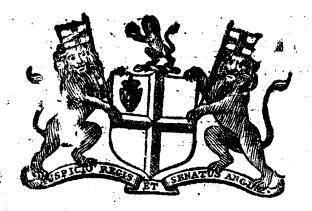
# JAVA GOVT.



# GAZETTE.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the Java Government Gazette, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned. J. DUPUY, Acting Secretary to Government. BATAVIA, May 1, 1814.

Den Heere Luitement Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de Javasche Gouvernements Courant, geplaast wordende Aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officieel moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend. J. DUPUY, Waarnemend Secretaris van het Geuvernement. BATAVIA, den 1ste Mey 1814.

VOL. III ]

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1814.

[NO. 129.

Secretary,

# Publication.

THE Public are hereby informed, that whenever it may be found necessary to changeable at the Accountant's Offices for Notes bearing Interest, when presented to that amount.

Notes issued in sums below 200 Rangees,

Mr. Van Groll, sen.

Van den Berg, sen.

DeNys, sen.

Taunay,

Members jef
the European
Orphun Chambet.

Mr. Heyneman, Commissioner. of the Lom-Mr. Berkhoff, Cashier. . . . . . . . . . . bard Bank. Each Note to be signed by three of the Those persons, and countersigned by the President of the European Orphan Chamber, or The Director of the Lombard Bank.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Covernor in Council.

J. DUPUY, Act. Sec. to Govt.

BATAVIA, ... August 1, 1814.

# Publikatie.

geoordeald PRESAURIE NOTEN nittege- 4 done, forged Notes might subsequently be ven in sommon onder de 200 Javasche Rapken, dezelve geen interest zullen dogn, doch ten allen tyde sullen zwilhaar wezen ten Kontore san then, Acquitant voor interest docide to the genuine Notes should not be forth-Notes tot bet bedragen der laatst genoemden. .. coming to oppose to the counterfeit."

De ondervolgende, Heeren zyn als Kom- By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant

missarissen benoomd tot het tekenen der uit- Governor in Council.

missarissen bengema tot ne.
tegeven Noten onder de 200 Ropyen.
De Hr. Van Groll, Sen.

Leden der BATAVIA, July 29, 1814.

Weeskamer.

Elke Presabrie Noot zal door drie der door de President der Weeskamer of de Directeur der Lumbard-Bank gecontrasigneerd worden. with our first.

Ter ordonnantie, van den Heere Luitenant

Gouverneun in Rade, ( 1) J. DUPUY, arrivad, bat it of police

in of brance on Woarn. Gow. Sec. den lete Aug. 1814.

#### .e. j. 1846 Advertisement.

THE quantity of disposable COFFEE and RICE in the Eastern Districts being expended, and it being the intention of Government to withdraw from circulation the Notes of the Lombard "de, nodigibny in andwoord op de door het Bank, Notice is hereby given, that no further "Gouvernement, van Java gedane vragen, issues of COFFRE and RICE 'can be made " omtrend de beschikking over het tans geunder the Publications of the 9th February "seponderd zynde oude Bataviasche Krediet and 2d April last. Good' ; a '

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

J. DUPUY,

Acting Secretary to Govt.

BATAVIA, August 1, 1814.

### Advertentie.

DE in de Oostelyke Distrikten ter beschikking van het Gouvernement geweest hebbende hoeveelheden KOFFY en RYST, nitgegeven zynde, en het Gouverne- zyn qe noten ten eenemate te vernieugen, coniet valsche Papieren naderhand in omment verlangende de Lombard Bank Noten vit den omloop te trekken, zo wordt by dezen aan de Gemeente kennis gegeven, dat geene verdere afgaven van KOFFY en RYST kunnen geschieden onder de Publikatien van den 9de February en 2de April.

Ter Ordonnantie van de Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

J. DUPUY, Waarnd. Sec. van't Gouvt.

BATAVIA, den 1ste Augustus 1814.

Publication.

whenever it may be found necessary to Governor General in Council, contained in Notice is hereby given, that no further issue issue TREASURY NOTES in sums below the following Extract, of a letter from Mr. of Lombard Notes will be made from the 200 Java Rupees, such Notes will not bear Secretary Tucker, dated the 19th March, Public Treasury after this date, and that the interest; but they will at said times been 1814, the Honorable the Lieutenant Gover. Vendow Department is restricted from making nor in Council is pleased to direct, that the further Sales for payment in those Notes. The undermentioned Gentlemen are ap. has been transferred, do take the necessary tions, will be for Silver Money or Governpointed to be a Committee for signing the measures without delay, for carcelling and defacing the whole of the said Paper Current cy, preparing lists of the Notes with the Governor in Council. greatest care, in order that the same may be attested under their authority.

Extract Instructions from the Suprems

Government. "The Right Honorable the Governor Ges " neral in Council, in reply to the question of the Government of Java, regarding the disposal of the Old Batavia Paper Carrens cy, which is now in deposit, desires me to observe, that it ought to be immediately cancelled and defaced, and that it will be proper to appoint a Committee for the execution of this responsible duty. Lists of the Notes should be prepared with great se care, and should be attested by the Committee, who should also be required to cer-46 tify upon the face of each Note, that it has been discharged and Cancelled. It would E Gemeente wordt hiernevens verwittigd 46 be a more simple and easy process to desdat whimeer het mogt worden modig is strop the Notes at once, but if this were 156 Introduced into circulation, and be presented for payment, and it would be more findifficult to detect and expose the fraud, if

J. DUPUY, Act. Secretary to Goot.

de cellentie den Heere Gouverneur Generaal bovengenoemde Kommissarissen getekend, en in Rade, vervat in het ondervolgende Extract uit een brief van den Secretaris Tucker, van den 19de Maart 1814,-heeft den Heere Luitenant Gogverneur in Rade goedgevon. den de gelasten, dat den Hogen Raad van Justiție te Batavia, onder wieu het oude Batayiasche Krediet Papier is overgebragt, onverwyld middelen bewerkstellige tot het royeeren en onbruikbaar maken van het geheel montant van dat Papier, terzelver tyd met de meeste naauwkeurigheid Lysten der Krediet, Brieven vervaardigende, op dat de-zelve naderhand voor hun kunnen worden grautentiscerd.

and RICE in the public stores in the Entract Instruction van het Gouvernement Generaal.

23 46 Den Haere Gouverneur Generaal in Ra-Rapier, aantemerken, dat het zelve terstond "diende geroyeerd en onbruikbaar gemaakt te worden, en dat het noodzakelyk schynt " te zyn eene Kommissie te benoemen tot het " ten uitvoer brengen van die verandwoorde-Wyke taak .- Lysten der Krediet Brieven moeten met de meeste naauwkeurigheid ver-46 vaardigd en door de Kommissie geautenti-66 seerd worden, en dezelve zal terzelver tyd 66 op elke Krediet Brief dienen te certificee-66 Het zoude eenvoudiger en minder omslagtig " zyn de noten ten eenemale te vernietigen, 66 loop gebragt en ter uitbetaling aangeboden straten. "konden worden, in welk geval het moeyelyk " zonde zyn het bedrog te ontdekken en te " bewyzen, zonder dat de echte noten in 44 wezen waren om dezelve met de valschen 😘 te kunn n-vergelyken. Ter ordonn nue van den Heere Luitenant

Gouverneur in Rade.

J. DUPUY, Waarn. Gouvis. Sec. BATAVIA, den 29ste July 1814.

Publication.

N pursuance of the Austructious of His WITH reference to the Proclamation Excellency the Right Honorable the Virginider date the 13th instant, Public Supreme Court of Justice at Batavia, into All future Sales by the Venduc Department, whose hands the Old Batavia Paper Currency and all future transactions by Public Institument Securities,

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant

J. DUPUY,

Acting Secretary to Goot. BATAVIA, July 29, 1814.

Publikatie.

LS een gevolg van de Proklamatie van den-13de dezen, wordt bekend gemaakt, dat na heeden geene uithetalingen in Lombard Bank Noten in de Tresaurie 2nlten geschiellen, en dat het Vendu Kantool gelast is geene verdere verkopingen voor dat Papier te houden .- Alle verkopingen door het Vendu Kaittoor, en alle handelingen van Publicke Instellingen, zusten voortaan geschieden in zilver, of Gouvernements Krediet Brieven ...

Ter Ordennantie van den Heere Imitenant

Governeur in Rade.

J. DUPUY, Waarn. Sec. van het Gourt. Batavia, den 29 July 1814.

# Advertisement.

OTICE is hereby given; that the declaration contained in Proclamation of this Government, under date the 9th Aug. 1813, respecting the Ports of Sambas, Cootai and Passeer, is withdrawn, and that those Ports are considered open to regular trade. By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant

Governor in Council.

J. DUPUY, Acting Secretary to Govt.

Advertentie.

ORDT hiernevens bekend gemaakt,

· dat het by Proklamatie van den 9de Augustus 1813, verkhaarde, nopens de Havens van Sambas, Koetay en Passir, tans opgeheven is-en dat de Handel op en van

dezelve tans regelmätig kan worden hervat. Ter ordennantie van den Heere Luitenant Couverneur in Rade.

J. DUPUY, Waarn. Gouvts. Seci

BATATIA, den 3de Augustus, 1814.

Advertisement.

OTICE is hereby given, by the Bench of Magistrates, that in the pursuance Regulation III A. D. 1814, on the 10th instant the Cooly Establishment will be opened on the premises in the rear of the Stad-house.

By order of the Bench of Magistrates. PETER JESSEN, Sec.

MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE, ) BATAVIA, August 5, 1814.

# Advertentie.

NE Bank van Magistrature maakt by deze bekend, dat ingevolge de Regulatie " ren dat dezelve afbetaald en geroyeerd is. 111. A. D. 1814, het Coelie Etablissement den 10de Augustus 1814 zal geopend worden in de plaats agter het Stadhuis.

Ter ordonnantie van de Bank van Magi-

PETER JESSEN.

Secretaris.

MAGISTRAATS COMPTOIR,) BATAVIA, den 5de Augustus, 1814.

Wanted Immediately,

A BILL ON BENGAL. Enquire at the Gazette Office.

# Advertisement.

BY order of the President and Bench of Magistrates of Batavia.—Notice is Magistrates of Batavia,-Notice is hereby given, that from the 8th instant to the 30th of the month of September next ensuing, the duty of one half per cent on the value of Houses, Gardens, &c. &c. situated in the Suburbs, the Chinese Camong, and within the limits of Batavia, will be received. at the office of the Accountant at the Stadhouse daily, Sundays and Holidays excepted, agreeably to Guvernment Order of the 26th February 1813. The proprietors failing to make this payment within the above period will become liable to the usual fine.

By order of the Bench of Magistrates. PETER JESSEN,

BATAVIA, August 2, 1814.

Advertentie.

AN wegen President en Magistraten der stad Batavia, word mits dezen bekend gemaakt, dat van den 8ste dezer tot den laatsten van de maand September aanstaande (de Zon en Feestdagen uitgezondert) ten Kantore van honne Accountant op het Stad. huis zal ontfangen worden, een half per cento op de getaxeerde waarde del Huizen, Erven, Thuinen, &a. &a. stainde en gelegen in de Zuider Voorstad, de Chineese Kamp, en binnen de limiten van Batavia en zulks voor den gepassegreen jaare of van primo January tot ultimo December 1813, ingevolge Gov. vernements besluit van den 26ste February 1813. Zullende tegen de nalatigen bier in worden geprocedeert naar luid der hier om? trend gestelde order.

Ter ordonnantie van President en Magi-

PETER JESSEN, BATAVIA,

Vendu Advertissementen.

den 2de Augustus, 1814.

Door Vendu-meesteren zullen de volgende Venduties worden gehouden, als:

Op Maandag den 15 Augustus 1814. I N de woon Thuin van Mr. Schols op Jac-catra, van Huismeinbelen, Wagens, Paarden, een Parthy Lywaten, Boeken Zeep, &a. &a. &a.

Op Dingsdag den 16 Augustus 1814. OOR 't Hais van wylen Simon Dirks. staande in de Nieuw-poort Straat, van Juwcelen, Goud en Zilver werken, Huismenbelen, cenige fragie Bocken, verscheiden goede Slaven, Wagens, Paarden, en al het geen ten dage der Verkoping zal worden

Op Woensdag den 17 Augustus 1814. OOR 't Sterfhuis van wylen Gouzo Koko, staande op de Klinting in de Chineese Kamp, van Huismeubelen, Goud en Zilver werken, eenige Wayangs-meidens, Wagens en Paarden, &a. &a. &a.

Op Donderdag den 18 Augustus 1814. OOR de wooning van J. Matheos. staande op de Grote Roea Malacca, No. 26, van Huismeubelen, Wagens en Paarden, Staven, en Slavinnen, nevens andere goe. deren meer.

Op Vrydog den 19 Augustus 1814. N de Pakhusen by de Visch Markt. voor Reckening van s'Konings Marine, van Leedige Vaatwerken, Onde Hoepel-yzers, en wat verder ten voorschyn zal worden ge-

> UIT DE HAND TE KOOP, DE BRIK DE

# ERSTE ZOON.

MET DESZELFS INVENTARIS,

de Inventaris t zien by J. HINDERMYLR.

OF GROOT BOTAMALAKKA.

# Advertisement.

Society will be holden on the 24th instant, in the Hall of the new Society House "de Harmonie" at Ryswick, at 11 o'clock.

BATAVIA, Aug. 13, 1814.

## Advertentie.

OND Phierwede bekend gemaakt, dat eene algemene vergadering der Jawische Auxiliat Bybel Genootschap, zal op den 24ste dezer gehouden worden ter nieuwe Assisteit's: Hais de Marmonie op Ryswyki Opforder van het Committee.

J. T. ROSS, Secretaris. BATAVIA, den 12de Augustus 1814.

#### TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

THE MOUSE achieving the Free-Mason's Lodge La Vertueuse, con-Rooms, with boarded doors and two small. large dining Verandah, elegantly, fitted up, and fit for the residence of a small gentrel family with suitable Out offices, Kitchen, clauble Coach-house, with stabling, for 16 horses, cow, and detached out-houses, Kitchen Garden in high culfivelion, to ilbrextensive grazing for pass ture hand, swellistocked twith Doconsauts bees, dogether differeinited he with Furnio ture, Slaves, Horses and Carriages, Cows, Sheep &c. &c. For particulars apply to.

JAS. FICHAT JAS. FICHAT.

ADZUST 2. FOR PRIVATE SALE,

Albana Aug. 12, 1814.

# THE NEGRE PROPERTY OF 2

ash consisted the Presidency, FASH FOWA B L.B. Bindpe-bill Line 1997 GYB with Boar well-trained 140 RSES, warranted sound and Milet. with two setts of Harness complete; also. Enfonc Saddle and Bridle, willia humber of other Articles, if applied for immediately. Enquire at the Gazetis Office.

Wanted Innacdiment APTAINS COOK PORTIONS saparately, the mbich liberal prices will be given.—Enquire at the Oat interest of the

#### Advertisement:

N the evening of life ist instant, a BOAT belonging to the Ship Starling, Manage Maker, broke adrift from the said Ship in Batavia Roads, any person having found, of who can give in-formation where the Boat is, will be liberally rewarded on application to Mesers.

August 3, 18 10 constitut our sons to

WANTED

VIN MEASURY. NO PEp vertie amount de of do,000 Spanish Dollars and sh Golonial Paper Carrency 32,500 Spanish Bollars, for unexceptionable Bills of Exchange on London. Apply to Messis! WATT and Pagras. - BATATTAP Aug. 5, 1814.

# 122 Advertisementa ...

LL Persons having claims on J. Mit. are requested to send in their claims and to pay their flebts to the undersigned as general Audriey.

J. G. J. KLYNDERS.

# Land of an Advertentie.

tien hebben op den Heer Ja Mai-theos, of aan dezelve iets schuklig zyn, worden verzogt hunne rekening in to senden, en betaling te presteren auto den ondergetekende als zyne generala geman-Lostin Vantonice tigden.

J. G. J. KAYNDBR.

# Advertentie.

LLE de genen welke iets te pretenderen hebben van, dan wel schuldig zyn aan den boedel van wylen Arie ven der Liefde, gelieve daar van op gave te doen nan den endergeteekende Secretaris van het Eerwaarde College van Heeren Westneesteren dezet steede, binnennden and ran ses weeken ge mekend oan dato

J. H. DE HOOGH, Sec.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. We regret the indelicacy of some allusions OTICE is hereby given, that a General in the communication of Cheeks, which other by the ships letely arrived at Anjer. wise would merit and obtain publicity.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1814.

Java Government Guette

GENERAL ORDERS. By the Honorable the Lieutenant Godernor

> in Council. BATAVIA, August 2, 1814.

Lieutenant-Colonel McLeod, of His Ma. jesty's 59th Regiment, having reported his arrival at the Heat quarters of the Western Did Disputch of the 26th; and a great number. vision, in pursuance of orders from the Commarche of the Forces, will resume the Green mand of the Western Division accordingly.

Lieutenant Hanson, Brigade Chajor to the Western Division, kaving also reported his reture from the Eastward, in purequette brank latiorders, will resume the charge of that affile accordingly. A on tant, to the shoot it some ?

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Gevernor in Council.

landren ei Ero**DUPUY**. 200 Color Mer. Secretary to Goot! Ad raince balos by him Manufact, linguages and

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE: +

Blichinah; from Sandrung 20th July Past sengers, Col. McLeod, Capt. Hanson, and Lient de la Posse. — Brig Fatal Bary, Seh Paryan, From Samarang 5th July—Cargo, Coffee, &c. Coffee, &c.

Aug. 3-Ship Janer R. Brown, from Cape of Good Hope 13th June Persenger, Capt. Chepmell, of H. M. State Perse.

rish ugiodre Brig! Dierothea John White, fram Tagalhatst July - Cargo, Goffee - Passeught Mr. eWeyers and family and and the

Augustie Hi C. (Gugebonty No. 12 af Lenrand, No. 12, Ad L. Woesthoff, from San

maranger construction where an application conduction of the following statement of the content from Benang and Bamarang 5th appty 1981 Angelick, Esnouf, from Tagal 14th, instant Cargos Coffee Bugeling nP. Belle from Amboyna 10th July-Cargo, Spices fig Gortime Brig Japa, Jan. Abenta from Bit. marang 3d inst.-Cargo, Coffer ni 1200

Ask St. BigHendrik, H. Dulken, from Something-Minet?—Cozzal Coffee.——— Chil Po. J. Mariar, from Soutabeya Planters Cargo, Coffee.

Aug. 9-H. C. C. Antelone, J. Hall, from Banca—Passengers, Eleuk Brayer, and Dr. Fallowfield Brig Bagle, P. M. hards, from Sousskaya 26 instany Cargan Selt. Brig Maria, H. Dorse, from Samarang Orb inst. Cargo, Codice. Brig Diriga, English ting, A. Bartino, from Samarang, 15th, 1965 mg Cargo, Gother or Ship Fatalkan, Said Mari sin, from Samarage ababilary-Cargo. Col-Covernor in Council

Aug. 10 - Ship Adele, D. Smith, from Sa. murang 8th ineight with Brig Covelong, A. Grondt, from Cheripon 8th singt an Cangon

Aug. 11-Ship Flinders, J. Leigh, from Banca 23d Jaly Calgo, The Passengers, Lieutenants Anderson and Franggorous and Assistant Surgeon, G. HeCerf ... Tel Brig Tay, J., Carnegy, from Semarang, 9th instant.

EU. S. Michell Berry and DEMARQUE ME J. IA us. Int. H. M. ship. Ming. den; Mapti Manderson; for Madras, —having un board Hiss Brostlency Wice-Admiral. Sir Samuel Hood.—H. M. Ste Hesper, fariolects Schwänder Mark Louisa, Hullart, for Indra-

Waarn. 6.2: \$50.0 1991 Ang. 2-14. Mashin Wolage .. b. Drugy et H. C. ship Surat Castle, A. Robertson for Samarang. do. Royal Charlotte, H. Rush, and brig Eerstezoon, W. Hadit, Eyhof, for do.

Do. 4-ship Melantha, J. Berter Googh for England.—Chinese punk, Gheerow, Sup Hawko, for Kiangnuya—jung Spsanna Barhere, E. S. Badendyk, for Indramayo.

on Dp. Stewart, for Cala cutta,-brig Phatolcar, Ths. Willianson, for Malasca, -dei Angelic, Espuf, for Tagaliand Mauritius. Do. 6-brig Christina, Cheo Chenko, for

Indramayo, -H. C. Gun-boat No. 13, Laurens, for Banca, - Chinese Junk Krisson. thay, Ko Tiangko, for Kianmuy Do. 9—Brig Mary Amy A. Bradley, for

Banjarmassing, - ship Maria Louisa, C. Khupper, for Sourabaya.

Vessels lying in Batavia Roads.

H. C. Cruizer Aurora, -do. do. Antelope, -do. do. Gun-boat No. 4 and No. 12, ship Spike, -do. Starling, -do. Jane, -do. Usion, -do. Po, -do. Flinders, -do. Adele, brig Jane, -do. Hendrik, -do. Maria, do. Ulrica Engeltina, -do. Tay, -do. Bally, do. Henry, do. Fingle, do. Scahorse, do. Englena, -do. Tweed, -do. Dorothea, do. Angelick, do. Gloucester, do. Cove. long, achooner Viajante, ship Fatal, khair, Arab brig Herat, do. Edroose, do. Salayor, do. Fatalbary, do. Tiang-soon, do. Pelgrin, do. Lastin, ship Good Hope.

NEWS received from England

Head-Quarters, Colomiers, March 27.

The reports from the different Cosps, not having been received when I sent off my departed of the 26th, adding to the harry of the moment in which it was written, must be my apology for having much underrated the successes of the 25th.

tier's, and Arright's corps before the sevehad been effected between FereGhampe. noise and Chalons, above 80 pieces of cannon, besides the convoy alluded to in my of Caissons, felf into our hands. The guns were abandoned in all directions by the on emy in their rapid retreat, and were captured not only by the cavadry of the Grand Duke Constantine and General Count Pahlen, don't also dry the corps of General Beifsky and the Prince Royal of Wirtens derenor General in Council, Co. and add

Generals DeVork and Kleint with had moved from Montmirail on La Peris Gattcher, where they arrived on the 26th very greatly augmented the enemy's dis-commune. Cancar De York was very se-riously engaged, with the enemy and took 1500 prisoners at the latter place, and it may be turky estimated that this part of Bonaparte's army has been so roughly baudled, as to have lost the one third of he efficiency, with aparly all the astillery bes longing to it. Nothing but continued formed marches could have enabled any part.
About 10,000 of the National guards
of the corps alluded te; to sluded their vic.
mixed with some old soldiers, cultured to the corps alluded te; to sluded their vic.
to make a feeble stand before the apply of
community but that Murchal Blueher var.
Silvan between La. Feris, alguaric and fighting at La Ferte Gaucher on the 28th. making a march of 26 leagues, it would be evident that no physical exertions can exceed those which the present unexampled crisis brings into action.

The Grand Army was in position at

Mattleret on the 26th the march was contiqued in three, columns from Fere Champenoise—the Head Quarters of the Emperor of Russia and Prince Schwartzenberg wore at Eradian, the neurity of Court thisdenowers pashed on boy and Lev Forte Gaus olier, joining Generals De York and Kloist. The cavalry and reserve were birlounched at Da Vergierd on the right of the great Rold, the Birrand 4th corps were Willie centre, the Still on the left, and the Sil remained in the real to cover the baggage, Williery parks and train, and to make the march of the whole compact." General's Kaiseroff and Ledavin's partisan corps occupied and observed the country about Arles and Troyes between the Marne and

Winzingerode and Czernicheff who ronhipped following Buomaparte's rear with 10,000 cavalry and 40 mirces of cannon. shaleby was marching the Briennes to Bar sur in und and Fromes, trastening back to the capital with the atmost précipitation ; a plain Memondratibushif any swere wand ing) "that "superiority of criming verificate

well as superiority in force were in his adversary scale. Is well interruption; the frince ried Massial continued this march this day without interruption; the fread Quarters were established at Coloniers; the oth cotps arrived at Monson Count Palica's Cavalry and the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg, who were sent to of the Mirne for Marshal Blacker's army the 5th corps took white ground was Cavalry of the "Quard, the Guards and reserves, in front of this place." Marshal Bucher's Head-Quarters are

to-tight at La Ferte Jouatro, and to-morrow his army will pass the Marne, which I apprehend the Grand Army will do at Lagny; thus concentrating nearly their whole Force on the right bank of the riyer, and taking position on the heights of Montmatre The second was to be a self feet

I am as yet ignorant of the motives that back at all points. may have directed the corps of the enemy in our front; whether a part hus fallen back reached Bondy at night, and the height to form a noyau to the National Guards at of Pauting. The 4th corps crossed at Paris, and whether with some of these Meaux with the guards and reserves and they will dispute momentarily the passage Cavalry; the former was immediately diof the Marne to-morrow, and whether the rested to gain the high road from the other part is moving on Provins to join Lagny to the capital and to take post on Buonaparte, remains to be seen, but in the brights of Chelle. The 3d corps was neither instance to be apprehended.

of the operations in progress, however Marne having their Cavalry at Cressy and brilliant they appear, the Sovereigns who Colomiers.

Continuation of the GLORIOUS are present and the Field Marshal who leads their armies, will have the proud and consoling reflection, that by their intripid manœuvre they have acted right by their Countries, their people, and the great

> I have the honor to be, &co (Signed) CHAS. SPEW蟹RT. I Lieutenant General.

FOREIGN OFFICE.

Since the receipt of the preceding intel-Upon the retreat of Marmoutles More ligence Captain Harrisches arrived with dispatches from Licetement General Sir Chas, W. Stewart, K. B. and Lord Burghersh, of which the following are copies on

Head-Quarters, Bandy, March 29, 1814. On the 28th the Grand Alted Army and that of Silesia continued their advance to Paris. The 6th corps, the Austrian Grenadiers, the Quards and Reserves and the Cavalry of his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constanting, took up their ground and the heighbourhood of Coulley and Manteril. The grand corps was this day on Mouson, the oth remained at Chailly with the advanced guard, in the direction of LA Reite Littleber, observe ing the rbines-of/Seamne and Provinsi Thed Hend-Quarters of the samy were vstablika at Givernoop, set is affinger. In of Pherpassage of discombrac at Mehur

was effected by the 6th corps with little resistatice! Dart of Marshal Mortiers corps under the immediate command of the French General Vintent, who re direct through the above place, broke down the bridge in his retreat, and detained the Allies in their advance

my was at Firmes on the Bill and was Meanand but General offerum attacked them, and placing himselfigallandly at the Henel of bonde squadnost, the picroted juto a mass of Infantry, taking himselfy the Freich General prisoner.

The passage of the river was also disputed at Triport, when she atternal the Marshal passed, but notwalksanding the fire of the enemysthe-bridge was soon passed the Marke whole of the army

unifficer Frenchsionby their realizate Meauxy caused a magazine of pawder of "an Humerise extent to be Move appointly. out the stightest information to the inhabi-"thinks of the" town; who found the mack was By the monstrous explosion buried usin the Mins of the place, not and indown of the lown that was noted wered to attack, and great damage was those to all the houses, and to the magnificent carned at The corps of De Tork and Riest, and

pled and observed the country about vanced this day to Clave; the corps of ries and Troyes between the Marne and General Langeron, was on their right, and eine rivers.

General Sacken's in reserve; the corps of Intelligence was at Meaux.

The corps of Marine and Generals Mospozoff was the rear at Meaux.

The corps of Marine and Generals Mospozoff was the rear at Meaux.

The corps of Marine and Generals Mospozoff was the rear at Meaux.

The corps of Marine and Generals Mospozoff was the rear at Meaux.

the Marne to senable the grand army to file oversing various columnates burning appropriate

Budna parto s rearroto wants, St., Dizigr steme to have been detailed on the avening of the 26th and morning of the 27th by especially as to Infantrophas Phondetails of the Officer are not arrived, but it appears that the general was obliged to retreat to From the most recent reports, Bhome-

parte was himself at St. Dizier on the 27th. and it is said his advanced guard is at Vitry.—It would thus supposed that he is Royal of Wirtemberg, who were sent to marching after the Allies, or directing than the coopy's right, followed enquart himself on the Marne; but it is to be hop-of the corps before us, which seemed now ed his is now too late.

to have separated to Georg, while Generals v. . On the 29th the Army of Silesia having D' York and Hisiet pushed at his other by a corps on the Marne was directed to its advancings to an the Ferto Canobei to right, to advance on the great Road of Means, where they will secure the passage Sousses to Parist Concret County Lange. To sea wall on the miss that was were now La Villettes; Generals. De Forck and Chailly;"the 3d at Meverilon; and the Kleist moved from the Means route into that of Soissons to make prochaifer Prince Schwartzenberg's Army; Generals Sacken

and Werollson wore in their rear. On the 28th in the sevening water sharp affair occurred at Claye, between General De Yorck and the enemy's rear; the ground they were posted on was very -favorable for defende, and in a very severe tiraillade General, De Borck lost some hundred men; but the enemy were driven

The 6th corps passed at Triport and to support the 4th: The 5th moved to Whatever may be the pitimate result Meaux and remained on the left of the

On the advance of the 6th corps some slight resistance was made at Villaparis, and as it was necessary to relieve Generals DeYorck and Kliest, and move them inore to the right, a cessation of hostilities for four hours was agreed on by mutual consent, which delay prevented the march forward being so rapid as usual.

The army may be stated this night to have their right to Montmartre, and their left near the wood of Vincennes.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) CHAS. STEWART. Liei ... Gen.

Proclamation of Marshal Prince Schwart-- zenberg, to the Inhabitants of Paris.

INHABITANTS OF PARIS!

The allied armies are before Paris.—The object of their march towards the capital of France is founded on the hope of a sincere and lasting reconciliation with France. The attempts made to put an end to so many misfortunes have been useless, because there exists in the very power of Government which oppresses you, an insurmountable obstacle to peace.—What Frenchman is there who is not convinced of this truth?

The Allied Sovereigns seek in good faith, a salutary authority in France which may cement the union of all nations and of all Governments with her; it is to the City of Paris that it has willen under the present circumstances to accelerate the Peace of the World. The wish is libked for with that interest which a result of such importance must inspire. Let her declare herself, and from that moment the army before her walls becomes the support of

Parisians-You know the situation of your country, the conduct of Bourdeaux, 62, 40 / in the friendly; occupation of Lyons, the evils brought upon France, and the gend dispositions of your fellow citizens—Xau will find in these examples the termination of loreign war, and of civil discord; you cannot search, it elsewhere.

The preservation and tranquillity of your city will be the object of the cares and measures which the allies are ready to take in conjunction with the authorities and the Notables who possess the largest share of public estimation. No Troops shall be quartered upon you to

In these sentiments Europe in Arms before your walls addresses you. Hasteneto. reply to the confidence, which ashe places in your love for the country, making your

The Commander in Chief of the Allied

MARSHAL PRINCE OF SCHWARTZENBERG.

### DUTCH PAPERS.

Amstendam, Manch 29. This being the day appointed for the meet- FOREIGN OFFICE,—April 5. ing of the Notables of the country, to take Dispatches of which the following are new church, where it was announced to them hersh, and Lieutenant-General, the Right Hothat His Royal Highness had appointed Mr. A. W. C. Nagel van Ampsen, President, and Mr. J. Bondt, Secretary of the Assembly. 'At half past 10 o'clock His Royal Highness left the palace, accompanied by his find sous, amidst a brilliant procession. Having striv. ed at the new church, and Chaving then taken his seat, flis Royal' Highness adon after deliwered the following speech to the miserably....

Gentlemen-With the most heartfeld amos tions. I open this assembly; esepapated fiff 19 years from my native land, by the political storms which have shaken Europe for well nigh half a century, at the very moment when a career was soon to be opened for me, in which I could be of service to my country, I found myself more and more closely attached to the Netherlands by the accounts of the daily increasing depression of a people with whose glory and happiness, the glory and happiness of my house were so long connectrupted and incredible fortune of the general oppressor of the continent appeared for ever to remove the prospect of seeing the land of my nativity, and especially of seeing it free, yet, thanks to the goodness of the Almighty, by means of the victorious arms of the united avengers and maintainers of the violated rights of nations, and by the enthusiasm of the Netherlands for the restoration of their freedom, I not only see myself again in my native land, but surrounded and supported by all that the love and attachment of the people to their Prince can dictate. Can I then without emotion open an assembly composed of a considerable number of the best and most intelligent men of this people to decide upon the fused. Virry was still in our possession. most important point that can come under the consideration of a nation—that constitutional

lemnity of this day; but I also feel the more ed to the other bank of that river. strongly, the duty which rests upon me to

jority of the nation, that they deposited the zingerode from Chalons at Vitry, it was de- upon him his own words, "Surely the finger rights of Sovereighty in my hands by way of preference, that I would only assume and exercise them upon one condition, and that one, of Holland, and the present state of Europe, and which should amply secure freedom of word, all those civil rights which distinguish a people really free.

triotism and intelligence were above all suspicion, have accordingly drawn out the plan of that constitution. Mr. van Maanen will com- advancing upon him, retired—the cavalry of pass them over; for never was a golden opmunicate to you the basis upon which this the 4th and 6th corps pursued. The Light portunity so aptly seized-aever was a plan political edifice has been efected; but it is by no means my aim, it cannot be my wish, to make the consideration of this most important subject, a mere idle ceremony.

Instructed by all that we have seen during the last 20 years, that the individual voting of almost the whole people, is from the nature of things, nothing else than a mere pageant, I have therefore summoned this assembly in order to be certain, that men chosen from all and was pursued with the loss of about 30 him to fall back towards the Rhine. parts of the country, from all ranks of the citizens, may answer, not with precipitation, but gravely and deliberately, without influence or dictation, to the question, whether in this constitution they find a sufficient guarantee, not only of their own happiness and security, but of those of their children.

To point out at much length, Gentlemen. how worthy this matter is of your serious sconsideration, would be little honorable to lyou; but I cannot omit to remind you, that it would also be dishonorable to me could should be guided by any thing but his own experience; and his own understanding.

The wants and the happiness of the Nether-

lands must allow by the object of your de-Howattons, The like manner, as God is my withess, they we distitute the object of my wishes and my efforts.

of the High Court of Justice of the United Netherlands, and member of the Committee for drawing up the plan of the constitution addressed the assembly, as he was charged by them, and explained in a succinct but clear manner, the principles of the constitution.

After this speech, His Royal Highness took from the hands of the Secretary of State the plan of the Constitution, and delivered it to the President of the Assembly, who then addressed His Highness in a suitable speech; on which Ilis Highness returned to the palace with the same retinue as before, and the vast acclamations of a multitude of people.

About 2 o'clock the thunder of the Artillery announced that the Constitution was accepted, and as we since hear, by a Majurity of 458 to 25.

LONDON GAZETTE, Extraordinary, TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1814.

into consideration the plan of the Constitution; copies have been this day received at this at 9 o'clock the members repaired to the office, from the Right Honorable Lord Burgnorable Sir C. Stewart, K. B.

Fere Champenoise, My Lord. March 26, 1814. In considerable doubts whether this Dispatch will reach you, I still am anxious to seize the first opportunity of informing you of the events which have taken place since my last letter, and which, up to the present moment have been attended with the most . brilliant successes.

In the morning of the 23d, the different corps of this army were assembled in positions, from whence the whote were directed upon Vitry. The Russian Light Division of Ca-Sommepuis, where they attacked a considerable body of Infantry, killed and made prisoners a great number of them, and took 20 pieces of cannon. This attack was coned. But though the fortune, the uninter- the loss on the part of the Russians was inconsiderable. The enemy immediately after began to defile from all their positions near Arcis, directing themselves upon Vitry. Count Wrede endeavoured to interrupt their march, but was unable to do so, the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg followed them, and did them considerable mischief. By a French Courier taken at the charge of the Russian Cavalry at Sommepuis, it was ascertained that would not have been so openly exposed had the corps of Marshals Ney and McDonald not the edifice he had raised been crumbled to were in our front, filing to join Buonaparte, who was already at St. Dizier. The Commandant of Virry had been summoned by held his own capital share the same fate. Marshal Ney, and threatened with a massacre

By an intercepted letter of Buonaparte's, the objects of his movements were discovered.

I have said upon the declaration of the ma- being formed by the arrival of General Win- been accomplished; and justly may we retort termined that the whole of the two great Al-Hed Armies should march upon Paris. With place, mThe corps, of Marshals Marmont and his march in this direction.

> pieces of cannon, to Sizanne. The results of Paris would then have been less exposed to on the Head-Quarters.

Prussia immediately directed a train or artille. the war by transferring it to a new line, ry which belonged to the 6th corps, and which while he placed the Alties in the centre of was passing at the time, to place itself in po. France. Whatever, however, were his plans, any of you imagine that in this decision he sition against this corps. The cavalry which or his expectations and efforts, they were was in the rear of this body was soon after defeated by the superior skill and decision discovered to belong to the army of Marshal of the Allies, who demonstrated, as Sir Blucker, which had been pursuing it during Charles Stewart well says, "that superiority the greatest part of the day. Prince Schwart- of manœuvring as well as superiority of zenberg immediately brought up a considera- force were on their side." ble portion of cavalry from the corps that Having forced Buonaparte to make the directions of the Emperor of Russia, King of His Royal Highness on the subject of the resistance which does honor to the enemy's meeting, pointed out the duties incumbent on troops, the whole of his two masses, amountcannon, were taken.

Such have been, My Lord, the triumphant results of yesterday. The troops are already in advance this morning. The cavalry will arrive to-day at La Ferte Gaucher. General Winzingerode with 10,000 cavalry is in observation of Bonaparte's army on the side of St. Dizier; its destination is not yet known. It is with the greatest regret I have to annonnce to your Lordship that Col. Campbell was yesterday most severely wounded by a Cossack. Col. Campbell continuing that galthis cavalry, mistook him for a French officer and struck him to the ground. From the appearance this morning, I am, however, in considerable hopes of his recovery. Col. Rapawas also unfortunately killed.

I have the honor to be, &c. (Signed) BURGHERSH. Lt. Col. 63d Regt. Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c.

The Courier, April 5, 1814.

Entrance of the Allies into Paris .- Glorious Conduct of the Allied Sovereigns.

The march to Paris has at length been accomplished—the capital of France has fallen; and Vienna, and Berlin, and Moscow, and Madrid, and Lisbon, have been avenged; valry of the guards under Count General surely we may now apply with grateful piety Angerowsky, advanced from Metiercelin to the expressions which the tyrant used at Dresden, SIs not the finger of Providence The combined army pursued their march tion at the successful career of "this Deso. lator of Europe," have we wondered that he ducted with so much talent and rapidity, that should be permitted to remain the scourge of men and nations? Let us now confess that he has been spared till the harvest of his crimes and his disgrace was fully ripe.

The scene would have been imperfect, the denouement would have been incomplete, had he been cut off sooner: something would have been wanting to the moral; some finishing touch and colouring to the picture. The shame and prostration of his character the dust, and had not he, who had profaned the capitals of the Cœsars and the Czars, be-

Whatever humiliation he inflicted upon if he did not surrender; he had, however, re- others he has been made to bear himself; whatever errors, military or political, he imputed to his antagonists, he has committed code upon which may depend, not only the Prince Schwartzenberg, in consequence, halt- the lessons of wisdom and experience, he has up a position with their right on the Buonaparte having placed himself upon our his fame and his power with his own hand. Marire, which commands Paris, and had on promote the object of your important sum- line of communication with the rear, and our Well, therefore, may we say that the drama junction of the army with Marshal Blucher would have been imperfect had not all this Continued after the Poetry and Miscellania.

of Providence is here."

The minds of our readers, hurried away by this object the whole army broke up yester. these glorious tidings, and full of exultation a constitutional code, analogous to the wants day and Indiadvanced in one column upon this and gratitude, have little inclination perhaps to travel over the details of those events Mortier appear to have received orders to join which led to this great consummation. They person, security of property, and in the Bonaparte, They acrived within two leagues are more anxious to look forward than backof Vitry on the night of the Atth-theadvant ward-more impatient to ascertain what will ced guard of the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg be the immediate consequences of the capture A Committee composed of men, whose pa- fell in with them soon after he had commenced of Paris, than disposed to turn their eyes to those operstions which preceded and paved The enemy perceiving a considerable force the way for it. But it would be injustice to Cavalry Division of Russian Guards again dis. better contrived, or more ably executed. We tinguished itself. "It charged first the enemy's knew before that Buonaparte had been beat curaciers, next his masses of infantry-in both at Arcis, and that not daring to risk a geneit succeeded a great number of killed and ral battle, he had marched upon Vitry. His wounded he left in the field of battle, 10 first hope was to prevent the junction of pieces of cannon taken and near 1000 prison. Schwartzenberg and Blucher; then he expecters. Several other charges were made by the ed that by operating on the right of Schwart-Austrian Curaciers and Wirtemberg cavalry. zenberg, he should be able to alarm him for The enemy suffered from them considerably, the safety of his communication, and induce

> these affairs are not completely known, I will attack; and Blucher might be assailed with transmit them to your Lordship by the first advantage. It was thought too that by fallopportunity. Upon the arrival of Prince ing back upon Vitry, St. Dizier and Chau-Schwartzenberg at FereChampenoise, a can- mont, he meant to strengthen himself by the honade was observed upon our right. Soon junction of Augereau's army, which was after a body of Infantry was seen moving up- said to have reached Dijon. Or finally, it was imagined by moving to his fortresses of The Emperor Alexander and the King of Metz, &c. he would endeavour to prolong

were pursuing Marshals Marmont and Mor- movement we have just mentioned, they tier. The Emperor of Russia directed the determined to unite the two armies of bafter this Mr. van Maanen, first President advance of the Russian guns, the whole body Austria and Silesia, and leaving him in the of French Infantry were surrounded, they rear, to proceed at once to the capital were charged on all sides under the immediate of France. This grand operation was undertaken by a force of 200,000 men, their Prussia and Prince Schwartzenberg. After march was executed with the utmost promptitude, and victory attending them every step, held out to them the prospect of that glorious ing to 4800 infantry, with twelve pieces of recompence which was to crown their labours and consummate their glory. The 22d of March was the day on which the grand determination was made, and the march begun, we shall follow them with all possible rapidity. The 23d was distinguished by the cap. ture of cannon, 1,500 prisoners, and a large number of waggons by a Russian General of Cavalry. On the 25th the combined army marched to Fere Champenoise, Marmont and Mortier, who were moving down to join Buonaparte at Vitry, were so ignorant of the intentions and positions of the allies that they lant and distinguished course which has ever thought Buonaparte was at Vitry, and were marked his military career, had charged with astonished at hearing it was in possession of the 1st cavalry, which penetrated the French the allies. On the 25th their advance was masses. The Cossacks, who came to support driven back thro' Champenoise with loss, whilst on the left the Grand Duke Constantine took cannon and prisoners, but a greater triumph marked this day. A corps of 5000 men had moved from Montmirail to join tel, late Aid-de Camp to General Moreau, Buonaparte, with an immense convoy of 100,000 rations of bread and ammunition from Paris. They were surrounded by the allied cavalry, and after a desperate resistance were all taken, with their valuable convoy, and 80 pieces of cannon, Marmont and Mortier drew off towards Sezanne. On the 26th, the Austrian head-quarters were at Treffan, and the Austrian Army at Mailleret; Blucher was at Monumirail; and Yorck and Kleist at Ferte Gaucher, where 1500 more prisoners were made. Now then Buonaparte began to see all the difficulties of his situation, and all the danger to which the capital was exposed. Winzingerode had been left with 10.000 cavalry and 40 pi ces of cannon to follow and harrass his rear. He turned on a sudden on the 26th, and taking the direction of Brienne, hastened back to the capital with without intermission, and on the 28th passed the Marne without much resistance. Schwartzenberg took the road that leads from Meaux, and Blucher the road from Soissons to Paris, some resistance was made at Claye and Villa. paris, but it was of no avail. The most injury done in the retreat of the enemy was to their own town of Meaux, where, without any notice to the inh bitan's, they barbarously blew up an immense magazine of powder. - if Buonaparte was not with them, his spirit was. The 29th brought the allies within sight of

their long desired object, Paris -Their right was towards Montmartre-their left near the wood of Vincennes. In the night Marmont and Mortier were driven into Paris, where they joined part of General Girard's corps under Compans, 8000 regular troops, and 30,000 National Guards under General Hulin, the officer who presided at the mock trial of the Dake D'Enghien; the whole force was under Joseph Buonaparte-and leaving happiness of this, but of future generations? ed his army on the Marne, during the night made these errors irreparable by his own ob- of Belleville, their centre on the canal de No Gentlemen, I feel all the affecting so- of the 23d, the French having entirely pass- stinacy; he has himself put the seal upon his Pourque, and their left towards Neuilly. own fate, and signed the death warrant of They possessed besides, the heights or the



SONG.

THE BOURBON STANDARD,

Glad greeting to nations, joy, joy to the world, The star of oppression is shorn of its beams The Standard of Bourbon is boldly unfurl'd, On the soil of St. Louis it gloriously streams. The Lilly again,

O'er Gallia shall reign, The fleur de lis flourish, unfaded in hue, The curs'd tri-color,

Be trampled in gore, And right re-assume the belov'd cord on blue.

The strife against bondage has nobly began, O'er the regions of Gaul may the patriot flame glow; Ecrasons le monstre-Abas le tyran!-The watch word of freedom, the cry of Bourdeaux.

Ye Princes of France, Your Standards advance Strike home at the tyrant, and hurl down his pride, Arm, arm for the fight,

The Allies are in sight, And Britain embattled, is leagued on your side.

Too long has an upstart insulted your race; Too long has a despot degraded your throne; He totters at length, overwhalm'd with disgrace,

His Sceptre destroy'd, and his laurels are torn, No more shall his breath,

Spread terror and death, No more shall the monster exult o'er mankind, For see on your plains, A true spirit reigns, The flag of your fathers high waves in the wind.

#### MISCELLANIA.

Glad, &c. &c.

# ANECDOTES OF COOKE, THE COMEDIAN.

COOKE, while at Dubliu, in 1795, one night invited home an Actor with whom he had been pleased, and they sat down to drink—one jug of whiskey punch was soon emptied, and while drinking the second, George Frederick in his turn begins to commend young Matthews-" You are young and want some one to advise and nothing like industry and sobriety-Mrs. operations that led to what Sir Charles secure and honorable peace. Burns! Another jug of whiskey punch, Stewart truly calls "this wonderful and in-Mrs. Burns, you make it so good; another jug Mrs. Burns"-" Yes Mister Cooke."

dissipation is too apt to be the bane of ble on both. youth-Villainous company, low company, leads them from studying their business and acquiring that knowledge which

alone can make them respectable. Thus he proceeded drinking and uttering advice, while the whiskey punch, jug after jug, vanished, and with it all semblance of the virtues so eloquently praised. It is impossible to describe the Indicrous effect of the scene: Matthews sat gazing with astonishment at Cooke, who began down?" to question him "after each horrible face" that ?"-" Very fine Sir"-" But what after making a hideous face, compounded of satanic malignity, and the brutal leering of a drunken satyr, told his pupil that that was love, Matthews could resist no longer, but roared with convulsive laughter.— Cooke was surprised and enraged at this rudeness in his young guest, but Matthews

had address enough to pacify him. tested against making any more punch, in the very power of the Government which having brought up the last jug upon oppresses you, an insurmountable obstacle Cooke's solemn promise that he would to peace;" and that the City of Paris has ask for no more. The jug finished, and the power of "accelerating the peace of the vociferates repeatedly, Mrs. Burns! At indeed, the Bourbon is another name for length Mrs. Burns, who had got to bed peace and happiness, as Buonaparte is synoin the chamber immediately under them, nimous for war and wretchedness.—The resanswers, "What is it you want Mr. toration of the Bourbons is the only means Cooke?"—"Another jug of whiskey of putting a period to the calamities of the punch, Mrs. Burns."—"Indeed, but you world, and of terminating finally the miseries can have no more Mr. Cooke."—"Indeed, and curses of the Revolution. That this but I will, Mrs. Burns."—"Remember wise and noble and generous policy has at so late as on the 24th, a report has been hought that Bayonne had fallen on the pre-

reply, "Yes, I do, Mr. Cooke; and France au insurmountable obstacle to peace." you'll be very sorry for it to-morrow, so you will."

He then opened the window, and very deliberately proceeded to throw the looking glasses into the street, and the frage ments of the broken chairs and itablesb Matthews had made several attempts to go, and had been detained by Gooke: he now ventured something like expostulation, on which his Menter ordered him out of his apartment, and threw the candle and candlestick after him. Matthews having departed, the wretched madman sallied out, and was brought home next day, beaten and deformed with bruises.

The disgrace attending the notoriety of this transaction drove him to further mad intemperance: the stage was abandoned, and in a fit of drunkenness and despair, he enlisted as a private into a regiment destined for the West Indies.

(Continued from the third page.)

any attack upon this force, he humanely sent a flag of truce to Paris with a Proclamation, of which we shall speak hereafter. It was refused admittance. The attack then began opon all the enemy's positions at Vincennes, Belville, and Montmartre. They were all successful, and the allies were on the point desire to receive any proposals, imploring at spread overall France. the same time an armistice for two hours, which he consented to purchase at the price of aban- as soon as the Allies entered it. doning every position outside the barriers of Russian and Austrian officer were sent into Paris from being sacked and destroyed. It arrangements. was instantly acceded to by the Emperor of teresting day."

cient Standard and what now can strike it appetite grew with what is fed on."

It blesseth him that gives and him that takes, 'Tis mightiest in the mightiest it becomes The throned Monarch better than his throne.

Mrs. Burns, in the mean time, had pro- who well know its truth, that, "there exists Then, to Matthews's further astonish- tinuance of the miseries of war-who now over to the allies." Then, to Matthews's turther assonishment, he seized the jug and snashed it ings of mankind, because we invariably ason the floor over the head of Mrs. Burns, serted that war against Buonaparte was pre- Deputation has arrived from Paris to invite exclaiming, "Do you hear that, Mrs. Burns?"—"Yes, I do, Mr. Cooke."—
He then proceeded to break the chairs honorable or sound—because we constantly

Serted that war against Buonaparte was preferable to peace, and that no peace we could his Majesty King Louis XVIII, to acsend was completely worn out.

Captain Harris of the 18th Light Dragoons,

Captain Harris of the 18th Light Dragoons,

What Englishman is there may who is not convinced of this truth? neiten the

When one thinks how close perhapsiwe were to the gulph, how nearly we had touched the calamity and disgrace of a treaty with him, one feels that kind of awe and fear which the heart experiences after having scaped some immiment danger. But the character of Buouaparte was our shield and buckler. His obstinacy was the best friend of Europe. It is the only obligation he ever conferred upon the world-It steeled his heart against all moderation, it shut his eyes to his altered fortunes; it kept him as presumptuous in adverse as he was in prosperous fortune: it made him insist apon such extravagant demands, as if he had himself been determined to, afford an incontrovertible proof that no peace could be made with him Italy and the Rhine, and part of Germany and all France, and more than that, Corfn and Zante!!" And a fortnight does not elapse after he has made these demands, before his capital falls, and Paris is In possession of his antagonists. !!-

But where is he? no one can tell with certheir whole line above 150 pieces of cannon. Tainty. He was at St. Dizier on the 27th, Before the Prince of Schwartzenberg made and it was said his advanced guard was at Vitry. His force cannot exceed 60,000 men. Will he rush on to his fate, and into the steps try to join Augereau? All Resistance, seems likely to be in vain we think, can prowas lost, sent a flag of truce to announce its flame fanned and fostered by the allies will

Monsieur, we suppose, was invited to Paris

The allusion made in the Proclamation to Paris. His proposals were agreed to, and a the authorities and the Notables who, possess the largest share of public estimation means, Paris to demand its surrender. A proposition we suppose, the Senate and the Legislative was made to the Allied Sovereigns to prevent body. With them the allies, will make their

And thus after a long stormy night of 20 21 Russia and King of Prussia, and one more years, a brighter day dawns upon the world: oil We omitted to mention in our Extra calumny of Buonaparte against these gallant the revolutionary sea that threatened to enguipp Monarchs and their subjects effectually refut- all the institutes of our ancestors, and all mail Their humanity must excite the applause religion and virtue, has subsided and Europe while it calls for the admiration of Europe, returning to the true faith, to her ancient Hostilities ceased at four in the afternoon on principles and her ancient sovereigns, will the 30th and on the 31st the Allied Sove- rest from her labours and her miseries, and guide you: take my word for it there is reigns entered Paris, such were the military taste at length the biessings of a long the Stirling Castle had suffered const

It would be difficult to describe the gene-The number of mer lost on each side is not ral burst of joy that pervaded the capital In your profession, my young friend, yet ascertained; it was, however, considera- when the news arrived yesterday of the ontrance of the allies into Paris. Every per-But we have the consoling hope, that son connected this event with the immediate the brave men who fell will accomplish the restoration of the Bourbons, and each felt work of the downfall of despotism, and rear more and more rejoiced at the rupture of the the standard of renovated Europe under a Negociations with Buonaparte. All other just equilibrium, and the dominion of its subjects, all other business seemed triffing legitimate Sovereign," " Amen to that sweet and contemptible Nothing else was thought prayer!" A British Officer has pronounced of, nothing, else was talked of. The public it; his Government has repeated it; the offices were surrounded, the telegraph watched Allies invite the people of France to accom- as if it was expected to announce more gloriplish it! Yes—they have consecrated the an- ous news and fresh victories. "The public Bulletius and papers were in every We have alluded briefly to the Proclama persons hands, our own office was literally as to the meaning of it. "There—what's tion of the Prince of Schwartzenburg to the besieged till a late hour at night. Government people of Paris, we purposely avoided mixing used all possible means to give the news wings, is it?"-" Oh-anger-anger to be sure? it with the military details, in order that we Letters to the Lord Mayor, a Bulletin, and -To be sure you're a blockhead" - might contemplate and present it to our at night the Extraordinary Gazette, The "Fear! fear Sir!"—But when the actor, readers separately. Of all the Documents we mails were detained an hour later than tusual ever read, of all the addresses that were ever in order to allow more time to forward the made, this takes precedence. It is so wise evening papers and the Bulletins. The gans and yet so humane—so moderate and yet so were fired about five o'clock, and we should magnanimous, that we may well say of it as think there would be a general illumination. our great poet says of the quality of mercy: What event ever deserved it more?

The Proclamation tells the people of Paris, money, 68 for the account -rose to 70 for money, and 703 for the account. Joy was in 6! Wieles well to add a conjecture of the all hearts, pleasure in all eyes, congratulation on every tongue. The scene was delightful.

We are in hourly expectation of more im-Matthews, heartily tired, thinks he shall world."-It leaves to the people to declare portant news from France.-Perhaps a battle, escape from his tormentor, and makes a what they wish for, and it promises that their which the madman may risk in his desperamove to go. - "Not yet, my dear boy; wishes shall be supported by the Army before tion. There was a report on the French

> We copy the following from another Cork Paper, we can neither confirm nor contra-

your promise, Mr. Cooke."-" Another last and not too late been acknowledged by brought that Bayonne had fallen on the prejug of punch, Mrs. Burns."—" Indeed, the Allies—that it influences their Councils ceding day, the 23d. From the probability and I will not get out of my own bed any and their conduct—that they have declared of the circumstance, the statement gained more at all, Mr. Cooke, and so there's it in such a manuer, cannot but be most some credit. Two Italian Regiments, whose an end of it."-" We'll see that, Mrs. gratifying to us, who now shall repeat defection to the cause of Buonaparte was alagainst us the charge of desiring the con- ready ascertained, were stated to have come

one, by after each exclaiming," Do you hear declared, that "there existed in the very the Aide-de-Camp of Sir Charles Stewart, that Mrs. Burns?" and in receiving in power of the Government that oppressed who arrived yesferday about three o'clock, Printed by A. H. HUBBARD, Molenvliet.

in a chaise and four, from Downing street. with the dispatches, at the office of the War Department, was immediately attended by Earl Bathurst, the Earl of Liverpool, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and others of the Cabinet Ministers; and after the Ministera had given orders for the Publication of an Extraordinary Gazette, for which the mails were ordered to wait and the firing of the Park and Tower Guns, the Earl of Liver. pool, and Earl Bathurst, with Captain Har. ris, in his regimentals, wearing a white foraging cap, proceeded arm in arm, across the Park to Carlton House, to lay the dispatches before, and introduce the Captain to the Prince Rewart. They were engaged with the Prince Regent about three quarters of an hour, after which Captain Harris waited upon the Duke of York at his office, in the Horse

LETTER TO THE LORD MAYOR.

" Downing-Street, April 5. Lord Bathurst presents his compliments to the Lord Mayor, and has the honor to im-form his Lordship, that Captain Harris is arrived with Dispatches from Sir Charles Stewart, dated the Heights of Belleville, near Paris on the 30th ult. announcing the success ful result of an attack made upon the enemy on that day, by the Allied Troops.

"The loss of the enemy in prisoners and jaws of the allies, or turning back upon his artillery was very considerable, and the allies advanced after the action to the gates of Paris. when, on the point of forcing the barriers of tract his utter ruin but for a short time. If the town, a flag of truce was sent out, to successful, and the allies were on the point the people of Earis do, as there is little solicit a capitulation, which was granted by of entering Paris, when Marmont, seeing all doubt, we trust, proclaim the bourbons, the the Emperor of Russia and the King of the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, who entered Paris on the following morning, at nine a clook, at the head of their

To the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor."

Strigg our bids andirected

Madras Gazette, May 21, 1814.

of Saturday last, the arrival of the Right Hohorable Lord Minto, in His Majesty's Ship Husear, at the Cape of Good Hope, and that his-Lordship had salled on the 25th February in company with the Stife

devally from sickness—off the Mauritius they met with a gale of wind and bad wear ther, lifteen are stated to have been taken all in bue day with Fever, from the such den change of Cliniste they experienced I awake intended by Sir Home Pup.

diamustik they Cornwallise and Convoy should shardly at the Oabeo but proceed Wirecould But Helena, But The distressed state of the Honorable Company's Ship Sir Godfrey Webster made it absolutely nc. cessary for them to go in, where it was supposed ashe would be bloke up.

His Majesty's ship Lion was at St. Helena, and it was thought she would be left with the Cornwallis for the protection of the Convoly, and that the Stirling Castle, Hussar and Rosto Indlaman, would im. mediately on the alrival of the two former at St. Helena sail for England.

The Stirling Castle arrived at the Cape, on Readers will recollect, on the 18th of February, it was not therefore possible for her to have spoken the Marquis Wellington on the 17th, as that Ship in company with the Union and Princess Charlotte of Wales, under convoy of the Progres, left The funds felt the cheering influence of the this Port on the 30th of danuary, arrived great news. This morning omnium opened at Points de Gaste on the cost of february at 20, rose to 24, consols opened at 66 1 for and sailed thende on the bile of that them were the most hearthildinords

> Slill spoken, and which is said to have lost her mizen mast we should rather conceive it was the licensed Ship General Wellesley, which left Calcutta for England about the 20th of December.

No intelligence of the Honorable Commove to go.—"Not yet, my dear boy; one jug more."—"It is very late, Sir; the walls, It points out to them the conduct of Bordeaux as an example to be followed—"Won't she? I'll shew you that presently"—Cooke thunders with his foot, and vociferates repeatedly. Mrs. Burns! At en upir These ill-fated Ships left Batavia

on the 21st of October. We cannot but seriously lament the valuable lives that have been lost in these Vessels, which we conceive were ill calculated for so long a voyage-The Lord Eldon, if we mistake not, was condemned four years since as not being seaworthy, and then was repaired. The William Pitt was a very old Ship, having been built at Liverpool in 1794 and then called the Tellicherry, her first voyage to this Country was in the following year; in 1814 she underwent athorough repair in Calcutta and then her name was changed to the William Pitt-she has been several voyages to Botany Bay with Convicts and

SATURDAY, AUGUST. 13, 1814, sollar to

Bell's Weekly Messenger, Dec. 12

W THE SOVEREIGN FOWER OF THEETADT. HOLDER-ITS IMPOLICY AND EFFECTS.

Though no one can take a warmer Merest than ourselves in the emancipation of Holland from the oppressive and Hos Bidding servitude of the French Ruler, Jet must we acknowledge, that this satisfaction is very considerably alloyed by the blind and injudicious zeal with which he Provisional Government have received and complimented their returning Prince, complimenting him at the expence overturning the ancient Constitution of the United States, and thereby converting a Republic (in which the Stadtholder was only a Princely President) into an hereditary Monarchy. Po say nothing of the condition of parties in the States, which this measure will certainly, provoke, it is surely evident, that the very bounds of Holland are insufficient to qualify her to act as a kingdom; and that what a people like the Dutch will do, considering themelves as their own Sovereigns, they will not be brough Old do for a King .- As a Stadtholder, the people of Holland had findually become exceedingly jealous of he increasing power and influence of the House of Orange; and the country would not have been so easily overrun by the French in 1794 and 1795, had not the conquest been tacilitated by the strong Parties to which this cause had given rise. Ascathese parties to be allayed by the sweeping measure now proposed? Is Holland to be revolutionized from her ancient Government into a mushroom monarchy?

It is with States, moreover, as with certain noble characters, Half-their virtues have their root in the natural pride of an Unstrous ancestry, and in reflection upon the past glories of their name. Now Holland, as a Republic, is not rivalled by any State in Europe, in the long list of Heroes and Statesmen, and in the still hobler list of great actions and glorious sufferings. No State in Europe can produce a nobler drama than what Holland Performed in the Wars of the Netherlands. Her fleets have often fought upon equal terms, even the fleets of England. Half of the Indies once acknowledged her Sovereign Power and her Commercial Flag. Now, all these distinctions are conficient to excite the pride of a more Pilegmatic people than the Dutch; and accordingly the Dutch, in ancient times, Were a proud and an honourable people. But of what were they thus proud? Why of their Republic, of the States properly 19 termed, -of themselves. Why there. fore, extinguish all this glory by destroying these States,—by converting a Council and General Assembly (in other words, a Free Parliament) into a Monarchy?

These observations, however, will be efter understood by a brief description If the former Government of the United lates,—we mean of that form of Governthent which existed in the years 1793 and 1794, and was only destroyed by the lareption and conquest of the French Re-Volutionists—It will be seen, that though a Republic in name, Holland had a very strong resemblance to our own Constitution,—that is to say had a Senate which Orresponded with our House of Lords, Commons, and that the power of the Stadtholder was at the same time junited, and very nearly sufficient for all constilutional purposes.

The United States, as is well known, consist of seven provinces, each of which The the separate States of the American Union, had its separate Municipal and Administrative Government, whilst all of them, at the same time, as Members of the mion, were subject to the General Fedetal Government, and contributed by send-ing Deputies to its formation and Con-

stitution.
To understand the Government of the United States, therefore, we must look arst at the Municipal Governments of its Component Provinces.

second Assembly was termed the Council which, during the partial thaw, was disenga. Thames, for some days at least. The present ed likewise of Deputies chosen in like man-Member was chosen President, and his power and office answered to that of Speaker, or Lord President of his Province.

The Government of the United States was composed in like manner, i.e. of the General Assembly, called the States Ge-Deputies in the provinces. The Depu-Members of the Council of State The election, therefore, of the Members of the Provincial States belonged to the towns of the provinces; and the election of the Members of the States General belonged to the Provincial States. Each province had its Assembly of Deputies,—its Council of Deputies, and its President; in other words its Senate and Popular Assembly. And the Union, in like manner, had its Popular Assembly, or States General, its Council of State, and its Stadtholder, who was little more than the same President of the general Government, which the President of each province was to his own pro-The Stadtholder, however, as the Republic by sea and land, and nominated all officers. The Council of State (answering to our Lords) was little more than his own Privy Council; and as every thing originated in this Council, every thing was in effect under his own will and controul. Besides these privileges, he was Governor-General of the East and West India Companies, and nominated all the Directors from a treble number of Candidates presented to him by the Proprietors. His name, likewise, presided in all the Courts of Law; and he had the true regal right of pardoning.

It may be seen from this summary, that the Constitution of the States was as free prin ers, having broughtstheir presses, pulled as our own; and with the name of a Republic, or of a Confederation of States, a trifle. One of these stainers of paper, adhad all the steadiness and efficient power of a Monarchy. It was under this free Constitution that the Dutch effected what has rendered their name so memorable in History; and it is, therefore, with sincere regret that we see this Constitution about to be overturned, and converted into a new Monarchy. We must express our hopes, therefore, that the Dutch will become wiser as their first joy subsides, and that they will not compliment their Prince at the expence of their Constitution.

Bell's Weekly Messenger, Feb. 6.

STATE OF THE THAMES.

day night; an immense multitude continued to ern roads for several days. The Thames assemble between London and Blackfriars presented a complete field of ice between bridges. Booths, hoisting the flags of all Lordon and Blackfriar's Bridges, on Mounations, and painted with Cherokee taste, day, the 31st January, 1814.—A Fair is this every where gladdened the sight, while bands day (February 4, 1814) held, and the whole of Pandean minstrels, relieved by the dulcet space between the two Bridges covered with strain of the tin trumpet from all sides, de- spectators. lighted the ear.

defied the power of the frozen region, and twined with oak and laurel. On each side a marked the path "where once the current ship, as the emblem of trade and industry. ran." This interruption, however, so far impeding the gambols of the day, increased the sport, and added to the profit of the scene. A few small planks in some cases, and an old boat or two in others, with the sluple addition of Charon's fare, kept the communication entire, and inlivened the

for the thirsty relief; gin and gingerbread, above London bridge, it suddenly detached were intolerable.

With other cordials, were here on sale at a itself from the main body, and was carried by the did not remain long in suspense as moderate price—"Ubi mel, ibi apes." The the tide through one of the arches. The pertrowd southed towards this meaning price who laid themselves down for to feel anxious to afford every opportunity of cheering, by playful pastime, the nipping

partially united by the frost of the last two ner: from the towns. The principal or three days, had completely covered the surface of the water. It is yet extremely daugerous, and was in many places on Wednesday night set in motion by the influx of the tide, and carried with extreme velocity against the piers of the bridges. Some watermen, more foolhardy than others, ventured to cross opposite Temple-gardens, and one of meral, and secondly of the Council of State, them nearly lost his life by the experiment. which corresponded with the Council of The public ought carefully to prevent the young and thoughtless part of the community ties of the States Ceneral were chosen by from indulging in experiments of this descrip-Provincial States, as likewise were the tien, which may terminate in the most fatal

The icy surface between the bridges; now called Frost Fair, was yesterday visited by thousands, drawn by curiosity from all parts of London, &c. Returning frost having rendered the frozen mass more than it appeared on Wednesday, the most timid found resolution to venture amidst the various groupes which occupied the ice. The foot-path in the centre of the river was hard and secure, and among the pedestrians we observed four donkies which trotted a nimble pace, and produced considerable merriment. At every glance the spectator met with some pleasing novelty. Gaming, in all its branches, threw out different allurements, while honesty was Prince President, was not without the admirers of the prefits gained by E O Tables, out of the question. Many of the itinerant necessary appendages of Sovereignty. Rouge et Noir, Testotum, wheel of fortune, He was Commander of all the forces of the garter, &c. were industrious in their avocations, leaving their kind customers without a penny to pay the passage over a plank to the shore. Skittles was played with several parties, and the drinking tents filled by females and their companions, dancing reels to the sound of fiddles, while others sat round large fires, drinking rum, grog, and other spirits. Tea, coffee, and eatables, were provided in ample order, while the passengers were invited to eat by way of recording their visit. Several respectable tradesmen also attended with their wares, selling books, toys, and trinkets of every description.-Those who made purchases were presented with a label, setting forth that the article was bought on the Thames, frozen over. A number of off various impressions, which they sold for freedom of the press. Can the press have encourage us by buying our impressions, we will keep it going in the true spirit of liberty during the frost."-One of the articles print. ed and sold contained the following lines:-

Behold the River Thames is frozen o'er, Which lately ships of mighty burthen bore; Now different arts and pastimes here you see,

vere frost, which commenced December 27, by a tremendous fall of snow, which prevented Notwithstanding the heavy thaw of Tues. all communication with the northern and west-

The above was surmounted by the Prince In the centre of the river a narrow stream Regent's Feathers and motto, Ich Dien, en-Another: ---

> FROST FAIR. Amidst the arts which on the Thames appear, To tell the worders of this icy year,

Printing claims prior place, which, at one view, Erects a monument to trost and you. There were several copper plate presses, which rolled off several appropriate prints,

of Deputies of the Provinces, and consist- god up the river and wafted downwards; and state of the moon will occasion higher cides than during the last week, the effect of which is now secret and unobservable; so that the most dreadful accidents may be apprehended.

> An extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Barbadoes, containing an account of of the effects produced on that Island by the Earthquake and Volcano at St. Vincent. Will by bear

> > May 1, 1812.

"I had been up several times in the course of the night, and observed a strange appearance of heavy clouds in different thrections, which threatened a delinge of rain, as also meteors in the air assuming the appearance and size of red hot shot crossing each other in every direction, with a noise like that of a rocket—a few minutes past one, the Garrison was alarmed by what was taken for a most tremendous cannonnade, we knew a small French Squadron was at Sea, and the Admiral having sailed about 4 o'clock the afternoon before, we concluded he had fallen in with them and was making a running fight to alarm the Islands. The Garrison was soon under Arms, formed in a column ready to move, and the General having rode down the line went to inspect the sea batteries? It was here first observed that something fell like dust in our faces; at a little past two the noise ceased but the dust continued to increase till day light. At this time the horizon presented the most dismal threatening appearance, while at half past 5, day-light had not encreased—at 6, the heavy fall of dust lead totally obscured the Heavens, you could not see many yards, and in half an hour more, the most deadly darkness overspread the face of the earth. The particles of falling matter, from the commencement till two o'clock, were too small to be inspected; they afterwards increased in size, three grains being about that of a pea-and on being washed, proved to be particles of fine steel, covered with dust, which being cleaned off, the steel obeyed the magnets. The scene was terrific-beyond conception; those who were dressed the spectators in the following terms: obliged to go out took lanterns, and not-Friends, now is your time to support the withstanding ran against each other in the streets; the darkness was so intense, that greater liberty? Here you find it working at the distance of one quarter of the exin the middle of the Thames, and if you tended arm it was impossible to distinguish a sheet of white paper. Conjectures were various during this dreadful scene; that the falling matter was volcanic was almost beyond a doubt, but the utmost anxiety prevailed to ascertain if it arose from our own Island-while the most dismal appre-Printed to commemorate a remarkably sea By 9 in the morning it had fallen to the depth of two inches, and from its weight 1813, accompanied by an unusual thick fog, the roofs of the houses (of wooden shingles). that continued eight days, and was succeeded were expected to fall in, while destruction seemed to threaten every living a creature on the Island; the Scripture was fulfiled: in the rain of dust, and the opinion that the world was approaching its close, was strong in many! Exactly at 12 o'clock the sun was dimly seen, in half an hour mere it had evidently cleared, and by one, if was possible again to walk about. During the fall of dust, the birds were beaten to the ground, and strange ones were heard in the air which were, afterwards shot and found to be from other Islands. The second day-break much resembled a heavy November foggy morning in Europe, after a fall of snow; houses, trees, and every thing being covered with the dust; it continued to fall lightly till six o'clock and then entirely ceased; but, long afterwards its effects were severely feltisher In some parts of the stream, where the Among the casualties on the river on Fris country was burnt up, the catelle and prose width of unfrozen water admitted it, boats day was one in which the interposition of Pro- visions on which the Negroes live, rose to completely bent for sail with their full equip, vidence was most strikingly manifested. About an excessive price, white the inconvenience ment, attracted the heedless throng. In five o'clock three persons, an old man and from the clouds of dust with which we these were placed food for the hungry, and two lads, having ventured on a piece of ica were enveloped with every breath of air,

with extraordinary avidity. Men, women, and children were often seen in one promis. lingsgate, who, with laudable activity, put off full explosion which had taken place of the cuous heap. Although it is impossible not to their assistance, and rescued them from their to feel anxious to afford every opportunity impending danger. One of them was able to walk, but the other two were carried, in a years from the last. It would be going of cheering, by playful pastime, the nipping severity of the season, yet we cannot disen, walk, but the other two were carried, in a state of insensibility to a public-house, where beyond the limits of a letter to give a state of insensibility to a public-house, where they repeived every attention their situation detail of the dreadful ravages it has compared its "States."—The first of these from each town in the Province, and consisted of about 12 or 18 Members, each face, but with a regular even frozen sure of covered—not with a regular even frozen sure of every description, splendidly fitted up.

Principal town sending one Deputy—The of icy fragments and congealed piled snow,

have been expected. It has not yet ene quarter of the tombs, a number of skeletons tirely ceased, and occasionally threatens were discovered, and savong them that of a a second eruption. They compute the leman and several children. Three finger. quantity of volcanic matter, thrown out ring and several ear-rings were found among of the water, to be twenty times the solid the bones. Among the vases discovered, there contents of the Islands, and it has been were two which were full of water, with a judged to be caused by, and connected small quantity of ashes at the bottom. Iu with the late dreadful earthquakes in South America, by which upwards of 100,000 souls have perished. At the other Islands, more remote than Barbadoes from St. Vincent, the like noise was also heard, and the same impression received, that it was a cannonnaire not far distant. Barbadoes being about 90 miles to the windward of St. Vincent, the matter must have been forced perpendicular far beyoud the current of our air, where, meeting a counter current, it must have been carried to windward of Barbadoes, as it came to us from that quarter, and by its Regent, is in her own right heir to the throne, own gravity falling again into our current, it went off to leeward of the Island.

Yesterday a Ballot was taken at the East India House, for the determination of the following question, viz.

"That Mr. Peter Campbell, late Master of the extra Ship Lord Keith, be restored to the Company's service." At six o'clock the glasses were finally closed, and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported the same to have been carried in the affirmative.

A curious seizure has been made on board an American East Indiaman, captured by one of our cruizers. It is some correspondence from Sir Gore Ousely, Str James Gambier, and Mr. Stratford Canning, to our Government: which correspondence was found in a printed state. How it could have come into the hands of the Americans, we know not. They no sooner obtained possession of it than they caused it to be printed. The following is the Letter from Sir Gore Ouseley.

To the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Castlereagh, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

No. 31.—PRIVATE.

Tehran, Nov. 22, 1812. "My Lord,—I consider it my duty to make your Lordship acquainted with the wishes, expectations, and intentions of his Royal Highness Abbas Mirza, respecting his eldest son Mohammed Mirza, and to solicit your instructions for my guidance in this delicate affair.

"It seems that his Royal Highness has determined (as far as depends upon himself) to send his oldest son to be educated in England, and that he is under the idea of his wishes having been made known to, and approved of, by the Government. Rowever, on examining the archives here, I cannot find more than the copy of a letter from Sir Harford Jones, to his Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs, announcing the above intention; and as far as I can learn, no answer has ever been given to it.

"The Prince Royal Turther wishes to send from 20 to 40 sons of Persian Noblemen and similar purpose. The expences of these boys will be paid by the English Government.

British Government in India, I felt considerably embarrassed in the Prince Royal's conversation on this subject, but endeavoured to make my replies as general as possible, until Lam honoured with his Royai Highness the Prince Regent's commands.

"The Prince Royal's last intimation on this subject was a request that I would acquaint your Lordship, for the information of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, that his son should proceed to England when he had attained his ninth year. I conceive him to be at present about six year old.

"With respect to the policy of the measure it is generally conceived that having the eldest son of the acknowledged Hier Apparent of Persia in Eggland may ensure our paramount influence at this Court for the entiting seven or eight years, which is the utmost period that its vacilation could be injurious. On the other hand as the Prince wdaldexpett to have an establishment, for his song and mastens to attend him at his house, on wherever he may reside; the expence, to be incurred must also be a subject of consideration.

Praying your Lordship's carly instruct thous on this very delicate point, I have the honour to be, with great respect and consideration; my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient and faithful humble servant,

"Gore Ouselek"

The excavations among the ruins of Pomneil continue to be prosecuted with much industry. An extent of about 500 feet of the rown wall has been completely cleared. It is from 18 to 20 feet high, 12 thick, and, fortified at short distances with square towers. In the main-street, passing in front of the temple of Isis, has been discovered the portico of the theatre, Near the same spot, ten free below the level of the street, was found a human skeleton, and immediately beneath it adarge collection or gold and wifeer medals. in the finest preservation, chiefly of the reign of Domitian. Under a superb portice in the

one the water was limpid and odourless; in the other, of a brownish tinge, and had the taste of lye.

& Lisbon, Jan. 10, 1814. "It is stated with the utmost confidence in the best informed circles here, that the Cortes, under the impression that the release of Ferdinand the Seventh was very distant, if not a Detachment of His Majesty's 78th Regis hopeless, sent, a short time since, an invitation to the Princess of Portugal, who is in the Brazils, to return to Europe, and assume the sceptre of the Spanish Monarchy. This Princess, who is the consort of the Prince in the event of the death of the captive family in France. The fact of the invitation having transpired, excited much alarm in this capital. It was urged by the politicians, that as it could not be supposed that the Prince ding, from Amboyna 23d June. would live separate from his wife, and as their offspring would inherit both Crowns, it was probable that the two countries might be united immediately, in which case Madrid would be the capital, and Portugal would be reduced to the degraded situation of a province of Spain. History might be quoted to demonstrate the impolicy of such an union, rence of the Portuguese. The attempt will ing family.

"The British Government, it is known, are not anxious to facilitate the threatened affection for still continuing to his country. Mr. Abbatt. men the blessings of an independent Government."

Extract of a letter from Smyrna: -- "We have received intelligence of a dreadful calathe season, on its route from Mecca to Alep-The caravan consisted of 2000 souls merchants and travellers from the Red Sea and Persian Gulph, pilgrims returning from Mecca, and a numerous train of attendants; the whole escorted by 400 military. The march was in three columns. On the 15th of August they entered the great Arabian Desert, in which they journied seven days, and were already approaching its edge. A few hours more would have placed them beyond danger; but, on the morning of the 23d, just as they had struck their tents, and commenced their march, a wind rose from the north-east and blew with tremendous violence. They increas. ed she rapidity of their march to escape the threatening danger; but the fatal Kamsin had set in. On a sudded dense clouds were observed, whose extremity obscured the horizon, Chiefs with his son to England, and for a and swept the face of the desert. They approached the columns, and obscured the line Will be defrayed by their fathers or the Shah, of march. Both men and beasts, struck by Susanna Babera, E. S. Badendyk, from Inbut those of his son, he seems to think a sense of common danger, uttered loud cries. dramayo 20th do. - Cargo, Coffee Passen-The next moment they fell beneath its pesti- gers, Mr. van Waard and Mr. Francois. "Maving no instructions on this subject, ferous influence lifeless corpses. Of 2000 H. C. Gun-boat No. 14, J. Darcey, from a Schoenen en Laarssen, Japansche Mariava either from his Majesty's Government, or the souls composing the caravan, not more than cruise. 20 escaped this calamity; they owed their safety to the swiftness of their dromedaries."

> COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE POPULATION AND LAND FORCES OF DIF-FERENT STATES AT PRESENT ENGAGED IN THE J. Buyskes, and R. Sinclair.

Names of the States.	Population.	Land Forces.	Re- marks.
			or about
Empire of Grt. Britain	16,531,000	306,760	l in 54
Russia,	42,248,000	560,000	75
- Austria,	20,216,000	320,000	65
Kingdom of Prussia,	4,981,877	250,000	20
Sweden, .	2,326,000	45,000	44
	10,396,000	100,000	104
Portugal.	3,559,000	30,000	118
Sicily	1,656,000	10,000	, 165
Duchy of Warsaw	3,774,462	30,000	126
Total	105,691,339	2 65 Y 780	64
Deduct for Troops in-	1000001000	1,00 13 100	
disposable from			
Great Britain, 130,000			
Ruszia, 200,000		·	
Austria, 100,000			,
Prussia, 50,000	, ··	560,000	-
Liussiaiti Spico		300,000	
Remain	105,691,339	1 001 760	
Die Hemani	103,031,339	1,031,100	
Empire of France (in-			
cluding all the new		l •	or about
., Departments)	42,316,000	590,000	
Kingdom of Italy	6,719,000	40,000	
Naples	4,964,000	16,000	
Repub. of Switzerland	1,638,000		•
Confedra, of the Rhine			114
Kingdom of Denmark	2,509,600		
United States of North		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
America,	6,500,000	20,000	325
	1 0,000,000	1	1000
Countries not included		1	
in the above	≠170 mm.	-	
Part of the country of			<b>3</b> ) ) a 3
Katzenelnbagen	16,000	100 Sept. 1	1:7 / 1:4
Principality of Erfurt.	56,330		37 19 40
Illyrian Provinces	110,000		[′′ ` ` `
Tillian Kiotanoes	110,000	-	
Total	78,385,050	874,000	. 5i <b>89</b>
Deduct for Troops in-			
diaposable from France	i	190,000	1
Remain	78,385,050	684,000	1 11
eds no cos cos			១១ជីវៈផ្
Balance in favour of	<u>ו</u>		]

the Allies ..... 27,206,289 407,760

ARRIVALS.

July 3 .- Ship Union, D. Stewart, from Samarang 29th June. - Brig Little Mary, Mahomat Tair, from do. 25th June.-Chinese brig Pilgrim, Ton Haisung, from Grissee 15th Kern. June. - Ketch Chapman, H. Borninkhof, from

Samarang 25th June.—Cargo, Coffee.

Do. 4.—Ship Spike, J. Thompson, from London 24th February.—Honorable Com. pany's ship Surat Castle, A. Robertson, from do. 20th do .- Passengers, Mr. J. Erdkins, Mr. George Robertson, Three Mariner, and ment. Do. Royal Charlotte, H. Rush, from do. Passengers, a Detachment of His Majesty's 78th Regiment.—Ship Good Hope, J. Na, pier, from Calcutta 15th April.—Passengers, Captain and Mrs. Curt, and Lieut, Wood, Artillery.

Do. 5.-Honorable Company's Cruizer Aurora, G. Macdonald, from Maccasser, 25th June. - Ship Alexander, Lewis Auldjo, from China 17th May .- Brig Scahorse, B. C. Bud-

Do. 10 .- Schooner Tiger, N. Constant, from Samarang 23d June.—Cargo, Coffee.

Do. 12.—Brig Margareth, - Laut, from Sourabaya. Do. ship Maria Louisa, C. Knuppel, from do. 24th June. Passengers: Messrs. J. Meyer, and H. Meyer, and family. -Schooner Anna Maria, D. Offerman, from Grisse 30th July .- Cargo, Coffee .- Do. Maria which will never obtain the cordial concur. Louisa, E. Hullart, from Sourabaya 2d July. -Cargo, Coffee. -Ship Melantho, R. Cros. certainly endanger the succession of the reign. set, from Indramayo 11th July .- Cargo, Coffee, Sugar, and Pepper.-Passenger, Mr. Brandenburgh.

Do. 13.—Arab brig Edroose, Hadjie union of the two countries. It is even ru. Hubas, from Banjermassin 25th June. Car. moured, that if they cannot prevent the Prin- go, Pepper .- Chinese brig Lassin, Ong. cess from coming over, they will endeavour timisoeg, from Amboyna 25th June. Por. that she shall be accompanied by the Prince, tugueze schooner Viajante, Vicent Gomes her consort, and trust to his good sense and Faio, from Madeira 17th April. Passenger,

Do. 15.-Ketch Industry, J. H. Lupke, from Sourabaya 9th July .- Cargo, Coffee. Brig Bally, J. Marratte, from Samarang 12th July .- Passengers, Lieutenant Richards, Light Infantry Volunteer Battalion, and Mr. Demity having overtaken the largest caravan of lancourt.—Brig Batavia, A. DeBruin, from Sourabaya 11th July .- Cargo, Coffee .- Passengers, Mr. Westerman, Mr. Tobias, and Mr. Cantervisscher. - His Majesty's Ship Volage, J. Drury, from Samarang 12th July.

Do. 17.—Brig Mary Ann, E. Bradley, from Macassar 1st July .- Passengers, Lieutenant McLocklin, H. M. 59th Regiment, Lieutenaut Scoof, Amboynese Corps, and Mr. Addison. Do. 19.—Brig Angelick, - Esnoof, from Mauritius 29th May .- Honorable Company's Gun-boat, No. 5, - Kern, from Bantam do.

Do. 20.—His Majesty's ship Minden, Capt. Henderson, from Samarang 16th July .- Do. do. Hesper, ----, from Samarang. Ship Dispatch, C. Fenn, from Calcutta 20th May. Passenger, Captain Crozier.—Brig Sophia, N. Onetto, from Pamanoekan 18th July .- Car. go, Coffee and Rice. Ship Regent, - Haig, from Indramayo, 18th July.

Do. 22.—Brig Eerstezoon, J. David, from Sourabaya 16th July .- Cargo, Coffee .- Do.

Do. 25.—Brig Tweed, N. F. Riano, from Amboyna 18th June.

De. 26.—Ship Sterling, R. Stamp, from London 31st Dec. and Cape 24th May-Car. go, Wine and Provisions-Passengers, Mr. J.

Do. 27 .- Ship Union, R. Holl, from Sonrabaya 20th July-Passenger, Lieut. Wilson. Do. 29.-Ship Union, D. Stewart, from Tagal 26th July-Cargo, Coffee.-Brig Sea. horse, P. Thisselle, from Sourabaya 25th July. Do. 30.—Brig Phatoleair, T. Williamson,

from Samarang 26th July-Cargo, Coffee.-H. M. ship Volage, Capt. J. Drury.

Do. 31.—Brig Salayor, Said Abo Bakar Buften, from Indramayo 27th July-Cargo, Coffee.

July 2.—H. C. ship Investigator, Lieut, P. Maughan, Brig Sophia, N. Onetta, for Indramayo—Passenger, J. Shrapnell, Esq.— Brig Salayor, Said Abo Bakar, for Indramayo. Brig Tay, J. Carnegy, for Samarang. Do. 4.—Ship Java, H. Tempfer, for Bom-

Do. 7.-Ship Charlotte, P. Brown, for

Do. 10. Ship Union, D. Stewart, for Tagal.

Do. 12 .- Brig Susanna, Tan Jogin, for do. Do. 15 .- Brig Dorothea, J. White, for do. -Passenger, Mr. Moorrees .-- Junk Johin, Oay Chinglim, for Chinglim.

Do. 16.—Ship Ganges, P. Falconer, for Do. 18.-Brig Covelong, A. Grohdt, for

Do. 20.—H. M. ship Volage, Capt. J. Drury, for London.—H. O. ship Streatham, C. Mortlock, for London—Cargo, Spices—Passengers, Col. Raban, Lieut. Fitzgerald, and Mr. Blomboff.—Ship Earl of Lonsdale, A. Fotheringham, for London-Cargo, Coffee .-

ARRWALS AND DEPARTURES FOR EQ. Coffee and Sugar - Passengers, Lieut THE MONTH OF JULY. Frank, H. N. 13th Regt. Misses Helen and Margaret Cameron Hodges, and Master J van Braam.

Do. 21 .- Brig Little Mary, Mohomet Fair,

for Samarang. Do. 22 -H. C. Gun-boat No. 5, J. M.

Do. 23.—Ship Coustance, J. Marquezeaux, for Samarang. Brig Chuakhek, Chua The keh, for Malacca.

Do. 25. Brig Seahorse, F. de Royan is Tagal.

Do. 26.-H. C. Gun-boat, No. 14, J.

Do. 28 -Junk Bigthay, Ocu Chiathd, Ifor may, Junk Hengsoon, Poakan Chay, fol Kianmoy.

Do. 31.—Ship Despatch, C. Fenn, for Am boyna. Brig Batavia, A. de Bruin, for Sourabaya. Schooner Fryer, Constans, for Sag marang.

TO BE SOLD

# BY PUBLIC AUCTION

ON ACCOUNT OF THE COMMISSIONERS

FOR ... Victualling His Majesty's Navyi

LONDON. NEAR THE FISH-MARKET, IN BATAVIA, On THURSDAY, the 18th Inst,

EVERAL Lots of CASKS\_STAVES -IRON HOOPS-LEMON JUICE-CASES-and BOTTLES.

August 3, 1814.

UNEXCEPTIONABLE

BILLS ON ENGLAND MAY BE OBTAINED

On reasonable tarms for Silver Money. BY APPLICATION TO

MR. COLVILLE, At No. 7 Malacca Street.

## Advertisement.

LL Persons having Claims, on the Estate of the late Lieutenant J. H. ASPINWALL, of the 4th Volunteer Ban talion, or being indebted thereto, are requested to send in their Claims and to pay their Debts forthwith to Captain DAVY one of the Testamentary Executors. SOURABAYA, July 20, 1814.

By B. L. KRAUSE In de Binnen Nieuwpoort Straat, IS TE BEKOMEN,

ZALM, Tongen in vaten, Mosterd, Azyn, Fransche Sla-oly, Olyven, &co. &c. Madera Wyn, Genever, Lavendel Water, en Honey Water, allerhande soor ten van Europische en Chinasche Schryfe behoeftens, &c. heele en halve Koussen, nen, Schryf Lessenaars, Spiegels in soorten; differente soorten van Linten en Krep, &c. &c.

## Advertentie.

DY J. Adriaansen op de Groote Rivier, is te bekomen, jongst met de Brik Angelica van Mauritius, Captein Esnour aangebragte.

Super fyne Lakens en Casemieren, Rode Bordeaux Wyn op vaten, Constansia en Pontac W yn in vaatjes,

Champagne Win, Wyn de Grave, Latitta Wyn, Poorter, Pale Ale, west

Zoeto Oliel en

in Bottels.

Olyver; (%) Zo mede, fyne Engelsche Chitsen &a. &a. &a,

BATAVIA, den 28ste July, 1814. of

UIT DE HAND TE KOOP.

No. 1.—EEN ledige Tuin, gelegen Do, 9. Ship Alexander, L. Auldio, for op Angiol.

2.—Een Erff, gelegen op de Voorrey! bewoond door den Timmer Chinees, naast de Heer Lehman.

3.—Een Erff, gelegen aan de Oostzeide van de Verburgs-gragt, bewoond door B. P. van Moldenvliet.

4.—Een Erff, gelegen aan de Westzel de van de Verburgs-gragt, bewoond door Nonjha De Haert.

Iemand daar toe genegen zynde, ad dressere zich by S. V. Adamsz. c. s. in dezelve uit kragte van een generale procuratic als gemagtigde van de erfgename van nu wylen Mej: de Weduwe Boodts.

Ship Indian, W. Hodges, for London-Car. Printed by A. H. HUBBARD, Molenville