

THE BENGAL HURKARU.

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VOL. XXIX.]

MONDAY, MAY 24, 1819.

[NO. 1285.]

HAMILTON AND CO.

HAVE received by the PORT, a very large and elegant assortment of PLATE, consisting of services of the latest and most fashionable patterns, expressly manufactured for them and under their own inspection.
May 16, 1819.

TO BE LET for an unexpired term of three months, the HOUSE, No. 43, Swallow Lane, opposite to the North end of the New China Bazar, lately occupied by Messrs. BAGSHAW, BARLOW, and Co. who have REMOVED their OFFICE to ESPLANADE-ROW, Corner of OLD COURT HOUSE STREET.

The terms will be moderate.

Apply to BAGSHAW, BARLOW, AND Co.

Calcutta, May 20, 1819.

WANTS A SITUATION.—An European (who has been in this country for more than ten years) in a Merchants' Counting House, as an accountant or to carry on the Corresponding part of the business, or to superintend the collecting of outstanding Debts, and which he is fully competent to; satisfactory references as to character and abilities can be given.—Applications directed to J. M. to be left at MESSRS. GREENWAY AND Co.'s Library will meet with due attention.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A GREAT variety of CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &c. finished in the best style and fashion, stand for SALE, at the Premises of the late Mr. DUCKETT in Cossitollah.—In order to ensure a speedy close of the affairs of the estate, the Administrator has sanctioned the Sale of the Carriages, &c. at very moderate prices.—Applications will be immediately attended to by Mr. D'CRUZ, on the Premises.
Calcutta, 15th May, 1819.

Madras General Orders.

MAY 6, 1819.

APPOINTMENT.

Mr. John Hutt, Register to the provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Centre Division.

Fort St. George, 9th March, 1819.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

Captain G. J. Gillespie, Paymaster at Trichinopoly, is permitted to visit the Presidency on leave of absence for one month.

Major J. C. Francke of the Artillery, is appointed to act as Paymaster at Trichinopoly during the absence and on the responsibility of Captain Gillespie.

Captain C. A. Elderton, Cantonment Paymaster at Secunderabad, is permitted to visit the Presidency on leave of absence to 30th June next.

Lieutenant A. R. Spicer of the 8th Native Regiment, is appointed to act as Cantonment Paymaster at Secunderabad, during the absence and on the responsibility of Captain Elderton.

APRIL 8, 1819.

Major Richard Davis of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, is transferred to the Invalid establishment, at his own request, from the 31st ultimo.

Captain Robert Palin of the 4th Regiment Native Cavalry, has returned to his duty, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors, without prejudice to his Rank.—Arrived 29th March, 1819.

Lieutenant T. R. Mantell of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Sea for the benefit of his health.

The leave to return to Europe on sick certificate, granted in General Orders dated the 22nd September, 1818, to Lieutenant John Jones of the 3rd Regiment Native Infantry, is cancelled at his request.

Memorandum.

Lieutenant R. W. K. Hansard of the 16th Native Regiment, has been permitted by the Government of Bombay to proceed to Sea for the recovery of his health, with leave of absence for six months from the date of his embarkation.

Ordered that the following Extracts from the Honorable Company's general letters in the Military Department, under the dates the 12th and 26th August, and 14th October, 1818, be published in General Orders.

Letter dated 12th August, 1818.

Para. 4 Lieutenant Thomas P. Ball has our permission to return to his duty upon your Establishment.

5 Captain Charles Donne and Brevet Captain and Lieutenant C. F. Peite, both of your Establishment, have our permission severally to remain in England, until the departure of the first Company's ships of next season, 1818-19.

6 We have appointed Mr. Peter Suter, now abroad, an Assistant Surgeon upon your Establishment, provided he is not the son of a Native Indian, under twenty years of age, or exceptional in any other respect; subject however, to his being examined and found qualified for that station by the medical board at your Presidency.

7 Upon the several conditions before stated, you are authorized to administer to Mr. Suter the usual Oath of Fidelity to the Company.

8 We have permitted the undermentioned Persons severally to proceed to your Presidency, to practice as Surgeons; and we direct that they respectively succeed as Assistant Surgeons upon your Establishment.—Their Rank will be settled at a future time, viz.

Mr. George Hamilton Bell,
Ebenzer Walter M'Cash,
Archibald Ewart, and
Thomas Edwards.

9 Surgeon James Gilmour lately belonging to your Establishment, has retired from the Company's Service, from the 22nd April, 1818.

11 We have to call your particular attention to the Lists of Rank of our Cadets and Assistant Surgeons of the present season (1817), and we direct that no alteration may be made therein, as every gentleman is ranked agreeably to our Regulations with reference to his actual departure from England.

12 This observation is intended to apply equally to those Cadets and Assistant Surgeons who have held His Majesty's Commission as to those who have not, due attention having been already paid to that circumstance, as we have been careful to place those who have been in His Majesty's Service at the head of the list of each period of departure from Europe and beyond this indulgence we do not intend their priority of Rank should extend.

Letter dated 26th August, 1818.

Para. 4. Captain Robert Palin has our permission to return to his duty upon your Establishment.

Letter dated 14th October, 1818.

2 We have permitted the undermentioned Officers to return to their Rank on your Establishment, viz.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Robert Richardson, and Mr. Assistant Surgeon David Reid.

3 The following officers belonging to your Establishment, have our permission to remain in England, viz.

Major James Simpson of the Invalids, till the sailing of the last ships of this season.

Captain Henry Walpole till the departure for Madras of the first Company's ships of the ensuing season, 1818-19; and

Lieut. Edward Williams till the departure for Madras of the last ships of next season.

4 We have permitted the undermentioned officers severally to return to their Rank upon your Establishment; viz.

Surgeon Gilbert Briggs,
Lieutenant Samuel Hughes,
Cornet M. C. Chase, and
Mr. P. Bready, Conductor of Stores.

5 Brevet Capt. G. W. Aubrey of your Establishment, has our permission to remain in England until the departure for Madras of the first Company's ship of the ensuing season, (1818-19)

Mr. Alexander Boswell, late third member of the medical Board, is permitted to resign the Service of the Honorable Company, in compliance with his request, from the 17th February, 1819

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is further pleased to publish in General Orders, his entire approbation of the manner, in which Mr. Boswell has discharged the duties of the several important situations which that Gentleman has filled during the long course of his service as a Medical Officer of this Government.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

(Signed) F. WOOD,

SEC. TO THE GOVERNMENT.

APRIL 14, 1819.

The services of Major Stewart of the 14th Regiment of Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the resident in Travancore and Cochin, until further orders, without prejudice to his appointment of Deputy Judge Advocate in the Southern Division of the Army.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

(Signed) G. STRACHEY,

CHIEF SECRETARY.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments.

Major G. Cadell of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Assistant Adjutant General of the Army.

Captain J. Smith, of the 6th Regiment Native Cavalry, to be Assistant Adjutant General to the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

Captain C. A. Walker of the 8th Native Regiment, to be Major of Brigade in the Southern Division of the Army.

The foregoing Appointments, are to have effect from the 5th January, 1819.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant W. Taylor of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Adjutant to the 2nd Battalion of that Corps.

Mr. Surgeon James Foljambe is transferred to the Invalid establishment, at his own request,—from the 31st March, 1819.

Mr. Foljambe is permitted to return to Europe on sick certificate.

Lieut. W. H. Agnew of the 2d Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Bengal on leave of absence for six months.

APRIL 17, 1819.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments.

Lieut. (Brevet Captain) Charles Wadell of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, to be Assistant Quarter Master General of the Army.

Lieut. T. P. Ball of the 19th Native Regiment, to be Assistant in the Quarter Master General's Department, subject to the confirmation of the Honorable the Court of Directors.

Serjeant Malcolm M. Beau, of effective supernumeraries, to be a conductor of Ordnance, vice Bonjour, invalided.

Lieut. Harry Salmon of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, has returned to his duty by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors without prejudice to his rank.—Arrived on the 28th March, 1819.

Major G. Waugh of the Madras European Regiment, is permitted to proceed to Bengal on leave of absence for four months.

Ensign H. C. Colton, of Engineers, is placed under the orders of the Inspector of Tank Estimates, to be employed on a particular service in Rannad.

APRIL 26, 1819.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish in General Orders, that Funds have been allotted to the Paymaster at the Presidency and in the several Divisions of the Army, for the discharge of all ordinary demands in the Military Department in the course of the ensuing month of May.

APRIL 29, 1819.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief being about to proceed to the Presidency of Fort William on Public Duty, the undermentioned Staff Officers are directed to attend His Excellency.

GENERAL STAFF.

Lieutenant Colonel Blacker, Quarter Master General of the Army.

PERSONAL STAFF.

Lieutenant Van Buerle of His Majesty's 89th Regiment, Aid-de-Camp.

Captain Eden, of His Majesty's 53d Regiment, Aid-de-Camp.

Surgeon Stephenson, of the 8th Regiment of Native Cavalry, Medical Officer.

APRIL 30, 1819.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief having embarked on the Honorable Company's Ship Broad for the Presidency of Fort William.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council directs that all Reports and Returns of the Troops under the Presidency of Fort St. George, be transmitted to Lieutenant General Trapaud, at Head Quarters, Chooltry Plain, until further orders.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

(Signed) E. WOOD,

SEC. TO GOVERNMENT.

Ceylon General Orders.

Colombo, 16th April, 1819.

The Commander of the Forces, is pleased to make the following promotion and appointment in the army serving in Ceylon, until the pleasure of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty shall be made known.

73rd Regiment.

Ensign R. H. Dwyer from the 83d Regiment, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Farren, deceased.—Dated 14th April, 1819.

83rd Regiment.

Renwick, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice Dwyer, promoted in the 73d Regiment.—Dated 14th April 1819.

(Signed) G. W. WALKER,

Dept. Adj. Gen.

BENGAL HURKARU.

CALCUTTA.

MONDAY, MAY 24, 1819.

The arrival of the *Bengal Merchant*, Brown, was reported yesterday from Kedgerree. She has returned from China, but the date when she left it is not mentioned.

We have received Madras, Bombay and Ceylon papers since our last, but they furnish nothing of any interest. It is stated in the *Bombay Courier* of the 1st instant, that the incursions of the Caffrees on the frontier of our settlement at the Cape had become so alarming, that the Governor had deemed it expedient to order every third man to be enrolled and armed. As the *Lady Boringdon*, on which this news reached Bombay, had remained a week later at the Cape than the *Lang*, it is probable that the measure had been adopted subsequent to the departure of the latter ship.

The *Cholera Morbus* is mentioned as still afflicting the population of Bombay, and exhibiting its violence among the shipping in the harbour. It also broke out among the crew of H. M. Ship *Malabar*, after she had left that port for Cochin, and several of them had fallen victims to it after a few hours illness.

Our files of American papers, obtained by the *Sally*, reach to the 15th of January. The most important article that they contain, appears to be the letter of Mr. Adams, Secretary of State at Washington, to the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at Madrid, on the subject of their relations with Spain. This letter is of considerable length, and as yet we have not been able to peruse it. Being intended obviously by the American Government, as an answer to the Manifesto of Spain on the subject of the Floridas, and an explanation at the same time of their sentiments respecting the events of the Seminole War, it becomes an interesting document, and accordingly we shall prepare it for the perusal of our readers with the least possible delay. In the mean time, we present to them the following observations of an American writer, called forth by this production, and touching chiefly on occurrences which have brought disgrace on the American Government, as well as the military character of the country.

The *expose* of Mr. Secretary Adams, of the cause which led to the Seminole war and subsequent events, connected with it, under the title of a letter to our minister at Madrid, may doubtless be considered an able State paper. He makes out a fair case against Spain for her neglect of her neutral duties, (during our late war with Great Britain) and her failure in fulfilling her treaty relative to restraining her Indian subjects from depredations on our frontier. So far every American will cheerfully coincide with him in opinion; but why he has deemed it necessary to justify the arbitrary and tyrannical measures pursued by Jackson relative to the execution of Mr. Arbuthnot and Lt. Ambrister, every American who has read their trials and who values that liberty which he inherits as his birth right, will be at a loss to discover.

The Secretary deals very liberally in harsh epithets against these two unfortunate victims; as if their untimely executions were not sufficient to appease his resentment. He styles Mr. Arbuthnot a "fire-brand"—an "incendiary"—a "villain," &c. We had supposed that language, such as the above is a sample of, would scarcely be heard from the mouth of a polished Diplomatist of the present day; but some allowance must be made for the naturally warm temperament of the Secretary;—this allowance is wished to be made from *charitable* motives, as an apology, in some measure, for his upholding and justifying the most daring and high-handed acts ever attempted in this country.

But how will it be asked, does Mr. Adams's State paper alter the case, relative to Arbuthnot and Ambrister—how does their guilt appear of so much deeper dye—of

so much greater "complicated depravity" from his statement, than from the testimony adduced on the trials; how is it proved on that trial the Mr. Arbuthnot was "the fire-brand, by whose torch the negro-Indian war was rekindled on our borders"—what overwhelming evidence is there brought forward to prove this assertion; why, forsooth, the solitary evidence of one William Hambly, a renegade Englishman, who was himself the agent of Nicolls, a turncoat, a traitor to his own country, and the inveterate enemy of Mr. Arbuthnot, is admitted to prove that he heard the Indians say "that Mr. Arbuthnot advised them to go to war with the United States." In other words, this Hambly is admitted to indulge his revenge on his personal enemy in this manner; and by his testimony (which in fact, legally amounts to nothing) to hang him.—As for the letters brought forward on the trial as written by Mr. Arbuthnot, we do assert our conscientious belief and opinion, that they contain nothing criminal, either by the laws of nations, or common law; that so far from criminalizing him, they ought to have been viewed in a favorable light towards him; as he therein advised the Indians not to go to war with the United States, and that the encroachments on their lands, were unauthorized by the government of the United States, and his letters to Mr. Mitchell, our agent, and to others, breathe a spirit of humanity, very strongly contrasted with the high coloured description in Mr. Adams's letter, and Gen. Jackson's despatches. In fact, from all that has been produced on the trial, nothing that would amount to a crime, in any of our Courts of Justice, can be found against Mr. Arbuthnot.—He appears simply in the light of an Indian trader and agent, licensed by the Spanish government. It is true, he considered the Indians as oppressed, and by letters written in their behalf, endeavored to see justice done them.—But had he not a right to do this; indeed he seems to have been a victim on all sides—the Indians turn against him—Ambrister seizes his property, and Jackson hangs him. We see nothing to prove that Arbuthnot was the successor and confederate of Nicolls and Woodbine, as asserted by Mr. Adams;—or even of his having any connection with Ambrister;—the latter appears to have acted rather as his enemy than in any other light.

It unfortunately happens, that the natives—the poor Indians, driven from their lands and their homes, have none to tell their wrongs.—Is it always the case, in every Indian war that they are the aggressors?—have the whites no temptations to provoke a war with them, to possess their lands?—or can it be believed that a poor, weak tribe of Indians in the immediate neighbourhood of a powerful nation, can wish, by aggression, to draw down upon them the vengeance of that nation, to crush them at a blow? Mr. Adams very feelingly and eloquently portrays the barbarity of the Seminoles, against women and helpless children, with their brains dashed out;—but were these the commencement of such scenes? suppose they possessed a Secretary of State as eloquent as Mr. Adams; could not some aggressions on the part of the whites be adduced, to mitigate in some measure these cruelties—does Mr. Adams bear in recollection the story of Logan the Indian chief, so eloquently described by Mr. Jefferson?—was the exterminating policy, with regard to the Indians, pursued during the administrations of Washington, Adams, or Jefferson?—will a man who possesses christianity defend such acts, as decoying an Indian chief on board a vessel, and then hanging him up without judge or jury?—As instituting a military tribunal to try subjects of a power with whom we are at peace, in the country under the flag of another friendly nation—and hanging them up without judge or jury?

Before we talk so much about the laws of nations being violated by others, let us first be sure we do not violate our own laws.—Let us be sure that our Generals do not infringe our Constitution, by arbitrary acts,—that we do not allow them to make war, seize, storm, and take possession of forts and places belonging to nations in amity, without thinking a declaration of war by Congress necessary,—that they do not trample under foot the civil authority, as was done by Jackson at New Orleans—that they do not hang up their prisoners at their pleasure—and that the administration do not support them in these measures, in defiance of constitution.

A party in Congress have shewn themselves highly indignant at the conduct of General Jackson, and propose to bring it under discussion, with the intention, if possible, of compelling the Government to dismiss him from his command. The first measure for accomplishing this purpose, has been taken by a Mr. Mercer, who moved in the House of Representatives, while the support of the Military Establishment was under consideration, that the number of Major Generals of the Army be reduced to one, declaring that this motion sprung exclusively from the view which he took of recent occurrences on the Southern border. It is likely, therefore, that such proceedings will lead to a very general expression of sentiment among the members of Congress, on the merits and

measures of the sanguinary General, who has set laws and humanity equally at defiance.

The great questions, which in the middle of January were expected to claim the immediate attention of Congress, were the following.

1.—The existing state of their relations with Spain, growing out of the Seminole War. The issue of their deliberations on this head, it was anticipated, would be, that Congress would empower the Executive to take possession of the Floridas, and thereby break off entirely the tedious negotiations that had been carrying on with Spain, upon the subject. If such was the expectation then, it must have been much strengthened soon after, when the news crossed the Atlantic that Ferdinand had been driven from his capital. An opportunity so favorable to their wishes could not have been passed over by the Americans unimproved; and it is a conclusion, which circumstances warrant us to make, that they have appropriated the Floridas to themselves, as soon as it became difficult to tell what authority was to be recognized in Spain, and will resist any attempt at arguing the point again, when affairs may become composed in the Peninsula.

2.—The South American question, for the discussion of which every necessary preparation has been made, the several reports of the commissioners being before Congress, and containing all the information that had been sought for.

3.—A general Bankrupt Law, which appears to be loudly called for from all parts of the United States, and which is regarded as a measure of the utmost expediency.

4.—The examination of the affairs of the Bank of the United States.

This last topic seems to have engrossed a small degree of attention. A committee of Congress had been employed at Philadelphia, in investigating the concerns of the Bank, and finished their labors in the end of December. With the results we are not made acquainted, however we can gather from various articles, that differences of opinion prevailed respecting the conduct of individual Directors. Those gentlemen, who had been entrusted during the last year with the management of the Bank, were nominated by the President to the Senate, to fill the same situations during the ensuing one, but the Senate refused to accept the nomination until the report of the committee should be made. The refusal was intended to pave the way to the exclusion of Mr. Jones, who was President of the institution. By the stockholders this gentleman was re-elected among the Directors, and chosen unanimously by the latter as their President.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

While the Persian Ambassador was sitting in Kensington Gardens one day, an old gentleman mistook Abul Hassan for one of his suite, and quite teased him with interrogations. At last he asked how the ambassador liked England? "I like every thing very well," replied the Persian (in broken language) "but old man who ask too many questions."

We believe they joke at the King of Prussia for his coquetish feelings towards the lively French women. He is understood to admire them much; and on a former occasion divested himself so far of his old school formality as to venture upon the Montagnes as they are called,—which are enormous wooden hills,—a sort of precipitous round about, down which the gallants come sweeping with a smiling and conscious bravery. His Majesty need not be ashamed of his flame, if he has any. It is a much better thing than his breaking his promises about the Constitution, and plundering his neighbour the King of Saxony; and we do not hear that he is yet ashamed of these things. A little love, out of the pale of royalty, might do him good, and help him to discover that there are feelings and enjoyments which kingship cannot help him to. But then Princes have a strange way of making love; and think it a part of their legitimate privileges to be as illegitimate as they please in this

matter. We hope the lady would vindicate the natural dignity of the passion, and make him understand that even Queens are inferior things to women; and then he will find out perhaps, that even Kings in the abstract are but secondary things to men. — *Sunday paper.*

EXPEDITIOUS PRINTING!—It is stated in the Annals of Philosophy for October, 1818, that by means of cylinders covered with stereotyped plates, the bible is printed in the United States in the short space of three minutes.

BONAPARTE.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1815.

NARRATIVE OF MILITARY OPERATIONS IN FRANCE AND IN BELGIUM, DURING THE HUNDRED DAYS—WRITTEN AT ST. HELENA BY GENERAL GOURGAUD.

The public have for some time been looking with considerable anxiety for a promised account of the campaign of 1815, by General Gourgaud, one of the Aid de-Camps of Bonaparte, who accompanied him to St. Helena. It was generally understood that this account, if not written to the dictation of the Emperor, was at least drawn up from information communicated by him to General Gourgaud. An account of the Battle of Waterloo, respecting which such various statements have been given, and so many different judgments have been pronounced, emanating in any way from the distinguished individual at the head of the French army on that day, independent of all other merits, must possess no ordinary value, as a document for history.

The promised work has at length appeared, and, before proceeding to lay an account of it before our readers, we shall first satisfy a desire which they can scarcely fail to have, namely, of knowing the share which Napoleon may have had in its composition.

The Emperor Napoleon having deigned to make me acquainted with his opinion respecting the principal operations of the campaign of 1815, I availed myself of that favourable circumstance, and of my recollections of that grand catastrophe of which I had been a witness, to write this relation.

A map of the country which was the theatre of the principal military operations, is prefixed to the publication. From this map the movements of the different armies may be understood without difficulty.

General Gourgaud tells us in preliminary notice:

Since my return to Europe, I have read many publications on the same subject. Most of the authors appeared to me to have been actuated either by passion or hatred; some have been blinded by an excessive national partiality; very few endeavoured to give a correct idea of what happened. Error, by being often repeated, is always at last taken for reality; and I was therefore of opinion, that as it was in my power to destroy it, a longer silence on my part would be blameable.

The publication consists of twelve chapters, occupying 129 pages, with an appendix of 79 pages. The appendix contains detailed accounts of the numbers of the French, Anglo-Dutch, and Prussian armies, and the various official dispatches.

The first Chapter is occupied with the situation of the Allied Powers, and the second with the situation of the French armies in April, May, and June, and the preparation made for the defence of France.

The military state of France, it is said, had been so reduced, that that Power could scarcely, in the course of April, assemble an army of 100,000 men, a force barely sufficient for the supply of garrisons to our fortresses. There remained no disposable forces for a moveable army.

In the beginning of June, the whole of the army of the line was disposable for offensive operation; all our grand establishments, all our fortresses being guarded by numerous battalions of National Guards d'élite, receiving pay. At that period we had nearly 250,000 infantry, but of which 120,000 only were dressed, equipped, and disposable; the rest could only be ready in the course of June, July, and August; 50,000 mounted cavalry, of which 30,000 were ready to enter the field, the rest would be ready successively in the course of the same months; the artillery had already from 6 to 700 guns mounted; as well as their double supply; they were served by good gunners, independently of companies of field artillery of the line distributed in all our places for their defence. The whole formed an army of more than 550,000 effective men, of whom nearly 180,000 were ready for the field and 130,000 in fortresses. Lastly, all the measures were taken for a new levy, and arming of three hundred thousand men.

We have the following account of the formation and distribution of the French forces in the beginning of June.

In the first days of June all the troops of the Empire were formed into seven Corps d'Armée, four Corps of Observation, and Vendean Army.

The first Corps d'Armée was at Lille, composed of sixteen regiments of infantry, and three of cavalry, which made four divisions of infantry and one of cavalry; in all 18,000 foot and 1,500 cavalry. General Erlong commanded it. The second corps composed in a similar manner, and of a force nearly equal to the first, occupied Valenciennes, under the orders of General Reille. The third, commanded by General Vandamme, was at Mezières; it had only three divisions of infantry and one of cavalry. The fourth corps, under the orders of General Gérard, was at Metz and guarded the Moselle; it had the same composition as the third, but a regiment less; and those which composed it were weak. The fifth corps, under General Rapp, was in Alsace; it had three divisions of infantry and one of cavalry. The sixth corps, commanded by General de Lobau, was composed of nine regiments of infantry and three regiments of cavalry; it occupied

Leon. The fourth regiments of every division had been retained in La Vendee. The seventh corps, at Chamberi, under the command of Marshal Suchet, was formed of two divisions of infantry and one of cavalry, and of two divisions of National Guards, of Dauphiny and the Lyonnais. The corps of Observation of the Var, commanded by Marshal Bruas, had three regiments of infantry and one of cavalry. General Lecourbe commanded, at Besoiz a corps of Observation of three regiments of infantry and three of cavalry; he was supported by a great number of battalions of paid National Guards of Franche Comte: he was to watch Basle, Huningue, and to defend the Jura. Two corps of Observation, one at Bourdeaux, under General Clausel, the other at Thoulouse, under General Dodean, had three regiments of infantry and one of cavalry. In each of those towns they were reinforced by all the levies of the paid National Guards of Languedoc; but they were obliged to detach a regiment from each of them. These two regiments were sent into La Vendee. The Army of La Vendee, commanded by General Lamarque, consisted of eight regiments of infantry of the line, two of young guards, two of cavalry, and ten squadrons of gens d'armée partly foot and partly horse, forming more than 3,000 gens d'armes. Throughout all the different corps d'Armée the mean force of each regiment of infantry was from 1,100 to 1,200 men present under arms, and the force of the cavalry from four to five hundred.

Of the 200 battalions of National Guards, organized and paid, 30 were destined to form a reserve of infantry on the Loire. The reserve of cavalry was composed of four Corps, each of two divisions, each division having three regiments, amounting to nearly 3,000 horse per corps. They were cantoned between the Aisne, the Meuse, and the Sambre. The first commanded by General Pajol, was light cavalry; the second, under General Exelmans, was dragoons; the third and fourth Corps, under Generals Milhaut and Kellerman, were all cuirassiers.

The artillery of each corps was composed of eight guns per division of infantry; one horse battery of six pieces per division of cavalry; and a battery of reserve of eight pieces of twelve per Corps d'Armée.

In the third chapter, General Gourgaud enters on the various plans of operation, defensive and offensive, which were in agitation at the time, and gives us an account of the reasons which induced Napoleon to adopt the offensive. He informs us that

The Emperor had a repugnance to abandon at the very commencement of the campaign, without defence, to the ravages of the enemy, the provinces the most devoted to the national cause—Alsace, Lorraine, Burgundy, Franche-comte, the Departments of the Meuse, Dauphiny, Picardy, and all the environs of Paris.

In the fourth chapter we have an account of the opening of the campaign. The force which crossed the Sambre under Napoleon is stated at 83,500 infantry, 21,300 cavalry, 300 guns, which with the artillery, troops, &c. formed a total of 115,000 men, of whom 24,000 were cavalry. The Prussian army, under Blücher is stated at 120,000, men of whom 18,000 were cavalry, and 300 guns. The Anglo-Dutch army is made to amount to 102,500 men, and 258 guns. The head-quarters of Blücher were at Namur, 15 leagues from Brussels, the head-quarters of the Duke of Wellington.

It was calculated, says General Gourgaud, that at break of day of the 15th the first shots would be fired, on the Prussian advanced posts. The Prussian head-quarters would in that case be informed at ten o'clock of the movement of the French army, whilst that of the English would only be informed towards the close of the day.

The Prussian army, informed eight or ten hours before the English army, would be the first assembled. The hope was even conceived of being able to attack before its four corps should join, or of obliging it to take a position in the rear, in the direction of Liege and of the Rhine, which was its line of operations, and thus separating it from the English army, give occasion to other combinations.

In these calculations the character of the Generals in Chief were taken into consideration. The hussar habits of Marshal Blücher, his activity, and his decided character, formed a strong contrast with the circumspect character, the slow and methodical manner of proceeding of the Duke of Wellington.

It was easy to foresee that the Prussian army would be the first assembled, as also that it would show most decision and promptitude in flying to the assistance of its ally. If Blücher had only had two battalions assembled, he would have employed them in supporting the English army; and on the other hand, unless Wellington had all his army together, he would not attack the French to relieve Blücher.

All these reasons made it desirable to commence with attacking the Prussian army.

We are told, that

In the night between the 15th and 16th, the respective positions of the three armies were as follow:—The French head-quarters were at Charleroi, the Prussian at Namur, and the English at Brussels.

The left of the French army, under the command of Marshal Ney, had its head-quarters at Gosselies; its advanced guard at Frasnes, the corps of General Reille between Gosselies and Frasnes, having a division (Girard) at Vignies, in the direction of Fleurus, the corps of General d'Erlong between Marchiennes and Julmet.

The centre, formed of the corps of Vandamme, and the reserves of cavalry of Grouchy, bordering the woods opposite Fleurus.

The right, formed of the corps of General Girard, having passed the Sambre, was in front of the Chatelet.

The Imperial Guard, in echelon, between Fleurus and Charleroi. The Sixth corps in front of that town. The Corps of Cuirassiers of Kellerman with the great park of artillery, on the left bank of the Sambre, behind Charleroi.

The Prussian Army had its first Corps collected at Fleurus; the three other corps in movement, to assemble at their points of concentration, in order to move afterwards on Sombreff and Ligny.

The English Army had just received orders to assemble. Until the whole of the movements of the 15th, the Duke of Wellington had remained tranquil at Brussels. About seven or eight o'clock in the evening he had received a courier from Blücher who announced to him that hostilities were commenced; that a strong French reconnoissance had sabred several of his advanced posts. But the English General, waiting till the movement was more pronounced, had given no order of march.

It was not till midnight that a second courier from Blücher communicated to him at the Ball the news of the French having taken Charleroi, that the Duke ordered the General to be wakened, and dispatched to the cantonments orders for the instant assemblage of the troops. The corps of the Duke of Brunswick and the division of General Picton, which were at Brussels, were first ready, and at break of day they began their march to Charleroi.

Marshal Ney, with 46,780 men, and 116 guns, on the 15th was ordered to drive every thing before him on the road from Gosselies to Brussels, and to take position at Quatre Bras. This most important operation was not executed in time by Ney. In a Note, we are informed, that "the recollection of his conduct in 18-4, and latterly in March, 1815, affected his mind to such a degree as to be perceptible in all his actions."

On the morning of the 16th, Napoleon gave orders to General Kellerman to advance with his corps of Cuirassiers from Charleroi, to Quatre Bras, to reinforce the left under Ney. He sent orders to the latter, to move forward with the whole of his left so reinforced, and to take a good position, beyond that of Quatre Bras, as he had not taken it the night before, and in case the Prussian army, as was supposed, should receive battle near Fleurus or Gembloux, to make a detachment by the road from Quatre Bras to Namur, on the right bank of the Prussians. The Aid de camp Fleurus was dispatched to the Marshal to urge and follow this whole movement. Napoleon marched on Fleurus with the whole centre, with the exception of the sixth corps, left at Charleroi.

General Gourgaud calculates the Prussian force at Ligny at 90,000, and the French at 58,250. The position of the Prussians, though strong in itself, was yet inexplicable, as a force from Quatre Bras could easily move on its rear.

Napoleon, says General Gourgaud, had sent orders after orders to Marshal Ney, to attack with the greatest impetuosity every thing before him. At mid-day he testified to him his displeasure at his not having yet taken arms, and being in his bivouacs; he reiterated the order to attack furiously the position of Quatre Bras, where, according to the accounts he had received from Brussels, he would only find some Belgic forces, the English army not being assembled, and being still unformed at eleven o'clock on the evening of the 15th of all that passed. His Majesty prescribed to him again, that as soon as he should have taken position before Quatre Bras, he should follow the orders he had already received, of dispatching a detachment by the road to Namur, to fall on the rear of the Prussian army, of which he was made acquainted with the position. This movement must have caused total ruin of the army of the enemy. The Emperor was so persuaded of this, that he concluded his instructions to Colonel Forbin Janson, whom he sent to Ney, with these words:—"Tell him that the fate of France is in his hands."

It was the disobedience of Ney, we are informed, that alone prevented the total destruction of the Prussian army at Ligny. At the moment a decisive attack was about to be made, a force was recognised moving apparently in the direction of Fleurus. "The Emperor halted his guard, and ordered different dispositions to receive this column. This movement appeared inexplicable." It was not till half-past six, that it was ascertained to be the First Corps, commanded by Gen. Erlong (part of Ney's army).

When the error was discovered, it required half an hour to recall the reserves, and till seven o'clock Napoleon could not march on Ligny. The attack took place as projected, but this unfortunate mistake had retarded it two hours. Ligny was carried, the enemy every where beat having his centre driven in, and his right turned beyond St. Amand by the Division of Girard precipitately abandoned the field of battle, and returned in several directions. The darkness of the night did not permit us to obtain all the results which might have been hoped for from this victory. Thus the Prussian army of 90,000 men (Blücher had not joined it) was beat in four hours by 60,000 French.

The French loss is stated at between 7 and 8000 men and that of the Prussians at 25,000.

Marshal Ney, who ought to have occupied Quatre Bras on the evening of the 15th, or at least by break of day on the 16th, had made no movement at two o'clock in the afternoon of the 16th. It is not known by what fatality he did not advance with all the troops under his orders, and left behind the whole of the light cavalry of the Guard and the whole of the First Corps (d'Erlong). The important position of Quatre Bras was occupied a great part of the 16th by only 900 men. He advanced with three divisions of the corps Reille, leaving behind him 2000 picked cavalry and 12,000 infantry. The tirailleurs of the Prince of Orange were obliged to fall back, and the whole division was threatened with total ruin, if the corps of Brunswick and the English division of General Picton had not arrived.

The enemy was then more than 30,000, but he had very few cavalry and artillery, the latter being unable to follow the rapid movement of the infantry, which, coming from Brussels, had marched nine leagues. However, Marshal Ney, by his impetuosity, and by the ardour of the French troops, gained always ground, and repulsed an enemy superior in force. The Duke of Brunswick had been killed; charges of cuirassiers had broken the square of the 4th regiment (Scottish), seized its colours, killed a Colonel; victory was about to declare for the French when the divisions of Cook and Aher re-established the affairs of the enemy.

We come now to the ever-memorable battle of Waterloo. The force of the French on that day is stated at 66,000 men, and 240 guns.

THE BENGAL HURKARU.

The force of the Anglo-Dutch army, it is said, was from 85,000 to 90,000 fighting men, and 250 guns. The French army having only from 67,000 to 68,000 men, was much inferior, but it was superior in the nature of the troops. The Belgian and German soldiers were not equal to the French soldiers, amongst whom were the Imperial Guards, and the four divisions of Cuirassiers. The French artillery, on account of the reserve batteries of the guard, was as numerous as the enemy's artillery. The victory did not appear doubtful, and with this victory, we might hope for the destruction of the English army, from the position which it had taken. At break of day the Emperor, when breakfasting, said, "Out of a hundred chances we have eighty for us!"

General Gourgaud, after describing the positions of the two armies on the morning of the 18th, informs us that the project of the Emperor was to pierce the centre of the British army, drive it along the road, and arriving at the entrance of the forest, to cut off the retreat of the right and left of the line.—The complete success of this attack must have rendered all retreat impossible, bringing along with it the destruction of the British army, and at all events separate it from the Prussian.

The following is his account of the state of things on the arrival of the Prussians.

The field of battle was covered with the English Guards, the flower of the enemy's army. It was half-past four o'clock; the most terrible fire raged on all sides. At that instant, General Dumont sent to inform his Majesty that the corps of Bulow, which he observed, was putting itself in movement, and that a division of from 8,000 to 10,000 Prussians were debouching from the woods of Prichenois; that they had no news of Marshal Grouchy; that the reconnoissances which he had sent in the directions by which he was to come, had not met one of his couriers. The corps of Count Loban* moved in three columns on the positions which he had recognized. By this movement his corps had its front changed, and was placed on an eminence on the extremity of our right. The first Prussian brigade warmly received, was immediately put to route; it was immediately supported by the second brigade, and half an hour after the whole of the rest of the Corps of Bulow arrived, and formed, debording always the right of the Count de Loban: so that Bulow, though he did not gain ground on the latter, still prolonged his line on our rear. The Sixth Corps was ranged in battle, parallel to the causeway, at the distance of a musket shot from Belle Alliance. The Prussian balls reached that causeway, which served for all the movements of the army, and even beyond into the group of the Emperor.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We are rather surprized at the warmth displayed by the author of the following communication, and do not fully comprehend what appears to be a threat against ourselves, however we can have no objection to give it the publicity desired, regarding any comment on our part as unnecessary.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGAL HURKARU.

SIR,
In a personal attack made upon me and my medical opinions which is couched in terms that I imagine are intended to represent verse, and contained in your paper of the 4th instant, appear the following lines:—

"Once a week (tho' new facts it defies you to bring),
"Your name at full length in the news should appear,
&c. again—
"Understand ye not flamens of Atropos yet,
"That assertion is proof, and that galtee is wit."—
and also—
"That Scythian pen which will scribble for ever,
"Till I get an appointment or die of the Liver."—

SIR,
Having admitted these and the many other personalities which constitute the attack in question, I conclude that common principles of justice will not allow you to withhold this reply from the knowledge of your readers. The following extract is taken from the MSS. now ready for the press, that comprehends the whole of the facts hitherto selected by me in the course of very extensive practise during the existence of this dreadful calamity; and to these facts your correspondent is welcome to give an answer either in prose or verse as best suits his inclination and is adapted to his ratiocinative faculties. To these I beg leave to subjoin a copy of a public document, whose possession is infinitely more prized by me, than the emoluments arising from any situation to which your correspondent politely affirms my exertions in the line of my profession are directed.

Sir, the munificence of a liberal and enlightened Government permits me to hold an honourable situation in the medical service of India. Its duties it forms my pride to discharge with care and fidelity; with the emoluments resulting from my appointment whatever they may be I am, and ever will be, perfectly satisfied, and I therefore take this opportunity to afford a caution, that may perhaps not be altogether useless, and which I am serious in delivering—viz. that a repetition of affirmations such as your paper of the 4th contains will certainly be visited with a heavier penalty than the mere reply of a newspaper correspondent.

* At half past four the corps of Loban, 7,000 strong, advances against the Prussians, which reduces to 68,000 men the troops opposed to the English.

It was far from my intention to publish the following documents in a newspaper; but the scandalous violation of truth, which is contained in the gross misrepresentation alluded to, fully justifies the measure. The number of deaths lately occurring from the disease still renders the subject uncommonly interesting, and any circumstance calculated to attract public attention to the nature and origin of the distemper must therefore be attended with benefit.

Your Obedient Servant,
ROBERT TYTLER, M. D.

Extract from DR. TYTLER'S unpublished work on MORBUS ORYZENS, or, Disease occasioned by the employment of noxious rice as food.

"If by the most sceptical any proof in addition had been required, to establish the accuracy of the opinion, which I formed from the facts collected at Jessore, it is most fortunately fully supplied through means of the circumstances under which the same distemper appeared at Allahabad. No two situations, can well be conceived more different than Jessore and Allahabad, and certainly no seasons more completely dissimilar than those at which it commenced at the one station and occurred at the others. At Jessore, the native town and the station are placed in low, marshy grounds, perpetually covered with rich verdure, abounding with pools of stagnant water, and spacious groves of trees, bamboos, and jungle. At Allahabad both the city and station, are situated upon high uneven ground, remarkable, at least during half the year, for sterility, arising from the absence of water, which unless in the occurrence of the rains is procured from deep wells, and gardens and fields are in consequence supplied with this essential element in small quantities obtained at a considerable expence and with great labour. The station of Jessore and towns of Cusbah are placed upon the low, moist, banks of a small confined stream, overgrown with weeds, and scarcely exhibiting a current of running water broader than a few feet, and that moving sluggishly amongst reeds and marshy jungle, accompanying on both sides the course of the water. Allahabad, on the contrary, is placed on the elevated and dry banks of ground, which occur at the junction of two of the largest and most magnificent streams of Hindoostan, perpetually rolling in strong and rapid currents. At Jessore the disease appeared at the termination of the rains, when the atmosphere was beginning to grow cool, and the fields were hardened with moisture, and the air loaded with marshy exhalations. At Allahabad it commenced at the close of the month of March, previous to the rains, and just as the hot winds were setting in, when the soil in all quarters was devoid of even a drop of water, the air was perfectly arid, and the thermometer, during the three following months, in all which time it continued with increasing prevalence, stood almost perpetually nearly as high as 113 or 114, exposed to the wind in the shade. At Jessore it began in August, exactly as the Ouse rice was gathered, introduced for sale into the Bazzars, and generally entered into the diet of natives. At Allahabad it appeared in March, when many boats laden with the Ouse rice arrived at the station, whose cargoes were landed and exposed for sale in the markets. At Jessore it disappeared in the Jail upon the use of this rice being strictly prohibited to the convicts the same circumstance took place at Allahabad, where it also generally diminished in the town and neighbourhood, at the conclusion of the rains, and under the same circumstance of soil and weather (the fields in the vicinity of the station being loaded with water) as it commenced at Jessore. At the latter its occurrence began, and its progress was found commensurate with the use of the rice, which likewise was remarked at Allahabad, where its disappearance took place in September and October, the time the produce of the new harvest of 1818 was gathered, introduced into the bazaar, and afforded supplies of wholesome food to the inhabitants. The appearance of the distemper at both stations, (with the exception that a greater degree of constipation, owing to the oldness and dryness of the grain) occurred in the patients who were seized at Allahabad, was precisely similar, and the same remedies in both instances and with success were employed in its cure.

To DOCTOR TYTLER, ASSISTANT SURGEON,
Allahabad.

Sir,
I have much satisfaction in forwarding to you the annexed extract of a letter from Mr. Elliott, Acting Judge of Circuit for the division of Benares, on his closing the 2d Sessions of the Court for the year 1818.

I am, Sir,
Your most Obedient Servant,
(Signed) H. SHAKESPEAR, MAGISTRATE.
Zillah, Allahabad, the 25th November, 1818.

Extract of a letter from Mr. J. B. Elliott, Acting Judge of the Court of Circuit for the division of Benares, dated the 25th November, 1818.

PARA 2nd. I have no remarks to offer respecting your commitments, your Police, or the state of the prisoners in the Jail. The number of prisoners who have died in

the Hospital during the last seven months, appears very inconsiderable, compared with other Zillahs, which is creditable to the zeal and ability of Doctor Tytler.

(TRUE EXTRACT.)
(Signed) H. SHAKESPEAR, MAGISTRATE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA, MAY 22.

DEPARTURES.—American brig *Palmer*, Knowles, for Philadelphia.

English ship *Mercury*, Jordan, for Penang and Java.
English brig *Cudbert Thornhill*, Miller, for Mauritius and Bourbon.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.—Travancore gone down.
KEDGEREE.—Three Brothers, Dutch brig, coming up.

MAY 23.

ARRIVAL.—Ship *Bengal Merchant*, A. Brown, from China.
DEPARTURE.—American ship *Ramdolet Day*, Rae, for New York.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.—Remains the Cambidge.
Put back the *Three Brothers*; Dutch brig, from Kedgerce, in want of anchors.

KEDGEREE.—Remain the *Lady Carrington*, *Lady Kennaway*, *Lugenia*, and *Encipitic*, brig.
American brig *Lascar*, passed down.
Pascoa and *Harriet*, below Kedgerce.

BOMBAY.

DEPARTURES.—On the 27th April, ship *Elizabeth*, Oatley, to Penang.

On the 28th, brig *Juda*, Schimdt, to Pulo Penang.
On the 29th, American ship *Beverly*, Gardner, to
On the 30th, *Bombay Merchants*, Row, to Madras and Batavia.
Passengers by the *Elizabeth*.

Mr. and Mrs. Heath.

COLUMBO.

ARRIVALS.—On the 14th April, cutter *Tartar*, Pandergrass, from Ceylon, having on board an escort of sepoy.

On the 15th, Schooner *Sophia*, Owen, from Cuchin.
On the 16th, ship *Dutchess of Argyle*, Cathral, from Bombay.
Ship *Cambrian*, Cooper, from Bombay.
Passengers, Mr. Snow, and Mr. Gray.

POINT DE GALLE.

ARRIVALS.—On the 9th, brig *Covelong*, Starling, from Bombay.
Passengers, Lieut. R. W. K. Han and 10th Madras N. I. and 2 servants, 4 Armenian Priests 10 convicts.

Passed 10th, ship *Buzorah Merchant*, Humphreys, from Calcutta.
Passengers, Mrs. Humphreys, Captain Dyer, and Esign Thompson, H. M. 69th Regt.

On the 10th, ship *Udny*, Pelly, from Masulipatam.
Sailed 11th, ship *Udny*, Pelly, for Persian Gulph.
On the 12th, brig *Covelong*, Starling, for Prince of Wales Island.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY	22nd MAY, 1819.	SELL
8 As.	Six per Cent Loan P. ommissory Notes.	12 As.

VALUE OF SPANISH DOLLARS.

Sa. Rs. 205. 8 per 100 Spanish Dollars.

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA THIS DAY.

Morning	2 30
Evening	3 0

Deaths.

At Point De Galle, on the morning of the 5th instant, P. A. De Moore, Esq. aged seventy-five years.
On Saturday morning, Eleanor Mills, the daughter of Mr. D. Mills.

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