

## COURIER.

VOL. XXIV.]

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1814,

[NUMBER 1146.

T 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 Couries, 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 particularly pecified 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.

## Adbertisement.

MR. DAVID MALCOLM, has been admitted a Partner in the Firm of Messrs. SHOTTON. CALDER and CO. and his Interest will commence on the 1st of August next.

Bombay, 30th July 1814.

MESSES, BRUCE FAW CETT AND CO. have the honor to announce the cessation of Mr WILLIAM CRAWFORD'S

Bombay, 1st August 1814.

#### ADVERTISEMENT.

MESSRS. FORBES AND CO. beg to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that the Interest of MR: MICHIE FORBES, in their Firm, ceased on the 31st ultimo.

Bombay, 1st August 1814

## A. CARD.

BAXTER, FERRAR & CO. beg leave most re-petfully to inform their Friends and the Puplie, that the Interest of MR. NA-DIR BAXTER, in their future Six pairs of Cornelean Necklaces, a Concerns has ceased from the 31st ultimo, and that the Fusiness will henceforth be continued, to be conducted, under the fame firm as at present, by the remaining Partners.

B. F. & Co. avail themselves No. 37, in Meadows Street. of this occasion to express their grateful sense of passed Favors, and hope by unremitted attentions, and every zealous endeavor, To afford every possible Satisfac-Support they have been hitherto ing in Weavers Street near Wittulwady

honored with.

Bombay, August 13th, 1914

#### ADVERTISEMENT.

having taken charge of the effects Regt. deceased, has lodged the amount by's Treasury. A to the stand of the

Bomlay, 12th August 1814.

#### FOR SALE AT THE

#### Bombay Tavern Warehouse, ON VERY REASONABLE TERMS

INES of all kinds, Frandy, Gin. VV Jamaica Rum, Bengal ditto, alfo Batavia Arrack, Hams and Cheefes, likewise Salt Beef and Pork, in very fine condition, imported by the Ships of the Present Season, Sold whole sale and retail N. B. All orders from out stations, will be carefully attended to.

Bombay, 13th August 1814.

## MADEIRA WINE

IMJEE BHICCAJEE, SONS, AND CO. respectfully beg leave to in-Interest in their Establishment, form the public at large, that they have for Sale a choice of old LONDON P. R. TICULAR MADEIRA WINE, & LONDON MARKET MADEIRA WINE in firong double hopped, Whole, Half & Quarter Pipes, from the House of Meffrs. Kier, Buxton & Co. imported per Hannah, and its well worthy of immediate confirmation.

Bombay, 13th August 1814.

#### ADVIRTISEMENT

Notice is Hereby Given, That on FRIDAY, the 19th Instant, WILL BE PUT UP AT PUBLIC OUTCRY,

#### Sundry Office Eurniture,

AND OTHER EFFECTS, BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE

Sir Miguel de Lima e Souza, ONSISTING of Writing Desks with Book Cafes for Books and Papers, quantity of black wood Planks, three pieces of Manilla Red wood, three thick and twelve thin Manilla red wood Planks, three large Marble Stones, a pair of old wooden Screws, one condemned Poon Mast, and one large Knee.

The Sale will t ke place precifely at It o'clock in the forenoon, at the house

R. DE QUADROS, Acting Executor.

Bombay, 12th August 1814.

#### ADVERTISEMENT.

ons in their future concerns, to merit a continuance of the liberal RACHUND PANACHUND lately residon the Island of Bombay, Banian Inhabitant now Confined in the Goal of Bombay and not being charged in custody on the 16 day of October 1812, with any Debt, or Debts fum or fums of money exceeding in the whole the fum of Rupees Twelve AJOR WARDEN, Town Major, thousand, five hundred, sixty nine and thirteen reas (12,569 0 13,) do hereby of the late Lieut. B. SOPPIT of the 2d give this our second public notice, that we intend to take the benefit of an Act passed and ag from the Sale thereof, being Bomb ay in the fifty fecond year of his pretent Ma-Rupees One Hundred and Fifty Seven jesty's Reign intituled an Act for the relief and Eleven Reas in the Hon'ble Compa- for certain insolvent Debtors in England. And we do hereby give notice that a true and perfect schedule containing a disco- 2100-110 93 41.24101812 9/98 \*

very of all our real and personal Estate To hereafter to be fworn to, is now ready to be delivered to any Creditor applying for the same to the Goaler of the Goal of Bombay aforesaid.

GOCUL-LARACHAND, DEWAHLEBOY the wife of mark

LARACHAND PANACHAND. Witness. M. MACKENZIE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

MARSHAL.

THAT a House and premises belonging to Mahomed Ally Bin Makomed Cassim Patell and Zoobedah Bebee Husband and Wife of Bombay Mahome-dan inhabitants, will be Sold by Public Auction on the 1st d y of next month, for the purpose of liquidating Debts due by them to Rajee Woodeen Doodcoolay Bin Shaik Sahib Doodcoolay afford Bombay Mahomedan, a Mortgagee of the laid House as per Mortage Bond dated the 12th day of March 1812. The faid House is situated at Woomer Khaddy without the Town Walls of Bombay on the Ground of Dhunjeeboy Jamseijee of Bombay Parfee and the faid House is covered with Tyles, and built with Chunam Walls consisting of 2 Stones being 2 Sticks in Breadth and 8 Sticks in Length. All perions concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof, and must apply at the time of fale to the faid Rajee Wooden Doodcoolay Bin Shaik Saheb Doodcoolay the Mortgage Creditor aforefaid. - Bombay this 13th day of August 1814.

#### ખાબર હાં થી આપી મેચને

ગેરિ ચ્યેષ્ઠ મુશલમાન મક્મદ આલી ปีก. หอหะ · หเข้า - ฯ देख • กขา • พิปป हा जी जी बंशी निया धरी या शिन्के ते ગેર્કર•तारी ખ ૧ ત્યાવતા•મહીનાં નીએ शहर•सीलांड•प्रशिन•वे याशे•आामत • येरे थे की हर भार जिल्के ते हैन है बु व्य हा - ५२व । ने - १। 3 - वे थाशे - भे - रे हेर - राज ૄલીન•દા ૬દ & લે• ાનિ• શેખ•શાફ્રિબ•દા दुद्धप्रिने भार शेरके ने भार शेर नु अत ता १२ भी भारय १८१२ नी नेरी भन તે - ગેર્ફર હિમર • ખારી • હિપર • બાલેલું જે • પા पर जां हैं बिढ़िक के जेहिरन के। पर नसी थ्नानके नया ने नी नी नियास यना नीके એ - ગેર્કર - માર - છે એનું છે - એ - ગેર્કર - પોલી લુ- લાકી • બેમેજે • તયા • લંખા જમે • લાકી • આઠકે જે બ્રોજ • એ • ગોર્કર • હપર • તાલુ બ્રો • रामती की भेते जादीन का कर पर भिय कि. भे ने शहर वे याती व मति राक्षहरी न કુદદ્રભે ને બીન શેખ શાહ્યા કુદદ્રભેને જ हर - प्ररे - प्रामिल - भे - धारीन - जोहर - भार

The EDITOR of the BOMBAY COURIER,

In a recent Paper, I derived great satisfaction from the perusal of a Letter subscribed " My Uncle Toby", upon the subject of a Military Fund. This Letter represents in a very feeling manner, the necessity the at exists for such an instetution at this Settlement, the only Presidency as truly stated without one. I am a neutral character, Mr. Editor, belonging to neither of the Services, but for many years have derived the greatest satisfaction from my personal acquaintance with many worthy individuals in each, and I am most willing to assist with my opinion and advice towards the accomplishment of so desirable an object as the establishment of the Fund in question.

The Letter signed J. B. S. which appeared in the last Gazette, furnishes an excellent Code of Regulations whereon, with but few alterations, proceedings might be immediately adopted for the establishment of the Fund. In order the more effectually to carry Civiliss" benevolent suggestions into effect, I strongly recommend a meeting of all the Military and Marine Corps now at the Presidency to be called! at a convenient place and opportunity. From this assembly a Com-mittee, Secretary and Treasurer can be cliosen, and business entered upon in the customary way upon similar occasions: there are so many individuals infenitely better informed than myself with the mode of proceeding in such cases, that it would be presumption in me to point out the measures proper to be taken subsequently to forming the Commit-tee, I can only add I wish the Institution every success, and shall be happy to see Bomn a par with the other Presidencies, in having an Establishment for the support of the Widow and Orphan.

I conclude Mr. Editor by recommending the benevolent " Civilis," Proposal to your humane attention, and recommend a Meeting as herein proposed to be called by the insertion of a Card or in any other way you may think proper.

AN OLD MAN.

August 11, 1814.

#### THE COURIER BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1814.

#### GENERAL ORDERS

BOMBAY CASTLE, 3d AUG. 1814.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, THE Right Hou'ble the Governor in Council having received a copy of a Warrant of his Royal highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on be-half of His Majeffy contained in the annexed General Order and Circular Letter from the War Office bearing date the 5th and 27th July 1813, by which an altera-tion has been made in the Pay of Certain Non Commissioned Officers of Infantry in His Majesty's fervice, judges it proper to direct that the new rates of Pay established by His Royal Highnes.'s faid Warrant, that! be adopted and have effect at this Prelidency from the 25th of June 1813.

GENERAL ORDERS. Horse Guards July 6th 1813.

The Commander in Cuief Commands it to be declar-ed in General O. ders, that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in consideration of the meritoricus farvices of the Non Commissioned Officers of the Army, and with a view of extending encouragement and advantages to those of the Litantity, Corresponding to the benefit which the appointment of Troop Serjeant Majors offers in the Cavalry, has been mott graciaufly pleated in the Name and on the behalf of his Minjerty, to direct that in all Regiments of Infantry, whose services are not subject to humanion, the Pay of the Serjeaut Major that neuceforth be raifed to Three

Shillings perday, and that the Pay of one Berjeant in ! each Company of Battalions of the above description, vizt. of these serving without limitation, shall be laued to Two Shillings and four Penca perday, and that the said Serjeants shall be distinguished by an Honorable Badge, of which however, and of the advaninges arrending it they will in case of misconduct. be liable to be deprived at the difcretion of the Colonel or Commanding Officer of the Regiment, or by the fentence of a Court Martial.

In confequence of the sonve most gracious intima-Fion of his Royal Highness the Prince Regents pleasure, whe Commander in Chief directs, that the Serjeants felected for this distinction, shall be called the "Colour Serjeant," and that they shall bear above their Chevron the Honorable Badge of a Regimental Colour supported by two cross swords.

It is his Royal Highness's pleasure, that the duty of arrending the Colours in the field, fall at all times be performed by thefe Serjeants, but that thefe difinctions thall in no wife interfere with the regular performance of their Regimental and Company duties. The Com-. mander in Chief recommends to the Colonels of Regi ments, the utmost circumfpection in the felection of the Colour Serjeants, and he hopes that this honorsble appellation will invariably be bestowed on Men of approved valour, diftinguished by their attention to the duties of their flation, and to the discipline of their respective Companies. The Commander in Chief evails himfelf of this opportunity of addressing himfelf to those who are the immediate objects of this Order. His Royal Highness enterrains a just sense of the merithe Army, and he is perfusded, that, under direction of their Officers, they have individually and collectively contributed largely to uphold the Character of the British Army in its prefent pre-eminence, and his Royal Bighnefs rejoices mon cordially that thete fervices have been thus graciously noticed.

It may reasonably be expected that the reward which is thus held out to merit, will prove an incitement, to all; for it is within the reach of all, who have hands and hearts to ferve their King & Country; it is offered equally to the your g as to the old Soldiers, it is the recomry; and his Royal flighness trafts, it will prove the most powerful incentive to the Non-Commissioned Officers of the British Army to presevere in that line of conduct which has obtained for them this munificent and diffinguilfied favor from their Country and Sovereign.

BY COMMAND OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS, THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF, (Signed) HARRY CALVERT, Adjutant General.

Copy WAR OFFICE July 27th 1813, CIRCULAR, No. 182.

I have the honor to acquaint you, that in consideration of the Meritorious Services of the Non Commissioned officers of the Army, and with the view of ex-tending encouragement and advantages to those ranks of the Infantry, corresponding to the benefit which the appointment of Troop Serjeant Major offers in the Cavalry; His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been most graciously pleased, in the Name and on the Behalf of his Majesty, to order that from the 25th of June 1813, inclusive, the Pay of the Serjeam Major in every Regiment of Infantry, and subject to a limitation of fervice as to place, shall be encreased to three Shilkings per Diem. His Rayal Highness has also been pleased to order, that from the same date, one Serjeant of the Establishment in each Company of the Serjeant of the Establishment in each Company of the faid Regiments, shall be designated "Colour Serjeant," and that his Pay shall be raifed to two Shillings and four pence per diem; the Colour Seijeants are to be distinguished by an Honorable Badge; of which however, and of the advantages attending it, they will in case of misconduct be liable to be deprived, at the diference of the Colonel, or Commanding Officer of the Regiment, or by the tentence of a Court Martial.

It is also intended, that the duty of attending the Colours in the field, thail at all times b Colour Serjeants ; but that thefe diftinctions fhall not be permitted to interfere with the regular performance of the Regiment and Company duties.

I have the honor to be, Your moft obedient humble Servt. (Signed) PALMERSTON, Colonel of the Regiment of Foot.

Bombay Castle, 8th August 1814. The Right Hon ble the Governor in Council is pleafed to appoint Sub Conductor John Thompson to be a Conductor in the Commissariate Department in the room of Conductor Incell, deceased,—Date of appointment ift August.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, J. FARISH, AND A WARRANT OF THE

----CIVIL APPOINTMENTS. Mr. Thomas Maurice Keare, to be third Judge of the Court of Circuit and Appeal.

Mr. John Romer, to be Judge and Magistrate at Su-

> Mr. James Sutherland, to be Judge and Magistrate of Broach. Mr. George William Anderson, to be Register to the

> Court of Adamiut and Assistant to the Magistrate of

We are still compelled to announce our inability to add any thing material to the late important News from Bussora; there has not been during the past week any shipping arrival whatever at this Presidency and as we mentioned in our last paper; node-tails whatever accompanied the joyfull intelligence which was received at Madras by he arrival of the Ann.

Yesterday being the Birth-day of H. R. H. the Prince Regent, a Royal Salute was fired from the Batteries at noon ; and in the evening the Right Honorable the Governor entertained a numerous party consisting of the Honorable the Recorder, the Members of Council and the principal Gentlemen of the Settlement, at Dinner at the Government

We are concerned to learn, that an atro- | Canton the 19th of April. The circumstances | Brufsels, whence he removed to Coblentz. He cious attack was made in the night of the 19th of last month, on the Quarters of Ensign Billamore of the 2d Battalion 6th Regiment Native Infantry, in the Cantonments at Baroda, by a Party of Ruffians, supposed to be Coolies; in which Ensign Nixon of the same Corps was so severely wounded as to require the amputation of his right arm. Ensign Nixon was also severely wounded on the

The perpetrators of this atrocious act, have not yet we understand been discovered, our letters from Baroda mention, that the most vigorous measures have been adopted by the Guicawar Government for their discovery and that a reward of Rupees 500, has been offered to any man who can point out the Village to which the offenders may have proceeded, with a further reward on their con-

- COURTE SERVICE We have much pleasure in publishing the following Table, relative to the State of the weather for last month, and we hope to be favored by the continuance of this valuable Communica-

> METEOROLOGICAL TABLE. FOR FULL 1814.

			1000	4	Court	an en	Ziugust,
Days.	Thermometer in the Shade at 1 p. M.	Thermometer in the Sun at 1 f. M.	Inches of Rain,	Days.	Thermometer in the Shade at 1 p. M.	Thermometer in the Syn at 1 P. M.	Inches of Rain.
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2	89	111	-		84	98	.038
3	87.5	108	.012	19		100	.138
4	88.5	109	.050			103	.300
. 5	89.5	106	.025				.903
6	87.5	105	.113	22	83		.589
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8	86	96	10 mg/s		76.5		313.084
9	87	1 102			82.5	973 Or 10	.520
	85		.313			105	.213
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	83		.727		85.5	104	.025
13	82.5		2 = 0.4		85	108	
	82.5	i	\$ 5,214	130	1 100	The second second	.050
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16	79.5	1	5 3.005	1	10	1	Tall in the

RESULTS.

In the Shade, In the Sun. Rain.

Thermometer Greateft Height. 89 5"

930 29 833 Inches



#### NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

MADRAS: JULY 28th.

Accounts are said to have reached the Presidency from Calicut, of a vefsel of suspicious appearance having been seen off that port.

On Monday the Clara, Captain Gibson, anchored in the roads, from Penang the 18 instant. Intelligence has been received by this Slip of the capture of the Hyder Ally Ame. rican Privateer, by His Majefty's Ship Owen Glendower, off the Andamans, It does not appear that any vessel in addition to those of which we had before received accounts, had been captured by the Hyder Ally.

The Hyder Ally it seems was one of four Privateers fitted out to cruizer in the India Seas. The Adele, Captain Smith, from Penang, was captured off Pontiana by the American Privateer the Jacob Jones, of 20 guns, and commanded by John Roberts who after taking Opium, Piece Goods and other Articles from his prize, gave her up, with the remainder of the Cargo, to Captain Smith, on condition of his not leaving the roads for 48 hours. The Adele arrived at Pontiana on the 31ft of May.

It is understood this Privateer left Boston with two others, a Ship and Schooner; fupposed to be destined for India. It is also reported that the Essex American Frigate is cruizing in the China Seas.

On Sunday last a Ship was feen standing into the Roads, with American colours under the English; she proved to be the Ship Hunter, captured by H. M. Frigate Doris-the left | has since frequently assumed, and arrived fafely at | de Piecy and lumbers Colomes. It has been since

of this capture have long since been given to the public.

Shiping Arrivals | July 22, Ship Charlotte, Captain J. Correga, trom Catrical 21st July. -do. Ship Ann, Captain Penberthey, from Bussorah 21st June; 24, American Prize Ship Hunter, captured by H. M. Ship Dorie, on the 18th March, off the Grand Ladronse .do. Portuguese Ship Albuquerque, Capt. Custado de Costa Machado, from Rio Janeiro 7th May, -ditto, Ship Clara, Captain W.Gibfon, from Penang 1st July : Passengers, Messre. W. H. Benner and Barthelemy, late of the Ship Betfey, and Mr. T. Howard, late of the Mary captured by the Hyder Ally Privateer,- 25, Ship Indian Oak, Captain C. Williams, from Calcutta 24th June. Passengers, Captain and Mrs. Douglas, 30th Regiment ; Ensign Penrofe, Bengal Service ; J. M'Donall, Esq. Madras Civil Service .- 26. Ship Lord Minto, Captain A. Turner, from Calcutta 16th June.

Departures, ] July 22, Brig Eliza, Capt. E. Wilkinson, for Kietnapatam and Bengal .-25, Ship Commerce, Captain W. Dilge, for Batave, - 24, H. C. Ships Europe Captain W. Geleton, and Astell, Captain W. Herdyman, for Bengal,-do. Ship Euphrates, Captain P. Mearing, for Bengal, -26, Ship Ann, Capt. C. Penberthey, for Bengal.

ARRIVACS AT THE PRESIDENCY. ] Lieur. Col. Johnson, D.p. Adjt. Gent. K. T .- Captain R. Douglas, H. M. 30th Regiment-Lieutenant T. Chambers, jat Battalion 6th Regiment-Lieutenant J. Hodgfon, H. M. 86th Regiment-Lieutenant R. Jenkins, 1st Battalion 24th Regiment N. I .- Lieut. W. Dynely, of Invalids,-Corner D. Allen, 2d Regiment N. C .- Corner J. Taylor, 4th N. C .- Corner J. Lockhart, 6th Regiment N. C .- Enrigh Maxwell, H. M. 78th Regiment Ensign G. B. Wardell, jet Bettalion 19th Regiment-Surgeon H. Reid, H. M. Soth Regiment-Surgeon W. Fallowfield, ret Bat. 22d Regiment-F. H. Bruce, Efq. Deputy Commercial Resident at Mafuliparam.

DEPARTURES. | Captain J. Gillespie, 4th Regiment Cavalry,-Captain A. Stewart, 20 Battalion 3d Regiment-Lieutenants Holt, H. Rafter, E. Lone, and T. E. Tucker, H. M. 84th Regiment-Lieutenants J. Glas and W. Kennedy, 2d Battalion 27th Regiment. -Lieutenant T. Ball ad Bat. 19th Regt.

The unexpected change in the political State of France, having again seated the Bourbons on the Throne, it becomes, we presume desirable to recall to the recollection of many of our Readers, the personage who now represents that Illustrious Family, as the obscurity in which he has lived for so many years past, has tended to obliterate from the memory all particulars concerning him. It is with much pleasure therefore that we publish the following account from a late interesting and authentic work called " Modern Biography" which has been kindly forwarded to us by a Correspondent to whom we are frequently indebted for assistance.

Louis STANISLAUS XAVIER, younger brother of Louis the XVIth, was born at Verfailles, on the 17th of November, 1755, was at first distinguished by the title of Count de Provence, but on the accession of his brother afformed that of Mousieur Till the period of the Revolution he had concerned himself little with public affairs, and the study of literature and philosophy had alone occupied his leifure, excepting that he had visited his government of Provence. In the assembly of the notables he voted for equality of number in reprefentation, and almost always shewed himself the partition of the reformers : in confequence he received frequent marks of affection from the people. especially at the time when the land-tax and stamp-duty were to be registered. He continued to purfue the fame plan in 1788, refusing to take any part in the remonstrance which the Princes preferred to the King against the resolution of allowing the siers-beat a double number of seprefentatives in the meeting. After the 5th and 6th of October, Monsieur came to Paris with Louis the XVIth, and lived in the palace of the Luxembourg. In December, the same year, an attempt was made to implicate him in the affair of the marquis de l'avras, and it was affirmed that he was at the head of a confpiracy against the national affembly. He then went to the Town-hall, where he delivered a memorial in his justification, and fent a copy of it to the assembly, thus stilling the storm which was raised against him. When the king's aunts departed in February, 1791, a report was ipread that he too intended leaving Paris, Barnave, indeed, afserred it in the irrbune, and in confequence the people afsembled in growds, and a deputation was fent to impart to him their disquiet. Upon this the Prince declared in the most positive manner, that he would never quit the King, who, when he had refolved on leaving Paris, informed his brother of it. In the night between the 20th and 21st of June, Mousieur departed from the Luxembourg with his wife, one hour after the king, took the road to Maubeuge, Court at the desire of the French government feized under the name of the Comie de Lille, which he forme of his agents at Bareuth, in particular Melses.

was not, like the Comte d'Artois, present at the conferences of Pilnitz, but he occasioned the declaration which refulted from them. The two Princes unable now to correspond directly wi Louis the XVIth, who had been stopped at V. rennes, and conveyed back to Paris, informed him of the negociation in a letter, dated from the castle of Schonbrumstadt, near Coblentz, September the 10th, 1791, which has been made public. They orged the King strongly to refute his confent to the constitutional act, and they protested beforehand against all that could be done : they likewife informed their brother, that, both the Emperor and the king of Printia had engaged to make every effort to restore him to power, afforing him, that the views of these Potentates were pure, and aimed only at freeing him from the oppression of demagogues, and the woes of anarchy. This letter made the greatest fensation in France; the legion lative atsembly indignantly passed a decree of accusation against Monsieur on the 1st of January. 1792, and on the 16th he was, with one voice declared to have forfeited his right to the Regency. On the 8th of August, 1792, Mousleur, in conjunction with the other engrant Princes, signed a manifesto, which explained their fentiments, and the motives of the coalition on the French territory. He afterwards perforally declared in a speech addressed to the emigrant nobility, that his intention on returning to France was to pardon the errors of his Countremen. On the 11th of August accompanied by the Count d'Arlois, he departed at the head of 6,000 casalry to join the Prussian army, and they first established their head quarters at Verdun, and afterwards at Vouzières, Buzaney, and Somme-Suipe; but the retreat of the king of Prussia from compelled them to retreat also. On the 20th of October they came, and established themselves at the castle of Neurille, waiting fur-ther events, which took, however, a turn to contrary to their interests, that on the 13th of November they found themselves under the necessity of discharging their army. They were at the Castle of Ham, in Westphalia, when they learnt the news of Louis the XVIth's death. On the 28th of January they declared his fon king of France. under the name of Louis the XVIIth, and Monsieur then took the title of Regent of the kingdom, at the fame time conferring that of fleatenantgeneral on the Comte d'Artois, whom he lest short-ly after, and went to fettle at Verona, by the name of the Courte de Lisle. At the death of the daup-hin, son to Louis the XVIth, he sook the title of Louis the XVIIIth, king of France and Navarre, and published a manifesto, promising a general pardon to all the French who should februit to his authority. He foon, however, lost the asylum which he had found at Verona, for the Venetian Government, alarmed at the victories of the French, signified to him an order to leave the dominions of the republic': the Prince indignantly informed the feware, " that he was preparing to depart, but that they should first strike from the golden book six names of his family, and restore to him the armour which his ancestor Henry the IVth, preferred to the republic of Venice. He then joined Condé's forces on the Rhine, intending to ferre among them simply as a volunteer, but notwithstanding this modest title, the court of Vienna seemed to dread his being prefent in the armies, and he way compelled to depart in spite of the most prelying for licitations addressed to the Emperor and the arch. duke Charles. As he was withdrawing, awattempt was made on his life, but who they were, or by whom instigated, has never been discovered. A gun was fired at him from the house opposite to the inn in which he resided in the little town of Dillingen on the Danube, and the ball slightly grazing his forehead drew blood. He then retired to Blankembourg, and devoted himself in a great measure to a correspondence with his partitions in the interior of France, particularly general Pichegru. whom he succeeded in gaining over to his cause. Several of his agents at Paris had already been arrested by the police, among whom was Lemaitre; Lavillelieurnois, Brothier, and Daverne de Presle, had the fame ill luck in March 1797; and all his hopes most have vanished when informed of the events of September the 4th, 1797, in confequence of which a great number of his adherence were banished by the megistrates, and proferibed by the directory. At this time, disanished with the duke of Lavanguyou's councils, attributing to them the ill-fuccets of his enterprises, he dibnitised him from his cabinet, which he had all that time directed, and appointed in his room M. de St. Priest, and the Marshal de Castries. In the course of April, be published another proclamation, addressed to the French, in which he explained his senuments and intentions in nearly the fame terms he had made use of in 1793. Some months after ke quieted Blankembourgh for Mittau, where the marriage of the Counte d'Artois' eldest fon, with the daughter of Louis the XVIth was celebrated. In 1790, Suwarow, who was passing through Mittau in his way to Italy, went to the Prince, and said ton n, "The happiest day of my life will be that on which I shall shed the last drop of my blood." enable you to re-afcend the throne of your suceshe again caused proclamations, executated to procure him adherents, to be difperfed through France; in confequence the Chouans and feveral departments of the South, particularly in the entirons of Touloufe, again took up arms in his cause, and his affairs were beginning to be in a farourable presture, when the events which secreted the 18th
Brumaire, and the defection of Rufsie, entirely
tuined his hopes, and he was even obliged to wander again in fearch of an afylium; for Paul the 18th having formed an allience with France, forbad him to remain longer in his dominions. He then for forme time wandered in the North, and at last obtained permitsion from the court of Berker is reside at Warfaw; the year after, however, this very

Digitized with financial assistance from the

reported in Europe, that some proposals had been ! made him though the intervention of the king of Prussia, but that he had thought fit to reject them : nay, his answer and those of all the members of his family were inserted in feveral German prints. In 1805 of quitted Warfaw, and by permission of the empelor Alexander, returned to Mittau. Several states, and particularly England, allow in a pension, which is estimated at 12,000 pounds sterling a month.

Riba, which will for future ages be celebrated for the retreat of Napoleon Buonaparte is a fmall Ifland in the Mediterranean, fruated in Latitude 42,45, and in Longitude 0,25 -For the following thort, but interesting ackindness of a friend, who has frequently visited the place. It is about 13 miles S. W. from Tuscany, oppolice to the Promontory, forming part of the principality of Piombino. It has a population of 7000 fouls and is about 70 Miles in circumference. The two Chief Towns of this Ifland are Porto Longone, and Porto Ferrajo. The former belonged formerly to the King of Naples, and the lat. ter to the Grand Duke of Tufcany, but latele the whole Island was ceded by Buonaparte to his Brother in Law, Felis, Prince of Luc. ca and Piombino. Porto Ferrajs is fo called from the numerous mines of Iron in its neighbourhood; and indeed, the whole Island is famous for its mines of Iron, quick-filver, and marble. Thefe articles are exported to the feveral parts of Italy, and especially to the Levant : which Commerce renders the inhabitants generally much richer, than those of the adjacent Islands. The character of the El. bancle is very much fimilar to that of the Inhabitante of the other Italian Islands. Nature has endowed them with the Acutezza de Spirito fo peculiar to all the Italians, but they are in general not fo cheerful, and talkative, and are rather of a more ferious difpolition, traces of melancholy are invariably visible on their countenances. The Climate is delight-ful, but rather more moist than that of the Continent of Italy: The face of the Country is mountainous, and the foil fertile. It produces all kinds of fruits in the highest perfecsion, but the vines are not of fo excellent a flavor as in Tufcany, and in the Kingdom of Naples. This is a fhort account of this intesetting Iffe; To this narrow fpot of ground must in future be confined the mighty ambition, and lofty genius of the once all powerful Emperor of the West. Happy had it been for she world, had he long ago imitated the il-Infleious example of the great Dioclesian, who in the midst of his delicious gardens of Salone contemplated at eafe the vices and the glories of his successor. Happy had it been for him-felf, if whilst his power was predominant, and his fuccesses uninterrupted, he had given up to its rightful possessor, that Throne which he had rescued from anarchy and confufion. But no! to this island he retires, but not voluntarily; here must he end his career of glory, here must be in future remain strip. of the Essex and her consort.

The late French Frigate Ceres, prize to H. M. ped of his dominions, and a prey to the gnaw. ing pange of ambition disappointed, power destroyed, and honor lost.

Quantum mutatus ab illo Hectore, qui redit exuvias indutus Achillis. Madras Courier ]

#### Calcutta Intelligence. JULY, 20th 1814.

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Yesferday morning an Express from the Governor General's Political Agent at Luck. now announced to the Vice President in Couneil, the melancholy intelligence of the death of His Highnels the Nawab Wuteer Souder Utlee Khan Buhadoor, who departed this life on the night of the tith instant, in his sixty. sixth year. His Highness was the fecond fon of Soja-oud Dowlah and the Grandion of Suf- | er or to advance money to private merchants for dur Jung, men of great note and ability in the | " their Bills on England drawing a facsturile against Jatter years of the Mogal Government. The Begum his Mothet is we believe still alive and residing at Fyzabad, His Mighness has left a numerous progeny by women of every class of the Inhabitants of Asia ; of the Elder legiti-Mate Son, the S-cond was justly the favourite. Saudut Ullee Khan fucceeded his Brother's adopted Son, when removed from the Government of Oude by Sir John Shore in Jamary 1798. He had resided in Calcutta and at Benares since the time of his quiting Lucknow, and was conveyed integnite to Canapoor after the treaty was concluded by Mr. Cherbrother's dominions; and from thence was attended by the British force to the Capital. The very recent receipt of this important intelligence has not allowed as to prepare a longer skeich of the life of this Prince, but we prefent our readers with feveral polages expoverament and character, and which are conaistent both with our own knowledge, and
that of many who were perfonally known to
His Highness:

Ithe Fleet.

At Cagnipore, on the 7th identity. Mr. Samuel Shepnow wanting, the army will dishard thomsel.

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At Lucknow, on the first check, and return to the plains
of the Punjab. Perhaps the disinglination to
the Nation Vizier Samuel Shepnow wanting.

At Lucknow, on the first check, and return to the plains
of the Punjab. Perhaps the disinglination to tracted from Lord Valemia's remarks on his Hin Highness:

that I took my final leave of his Highness Saadut Ali Khan, after a refidence of four months at his Capital, during which time I had constantly experienced the most flattering attentions from him. Sandut Ali is a man of most pleasing manners, and his apprearance is dignified and princely, though his manner of life has made him too corpulent. His hair is now grey, and he has lost many of his teeth, but the fire and intelligence of his eye still lightens up his countenance. In conversation he is lively and entertaining, through the medium of Tuch an excellent interpreter as Major Oufely. Though ignorant of Persian the Dryad 36 guns, Captain Galway, fell myfelf, I was able to judge of this, and even fometimes of the delicate turn which he gave to the compliments paid to him. Colonel Scott affored me, that his language was remark. ably pure and elegant, and his mind well stored with Afiatic literature. He has certainly fome knowledge of English. Possibly he wishes to conceal his knowledge, that he may hear observations that are made more freely in his prefence, from supposing him to be ignorant ing the Clorinde passed through our first of the language. Soon after his father's death, Sandur Ali quitted Lucknow, in confequence of his brother Asof-ud-Dowlah having fuspec. ted him of some connection with a person, Khoja Baffunt, who was faid to have made an attempt upon his life, and who was immedia. tely cut to pieces in the Nawaub's presence, no proof being ever brought against Saadut Ali. His flight cannot justly be confidered as fuch, for in an Affatic court, the next heir may always confider a fulpiciou against him as equal to a fentence of death. The Bengal Government certainly believed him innocent, for they not only gave him protection, but at length procured for him a penfi n of forty thousand pounds from his brother. Saudut Ali was by no means popular when he came to the musnud, and his rigid economy, not to give it a harther name, has not diminished the dislike to him.

We have been favored with the perufal of a letter from Rio de Janeiro, recei ed by the Fort William, and communicating various articles of European news.

Amongst others it is faid, that thirty French Frigates were at fea, five of which had been already taken. They were cruizing cheifly in the latitude of the Cape de Verds.

By the latest advices received at Rio de Janeiro from the coast of Chili, it appeared, that the American Frigate Essex and her armed prize the Essex Junior had returned to Valparailo, where they waited the arrival of the English Phabe, with the declared purpose of giving her battle.— The Phabe had failed from Rio de Janeiro so far back as July 1813, in company with the Raccoon and Cherub Sloops of War, and the Isaac Tod storeship, on an expedition against an American festlement on the river Columbia; after taking pollession of which, it was the intention of the Commander of the Phabe, to look into all the ports along the Spanish coast on his way back, including of course Valparaiso. It was not doubted therefore, but he would give a good account

thip Niger, was at Rio de Janeiro when the Fort William failed -A line-of-battle thip had proceeded from Rio Jaueiro, in quest of a squadron of French frigates, which had shewn themselves on

Preparations are reported to have been on foot, for the immediate return of the Royal family of Portugal to their European dominions.

#### EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM LONDON. London; Nov. 5, 1813.

By the new Charter, the interest on the India debt, which may be drawn for on this country, is to be considered as a revenue charge, and, if necessary, to be paid by the Goverament. To provide however against any difliculties on this score, the Board of Controul have fuggested to the Court of Directors, either to open their Treatury here for Bills on Bengal,

" consignments, taking the bills of lading as a collateral fecurity. The difficulty seems to be, to ascertain what amount of bills will be drawn on account of Interest; as this must of courfe vary with the rate of exchange which individuals can afford But the Boatd of Controll and ic Court of Directors are now discussing the mat-" ter, and not in a very good humour with each

We are much concerned to state, on the authoity of advices just received that the thip Eliza, after losing all her anchors and cables, has been run aground, to fave her from sinking, between Fuliah and the James and Mary Saud; and that there is great reason to fear, she will be totally lost.

#### JULY 21, 1814.

In addition to the few patriculars of the action between the Eurotas and Clorinde; we have the pleasure of submitting the following extract of a letter from a passenger on board

"It was not without feelings of regtet fto the Adamson, American Privateer, after | proceed may be traced to the preciliar habits of a running fight of four hours, but on the ap. pearance of our fleet was abandoned by the enemy, who was chased by the Albicore; for twelve hours.

> Fébruary 25th .- In the Evening H. M. ship Euroras, 38 guns, Captain Phillimore, fell in with, and engaged the French Frigate, Clorinde of 44 guns; the action close on board, continued two hours and twenty minutes, when the Eurotas was totally dismasted. The Clorinde having foremast and bowsprit standing, was able to get away (but not out of sight.) Next Morning at day light in with the Clorinde, which struck to her without firing a shot.

Captain Phillimore, of the Euretas, was badly wounded, but is doing well. Euroras had 40 killed and 9 wounded.

The Captain and most of the Officers of the Clorinde were killed, and 160 of her men killed and wounded."

March 27th .- At 7 A. M. the Dryad tow The Clorinde appeared very much shat tered, Main Mast lying aft, having fal len on board. At this time the Eurotas was seen 3 or 4 miles to leeward, with a complete set of Jury-Maste and Sails set. The Denmark, Albicore and Muros had bosts on board the Dryad. Our Lat. 47. 44 North, Long. 8. 37 West.

We trust, that here is a mistake, and that the number marked killed is in reality that of the wound

On the 13th Instant, feveral Malay prifeners, who had been convicted at different pe riode, during the Sessions of 1809 and 1812, of preacy and murder, and who had been fince confined in the Calcutta Jail, to await the iffue of appeals to his Majesty in Council, were discharged in consequence of a pardon having been granted by the Prince Regent, under the great feal. During the greater part of that and the following day the attention of the Supreme Court was occupied by the trial of Samul Dofe, Dewan to the Collector of Tirhoot, on an indicament charging him with having converted the public money under his charge to his own private use. A verdict of acquittal was retutned by the Jury, in consequence of the opinion of the Court, that a Native Officer was not indictable for the offence alledged under the existing provisions of the act.

#### CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

MAY 20, 1814.

Mr. C. M. Rickens, to be Secretary to the Governor General, during the period of his tour to the Upper Provinces. Mr. H. T Prinsep, to be Afsistant to the Secre-

tary to the Governor General. Mr. G. Swinton, to be Persian Secretary to the Governor General.

Mr. A. Protter, to Officiate as Secretary to the Government in the Public and Continercial De-

Mr. C. A. Molony, to Officiate as Persian Secretary to the Government. JUNE 24, 1814.

Mr. R. Leny, to be Private Secretary to His Excellency the Vice President.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

JULY 8, 1814. Mr. S. M. C. Boulderson, Afsistant in the Office of the Secretary to the Board of Commissioners. Mr. T. C. Robertson, Register of the Civil Court

Mr. M. - Ainslie, Register of the Civil Court at Shahabad.

The Honorable W. H. L. Melville, ditto ditto at Dinagepore:

Mr. J. Harrington, ditto ditto at Jefsore. Mr. E. J. Smith, ditto di to at Chittagong.

Mr. E Bagge, ditto ditto at Backergunge. Mr. S. T. Cuthbert, Register of the Civil Court

at Meerut. Mr. W. Petrie, ditto of the Provincial Court as Bareilly.

#### THE UKHBARS.

The Ukhbars from Lahor, bringing accounts from the Camp of Runject Singh, tedeived in the last and prefent week, detail very fully the numerous obfracles to the fuc. cels of his expedition to obtain the possession and fovereignty of Kashimser. Of the cordial eo-operation of his Fendatory chiefs he can have no expectation, and even the men who are his perfonal retainers and his confidential friends, complain constantly of the difficulties and fatigues of the passage over the Monntains, and are loud in their entreaties to urge his return. This feeling feems fo general, that we may fafely affirm Runject Singh has no affociates in the enterprize but his own am. bition and perfevering determination to proceed; & we may almost venture to predict, that without he is affifted by fome unexpected forthnate occurrence which may inspire a confidence

thefe tribes living in a chatipain country it only extending their ravages into neighboring territories where tivers fordable at particular featons grant, not only a paleage to the invader, but alfo permit his quick rerute when satisted with plunder or driven by a foperior force. In the prefent expedition the mountainous barriers are crofted with great labours and the torrents which the encreasing rain may fwell, will add to the difficulties of their return. The attempt to trace neit toutes through fuch a country would be impracticable to fmall parties of broken and flying Cavalry which in ghe he deltroyed by the Inhabitants, while if they chose to congregate in large bos dies they could not enfare fublittence for a days -Thefe confiderations or fomething very like them have operated in the mind of Mohuk. king Chund the Roja's Minister, who unmoved by the entreaties of his master, feems determined not to participate in the glory and profit of the enterprize and that it may nor be faid of them that ' both their eafe forego' has become politically indiffered; and retracing his footsteps, returns by permission to Lahora

The larest accounts extend from the 6th to the roth of June, "The Raja of Roj usee" who had fied according to former accounts. on the approach of the Sikh army, and made overentes to Muhummud Uzrem Khan the Governor of Kalhmeer, came into the Camp of Runjeet Singh at Barawel, where he was received with great ceremony by Ru ject Singh, and complimented with many prefents. Since the Sik,h Chief fet out on this expedition the principal stages have been from Wuzeershad on the Chunsh to Goofrat, hence the course may be traced on Arrowsmith's Map in a northerly direction to Rajawat (Rujonree) where he arrived on the roth of Jun-, patting through Nouthulireh and Berehwel. From Rujource the Camp of the Governor of Kaft. meer is distant about 30 miles at a place called Beerinjal, but in the map Peer Punchal, which lies at the fourhers foot of the mountains entircling Kafhmeer.

In the latter part of this journey Runjeet Singh had been joined by fome of the tribes inhabiting the hills, but the different of the army feemed to encrease at every stage, and when a remonstrance was made teptefenting the number of horfes and comels that had daily perished, he promiled to consider the propricty of any further advance when he arrived at Rujource, where the latest accounts leave him. The force opposed to the Sikh, attay and encamped at the foot of the hills was faid not to exceed 2000 horse and foot, but nu doubt their numbers were underested in the esports forced by order of Runject : we observe that the Raja has a few pieces of hotfe artillery.

From Jypour and the Camp of the Holkers there is little interesting. Mouliummed Shah Khan, Ameer Khan's deputy, has ubtwined p firefeion of Hisdoun, extensibly in the name of the Jypour Raja, to whom he has refused to deliver it until reimbutfed the expenses of the siege. Kohrehtelt, a neighbouting fort is and allo occupied by his troops. Dounder Khan. the commander of the garrifon moved off with. 300 horse to Biana, and the intentry were cajoled by promifes of their stream; to quit the place.

The difficution's between the widows of Holkar and his old enemy Syndhees still conting. ed, though the Bacce had on a late occasion shewn their divite to avoid further couls for offence. Some officious perfont in their camp told the Vakcel of Synthees that his prefence at the Durbat was no longer desireable, and he abfented himfelf accordingly. Syndheea not bearing the fappoled affront to his & abasfador, retaliated, and expressed great indignation: on learning the true state of the cafe, the Bases fent for the Vakeel of Syndhees and loaded him with civilicies and afabrances of their high consideration.

#### MADRAS.

Bibru.]—At Madura, on the Both inet. the Lady of M. Christy, Efq. of a Daughter.

DEATH.]—At Chicacole, on the Bib instant, Lieur.
Colonel Waterey MacCally, Companying the 3d or Ganjam Mative Veteran Battafion, after a tingering illness, fincerely and justify regretted, by a humarous sircle of friends. He has tell a midow, and three young Children, to deplote their irraparable loft.

BENGAL. Deatund-On the tith current, Lieut. General

Samuel Watfolt.
On Sunday night, the 17th current, Capt. Hugh
Adams, Commander of the Ship Frederick and Marie;
a Goodenton much despetted, and will known at the

Port of Bombay.
On Sunday fact, the 17th burrent, Re. William Hilly,
Surgeon and Aposhecary, aged 7; years.
On Friday last, the 15th current Mes. Louise Mar-

eyn, aged to years.
On Wednefdey tak; the tach current, Mrs. Elizaberb White: At Kiftenitgur, on the 15th infant, Anne Maria Mellia, eged two years, elder Daugher of Dotter Mel-

lis Surgeon of the Station.

At Meerut, on the 10th currant, Captain S. T. I. F E. by S. whilft the point of Cape Podsoon, Edwards, of H. M. 8th Light Drag ons, Son of T. Edwards Efg. of Coleman Street, London is le died of a very fewere attack of the liver comple only four days after he was taken ill. Cut off in a stime of life, his numerous friends and acquaintance have deeply to lament the lofs of one, who held forth every promife of becoming a bright ornament to his profession, and whose honorable principles and amiable qualities will long live in their temembrance.

At Penang, on the 18th April laft, Mrs. Martinha Timmer, much and defervedly regretted by all who

At the same place, on the 21R of May laft, Mr. George Parker, aged 27 years late of Calcutta, much regretted by his Relation and Friends.

At Sea, on board the Honorable Company's Ship Lord Melville, on the 31ft March laft, Robert Alex-under Efq. of the Bengal Civil Service.

#### Madras Intelligence. July, 28th.

#### CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. John Stokes, Acting Deputy Persian Translator to Government. Mr. John MacKerrell, Acting French Translator to Government.

REVENUE AND JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS. REVENU DEPARTMENT.

Mr. William Bell, Head Assistant to the Collector of Trichinopoly. All as assessed Mr. B. Babington, Assistant to the Secre-

tary to the Board of Revenue. SUBICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. A. Fraser, Register in the Killah Court of Guntoor. Mr. J. A. Dalz-Il, Ading Register in the

Zillah Court of Cuddapah. Mr. S. Smith, Assistant to the Register of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Center Division.

On Sunday the H. C. Ships Astell and Eu rope, failed for Bengal.

The Honorable Company's Ship Asia, Caprain Tremesheere, remains in the Roads fitting for Europe, and we understand has a large portion of homeward dead weight on board. It is supposed the Asia will fail about the latter end of next month.

On the morning of the 20th, there was a Grand Parade of the Troops composing the Garrision Fort St. George. The Honorable the Governor, attended by his Staff, atrived on the ground at day light honor of the glorious intelligence lately re-Royal Salates from the Ramparts of Fort St. George and Chepauk Palace.

#### GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, Office of Marine Board July 5th 1814. Captain of His Majetty's Ship Stag, describ-ing the Anchorage within the Bird Islands, situate to the Eastward of Algoa Bay, and Agent to the Honorable Company at the Cape of Good Hope, is published for general information.

His Majefty's Ship Stag. Simon's Bay, 26th March 1814.

Sir,
I have the honor to inform you of my arrival here this day, and to detail to you my proceedings since quitting this Bay in pursuance of your Orders of the toth citimo; owing to a continuance of strong Easterly winds with a lee current, we did not reach Algoa Bay, till the evening of the 11th inflant, at which place the Commanding Officer of the Troops could give me no further information respecting the wreck of the William Pitt, Indiaman, beyond what I had the honor of formerly transmitting to you, after remain-ing there two days, finding from the surf that it was impossible to land the Stores for the Troops, I thought it advisable, without further loss of time, to proceed to the Bird Islands, between which and the main Land we an chored on the 15th, running in by the West. era passage which we had previously found.
ed in the Boats: I am sorry, however, to
s.y, that this Roadstead can answer no Naval purpose beyond perhaps affording some shelter to any Ship which might find herself obliged by stress of weather to anchor which the might more safely do within the Islands

These Islands, which are three in number, are connected by Reefs of Rocks, the whole groupe extending from three to four miles tain Smith left the Ship, and proceeded to S. E. and N. W. by compale, they afford the town of Pontiana—At four o'clock P. M. shelter from the winds from S. W. to S. E. of the same day, the Privateer came into the

find Albertain, Albertain & outside of a page of may be brought to bear E. by S. and the land at the Western extremity of Algoa Bay, as far as W. N. W. but this latter is at too great a diffance to afford much shelter, the anchorage may therefore be said to be open to all winds from N. W. to S. W. and from S. E. by S. to E. by S. as however the East. ern passage is equally clear with the Western one, a Ship not liking her situation, may put to sea with every wind in the darkeft night without rifk, and even with the wind at South the would clear the Land on one tack or other.

The Islands lay along five miles from the fhore, the deepest water within them being 22 fathoms, the shallowest 9, with a bottom of hard fand, fmall stones, and in places pieces of Coral Rock, and I think there are no dangers but what appear above water, but the circumstance which takes from the place, all its value, is the difficulty, if not impossibility of landing on the mair, where the furf is even higher than in Algoa Bay, baving in vain at-tempted this, I thought it would be of no fervice examining the place of te accerately, or remaining there longer; we therefore weighed on the morning of the 16th, running out by the Eastern passage, which is cl ar and open, though the foundings are more irregular than in the Western one ; before I quit this fub. ject, I must remark, that the islands abound with feals which may be easily killed, as they go fo far from the Water as not to be able to regain it speedily, and finall vessels might load here with eafe and fafety, but I th uld not recommend it as a place for larger Vessels to run into ; unles in a cafe of neces-

I have the honor to enclof you a finall plan of the Islands and anchorage, as taken by Mr. Firzmaurice, Master of the S miramis, together with feme remarks by that Officer; and in purfuance of your further directions to endeavour to afcertain the correct Longitude of Algoa Bay, as well as that of the Islands, I think I may fay from repeated observations, both by Chronometers and Lunar, and the Longitude may be relied on as being 25, 39. 43 E. agreeing precifely with what git is laid down in Lieutenant Rice's Survey of it as given in the Admiral: y Book of Plans of Bays on this Coart, but differing one degree trom the situation assigned to it in the Admiralcy Charts, the Latitude of Bird islands will be 33, 48 S. and Longitude 26, 20 East.

L. further appears to me, that the error in the Admiralty Charts is from about Cape Daigado to Cape Podsoon, in which spacethey in some way or others gain a distance of 6 miles of Coast more than ready exists, or possibly the error may begin a little further to the Eastward, not extending beyond Cape Sagul The following Copy of a Letter from the los, which appears to be pretty accurately laid down as to Longitude; we reached Al goa Bay, on the 17th, and were detained there from the difficulty of landing through the surf, till the morning of the 221, since which time we have been making the belt of our way to this anchorage without having seen any thing on our passage worthy of being

> I have, &e. ( Signed ) P. HORNBY, Capt. TO REAR ABMIRAL TYLER, &c. Gc. Gc. (TRUE COPY)

(Signed) J. LUSON, A. Agent H. E. I. C. By order of the Marine Board R. SCOTT, Secretary.

Prince of Wales's Island Guzette Extraordinary.

JUNE 19, 1814. This day, His Majefty's Ship Owen Glendower, B. Hodgson, Esq. Captain arrived in the harhour, with the American Privateer Ship Hyder Ally, which the took after a long chase, near the Nicobars,

PRINCE OF WALES'S ISLAND GAZETTE.

JUNE 25th. On Tuesday laft, the Ship Adele, Captain D. Smith, arrived in the harbone from Batavia, which port she left on the 10th instant.

The Adele sailed again for Java the same afternoon,

The following particulars respecting the capture of the Adele, by the American ar-med Ship Jacob Jones, Captain Robarts, have been communicated to us by a Subscriber.

The Adele anchored in Pontiana roads in the morning of the 13th of May, when Captain Smith left the Ship, and proceeded to toads, anchored close alongside the Adele, and I gland-Methodism or Quakerism? the other immediately seut an armed boat, and took possession of the Ship-during the remainder of that day, and on the 14th, the Captors were employed in semoving to the Privateer, the Opium, Piece Goods, and other Cargo, on board the Adele.

The American also stripped the Adele of all her space fails, as well as part of those bent, the whole of her fmall arms, ammunition, and stores, of every description; and having obtained an assurance from Captain Sin th, who returned to the Adele on the 14th, that he would not quit Pontiana for 48 hours, the Privateer left the roads on the 17th, supposed for Manilla.

It is highly creditable to Captain Robarts, that he did not attempt to take any private property b longing to the Commander, Officers, or Passengers, in the Adele, -nor were any private letters opened .- Such only were examined, and retained, as were marked on

the chiefop " fervice."
Captain Rabacts informed Captain Smith, that it was the order of his Owners, not to burn, sink, or destroy, any vessels he might capture; but to take out of them such stores as would be useful, and otherwise so to dif mintle the Prizes, as would prevent them from giving early information tespesting the Privateer, at the ports frequented by English men of war.

With respect to the Hyder Ally, American privateer, captured by H. M. Ship Owen Glendower-we have to state, that the left Portland, (America ) January 27th, and had captured the Favorite, Beifey, and Mary, during her cruiz: the appears to be a very fine vers I. well equipped and new off the stocks, - measuring about 110 feetsover all, 30 feet beam and 368 tone; had when captured to gues 12 pounders mounted, -through pierced for 24 : - her complement of men fifty, feveral of whom were fent away in the different

This vessel, besides the Ships noticed above, plandered two large prows or junks, and then allowed them to proceed on their destined

30th July. O Sunday last, on the receipt of News of the Prace, arriving at Pondichery-Te Drum was sung at the Crurch of the Capuchins, at the conclusion of which-" Vive le Rei, Vive Louis XVIII" relounded through the Cathe-Attained and the language and become

The Clara, Captain Gibson, arrived from he West Coast on Sunday last, with Captain Bennett, Mr. Bartheleiny and Mr. T. Howard, who had been captured by the Hyder Ally, as Passengers.

The Hyder Ally Privateer, prior to her capture by the Owen Glendower, had been chafed for sixty-four hours by his Maje thip Salsette.

The Europe, Captain Gelston, and Astell, Captain Hardyman, left thefe Roads on Sunday last for Calcutta, with Dispatches forthe Supreme Government, amounting the Glorious termination of Hostilieies on the Continent of Europe.

On Monday last arrived the fhip Indian Oak, Captain Williams, from Calcutta, left the 24th June.

Passengers,-Captain and Mes. Douglas, John Macdonal, Efq. Honorable Company's Civil Service, and Ensign Pensole, Bengal Native Infantry.

A Lucauss Wir! - The admonition of Eugenius to his fri nd Yorick, to restrain the high mettled speed of his wit, and the adage of Tacitus - Facetiusum apud potentes in longum momeria est! were recently enforced in a painful manner upon a witty, but unguarded expectant of a living. - Dining one day at he patron's table, whole family name had a De prefixed to it, a convertation arole on the origin of this custom, when all present agreed that it was a mark of very high distinction! Difgusted with fo much egotism and flattery, the Reverend wit farcastically exclaimed,-Give me leave to stick my fork in one of thefe De-Umplings !" It is fearcely necessary to add, that the joka was never forgiven, and the poor parfou went without the promised living.

A foreigner having lately asked one of the faculty, what fect was most prevalent in En.

answered " Neither, Pagilism.

EXTRACT FROM AN AMERICAN PAPER. .

THE NEW SUBLIME. A Captain Bird, of the 3d United States Regiment of Infantry, in a letter to Lieutenant Colonel Rufsell, of that Regiment, in which he complains of having been arrested by Colonel Constant; of having been much harassed; requests the acceptance of his resig-

nation, concludes in the following lefty style:

"In leaving the fervice, I am not abandoning the cause of Republicanism, but yet hope to brandish the glittering steel in the fi ld, & carve my way to a name which shall prove my country's neglect; and when this mortal part shall be cloueted in the due, and the faul shall wing (apropos, his name is Bird) its flight for the regions above, in passing by the pale-faced moon, I shall hang my hat on brilliane Mars, and make a report to each fuperlative star, and arriving at the portals of Heaven's high Chancery, thall demand of the attending Angel to be ushered into the

THE LATE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER.

About the year 1730, Mr. Edward Walpole, (afterwards Sir Edward, Knight of the Bath) securined from his travels on the continent, where the munificence of his father, the famous statesman, had enabled him to make a brilliant figure, and so very engaging was be found by the ladies, that he had no other appellation in Italy than that of "the hardsome Englishman." Mr. Walpole had lodgings taken for him, on his return, at a Mrs. Reunic's, a child's coat maker, at the bottom of Pall Malt. On returning from visits, or public places. he often paf ed a quarter of an hour in that with the young women of the shop. Among them, was one who had it in her power to make him forget the Italians, and all the beauties of the English court. Her name was Clement: her father was at that time, or foon after, postmaster at Barlington, a place of fifty pounds per annum, on which he fublisted a large family. This young woman had been bound apprentice to Mrs. Rennie, and was employed in the utual duries of fuch a situation, which the discharged (as the old lady uted to say) honestly and solerly. Her parents, however, from their extreme poverty, could supply her but very sparingly with closing or money. Mr. Walppole observed her wants, and liad the address to make her little presents in a way not to claim the vigilance of her mistress, who exacted the strictest moraling her little prefents in a way not to alarm the vigilance of her mistress, who exacted the strictest morality from the young persons under her care. Mils Clement was beautiful as an angel, with good, though unculvivated, parts. Mrs. Remite had begin to suspect that a connection was forming, which would not be to she honour of her apprentice. She apprized Mr. Clement of her suspections, who immediately came upon of her fuspicions, who immediately came up to town-to carry her out of the vortex of temperation. The gold old man met his daughter with tears; he told her his fuspicions; and that he should earry her home, where by living with fobriery and prudence, the might chance to be married to fome decent tradefman. The girl, in appearance, acquiefeed; but, whilst her father and mistrefs were diffeursing in a little dark parlour behind the shop, the object of their cares slipped out, and without has or clock ran directly through Pall Mall to Sir Edward's house at the cop of it, (that lately inhabited by Mrs. Keppel) where, the porter knowing her, the was admitted, though his master was absent. She went into the parlous, where the table was covered for dinner, and impaciently waited his return. The moment came; Sir Edward entered, and was heard to exclaim with great joy, "You here! What explanati-ons took place were of courfe in private; but the fair fugitive fat down that day at the head of his table, and never after left it.

The fruits of this connection were the late Mrs. Reppel; Maria, the late Duchets of Gloucester, the fecoud, Lady Dysart, the third; and Colonel Walpole, the fourth; in the birth of whom, or foon after, the mother died. Never could foodness exceed that which his Edward always cherified for the mother of his Sir Edward always cherished for the mother of his children; nor was it confined to her or them only, but extended itself to her relations, for all of whom he some way or other provided. His grief at his lose was proportioned to his affection. He constantly declined all overtures of marriage, and gave up his life to the education of his children. He had often been prompted to unite himself to Mils Clement by legal ties, but the threats of his father, Sir Robert, prevented his marriage; who avowed, that it he married Mils Clement, he would not only deprive him of his political interest, but exert it against him. It was, however, always said, by those who had access to know, that had Mils Clement survived Sir Robert, the would then have been Lady Walpole. have been Lady Walpole.

About the year 1758, his eldest daughter, Laura, became the wife of the Honourable Frederick Kepple, brother to the Earl of Albemarle, and afte: wards Bifting of Exeter. The Mils Walpolus now took a rack in fociety in which they had never before moved. The sisters of the Earl of Albemarle were their constant com sisters of the Earl of Albemarie were their constant companions, and introduced them to people of quality and fashion; they constantly appeared at the first routes and bails; and, in a word, were received every where but at Court. The stigma attending their bitth fitter them out from the drawing-room, till marriage (as in the case of Mrs. Keppel) had covered the detect given them the rank of another family. As one wise ed their progress upwards with more anxiety than the Earl Waldegrave. This nobleman (one of the proudest in the kingdom) had longer cherished a paision for Maria. The struggle between his passion and his pride was not a short one, and having conquered his owns difficulties, it now only remained to attribute the conduct through not young, was not disagreeable. Fier vaniable conduct through the whole life of her lord,

( Continued in the Supplement. )

# LEMENT TO THE BOMBAY

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1814.

( Continued from the last Page.)

added refpeft aed estcem to the .. armest admiration. About five years after their marriage the small por attacked his lordship, and proved fara. His lady found herself a young widow, and inconfolable; H.d. Land Waldegrave polsessed every advantage of youth and beauty, his death could not have been more sincerely regretted by his ami ble relict. At length the energy where followed her. She refused many offers; amongst others, the Duke of Portland loudly proclaimed his discontent at her refusal. But the diughter of bisy Clement was destined to NOVALTY! The Duke of Gloucester was not to be resisted; and two children; and hence it is within the bounds of probability, that the descendants of the postmaster of Darlington may

PROM THE TRANSACTION OF THE PHILOSOPHICAL

SOCIETY OF MANCHESTER. Account of a remarkable Effect produced by a Stroke of Lightening, from Matthew Nicholson, efq - Phis pa-per contains an account of a very uncommon accident, which happened at Mr. Chad Mcke's house, about five miles from Manchester, on the 4th of September, 1809.

A very loud explosion of thunder took place, and the front wall of the coal vault, containing about 7000 bricks, and weighing ab u 26 tons, was gradually lifted up entire, and moved one feet forwards from its former position. Mr. Henry compares this to the thunder-storm at Coldstream, described by Mr. Brydone in the Philosophical Transactions for 1787, and explained by Lord Stanhope. He conceives it to have been a cafe of the returning stroke. The lightening he supposes to have if und out of the earth by the coal woult, to restore the equilibrium in the clouds over

An Order from the Horse Guards, by command of the Prince Regent, published in the Gazette, to remedy the inconvenience arising from the increased number of medals, issued to Officers, in commemoration of brilliant and distinguished events, directs, that one medal only shall be borne by each Officer, recommended for such distinction.

That for the second and third events, which may be subsequently commemorated in like manner, each individual, recommended to bear the distinction, shall carry, a gold clasp attached to the ribbon to which the medal is suspended, and inscribed with the name of the battle, or siege to which it relates.

That upon a claim being admitted to a fourth mark of distinction, a cross shall be borne b, each officer, with the names of the four battles, or sieges respectively incribed thereupon; and to be worn in substitution of the distinctions previously granted to such individuals.

Upon each occasion of a similar nature, that may occur subsequently to the grant of a cross, the clasp shall again be issued to those who have a claim to the additional distinction, to be borne on the ribbon to, which the cross is suspended.

In compliance with that part of the late regolations, on the subject of medals which directs that the honorary badge shall, in case of the death of the Officer entitled to it, be presented to his next surviving relation: a clasp of augmentation has been sent with the following letter, to H. Crawfurd, Esq. of Greemock.-

" Horse-guards, Nov. 12, 1813. "Sin-The Prince Regent having been graciously pleased to command, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, that, together with the other officers, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Crawfurd; of the 9th foot, should be permitted to bear an additional mark of distinction in commemoration of the battle of Buzaco, and he having unfortunately since fallen in action with the enemy at St. Sebastian's, I have to transmit to you the Gold Clasp which would have been conferred upon the Lieutenant Colonel, and which the Prince Regent has been pleased to direct should be de-posited with his family as a token of the respect which his Royal Highness bears to the memory of that Officer.

" I am, Sir, your's, " FREDERICK, Com. in Chief.

FRENCH EAGLES. We have been favoured with the following communication from an Officer in Spain :-Vera, 31st Oct. 1813.

Mr. EDITOR-The dexterity with which the French have preserved their eagles, through-out their late disasters in the Pyrenees, will cease to be a matter of wonder, when you shall have perused the following translation of a General Order of Marshal Soult's, extracted from the orderly book of the 9th regiment of French light infantry, which was found by an Officer of the 3d regiment of Portuguese caçadores, in a redoubt which the corps had carried, in

the attack of the 7th of September, upon the French position above this village .- The original would have been transmitted to you, had it not formed a page of a series of orders, worthy of preservation, from the ingenuity with which are inserted accounts of great victories gained by Bonaparte, where battles had never been fought, and fulsome congratulations to the unfortifiate army (lite of Spain ), on Marshal Suchet's having completed the destruction of 3,500 men of Lord W. Bentinck's army, where 2,000 only were engaged.

#### GENERAL ORDER.

" Camp, 22d of July, 1813. Regiments of light infantry and of the line which have two battalions present with the army of Spain, whose united forces exceeds one thousand men, may keep with them their staff, which includes their Colonel, their eagle, and their bands of music.

"Those corps whose strength is not one thousand men, are to send immediately to the depot of their regiments their eagle and their band. The Colonels of these corps are also to proceed to their regimental depot, and report themselves to the Minister at War, from whom they will receive instructions.

" The eagles thus sent to depot are to be packed up in a case, and transmitted to the Directeur des Postes," at Bayonne, who will give a receipt for them, and be charged with their arrival at the depot to which they may be addressed.

" No regiment of cavalry of the army of Spain is permitted to retain its eagle. Those which may have done so, are immediately to send it to depot in the manner above pointed

#### (Signed) " LE DUC DE DALMATIA."

This, Mr. Editor is a much more ingenious mode than has ever been discovered by a British Commander for the preservation of British honour; and our countrymen would na turally be inclined to think, that when the order should be issued for the colours of British regiments to be sent to England, it was pretty near time for the regiments themselves to

The moral of the above communication is simply and briefly this-Where there are no eagles to take, none can

be taken.

#### July 29th 1814.

We have been requested by His Majesty's Resident Naval Commissioner at Madras, to give publicity to the following important Papers, information of the which were for that purpose, transmitted to him by Captain B. Hodgson, of His Majesty's Ship Owen Glendower.

Portland, January 24, 1814
CAPTAIN NICHOLAS THORNDIKE,

The ship Hyder Ally under your Command being ready for sea, and all hands on board, you will embrace the first good opportunity and proceed for Manilla, by such route as you may deem most adviseable, after full consideration. On your arrival at Manilla, you will acquaint yourself with the state of the Markets, and the course of exchange with different parts of the world syou have, with you letters of credit to the amount of 40,000 Spanish dollars, one half of which, is on the House of Perkins and Co. in Canton, signed by Messrs. Bryant and Sturgis, and Edward Carrington, Esquire. The other half, is a general Letter of Credit signed by Samuel Gray, Esq. Charles Saunders, and Thomas W. Ward, and gaaranteed by the Honorable William Gray, Esq. of Boston-You will negociate both Letters of Credit On he most favourable term's, and with the proceeds thereof, purchase a Cargo of Indigo, and such other Articles as will pay most profit in this country, and having completed your business at Manila, you will proceed across the Pacific Ocean, round Cape Horn and home to the United States. If from any cause, you should not be able to negociate both of your Letters of Credit at Manilla, on such terms as you may think sufficiently favourable to our Interest, then you will abandon the plan of purchasing a Cargo at Manilla, and proceed directly to Canton, with both your Letters of Credit, where you will readily negociate them, and purchase a cargo without delay of each articles. of such articles, as we shall hereafter fubjoin. On your arrival at Canton, we recommend you employing the house of Perkins and Co. to assist you in transacting your business, paying them a Commissi on not exceeding two per cent, for the purchase of your cargo. As we have the greatest confidence in the experience and integrity of Mr. Cushing, you will let his advice have due weight with you, on all occasions. Your ship will carry about three thousand chest s of Tea, we would have you purchase a cargo of Congo or Champoi Tea, which will answer in this country, if the war continues, or be suitable for the Holland Market, in the event of Peace.

If the Teas are good, it will be no objection to them if they are one or two years old, as it is of the utmost importance they should be of the lowest prices, on account of the high prices of Insurance; should you find your funds insufficient for the purchase of

| 10 miles and 4.14 to 4.4 and 4.75 | Not 10 miles from 0 1,000 four from 10 four from 10 four from 0.

a cargo of Congo, or Champoi Tea, and the payment of your expences at Canton, - you will either take up on credit, or draw bills on us, for the balance not exceeding Ten thousand Dollars, on the best possible terms, and we will hold ourselves responsible for this amount. Having completed your business at Canton-with all possible dispatch, you will take instant mea, sures for getting out of the river in safety, and whate-ver season, (if before October,) steel Eastward between Formosa and the Bashee Islands and home round Cape Horn, as before directed—if after October, steer down the China Seas, land out of the straits of Atlas, and give the Isle of France, and Cape of Good Hope, a

good birth and come home that way.
You will know before leaving Manilla, how long it wilk take to send to Canton, and get an answer back from Messrs. Perkins and Con respecting any assisrance they can render to facilitate your negociating bills at Manilla, and you will also inform yourself, what Cruizers are off Canton, and where they are, and weigh the rifk of griege from Manilla to Canton, and not to do it, if any thing else can be done, even at fome dif dvantage. From the perfect folidity of your credit, we apprehend no kind of difficulty. Should you, however, go to Canton, in any feason of the year, you will steer for, and make the Grand Lima Islands, and ftand boldly in leaving the Grand Lima Islands on your left hand, to the Southward of you. Notwith-standing, any directions you may read to the contrary, you will their learn from Chinese boats, or some other means what thips of war, are in the vicinity, and bear in mind, that you are not on neutral ground, until you get thro' the Typa into the inner harbour of Macoa, or elferabove the Bocca Tygris, towards Canton.

If a Cruizer is near the latter place, so that you cannot get by her and run above the Bocca Tygris, you must then endeavour to get thro' the Typa, to the in-ner harbour behind Macoa, we think the rifk greater at Canton, and nothing but a last resort must induce you to go, there. Great care is required at Manilla; in your Indigo, and you will fee in remarks on Manilla, which you have on board, a further account of the

Having passed Formosa, bound homeward, steer to the Northward, fay to the Latitude 35. where you will find westerly winds, and then make Easting with all expedition, taking case to pass to the Eastward of the Sandwick Islands, unless compelled by necessity to stop and refresh, in which case, be very careful to find if any Cruizers are there, and avoid them.

From the Sandwich Islands, steer to the Southward across the Line, on a wind, calcularing to fetch Ocabeire, where you may refresh with fasety. In all this track, be very careful of undiscovered dangers and

From Otaheite, keep to the Southward, till; you ger strong westerly winds, and puffi round Cape Horn, and home, taking care not to go to the Southward, of 58. Sou h .- Wishing you a prosperous voyage, we are, Your Friends and employers,

THOMAS WARD, (Signed) BRYANT AND STURGIS.

Portland, January 24, 1814. CAPTAIN NICHOLAS THORNDIKE,

Having already given you our instructions respecting the Merchantable part of your voyage, we now ffer our advice and give directions for your government, while acting under your commission as a croizing ship.—On leaving Port, you will of course exert yourself to discipline your crew, and get every thing on board well organized.

Fill this is done, and until you are satisfied, from fair friai, that the ship is a fast Suiler, we advise your rather avoiding than pursuing any fail you may discover, unless you are pretty fully convinced that she is not a cruizer-when in sight of a vessel and in a position for her to chase you to advantage and she does not, the conclusion is of course that she is not a cruizer, this is generally correct, but beware of trusting yourself within reach of any vessel's gues, till you have clearly ascertained that she is of inferior force to yourself; for you are always to bear in mind, that the grand object of this voyage is interest, and not honour, and particularly recommend your avoiding a contest with any thing of superior or even equal force, as the result of a few broadsides might be fatal to our plans, by crippling some of your spars that could not be replaced, where you are going. We advise your pursuing the usual route to the Coast of Sumstra, making the land about Acheen Head, and proceeding down the coast to the S. E. and looking into the principal ports under the disguise of an English ship, endeavouring to find out what veffels are on the coast, their situation, their force, cargoes, and generally, all information respecting cruizers, &c. that may facilitate your operations, so long as you believe, that there are vessels to the Southward and Eastward; you may keep after them in a track to intercept them, if on their return to the Westward -On capturing one vessel, you must govern your conduct by the information you get from her, and either unload her into your own vessel, or man her out and keep her in company, or send her home, or disparch her to wait for you at some neigh bouring Island care must be taken to ascertain, what valuables the has, as they frequently get Gold Duft and Specie for their out ward cargoes, which might easily be concealed—examine all the outward invoices and Sales, and from them you will ascertain what they have on board,—vessels on this coast generally finish their business and return to Bengal early in June, but not invariably-should you dismiss any vessel, take effectual care to leave her in such a situation, as will effectually prevent her giving information to Penang in time to difturb you, before your business is finished, but do not distress any Vessel more than is necessary for your safety .- After doing what you can on Sumatra Coast, if you have property enough on board to make your voyage a lucrative one, you will return to this Country. In regard to your route frome, we shall direct you hereafter. Should you not succeed on Sumatra Coast, you have then to take a new station, and you will consider whether to place your Ship off the western entrance of the strais off Malacca, or push cautiously thro' those Straits and visit Rhio, Lingen, Borneo, &c. If the former, you must take a position between Achten head and the Great Nicobar

Islands, keeping rather to the Northward of the middle of the Straits mouth, to meet Ships from Bengal, megreat caution is here required, as this place is frequented by Ships of War as well as Merchantmen, and the Bombay Ships frequently—Don't remain here long, unless you have great confidence in the sailing of your Ship—If you go throw the Straits of Malacca do it with every possible presentation. of Malacca, do it with every possible precaution-keep the Sumatra shore on board, as far as you can, and when almost off Malacca Town, we think it safest to pais to the Southward, of the long land spot off the Town-This channel is not frequented, but is a very good one, if passed with caution, there is always danger of a man of war being in Malacca roads, and by going thro' the channel, you avoid her.—From June to August, and indeed, in all feasons of the year, you will find valuable veffels in the Port of Rhio, and no men of war; probably there is a great Trade from Bengal, to the West Coast of Borneo .- Vefaels arrive in Borneo in March, and return in June, July and August, this is not much out of your track, if going to Manilla,—they carry large quantities of Opium and Piece goods, which they exchange principally for Gold Dust and Specie—They almost aiways stop at Rhio, on their way back to procure Tin, and finish their sales; the ports most frequented on the Coast of Borneo are Pontiana, in latitude of 2 miles N, the anchorage is in 4 and a half fathoms-the rivers mouth bearing it. by S. 5 miles, Mempava is the next, and hes 12 miles W. N. W. from Pontians, Sambais anchorage, is in 5 fathoms lat. 18. 17 N .- if any Vefsels are on the Coast, they will be found at one of thefe places; on seeing you, they may fend their Gold Duse on shore, in which case, you must threaten to keep the Vessel, unless ransomed,—the Spice Vessels from Molucca all return to India, thro the straits of Saleych generally the last of July, or in August, a good place to wait for them, is off Banthan Bay, which is on the South end of the S. W. prong of the Island of Celebes to the Northward of the straits of Saleyen. All the Molucca trade passes in sight of this place .-In all cases of capture-where you determine not to man the Veffel-but it is best, if practicable, to take what you want from her, as a ranfom for the veffel and residue of the cargo, in this cafe, take Certificates that it was voluntarily given, and that the whole was British property, whenever any cargo is taken from & veffel, all papers relating to Vefsel and Cargo should be taken and fealed up and brought home, also take an Officer out of every Veffel & the Depositions of the Master & other Officers, that the property so taken out, was actually Enemy's property,—we particularly enjoin upon you to take no property but fuch as you have ample proof is English, and in all cases, be careful to bring home the best possible evidence of this fact. The object kept in view thus far, is only the procusing a Cargo for your Ship from captured Versels, this of 50 men, 30 of which will be amply sufficient to effect any thing hitherto suggested. The additional number is put on board to enable you to capture and man out any Enemy's Vessels you may fall in with on this, or the other side of the Cape of Good Hope. Should you capture one or more Vessels on this side Cape of Good Hope, of considerable value, (and almost all are of considerable value at this time) we would have you by all means, man them out and order them, for the first port in the United States, enjoining on the Prize Master, to endeavour to get into the Eastward of Cape Ann, and to come to the East-ward of Bermuda. Put no more men on board than is absolutely necessary to navigate the Vessel into port, -furnish your Paze Master, with a Copy of your Commission, with your orders on the back of it, and -it will be necessary always to keep 30 men on board all told: and take care should any additional men enter, not to have too many enter whom you do not know. If any Prize is manged in India, it may be well to leave a few of the best Lascars on board to assist.—It is highly important that you get rid of a part of your Crew, for provisions, and water, for so many men would occupy more room than you can possibly spare when loaded, and they are by no means necessary for any purpose on your homeward voyaye, as you will then avoid any thing you meet .- We now come to a consideration of a very important part of the Voyage, vie. your return to this country-the most eligible route to be pursued, depends so much on circumstances that no positive orders can be given en the subject-We are fully of opinion, that it is not adviscable to be on this Coast, before the month of November, the weather is then boisterous, and tew Cruizers on the Coast: -the long nights and dark weather, facilitate your getting in undiscovered .- The longer your voyage the greater is the probability of a cessition of hos ilities before your return. Should you be successful on Sumarra coast, and finish your business before the 1st of June, it may be well to get full supplies of refreshments and provisions out of your prizes, and stand on a wind to the southward, and double the South Cape of New Holland, or as the Pacifie O'cean to Cape Horn and home, from thence

than 30 or 40 leagues if possible, to prevent it.

As the feason will be very boisterous off the Cape of Good Hope, great caution and prudence is required in preparing your vessel to encounter it, and don't be anxious to drive her against the wind in a high latitude, but rather let her drift round easily under low sails, and have every thing secured in the best possible man-

by the usual route-pursuing this tack, you will be

sure of a fair and fresh wind all the way, after getting out of the S. E. trades in the Indian Ocean. If you

think you shall be too early on our coast or need re-

freshments, you can by making'a small angle touch

at Otaheite, or some of the society or Frendly Islands; where refresh, and come home round Cape Horn;

you can water at the Falktand islands if necessaryshould your stay in India be longer than we expect, so

that a common passage by the utaul route, would nee bring you too early on the coast; you will then at-

tempt it, taking care to pass 5 or 6 degrees to the Southward of the Isle of France, and giving the Cape of

Good Hope, a wide birth, not coming nearer the Land

Pals some degrees to the westward of St. Helena out of all sight, and cross the line in 28 or 30 W. or 110, feer well-clear of the W ft India Islands, and pass \$ or 6 degrees to the Estiward of Bermuda, and by ale

SELF TELEVISION OF THE REST AND ADDRESS. 

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Ann, if possible—It previous to passing the Cape of Go of tiope, on your outward passing, you should fall in with an enemy's vestel, and take from her property which you think wish bring the O vners so, bo Bollars, after paying duties, people's shares, and other charges, you may then re him with all dispatch to this country to but be fare, and have the clearest proofs of its being enemy a property—in a voyage like the prefent, it is imputible to provide for all continger cies, or guard against all events that may frus rate our plans, much, very much, depends upon the prudence, different, and vigilance, of those mirrust d with the management of the We have here given you the outlines of the voyage, and all the information and advice we think necessary and may be useful to you, and certain ly would be to your successor should any abendent deprive us of your services.

But we do not will you to confirm these as possive orders, for having entire confidence in your judgement and kill and knowing your iterate to be inseptiable from our own, we leave you to act in all cases as concumstances may require and as you may think for our interest, and state their leave you to act in the result be it what it they.—We deem it of the greatest importance that your ist Lieutenant should be made tully acquainted with your plans and intentions, that he may be able to execute them should the energe informately devolve often him—He is a perfectly confidential man, and we particularly request that you will frequently and freely commitminant to him your views, and give him such information and advice as may conduce to our interest in the event of his having the command, Wishing you a prosperous voyage.

We are your Friends and Employers.

THOMAS WARD

(Signed) BRYANT AND SIURGIS.

#### ANTWERP.

The fortifications of Autwerp afe to extensive as to require 32,000 men to detend them, and configurally an afmy to enclose such a garrison, and furround such a fortification, and cut of all exterior intere urfe, muft be large in proportion. According to the latest accounts we can procure, we find that the number of French troops affidally within the walls of Answerp exceeds 25,000 men fuelud. ing the forces that entered the piace after the engagement with the British and Prussian ar. mies. The gate towards Breda is that which was recently affailed by the Allies, and against which the bonibardment was directed; but there are four others at which reinforcements might enter Antwerp, even if the Purssians and English were suit at Mersem, viz. the Gates of Slyk, Borgethout, Malmes and Teffiele n, all of them, excepting the fi ft to the South, opening towards the Low Countrice, besides he Chauffee de Boom which leads into the dock-yard.

The citadel of Antwerp, where some of the choicest troops are garrisoned, as to the South of the City, and has been lately very much improved in strength; as long as the river remains tree from an enemy, it feems from the advantages of the situation of this stupened out work, as if it would be extremely difficult to assail it with effect. Between the citadal and the Scheldt is the principal dockary which it defends, as it is necessarily otherwise open to the river. The great fault of the citadal is the same as the fault of the whole fortifications of Antwerp, that it is so extensive as to require about 4000 men to

Between the citadel and the fown there is an esplanade surrounded by a wide dyke and a strong wall. On the eastern bank of the fiver, on the same side as the city, besides a line of fortifications, there are three sorts; that of St. Michael, to the south, at the end of the Dock-yard, which is the strongest; that of the wharf, in the centre, which is the most unprotected; and that of S. Laurence, also strong, which protects the other Dock-yard, as well, as the outer and inner basins, near the Six k-gate, where the ships of war principally lie. These basins are likewise protected by a strong fort, erected at the entrance be-

Cating with the fort.

On the opposite or western side of the Scheldt, communicating with the road to Ghent, is the Tete de Flandres, a work upon which much labour has been bestowed, and, as is stated, with success. Here about 1000 men are posted. There is a communication kept up between the Tete de Flandres and the city, by means of boats that ply across the

ween the two canals leading to them, over

each of which is a draw-bridge, communi.

This fight sketch of the fortistications of Antwerp will be sufficient to shew, that the garrison adequate to their defence must be very numerous.

## Eleventh Calcutta Lottery.

- CASTED BASE

FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1814.

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#### SECOND DAY'S DRAWING, SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1814.

### Prizes of 125 Rupees each.

		-	Skere Historie	•			
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212	259	263	265	283	289	292	
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## THIRD DAY'S DRAWING.

No. 4952 Prize of 20,000 Sicca Pupers
Nos. 2645 1442 2581 Prizes of 5,000 Sicca
Rupers each.

Nos. 5152 5189 3180 Prizes of 1,000 Sicca Rupees each.

## FOURTH DAY'S DRAWING. THURS DAY JULY 21st.

No. 5102 Prize of 20,000 Sicca Rupees
No. 3453 Prize of 5,000 Sicca Rupees
Nos. 3430 4100 Prizes of 1,000 Sicca Rupees
each.

(Continued from our laft.)

And, indeed, Gentlemen, the repeated important declarations of the Powers at war completely coincide with the general wishes of Eurand with those expressed around us and in Departments, of which the Legislative Body is the natural organ.

According to the observations contained in the Declaration, the withes of humanity are directed towards. Honorable and latting peace. The peace bould be home ble, because both with mations and individuals, honor consilis in maintaining their respective the relative others; the peace should be durable, because the best guarantee of peace consilts in the determination of the contracting Powers to be true to themselves. Who, then that robust of its blessings? The Allied Powers have given this important testimony of the Emperor, that he has adopted the essential bases for the relitoration of the balance and tranquillisy of Europe-

The first security of a peace-loving disposition lies, not only in adversity, which according to the proverb, is the best teacher of Kings, but also in the so severely felt privations of the people, and in the wants of the Crown itself. You will probably therefore, think it unnecessary to request his Majesty to add to these securities some still

more solemn. If the Declaration of the Foreign Powers were fraudulent; if they withed to bring us under the yoke ; if it were their object to tear in pieces the sacred territory of France, then must we wage a national war to prevent our native country from becoming the prey of foreigners. But st a period such as that in which we live, the power of the empire would be still more vigorously displayed by drawing closer the ties which mutpally bind the of proclemation, would be one means of silencing the reproaches of the enemy, as to the charge of couquest and of collossal predominance, and of tranquillising the people. Is it not worthy of his Majelly, by means of solemn declarations, to remove all doubt with regard to the objects of France and the Emperor !

When the Prince, to whom history has given the surname of Great, would inspire his people with vigour, he disclosed to them what he had done for peace, and his frank communication did not remain without effect. To prevent the Allied Powers from reproaching France and the Emperor with ambition, let all grounds for the reproach be removed by a formal declaration.

It belongs not certainly to us, to put words into the mouth of the Prince, but hould not seek a declaration, that it may make a beneficial impression on foreign Powers, and have due influence in France solemnly announce, in the face of all Europe, that we make away only for the independence of the French people, and the inviolability

When his Majefly had thus replied in his own name, and in that of France, to the declaration of the Allied Powers, then it would be seen whether they were actuated by other views than those of the equilibrium of Europe. But let it ence be well understood, that France alone remains true to honourable principles, which the thall have thus solemply proclaimed, in the face of Europea by all the authorities of the nation, then will France be driven by the obstinacy of her enemits. into a national war, which will be acknowledged to be just and necessary, for the maintenance of her independence and rights ; vigour, unanimity and daring will be displayed, her whole force will be directed towards conquering peace, and a new proof will be furnished to the world, that a great nation can always maintain its honour and its rights.

spiriting of a people to summon them, according to the laws, to place themselves in a defensive attitude; but the Government must establish the surest and speediest means of compelling the enemy to make peace on durable grounds. These means will be effectual when Frenchmen shall be convinced that their blood shall longer be shed, but for the desence of their native country and its protecting laws! but the sacred stames of peace and country may be echoed to the winds, when men cannot secure those constitutional limits on which the blessings of both depend,

Your Committee considers it as one of their imperious duties, while the Gorernment doubts the speediest measures for the defence of the State, to be seech his Majesty to maintain the full and complete execution of the laws, which secure to the French the rights of personal freedom, and of security of property, together with the free development of their political rights.

This security appears to your Committee the best means of communicating to the French the necessary vigour for their wwn defence. Your Committee sounds these ideas only on the wish, and the necessity, of remaiting more closely the throne and the nation for the purpose of their joining their efforts against mis-government, as

bitrary power and the enemies of our country.

It was the first thought of his Majesty, at this important crisis, to assemble around him the representatives of the nation y is it not, then their first duty to reply as becomes them to the summons, by laying before their Monarch the unit, and the universal with for peace?

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