

Supplement to the Madras Courier.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1813.

THE MIRROR.

October 6th.

By the *Sea Flower*, which arrived last week at this Port, after a quick passage from Java; we received letters from Batavia of the 18th of August, but which came to hand too late to admit of being noticed in our regular number of last week. By these letters we learn that Major Robinson, the British Resident at Palembang, had judged it expedient to depose the former Sultan, who had placed at the head of the Government at Palembang, by the British authority some short time after the conquest of Java; and to place another Chieftain on the Musnud, whose title to that dignity was alleged to be less exceptionable and whose administration would be more conformable to the terms of the existing treaty between the British Government and the Sultan.

His Majesty's frigates *Husar*, the Honorable Captain Elliott, and *Volage*, Captain Leslie, with the Honorable Company's Cruiser *Aurora*, Captain Macdonald & two transports sailed from Batavia for Palembang, of the 7th August.

The arrival of the *Husar*, is daily expected in the Hooghly, as she was to proceed from Palembang to Madras, whence she comes direct to Bengal.

We understand that it is in the contemplation of Government to render the College of Fort William more extensively useful, by the admission of a considerable number of Military Students. It is said, that to meet the increase of duty which this arrangement would otherwise occasion to the present Professors, Assistant Professors of Sanscrit, Persian and Hindoostanee, are to be instituted.—It is, we understand, also proposed, that an Officer in each Battalion of Native Infantry, shall be appointed to act as Linguist. It will be the duty of this Officer to interpret, at Court Martial, and on other occasions, when an accurate knowledge of the Native languages is required.

On Wednesday evening, a large party of the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Presidency were gratified by the renewal of the Theatricals at Barrackpore, where the amusing play of a "Bold Stroke for a Wife" with the Farce of "Mrs Wiggins," drew forth the merited applause of a very numerous audience. The part of Feign was well performed by a gentleman, who in this characterably supported the reputation he had already acquired. The other parts were in general extremely well filled, though several of the Actors made, on this occasion, their first appearance on the Stage. In the Farce, all the characters seemed much at home, particularly Old Wiggins whose acting was nature itself.

Batavia.—July 31, 1813.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Van Panhuys, President of the Court of Justice at Sourabaya, vice Couperus, deceased.
Lieut. Charles Higgins, Assistant to the Resident at Cheribon.

The Portrait of the Right Honorable Lord Minto, Governor General of India, was received on Saturday last with marked ceremony and respect.

At an early hour a Commission consisting of Mr. Robinson, Collector of Customs, Captain Travers, Town Major, and Mr. Lynch, Master Attendant, proceeded on board His Majesty's Frigate *Husar*, to receive the Portrait and convey it on shore. The troops in the Cantonment of Weltevreden were at the same time under arms, and on the Portrait being landed, a salute at the Master Attendant's Wharf announced its arrival, and a *feu de joie* was fired by the line.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor, the Commander of the Forces, and the Members of Council, assembled at the Council Chamber at 3 o'clock, and were met there by a numerous assemblage comprising the most respectable inhabitants of Batavia and its Environs—among whom we observed Mr. Siberg, formerly Governor General, and Mr. Engelhard, formerly Governor of Java, who, with some others of the Members of the Dutch Government took

their seat at the Council table. On the arrival of the Portrait at the Council-house, escorted by a party of the *Husar* Corps, and in charge of the Committee above stated, a Commission was sent from the Council Chamber, consisting of Mr. Muntinghe, Member of Council, Mr. Engelhard, Major Johnson, and Mr. Robinson, to bring it into the room, where it was received with an appropriate salute.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor then addressed the Meeting, pointing out the purpose for which they were assembled, advertising to the address recently framed and transmitted to the Right Honorable Lord Minto, from the Dutch Inhabitants of this place, (which will be found in our subsequent columns) and proposing an appropriate acknowledgement of the favor conferred by His Lordship on this Colony in having thus placed his Portrait in their possession.

Mr. Muntinghe then rose, and in the name of the Commission appointed to present the picture, addressed the Lieutenant Governor in reply, in a manly, elegant, and energetic speech, the purport of which was as follows:

"It is with peculiar satisfaction to ourselves that we have the honour to place before the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor and highly respectable assemblage of Gentlemen present, the picture of the Preserver and Benefactor of this Island, Lord Minto.—Congratulating the whole Community on this distinguished mark of His Lordship's favor, we consider it as an anticipation of the wishes which have been expressed in our recent address to his Lordship, and view it as a pledge of the gracious manner in which we flattered ourselves that mark of our sentiments would be received.

"In the sight also of this picture of His Lordship's person, our reflections are carried back to the moments, when, a few months ago, on this very spot, and in this very room, His Lordship personally, by his Proclamation, quieted the anxiety and alarm of an abandoned and conquered people, and generously granted to us those rights privileges and under which we have since felt it our duty to prosper.

"In contemplating therefore this Portrait we naturally feel revived in us those sentiments of gratitude, attachment and regard, which we had never ceased to entertain towards His Lordship, and the homage of which sentiments we have taken the liberty to offer in our late address.

"Moreover we consider this anticipation of our wishes as a sure pledge of the continued and kind regard which His Lordship still bears towards this Island and its inhabitants, and it gives us an assurance that having once entrusted this monument to our guard and fidelity, His Lordship will exert his influence to prevent this Colony again falling into the hands of a foreign power.—We trust indeed that this monument may for ever mark the commencement of a new Era, glorious to the British Nation, prosperous to Java in particular, and grateful to the personal feelings of Lord Minto; and as His Lordship has thus condescended to connect us with an intermediate link, the old Dutch Government and the present Government of this Colony, we confidently hope that from this very link, the loyalty and fidelity of the inhabitants of Java may be for ever ensured and connected with the same predominant feelings of loyalty in every part of the British Empire.

"In this respect we feel assured that the inhabitants of Java will never be found deficient, and we trust they will continue to deserve the gracious commendations which the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to bestow upon them.

"In the name and behalf therefore of the community at large, we solicit the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor that he will convey the assurance of these our sentiments to the Right Honorable the Governor General, Lord Minto, together with the sense of gratitude entertained by us for the particular mark of favor which we have received on this occasion."

Mr. Engelhard then addressed the Meeting in a neat and appropriate speech, explanatory of the circumstances then passing—but it was in the Dutch Language, and we are consequently unable to attempt a repetition of it, and unlikely to do it justice.

The Lieutenant Governor then proposed that the arrival of the Portrait should be acknowledged, and the following letter was read and agreed to and signed by the Members of the Government and by the Gentlemen present.

To the Right Honorable
GILBERT LORD MINTO,
Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

In the name and on the behalf of the European Inhabitants of this Colony, we have the honor to offer to your Lordship the sentiments of attachment and gratitude with which they have received your Lordship's Portrait. They view it with affectionate respect as a proof of your Lordship's paternal care and regard for this Colony—they are peculiarly gratified by viewing it as an anticipation of the wishes they expressed in their recent address, and although they still hope to have the satisfaction of your Lordship's presence on your return from Bengal, they will at any rate preserve this Portrait as a memorial of the blessings the wisdom and generosity of your Lordship's measures have obtained for this Colony.

In thus repeating the sentiments of the Community at large, we beg leave to offer to your Lordship the sentiments of unalterable respect, attachment and veneration with which we have the honor to subscribe ourselves,

My Lord, Your Lordship's Most obedient, faithful, humble Servants,

Signed—By the Members of the Government and by the principal Inhabitants.
BATAVIA, July 25, 1813.

The business of the day being thus concluded, the principal part of the assembly proceeded to the Government House, where an elegant and sumptuous Breakfast was laid out, and the party, in number about 150, broke up at about 11 o'clock.

The Portrait of Lord Minto received on this day, is to be placed in the Council Chamber, with the pictures of former Governors already there. It is a very striking likeness of His Lordship, at full length in full robes, with the Coronet resting on a cushion. Maps of the Islands of Mauritius and Bourbon are on one side, the right hand gracefully supports this Robe, the folds of which are peculiarly well executed, and the left hand rests upon a Map of Java, opened on a small table adjoining. The back ground of the picture is well imagined, and on the whole we think it may, without hesitation, be considered to do great credit to the ability and execution of the Painter.

JAVA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.—Aug. 7.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Cappehloft, to be the first Member of the Supreme Court of Justice at Batavia, vice Van Panhuys.
Mr. Holt, to be Commandant of the Burgher corps, at Sourabaya, vice Bouwring, resigned.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSAY, Sec. to Govt.

Batavia, August 13, 1813.

General Orders by the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, AUGUST 1, 1813.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the detachment under orders for foreign service.

Captain Thomas Cameron, of his Majesty's 74th regiment, to be Major of Brigade.

Lieutenant Mandeville, of his Majesty's 59th regiment, to be Adjutant and Quarter-master.

Captain Butler, of his Majesty's 39th regiment, to be Pay-master.

Lieutenant Stewart, of the Madras Native Infantry, to be Agent for the Commissariat Department.

Captain Cameron and Lieutenant Mandeville, will draw the allowances established in Bengal for those situations.

Captain Butler will be permitted to draw the sum of Sonat Rupees 400 per month, and Lieutenant Stewart, 250 Sonat Rupees per month, while employed on this service.

Major Culebrooke, Deputy Quarter-master General, being about to proceed on Foreign Service, Captain Byers, Military Secretary to the Commander of the Forces, will take charge of that Department during his absence.

Lieutenant Colonel Mac Gregor, of his Majesty's 59th regiment, is appointed to the command of the detachment under orders for Foreign Service.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Letter from "A FRIEND TO SCIENCE" has been received and shall have an early insertion. We shall attend to the suggestion of "A Constant Reader," but in the mean time, we beg, that he will consider the difficulties which attend the editing of a Public print in this Country. The production of "Scripture" will be delivered to any person who will call for it at the Office. It cannot appear in the Courier, the columns of which, must be fit to meet the eye of the most delicate female.

THE COURIER.

Tuesday, October 26, 1813.

HIS Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief returned to the Government House on Sunday evening, after having proceeded on his meditated Tour as far as Yelloe. It is understood that his Excellency's return has been occasioned by dispatches recently received from England.

The Monsoon has not yet commenced at Madras; altho' the weather has often assumed a threatening aspect.

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will have seen by our Supplement of Saturday last, that the Bill for removing the Civil and Military disqualifications of his Majesty's Roman Catholic Subjects, and which was introduced by Mr. Grattan, has been thrown out of the House of Commons by a small majority. After the expectations created by the success of Mr. Grattan's motion last March, we were not prepared for the event which has happened; but, while the Catholic Body feels, as it necessarily must, "the most bitter and poignant regret, that the realization of hopes so nearly accomplished, is still "to be deferred!" it manfully disclaims dispondency and professes to confide in the wisdom of the legislature—the increasing liberality of the Country and the justice of the cause. These are the avowed sentiments of the English Catholics, and it is with much pleasure we remark, that in expressing their thanks to the mover and preparers of the bill in question, the names of Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Wilberforce are mentioned.

It should seem, however, that the failure of the measure had produced a far different sensation in Dublin. We find the Irish press thanking God, that the Bill was lost—lost even on principle—for that if it had passed into a law it could not have been obeyed—for that any Bishop or Priest in Ireland would have preferred death to obedience! This contrary opinion between the English and Irish Catholics, on the loss of the bill, is to us inexplicable; and it will be useless to speculate on the subject. We can, however, easily conceive that the

bill might have effectually removed the Civil and Military disqualifications of the Laity, without proving acceptable to the Clergy. It is also possible that the Concordat may have induced the framers of the bill to insist, that the Veto should be imposed on the Catholic Bishops; and thus, it may have been rendered objectionable to the Clergy. Our solicitude is not much excited by the claims of the Priesthood; but, we are truly anxious that the Laity should enjoy "an equal participation in the privileges, immunities and glories of their common country." The great principle of the subject, as has been justly said, is laid down by Lord Wellesley with "luminous simplicity." "That no state can be warranted in restraining any class of citizens beyond the bounds prescribed by a regard to the public safety—inconsistent with that safety." The Catholic or the Protestant has no right;—that safety not at stake, neither ought to feel restriction."

The accounts which have reached us from Ceylon, and which were submitted to our Readers in our fourth Supplement on Wednesday last, have relieved us from all doubt respecting the battle of Bautzen; and have furnished us with details, infinitely more satisfactory, than can be collected from the Bulletins of Bonaparte or the official reports of the Allies. Indeed, as the United Monarchs were on the field of battle, it is possible, that they may not publish any account of the action; and, it has been justly said, that they have not yet acquired the art, which the French possess in so eminent a degree of "making the worse appear the better reason," by plausible details and erroneous statements.

The transactions of the "eventful day" described by General Stewart, and the success of the French Chieftain are too well calculated to repress the hopes and to disappoint the expectations of the sanguine Politicians, who considered the disgraceful retreat of Bonaparte from Moscow, and the abandonment of his Army, as the final termination of his military career; but the battles of Lutzen and Bautzen have produced considerable influence in the Councils of Austria, whose recent policy, seems to have been precisely similar with that of the Prussian Cabinet in 1805.—March, however, as we lament the advantages which have been gained by the French Army, over the brave Allies, (and it is in vain to deny the importance of these advantages) we are not inclined to despond on the occasion.—We agree with a celebrated writer, who with a masterly pen has treated of the "Second Polish War," that we should view the contending powers with a steady eye, and estimate the present contest as well with considerations of the past as in speculations of the future—and that it mainly imports us to pre-judge with as much accuracy as belongs to human foresight, the course of this tremendous conflict; that we may neither betray ourselves by erroneous expectation, nor be finally overwhelmed with disappointment and despair.

The first of the letters of General Stewart that have reached us, furnishes us with no particulars of the battle of Lutzen—but, informs us, that, in order to weaken the Enemy's line of operation by drawing him from his supplies and to retire on their own, the General commanding the allied army proposed to take up a position in upper Saxony. Had this determination been taken before the battle of the 2d of May, we confess, it would have better succeeded with the Fabian system, adopted with so much effect by Lord Wellington in the Peninsula, and by Kutusoff in his celebrated retreat on Moscow; but, as this retrograde movement of the allies was subsequently to the conflict at Lutzen, we cannot divest ourselves of apprehension that they were much worried on that occasion.—They however made good their retreat to their new position, and many brilliant affairs afterwards evinced the gallantry of the two nations, against the boasted invincibles of France—and we read with pleasure and with exultation, that about 65,000 of the allied army were enabled to struggle a whole day against the science and physical force of 120,000 men, led and directed, by one of the first Captains of the age, who

sought by the event of the battle, to regain that military character, which his flight from a finishing army had justly annihilated.—But, while we exult at the brave stand which was made against this "Barabbas of living history," we cannot but observe that the stand was unsuccessful, and that altho' the Allies retired unbroken and in echelon, yet they were compelled to retire and yield their well defended works to their implacable enemy!

We must also acknowledge that the inequality of force on the 21st of May, to which General Stewart ascribes the success of the French, is to us, no less a subject of regret than surprise; and, if there has been no mistake in estimating the number of the allies at Bautzen, we have either been grossly misled with respect to the force described to have been prepared to cope with Bonaparte, or that force must have been grievously diminished by the preceding battle and its subsequent affairs mentioned by General Stewart.

It will be recollected that in our Paper of the 21st ultimo, we furnished our readers with an estimate of the allied forces that were expected to open the last Campaign—an estimate, which we believed to have been founded on authentic information received in England and in which the Russians were said to amount to 320,000 men, exclusively of a reinforcement of 100,000 men on the Vistula; and the Prussians were calculated at 70,000. How, then let us ask, has this vast body of nearly 400,000 men been reduced to 65,000? Surely it will not be said that the allies had no time to concentrate their troops during the period that Bonaparte was in Paris; neither will it be answered, that the recent failure in Russia of the allies into Chistiana was calculated to fill the minds of the allies with a state of fallacious security. The information may, perhaps explain, that the numerical force of the allies has been much over-rated; for daily experience has taught us, how much we have been amused and abused by exaggerated statements, and fanciful predictions.

While we have deemed it our duty to offer these observations on the intelligence which has reached us, we entertain considerable hope, that the reinforcements which the Emperor Alexander had doubtlessly provided, will have supplied the losses of the allied army; and on the other hand, we believe that Bonaparte had strained every nerve to bring into action the force with which he opened the Campaign. How he will be enabled to supply his loss, except by the total evacuation of the Peninsula, remains to be discovered! His successes have certainly been dearly purchased.

With respect to Austria, the recent intelligence has also occasioned very great disappointment. We had been taught to expect that she had seen her true interests and that alike disdaining family considerations and timid counsels she had resolved to avail herself of the commanding attitude in which the disasters of Bonaparte had placed her—by insisting that France should retire within her ancient boundary. That Austria, who at the commencement of the present conflict called forth 100,000 men instead of the number stipulated and demanded, might have spoken, and in dictatorial terms to Bonaparte there can be no doubt.—That she may have spoken is possible, for we learn that she has been put in possession of Rome and Trieste which were formerly wrested from her by France; but, the restoration of these ports, has been, we fear, conceded to her as a boon, to prevent her from striking, at the only period, when her blow could prove effectual.—It is well known that the aggrandisement of Bonaparte has been effected more by Machiavelian weapons than by the bayonet—and we have no doubt, but that he has rejoiced his father-in-law by delivering to him the present possession of the ports on the Adriatic—by the guarantee of Galicia, and perhaps by a promise of Lithuania. Let the Emperor Francis, however, look to it, for if Bonaparte succeeds against Russia and Prussia, not even the influence of the sacrificed Maria Louisa, will save her father from that degradation already denounced on the House of Austria. The same pledge which at Tilist guaranteed Lithuania to Alexander is

now offered, and with equal sincerity! for it is conservation to Francis of the Galician territory.—But in what Chancery are the oaths, Bonaparte registered—and what principle operative on him, who has violated every sacred vine and human?

We were also assured that Sweden after retaining possession of Pomerania, was about to take an active part in the war with 50,000 men. Alas! we find that Bernadotte has done no more for his subsidy, than to take possession of Stralsund for himself; whereby he adds a considerable number of Frenchmen and Saxons to the disposable force of his old Patron. Glad indeed should we be, to find 50,000 gallant Swedes arrayed against the common foe—in a cause "in which Gustavus Vasa" would have staked his title to immortality.

From the insurrections in France and Holland we never augured much. The Government of Bonaparte is, we are too firmly rooted if not in the affections—at least in the interest of those who during the last twenty years, have succeeded to the ancient noblesse of France in rank and possessions; and the horrors of the Revolution, are yet so well remembered, that the glory of one, however great, to that anarchy which they have had such dreadful experience.

The proclamations of the Bourbon family, therefore, will, we apprehend be of little avail. The scenes which have been acted at Hamburgh are causes of deep lamentation—unless the brave Wittgenstein were assured that Germany was prepared to answer his call, it would have been better that he should have left the inhabitants of Hamburgh and Hanover to their fate, until something more decisive could be accomplished.—We much fear that the Patriotic spirit which was roused by the Russian Proclamations and by the appearance of Russian troops will furnish the French Generals with a ready excuse for condescension and perhaps for immolation! The unfortunate inhabitants of Madrid, we know, paid dearly for their hospitable attentions, to the Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo.

Of the state of affairs in the Peninsula we are uninformed, except that a new Agency has been appointed—under the pretence, as it is said, that his predecessors had neglected or declined to abolish the Inquisition in conformity with the resolution of the Cortes. We are wholly at a loss for data, on which to found any expectation respecting the future exertions of Spain. She appears of late to have been wasting that time in useless debate and domestic arrangements, which should have been employed in destroying the enemy actually preying on her vitals—and, we are afraid, that she is either unable or unwilling to make the exertions which the crisis would seem to demand. Great indeed has been the measure of her suffering, but we are not certain, that much of that suffering has not been occasioned by her own apathy or jealousy—perhaps by both. Except the gallant exploits of the Guerrillas we have recently, scarcely heard of any efforts purely Spanish—the treatment of General Ballasteros—whether deservedly or not seems to have paralysed the native arm of Spain; and notwithstanding Suchet and numerous French troops have been withdrawn from the Peninsula, and have allowed the allies time to breathe and to act, we do not find that they are yet in possession of the passes of the Pyrenees. We earnestly pray, however, that the next accounts from Europe may inform us that the British Hero has accomplished what remained to be done, to entitle him to a Dukedom!

With respect to Sicily we have no further information, but we think little credit is due to the statements lately published as extracted from the Frankfort Journals.

We shall confide this article (which has extended itself under our pen more than that at first intended) by observing, that we have received no satisfactory account of any projected congress at Prague, of the Belligerent Powers.—It is possible, that such a measure may have been contemplated previously to the two battles; but, if such an arrangement had been afterwards agreed upon, we think it would have been followed by an armistice.

ACCOUNT OF THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY TO CHINA.

Since the mission of Lord Macartney to China, we know of no European power that has sent a formal embassy to that country, except Russia; and the circumstances connected with the embassy of the last-mentioned country, as well as its result, are so little known in this country, that we are gladly anxious to give an opportunity to our readers to gratify the curiosity of our readers on a subject of, we flatter ourselves, considerable general interest; especially as the "best work of Dr. Rehmann, who accompanied that embassy, is not yet completed, and may, to judge from its probable extent, be a most valuable and interesting to the public for some time to come.

We have been favoured with the perusal of a late, but extremely scarce treat, from St. Petersburg, containing an account of the Russian Embassy to China, by an eye-witness; and in presenting our readers with the following extract, containing the substance of that little work, as far as it is applicable to an English reader, we could not omit some of the author's observations on the character and conduct of certain individuals connected with the embassy, since the very result and failure of that diplomatic enterprise, is ascribed to those persons who have the most consistent and justly deserved blame. We have been assured by authorities we have no reason to doubt, that our author's statements, in that respect, are by no means exaggerated.

Since the year 1763, when the Empress Catherine II put a stop to the Russian caravan which every three years regularly proceeded to Peking, the Russian trade with China has been carried on by the frontier towns, Kiachta and Maimashin, of which the former belongs to the Russian, and the latter to the Chinese empire; and the same channel of commercial intercourse has continued to this day, with casual interruption, but upon the whole with increasing success.

In the year 1804, the Governor of Irkutsk, Mr. De Kariwien, in making his report of the eastern provinces, and his charges, arrived at Kiachta; and his curiosity to see the commercial town of Maimashin, induced him to pass the Chinese frontier incognito. But the Chinese having received an intimation of his journey, sent two officers of rank to meet him at the frontier, and to pay him every attention due to his high station. In his interview with these and other persons of distinction at Maimashin, he was informed, that the count of Peking felt surprised at the lapse of time since a Russian embassy had appeared in China; that this was considered as a proof of indifference and unfriendliness on the part of Russia, as the Chinese government felt conscious of having given no cause for the interruption of the former amicable footing between both countries.

The substance of this conversation was, by Mr. De Kariwien, communicated to the cabinet of St. Petersburg; and the Emperor Alexander, who since his accession to the throne has ever lent a willing ear to any suggestions tending to the welfare of his benevolent reign, and to improve the condition of his subjects, immediately determined on sending a magnificent embassy to China; and in sending which should be, to impress the Chinese with an adequate idea of the power and opulence of Russia, to obtain an advantageous treaty of commerce, and if possible, to prevail on the cabinet of Peking to give up the river Amur, against an equivalent in money, or a territorial compensation in some other quarter.

The greatest efforts were made by several grandes of the first rank, to obtain the appointment as chief of this embassy. Count Golowkin, chief master of the ceremonies proved the successful candidate. This nobleman is represented by the author of the work as the present embassy, as a man possessed of a considerable fund of various knowledge; combining, with a promising and imposing exterior, the charms of lively conversation and refined breeding; but his talents for business, and for the intricacies of diplomacy, are rated by the same author very moderately; while he expatiates on the unbounded vanity and love of ostentation, which he describes as the leading feature in his character, and as his sole motive for getting the appointment to so important a mission.

This passion of the Count's appears to have been amply gratified by the munificence and liberality of his sovereign. His suite consisted of three hundred persons, including a number of officers, which he describes as being well paid during the mission are severely anatomized upon; of several literati, interpreters, surgeons, cooks; and of fourteen musicians of the emperor's chapel, who were probably intended to assist the count's diplomatic operations with the agreeable mandarin by the charms of sweet sounds. The presents destined for his imperial majesty, consisted of costly furs, looking-glasses, mirrors, glass chandeliers, clocks, curious watches, &c.; and here our author observes, waggishly, that the great number of looking-glasses probably proceeded from the count's supposing the Chinese as vain as himself. But what is worthy of remark, is, the success with which the emperor of China was attracted, notwithstanding the immense distance from St. Petersburg to the Chinese frontier, and the dreadful roads across the Ouralt and Balk mountains. The

carriages for their conveyance are stated to have been of the most ingenious construction, and persons were expressly appointed to hold the glasses by ropes in every passage of any difficulty.

We ought likewise not to omit, that the count's choice of first secretary fell upon Mr. De Biakow, one of the gentlemen of the Emperor's bed-chamber, since our Author ascribes to him principally to the failure of the Embassy, observing, that, although Mr. De B was not destitute of what the French call *esprit*; a prominent feature of his character answered to another French word, for which, fortunately, our language has no perfectly adequate expression—*mean discontent*.

In May, 1805, the embassy left St. Petersburg, and proceeded by Moscow, Casan, Perm, Iekatharinburg, the Barabinsk Steppes, Tomsk, Krasnoyarsk, Nishney-Ulinsk, to Irkutsk; from whence, after being joined by a number of persons that had received their rendezvous in Siberian city, it once more set out on its way to Kiachta, across the Balk mountains. As soon as the embassy arrived at Kiachta, the general, or *Hann*, commanding the stationary military camp of the Chinese, on the banks of the Tuha, Junedondoroff (a brother of the present Emperor Daui-Zian) dispatched the count, Mr. Maimashin to welcome the embassy, and to ascertain the number of persons it was composed of; for Junedondoroff had been charged by the Emperor, to receive the ambassador and his retinue, and conduct them to the imperial residence.

It is an invariable custom with the Chinese to defray every expense of an embassy they receive from foreign sovereigns, from the moment it first footed on their territory, not only as far as regards the means of conveyance, but also in the article of living, say even in clothes, if they are demanded. Hence we need not wonder at the objections which were started on the score of the numbers of Count Golowkin's suite, which, considering the great distance to Irkutsk, must have entailed an enormous expense on the Chinese government. One hundred persons were the utmost the deputy of the *Hann* declared admissible. The count, on his side, persisted on the integrity of his original numbers. This question, already led to a negotiation of two months duration, which terminated in the concession of 24 additional individuals. This failure in the outset greatly soured the ambassador's disposition, and lowered his sanguine expectations considerably. The time, however, of the two months stay at Kiachta was spent in a variety of festivities, amusements, and frolics among the gay members of the embassy. The poor Mongolian town was attempted to be converted into a second St. Petersburg; the count had his court, and his body guards in the best chamber and received very inferior Chinese officers in his gala dress. The diplomatic youths found their pastime in the pleasures of the bottle, relieved by that of the chess; which latter proved extremely fatal to the house-dogs at Kiachta, since the only game they slew in their nightly excursions.

The Chinese had two distinct points at the same time. The count, insensibly by his acquiescence in the reduction of his travelling suite, he had removed every further objection, was on the point of giving orders to his domestics; but two grave Chinese officers made their appearance, and required if the ambassador consented to conform to the ceremonial required on occasions like the present. The count, unwilling to produce a second negotiation, which might lead to another and perhaps much greater delay, beheld himself of a guarded reply on this question. His answer was, that he would not depart from the former Russian ambassador, and he was accordingly very surprised by the compliance on the part of the count. They remained no more; for, it is more than probable, that the former Russian ambassadors, rather than fall in the object of their mission, had had prudence enough to submit to the Chinese etiquette of prostration and discarding enough not to say a word about it on their return. But this is immaterial, the promise invariably given by the present ambassador, restored good humour on both sides; the Chinese general instantly sent a courier to the Tribunal of Uingsat Peking, with the joyful tidings that the Russian ambassador would spend no difficulty in conforming to the *Ko-ko* (a name of respect) of the forehead with the count, and hand a day for the departure of the embassy.

On the day appointed, the whole train, after assisting at Te Hien (a favourite holy festival) of the Russians, paraded through the streets of Kiachta with the greatest possible display of pomp, the military under arms, bands playing rannon, corging, &c. and then set out on their important journey. The count, on both sides, not the Russians had changed colour by the sight of Maimashin, the first Chinese town through which they were to pass, but through which unfortunately they did not pass, for the following remarkable reason:—In front of the gates of every Chinese town a high wooden screen is invariably erected, which prevents a sight of the interior street, and is called a *screen*. Now, although the track of diplomacy is seldom, what is called straight forward, Count Golowkin insisted on entering the gate of Maimashin in a direct line, pleading

the inconvenience, or perhaps impossibility, of his carriage clearing the screen in the curvilinear track required for this operation. The commandant of Maimashin was therefore requested to have the screens removed. Unluckily for the count, the Chinese attach to these screens a variety of superstitious notions, one of which is, that they ward off evil influences from abroad. Hence we may readily imagine the count's refusal on this point, not with on his head, a refusal which offended his dignity so much, that, in order not to appear to give way to Chinese whims, he, on his side, declined to go through the town at all, and, as the Chinese afterwards philosophically observed, instead of making the required small curved road, he now made the great circle of his own, round one half of the town.

In their progress for several days through Chinese Tartary, the gay beasts of the embassy were exposed, not only to severe cold, but to privations of various kinds; no warm food during the whole of the day, and no other shelter than the night, and the *Forts of Manchu Tartary*, whose horses were so fat, would not unbroken to go into the shafts of the fine European carriages belonging to the embassy. These, therefore, were conveyed in a remarkable manner. Ropes were fastened to the carriage, and attached to a large transverse bar, which, counterpoised on horseback, held before them; and thus the count, rather than the horses, drew the carriage.

In this way the mission at last reached the great frontier camp (*argal*), commanded by Junedondoroff, the frontier *Hann*, or general abovementioned; so completely, however, out of humour by the constant delays, want of European comforts, and severe fatigues, that every individual wished to return to St. Petersburg, and had already conceived a rooted contempt towards every thing Chinese. Hence, a sumptuous breakfast which the *Hann* sent them by way of welcome, was not thought worthy of the gentlemen's palate, but, in presence of the Chinese officers who had accompanied the embassy, they ate with great appetite of the *Cossacks* and *maisons*. This was, and not with injustice, considered as an unpardonable insult on their liberality and hospitality.

Although the camp, or *argal*, was still about 140 geographical miles from Peking, a few days after the arrival of the embassy, a government courier arrived with a reply from the Tribunal of Uingsat, to the *Hann's* report of the professed compliance of the count's with the Chinese ceremonial. These couriers, although they never change their horses, proceed with great celerity, there being always two who travel together, so that if an accident befall one, the other takes the place of the first. On the evening of the day on which the courier arrived, the *Hann* ordered the count to be summoned to the Tribunal of Uingsat, to the *Hann's* report of the professed compliance of the count's with the Chinese ceremonial. These couriers, although they never change their horses, proceed with great celerity, there being always two who travel together, so that if an accident befall one, the other takes the place of the first. On the evening of the day on which the courier arrived, the *Hann* ordered the count to be summoned to the Tribunal of Uingsat, to the *Hann's* report of the professed compliance of the count's with the Chinese ceremonial.

Accordingly the whole of the embassy received a formal invitation to the entertainment, and proceeded the next day in great costume and *chapeaux* (in a severe frost) to the count's residence. The *Hann's* wife, who, like her husband, received the ambassador in his gala dress, the *Hann's* upper garment was of dark purple, richly embroidered with dragons and other fanciful ornaments; and his polite and dignified behaviour bespoke the refined manners of a courtier, conscious of his rank, and of his descent from Dehlig-shan, and of his acquaintance with his sovereign. After a series of compliments and salutations under the fringed canopy of heaven, the *Hann* informed Count Golowkin, that, as a mark of honour, the entertainment was served up in the saloon, in which the Emperor's throne stood, and that the laws of the country required every person, on his entry into that apartment, to perform the customary act of veneration, by kneeling once down before the throne and touching his forehead with the head. This the count *flatly refused*, stating, that before the person of the Emperor himself he was kneeling, every necessary mark of respect, but that it was beneath the dignity of the representative of a great monarch, to make his forehead touch the ground before a simple table hung with purple silk; that none of the former Russian ambassadors, nor the last English ambassador, had been called upon to submit to so humiliating a ceremonial.

In reply to these remonstrances the *Hann* observed, that the honour of being invited to a banquet before the Imperial throne, in a room distant from the residence, was a mark of the Emperor's favour never before conferred upon any foreign envoy: that his throne was considered as the symbol of his sacred presence, and venerated accordingly; as might be proved by the incense constantly burnt before it, in the same manner as before the effigies of the Chinese divinities and gods; that the count appeared much informed in regard to the conduct of former Russian ambassadors, and of the last English embassy; since they, as well as Lord Macartney, had readily complied with every ceremony required on similar occasions.

These negotiations were continued for several hours in the court-yard of the palace, in spite of the intense severity of the cold, which almost prevented the quivering lips of the parties from giving articulation to their argu-

ments; and in the *Hann* was as inflexible in his demand as the count obstinate in his refusal, the matter ended with the ambassador and his suite returning to their quarters with empty stomachs, and the Chinese keeping to themselves the delicious morsels they had prepared for the grand *déjeune*. A courier, of course, was immediately dispatched to Peking with a report of the unexpected occurrence.

The interval which elapsed till the answer to the count's refusal was not long, and he arrived was again visited by Junedondoroff, the count the more readily thought of assisting by presents, as the *Hann* had already accepted of some earlier gifts which had been conveyed to him in an indirect manner; and had, in return, presented the ambassador with his own tobacco-pipe, a sign of great friendship among the Chinese, but which the Russians mistook for the reluctant bow of Chinese civility. Two English watches, of superior workmanship, were deemed a sufficient *appra* in support of the Russian cause; but as it was feared the *Hann's* delicacy might be offended if they were plain-blank offered to himself, the ambassador, at the next interview with the Chinese grandee, turned the conversation on the *Hann's* sons, and intimated that he had brought with him these two watches, which, as they were of Russian manufacture, he should be happy if the young gentlemen would accept as a token of remembrance of the present happy event. The *Hann*, on looking at them, declared them to be English, and not Russian, observing, "My children are yet too young to wear such precious articles; it is more befitting for them to perfect themselves in the practice of the bow, and to exercise their bodies in the sports of the field."

On the 20th January, 1805, a few days after this *affaire manquée*, an answer arrived from the Tribunal of Uingsat, from the Emperor at Peking, in substance as follows:—At the request of His Majesty made by the Emperor of Russia, to be allowed to send an embassy to the Emperor of China, His Majesty, in order to join still closer the former bond of amity between the two Empires, and to give an essential proof of his esteem towards the Emperor of Russia, granted to Count Golowkin his gracious permission to arrive at Peking with the New Year. His Majesty, moreover, intended to have shown to the said ambassador a further and especial mark of his favour, by giving orders to prepare an entertainment for him, in his Majesty's name, even before his arrival at Peking; which entertainment was to be considered as intended in honour of the embassy, and as a mark of his grace and condescension, his Majesty without precedent. Hence, in the eleven articles of the treaty with Russia, the ceremonial connected with such an entertainment, and regulated by Count Golowkin, does not happen to be mentioned, and the twelfth article merely was added for the better regulation of frontier concerns. The embassy of all monarchs that send tribute to his Majesty, have not refused to submit to the ceremonies which our laws require. Even the King of Haleson prostrated himself nine times before the Emperor. Alton what pretext then can an ambassador claim to be exempted from this act of veneration? Since the Emperor, Count Golowkin appears to have had most graciously condescended to bow upon him, His Majesty's pleasure is, he should be apprized that he may return, and take back with him the presents intended for the Imperial court. In return for his high and pure conduct, Count Golowkin, not to be disappointed, we are convinced, of his monarch's "in explanation of the term 'tribute'." Our author observes, that the national pride of the Chinese government, and a desire to impress the people with an idea of the greatness of the monarch who rules over them, are the causes of all presents received from foreign embassies, and presents are considered as a tribute from the respective sovereigns; and that the most favoured and most esteemed minister, that of Lord Macartney, formed an exception to this rule; since, as he asserts, Lord Macartney was obliged to suffer the vessel which conveyed him and the presents from England to be discovered with a flag bearing the inscription—"Embassy of the Red-head bringing tribute." Red-head being the Chinese term for Englishmen, on account of the dark complexion which our countrymen owe to their good cheer of roast beef, strong beer, and Port wine.

Although this severe blow seemed to exclude all further hope of success, it nevertheless succeeded as if the *Hann* had received secret instructions to recommence the negotiation at Peking, and to return to the count, and suggested, that perhaps a letter from the ambassador to the Emperor himself might produce a change in the situation of affairs; offered to send such a letter to Peking without delay, and as probably the Russian interpreters might be ignorant of the official style of such a document, to assist him in the proper form himself. Accordingly the count went to his study in the Manchu language, and sent for approbation to the *Hann*, who, after having made some unessential alterations, returned it to be copied. But Count Golowkin, who upon second thoughts, appeared to have changed his mind, now declared to the *Hann's* Officers, it was not customary with him to alter what he had once written, and he consequently the letter must either go to Peking in its original form, or not be sent at all. With this message the officer was sent back, and the lofty and sensitive spirits of

(Continued after the Enquiry)

Madras Courier Extraordinary.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1815.

We have infinite pleasure in communicating to our readers the important intelligence which has just reached us in the Bombay Gazette Extraordinary received from Bombay. — The success of the brave Wellington over the French near Valladolid, on the 31st of June, more than compensates for the disappointments which we experienced by the late news, received from Ceylon.

The glorious news which we shall put our readers in possession without further comment at present, was brought from Vienna to Constantinople on the 5th of August in dispatches to Mr. Liston and the Swedish Ambassador, and reached Bombay on the 15th instant.

It will be seen that an Armistice had been concluded between the French and the Russians and Prussians, and that Austrian, Russian and Prussian Deputies had arrived at Prague, on the 13th of July—but that no French representative had made his appearance.—A renewal of hostilities, it seems was expected.

Bonaparte's head quarters were at Magdeburg.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, EXTRAORDINARY, SATURDAY, — OCTOBER 16, 1815.

We are most happy to announce to the Public that, by the H. C. Brig *Yvette*, Lieutenant Phillips, which arrived last night, in nineteen days from Bussarab, the important intelligence has been received of a most complete Victory gained by Marquis Wellington, over the French, near Valladolid on the 31st of June. The Enemy lost all their Cannon, Stores, Baggage, &c. and the defeat was so decisive and the pursuit so vigorous, that the shattered remains of their army, with King Joseph in company, retired to Bayonne.

This glorious news was brought from Vienna to Constantinople on the 5th of August, in despatches to Mr. Liston and the Swedish Ambassador.

This intelligence is also reported to have reached Prague by sea, and was also transmitted, since forwarded by Count de Strassburg, and the

The French Emperor immediately despatched Soult to take the command, and with power to punish those who had brought such disgrace on the French Army.

We have not seen any particulars of the Battle, but the fact of its having been fought and of the auspicious Result, is undoubted, & we may now look forward with increased confidence to the expulsion of the barbarous invaders from the Peninsula, of which, five years ago they possessed themselves by the most atrocious perfidy that ever disgraced a Nation pretending to be civilized.

The same Despatches was conveyed the intelligence of this great victory, brought advices from the Theatre of war in the North of Europe, of the true complexion of which it is difficult to form a correct opinion.—We shall state them in few words as we have received them—and offer such observations as occur on the first view, in which they present themselves to our reflections.

After the retreat of the allied Russian and Prussian Monarchs, subsequent to the battle of Bantzen, an Armistice was effected between them and Bonaparte through the mediation of Austria.

Accustomed as we have been to witness the success of the Gallie Ruler, in all his negotiations and particularly in those to which Armistices were preliminary, it is impossible not to feel much anxiety for the issue of the present Truce. But, on the other hand, the assent to an armistice, unquestionable proves that the French accounts of the previous battles and of their complete state of military means to follow up their success could not have been correct.

To the Allies, if they be but firm, (and it were almost political treason to doubt the firmness of Alexander,—after the signal proofs he has given of unshaken fortitude at the period of his greatest Peril) time is of the utmost consequence.

It will bring the duration of the campaign within narrow limits—it will allow of the junction of Bernadotte, who had assumed the command of the Swedish forces and was marching to co-operate with the allied Monarch—& tho' last, perhaps not least, in estimation, it will bring their old friend General Erzer, nearer to the scene of action. Let us then hope for the best, and not allow speculative fears, for the result of the Armistice in the North, to rob at of one particle of the pride and exultation, with which the glorious victory of our heroic countrymen in the South swell out grateful Bosoms.

Let us look forward with well grounded confidence to the advantages which our Northern Allies cannot fail to reap from the military experience and talents of the adopted and royal Swede who is intimately acquainted with the arts and tactics of his former General and Sovereign, both in the Cabinet and the Field, and is more competent than any man to foil him—if not defeat him with his own weapons.

The Toulon Fleet, consisting of 18 sail of the Line and with 5000 Troops on board had escaped out of Port and were supposed to be bound to America: Sir Edward Pellew, with 14 sail of the Line was in pursuit, and great hopes were entertained of his overtaking them, but expectations, dependent on the winds, we know from experience, can never be confidently entertained.—Nelson's memorable chase of the Fleet which conveyed Bonaparte to Egypt, when he missed them by a day—and of his less memorable pursuit of that Fleet, which afterwards combined with the Spaniards and gave him the glorious opportunity of gaining the transcendent battle of Trafalgar—afford such decisive proofs that on the wide expanse of Ocean, the most eager research, the most consummate skill may be baffled and disappointed. There are persons who are so constituted that a thirst for naval glory, that a nautical service or noble daring can achieve will be accomplished by the gallant & distinguished officer who now commands the Mediterranean Fleet.

A Frankfort Journal of July quoting an article from London, of the 12th of June, states the capture of two outward bound Indianmen by the Americans, who carried them into the Cape de Verdes and landed their Lascars. Those ships could not have been those destined for this Presidency, as it appears they were in England on the 20th of May.

Admiral Domeft had been succeeded at the Admiralty Board, by Admiral Percy Fraser, and appointed to the Command at Plymouth Vice Sir Robert Calder.

The surviving Officers and Crew of H. M. Ship Java had been tried, by a Court Martial, of which Admiral Graham Moore was President, and most honourably acquitted.

The discussions, on the renewal of the East India Company's Charter, were not expected to have a conclusion till the next Session of Parliament. On this head however there appears to be considerable doubt.

The advance of the French into Prussia, the co-operation of the Danes in the repossession of the Hanse Towns, and the doubtful policy

of Austria have given a severe check to the patriotic spirit of insurrection among the petty states of Germany, and had enabled Bonaparte to recruit his ranks from the Rhenish Confederacy.

But his losses in the different battles which he had fought had been very great, and his want of provisions so pressing that he was the proposer of the Armistice which was agreed upon for six weeks and afterwards prolonged to the 12th August.

The expectation of great reinforcements, particularly of an Army consisting of eighty thousand men, Swedes and Russians under Bernadotte, who had arrived at an advanced place not named in the foreign Gazette, must have been the prevailing motive with the Allies to have acceded to an Armistice under circumstances so unfavourable to the French.

A congress had been agreed upon to be held at Prague in Bohemia, and the Austrian, Russian and Prussian deputies had arrived there on the 13th of July, but no French Plenipotentiary had made his appearance, owing to it is said to Bonaparte's absence at Magdeburg. It was not supposed that the conditions proposed by the Allies and approved by Austria would be accepted by Bonaparte, and it was expected that hostilities would be renewed on the termination of the Truce.

The renewal of the war was considered the more certain from Bernadotte having come from Stralsund, and at a conference with the Emperor and King of Prussia, had urged a perseverance in the struggle, had made a tender of his services, and had ultimately succeeded in obtaining the command of an army of eighty thousand men. He had 30,000 of his own, and Prussia and Russia had engaged to supply 25,000 each, with which the Crown Princes promised to afford the Common cause the most effectual support.

Bonaparte's head quarters, by the last accounts were at Magdeburg—and the Allies had taken up a position near the Niemen.

Separate treaties had been concluded between Great Britain, and Russia, Prussia, and Sweden—the two first were for subsidies on our part, and an active prosecution of the war, on the part of Allies—the last comprehended the cession of Guadaloupe in Sweden, in return for the employment of all her military means, in prosecution of the general cause.

We shall thus rid ourselves of the expense and inconvenience of a possession, superfluous to Great Britain, as having more colonies than her commerce requires, but of inestimable value to Sweden, to which it may prove the cradle of commercial prosperity.

The Danes had rejected the joint propositions of England, Sweden and Russia—and refused permission to their Ministers to land at Copenhagen—and she had afterwards united her forces with Bonaparte's and helped him to the repossession of the Hanse Towns.

A contribution of 40 millions had been decreed by the Tyrant to be levied on Hamburg, and if not paid, the personal property of the Inhabitants was to be sold to raise it.

General Hislop had been presented to the Prince Regent on his release from his Parole to the American by exchange.

The Fleet of Indianmen, consisting of 35 sail, and among which was the private Ship Java of 1200 Tons, which sailed, from St. Helena under Convoy of the Horatio and Sir Francis Drake had arrived safely in England.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant General Thomas Maitland has been appointed Governor and Commander in Chief at Malacca.

MADRAS.
PRINTED BY T. LETCHUM.

[illegible]

SATURDAY,

OCTOBER 30, 1813.

Bombay Courier Extraordinary,
MONDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1813.**Further Extracts from the Frankfort Journals and English and Maltese Papers.**

It appears by the Frankfort Journals announcing intelligence from London of the 24th June, that a Debate had taken place on the 1st clause of the Catholic Emancipation Bill, which seems to have related to the admission of the Catholics into Parliament. This clause was lost by a Majority of 4, Ayes 247—Noes 251.

LONDON, June 22.

It is intended that the Bill relative to the India Company should be passed this Session. It was proposed today at 2 o'clock by Lord Castlereagh.

It was read for the first time, without discussion, and was ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time Friday following.

Extract from the Paris News of the 30th May.

Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent received the following accounts relative to events of the 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d, and the position of the army to the 23d.

The Emperor Alexander and King of Prussia attributed the loss of the battle of Lutten to errors committed by their Generals in the management of the combined forces, and particularly to the difficulties incident to an offensive movement of 150 to 180,000 men.

They determined to take up the position of Bautzen and Hochkirch, already famous in the history of no seven years' war, to collect there all the reinforcements they expected from the states and other points, the River to improve this position by every means which an old soldier, and then the chances of another battle, very probably, of which appeared to them to lie in their favor.

The Duke of Tarentum, commanding the 11th corps, left Hochkirch on the 15th and was, at night, within cannon shot of Bautzen, where he defeated the whole of the enemy's army, took his position.

From that time, every Corps of the French army was directed upon the camp of Bautzen.

The Emperor met out from Dresden on the 19th. He passed the night at Hartz, and on the 19th at ten in the morning arrived before Bautzen. He spent the whole of the day in reconnoitering the enemy's position.

Intelligence was obtained that the Russian corps of Barclay de Tolly, of Langens and Nass, and the Prussian corps of Kleib had rejoined the combined army, and that its force might be estimated at 150 or 160,000 men.

The 19th night, the enemy's position was as follows; his left rested on mountains covered with wood and perpendicular towards the course of the River Spree nearly a league from Bautzen. Supported his center. This town was strewn and covered by redoubts, and troops had been made in every part of it. The right of the enemy rested upon fortified mountains which protected every outlet of the Spree, the side of the village of Nimshatz; the whole of his front was covered on the Spree, his very strong position was only a first position.

At 300 toises in the rear, the earth newly raised up, and the works which marked its second position, were distinctly visible. The left having also the same advantage for its support at 2000 toises in the rear of those of the first position, and a good 2000 in advance of the village of Hochkirch. The center rested upon three entrenched villages, where so many works had been raised that it might be considered as fortified places; many and rugged ground covered them with the arms of the center. Their right, in the rear the first position, rested on villages and mountains equally entrenched.

The front of the enemy's army both as to the first and second position extended to about a league and a half.

Agreeably to this reconnaissance, it was easy to conceive how after a battle lost, such as that of Lutten and eight days retreat, the enemy still rely on the chances of fortune. A man officer who was asked what they intended doing made use of this expression: "We wish neither to advance or recede."

"You may do the first answered a French officer; in a few days the event will show whether you can do the other! The Head Quarters of the two Sovereigns was at the village of Nauehen.

On the 19th the position of the French army was the following.

The Duke of Reggio was on the right, resting upon the mountains of the left bank of the Spree and separated from the Enemy's left by the Valley of that name. The Duke of Tarentum was before Bautzen, on horseback, on the Dresden road. The Duke of Regus was on the left of Bautzen opposite the village of Nimshatz—General Bertrand was on the Duke of Regus's left, resting on a windmill just a wood, threatening to detach from Joachim upon the enemy's right.

The Prince of Moskwa, Generals Lauriston and Baguet were at Hoyerswerden, on the Berlin road, out of the line and in rear of our left.

The enemy having learned that a considerable corps was arriving by Hoyerswerden, began to suspect that the Emperor's intentions were to turn the motion by the right, to change the field of battle, and demolish all their entrenchments raised with so much labor, and the objects of so many hopes. Being then apprized of General Lauriston's arrival only, they did not suppose this column to consist of more than 15 or 20 thousand men. They detached therefore against it on the 19th at four in the morning, General York with 14,000 Prussians and General Barclay de Tolly with 18,000 Russians. The Russians posted themselves in the village of Klix and the Prussians in that of Weissig.

Count Bertrand had sent General Pery with the Italian Division, to Königswards, to maintain our communication with the detached corps. Arrived at 12, General Pery made a wrong disposition; he neglected to secure the neighbouring wood. He placed his posts badly and at 4 o'clock he was assailed by a Hoofra, i.e. a body of Cossacks which threw some battalions into disorder.

He lost 600 men, among whom is the Italian General de Vigny. He lost his horse, two guns and three tent-pieces; but the Division was taken up arms, supported itself in the wood and forced the enemy.

Count de Valmy having arrived with some Cavalry, put himself at the head of the Italian Division and took the village of Königswards. At the same moment, Count Lauriston's corps which was marching in front of the Prince of Moskwa to turn the enemy's position having left Hoyerswerden, arrived upon Weissig. The action commenced and D'York's Corps would have been crushed had it not been for the delay there was to pass, which fully showed our troops to come up in succession. After three hours fighting, the Village of Weissig was carried, and York's Corps overthrown and driven to the other side of the Spree.

The action of Weissig would be of itself an important event. A detailed report shall make known every circumstance attending it.

The 19th Count Lauriston passed the night in the position of Weissig, the Prince of Moskwa at Mankersdorf, and Count Ragner at Lengau in the rear. The right of the enemy's position was evidently outflanked.

The 20th at eight in the morning, the Emperor proceeded to the height in the rear of Bautzen. He gave orders to the Duke of Reggio to pass the Spree and attack the Enemy on the Mountains which supported the enemy's position. To the Duke of Tarentum to throw a bridge on rafts on the Spree between Bautzen and the Mountains. To the Duke of Regus to throw another bridge upon the Spree on a hollow which that river forms on the left at half a league from Bautzen; to the Duke of Dalmatia, to whom His Majesty had given the superior command of the center, to pass the Spree to annoy the enemy's right. In fine, to the Prince of Moskwa, under whose orders were the 5th corps, Count Lauriston and General Ragner, to come nearer Klix, to pass the Spree, turn the enemy's right, and to march upon his head quarters at Wutchen and from thence on Wiesenberg.

At 12, the cannonade commenced. The Duke of Tarentum had no need to throw his bridge upon rafts; he found a stone bridge before him which he forced. The Duke of Regus threw his bridge across the Spree and his corps d'armee passed to the other bank. After six hours of brisk cannonade, and several

unsuccessful charges from the enemy, General Compain caused Bautzen to be occupied; General Bonnet ordered the village of Niedrighn to be occupied also, and carried in charging upon a plateau which made him master of the whole of the centre of the enemy's position; the Duke of Reggio occupied the heights and at seven in the evening the enemy was thrown back on his second position.

General Bertrand passed one of the arms of the Spree; but the enemy preserved the heights which supported his right, and by that means maintained himself between the corps of the Prince of Moskwa and our Army.

The Emperor entered Bautzen at eight o'clock at night and was received by the inhabitants and by the Magistrates with those sentiments which allies must feel who are happy to find themselves delivered from the *Siege*, the *Katzen*, and the *Cossacks*. This day, which had it been unaccompanied by any thing else, might be called, the Battle of Bautzen, was merely the prelude to the Battle of Wutchen.

However the enemy began to conceive the possibility of being forced in his position. His hopes were no longer the same and he must then have had a presentiment of his defeat. Already the whole of his dispositions were changed. The fate of the Battle was no longer to be decided behind his entrenchments. His immense labours and 300 redoubts were becoming useless. The Right of his position, which was opposed to the 4th corps, had become his center, and he was obliged to throw his right, which formed a great part of his army, in a situation which he had not studied; which he conceived to be put out of his position, to oppose it to the Prince of Moskwa.

The 21st at five in the morning, the Emperor went upon the heights 3 quarters of a league in front of Bautzen.

The Duke of Reggio kept up a quick firing on the heights which protected the left of the enemy. The Prussians who felt the importance of this position, had placed a strong part of their army there to prevent their left from being turned. The Emperor ordered the Dukes of Reggio and Tarentum to keep up the combat in order to hinder the left of the enemy from annoying him, and to mask the real attack, the result of which could not be felt before 12 or 1 o'clock. At 11 o'clock the Duke of Regus marched 1000 troops in front of his position, and commenced a tremendous cannonade on the redoubts and all the entrenchments of the enemy.

The Guard and the reserve of the army, infantry and cavalry, masked by a curtain, had easy means of debouching in order to proceed either to the left or to the right according to the vicissitudes of the day. The enemy was thus kept ignorant as to the real point of attack.

During this time, the Prince of Moskwa routed the enemy at the village of Klix, passed the Spree, and proceeded driving all before him to the village of Preilitz. At 10 o'clock he took the village, but the reserve of the enemy having advanced to cover the head quarters, the Prince of Moskwa was driven back and lost the village of Preilitz.

The Duke of Dalmatia began to advance at one o'clock. The enemy who was made aware of the danger with which he had been menaced by the direction which the battle had taken felt that the only means of sustaining with advantage the combat against the Prince of Moskwa was by preventing us from debouching. He wished to oppose himself to the attack of the Duke of Dalmatia. The moment for deciding the battle was now clearly indicated. The Emperor by a movement to the left advanced 50 minutes with the guards, the four divisions of General Lauriston Mambour and a great quantity of Artillery on the right flank of the enemy's position which had become the center of the Russian Army.

The division of Morand and the Wortemberg division took the redoubt which the enemy had made a protecting point.

General Devaux established a battery, the fire of which he directed on the large bodies of the enemy who wished to retake the position. Generals Dulanor and Drouet with 60 pieces of cannon belonging to the reserve advanced. And the Duke of Treviso with the divisions Dumastier and Barrot, and the recruits of the Guards directed their march towards the Inn of Klein Baschwitz, cutting the road from Wutchen to Bautzen.

The enemy was obliged to weaken his right, in order to prepare for this new attack. The Prince of Moskwa took advantage of this and advanced. He took the village of Piesig and proceeded, having turned the enemy's army towards Wutchen. It was at three o'clock and whilst the army was in the greatest uncertainty as to success, a tremendous fire being heard along a line three leagues in length, & that the Emperor announced the battle to be won.

The enemy seeing his right turned, retreated and soon his retreat became a flight.

At seven in the evening the Prince of Moskwa and General Lauriston arrived at Wutchen. The Duke of Ragusa then received orders to make a movement exactly the reverse of that made by the Guards, he occupied all the entrenched villages and all the redoubts that the enemy had been obliged to evacuate, and advanced in the direction of Hochkirch and thus took all the left of the enemy in flank and immediately completely routed it. The Duke of Tarentum on his side pushed it briskly at the same time and annoyed it dreadfully.

The Emperor slept in the midst of his guard at the Inn of Klein Baschwitz on the road; thus the enemy forced from all his positions, left the field of battle in our power covered with his killed and wounded, and several thousand prisoners.

The 23d, at four in the morning the French army moved. The enemy had fled all night by all the roads, and in all directions. We did not come up with his advanced posts till beyond Wiesenburg and we met with no resistance till on the height behind Reichenbach. The enemy had not yet seen our cavalry.

General Lefebvre Desnouettes, at the head of 1500 Polish lancers and read lancers of the guards, charged the enemy's cavalry in the plain of Reichenbach and routed it. The enemy thinking these were all our cavalry caused a division of cavalry to advance and several divisions engaged successively, General Lauriston Mambour with 14,000 horse and French and Saxon Cuirassiers came up to their assistance and several charges of cavalry took place. The enemy surprised to find himself opposed to fifteen or 16,000 cavalry where he supposed we had none, retired in disorder.

A great part of the red lancers of the guards were volunteers from Paris and its neighborhood. General Le Febvre Desnouettes and General Colbert their Colonel praise them extremely. On this occasion General Brayer of the light horse, a highly distinguished officer, had his leg carried away by a Ball.

General Ragner advanced with the [Saxon] corps to the heights beyond Reichenbach and pursued the enemy to the village of Hottersdorf we were overtaken by the night, a league from Goritz. Altho' the day had been extremely long, for we had advanced 8 leagues beyond the field of battle, and tho' the troops had experienced so much fatigue, the French army would have alighted at Goritz; but the enemy had placed a body of his rear-guard on the height in front of the Town and it would have required half an hour's day-light to turn it. The Emperor ordered therefore that we should take our position.

In the battles of the 30th and of the 31st, the Wortemberg General Fouquetmont and General Lorenz were wounded. Our loss on those days may be estimated at about 11 or 12,000 men, killed or wounded. On the evening of the 23d, at 7 o'clock. The Grand Marshal Duke of Frioul (Duroc) taking with the Duke of Treviso and General Reigner on an eminence all three on foot, and at a considerable distance from the firing, one of the last balls of the enemy, grazed the ground near the Duke of Treviso, entered the lower part of the Grand Marshal's body and killed Gen. Kirgenger. The Duke of Frioul felt that he had received his death wound and expired 12 hours after.

As soon as the sentinels had been placed and the army had prepared to rest all night under Arms, the Emperor went to see the Duke of Frioul. He found him perfectly sensible and with the appearance of the greatest sang froid. The Duke pressed the Emperor's hand to his lips, "All my life, said he, has been consecrated to your service, and I regret the loss of it only because it might have been useful to you still." Duroc, said the Emperor, there is another world! It is there that you are going to wait for me and where we shall one day meet again! Yes, Sire, but that will not be these 30 years, after

you have triumphed over your enemies, and realized the hopes of our country, I have live with honor. I have nothing to reproach myself with! I have a daughter, your Majesty will be a father to her."—The Emperor, passing with his right hand, the hand of the Grand Marshal, remained a quarter of an hour with his head resting on his left, in profound silence.—The Grand Marshal first broke this silence!—**AN SIRE! GO AWAY! THIS SCENE DISTURBS YOU!** The Emperor leaning on the Duke of Dalmania and on his grand equestrian, quitted the Duke of Fiolini without being able to articulate more than, **ADIEU, THEN, MY FRIEND!**

His Majesty re-entered his Tent and saw no one during the night.

The 23d at nine o'clock in the morning, Gen. Regulier entered Gorlitz. Bridges were thrown across the Nies and the enemy passed that river.

The 23d in the evening, the Duke of Belluno was at Butzenberg. Count Lauriston had his head quarters at Hückelberg, Count Regulier in front of Trutkendorf on the road to Luthan, Count Berland behind the same village; the Duke of Talmont was at Schoeberg; the Emperor at Gorlitz.

A messenger from the enemy brought several letters which it is supposed demand an armistice.

The enemy's army has retreated by Buzlaw and Lumban into Silesia.—The whole of Saxony is cleared from its enemies; and after tomorrow viz. 24th, the French army will be in Silesia.

The Enemy burnt much of his baggage, blew up a great deal of ammunition, and left many of the wounded in the villages.—Those whom he could carry away in Waggon had not had their wounds dressed.—The inhabitants reports the number to be more than 18,000. More than 10,000 have remained in our power.

The Town of Gorlitz, which contains 8 or 10,000 inhabitants received the French as liberators.

The Town of Dresden and the Saxon minister have been extremely active in providing the army, which has never experienced greater abundance of provisions. Although a great quantity of ammunition has been consumed, the workshops of Torgau and Dresden, and the supplies forwarded by General Sorbier keep our artillery well furnished.

Where news from Glogau, Custrin and Steetin.—All these places are in a good state.

This account of the battle of Wurschen must be considered only as a sketch.—The chief officer of the Staff will collect all the particulars, and will make known the Officers, Soldiers and Corps which have distinguished themselves.

In the slight contest of the 22d at Ruchenberg, we have ascertained that our newly raised cavalry is when in equal numbers superior to that of the enemy.

We could not take any colors, the enemy has carried them all off the field of battle.—We took only 19 pieces of cannon, the enemy blew up his ammunition and artillery baggage.

The Emperor keeps his cavalry in reserve until it is sufficiently numerous. He is desirous of preserving it.

MALTA, June 30.

The last time we spoke of the Plague, we hoped that this terrible malady would be mitigated and that the warm days of Summer would have arrested its progress. But our hopes have been unhappily delusive, it appears that on the 23d of June the deaths were 29 and that 30 persons had been taken ill, 24th 33 died 44 were taken ill, 25th 23 died 36 attacked; 26th 24 died 36 sick, 27th 39 died and an equal number attacked. 28th 27 died 46 sick, 29th 44 died 30 sick. From this mournful picture it is evident that the disorder rather increases daily, and that consequently every individual ought to take as many measures of precaution against it as are in his power, and such as are daily suggested by Government; but it should increase in still greater degree. Precaution is the only anchor remaining to save us from shipwreck, and we therefore recommend all the inhabitants to use the utmost caution. Whoever shall be wanting in this particular, betrays himself, his family, his fellow citizens and without wishing it, brings about the destruction of his country.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

The Leather Tax has been repealed the number being even on the dividing i. e. 104 on each side.

The second reading of the Catholic Bill was carried by a Majority of 43, for the second reading 245 against it 202.

Louis the 18th was at the Prince Regent's Ball and Supper on the 19th of May.

Indescribable Petitions from all parts of England have been presented both to the House of Commons and the House of Lords, to take effectual measures for propagating the principles and doctrines of Christianity in the East Indies.

A very extraordinary and interesting riot had occurred at the Opera House, in consequence of the refusal of Catalanis, to perform on account of her not having received her salary from the Managers, we shall hereafter publish the particulars. It ended in an order from the Lord Chamberlain prohibiting all persons whatever from standing behind the scenes of coming on the stage, during representations either at the Opera or the Haymarket.

The price of Bread in London in the beginning of May was 1s. 6d. the quarter loaf.

It is supposed that the Hon'ble Gen. Hope of the 74th Regiment will get the 47th Regt. vacant by the death of General Fitzpatrick and that General Montgomery will get a Regt.

General Fitzpatrick.—The Right Honorable Richard Fitzpatrick, whose death we have announced, was a General in the army, Colonel of the 47th Regiment, and M. P. for the Borough of Tavistock, which he represented from 1780 to 1805 inclusive. He sat in the last Parliament for the county of Bedford. The General was younger brother to the Earl of Upper Ossory, was Secretary to the Duke of Portland, when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in 1782; and Secretary at War to the Ministry of 1783, in which situation he was again appointed in 1805 in the administration of Lord Grenville. General Fitzpatrick was in the 66th year of his age, born the 24th of January 1749, and was presumptive heir to his brother's titles.

General Fitzpatrick was distinguished for his elegant attainments as a scholar, and his talents as a poet.

April 22d.—Nine Waggon of Gold Dust in Boxes and Silver Bullion arrived at the Bank from Paramout, brought home by the President Frigate.

26th.—An order has been sent to the Commanding Officers of all the local Militia within 30 miles of London, to deliver in all the accoutrements of arms of their corps to be sent to the North of Germany: 5000 men are to embark immediately at Harwich for the continent.

27th.—The Constellation American Frigate was blockaded in Hampton Roads on the 23d of March, and it was thought an attempt would be made to cut her out by the boats of Admiral Cochrane's Squadron.

The American Ship Rebecca from Calcutta to New London, had been captured on the East of Brazil by the Ragoon Sloop of War.

28th.—Gen. Hisslop attended the Duke of York's levee on his return to England on parole.

The surviving officers and crew of the Java, fully acquitted for the capture of that Ship. Admiral Graham Moore President of the Court Martial.

A Subscription opened to assist the Germans in recovering their independence. The Duke of Sussex, Chairman. Very large donations made to it the first day.

April 26th.—The Emperor of Russia has appointed Baron Coll von Steep, his President of Council for the Government of Northern Germany.

The Plague had raged dreadfully at Constantinople, and it was said 3,00,000 men had died of it. It had also broken out at Malta.

BULLETIN.

Windsor, May 21st, 1813.

His Majesty has been in a very comfortable and tranquil state all this month.

May 4th.—The 73d Regiment is to be removed from New South Wales to Ceylon, and the 46th, now at Jersey, is under orders to embark for the former Colony.

May 6th.—On the 21st of March the President and Macdonaldian American frigates were at New York. The latter short of her crew. The United States, Constitution, and Congress, were laid up at Boston. The Constellation blockaded in the Chesapeake, and the Essex cruising on the East of Brazil. This accounts for most of the American Navy.

Forty Millions of Dollars were required by Mr. Madison for the service of this year, 16 millions of which were to be raised by Subscription; only 4 millions had been subscribed. The other 24 millions were to be realized in direct Taxes.

The Vice Chancellor of England this day made his first formal appearance in Chancery. He entered next to the Master of the Rolls after whom he takes precedence.

May 8.

HAMBURG, APRIL 30.

We regret to say that the fall of Dantzig is not yet confirmed.

May 10.

Saturday night (the 8th) the dispatches for the following ships were closed and delivered to their respective Purseis who left town immediately.

Carnegie.—Deronschire.—Streatham.—Northumberland and Lady Lushington.—for Bengal.

William Pitt.—Marchioness of Exeter.—for Ceylon and Bengal.

Lord Forbes.—Minerva.—for Madeira and Bengal.

Charles Mills.—James Sibbald.—David Scott, for Bombay.—Barossa.—for Isle of France.

May 12.

Late last night an Express arrived at the India House announcing the arrival of Falmonth of a Fleet of 35 Sail from St. Helena the 12th of March under Convoy of the Drake and Horatio frigates. Several Whalers &c. are among them. The Java country ship (1300 Tons) parted company from bad sailing but we perceive arrived a few days after.

May 14.

PORTSMOUTH, MAY 12.

The wind is come round to the S. W. which prevents the Inconstant with the East India Convoy from getting under weigh.

Parliament had been laid before both Houses of Parliament from many Counties and Towns a Petition praying for the propagation of Christianity in the East by Missions.

The Belvidere Frigate and two Sloops of War were left by a Packet bombarding the Town of Lewistown in Delaware, in consequence of the Governor of that place refusing to allow them to fill up water.

By an Article in the Times of the 19th May it appears that meetings of the Friends of the Catholic measure were held at Mr. Poole's House at which Lord Castlereagh and other members of the Cabinet attended.

The Essex American Frigate had sent a Prize to New York taken on the coast of Brazil valued at 300,000 Dollars.

Marquis Wellesley had been dangerously ill, but was somewhat better.

Sir Barry Close was interred on the 15th April with Military honours: Robt. Thorne, Esq. Chairman of the Court of Directors (as Col. of one of the Batts. of 1st Inn. Volunteers) commanded his funeral party. Lords Buckinghamshire, &c. &c. attended.

The Dukes of Cumberland and Cambridge had gone to the continent. The French Papers mention the return to England of the former personage.

An Expedition consisting of one 64, two 50 gun-ships, three frigates, and several fire ships and Transports with two Batts. of Marines and one of Veterans on board, had sailed for the coast of America for the purpose of burning and destroying their sea port Towns. The Americans had heard of this and were much alarmed.

The City of Boston (in America) had been illuminated, and a public dinner given to the Russian Consul there, on the occasion of the successes of the Russian over the French. This feeling is very popular throughout the Northern States.

General Count Hengendorff had been appointed Governor of Hamburg, by a decree issued by a Bureau from Berlin the 25th of May.

The Princess of Wales had been presented with Addresses from all parts of the Empire, gratulating her on her escape from the conspiracy formed against her. She had been to the Opera house, where she was received with loud and repeated plaudits from the audience. Government had officially announced their intention not to grant any more licences to Americans under any circumstances whatever.

FROM DRESDEN THE 27th JUNE.

This day (the 4th of June) the Plenipotentiaries nominated by the Belligerent Powers, that is to say the Duke of Vicenza, (Catholicism), Grand Equerry of France, General of Division, Great Cross of the Orders of St. Andre of Russia, St. Leopold of Austria, St. Robert of Bavaria, &c. &c. &c. Plenipotentiary named by His Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, &c. &c. and furnished with full powers His Highness the Prince of Neuchâtel, Constable, &c. &c.

The Count Schouvaloff, Lieutenant General Aide-du-Camp General of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, Great Cross of the Orders of Wolodimir, of St. Anne, and of the Eagle of Prussia, &c. &c. &c. and Mr. de K Lieutenant General in the service of His Majesty the King of Prussia, Great Cross of the Eagle of Prussia, Chevalier of the Order of St. Anne, &c. &c. &c. furnished with full powers His Excellency General Barclay de Tolly, General in Chief of the combined armies.

After having mutually exchanged their papers at Heidersdorf, on the 1st of June, and signed suspension of arms for six and thirty hours having met at the Village of Pleiswitz (neutral for this purpose, between the adjacent posts of the respective armies), to complete the negotiations of an armistice for the purpose of suspending the hostilities between all the belligerent troops, in what place they may be agreed on the following articles.

Art. 1st. Hostilities shall cease in every way on the present armistice being notified.

2d. The Armistice shall be up to the 21 July inclusive, and six months' notice shall be of its expiration.

3d. Consequently, hostilities cannot recommence until six days after the termination of the armistice is notified at the respective quarters.

4th. The line of demarcation between Belligerent armies is fixed as follows:

In Silesia the line of the French army, lying from the frontier which touches the Rhine shall pass through Seifershausen and Alt Rastatt and shall follow the course of the little which falls into the Bober not far from Bendorf; then a line the Bober as far as Lechn, thence to Neukirch on the Kaitzbach, by most direct line, from whence it shall follow the course of that river as far as the Oder; towns of Parchwitz, Liegnitz, Goldberg, Luchin, whatever sides of the respective rivers they may be on, may as well as their suburbs occupied by French troops.

The line of demarcation of the combined army, extending also from the frontiers of Bohemia, shall pass thro' Dittersbach, Passau and Landshut and shall follow the Bober as far as Rudersticht, from whence through Bolstern and Litzan, and shall follow the Sirega as far as Canth, and will join the Oder passing through Bererem, Olaschin and Alt. the combined army may occupy the town of Landshut, Radelsticht, Bodelshagen Striegau Canth, as well as their suburbs.

All the territory between the line of demarcation of the respective armies shall be neutral, and not be occupied by any troops, even by (Landsturm).

This arrangement therefore includes the town of Breslaw.

From the termination of the Kaitzbach the line of demarcation shall follow the course of the Oder, as far as the Frontier of Saxony, thence along the Frontier of Saxony and Prussia, and will join the Rhine in separating from the Oder not far from Mulhausen, and following the frontier of Prussia, in such manner that all Saxony, the country of Dessau and the little states contiguous to the Princes of the Confederation of the Rhine shall belong to the French armies and all Prussia shall belong to the combined army.

The Prussian territories in Saxony shall be considered as neutral and may not be occupied by any troops.

The Elbe as far as its mouth fixes and terminates the line of demarcation between the Belligerent armies with the exception of the places hereafter indicated.

