is responsible for the non-performance of his agreement. So with a horse; a man may bind himself that his filly shall perform a stipulated task, which it cannot do. The responsibility certainly lies upon the contract."

Verdict for Plaintiff, damages 50l.

Chief Justice—"Gentlemen of the Jury, you will recollect that pounds are always guineas on the turf;—The verdict was accordingly altered to guineas."

Sabat, the Arab, who was a convert to Christianity, and who afterwards apostatized to his original faith, left Calcutta in disgrace about a year ago, and has now retired to Penang. On leaving the Presidency however he had got printed privately, professing to refute the doctrines of our Church. But his work was full of Mahomedanisms, and a scurrility against many worthy characters in Calcutta. From an extract it appears that he is renouncing the religion of his country.

"We ought not perhaps to omit to notice the presence here of some notoriety, Sabat, who for several years professed to be a Christian, and who is now recollect to have

in the Calcutta Paper as an apostate from said to have for a time better to expose it.

"His own account that his profession of Christianity was a firm conviction of its Divine Origin, his having in an evil hour determined writing his book, the which he calls his 'bad work', was to gratify his resentment against an individual, who, he conceived, would be more hurt by an attempt to undermine Christianity, than by any attack on himself; but that having satisfied this domineering passion which impelled him to employ his pen against what he knew to be the truth—in support of error; he has not since enjoyed one hour of peace of mind; and that the only cheering prospect he now has in life, is derived from the hope of yet possessing sufficient leisure to prepare and publish an exposition of those flimsy sophisms by which, weak as he himself knows them to be, he fears some may have been misled.

"He now lives with an Armenian Merchant of respectable character, who knew him at the time of his baptism at Madras, rather than with any of his Mahomedan friends which would tend somewhat to corroborate his present professions; but although it would be difficult for a man of his talents and extensive knowledge, after having deliberately considered the grounds on which Revelation rests, to deny his assent to their validity, we must confess some less equivocal evidence seems wanting to convince us of the sincerity of his repentance."

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