



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

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Proclamation.

Bombay BY Virtue of a Precept to me to wit. directed, I hereby Proclaim and give Notice, that a Session of Oyer and Terminer, and General Goal Delivery, will be holden before SIR ALEXANDER ANSTRUTHER, KNIGHT, Recorder and his Associates, Judges of the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, at the Court House in Bombay, on Saturday the Twelfth day of October next, at Eleven o'Clock, in the forenoon, for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the Places and Factories subordinate thereto, and dependant thereon; and also to enquire, hear and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanours, Trespasfies, Wrongs, and Oppressions had, done, and committed, by any of his Majesty's British Subjects, in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that, at the same time and place, will be holden, a Session of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasfies, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, had, done, perpetrated or committed on the High-Seas.

And, I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time, and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court. Dated this 20th day of September, 1816.

GEO. WM. MIGNAN,
SHERIFF.

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT a further sale of the Hon'ble Company's Cochineal will take place at the General Sale Room in the Bunder on Monday next the 7th instant at 1 o'Clock. Terms as usual.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

R. TORIN,
W. Sec. and Coml. Acct.

BOMBAY,
W. & C. A. Office,
5th Oct. 1816.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the Will of BALLAJEE SHAMSETT late of Bombay Hindoo deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder, to WOMABOY the Widow and Executrix of the said deceased, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay, September 18th 1816.

Baxter & Co.

BEG leave most respectfully to acquaint their Customers and the public, that, having purchased the Investment of Captain Cobb, of the Honorable Company Extra's Ship Alexander, they have now open for Sale, an extensive assortment of Europe Articles, and in excellent condition, from the first Houses in London, and laid in by particular Information from India: consisting of, Pale Ale in Hhds. from Hodgson, and Moreton and Abbott, also Bottled Porter, Dorchester, Welch, and Pale Ales, Double Gloucester, Berkley, and Pine Cheeses, Fine Bath Bacon, and York Hams, Smoked and Pickled Tongues, Fine Jew's Beef, Salted and Spiced Salmon, Pickled and Red Herrings, Pickles and Sauces, and other Oilman's Stores of every Description.

Grocery, consisting of Turkey Figs, Bloom Raisins, Dried Currants, Pearl Barley, Oat-meal, Tapioca, Arrow Root, Isinglass, Maccaroui, Chocolate, Cocoa &c. &c.

Confectionary from Hoffmann's, viz. Jams, Jellies, Preserves, Bottled Fruit for Tarts, Confits, Ratafias, &c.

Portwine from Harper, Claret from Gledstones; &c. &c. &c.

Beaver Round and Military Coked Hats, from Bukull's and Borradailes.

Boots and Shoes from Hoby and Stunt.

Sadlery, from Gibson and Peat, Simpsons & Milroy, consisting of Military and Hunting Saddles, & Lady's Side Saddles complete; Bridles of various kinds, and spare Articles of every description, Patent Buggy Lamps, Tape &c. for lining Buggies, and plated mouldings for Carriages, Palanquens, &c. &c.

Gold & Silver Epaulets; Bullions, & Laces, Elegant Giltmounted Dirks, and Military Dress Articles & ornaments of all Kinds.

Mathematical Instruments, Thermometers and Barometers, Concave & plain Green & White Spectacles, Silver and Tortois shell mounted; Goggles, Opera Glasses, &c.

Fine Cutlery from Savigny, viz. Razors, Penknives, Scissors &c. Razor stops, Paste & Hones.

Perfumery from Smyth & Nephew viz. Lavender Water, and other Essences, Tooth Brushes & others of every description; Hair Powder, Pomatum, shaving and other Soaps; &c. &c.

Stationary Papers, &c. and best Mogul Cards.

An assortment of Toys, a few magic Lanthorns with sets of Glasses, some Elegant Table Tea Caddies with cut glass Sugar Basins; Ladies Morocco Work Boxes, Draft and Backgammon Boards; Billiard Queues and Maces, and Balls of various sizes: Best seven Oak Clouts Cricket Balls; Battle Doors and Shuttle Cocks, &c. &c.

Tin, Iron, and Copper Ware, for Culinary purposes, and Dish Covers.

Earthen Ware, viz. Compleat Table Services, and Spare Hotwater Plates, and Dishes, of sizes, plain cut and Glass Ware. A small supply of Snuff and Tonquinbeans, and some Tortoiseshell, Silver Gilt, and Silver Snuff Boxes, &c. &c. Also are remaining a few Joseph Manton's Guns, lately advertised.

BAXTER & Co. have much pleasure to acquaint the Ladies, they have also opened an assortment of Straw and Chip Hats, and Bonnets, some Lace Caps, &c. &c. and a few choice Articles of Jewellery.

Bombay, Forbes Street.
October 4th 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Vice Admiralty Court at Bombay
INSTANCE SIDE,

SHIP SULIMANY,

FRANCIS RINGROSE, MASTER.

PROCLAMATION is hereby made that FRANCIS RINGROSE, the late Master of the said Ship Sulimany, and all persons claiming any Right, Title or Interest in the said Ship may appear to file their Claim for the same on or before the Eighth (8th) day of October Instant, or they will have incurred the third default.

G. R. A. N. T.,
Proctor for Captors.

Bombay 4th October 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ARRIVED IN THE H. C. SHIP
ANN,

FOR SALE,

A beautiful Setter Dog, well broke and is remarkable steady, have been shot to, one season only, 2 years old; A beautiful Greyhound Bitch, very fast and a good taker, one year and half old, also a promising Greyhound Pup, 10 weeks old.

The above dogs are worthy the attention of any sporting Gentleman.

Certificates of Breed and particulars of prices may be had by applying to Captain Masson's Steward who is authorised to dispose of them.

Bombay, 2d October 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT on Monday next, the 7th instant, will be sold by Publick Auction, at a Warehouse near Ardasier Dady's Family House and in a Warehouse close to Tavern, on account of the Shippers, 100 Hhds. of Beer from Messrs. Starkey and Co. and 73 Hhds. from Miller and Jones, imported per Ship Anna and Samarang.

Bombay, 5th October 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

In the Goods of HUSSUM JUMALL late of Bombay Mahomedan deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application hath been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of administration in the above Goods may be Granted to MAHOMED EBRAIM the Nephew and next of kin of the deceased.

GRANT,
Proctor

Bombay, 4th October 1816.

Advertisement.

TO BE SOLD,

ALL THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Beds, Tables, Chairs, Couches, Pier Glasses, Sofa and Card Tables, Glass and Silver ware, Cooking Utensils, A Pen-tigraph, by Cary, Pictures, &c. belonging to H. Stewart Esq. at his House in Military Square.

The sale to commence on Tuesday the 8th, and to continue until all is sold.

Also a Europe made Chariot with two well matched Grey Horses with Harness, and four spare wheels. All in good order, Price 1,800 Rupees.

Bombay, 5th October 1816.

TO BE LET

For such a term of years as may be agreed upon

THE several Storehouses, and Offices situated in His Majesty's Naval Yard, and which may be viewed, and further particulars known by application to the Naval Storekeeper, any day between the hours of ten and four o'Clock.

By Order of the Commissioner,
EDWARD TADMAN,
Acting Naval Storekeeper.

BOMBAY, 1st OCTOBER 1816.

नाडे.आपवनि

नेवला.व.रेशनी.पोली.करे.तां.श्री.दी.फेटली.मि.पु.व.पारो.तथा.श्री.दी.नामदार.पा.हा.दशा.डी.नेव.ल.अ.आ.र.ड.म.दे.के.ने.ज.गो.दे.पा.ड.शे.मे.भा.जे.आ.ग.ल.प.भ.र.ने.जे.अ.मे.तो.नेव.ल.अ.श.दी.र.श्री.पर.ने.प.हे.र.श्री.दा.धी.मा.भु.म.प.ड.शे.श.व.र.ना.क.ला.क.१०.धी.ते.क.ला.क.४.श्री.दी. *
अ.ड.व.र.ड.०.र.ड.मे.न.
नेव.ल.अ.श.दी.र.श्री.पर.
तारीख २ अक्टोबर १८१६

TO BE LET

A very commodious Bungalow containing 6 Rooms, and Verandas all round situated on the top of Mazon Hill, for particulars enquire of Ardaseer Framjee, at Boyce, Kempt and Co.

Bombay, 5th October 1816.

TO BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON THE PREMISES

On SATURDAY the 11th January next, AT TWELVE O'CLOCK, NOON,

UNLESS PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF BY PRIVATE BARGAIN;

THAT valuable Estate, the property of DR. STEUART, situated at Mazon, consisting of a spacious, elegant, and substantially built HOUSE in excellent repair, with extensive Offices, Sit-

ble and Outhouses adjoining; and a Garden of about 15½ acres or nearly 21 beegas of ground, containing seven large Wells of good water, and well stocked with a great variety of the choicest Fruit Trees, the whole surrounded by a Chumnam and Stone wall.

Farther particulars may be learned by application to COWASJEE MANACKJEE or EDULJEE CURSATJEE.

Bombay 21st September 1816.

अहिर. लीलाकु. करीने. ये यशे
 नो. गेहेर. मेले. ये यवानु. शा. नु. नडी. न
 नी. अ. शि. तो. र. नि. र. न. व. र. ने. दी. ने. ता
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 ये यशे. *

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 ता. २१. मी. श. प. त. म. म. र. १८. १९

श्री

निवडेपुसिमसं त्याचगीस
 पीपीमरेमर्यर शपपगी तागी
 के ११ ऐतेफ्यानीपगीचेमेपी हो
 प्रघगी १२ पत्रपरकगर त्यापु
 सी ळरप्रारेगठेघेनिं नपीमरे
 नर

म्होमीनतेचेप्रसंग डमठर
 घंफुपठ याचेसमगापठेघे घडे
 त्यांतऐसघनघेघेपणेचागडेमघमं
 मघंघेघेघेचागडेप्रसंगे मघमतम
 घेघेघसप्रसंगेघेघेघे तघीन प
 घंतनघमतीघेघेघेघेघे पघमठे
 मघमीन १२॥ घक मीक घी
 गे २१ घापतेघेघे त्यात योनघ
 सी ७ चागडेपाप्याच्याघेघे प
 त्यातघगाघंतझाडेघेघेघेघेघेघे
 उंठप्रसंगीघेघेघेघेघेघेघेघेघे
 कीन्याचीमीतघेघे
 परमडठवीनरमपठगीमण
 मगी घघपठेघेघेघे घेघेघेघे
 याघमडेठपीचरप्याठमघेघे

MR. REEL,

BEGS leave to acquaint the Comman- ders of Ships sailing from this Port, as well as Families proceeding to Europe, or else where, that he has from various trials and long experience, found out an effectual Method of preparing and pack- ing up Biscuit and Flour of every dis-

cription, Rusk, Ginger Bread, Rolong, Queen Cake, Plain do. Sponge do. and Rich Plumb do. the whole of which will keep in the highest State of preservation for Twenty Months; he also has found out a peculiar Method, of making, and packing, up Soft Bread which he will in- sure to keep good for Four Months; and also Milk Rusk that will keep good for Three Months, the latter is a most desir- able Food for Children, (as Milk is gen- erally scarce on board of Ships) and the Rusk is not only an excellent and nutri- tive Food, but answers every purpose of Milk when soaked in Tea.

Bombay, 3d October 1816.

TO BE LET,

For such time as may be agreed upon, AND POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY TAKEN OF THE House, opposite the circulating Library, lately occupied as His Majesty's Naval Hospital. Further particulars may known by ap- plication to the Naval Storekeeper. By Order of the Commissioner. EDWARD TADMAN, Acting Agent to the Transport Board. BOMBAY, 1st OCTOBER 1816.

नाडे. अ. प. व. नि

ने. व. ली. नु. के. त. म. लो. क. र. ने. ता. हं. श. खी
 अ. ने. ते. न. व. प. त. पो. ता. नां. अ. म. ज. ती. अ. म. र.
 मो. ले. ये. ये. हे. र. १ श. र. क. र. नु. के. ता. न. नो. नो.
 नु. के. ते. नी. शा. म. लो. नु. ये. म. दे. नो. म. र. प. ल.
 हा. द. शा. ह. नी. हा. श. पी. ता. ल. नी. ते. ये. हे. र.
 अ. नो. नो. अ. नो. नो. म. म. र. ने. अ. धे. ये. तो.
 ने. व. ल. हा. श. र. वे. की. प. र. ने. न. व. र. ती. घा. धी.
 म. लु. म. प. ५५. शे. *
 हा. ५५. र. ५. २. ५. ५. म. न.

Eduljee Cursetjee,

BEGS LEAVE TO ACQUAINT THE PUBLIC, That on MONDAY next the 7th inst. HE WILL SELL BY AUCTION, AT HIS ROOMS, IN MEADOWS STREET, SUNDRY Household Furniture, Ta- bles, Couches, Chairs, Silver and Plated-ware, Glass, Queens, and China- ware, Claret, Madeira, Port and Malm- sey Wine, &c. &c. Also he will put up a Chariot with Horses and Harness. Bombay, 5th October 1816.

FIFTEENTH,

CALCUTTA LOTTERY.

List of Prizes drawn amongst the Tickets of this Lottery dispo- sed of by Messrs. SHOTTON MALCOLM and Co. at Bom- bay.

- No. 1669, Prize of Sicca Rupees 5000.
- Prizes of Sicca Rupees 1000 each, Nos. 3238 3296 4319 5800.
- Prizes of Sicca Rupees 500 each, 1648 2558 2567 5585 2591 2595 4319 4346 5721 5740.
- Prizes of Sicca Rupees 250 each, 1632 1641 2527 2533 2545 2571 3245 4330 5734 5783.
- Prizes of Sicca Rupees 125 each, Nos. 1605 1609 1610 1612 1615 1619 1620 1621 1637 1644 1651 1661 1662 1678 1682 1687 1692 1694 2504 2505 2506 2507 2516 2517 2518 2519 2525 2526 2528 2529 2530 2535 2539 2541 2543 2560 2562 2563 2575 2581 2584 2586 2596 2597 3207 3212 3214 3216 3218 3220 3227 3236 3250 3251 3254 3266 3269 3270 3271 3276 3277 3279 3281 3289 3294 3299 4302 4307 4309 4311 4314 4320 4321 4323 4324 4333 4339 4342 4343 4344 4348 4354 4357 4363 4365 4367 4368 4371 4374 4381 4382 4383 4385 4388 4393 4394 4399 4701 5713 5718 5720 5739 5741 5750 5754 5755 5771 5778 5779 5786 5787 5797 5799.

(Signed) A. TROTTER, Superintendent of Calcutta Lotteries. Calcutta, 30th August 1816.

The above Prizes will be discharged at the Office of MESSRS. SHOTTON MAL- COLM and Co. at 110 Bombay Rupees per 100 Siccas after a deduction of 12 per Cent in conformity with the first Article of the Scheme of the Lottery.

Bombay, 28th September 1816.



GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 26th SEPTEMBER 1816. By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council. THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Ex- tract of the Honorable Court's letter in the Military Department dated the 26th May 1816. PARA 3d.—We have permitted Mr. John McNeil to be created your Presidency to practice as a Surgeon and we direct that he do succeed as an Assistant Sur- geon. The Rank of Mr. McNeil will be settled at a future period. BOMBAY CASTLE, 27th SEPTEMBER 1816. The following promotions are ordered to take place. Battalion of Artillery.

Captain and Brevet Major Charles J. Bond to be Major, Captain Lieutenant Edmund Hardy to be Captain of a Company, Lieutenant Alexander Man- ton to be Captain Lieutenant, and Lieutenant Fireworker G. W. Gibson to be Lieutenant in succession to Leigh- ton deceased.—Date of Rank, 20th September 1816. The furlough to sea on Sick Certificate granted to Lieutenant Colonel C. Fellis by the Government Or- der of the 13th October 1813, and extended to the 15th Instant by the order of the 14th of June last is continued to the 31st of October next. Surgeon D. White M. D. 2d Member of the Medical Board is appointed to act as first Member and Surgeon D. Carnegie as 2d member of the Medical Board in succession to Dr. Stewart during his temporary ab- sence on furlough to the Cape of Good Hope, com- mencing from the 11th instant. BOMBAY CASTLE, 1st OCTOBER 1816.

The 2d Battalion of His Majesty's 50th Regiment having been ordered to return to England, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to di- rect that His Majesty's 65th Regiment proceed to the Deckan to relieve the 50th Regiment, and that the latter Corps return to the Presidency. By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, J. FARISH, Sec. to Govt.



BOMBAY. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1816.

We have, in our former publications, given the substance of the latest intelli- gence that has reached India from Europe, the last week has been altogether barren in news of any importance.

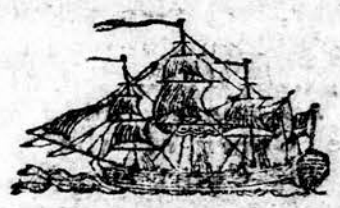
We have extracted, from a work, by Mr. John Scott, entitled Paris revisited in 1815, several anecdotes and particulars relating to the Battle of Waterloo, which, we feel, will prove interesting to our Readers. If from amongst these various traits of cool determination, and of indi- vidual heroism and devotedness, we were to select any anecdotes as more honorably characteristic of the inhabitants of the United Kingdom, it would be those of the officers and the soldier, who in the very midst and heat of action, saved, and spared their vanquished and fallen foes.

- ARRIVALS.]—Ensign Alexander Lighton, 6th Regiment.
- Lieutenant John Johnson, Artillery.
- Lieutenant Hutchinson, His Majesty 17th Dragoons.
- Captain Sealy, 1st Battalion 9th Regiment.
- DEPARTURES.]—Ensign G. Marshall, 2d Battalion 8th Regiment.
- Captain Morris, 1st Regiment.
- Lieutenant A. Manson, Artillery.
- Lieutenant Robert Campbell, Fort Adju- tant.

Statement of the Observations on the Weather, made at the Rooms of the Literary Society, for the Month of September 1816.

THERMOMETER BAROMETER.

| 1816. | date | 10 A. M. | 1 P. M. | 4 P. M. | 10 A. M. | 1 P. M. |
|--------|------|----------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| | | Degs. | Degs. | Degs. | Inch dec. | Inch dec. |
| Sept. | 1 | 79 | 81 | 82 | 29-92 | 29-91 |
| Sunday | 2 | 79½ | 81 | 82 | 29-95 | 29-94 |
| | 3 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 29-95 | 29-94 |
| | 4 | 81½ | 82 | 82 | 29-94 | 29-92 |
| | 5 | 78½ | 79 | 81 | 29-96 | 29-95 |
| | 6 | 78 | 80 | 80½ | 29-95 | 29-91 |
| | 7 | 79 | 81 | 81½ | 29-95 | 29-92 |
| Sunday | 8 | 79 | 80½ | 81½ | 29-95 | 29-95 |
| | 9 | 78½ | 77 | 78 | 29-95 | 29-91 |
| | 10 | 78 | 77 | 77 | 29-92 | 29-87 |
| | 11 | 75 | 76 | 76 | 29-89 | 29-87 |
| | 12 | 76½ | 77½ | 76½ | 29-87 | 29-85 |
| Sunday | 13 | 78 | 79½ | 81 | 29-81 | 29-82 |
| | 14 | 77½ | 79½ | 81 | 29-85 | 29-84 |
| | 15 | 80 | 78½ | 77½ | 29-88 | 29-86 |
| | 16 | 78 | 78 | 78 | 29-88 | 29-87 |
| | 17 | 78 | 80 | 80 | 29-81 | 29-87 |
| Sunday | 18 | 77 | 77 | 77 | 29-87 | 29-88 |
| | 19 | 77 | 78½ | 79 | 29-87 | 29-86 |
| | 20 | 78½ | 79 | 80 | 29-98 | 29-96 |
| | 21 | 79 | 80½ | 82 | 30-01 | 30-01 |
| | 22 | 79 | 81 | 81½ | 30-03 | 30-01 |
| Sunday | 23 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 30-04 | 30-01 |



NAUTICAL CHRONICLE, AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

DEPARTURES.]—Sept. 30th Ship Captain W. L. Jenkins, to Muscat and Bussorah. Oct. 1st Ditto, Ship Isabella, L. Scavell to Calcutta. 2d Ditto, Ship Harriott, Capt Roberts to Calcutta.

MADRAS.

Shipping Arrivals. September Ship Iphigenia, Capt. J. Reynolds, for 26th August.—12, Ship George R. M. Arle, from London 23d April. Passengers per George, Lieuten- Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Bellingham, Dr. Jordan, Mr. Hay and Mr. Strombo. September 19th, Ship Frederick and Captain G. Harrison, from London 11 Passengers.—P. Cleghorn, Esq. at Law, Captain P. Fraser, of the 7th Native Infantry, Lieut. Gifford 24th R. I. Messrs. Christy and Geddes Asst. Surgeon and Mr. Carmichael, Free Mariner. Departures. September 13, Ship Prince of Orange, Captain T. Sisk, for Bengal.

September 15th, Schooner William, Cap- tain J. E. Chick, for Coringo.—17th, H. M. Ship Iphigenia, Captain J. Reynolds, for Trin- comalie.—18th, Ship Lady Sophia, Captain J. Daniels, for Trincomalie.—19th, Brig Mau- ritius Packet, Captain C. Cunot, for Mauri- tins.

CALCUTTA. SEPTEMBER 4, 1816.

American brig Bramin, J. Batchelder, from Beverly, 14th May. American ship Agawam, John Wills, from Boston 27th April.

SEPTEMBER 10th. The Dutch ship Magnanemene, Captain Houssard, from Ostend, 18th April, the first ship arrived here from His Netherland Ma- jesty's Ports.

We understand that the Magnanemene is principally loaded with Claret, Campaign, white Gun, Clock-work, beautiful Furniture, &c.

The Honorable Company Extra ship Lord Keith, Captain Campbell, from England 30th March, Madeira 28th April, and Madras 19th ultimo.

PASSENGERS. FROM ENGLAND.

Mr. Frederick Miller, Writer.—Mr. Wil- liam Snell, Free Mariner.

FROM MADRAS. Major Abbeys, H. M. 72d Regiment.— Lieutenant Macdonald, 25th Madras Nat. Inf.—Lieutenant Pemberton, 6th Bengal Vo- lunteers.—Mr. Stewart, Assistant Surgeon.

The Moira, Captain E. C. Kemp, from England the 28th April and Cape the 10th July.

PASSENGERS.

Mrs. Kemp and Child, Mrs. Townley, Mrs. Keith, Mrs. Randal and Child, Mrs. Bryant and two Miss Bryants, Mrs. Johnson and three Children, Four Miss Haywards, Reverend C. Winter, Missionary, Reverend H. C. T. Townley, ditto, Reverend T. Keith, ditto, Mr. Randal, Mr. Johnson, Mr. T. P. Blackburn, Mr. E. Coles, Master Hayward.

The Exmouth, and His Majesty's ship Revolutionary, had reached the Cape of Good Hope about the 10th July.

The Brig Bridgewater, Captain W. T. Jones, from New South Wales, the 18th June, and last from Timor the 1st August.

PASSENGERS.

Mrs. W. T. Jones, Miss A. Paley, Miss Sally Martin, Miss H. Botzer.

The Brig Tweed, Captain W. W. Eddis, from Batavia the 9th August, Passenger, Lieut. Pemberton, 6th Volunteer Battalion.

The American ship Kensington, Captain J. Hamilton, from Philadelphia 22d May.

The Hayston, Captain Hogg, from Port Jackson, May 15, and Batavia, August 13, Passenger: Mr. Thomas O'Brien.

The American ship Marcellus, Captain Young, from Portsmouth and America, April 11.

The Grab Brig Hydrossy, Nehamut Nakoda, from Madras August 13.

The Brig Minerva, Captain J. Russell, from Batavia 8th August.

The new ship Asia, Finney, bound to China, reached Diamond Harbour on Wednesday.

The Eugenia, bound to Bombay, is expected to go down to-day or to-morrow.

His Majesty's ship Icarus, is expected to sail immediately for the Isle of France with the treasure for which she was sent here.

The Asia has imported two hundred thousand pounds in gold from Madras.

The Wellington and Adventure, both from this Port, have been obliged to put into Penang by stress of weather.

SEPTEMBER 11th:

The Kedgerce Report of yesterday, announces the arrival of the Northumbrian, from England, the 7th May, but we have not yet learnt what news she brings.

BOMBAY.

Marriage.—On Saturday the 28th September, by the Rev. N. Wade, Captain Malcolm McNeill, of H. M. 17th Regt. Light Dragoons, to Miss Mary Moore.

Deaths.—On the 28th September, at Mangalore, the Honorable Mrs. T. Harris, of a Daughter. At Daptole near Poombah on Monday 30th September the Lady of Captain J. Hicke was safely delivered of a Son.

MADRAS.

Marriage.—On Saturday, the 14th instant, John Stephenson, Esq. H. M. 22d Regiment Light Dragoons to Miss Jane Maggs.

Births.—At Mangalore, on the 10th instant, the Lady of Lacey Gray Ford, Esq. of a Daughter.

On the 15th instant, the Lady of William Brown, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

Deaths.—On Monday, the 18th instant, at St. Thome, the Infant Daughter of Lieutenant Willows of the 25th Regiment N. I. in the 10th month of her age.

On the 9th instant, at Cannanore, the Lady of Major Blair, of the Artillery.

On the 18th September, Lieutenant F. A. Prescott, of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry at Lieutenant Colonel Marshall's.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.—At Beasra, on the 15th ultimo, at the house of Major Macnamara, by the Rev. E. Brodie, Lieut. John Hall, Interpreter and Quarter-master 18th Battalion 9th Regiment, to Miss Anne Frewen.

A. Batavia, on the 26th May last, Lieut. Roger Keys Erskine, 16th Bengal Native Infantry, to Miss Martha Thomson.

BIRTHS.—On the 5th current, Mrs. Henry Glazebrook, of a Son.

On the 6th current, at Chowringhee, the Lady of W. S. Greene, Esq. of a Son.

On the 7th current, Mrs. W. Collins, of a Daughter.

At Barly, on the 28th ultimo, the Lady of William Levesley, Esq. of a Son.

At Mindee Ghaut, on the 25th ultimo, Mrs. H. Jones, of a Son.

A. Disapore, on the 23rd ultimo, Mrs. Louisa Wise, of a Daughter.

On Thursday, the 29th ultimo, Mrs. R. Kerr, of a Daughter.

At Amowah, on the 23d Nov. the Lady of Major Green, of His Majesty's 24th Regiment of Foot, of a Daughter.

At the same place, on the 22d July, the Lady of Lieut. Thomas Ward, of the Hussars of a Son.

Yesterday morning Mrs. J. B. Cornelius, of a Son.

At Midnapore, on the 7th instant the Lady of George Shepton, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Mindee Ghaut, on the 25th ultimo, Mrs. H. Jones, of a Son.

DEATHS.—On the 18 Sept. the Lady of James Smith Adams, Esq.

On Friday last, the 6th Sept. Major W. R. Williams, of His Majesty's 86th Regt. aged 42 years.

On Thursday last, Mr. John Gordon.

On the 7th current, in Chouringhee, J. Dohavon Verrier, Esq. late of H. M.'s service, aged 35, leaving a disconsolate Widow and Children, to lament his premature death.

At Keirah, in Bundelcund, on the 16th ultimo, the Infant Daughter of Captain Lieutenant H. Thomson, of the 6th Regiment Native Cavalry.

At Ghuzcepore, on the 8th ultimo, Emily, the Infant Daughter of Major W. W. Coulman, of His Majesty's 53d Regiment, aged 4 months.

At Chunar, in July last, Colonel John Williams, commanding the 2d Battalion of Native Invalids at that Station.

At Macao, on the 14th March last, aged 36 years & 3 months, T. H. Robinal, Esq. first Supra-Cargo and Chief of the Nederland Factory in China.

On the 4th instant, Lieutenant S. F. Ward, of His Majesty's 53d Foot.

On Easter Sunday, on board the Sir Stephen Lubington, at Sea, Captain E. P. Dana, of the 23d Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry.

At Berhampore, on the 3d July, after a short and feverish illness, Captain Peter Morrill, of the 1st Battalion 10th Regiment N. I.—much regretted by his brother Officers.

At the same place, on the 15th July, Mr. Assistant Surgeon Sibbald.

At Gryn-m, on the 9th July, Mr. Assistant Surgeon James Barclay.

Madras Intelligence.

SEPTEMBER 17, 1816.

The Ship Lady Sophia, has been taken up to convey Naval Stores to Trincomallee. She will sail in the course of the week.

The Free Trader Hero, will proceed on her voyage to Bengal on Thursday.

A report of an American Frigate of the largest Class, having anchored in these Roads, we observe has been prevalent at Calcutta, and has caused some discussion upon her object. The general supposition seems to have been, that she had made her appearance in these Seas to take advantage of the expected rupture between America and Spain. It happens however, that these speculations are entirely thrown away, for such a Vessel has certainly never made her appearance in these Roads, and we believe not in the Bay.

The Fawn is the only American that has been at this Port for some months.

[Madras Courier 17 Sept.]

The Honorable Company's Ship Larkins, Captain Dumbleton, is expected to sail for Europe on or about Sunday the 29th current.

Sir Thomas and Lady Strange, Mrs. Casamajor, Mrs. Colonel Farrar—Captain Wood, H. M. 22d Dragoons, Lieut. Simpson, 2d Bat. 16th Regt. N. I. Lieut. F. Welland, 1st Bat. 12th Regt. N. I. Lieutenant J. R. Godfrey, 2d Battalion 24th Regiment N. I. Lieutenant C. H. Gibb, 1st Battalion 12th Regt. or Wallajahbad Light Infantry—Children: Masters Thomas Elliot Colebrooke, Edward and Henry Levoyer, proceed to England by this opportunity.

A very heavy fall of Rain has taken place, in the course of the week, attended with lightning and Thunder.—The atmosphere has since cleared and the weather is now moderate and pleasant.

Arrivals at the Presidency, Lieutenant Colonel T. A. Fraser, 11th Native Regt.—Captain P. G. Wroughton, H. M. 32th Regt.—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain J. Meredith, 4th Regt. N. C.—Lieutenant H. O'Brien, 4th Regt. L. C.—Asst. Surgeon A. Stevenson, H. M. 25th Light Dragoons.—Assistant Surgeon Pollock, H. M. 53d Regt.

Departures, Captain P. Lawless, Madras European Regiment,—Surgeon J. Wyse,—Lieutenant H. Wiggins, 2d Battalion 18th Regiment,—Cornet J. Logan, 6th Light Cavalry,—Ensign W. M. Burns, 2d Battalion 7th Native Regiment.

Epigram on the two Mr. Harveys, the one celebrated for fine Fish Sauce, the other for composing Epitaphs.

Two Harveys had a mutual wish,
To please in separate stations;
The one invented sauce for Fish,
The other "Meditations."
Each had his pungent power applied,
To aid the dead and dying;
That, relishes a sole when fried,
This saves a soul from frying.

Calcutta Intelligence.

SEPTEMBER 10, 1816:

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

August 23, 1816

Mr. R. M. Bird, additional Register of the Zillah Court of Jaunpore.
Mr. S. M. Dautze, additional Register of the City Court of Benares.

AUGUST 30, 1816.

Mr. J. F. Ellerton, Assistant to the Magistrate of the 24 Pergunnahs.
Mr. L. Maguac, Assistant to the Magistrate of the City of Moorshedabad.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1816.

By the American brig Bramin from Beverly the 14th May, we have received Boston papers to the 11th of that month. They contain little interesting news.

The Congress closed their Session on the 30th April, after passing a law providing for the collection of the revenues of the United States exclusively, in lawful money, or Treasury Notes, or Notes of the Bank of the United States.

During the Session above eighty-two public and private Bills were passed.

Messrs. Munroe and Tompkins had accepted of their nomination for President and Vice President, by the Republican Members of Congress, assembled in the Washington Caucus. The new appointment will commence on the 4th of March next; and last for four years.

The Honorable Samuel Dexter, the democratic candidate for the Chief Magistracy of Massachusetts died suddenly previously to the termination of the canvass. He is spoken of as a man of great talent and integrity; and as having done much both for the Commonwealth, and for his parent State.

The exports of the United States during last year are stated to have amounted to above fifty two millions of dollars; of which 46 millions were domestic produce; and six and a half foreign goods. The imports of Boston alone amounted to nearly a similar sum.

We see nothing regarding the portended rupture between America and Spain. Much ill blood however evidently exists; which has recently been put in motion by an alleged outrage committed by the Spaniards, on some American sailors belonging to the squadron at Fort Mahon. An affray took place, and ended in the murder of four officers and several seamen. Commodore Shaw, commanding the squadron, demanded that exemplary punishment should be immediately inflicted on the soldiers, and instantly, withdrew his squadron from the port, without deigning to receive a reply. A notable instance of republican bullying! The American patriots call aloud for vengeance.

The United States Brig Boxer, Captain Porter, had captured, and after taking 80,000 dollars from her, sent to New Orleans, the Carthaginian schooner Hector, commanded by a notorious pirate, named Mitchell.

The public buildings on Capitol hill consumed in the capture of Washington, were rebuilding, under the superintendance of Mr. Maddison.

The following appointments had been made by the President and Senate.

To be Consuls—Isaac Cox Barnet, at Paris; Thomas Auldjo, at Cows in England; Martin Beekman, at the Isle of France; Thos. English at Dublin; John Lovett Harris at St. Petersburg; and Elsha Field at the Cape de Verdes.

Letters from Nagpore of the 14th ultimo, have reached town. They intimate the whole province of Berar to be in a perfectly tranquil state.

We learn by advices from Cawnpore, of the 27th ultimo, that, in consequence of orders received from Head Quarters, the Officers of the Commissariat were engaged in discharging the whole of the Extra Establishments recently entertained.

No final measures have, we understand, yet been taken for the discharge of the boats of the fleet hired for the purpose of conveying the Right Honorable the Governor General's suite and baggage to the Upper Provinces.

The want of rain begins now to be felt in the high rice lands of this province. Not a shower has fallen in Calcutta for ten days, and with the unusual drought, the heat of the weather is very oppressive.

SEPTEMBER 9th.

Rumours have of late been in circulation that the Right Hon'ble the Governor General is likely to leave Calcutta for a short period; but that his Lordship will not proceed so far from the presidency as was recently contemplated. We mention this, however, as a mere rumour, unfounded on any authority.

We have been obligingly favored with the following particulars respecting the Helon, which we publish in the terms of the communication:—

The brig Helon, which arrived off Calcutta this morning, under charge of Mr. A. Roy, from Penang, is the same vessel, men-

tioned in the different Calcutta Papers, as having been abandoned by her Commander and Crew, on the 9th of July last, in Lat. 7 50 N. and Long. 92 20, E.—where the Phoenix, Captain P. C. Hoggan, fell in with her. Mr. Roy, an European, Seaman named Pickett, and an European lad, who were passengers on the Phoenix, volunteered to proceed on board the Helon, and conduct her to Penang, where she afterwards arrived in seventy hours, without any serious difficulty. After parting with the Phoenix, the Helon fell in with her boat, with six Lascars, but it blowing a gale at the time, they could only take out five of them, and were obliged to abandon the boat with the remaining Lascar. It appears that the only person found on board the Helon, at the time Mr. Roy and his companions took charge of her, was a Seacoonie, who was found in a state of intoxication.

It is stated on the authority of letters from Muttra, that all preparation for Field service has ceased in that quarter, and that Major-General Marshall was to proceed via Agra to Cawnpore.

Umer Singh, the celebrated Goorka Chief, is dead. The usage which this Brave man received from his Court, since he was compelled to yield to British prowess and discipline, makes us lament that he did not fall in action. All accounts concur in representing him as a Military Hero; and as infinitely more civilized than could have been expected from his education and habits. He lived to be neglected by the country in whose cause he so frequently hazarded death!

Our Ukbars from Holkar's camp reach to the 7th of August. It was still at Deoriah. A letter had been received from Ameer Khawn stating that he intended shortly to proceed to "the presence" by way of Shergurrah. The army was still mutinous.

The Jaypore Ukbars to the 13th ultimo mention that a Vakeel from Bapogee Scindeah had announced to Manjee Doss, that Dowlat Rao Scindia had sent a large force to assist the Rajah in chastising Ameer Khawn. Manjee Doss expressed his astonishment that this assistance had not been rendered, when the Khawn was besieging the Jaypore capital. Ameer Khawn had requested the Jaypore Minister to send persons to assist in the collection of the Revenues, declaring, that all sums realised, should be deducted from the sum, which by the stipulation of the late treaty is to be paid to him by the Raja.

Ranjit Singh was at Lahore on the 9th ultimo. He had demanded tribute from the Raja of Khulooriah, who refused paying it, saying, that he had never been tributary to any power, and was moreover under the protection of the English Government.

It is stated on the authority of private letters from Java, that the total cession of that Island to the Dutch cannot be accomplished before the month of November. Some detachments of Dutch Troops had however proceeded to occupy Macassar, Madura and the eastern provinces of Java. It appears that the Dutch Soldiers were suffering severely from climate, and that the hospitals were crowded. The H. C. Ship Earl Balcarras, passed the Straits of Sunda on the 29th of July, bound to China. She left England on the 28th of April.

The latest intelligence from Amboyna mentions a most destructive hurricane which visited that Island in April last. Upwards of a thousand nutmeg trees, and twenty thousand clove trees have been destroyed; and all the ships in the harbour were driven from their anchors. Many of the small craft were sunk, but we understand that no large vessels sustained any material damage.

[India Gazette.]

SEPTEMBER 4, 1816.

A Gentleman who belongs to Bombay has, we understand, completed a plan for telegraphic communication between that Presidency and Fort William. He proposes, wind and weather permitting, to convey a sentence in six minutes and a half through the Northern Straits and across the centre of the Peninsula in lat. 16 or 17 North. The greater part of the route is highly favourable for the transmission of signals; but in the province of Bengal, the expence and difficulty will be much greater, than through other tracts. He has computed that 70 or 80 stations will suffice for the chain, and the whole expence is, for such an undertaking, very moderate. The machinery is simple, being an enormous black triangle moved on a pivot, and the secret is wholly in the cypher to be used. Major Young is now superintending some experiments, made to prove the value of the invention, to which we cordially wish the most complete success.

Mr. George Brock, Commander, Mr. A. D. Far-ray, Mate, and 20 Native Seamen, all of whom arrived at Calcutta on the 18th Sept.

Advices from Cawnpore notice the arrival at that place of His Majesty's 66th from Dinapore and of the 87th; both these corps continued at the Ghaut in their boats, waiting till accommodations could be prepared for them in the cantonment. It was the general opinion that, on the breaking up of the rains, the troops at the station would be ordered higher up the country. The 87th had lost the musical instruments belonging to their band, by the oversetting of the boat.

Extract of a letter from Midnapore.

I have much pleasure in assuring you that, the Pergunnahs of Bujbloom and Boggree are now nearly tranquil, and the Choars returned to their allegiance. The troops still detached in these Pergunnahs consist of regular parties of the Ramgnath battalion, Captain Senhock, and of the Burdwan provincial corps. The commissioner at Chutrgunj has a party of a hundred Hindoostanee horse.

[Asiatic Mirror.]

LIST OF THE PASSENGERS IN THE ASIA.

| | | |
|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Mrs. Sarah Lushington, | } Landed at Madras. | |
| Hon. Mrs. Emilia, S. Grant, | | |
| Miss Grant, | | |
| Charles Lushington, Esq. Senior Merchant, | } Royal Scots. | |
| Mr. J. G. Wyatt, Writer, | | |
| Mr. George Rumbold, Free Merchant, | | |
| Capt. Streatfield, His Majesty's 78th Regt. | | |
| Mr. Paymaster Grant, | | |
| Lieutenant Miller, | | |
| Ensign C. T. Grant, | | |
| Ensign R. Newinhan, | | } His Majesty's 14th Regiment. |
| Ditto W. Keowhan, | | |
| Lieut. Cassidy, His Majesty's 67th Regt. | | } Cadets. |
| Mr. W. N. Forbes, | | |
| Mr. B. Buxton, | | |
| Mr. James Oliphant, | } Cadets, landed at Madras. | |
| Mr. Charles Evans, | | |
| Mr. Thomas Thomson, Assistant Surgeon, | } Free Mariners. | |
| Mr. Charles L. Casey, | | |
| Mr. John H. Sandon, | | |
| Mr. N. P. Manby, | | |

FROM MADRAS.

Mr. John Hunter, Writer.
Mr. James Paron, Artillery.
Lieut. R. H. Hodges, Madras Establishment.

BATAVIA, JULY 3.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following dispatch from Major Dalton, Resident and Commandant at Macassar, be published in order.

To MAJOR NIXON,
Act. Dept. Adj. Genl.
JAVA.

SIR,
I have the honor to state to you for the information of the Commander of the Forces, that we yesterday attacked and carried by assault the entrenched position of the enemy at the Fort of the Baliangan Pass.

Our force for the attack consisted of Bengal Artillery-men sufficient for a Brigade of Guns, three hundred and forty of the Honorable Company's European Regiment, and 4th vol. Battalion—about fifty Seamen and Marines from the Cruizers on this station.

On the 7th in the afternoon we moved to our advanced post, two miles distant from the enemy's position; this intrenchment was very strong and planned with great skill, forming a chain of redoubts which described an area of a circle with salient and rundering angles to an extended line of about 900 paces, appoyed on each flank by rocks, which are high; nearly perpendicular, and containing caverns which answered as places of refuge against our fire; one of the caverns in a principal redoubt served as a magazine, and a fort of casemate capable of containing about a thousand men. This redoubt, with the one on its right, formed the key of the position, being within the distance of a few hundred yards of the point, when in going through the pass the defile is very narrow.

For the attack the troops were formed into two columns, and a reserve commanded by Captain Wood and Lieutenant Davison, of the Bengal European Regiment, a Detachment with a small howitzer, under the command of the Captain Rawlins 4th Batt. was sent to the enemy's left to endeavour to turn his position, and another party under Lieut. Watson, European Regiment, was sent to his right to drive him from the straggling rocks, and at all events to push him into the range of fire from our battery, this consisted of two iron 18-

pounders, and two medium howitzers; we had a 6 pounder disposable. The battery opened a little after six in the morning, and although extremely well served, the position appeared to be too extensive and well constructed to receive from our guns any quick and decided impression; the enemy was supposed to be about two thousand strong, he had not any large guns, but musketry and swivels in abundance.

The attack on the enemy's left, after the most spirited and persevering exertion, was checked by obstacles which were not to be surmounted.

That on his right had obtained some partial success and which I endeavoured with a reinforcement immediately to improve; it was led on with promptitude and effect by Lieut. Ashe, assisted by Lieut. Goding. We now completely succeeded in turning the position of the enemy, and obtained the command of the pass from whence he drew his supplies; but at the moment of this success, the Officers of the party were unfortunately wounded, the men were drawn off and forced from the fire of the redoubts, but at the same time enabled to keep a fire on them; we got a 6 pounder up, which fired occasionally; the battery continued to play, but the enemy still appeared resolute, nor did he waver until about four in the afternoon; it was instantly perceived, the assault in the most intrepid manner followed, and the two principal redoubts were in a few seconds in our possession.

The enemy's chieftain Dattoo Cheeta, resisted to the last, and is reported to have been killed in the assault; the royal flag of Boni was found by his side.

After carrying the principal redoubts we experienced no further resistance, the enemy fled in most directions, and in a close intricate country was immediately concealed from our view. The loss of the enemy was considerable.

I have sincerely to lament that our loss in men is severe, but when the nature of the attack is considered, and the obstinate defence made by the enemy, our loss in numbers may be deemed perhaps moderate.

I request to submit to the Commander of the Forces the long and numerous services on this Island of Lieut. Farrington, of the Bengal Artillery.

For the present achievement I am entirely indebted to the cordial assistance of the Officers and men in the performance of my duty, and the determined bravery with which they completed its intent.

Captain Batwell, and his first officer, Lieut. Grey, with their usual zeal and alacrity ably assisted on the occasion.

To Captain Wood I am indebted for his advice, and to Lieutenant Bolston, Fort Adjutant, and to Lieutenant Brock Watson, Acting Field-Quartermaster, for their alacrity and intelligence during the action.

Exclusively of the valuable services of Captain Rawlins in the field, I am under great obligations to him for the correct information he obtained for me respecting the enemy.

With sentiments of the strongest feeling, I have also to report the very attentive and humane treatment, towards the wounded, of Mr. Assistant Surgeon Lawton and Paterfon; amongst the wounded there are only two or three bad cases; the greatest number of the wounded Officers and men will in the course of a short time be sufficiently well to return to their duty.

The enemy ought now to be convinced, however superior in numbers he may be, that neither in the open field, nor within the strongest entrenchments he can withstand the firmness and enterprise of British Troops.

I have the honor to transmit to you enclosed a return of the killed and wounded of the Detachment engaged on the 8th instant.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
D. H. DALTON, Major
Commandant.

**FORT ROTTERDAM,
Sunday, June 9, 1816.**

Return of Killed and Wounded of the Forces stationed at Macassar and its Dependencies, at the attack on the Enemy's Bentsing, on the 8th of June, 1816.

KILLED.
Hon'ble C's. European Regt. 2 Privates.
Detachment 4th Volunteer Batt. 5 do.
Seamen, 1.
Marines—1 Serjeant, 2 Privates.

WOUNDED.

Detachment Bengal Artillery—1 Private severely, 4 do. slightly.

Honorable Company's European Regiment—2 Lieutenants, 1 Corporal, 11 Privates, severely, 1 Lieutenant Serjeant, 8 Privates, slightly.

Detachment 4th Vol. Batt.—1 Serjeant, 2 Corporals, 2 Drummers, 18 Privates severely, 1 Serjeant, 5 Privates slightly.

Marines—2 Corporals, 3 Privates, slightly.
Total Killed and Wounded—3 Lieutenants, 4 Sergeants 5 Corporals, 1 Drummer, 60 Privates.

N. B.—1 Private, Bengal Artillery, severely. 3 Privates, European Regiment, do. 1 Corporal, do. do. do. 2 Privates, 5th Volunteer Batt. do. 1 Marine, do.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Lieutenant S. Watson, Adjutant European Regiment, slightly.

Lieut. B. Ashe, European Regiment, severely.

Lieut. J. Goding, ditto ditto.

(Signed) D. H. DALTON, Major.
Commandant.

True Copies, J. NIXON.

Adj. Dep. Adj. Genl.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, Sec. to Govt.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

Hamburgh Papers, May 10.

BRUSSELS MAY 11.—Several Generals and superior Officers belonging to the several corps of the right wing of the Army of Occupation, who have been to Cambrai to confer with the Duke of Wellington, are now gone back to their quarters. The Duke is still at Cambrai, and is very much employed. In the course of the 7th and 8th, he dispatched numerous Couriers to London, Paris, Sedan, and Alsace. Considerable change will be made in the positions of the allied army, but with no other view than to relieve those districts which have suffered the most by the presence of the troops. Meantime, the British troops cantoned in Picardy and Art. is already changing their positions. The number of men returning to England is now stated to be as high as 3000, and that of those which are expected from England, and some of whom are already arrived, from 4 to 5000.—The same letters state, that it is very uncertain whether the Duke of Wellington will go to England. It seems that he will soon go back to Paris, and, in the month of June, inspect the whole line from Givet to Colmar.

Letters from Lille state, that in the towns of the department of the North, which are not occupied by the Allies, some of the regiments of infantry and cavalry are expected, which have been organized in Normandy and Brittany. They are particularly to increase the garrisons of Lille, Donay, and Arras, without however exceeding the number fixed by the Treaty of Paris.—The chief cause of this increase must be looked for in the necessity of relieving the National Guards, who still do the duty with so much zeal.

MAY 13.—The English regiments of cavalry which were to quit the army to return to England, have received counter orders. The extraordinary events which have just threatened again the tranquility of France, are doubtless connected with this new measure. In several provinces of France, about Paris, the eternal artificers of troubles and revolutions have spread a report, that in the month of May a new revolution would break out in that unhappy kingdom; severe measures are taking to repress this audacity.—Oracle, May 14.

VIENNA, May 2.—The reduction of the army, ordered by the Government, is already in a great measure executed; the horses and the magazines are sold, or selling. Never, for these 30 years past, was the Austrian army more completely on a peace establishment.

Thus the Government can employ well its resources in the amelioration of the finances, and execute whatever it undertakes for this purpose with the confidence necessary to succeed; the want of which has hitherto caused the failure of the best concerted plans of finance. The preparations for this important operation require that the obstacles, whether natural or artificial, to success be known in the greatest detail, and that means be found to remove them.

This is a work of time. It is said, that,

in order to leave as little as possible to chance the consent of the Hungarian nation to the rate of the land-tax will first be obtained, and that a Diet will be convoked for the purpose. Meantime the public coffers are filling with money. Besides large sums of the French contribution, which arrive from time to time, there were received in the middle of April, from Trieste, 500,000 Tuscan crowns; and an equal sum is expected shortly.

Switzerland, May, 3.—His Excellency the Minister of France has officially notified to the presiding Canton the ratification of the Treaty of the 20th of November, and signified that his Majesty was ready to cause the part of the country of Gex ceded by the said Treaty to be delivered up to the Confederation.

Warzburg, May 6.—A new convoy of eight waggons, loaded with money, arrived here yesterday, and proceeded to Austria.

Salzburg, May 2.—Yesterday this principality, and the other districts, ceded back to Austria, were formally taken possession of by the Austrian troops.—(Journal de Frankfort, May 10.)

A letter from Jersey, dated May 10, says—The 15th of last month all the out parties of the 8th Royal Veteran Battalion were suddenly called in to strengthen the working party at Fort Regent, not even excepting officers' servants who were able to work. Last week, notwithstanding this violent hurry, 10 men were suddenly ordered to proceed to Alderney, under the command of Capt. Wood. The first division sailed on Tuesday. The Scour, that carried them to Alderney, was to take from thence the detachment of the 32d Regiment quartered there, land them at Guernsey, and return here for the remaining division of the 8th Veterans, who were to proceed to Alderney. The day before yesterday the new Lieutenant Governor, Major General Gordon, landed here, under a discharge of the guns of Elizabeth Castle. The late Lieutenant Governor, Lieut. Gen. Sir H. Turner, proceeds to England immediately. The greatest reductions in every department, are, it is said, immediately to take place. Nine at night.—This moment an order arrived for the 8th Royal Veteran Battalion to hold themselves in readiness to embark for Portsmouth, to be reduced. The transports are ordered from Portsmouth to receive them. The first division that embarked and sailed for Alderney are ordered to return here. The 79th Regiment are to replace the 8th Veterans.

Extract of a letter from Genoa, dated May 4.—The Prince of Wales arrived a few days ago at Tunis, from which place he is expected for Constantinople.

Extract of a letter dated Trieste, April 23.—We are not yet certain whether this post will be much favoured by the Emperor. He is, however, expected towards the end of the week, when the proposed alterations will be known.

A Junta is now sitting in Madrid formed of Deputies from all the Consulates of Boards of Trade, belonging to the commercial houses in Spain. The President is Ibarra, Consul of State, and the object of this Junta, we understand, is to devise and report to his Majesty a plan to give increase to Spanish trade as well as to propose a means of raising public credit from the depressed state in which it stands.

Letters from Bilbao of the 10th ult. mention that the Deputies from the three free provinces of Biscay had assembled for the purpose of agreeing on measures of opposition to the plan of Ferdinand's Ministers, who appear resolved to establish custom-houses in Biscay, contrary to the Constitution and rights of the provinces of Biscay, Alaba, and Guipuzcoa.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, MAY 10.

ALIEN BILL.

(Continued from our last.)

The Attorney-General would not at this time of the night tire the patience of the house by any unnecessary observations; but some extraordinary singularities had occurred during the debate on this bill, to which he could not but call the attention of the house. It was singular that the first hon. gentleman who engaged in this debate argued on the point of law, and had distinctly challenged his learned friend (the Solicitor-general) and himself to meet him on that question. The hon. member who next rose maintained that it was an extremely injudicious course to pursue, to speak upon the legal point of the subject. So the honorable and learned

(Continued in the Supplement)

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(Continued from the last Page.)

down, professing to deal with the constitutional view, on the point of law. Upon the point of law, he did not meet the hon. members; but on the legal question he did not feel himself bound to accept the challenge, and as he was not agreeable to the house to hear the hon. members on legal subjects, he should have been confined to a few words. He had no difficulty in stating that he did not think the argument stated by his learned friend had been fairly dealt with by the hon. gentlemen. If he understood his learned friend, he believed he had some chance of comprehending him as well as any honourable member, he had argued that the king by his prerogative; independently of any authority, had a power to turn an alien out of the kingdom; that all natural-born subjects of the realm were born with rights as respected themselves and their native sovereign, and that one of these rights was, as against that native sovereign, that they should remain in the realm until some delinquency was committed on their part which would transport them from the realm. The law, however, was not so with regard to persons born out of the realm, who had in their own persons none of those rights which a British-born subject possessed, and the King had a right and a power to exercise his prerogative, if necessary, in sending them out of the country. That part of the question, then, was dismissed; and on the point of authorities, he insisted that it was no mean authority when Mr. Justice Blackstone, that learned and well-known commentator upon the laws of England, was found to have stated, he was ready to admit upon opinion only, that a power was vested in the King by prerogative to send aliens out of the kingdom. His learned friend and himself might surely feel some satisfaction in being supported by the authority of so great a writer, but it did not stop there; Sir Edward North had written upon the subject, and was of the same opinion with Mr. Justice Blackstone, so that at least there were two most learned lawyers, who, in writing upon the same subject, entertained the same sentiments. Parliament then, it appeared, had found occasions in which it had been found fitting to arm the crown with an easily executed power, which, previous to the passing of the act, was found to be extremely difficult. The measure was, however, now objected to and for what reason?—on account of the abuses that existed; but the hon. gentlemen had distinctly admitted that, as far as respected the abuses, they had not been so numerous as might have been expected; and, in answer to a motion which had been proposed the other night on the subject by an honorable and learned gentleman, it had been answered most positively, that not one alien had been sent out of the kingdom at the instance of any foreign minister. It had been most unequivocally stated, that no such circumstance had ever occurred. But then it had been argued, that the object of this law should be for the protection of tranquillity alone. With this he was perfectly ready to agree. It was the very point which had been so strongly urged by his noble friend (Castlereagh); and the very words which had been used were, that the country was now recovering from the troubles and disasters of a long and expensive war; and that the bill was necessary to preserve the tranquillity of the nation, for the protection of which the measure could or would alone be exercised. The troubles had not yet subsided, and such a bill was requisite to protect the country against the return of those disturbances. His noble friend had expressly disclaimed any idea or notion of leading the assistance of government by means of the alien bill to any foreign power whatever. On this point the hon. and learned gent. who spoke last was inclined to be very sarcastic; and the distresses of the Protestants in the south of France, and the Dutch gentlemen who had come to this country, as was asserted, to denounce the Russian minister, all came under the view of the hon. gentleman. The Russian ambassador was made to address himself to the noble lord, an interesting dialogue ensued, and the result was sending the Dutchmen out of the kingdom. But upon what foundation did all this rest? What was the inference to be drawn from it? The whole speech professed to be an answer to one delivered by his noble friend, wherein it was expressly and clearly stated that he (Lord C.) would never lend, and had never been found guilty of lending, himself to the interests of foreign ministers. It had been asked, was there no law with respect to aliens? He was willing to admit that there was; but it was to be recollected that it could operate only in minor matters, and was not calculated to put down or destroy the desperate schemes and machinations of those who were determined to disturb the tranquillity and subvert the constitution of the country. This bill, then, was intended to meet a present danger yet existing, and arising out of the disturbances and troubles which of late threatened the country with ruin and destruction. It could be used alone for the protection of the best interests of British subjects, and not, as had been suggested, for the benefit and assistance of any foreign nation.

Sir J. Macintosh said, that from the very first period when the alien act was proposed, he had been a decided enemy to it. He still persevered in the opinion, that it was a most wanton deviation from the laws and practice of the constitution. On the point of law, he should only say one word in respect to what had just fallen from his learned friend. In the course of the last session he had expressed himself with some reserve and deliberation upon that question, but he had been confirmed in the opinion he then gave; and now, after a lapse of twelve months he would venture to give his decided and conscientious opinion, that there was no warrant in the law of England for the claim of prerogative which had been most ingeniously set up; and he had no hesitation in affirming, that since the formation of the constitution never had such an assertion been made for the support of such a measure. The first opinion cited was that of Sir Edward North; an opinion given without any appeal to any authority; the next was that of Mr. Justice Blackstone, who also had acted upon no authority, but had diminished the respect which would be due to his opinion by referring to that of Puffendorf; and, thirdly, that of the hon. and learned gentleman opposite, which rested upon precisely the same basis. These authorities were stated then, to prove the prerogative; that the king had the power to send an alien hence; but he now came to the argument of reason, which astonished him more than anything he had yet heard during the whole course of the debate. The house was informed by the learned gentleman, that the point of reason was clear and decisive; but why;—because a native had a right to protection, and an alien had not. This was the whole of this wise and ingenious argument, and all that they were able to argue in support of the bill amounted to nothing but a begging of the question. It was saying this—that if aliens might be legally banished by the crown, they might be legal-

ly banished. He, however, undoubtedly agreed, that this was much the least part of the question; and he conceived that it was almost ridiculous now to drag forth a pretended prerogative which had been rusted and crumbling for the last four or five centuries. It was a mere waste of the time of the house to compliment it with a discussion. His learned friend who had just sat down had said, that the noble lord disclaimed the construction put upon this measure by his hon. and learned friend who succeeded his lordship. In what way, then, was this question to be argued? Was he to understand it to be the case of danger to the tranquillity of the kingdom from the foreigners resorting to it disturbing its tranquillity, or from foreigners residing in the kingdom destroying the peace of the continent, and thereby disturbing the peace of the country? If the first was adopted, no case had ever been imagined, much less made out. There was not even an idea of foreigners conspiring against the tranquillity of this kingdom. That was the object of the bill when first proposed in 1798, but there was no pretence for any such measure being now enacted. If, on the other hand, it was this indirect danger to the peace of the country from the machinations of aliens through the means of the continent he would, in answer to the hon. gentleman, merely ask the house one simple plain question, whether such a wild proposition had ever been proposed before in an assembly professing wisdom and good sense, sitting as they did in the character of legislators? The noble lord and his learned friend considered that it was no objection to a measure that it might be abused. He granted that it was not; but he put it to the common understanding of the house whether it was not an objection to a measure that it might be abused. A clause then, to denigrate to the house the cruelty and oppressiveness of this bill, which was now about to be passed into a law, he wished to remind the house of the precise nature of the case. There were now upon an average about 20,000 foreigners residing in the country, and the house was called upon to render these individuals liable to be banished, with their fortunes and their goods, on twenty-four hours notice, by authority, which was not only kept secret for a time, but should always, and for every, be kept secret to the public. He brought the house to recollect upon their proceedings before they went further. A man was to be banished from the scene of his successful industry, from the asylum where he expected protection, from the land which was once called free, upon 24 hours notice, upon a secret information, without the least possibility of being able to prove his innocence, and at the goodwill and pleasure of the noble lord, who would exercise it whenever in his wise judgment it might seem fit and proper, but always keeping in view what he had termed the British policy. A clause had been introduced into the bill allowing an appeal; but what, after all, did it amount to? It was a mere mockery—a bauble set forth to delude the giddy and ignorant; for, even supposing that the secretary of state did communicate to the privy council all the facts he was acquainted with, nothing was communicated to the poor foreigner, who was deserted in a strange country, unable to speak the language, and unable to be understood. The alien was deprived, then, of all possibility of defence; he could not prove the baseness or the fallacy of the secret accusation against him, and thus the privy council were precluded from receiving the only evidence upon which they could judge. This, then, he was prepared to contend was, of all other cases, attended with the greatest hardship and oppression: the suspension of the habeas corpus act was a mere trifle in comparison. Here, individuals, British born subjects, had every possible means of obliging ministers to show the grounds upon which the prosecution was maintained; but, on the other hand, the poor alien was banished from the country, ignorant of the manners and customs of England, and stood the chance, if he made his case known, of making himself obnoxious to some of those friends whom the noble lord seemed so anxious to favour. His principal objection, then, to the measure was the secrecy of the accusations, and where that existed, eternal abuses must arise, and oppressions be heaped upon oppression to such an alarming degree, as to be equalled by no human institution, excepting, perhaps, the inquisition, and even not that, as he could not be formed by the present policy. What description of law then, could the noble lord contend, to conceal the person accused, which was the fact, according to the statement of the noble lord himself. If such practices as these were suffered in a land of liberty, where, he would ask, was the use of a free constitution, of the laws, of public trials? Why was not confidence placed in the people? Could we boast of this noble constitution when 20,000 men were doomed to a condition in which they were deprived of all those benefits and a free land, who suffered the most severe penalties and cruelties on their persons and fortunes by such secret proceedings? They lived by will, and not by law; they resided in the country as an asylum for the distressed, and were subject to be driven from the country at the pleasure of the noble lord, the secretary of state; and the effect was neither more nor less than to avocate the whole policy of the kingdom from the idol of English liberty, Magna Charta. It was the boast, the pride of our ancestors, that slavery was banished from this happy isle, but now it must be confessed that it was doomed to the miserable penalty of enslaving the free.

The house then divided.—For the 2d reading, 141—Against it, 47—in favour of the 2d reading, 49.

Anecdotes of the Battles at Waterloo &c. from Scott's Paris revisited in 1815.

All that had recently occurred here (Brussels) was in a most peculiar degree adapted to engender this sympathy and frankness, and to add to these tendernesses of disposition not without its dangers to fame. In the houses of the middle and higher classes, the officers of our army were billeted; many of them young and good-looking, most of them of prepossessing manners, and all of them at leisure to practise those affabilities which cannot but please, and touch as they please. It was now indeed to Brussels, as it would be generally, on the continent, to find the military behaving as gentlemen,—as if the rules of honor and politeness were binding on the soldier when quartered on the people of a country. The frank unassumingness and contentedness of the British officers and troops, were the themes of eulogium in every mouth, and were by every one contrasted with the ferocity, greediness and insolence of the French,—nor were there wanting many complaints against those allies of the Netherlands, the Prussians. Had it not been for the want of many complaints against those allies of the Netherlands, the Prussians. Had it not been for the want of many complaints against those allies of the Netherlands, the Prussians. Had it not been for the want of many complaints against those allies of the Netherlands, the Prussians.

of the Scotch, made them in peculiar request as immovers. A lady who travelled with me from Brussels to Munk, said she had petitioned the proper authorities to send her "les Ecossais;" they had been mildful enough of her request to send her four, two Highland grenadiers, and two officers. These left her house on the evening of the 15th of June, and one returned to it wounded; the others were left on the field. She shed tears when she gave me this account,—which afforded but one instance of what took place generally. After growing from lodgers to be acquaintances, from acquaintances companions, and from companions friends,—after exciting interest, kindness, and in many cases affection,—after appearing daily at the family meal, and retiring nightly with the family to rest,—he cry of war suddenly went forth, and they were called away;—their enemies few them march through the darkness to encounter the perils of death. Few came back, and of few who did, in their appearance, pale, disfigured, crippled, and bleeding,—their once martial dragoon and blackened, their gallant air sunk in weakness, their families of politeness changed to the expression of agony and helplessness. Hospitality and kindness, under these circumstances, kindled into the enthusiasm of compassion and affectionate tenderness. Hearts were then in tune for all that was tender and overflung, for the feelings excited by the sufferings of others were blended with alarm for themselves. The cannon flared without their gates; the most fearful reports were brought into the city,—who would dare to promise that a shocking fate would not fall upon it? In the mean while their brave defenders arrived, testifying by their miserable plight how gallantly they had struggled to preserve Brussels from violation. They were received with open arms and streaming eyes; the softest hands in each house fanned the cheeks of the agonized warrior,—the fire of faces hung foliciously over it,—he vigilant attention necessary for his recovery were not left to servants;—wives and daughters were led by the finest of motives to take charge of the dressings of his hurts, to prevent his food, to anticipate and supply the wants of his painful condition.

The great zest for pleasure was in the Park of Brussels. The Duke of Wellington was walking here with some ladies and gentlemen, on a fine summer evening, when the first Prussian Aide-Camp brought him news that the French army under Buonaparte, had burst the Belgian frontier; he did not immediately, it seems, believe that this was a serious attack, and hesitated to commit himself by issuing orders to his troops, supposing Buonaparte of playing some trick; but a second messenger speedily arrived, and decisive measures were immediately taken.—The Park, when I saw it on the evening of the King of the Netherlands' fête, was crowded with grief and animation; the walks were full of officers,—British, Hanoverian, and Belgian,—they, of course, brought all the ladies of Brussels to the same spot. Almost each individual of these several hundreds, had been wounded.—On entering this scene of show and gallantry, the first person I saw was a German youth—he belonged to the artillery, and had been cut down at his gun, by the enemies' cavalry; his face was scorched with their bullets, the steel marks being impressed on his forehead and cheeks. A still younger lad, whose fine shape was well shown in his sharp-shooter's uniform, was playing the part of the Cozomb very pleasantly; I learnt that he had been extravagantly brave in the engagement's both of the 16th and 18th, —that he had been wounded in both,—and he was now here, an elegant cripple, ogling the ladies. The noble, portly-looking Captain of a Scotch Regiment, went past, with his arm in a sling; he seemed to carry a mild reproof of all that was fantastical or licentious around him, in the unpretending dignity, and good-humoured calmness of an aspect, in which courage lay in companionship with all the honorable, fiscal, and kind qualities. He was a veteran both in fact and appearance; he had fought in all the battles in Spain,—and in one of these had been so desperately wounded, that he went still disabled into the fight at Quatre-Bras; here again he was hit, and most severely injured. When the regiment to which he belonged, was hourly engaged with a large French column, that was pouring into the shattered ranks of the Scotchmen a murderous fire of musquetry, this gentleman was seen walking slowly backwards and forwards in front of his men, restraining those who were breaking out to rush forward for the purpose of making a desperate and premature charge. In fact they were invited to do by the younger officers, who were roaring themselves hoarse in the enthusiasm of the moment, and anxious to get, by a violent exertion, out of a shower of balls, which every instant was knocking down four or five of them. Their more experienced companion kept them back till the proper moment, and the young men whole over-egertness he checked, told the circumstances after the battle, in terms of affectionate and admiring acknowledgement of the superior coolness of his courage.

The spectacle in Brussels, as the troops were collecting and falling into their ranks, is described to have been most peculiar and impressive. It could not fail to be so. The darkness soon gave way a little, as the first light of a summer morn'g broke through the edge of the sky; but the candles still continued to shine through the windows, showing that there had been no one at rest during the night; and their pale hue, as the morning advanced, gave a melancholy sickly character to the look of the streets, corresponding with the general feeling of the spectators who crowded to see gallant men go forth to death. The light was scarcely sufficient, before the march commenced, to discover faces;—leathers, flags, and bygone points, were all that could be seen. They went on and off, and gathered and formed, in a hazy obscurity. Many officers emerged rapidly from the deep shadows that lay in the distances; loud cries were heard causing a confusion that soon, however settled itself into military regularity. Women who had bidden farewell at home, could not be so fitted with that, but came forth, and stood in slight neglected clothing, at the corners by which they knew their friends would pass,—almost ashamed of their own feelings, but unable to resist the wish to

gain one more look, and receive one other preference of the hand. Our officers speak with enthusiasm of the signs of affection shown to them at this affecting moment by their Brufiel's' hosts and hostesses. A friend of mine was embraced by his landlord at the instant of parting, and made to promise that if any accident should fend him back to Brussels, he would return to the house where he had been long and kindly entertained. The promise was kept; one day only intervened before the officer made his appearance again at the door of this good citizen; he presented himself bleeding, exhausted, and in agony; his inveterate received him with open arms;—"now," said he, "you have made me your friend for ever, for you have observed your promise, and have shown that you relied on my sincerity." Every possible attention was extended to the wounded officer for the several months of his slow recovery, and there was as much delicacy in the manner of these attentions, as in the nature of the disposition by which they were dictated.

The Duke of Wellington remained for some hours in Brussels after the troops had quitted it—he probably waited to hear news from the more distant divisions of his army, in reply to the orders sent them over-night. The Officer of a Scotch regiment was sent down to a village to procure some water, with a small party from his battalion, which was at a little distance; the road which the Duke took lay through his village; he was passing at the instant, dressed in a grey frock coat, followed by four or five gentlemen in military great coats, and trotting his horse not very quickly. He returned the Officer's salute, and then suddenly stopped. There was a good deal of anxious, not to say troubled thought in the persons whom he had thus met, and asked if any thing had been heard of them? The Officer replied that he had heard nothing. The Duke hastily pulled out his watch,—considered for half a minute,—and then, again touching his hat, rode on. It was about one o'clock of the forenoon of the sixteenth, that the Officers and men of one particular regiment, as they were marching forward carelessly debating whether they were likely to see French troops within a week, heard a distant sound that carried with it a conviction that went to all their hearts, though not to sink them. It was the rumble of cannon. They had been too often engaged in Spain not to be well acquainted with the intimation. A new impulse was now given to all: a serious smile broke out on every face, and each body went forward. The few women, permitted to accompany the regiment, were affected differently. Some of them began to weep in the prospect of what was likely now soon to occur; but the old female campaigners shewed a hardihood not inferior to that of the soldiers; but unpleasant, because unnatural, and unmixt with any thing gallant.

The battle, as is well known, had been for some hours maintaining the Brunswickers and Belgians, before the British could get up. Ney, who commanded the division of the French army opposed to these, was pressing them back, when the British regiments began to arrive one by one. Each, as it arrived, marched directly into the field, and took up its position. They became gradually engaged according to the direction given by the enemy to his operations. A Scotch regiment was for a considerable time unemployed by any French column, though exposed to a fire of round shot. The Officers, who had a complete view of the field, saw the 42d and other battalions, warmly engaged in charging;—the young men could not brook the contrast presented by their inactivity.—"It will," said they, "be the same now as it always has been!—the 42d will have all the luck of it. There will be a fine noise in the newspapers about that regiment, but devil the word of us." Some of their elders consoled them by assuring them of the probability that, before the day was over, they would have enough of it. This regiment was one of those that suffered the most; and the greater number of those fine-spirited youths who expressed this impatience, were laid on the field in cold and silent lifelessness, before the evening.

Soon after three o'clock, the Duke of Wellington rode into that part of the field of battle which is close to the village of Quatre Bras. He was followed by his staff, which was not however very numerous. He halted a few yards in front of the 92d regiment, and exposed to a very heavy fire of round shot and grape. He spoke little or nothing; his look was that of a man quite cool, but serious, and perhaps something anxious. He looked intently at various parts of the field, as if calculating on the arrival of the regiments not yet come up. He said something, at one of these times, about when the cavalry might be expected. The shot, in the mean while, was plunging into, and along the ground, close to him. He had not been long in the field before the arm of a gentleman, with whom he had just been in conversation, was carried off by a ball. The sufferer was instantly removed,—but his Lordship was not observed to take any notice of the unpleasant affair. It is thought a good and even humane rule, to act in this apparently unconscious way in these situations where neither spirits nor time must be wasted; all the relief that can be given to the injured is in waiting for them, and expressions of sympathy, or even its appearance, would but dissipate attention, and perhaps subdue courage.—On one occasion, in Spain, His Grace, then Lord Wellington, was riding hastily along the road, followed by his Staff, and several distinguished generals, while the French artillery was playing upon them very severely. The object was to get as speedily as possible out of so exposed a situation; but, before this was effected, a cannon ball struck Lord Hill's horse behind, and came out at his chest. The poor animal tumbled down head foremost, and its rider of course was precipitated with it most violently to the ground. Some of the persons around were reining in, to inquire as to the fate of his Lordship, who seemed to be killed as well as the animal, but their would be attended to that all should go on. Lord Hill would be attended to by the soldiers.

Shortly after the first-mentioned accident occurred at Quatre-bras, the Duke dismounted from his horse, and causing his staff to do the same, sat upon the ground for a short time. The regiments, as they came up, entered the field by the road near which his Grace was; the balls were perpetually flying in amongst them; one carried off the knapsack of a private from his shoulders; it went to a considerable distance, but the man ran after it, and brought it back, amidst the loud laughter of all those who saw the thing happen. The Brunswick cavalry were charged back upon this point by the French cuirassiers. The Duke retired from before their charge. Our Officers describe the courage of these French dragoons as extraordinary, but add, that it had an intemperate inflated character, which seemed glad to sustain itself by a hasty desperation. It was too independent of discipline and

system: as it went beyond the necessity on some occasions, there was no security that it should not fall below the need on others. There was no steadiness of spirit visible in the conduct of these troops, but their briskness seemed of the kind that is very apt to evaporate. Individuals of them would ride out from their ranks, challenging & calling to their adversaries: a British soldier seldom behaves in this way; he does his duty, and this is doing all; he does not go beyond the line of this to seek, nor will he retire within to avoid it. He is therefore the one most to be depended upon.

These cuirassiers received some terrible fires as they approached the infantry: men and horses come tumbling down in heaps. One of them fell wounded, a few yards before our bayonets: a Scotchman went out in the fury of the moment to dispatch him. The Frenchman was sitting on the ground: he saw his destroyer coming with the point of the bayonet extended toward him,—yet he did not change countenance, except to put on a smile of whimsical remonstrance just as his enemy came up close:—shrugging up his shoulders, and extending his hands, he exclaimed, in a tone of good humoured appeal,—“*Ah, Monsieur Anglais!*” The Highlander was softened. “Go to the rear you —,” was the reply. The poor Frenchman made a shift to crawl, but with smiles on his face, where his conqueror directed.

Some of these cuirassiers made their way to the very rear of our lines, and two or three came back galloping, shouting, and brandishing their swords. They received the whole fire of a battalion. One man still kept on his horse. He had the hardihood to cut with his sword at the infantry as he passed. A Hanoverian met him in combat and wounded him: he would not give up his sword but to an officer,—his enemy was on the point of putting him to death, when one of our officers interfered and saved his life.

The Duke again took up his old ground:—the battle was now spreading. An officer belonging to the battalion close behind His Grace, suddenly observed a large column of French infantry approaching. He exclaimed hastily and loudly—“there is a body of them!” The Duke heard what was said, and gently, without any alteration of manner, turned his horse’s head in the direction to which the officer pointed, and moved slowly that way. “Yes,” said he, “there is a considerable body there—a considerable number indeed.” Then without altering his quiet tone,—“Colonel, you must charge.”—The charge was made, and other charges succeeded, the whole of which were successful, but scarcely a wreck of that gallant battalion returned,—and that small remainder was reduced to a remainder of itself on the glorious but dreadful 18th.

In the course of these charges, an officer pressing on, keeping his men up, felt a Frenchman throw his arms about his legs, and heard him imploring his protection to save his life. The person thus addressed, was too much occupied with his work, to pay instant attention to the supplication, but the wounded man entwining his grasp still more closely, and entreating by the love of God, the officer put back the soldier who was about to plunge his bayonet into the breast of the unfortunate Frenchman, who remained on the ground. His preserver was very soon in a situation of similar distress: he was struck by a grape-shot, and, when scarcely supporting himself to the rear, he again passed the Frenchman, who was then sitting up gazing about him at the battle: they exchanged silent looks, and parted, to remain in utter ignorance of each other’s fates, though the one had been the object of a service rendered by the other, the most important that man can render to his fellow.

Many of our men when hit by the balls, became exasperated and threw their muskets from them in a rage. All sense of mercy, and even of decency, became extinct in the bosoms of the majority under these dreadful circumstances. The soldiers stopped to strip their fallen companions, as they passed on over their bodies, and the coarse joke, and the unfeeling taunt were but too frequently heard to break from lips that were likely the next minute to be quivering in their last prayer, or sealed for ever without having had time to put it up. The men were heard to make very different observations according to the different characters borne by those who fell.—Over one they would sigh and say, “Ah, poor fellow!” and then go on with loading their muskets;—while the corpse of another would be turned aside with the foot, “lie there,” be sulkily muttered.

When the army under the Duke of Wellington was retreating on the 17th, to keep up its correspondence

with the Prussian army under Prince Blücher, that had been worsted by Buonaparte,—some very extraordinary instances of personal heroism were shewn by the commanders of our cavalry, who covered the retreat. The Marquis of Anglesea, then Lord Uxbridge, a lieutenant-general, and commanding the horse, displayed consummate personal valour, in the sight of the admiring men,—and as the army was then pressed up on by a very superior force, and was altogether in most critical circumstances,—while the cavalry on our side had scarcely yet been engaged, not having been up on the 16th,—it was perhaps not less prudent than gallant to inspire our troops with good spirits, and rouse their emulation, by these displays of the gallantry and dash of their superiors. The men had heard tremendous accounts of the cuirassiers,—and a private of the Life-Guards told me, that it was the general talk among themselves, that there was very little use in going against fellows who had got armor on. If this was the feeling of the troops, and more particularly as the army was in retreat, and it was pretty well known that it would have to maintain a desperate struggle, the officers were fairly called upon to shew a noble devotedness, and an animating cheerfulness, in the sight of those whom they commanded,—and this they finely did. The Marquis of Anglesea was in the rear of the last troop of cavalry, when, looking behind him, he observed a French regiment formed across the road to charge. He instantly turned round, and alone galloped back towards the enemy, waving his hat to his soldiers who had advanced some way on their retreat, and were at a considerable distance from their General. Major Kelly, of the Horse Guards, I believe, was the first person to join his Lordship at full gallop, and these two heroes remained alone for a minute or two, close in front of the French, who stirred not, amazed as it would seem by the gallantry which they witnessed. The regiment soon came up, and dashed pell-mell amongst the enemy, who were entirely overthrown.

On all the three days, so arduous was the service, and critical its circumstances, that our superior officers felt it to be an incumbent duty to expose themselves in a very marked manner. The men were called upon to perform more than common, and their leaders felt that to have this claim upon them, they must set an example of uncommon exertion. To the prevalence of this noble sentiment we may trace the heavy loss of distinguished officers. But, although on this occasion our generals and superior regimental officers acted the part of forlorn hopes, this is not so commonly the case in the British army as in the French; nor need it, or should it be the case, where duty is regularly and judiciously distributed, and faithfully and steadily performed. The French soldiers have a wilfulness, and require invitations and excitements, that are unknown and unnecessary in our ranks. A French soldier will call out to his officer, “Come Sir, shew the way, and I’ll follow you.”—Their leaders must act in bravado, or their troops will do nothing; the former are therefore frequently to be seen, out in front of their men, in small groups, execrating, stamping, and brandishing their swords against their adversaries.—All, in fact, is done with them under the force of artificial impulse, causing what is called a working-up,—whereas the British do all in the simple readiness of their natures. But these French officers often excited the greatest admiration of their bravery by their exploits in the sight of our ranks. They were commonly fine young men, who threw themselves in the way of death, and generally met with it.

Our soldiers, though not expecting not requiring to be thus drawn on, yet exercise very freely among themselves the right of discussing the comparative courage of their officers:—one of the latter told me, that, on a night in Spain, when he was upon outpost duty, he overheard some of his men conversing over the merits and spirit of their respective officers with little of reserve or delicacy. They shrewdly observe, and strictly remember, any symptom of too cautious a regard for personal safety: and any one who is too careful of himself, receives but little of their respect.

(To be Continued in our next.)

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS by SAMUEL RANS, No. 1, Church Gate Street.