



The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications published in the Java Government Gazette, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned. (Signed) C. G. BLAGRAVE, Acting Secretary to Government.

VOL. I.]

SECOND. JAVA LOTTERY. FOR THE COMPLETION OF THE 1812 SCHEME. 3000 Tickets, each 15,000 Sp. ds. Prizes: 16,000 Sp. ds., 8,000 Sp. ds., 4,000 Sp. ds., 10,000 Sp. ds., 10,000 Sp. ds., 9,000 Sp. ds., 5,000 Sp. ds., 5,500 Sp. ds.

TWEDE JAVA SCHEDE LOTTERY. 3000 Tickets, each 15,000 Sp. ds. Prizes: 16,000 Sp. ds., 8,000 Sp. ds., 4,000 Sp. ds., 10,000 Sp. ds., 10,000 Sp. ds., 9,000 Sp. ds., 5,000 Sp. ds., 5,500 Sp. ds.

Notification. The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following Provisional Instructions be adopted for the Magistrate of Samarang, in addition to those already enacted.

Notification. The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following Provisional Instructions be adopted for the Magistrate of Samarang, in addition to those already enacted.

Notification. The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following Provisional Instructions be adopted for the Magistrate of Samarang, in addition to those already enacted.

1. The whole of the Police of the District of Samarang being in the hands of the Magistrate, he will make reports on the same to the Resident, who will communicate such reports as are worthy of notice to the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor and to the Civil-Commissioner.

1. The whole of the Police of the District of Samarang being in the hands of the Magistrate, he will make reports on the same to the Resident, who will communicate such reports as are worthy of notice to the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor and to the Civil-Commissioner.

IN consequence of information received by this Government from His Excellency the Naval Commander in Chief, from which it appears that hostilities have commenced between Great Britain and the United States of America...

IN consequence of information received by this Government from His Excellency the Naval Commander in Chief, from which it appears that hostilities have commenced between Great Britain and the United States of America...

6. The drawing of the Lottery will commence at the Stadt-hoese, Batavia, by the Program Children on the 13th April 1813, and will continue three times a week, until the whole of the Tickets are drawn.

6. The drawing of the Lottery will commence at the Stadt-hoese, Batavia, by the Program Children on the 13th April 1813, and will continue three times a week, until the whole of the Tickets are drawn.

PUBLICIGATIE. In consequence of information received by this Government from His Excellency the Naval Commander in Chief, from which it appears that hostilities have commenced between Great Britain and the United States of America...

THAT on Monday, the 15th February next, the undermentioned Cast Horses from the Horse Artillery and Hussars will be sold at the Cavalry Stables, Ryswick.

WANTED for the use of the 1st Battalion His Majesty's 70th Regiment, the sum of 500 £ Sterling, for which bill will be granted at 3 months sight, on the Honour of the Regiment, Messrs. G. & Co. London.

COWS FOR SALE. About 100 Cows & Calves. Enquire of Mr. WATT. Uit de hand te koop. Even Quantiteit van goederen van Hon. deerd Sijks Keizer en Kalygen voorleeden Jaar van Java aangebracht...

A double BRILLIANT Jewellery, Toys, and Gold and Silver.

THE EDEN werd gelukkig van een wel geselephd Dier, de Huisdier, J. Malin.



**Advertentie.**

**W**ORD Bekend gemaakt, dat op den 15de February aanstaande de ondevolgende gecondemneerde paarden van de Rydende Artillerie en het Corps Husaren, publiek zullen verkogt worden in de kavallerie stallen te Ryswyk.

De verkoping zal plaats grypen des ochtends ten 10 uren, moettende de betaling geschieden by de afhaling der Paarden.

	Kouleur.	Grootte.
Koop 1.	Een Bruine,	14 3
2.	— Valk,	14 2
3.	— Schimmel,	14 3
4.	— Bruine,	15 1
5.	— Schimmel,	14 2
6.	— Ligte Valk,	14 2
7.	— Donker Bruine,	14 1
8.	— Dito	14 2
9.	— Bruine,	15 2
10.	— Donker Bruine,	15 2
11.	— Dito	15 1
12.	— Dito	15 1
13.	— Schimmel,	15 1
	Een Gewone Schimmel,	
	Een Dito Bruine.	

Op autorisatie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY,  
Assist. Sec. v. Goot. Mil. Dept

BATAVIA,  
den 26 Jan. 1813.

NB. De Hoogte staat uitgedrukt in duenden.

**M**ESSRS. JAMES SHRAPNELL and PHILIP SKELTON, beg to announce their having entered into a Co-partnership, and established themselves at Batavia, with the support and concurrence of their friends, Messrs. FORBES and Co. of Bombay, as general Merchants and Agents, under the firm of

**SHRAPNELL & CO.**

To guard against any inconvenience or embarrassment that may arise in their Mercantile Transactions from the effects of an unhealthy climate; they propose to associate with them a third Partner, whose name shall be published hereafter.

**D**E Heeren JAMES SHRAPNELL en PHILIP SKELTON, maken bekend dat Zy, met de toestemming en bystand hunner vrienden de Heeren FORBES en Compagnie te Bombay, zich in Associatie begeven, en als Generaale Kooplieden en Agenten alhier te Batavia gevestigd hebben.

En om wyders alle hindernissen of anderziats voortekomen, welke in hunne mercantele bezigheden zich mogten opdoen, en zouden veroorzaakt kunnen worden doorde ongezondheid van dit Climaat, hebben Zy voorgenomen een derde Persoon in de gemeenschap hunner belangens te doen treden, wiens Naam in het vervolg zal worden bekend gesteld.

**Advertentie.**

**E**EN Igelijk word bydeezee bekendgemaakt dat onder meer Papiere van Aabelang van den Ondergetekenden is gestoolen twee Probolingo Papiere zynde No: 66, groot Drie Honderd Ryksdalders Zilver-gelden No: 283, groot Een Honderd Ryksdalders Zilver-geld, en word hier mede gewaarschoud om deese Probolingo Papiere niet te koop en in betaling aante nemen, terwyl hier van aan de Tssaunter is kennis gegeven en versogt is, omdaarvan geen uitbetaling te doen, ingeval dezelve mogten uitgeloot worden.

Weltevrede den 13de February 1813.  
Z. VAN HER.

**Advertentie.**

**B**Y M. Hekcher, in Compagnie in de Buiten Nieuw Poortstaat is te bekomen, beste Mader-wyn op Pypen en Bottels, Mitsuadelle-wyn op Bottels, en diverse andere goederen.

**ADVERTENTIE.**

**D**E respectieue Leeden van de Geex-teerd hebbende en in het laat van den Jaare 1811 gedessolveerde Societeit tot tyd verdrif, word Geadverteerd dat dagelyks ten huise van den Heer Halmberg, van 9 tot 11 uren zal ter visie leggen een Rekening Courant van het te voeren en ten agteren zynde van gemelde Societeit, als ook dat een yder zyn aandeel van het te voeren staande, op voornoemde tyd kan ontvangen onder afgave van een quitantie.

SAMARANG,  
ult. Dec. 1812

**ADVERTENTIE.**

**M**R. Canter Vischer, bied aan uit de hand te koop desselve thuintje, staande aan de zuidzyde van de groote thuin, wat behoud staat een speshuys, en onder deezelc een mischbak. Als meede t Land Campong Domic, met de daar op staande gebouwen, gelegen aan de zuidzyde van de Mopkervaart.

**ADVERTENTIE.**

**A**LLE de geene welke eenige pretentie vermeene te hebben op den zich te Sourabaya bevindende Heer Johan Jacob Reynst, gelieve daar van opgave te doen binnen den tyd van Een maand, gerekend van den 6de February tot den 6de Maart aanstaande ten Kantoor van den Notaris Mr. Jan Burger.

Batavia den 1ste February 1813.

**ADVERTENTIE.**

**A**LLE de geene welke iets te preten-deeren hebben van, of verschuldigil zyn aan den Boedel van wylen Jan Hendrik Hugbout, in leven Burger alhier, gelieven zulks optegeven tegens ultimo Maart aanstaande aan den geassumeerden Executur O. G. van der Keer.

Batavia den 5de February 1813.

**CURRENT VALUE OF PROBOLINGO CREDIT PAPER.**

JAN. 30, 1813.  
At SAMARANG, from 140 to 145 Spanish  
At SOERABAYA, 37 1/2 Spanish Dollars for  
100 Rix Dollars Probolingo.  
C. G. BLAGRAVE,  
Act. Sec. to Govt.  
Batavia den 3de February 1813.

Notice is hereby given,

**T**HAT on Monday, the 21st December ensuing, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold by Public Auction, at the Opium Godown, the undermentioned quantity of Agency Opium, provided in the year 1811-12.

BEHAR,	Chests 1,980
BENARES,	do. 503
Total Chests 2,483	

**CONDITIONS OF THE SALE.**

2d. The Opium to be sold by the chest in lots of five chests each, one Rupee to be paid down to bind the bargain; and a deposit of ten per cent on the price of each lot, in money or public securities, to be made by the purchasers before the expiration of five days. In default thereof, the lot or lots to be re-sold, and all losses and expences attending such re-sale, to be paid by the first purchasers, and any profit arising therefrom, to belong to Government.

3d. The Opium to be paid for and cleared out within two months from the day of sale, and in case any Opium shall not be so paid for and cleared out, the abovementioned deposit of ten per cent, and the earnest money, will be liable to forfeiture, and the Opium will be advertised for a ready money sale; all losses and expences attending such sale, to be borne by the first purchasers; and any profit accruing from it to belong to Government.

4th. The public are now assured, that no more Opium than the quantity above stated will be sold, till between the 12th and 22d of February next, when there will be put up about 2,483 chests, being the whole of the remaining Opium, of the provision of 1811-12.

5th. The public are hereby informed, that Government decline to give any pledge to the public with regard to the footing on which the trade of Opium is to be allowed to be carried on with Java and its dependencies, including the Molucca Islands.

6th. The public are also hereby informed, that in the providing of the investment of Opium for the current year, the same precautions have been taken, as those which have been observed in the fourteen preceding years; to have the Drug procured and sent down in a pure state; to have only the prescribed quantity of leaves used in forming the cakes; and to have the due proportion of Opium put into each cake.

7th. For the information of the Merchants, the following papers may be seen at this Office at any time between the hours of ten and three o'clock, previously to the day of sale:

1. Instructions to the Agents in respect to the provision of Opium.
2. Warranties of the Opium now advertised for sale.
3. Report of the examination of the Opium.
4. Account of the weight of the Opium when packed.
5. Statements of the average weight in Calcutta of six chests of each dispatch.
6. On the day of sale, the abovementioned documents will be laid on the table, and samples of the Opium to be sold, will be exhibited for the inspection of the Merchants; when four chests of Opium which have been reserved from the provisions of the two preceding years, will be shewn to them, to enable them to judge of the state of preservation in which the Drug has kept.

Published by Order of

The Board of Trade,  
J. KING,  
Secy. Opium Dept.

CALCUTTA,  
Opium Office, Nov. 30, 1812.

Behar, about chests	1,979
Benares, ditto,	503
Chests 2,483	

**Java Government Gazette.**

BATAVIA,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1813.

**Civil Appointments.**

D. Hopkins, Esq. to be Superintendent General of the Forests in Java.

F. van Winckleman, Esq. to be Deputy Superintendent and Fiscal.

Lieut. Williams, to be Assistant to the Superintendent General.

The appointments of Inspector, Administrator, and Deputy Administrator, have ceased; and the Office of Fiscal is united with that of Deputy Superintendent.

The subordinate Offices in the Forest Department continue for the present as heretofore.

Lieut. Coates, 3d Vol. Batt. is appointed to the charge of the Djayang Sekars in the Samarang Division, vice Heyland, removed.

Mr. de Veye, to be Coffee Overseer at Indermayo, vice Meyer, removed.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council,

C. G. BLAGRAVE,  
Act. Sec. to Govt.

**GENERAL ORDERS.**

BY THE COMMANDER OF THE FORCES

HEAD-QUARTERS, Weltevreden,  
February 3, 1813.

The Commander of the Forces has much satisfaction in publishing to the Troops the following General Orders received from the Adjutant General in Bengal.

**GENERAL ORDERS.**

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF

HEAD-QUARTERS, Cawnpore, Sep. 30, 1812

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India, having, while at a distance from the seat of Government, received from Major General Gillespie, Commander of the Forces on the Island of Java, the official reports of the success of the expedition to Palembang, and of the glorious result of the assault of the strong fortification of Djocjocarta on the 20th June 1812, offers his cordial congratulations to Major General Gillespie and all the Officers and Troops who had the honor of serving under his personal command on both these important occasions, but more particularly on the ever memorable assault of Djocjocarta.

Although the feeble use which the enemy made of his extensive means of defence and annoyance at Palembang, deprived the expedition against its barbarous Prince, of that character of brilliancy which peculiarly belongs to active operations in the field, the Commander in Chief considers the Troop employed on that difficult service as highly deserving of his approbation and thanks for their exact discipline, patient endurance of fatigue and privation, and forwardness on every occasion which seemed likely to require their active exertions.

The personal intrepidity and presence of mind displayed by Major General Gillespie on this occasion, by which the lives and property of a numerous population were rescued from impending destruction and placed under the safe guard of British humanity and good faith, reflect additional lustre on the high reputation which that Officer had already acquired in his distinguished career of public service.

Nor are the wise and prudent arrangements by which Major General Gillespie accomplished in a short time all the important objects which Government proposed by the expedition to Palembang less deserving of the Commander in Chief's public approbation and applause.

Whether the Commander in Chief views the well timed promptitude and decision with which the resolution to assault the Craton of Djocjocarta was adopted, the judgment with which the attack was planned; the order, rapidity and gallantry, with which it was executed by the brave troops, who emulating the example of their leader, and relying on his established character and talents and their own valour and discipline, disregarded numbers superior beyond all proportion in ordinary warfare, and surmounted every obstacle to complete success, His Excellency must ever consider the storming of the Craton of Djocjocarta by the troops under Major General Gillespie, as ranking amongst the foremost of those great achievements which adorn the Military annals of our country, and have increased its power and reputation in Asia.

The Commander in Chief in India, desires to offer the tribute of his warmest thanks and applause to Major General Gillespie, commanding the Forces on Java, for the energy, skill and valour evinced by him in the conduct of the arduous service in question, the successful termination of which has afforded to all the splendour of heroism, the substantial advantage of establishing the British Supremacy on Java, and the tranquillity of the Island, on the solid foundations of justice and power.

His Excellency also desires to express his warmest thanks and highest approbation to the undermentioned Officers who are particularly mentioned in the Major General's despatches, and to all the Non-commissioned Officers and Privates of the several Corps, European and Native, employed under them.

To Lieut. Col. Watson, of His Majesty's 14th Foot, for the gallantry and judgment displayed throughout the principal attack which he led; to Lieut. Col. McLeod, of His Majesty's 59th Foot, for the prompt and decisive movement which he made to support the leading column; to Lieut. Col. Dewar, of the 3d, Major P. Grant, of the 4th Bengal Volunteer Battalions, Major Dalton, of the Bengal Light Infantry Battalion, Major Forbes, of His Majesty's 78th, for their distinguished conduct at the head of their respective parties; to Major Butler, commanding the Artillery, for the professional ability and zeal displayed by him during the progress of the service; to Captain Ruddy, of the Madras Horse Artillery, and Captain Dowd, of His Majesty's 22d Dragoons, for the distinguished bravery evinced by them, and the detachments of those corps under their respective commands; to Major Butler, Deputy Adjutant General, and Major Thorn, Deputy Quarter Master General, Captain Hanson, Military Secretary, Lieut. Parsons & Taylor, Aides-de-Camp, for the able and zealous assistance rendered by them on this and every other occasion of service on Java; to Lieut. Col. Mackenzie, of the Madras Engineers,



Rank of Cadets for the Bengal Infantry appointed and proceeding by the second fleet of Ships of the Season 1811.

Henry Medland, City of London, Sovereign, Indus, Harriett, Ditto, Harriett, C. W. GARDINER, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council. FORT WILLIAM, NOVEMBER 16, 1812. The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Major General Robert Blair, Vice President of the Military Board, during the absence of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

C. W. GARDINER, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council. FORT WILLIAM, NOVEMBER 17, 1812. Captain Frederick Alexander Weston, of the 2d Regiment Native Infantry, having produced the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department, the Conditional Permission granted to him in General Orders of the 17th ultimo, to proceed to Europe on furlough on account of his Private Affairs, is confirmed.

C. W. GARDINER, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE, DEC. 21, 1812.

FORT WILLIAM, PUBLIC DEPARTMENT, DEC. 23, 1812. This day, ARCHIBALD SETON, Esq. took his Seat as a Member of the Supreme Council of Fort William, under a Salute of Thirteen Guns, from the Barracks of Fort William.

Published by Order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council. G. DOWDSEWELL, Chief Sec. to Govt.

MILITARY.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council. FORT WILLIAM, DEC 5, 1812.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, availing to the present general relief and movement of European Corps, is pleased to direct, that the Barracks and Hospitals at the several Stations between Ghazepore and Meerut, shall be immediately repaired.

The Commanding Officers of Stations, are accordingly authorized to order such advances as they may deem requisite, to enable the respective Barrack Masters to collect Materials, and to proceed in the work from the moment the Buildings in question are vacated, so as to insure the completion of the repairs before the arrival of the relieving Corps; Commanding Officers of Stations are at the same time directed to forward the necessary estimates of repairs to the Military Board, with the least possible delay.

His Lordship in Council is pleased to extend the operation of the General Orders of the 21st June 1811, for the maintenance of the Cavalry Stables at Cawnpore, in serviceable condition, on fixed Allowances to the Jhaumps of every description of Building at present unprovided for, at all other Stations.—Commanding Officers of Stations are accordingly required to furnish the Military Board, with Statements of the number of Jhaumps unprovided for the present Monthly Allowance, and the proposed rates for keeping them in future repair, with reference to their dimensions.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize a Head Mason, at Sonant Rupees 8 per Mensem, and a Chokedar, at Sonant Rupees 4 per Month, to be added to the Establishment of the Barrack Master at Ghazepore, for the protection and keeping in repair of the Cemetery at that Station.

C. W. GARDINER, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council. FORT WILLIAM, DEC. 12, 1812.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to promote the apprenticeship Cadets of Artillery, to be Lieutenant Fireworkers, their date of rank to be adjusted hereafter: Mr. George Twenlow, Richard Russel Kempe, Thomas Sanders.

Messieurs Constantine William Cowley and Thomas McKenzie Campbell, having produced Certificates of their Appointment, as Cadets of Infantry, on this Establishment, are admitted to the Service accordingly.

Lieutenant Hugh Falconer Macfarlane, of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry, has been permitted by the Honorable the Court of Directors to proceed to his duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to his rank.

(Continued after the Poetry.)

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS. Feb. 5.—Ship Ceres, J. C. Smith, from the Cape of Good Hope the 24th Nov.—Cargo, Cape Wine, &c.

Feb. 6.—H. M. sloop Hecate, Capt. Drury.

Feb. 7.—H. C. ship Discovery, Captain Ross.

Feb. 9.—H. C. ship Amboyna, Captain Lyel, for Amboyna.

Feb. 10.—Ship General Brown, W. Knox, for Amboyna.

DEPARTURES. Feb. 6.—H. M. sloop Hecate, Capt. Drury.

Feb. 7.—H. C. ship Discovery, Captain Ross.

Feb. 9.—H. C. ship Amboyna, Captain Lyel, for Amboyna.

Feb. 10.—Ship General Brown, W. Knox, for Amboyna.

DEATH.—At Sourabaya, J. Tod, Esq.

TO CORRESPONDANTS.

We have to acknowledge the favors of X R The influx of Public Intelligence has delayed them—but they will appear in our next.

BENGAL EXTRACTS.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council. FORT WILLIAM, NOVEMBER 14, 1812.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions in the Native Cavalry on this Establishment.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel W. D. Fawcett, to be Colonel, from the 27th February 1812, vice Macan, deceased.

Senior Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel W. D. H. Knox, to be Lieutenant Colonel, from the same date, vice McGregor, transferred to the Invalid Establishment, with the rank of Colonel.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Charles Webber, to be Lieutenant Colonel, from the same date, vice Fawcett, promoted.

15th Regiment Native Cavalry. Captain Richard Clarke, to be Major, from the 27th February 1812, vice Webber, promoted.

Captain Lieutenant George Becher, to be Captain of a Troop from the same date, vice Clarke, promoted.

Senior Lieutenant James Kennedy, to be Captain Lieutenant, from the same date, vice Becher, promoted.

Senior Cornet Robert Hawkes, to be Lieutenant, from the same date, vice Kennedy, promoted.

7th Regiment Native Cavalry. Captain Alexander Cumming, to be Major, from the 27th February 1812, vice Knox, promoted.

Captain Lieutenant John Jones, to be Major, from the same date, vice Cumming, promoted.

Senior Lieutenant Richard Pepper, to be Captain Lieutenant, from the same date, vice Jones, promoted.

Senior Cornet Robert Ewbank Chambers, to be Lieutenant, from the same date, vice Pepper, promoted.

Although His Lordship in Council, has considered it proper, that the transfer of Colonel McGregor, to the Invalid Establishment, and the retirement or transfer to the Invalid Establishment of Major Armstrong, according to the option of that Officer, should have effect from the 27th February 1812, Colonel McGregor is nevertheless permitted to continue to draw the full allowances of a Lieutenant Colonel of Cavalry, until the 1st December next.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to fix the 27th February 1812, as the date on which Major General Robert Blair's appointment, to the Staff of this Presidency, is to have effect.

Cornet George Hilliard, of the 1st Regiment Native Cavalry, and Mr. William Mellis, Cadet of Infantry, are permitted at their own request to resign the service of the Honorable Company, on producing the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department.

Wm. Robinson, Esq. Major Campbell, G. O. Jacob, Esq. and Directors, to act as Secretary and Agent in Batavia.

Messrs. Fairlie, Fergusson, & Co. Agents at Calcutta.

1.—All persons are eligible to become Subscribers before the first day of July, 1813, after which, no person can be admitted.

2.—Subscriptions to be paid half-yearly in advance upon the 1st of January and 1st of July in each year.

3.—The amount of Subscriptions to be to Military and Sea-faring men, calculated at the rate of thirty Sicca Rupees, to all others thirty-seven and a half each per mensem.

4.—The Subscriptions shall be continued for ten years, counting from the 1st day of January, 1813, and the accumulated property of the Fund divided amongst the Subscribers surviving upon the first day of January, 1823, at Mid-day.

5.—The property of the Fund shall be vested in Company's Papers, as often as there shall be two thousand Rupees on hand. The paper to be in the names of the Directors of the Society, and deposited in the Treasury, and not transferable but by the unanimous vote of the Directors, and by special power of Attorney. The interest only being made payable to the Agent.

6.—The first half yearly Subscription to be paid before the first of February next, or the payment of a whole year's Subscription will be necessary to entitle a person to enrollment, but then he will not be liable to any further Subscription before the first of January, 1814.

7.—Subscriptions for any time above half a year may be paid in advance, and any person paying the amount of his five years Subscription at one time, shall not be liable to any further contribution after having paid two years Subscription, then the amount of four years Subscription paid at once, will give a like exemption, or after having paid three years and a half by instalments, then the amount of 3½ years additional Subscription will give the exemption.

8.—In the event of a half-yearly Subscription becoming one month in arrears, the Agent of the Society shall immediately give notice thereof to the Member so neglecting; and sufficient time (three months for any part of India to which a post is established—nine months for any part of India beyond sea—and fifteen months to all other parts,) allowed for a reply; and if the Subscription is not liquidated within the times as just specified, agreeable to the situation, together with a fine of two per cent for each month the Subscription shall have continued in arrears, the Member so defaulting shall forfeit all claims upon the Society.

9.—After the first of July ensuing, all cash Subscriptions must be paid to the Agent in Calcutta, previous to which the Agent in Batavia is empowered to receive them, or at any time orders at sight upon Calcutta, with an addition of 3 months in respect of the time the order may take in arriving. Should the order not be paid upon demand, no additional time can be allowed the Subscriber for liquidating the amount of his Subscription, more than would be given had the order not been tendered.

10.—The property of the Fund shall be divided on the first of January, 1823, amongst those present, setting apart to remain in the Treasury the shares of all absent claimants till sufficient time (three months from any part of India where a Post is established—nine months from all parts beyond sea—and fifteen months from all other parts) shall have elapsed for the production of an authentic document of the claimant's existence, such as a certificate of two Magistrates in Europe, two respectable Civil Servants or two Senior Military Officers at the Station with the claimant in India, in failure whereof the remaining property shall be divided amongst the proper claimants.

11.—In the event of the death or removal in any other manner of any of the Directors, others from among the Subscribers shall be appointed by the Majority of votes of those present at this station.

12.—After the admission of a number of Subscribers in Bengal, it may be thought necessary to nominate Directors in Calcutta; vacancies there shall be filled by a Majority of Votes of the Subscribers there.

13.—The above rules shall not be alterable, but by the unanimous Voice of the Subscribers. In other matters the unanimous Voice of the Directors will be sufficient.

BATAVIA, } January 1, 1813. }

Fontaine Society, Established at Batavia, January 1, 1813, open for the admission of Members till the first of July ensuing, and to be finally closed, and the accumulated property of the Fund divided amongst the Members

Letters from the Eastward speak very favorable of the season, the fall of Rain having of late been very heavy, to the great and general benefit of the approaching Rice cultivation, for the success of which there was a serious alarm.

Letters from the Eastward speak very favorable of the season, the fall of Rain having of late been very heavy, to the great and general benefit of the approaching Rice cultivation, for the success of which there was a serious alarm.





POETRY.

Ma. Editor,
Copier's "Mary" is unquestionably a pleasing production...

Who is that constant friend and kind,
Who goes wherever I've a mind,
And ever humble keeps behind?

I am Sir,
Your very obedient servant,

January 31, 1818.

(Continued from the third page.)

Colonel William McCulloch, of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry, having produced the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department...

Lieutenant Edward Craig, of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to withdraw his application for leave to resign the Service of the Honourable Company...

Lieutenant Patrick Pantou, of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, having produced the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments...

The leave of absence granted in General Orders of the 6th of August 1811, to Lieutenant William Henry...

The leave of absence granted to Major Sloane, of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, in General Orders of the 17th of October last...

Serjeant Martin White, Quarter Master Serjeant 1st Battalion 14th Regiment Native Infantry, having produced satisfactory testimonials...

C. W. GARDINER, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

India Gazette, Dec. 21, 1812.

In addition to the important intelligence communicated to the public in our extra numbers of last week, we have to perform the gratifying duty of laying before our readers...

By our latest advices from London, it is stated on the authority of intelligence received there by the Ambot that a treaty of peace has been concluded at Bucharest between Russia and the Porte...

...a long part with France in the war... It is also to be expected, that Sweden will declare against Napoleon...

These expectations begin already to be in some degree verified; for since the date of my last letter, advising you of the capture of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, the Anglo-Portuguese armies, united with a body of our troops, have advanced as far as Medinadel Campo...

The above statement fully explains the nature and object of the movement on the part of Marmont, which led to the battle of the 22d of July. It shows, that, previous to that event, Lord Wellington had obtained possession of Salamanca...

As every additional circumstance connected with so great an event, must be interesting at the present moment, we have thought it being enabled to supply the public with the details of the battle of Salamanca, which were not contained in our former articles...

TO THE PUBLIC.

On the evening of the 22d current, Lord Wellington, Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, defeated Marshal Marmont, with the loss of six thousand prisoners, four thousand killed, and eight thousand wounded...

Cadix; 31st July, 1812.

P. S. Marmont, Bonnet and four other Generals were severely wounded. And again, from the Supplement to the Redactor General, of the same date, edited at the press of the Bat Major...

Marshal Marmont was totally routed on the evening of the 22d current, on the left bank of the Tormes near Salamanca, by the allied forces under the command of the immortal Wellington. The conflict was desperate, and lasted for six hours...

sand prisoners. Twenty-two pieces of Cannon and three eagles, have been taken. Marmont and Bonnet are wounded, and General Carrier is among the prisoners...

The intelligence communicated in the letter from Cadiz, of the 24th of July, above-quoted, relative to the conclusion of a peace between Turkey and Russia, is corroborated by a statement to the like effect, conveyed by the late overland despatch received by the way of Bussorah...

We have been favored with a copy of the Cape Town Gazette, containing the official notification of the partial repeal of His Majesty's Orders in Council, which, though already anticipated by other prints, we think it right to republish in our present number...

The success of General Hill at the bridge of Almaraz is thus noticed in the Gazette of the 29th of May.

LISBON, MAY 29.

By letters from Elias of the 25th current, it appears that General Hill has defeated the French corps that was lately at Almaraz, with the loss of 300 prisoners, upwards of 100 killed, and above 200 drowned...

The official details, we understand, had in fact reached Madeira, before the Indians came away; and from these it appeared, that the assault of Almaraz was an exploit of singular gallantry and address...

It appears from these papers, that the Junta of Burgos, which had resolved to sit in the town of Gradina, that principality, had been surprised by a sudden visit from a French corps, which came from Aranda de Douro, and entered the place at day-break...

Duro, the Guerrilla chieftain, who at this time was besieging Soria, found himself under the necessity of retreating, on the approach of the party above-mentioned. He fell back on Agreda, and from thence retired to Cervera.

The chief command of the Spanish forces in that quarter was vested in General Mendizabel, who, on the 3d of May, had assembled for a secret enterprise, at Herrera de Pisuegra, a force of from 7 to 8,000 Infantry, and 2000 Cavalry.

Espos y Mina was in full force in Bivarre, having completely baffled the efforts of Dorsenne, who, with an immense force assembled from all quarters for the purpose of crushing him, had kept him for the space of a month in continual alarm...

The following paragraph is from the Lisbon Gazette of the 1st of June.

By letters of good authority from Cadiz, dated the 20th of May, we understand, that the Baron D. Broles an Catalonia has had a bloody engagement with the enemy, in which he has totally destroyed a body of 4000 French, with the loss on the part of the Spaniards of 1200 killed and wounded.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Kaapstads Stads Convent.

Het Publick zal men, het diploot leede wezen vernomen hebben dat afsterven van den Wel Ed. Aacht. Hr. W. S. VAN RYNEVELD, President van den Raad van Justitie, Wetschapper, Sec. Kap...

Zyn leven is besteed gewaerd in de rechtstreeksche poging, om den toestand van zyn Geboorteland te verbeteren, en zyn uitsluitend verstand, opgewekt door zyn eigen verlicht en ongekrompen gezichtspunt over alle voorwerpen...

In de bodesing van Rechtvaardigheid van zyn verheven Zetel, was zyn onophoudelyke wensch, en de laatste grote bezigheid van zynen geest, dat Rechtsgedaan zou worden aan een ierlyk, zonder acht te slaan op onderscheiding of aanzien, niet in de gewoone kringen van werkzaamheid en toezigt alleen, maar dat dit groot beginzel algemeen zou zyn, en geen andere bepalingen hebben, dan de wyd uitgestrekte grenzen van ons gebied.

De Rechter, de Staatsman, de getrouwe Raadsman, en de belangvolle Ouderzapper der Regering, waren alle in hem te hermen. Maar deze hooge onderscheidingen waren nog geringer dan de Man van beminnael en gezellig leven.

Zyne Vrienden, Kinderen, en Onderhoorigen, zullen nooit vergeten den aangenaamen Medgezel, den vreedelyken en weldadigen Meester. Zyne nabijheid en byzondere deugden waren zoo na aan elkander verknogt, dat het wylke der menschlykheid niet helesoen kon, welke aandrif in zyn aardsche loopbaan het meest voorwaards streefde.

Zulke menigvuldige en te gelyk schitterende verdiensten, zullen alyd de roemen inister byven van de Kaap de Goede Hoop. Hier was hy geboren, opgeweed, en hier alleen had hy zyn leven doorgebragt. Maar met zoodanige gave had hem de Natuur beschouken, zoodanig waren de goedheid van zyn hart, en de grootheid van zyne ziel, dat hy de hulp van ruizen niet behoefde, en in stede van zyn voorbeeld te ontvingen...

Laatsteden Zondag wierd het Lijk van den zeer geerbiedigden Magistraats Persoon, de Wel Ed. Aacht. Hr. W. S. VAN RYNEVELD, begraven. Zyne Excell. de Gouverneur, en de Officieren van Hoogstedesselfs Plaisjeant, Major Generaal Coeteln, de gehele Staf, de meesten der Kerkelyke Diaconen, en alle de Civile Amptscharen van 't Gouvernement, volgden deze plegtigheid van 't Kasteel wylken minuitschotien gedaan. Een aanzienlyk aantal Inwoondersen der Stad, vereenigden zich ter uitoeffening van de laatste treurige plechtzame dan dien grooten en goeden Man verschuldigd.

PRINTED BY A. H. HUBBARD, AT THE Honourable Company's Printing Office, MOLENAERT. BATAVIA. GEDRUKT BY A. H. HUBBARD, IN DE ROELE COMPAGNIEN DRUKKERY, Op Molemaert.



SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1813.

## EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

South Telegraph, August 15.

GENERAL BATTLE OF ORCHA, August 16.  
A letter from Capt. Campbell, of his Majesty's ship the *Leviathan*, to Capt. Ley, of the *America*.

Majesty's ship *Leviathan*, off Cape del Mello, June 27, 1812.

A convoy of 18 sail of square and rigged vessels, having assembled at Bahia and Allasio; the Curacoa having been, which with the Imperieuse and you had formerly placed under my command, I conceived, sufficient to attack both places, either to destroy the vessels or to bring them to anchor.

The morning about an hour before day the marines were landed between Bahia and Allasio; the Curacoa having been, which with the Imperieuse and you had formerly placed under my command, I conceived, sufficient to attack both places, either to destroy the vessels or to bring them to anchor.

The morning about an hour before day the marines were landed between Bahia and Allasio; the Curacoa having been, which with the Imperieuse and you had formerly placed under my command, I conceived, sufficient to attack both places, either to destroy the vessels or to bring them to anchor.

The morning about an hour before day the marines were landed between Bahia and Allasio; the Curacoa having been, which with the Imperieuse and you had formerly placed under my command, I conceived, sufficient to attack both places, either to destroy the vessels or to bring them to anchor.

The morning about an hour before day the marines were landed between Bahia and Allasio; the Curacoa having been, which with the Imperieuse and you had formerly placed under my command, I conceived, sufficient to attack both places, either to destroy the vessels or to bring them to anchor.

The morning about an hour before day the marines were landed between Bahia and Allasio; the Curacoa having been, which with the Imperieuse and you had formerly placed under my command, I conceived, sufficient to attack both places, either to destroy the vessels or to bring them to anchor.

The morning about an hour before day the marines were landed between Bahia and Allasio; the Curacoa having been, which with the Imperieuse and you had formerly placed under my command, I conceived, sufficient to attack both places, either to destroy the vessels or to bring them to anchor.

The morning about an hour before day the marines were landed between Bahia and Allasio; the Curacoa having been, which with the Imperieuse and you had formerly placed under my command, I conceived, sufficient to attack both places, either to destroy the vessels or to bring them to anchor.

The morning about an hour before day the marines were landed between Bahia and Allasio; the Curacoa having been, which with the Imperieuse and you had formerly placed under my command, I conceived, sufficient to attack both places, either to destroy the vessels or to bring them to anchor.

The morning about an hour before day the marines were landed between Bahia and Allasio; the Curacoa having been, which with the Imperieuse and you had formerly placed under my command, I conceived, sufficient to attack both places, either to destroy the vessels or to bring them to anchor.

The morning about an hour before day the marines were landed between Bahia and Allasio; the Curacoa having been, which with the Imperieuse and you had formerly placed under my command, I conceived, sufficient to attack both places, either to destroy the vessels or to bring them to anchor.

The morning about an hour before day the marines were landed between Bahia and Allasio; the Curacoa having been, which with the Imperieuse and you had formerly placed under my command, I conceived, sufficient to attack both places, either to destroy the vessels or to bring them to anchor.

The morning about an hour before day the marines were landed between Bahia and Allasio; the Curacoa having been, which with the Imperieuse and you had formerly placed under my command, I conceived, sufficient to attack both places, either to destroy the vessels or to bring them to anchor.

head-quarters on the 13th at Prazana. On the 11th and 12th he occupied the important position of Cinsk, with a detachment, which took some men, and considerable magazines. Twelve Austrian Hussars charged forty-six Cossacks, pursued them several leagues, and took six of them. The Prince of Schwartzberg marches on Minsk.

General Regnier returned on the 19th to Slonim, to guarantee the Duchy of Warsaw from an incursion, and to observe the two divisions of the army which had re-entered Wolynie.

On the 12th, General Baron Pajol, who was at Ighoumen, sent Captain Vandois with fifty cavalry to Khaloui. This detachment took there a park of 200 carriages, belonging to Bagration's corps, and made prisoners six officers, 200 cannoniers, 300 men attached to the train, and 800 fine artillery horses. Captain Vandois, finding himself fifteen leagues distant from the army, did not think it practicable to carry off this convoy, & burnt it. He has brought with him the horses and the prisoners.

On the 15th, the Prince of Eckmühl was at Ighoumen, General Pajol was at Jachime, having posts on Swisloch. Bagration leaving this renounced the idea of marching to Bobruisk, and proceeded fifteen leagues lower down on the side of Mozier.

On the 17th, the Prince of Eckmühl was at Golognino.

On the 15th, General Grouchy was at Borison. A party, which he sent on Star-Lepel, took considerable magazines and two companies of miners, of eight officers and 200 men.

On the 18th, this General was at Kokanow.

On the same day, at two in the morning, General Baron Colbert entered Orcha, where he took possession of immense magazines of flour, oats, and clothing. He afterwards passed the Boristhenes, and proceeded in pursuit of a convoy of artillery.

Smolensk is in alarm. Every thing is removing to Moscow. An officer, sent by the Emperor to cause the evacuation of the magazines of Orcha, was quite astonished to find the place in the possession of the French. This officer was taken with his dispatches.

While Bagration was briskly pursued in his retreat, anticipated in his projects, separated and removed from the main army, that army, commanded by the Emperor Alexander, retreated on the Dwina. On the 14th, General Sebastiani, following the rear-guard, cut down 500 Cossacks, and arrived at Doronia.

On the 13th, the Duke of Reggio advanced upon Dunaberg, burnt the fine barracks which the enemy had constructed there, took a plan of the works, burnt some magazines, and took 150 prisoners. After this diversion on the right, he marched on Dronia.

On the 15th the enemy, who concentrated in his entrenched camp of Drissa, to the number of from 100 to 120,000 men, being informed that our fleet could not keep a strict watch, sent over a bridge sent across 5,000 infantry, and 5,000 cavalry, attacked General Sebastiani, unexpectedly, drove him back one league, and caused him a loss of 100 killed, wounded, and prisoners, among whom were a Captain and a Sub-Lieutenant of the 11th Chasseurs. The General of Brigade, St. Genier, who was mortally wounded, remained in the power of the enemy.

On the 16th, the Marshal Duke of Treviso, with a part of the foot guards and horse guards, and the light Bavarian cavalry, arrived at Glenbokoe.

The Viceroy arrived at Dockenhistie on the 17th.

On the 20th the Marshals Duke of Istria and Treviso were at Ouchatsch, the Viceroy at Kamen, and the King of Naples at Disna.

On the 18th the Russian army evacuated their entrenched camp of Drissa, defended by 12 pallisadoed redoubts, united by a covered way, and extending 3000 toises on the river. These works cost a year of labour. We have levelled them.

The immense magazines they sustained were either burnt or thrown into the water.

On the 19th the Emperor Alexander was at Wilepspek.

On the same day General Count Nansouty was opposite Polotsk.

On the 20th the King of Naples passed

ed the Dwina, and covered the right bank of the river with his cavalry.

All the preparations the enemy had made to defend the passage of the Dwina have been useless. The magazines he has been forming at a great expense, for these three years past, have been entirely destroyed. The same has happened to his works, which, according to the reports of the people of the country, have cost the Russians in one year not less than 6,000 men. One can hardly guess on what ground they flattered themselves that they would be attacked in the encampment they had entrenched.

General Count Grouchy has reconnoitred Babinovitch and Siemno. On all sides we are marching upon the Oula. This river is joined by a canal to the Beresina, which runs into the Borysthenis.—Thus we are masters of the communication from the Baltic to the Black Sea.

In his movements the enemy has been obliged to destroy his baggage, and to throw his artillery and arms into the rivers. All the Poles of his army avail themselves of his precipitate retreat to desert, and wait in the woods till the arrival of the French.

The number of the Poles who have deserted the Russian army may be calculated to amount at least to 20,000 men.

Marshal Duke of Belluno, with the 9th corps, is advancing upon the Vistula.

Marshal Duke of Castiglione has set out for Berlin, to take the command of the 11th corps.

The country between the Oula and the Dwina is very beautiful; and in the highest state of cultivation. We often meet with beautiful country seats and extensive convents. In the town of Giebobokoe alone, there are two convents, which may contain each 1,200 sick.

In our last we announced the arrival by a Gottenburg mail of letters from Riga to the 20th ult. which mentioned the repulse of the French, in three repeated attacks on the Russian lines near Dunaberg. This intelligence is confirmed in dispatches which have been received from Admiral Martin; but there is no reason to believe that the French were so seriously defeated as some letters represent, in a general battle. This report no doubt owes its origin to the facts above noticed. There were two attacks on the *tele-de pont* at Dunaberg, about the 14th; the French were repulsed in both; in the first with the loss of 300 men, and in the second with the loss of 1000.

A third attack possibly took place on the 19th. These attacks were most probably only partial, as it appears from the French papers that Bonaparte did not leave Wilna till the 17th ult. and it is not likely that a general attempt would have been made to pass the Dwina until his arrival with the main body of the army.

The Swedish expedition was expected to sail about the middle of this month, and it is said that the orders from Bernadotte to collect transports were so urgent, that several British vessels, with cannon on board, were unloaded, for the purpose of conveying troops, and we understand that the policies effected on these vessels at Lloyd's were on Saturday cancelled by the parties interested.—Dantzic is mentioned in some communications as the point of their expected attack; but we can hope no fortunate result from such a measure.—Dantzic is a place of too great strength to be taken by a *coup de main*, or by any means but a regular siege, and even then its reduction would be very difficult. The only means we can discover, by which the Russians could be assisted in this way, would be by the seizure, if possible of Memel.

From the letters received by the last Anholt mail we learn, that the expedition from Sweden would consist of 70,000 men, 40,000 of whom were to be Russians. The whole was to be commanded by Bernadotte in person, with a Russian General under him, as second in command. The Russians are to embark in Finland, and the Swedes at Gottenburgh. Their rendezvous was to be Hanno, and their destination will probably be Pomerania, in the first instance.

The letters received by the Gottenburgh mail are of the 28th from that port, and of the 15th from St. Petersburg. By the latter the following bulletin, being the most recent account of the movement of the Russian army, has been received:

Head-quarters, Janitsky, (June 24), July 9.

All the corps of the first army have already formed a junction, and to-morrow will march into a strong fortified position and camp at Drissa, on this side of the river Dwina.

All the endeavours of the enemy to cut off one of the corps of the first army, as well as to turn our right flank have been in vain.

His main force is now directed against our left wing, in order to place himself between our first and second army.

Prince Bagration, who commands the second army, has orders to attack the corps of the enemy which is placed in opposition to him.

The Russian General Barolay de Tolly has, in an eloquent and impressive appeal to the soldiers of the Rhenish Confederation, invited them to come over to the Russian service—promising to form those who accept the invitation into a German Legion, under the command of a native German Prince.

### BONAPARTE'S ARMY.

It may be amusing and instructive to consider what is necessary to support the force which Bonaparte has collected: it may give our readers some notion of military difficulties. His army consists of—

300,000 Infantry	
50,000 Cavalry	
50,000 Followers	
<b>400,000</b>	

This requires, at

1 lb. of bread } 800,000 lbs.	
per day	
per week	4,200,000

The horses of this army, including cavalry, staff, regimental baggage, artillery, ammunition, and commissariat, must amount to 150,000; these ought to receive each 8 lbs. of corn to keep them in condition. Here then is required, for horses—

1,200,000 lbs. a day, or
8,400,000 lbs. a week

For men, as above 4,200,000

13,800,000 lbs.

Now we must add for drink, which must be transported, as beer, wine, and spirits, half a pint a day, or half a pound; and of other eatable articles, beef and mutton, groceries, &c. half a pound more:—

This makes	400,000 lbs. a day
Per week	2,800,000 lbs.

Horses ought to receive at least 12 lbs. of hay a day:—

150,000 horses	
12	
<b>1,800,000</b>	
7	

Hay.....	12,600,000	per week
For horses, corn..	8,400,000	do
Corn for troops...	4,200,000	do
Wine, groceries, &c.	2,800,000	do

28,000,000 lbs. per week.  
Which is equal to 14,000 tons per week.

Now suppose a horse will draw or carry 200 weight, as an average, and roads taken in consideration; and supposing, as ought to be the case, that the great magazines are fifty miles in the rear, and that each horse goes 100 miles a week, this would require for transport of food only 112,000 horses.—See then

To draw food.....	112,000
For Cavalry.....	50,000
Artillery.....	5,000
Regimental baggage...	5,000
Officers and Staff.....	4,000
Spare Ammunition....	3,000
<b>179,000</b>	

It is to be allowed, that during the summer the number of horses wanted will not be so great, but when the snow comes on in Russia the whole will be wanted. We are to add the difficulties of providing beef and mutton at half a pound a day—allowing each sheep 50 lbs. weight, each bullock at 500 lbs.; 400,000 persons at this average would require 1400 bullocks and 14,000 sheep a week, which must be kept up in food till killed.

London, August 12.

PARIS, AUGUST 6.

SIXTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY BECHENKOVISTE, JULY 25.  
The Emperor, taking the road of Gatchina, established, on the 23rd, his headquarters at Kamen. The Viceroy



ped, on the 22d, with his advanced guard the bridge of Botschenskovo. A RECONNOISSANCE of 200 horse, detached on Bechenkovski, fell in with two squadrons of Russian hussars, & two of Cossacks, charged them, and took or killed a dozen men, of whom one was an officer. The Chief d'Escadron Lorenzi praises the conduct of Captains Rossi and Ferreri.

On the 23d, at six o'clock in the morning, the Viceroy arrived at Bechenkovski. At ten he passed the river, and threw a bridge over the Dwina. The enemy were inclined to dispute the passage; but his artillery was dismantled. Colonel Lacroix, Aide-de-camp to the Viceroy, had his thigh broken by a ball.

The Emperor arrived at Bechenkovski on the 24th at two o'clock in the afternoon.

The division of cavalry of General Count Bruyeres, and the division of General Count St. Germain, were sent on the route of Witepsk. They reposed when they had performed half their march.

On the 20th, the Prince of Eckmuhl advanced upon Mohilow. The garrison, which consisted of 2000 men, had the temerity to wish to defend it; but they were sabred by the light cavalry. On the 21st, 3000 Cossacks assailed the advanced post of the Prince of Eckmuhl; they were the advanced guard of Prince Bagration, arrived from Bobrunsk. A battalion of the 85th arrested this cloud of light cavalry, and drove it back to a considerable distance. Bagration appears to have availed himself of the little activity with which he was pursued, to advance upon Bobrunsk; and thence he returned against Mohilow.

We occupy Mohilow, Orcha, Disna, and Polotsk. We are marching on Witepsk, where, it appears, the Russian army is concentrated.

Herewith is a plan of the entrenched camp, and of the lines which the enemy had constructed before Drissa. It is a work which must have cost much time.

PLYMOUTH, AUGUST 15, 1812.

#### THE BREAKWATER.

On Wednesday being the anniversary of the birth-day of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the morning was ushered in with ringing of bells; and in the forenoon, the several regiments in garrison, were drawn out, and at twelve o'clock, a salute was fired from the various batteries, &c. as usual on his Majesty's birth-day. The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, having directed Mr. Whidbey to prepare to heave the first stone of the intended breakwater, in honor of the day, the necessary orders were given by our worthy Port-Admiral, Sir Robert Calder, for a procession to be made into the Sound, in order to give every possible eclat to the event. At half past eleven o'clock, the boats being assembled at the landing place, under Mount-Wise, the Admirals and Captains embarked; the boats carrying their respective flags and pendants, proceeded in two lines, to the Sound, where they arrived about half past twelve; the Admirals and Captains, having previously inspected the preparations for heaving the first stone, were received on board the Camel surveying vessel by Messrs. Rennie and Whidbey, the marine and other bands at the same time playing a martial air. At one o'clock, every thing being in readiness, a stone weighing 7 tons, which had been previously suspended at the bows of the stone-vessel, was deposited nearly on the center of the Shovel rock, and the concerted signal being made from the Camel, a general salute was fired from the ships in Hamoze, the Sound, and Cawsand Bay; the bands at the same time playing "God save the King" and accompanied by three hearty cheers from many thousand spectators assembled to see the ceremony. The Sound was literally covered with pleasure yachts and boats of all descriptions. The pleasure grounds of Mount Edgecumbe were, by order of the noble proprietor, thrown open on the occasion, and the concourse of spectators there, as well as on the surrounding heights of the Sound, was beyond all calculation. All the beauty and fashion in the neighbourhood seemed collected on the occasion. At a quarter past one, the Admirals and Captains, after having partaken of a cold collation provided by Mr. Whidbey, and drank "Success to the Breakwater," returned to the shore in the same order as before.

We cannot conclude without availing ourselves of this opportunity of sincerely congratulating the nation at large, but more particularly the inhabitants of this vicinity, on the prospect of soon seeing Plymouth Sound, by the completion of the Breakwater, rendered one of the most secure naval stations, for a western squadron, which this country can boast; nor can we omit noticing the beneficial effects likely to accrue to this immediate neighbourhood in

a commercial point of view, by the additional security it will afford the port.—It is but justice here to observe how much the country is indebted to the exertions and discernment of the Right Hon. Charles Yorke, in promoting this grand undertaking, under whose auspices, as first Lord of the Admiralty, the preparations commenced; for although the plan was fully matured under the presidency of Lord Harwick, assisted by the Earl St. Vincent, in the year 1806, (as appears by the papers laid before the House of Commons); yet it was not until Mr. Yorke's entrance on office that measures were taken for carrying it into effect.

In addition to the testimony of respect to the Prince Regent, his birth-day called forth every possible demonstration of joy in the three towns and balls took place in the evening, which were numerous and fashionably attended. May the Prince live long to cement that attachment which his noble demeanour and patriotic conduct in his arduous station have universally obtained him! The weather, as if in unison with the proud causes of festivity, was most propitious.

We are glad to be able to announce that a naval promotion took place, on the anniversary of the birth of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent. The promotion is stated to be of five Vice-Admirals to be full Admirals, ten Rear-Admirals to be Vice-Admirals, twenty Captains to be Rear-Admirals. This promotion is accompanied by one, which we think will give even still more general satisfaction, namely, that of the twenty senior Commanders now serving afloat to be Post-Captains, and the ten senior Lieutenants, actually serving as first of line of battle ships, to be Commanders.

We understand, that Captains the Hon. C. E. Fleming, C. V. Penrose, R. C. Malcom, and James Bisset, are the new Colonels of Marines.

London, August 13.

#### RUSSIAN VICTORY.

Two Gottenburg mails have arrived to-day; the letters by the last of which were not delivered until a late hour this evening. The dates from Petersburg are to the 24th, from Riga to the 30th ultimo; from Hanno to the 4th, and from Gottenburg to the 8th instant. Two officers with dispatches have just reached town who came by the same opportunities. The substance of those dispatches will be found in the following interesting details, extracted from the official document before us. The first we shall notice refers to a brilliant victory obtained by Prince Bagration,—it is as follows:

#### PUBLIC NOTICE TO THE INHABITANTS OF RIGA.

In order to appraise the public anxiety, the Governor thinks fit to promulgate the subsequent welcome intelligence:

Last night Captain Tolboiski arrived here from the head-quarters of Prince Bagration, commanding the Imperial Army of Attack, with dispatches for the Government, according to which it appears, that the Prince was assailed, on his retreat upon Puloisk, by a division of Marshal Davoust's cavalry, consisting of nine regiments, supported by seven pieces of artillery. The attack commenced in the afternoon, and before night, the most dreadful carnage was produced in the enemy's ranks, who left between 5 and 6000 dead in the field, and lost upwards of 1000 prisoners, among whom are between 50 & 60 officers of the staff. The artillery fell into the hands of his Imperial Majesty, on whose side the loss in comparative trifling, although they have to lament the death of General Ziednen.

The other divisions of the army remain in the positions they before occupied, pursuant to the original plan. Prince Bagration, after halting a short time, proceeded on his route to Polotsk.

#### RUSSIAN BULLETINS

are also just received, and are the latest from the armies, in the *Petersburgh Gazette*:—*Supplement to the Court Gazette*, 10th (2ed) July.

From the head-quarter, at Belkofschissan, 4th (16th) July.

The enemy sent a very strong force against the right wing. The first army moved to oppose them. Count Mintschein's two corps on the right side of the Dwina, received the account of two French regiments of cavalry having approached Bruye. In consequence of this movement, he ordered Major-General Kulnoff, with the Grodno regiment of hussars and some Cossacks, to pass the river. Kulnoff attacked the French cavalry with the happiest success. Two regiments of the enemy are annihilated, and their commander, Brigadier-General St. Genie, was taken prisoner, with many other officers and 200 rank and file.

On the 1st (13th) of this month the corps of Marshal Oudinot shewed itself before Dunaberge, and at four o'clock in the morning it commenced the attack by the bridge, but was repulsed by the garrison.

According to the last accounts from Major-General Pulnoff, the enemy recommenced his attack on the 2d (14th) instant, and again he was repulsed with loss.

Prince Bagration has acquainted me with the success obtained by General Platoff over the enemy. On the 28th of June (10th July) the advanced guard, under the orders of the King of Westphalia, again attacked our forces at Mere with six Hulan regiments, under the command of the General of Division Ronitski. This affair also terminated in our favour, and the six regiments were completely destroyed. We have also taken an immense number of prisoners. The troops have behaved to admiration. Gen. Platoff speaks in very high terms, of the Russian Adjutant-Gen. Unsckichukoff, who with his regiment of hussars commenced the assault at the same time with the Cossacks.

Advices from Riga mention that Marshal M'Donald, at the head of 15,000 Prussians, had encountered the Russians in the neighbourhood of Mittau, and had been defeated; and in consequence of the late successes of the imperial arms, the destruction of the suburbs of Riga had been discontinued. *Te Deum* had been sung at Riga in consequence of the victory of Prince Bagration.

Letters from Hanno, after repeating the detail of the successes above-mentioned, add that Bonaparte was pushing forward towards Moscow, pressed by the Russian army, greatly superior in cavalry.

Excepting the Victory and Dictator, all the ships of war off Cottenburgh, together with 80 merchant vessels, have been sent up the Baltic to co-operate with the Swedish expedition, which was appointed to sail the 15th inst.

In addition to the preceding documents we have an Imperial Edict, dated the 4th (July 16th) under which it is ordered, that throughout the several provinces of the Russian Empire, five men, fit for service and of the established stature, be raised out of every 500 of the population within a month, and a little variation in the height will not be regarded, with respect to such recruits as are delivered at the depot within the first two weeks.

It is computed that this levy will raise an army of reserve of 500,000 men.

Peace has at length been ratified between Russia and Turkey.

The last Washington Papers furnish the following interesting letter of Mr. RANDOLPH to his Constituents:

"FROM THE SPIRIT OF SEVENTY-SIX.  
"To the Freeholders of Charlotte,  
Prince Edward, Buckingham,  
and Cumberland.

"FELLOW CITIZENS,—I dedicate to you the following fragment. That it appears in its present mutilated shape is to be ascribed to the successful usurpation which has reduced the freedom of speech in one branch of the American Congress to an empty name. It is now established for the first time, and in the person of your Representative, that the House may, and will refuse to hear a Member in his place, or even to receive a motion from him upon the most momentous subject that can be presented for legislative decision. A similar motion was brought forward by the republican minority in the year 1788, before these modern inventions applied the remedy. We must bid adieu to a free form of government for ever, for the stifling of freedom of debate has now been discovered. It was discussed as a matter of right until it was abandoned by the mover in consequence of additional information [the correspondence of our Envoy at Paris] laid before Congress by the President.

"In 'the reign of terror' the fathers of the sedition law had not the hardihood to proscribe liberty of speech, much less the right of free debate on the floor of Congress. This invasion of the public liberties was reserved for self-styled republicans, who hold your understandings in such contempt as to flatter themselves that you will overlook their every outrage upon the great first principles of free government, in consideration of their professions of tender regard for the privileges of the people. It is for you to decide whether they have undervalued your intelligence and spirit, or whether they have formed a just estimate of your character. You do not require to be told that the violation of the rights of him whom you have deputed to represent you is an invasion of the rights of every man among you, of every individual in society—if this abuse be suffered to pass undressed, and the people alone are competent to apply the remedy—we must

bid adieu to a free form of government. Having learned from various sources that a declaration of war would be attempted on Monday next with closed doors, I deemed it my duty to endeavor by any exercise of my constitutional functions, to arrest this heaviest of possible calamities, and avert it from unhappy country. I accordingly made the effort, of which I now give you the result, and of the success of which you will already have been informed, by these pages reach you. I pretend not to give you the substance of my unfeigned arguments. The glowing words—the gauge of the heart have passed away on the occasion that called them forth.

are no longer under my controul. My design is simply to submit to you the views which have induced me to consider with England, under existing circumstances, as comporting neither with interest nor the honour of the American people, but as an idolatrous sacrifice both, on the altar of French rapine, perfidy, and ambition. France has years past, offered us terms of unequal commercial arrangement, at the price of war with England, which hitherto we have not wanted firmness and virtue to reject. The price is now to be paid.

We are tired of holding out—and allowing the example of the nations of continental Europe; entangled in the artifice or awed by the power of the destroyer of mankind, we are prepared to become instrumental to his projects of universal dominion. Before these pages meet your eye, the last Republic of the earth have enlisted under the banners of the tyrant and become a party of his. The blood of American freemen must be cement his power, to aid in stifling the last struggles of afflicted and persecuted man; to deliver up into his hands, the riots of Spain and Portugal, to establish his Empire over the ocean and over land that gave our forefathers birth; to forge our own chains;—and yet, friends, we are told, as we were told in the days of the mad ambition of Mr. Adams, "that the finger of HEAVEN points to war." Yes, the finger of HEAVEN points to war. It points to war, as it points to the mansion of eternal misery and torture; as to a flaming beacon warning that vortex which we may not approach with certain destruction. It points to a solated Europe, and warns us of the dissemination of those nations who have opposed against the justice and almost by the mercy of HEAVEN. It announces wrath to come upon those who ungrateful for the bounty of PROVIDENCE, not satisfied with peace, liberty, security, plenty, home, fly, as it were, into the face of MOST HIGH, and tempt his forbearance. "To you, in this place, I can give with freedom, and it becomes me to do nor shall I be deterred by the cavils of the sneers of those who hold as "foolishness" all that savours not of worldly dominion, from expressing fully and freely sentiments, which it has pleased God by his mercy, to engrave upon my heart. These are no ordinary times. The world of the world is unexampled. The present day is not like that of our revolution, or any which preceded it, at least in modern times. It is a war against liberty and happiness of mankind. It is a war of which the whole human race are the victims, to gratify the pride and power of a single individual.

"I beseech you, put it to your own consciences, how far it becomes you as free as christians, to give your aid and attention to this impious and bloody war against your brethren of the human family. To such among you, if any such there be who are insensible to motives not so dignified and manly than they are intrinsically wise, I would make a different appeal. I adjure you by the regard you have for your own security and property, for the liberties and inheritance of your children, by all that you hold dear and sacred, to interpose your constitutional powers to save your country yourselves from a calamity, the issue of which it is not given to human foresight to divine.

"Ask yourselves if you are willing to become the virtual allies of Bonaparte, are you willing, for the sake of a few acres of Canada to the Northern States, to submit to that over-growing system of taxation which sends the European labourer less to bed? to maintain, by the sweat of your brow, armies at whose hands are to receive a future master? Suppose Canada ours. Is there any one among you who would ever be, in any respect, better for it?—the richer?—the freer?—happier?—the more secure? And is it a boon like this, that you join in the war against the liberties of man in the hemisphere, and put your own in jeopardy?"



SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1813.

## PROCLAMATION.

THE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following Act of Parliament relating to the traffic in Slaves be published for general information, and, with reference to the Publication under date the 18th November 1812, now to declare that the future importation of Slaves from the East Indies is prohibited under the penalties of the said Act of Parliament.

And in order that no person may plead ignorance hereof, this Proclamation, as well as the said Act of Parliament, is directed to be published in the English and Dutch Languages in the Government Gazette, and to be translated into the Native Languages, and affixed at the usual places at Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.



ANNO QUINQUAGESIMO PRIMO

GEORGIUS III. REGIS.

Æ A P. XXIII.

An act for rendering more effectual an act made in the forty-seventh year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, *An Act for the Abolition of the Slave Trade.*

[14th May 1811.]

WHEREAS the Two House of Parliament did, by their Resolutions of the Tenth and Twenty-fourth Days of June, One thousand eight hundred and six, severally resolve, That the African Slave Trade being contrary to the Principles of Justice, humanity, and sound Policy, they would, with all practicable Expedition, take effectual Measures for the abolition of the same: And whereas, in conformity with the said resolutions, and for all and each of the reasons therein stated, the said trade was by an act passed in the forty-seventh year of His present Majesty, declared to be unlawful: And whereas it hath been found that divers persons, not deterred by the provisions and penalties of the said Act, do still continue to deal and trade in Slaves upon the Coast of Africa and elsewhere, and to carry them for sale by sea: And whereas the Commons House of Parliament, by its resolution of the fifteenth of June, One thousand eight hundred and ten, did express its indignation at such practices, and did resolve speedily to take into consideration such measures as might tend effectually to prevent such daring violations of the Law: And whereas it is fit that such measures should be extended also to the effectual abolition of the Slave Trade wheresoever it may be attempted to practise it; be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that if any subject or subjects of His Majesty, or if any person or persons residing or being within this United Kingdom, or in any of His Majesty's Colonies, Territories, or Settlements, Factories, or Territories now or hereafter belonging thereto, or being in His Majesty's occupation or possession, or under the Government of the United Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies, shall, from and after the first day of June next, by him or themselves, or by his or their factors or agents, or otherwise howsoever, carry away or remove, or aid or assist in the carrying away or removing, as a Slave or Slaves, or for the purpose of being sold, transferred, used, or dealt with as a Slave or Slaves; any person or persons whatsoever, from any part of Africa, or from any other Country, Territory or Place whatsoever, either immediately, or by transhipping at sea or otherwise, directly or indirectly; or shall import or bring, or aid or assist in the importing or bringing into any Island, Colony, Country, Territory, or Place whatsoever, any such person or persons as aforesaid, for the purpose aforesaid; or shall knowingly and wilfully ship, embark, receive, detain, or confine on board any Ship, Vessel, or Boat, any such person or persons as aforesaid, for the purpose of his, her, or their being so carried away or removed, imported or brought as aforesaid, or of being sold, transferred, used, or dealt with as a Slave or Slaves; or shall knowingly and wilfully use or employ,

or permit to be used or employed, or let or take to Freight or on Hire any Ship or Vessel to be used or employed in carrying away or removing, importing or bringing, or for the purpose of carrying away or removing, importing or bringing as aforesaid, any such person or persons, as a Slave or Slaves, or for the purpose of his, her, or their being sold, transferred, used, or dealt with as a Slave or Slaves; or shall fit out or cause to be fitted out, or shall take the Charge or Command of, or navigate, or enter and embark on board any such Ship or Vessel, as Master or Captain, Mate, Supercargo, or Surgeon, knowing that such Ship or Vessel is actually employed, or is, in the same Voyage for which he or they shall so enter and embark on board, intended to be employed in carrying or removing, importing or bringing as aforesaid any such person or persons, as or for the purpose of his, her, or their being sold, transferred, used, or dealt with as a Slave or Slaves; then and in every such case, the person or persons so offending, and their Counsellors, Aiders, and Abettors, shall be and are hereby declared to be Felons, and shall be transported beyond Sea for a Term not exceeding fourteen years, or shall be confined and kept to hard Labour for a Term not exceeding five years, nor less than three years, at the discretion of the Court, before whom such Offender or Offenders shall be tried and convicted.

II. Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons shall, from and after the first day of May next, enter or navigate, or embark on board any such ship or vessel used and employed, or meant and intended to be used and employed as aforesaid, as a petty officer, servant or seaman, or petty officers, servants or seamen, knowing that such is or shall be the purpose, or one of the purposes of the voyage, or if any person or persons shall underwrite, or procure to be underwritten, any Policy of Assurance upon any ship or vessel, or goods, or the freight of any ship or vessel employed or intended to be employed in any such voyage, knowing that such is or shall be the purpose, or one of the purposes of the said voyage, he or they nevertheless shall not be deemed guilty of a Felony within the meaning of this Act, but shall be and they are hereby declared to be guilty of a Misdemeanor only, and shall be punished by imprisonment for a Term not exceeding Two Years.

III. And it is hereby further enacted and declared, That such persons shall not be deemed to be nor shall be punished as accessories to Felony; any thing in this present Act to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

IV. Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That nothing in this act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to subject any person or persons to the pains and penalties hereby imposed for exporting, removing, or carrying from any present or future British Island, Colony and Settlement in the West Indies, to any other present or future British Island, Colony and Settlement in the West Indies, or from one part of such British Island, Colony, or Settlement in the West Indies, to any other part of the same Island, Colony or Settlement, or for importing or transporting into, or landing in any such Island, Colony or Settlement, any Slave or Slaves, which have been or shall be born within such Islands, Colonies or Settlements, or any Slave or Slaves which shall have been or may be lawfully imported or brought into the said Islands, Colonies or Settlements, or for removing or carrying, any Slave or Slaves from one part of any foreign Island, Colony or Settlement, to another part of the same foreign Island, Colony or Settlement, or for transshipping and assisting at sea any Slave or Slaves, which shall be in any Ship or Vessel in distress; provided also, that nothing in this Act contained shall extend to prevent the transportation to any foreign Colony or Place, of any Slave or Slaves that shall have been convicted by due course of law in any present or future British Island or Colony, of any crime to which the punishment of transportation is or shall be annexed by the law of such Island or Colony, but in every such case, a copy of the judgment or sentence certified by the Court before which the Offender was convicted, shall be put on board in the Ship or Vessel in which any such Convict shall be transported.

V. Provided also, and be it further enacted, That nothing herein before contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to subject any person or persons to the pains and penalties hereby imposed for any thing done or to be done in Africa, west of the Cape of Good

Hope, or in the West Indies, or America to the east of Cape Horn, on or before the first day of September next; nor for any Thing done or to be done in the East Indies, the Island of Madagascar, the Ports and Places of Africa to the East of the Cape of Good Hope, the Islands of Mauritius and Bourbon, and the Islands in the East Indian Seas, on or before the First Day of January next; nor for any Thing done or to be done in New Holland, the Islands in the South Seas, or the Coast of America to the West of Cape Horn, on or before the first day of May, in the Year One thousand eight hundred and twelve; nor for any Thing done or to be done in the High Seas, on board of any Ship or Vessels which hath or shall have sailed last from any Port in Great Britain or Ireland on or before the first day of June next, or from any other Port or Place in Europe, on or before the first day of July next; or from any Port or Place in Africa West of the Cape of Good Hope, or the West Indies, or America to the East of Cape Horn, on or before the first day of August next; or from any Port or Place in the East Indies, Madagascar, the Islands of Mauritius and Bourbon, the Coast of Africa to the East of the Cape of Good Hope, and the Islands in the East Indian Seas, on or before the First Day of January next; or from any Port or Place in New Holland, the Islands in the South Seas, or the Coast of America to the West of Cape Horn, on or before the First Day of May in the Year One thousand eight hundred and twelve.

VI. And be it further enacted and declared, That all Offences herein before declared to be Felonies or Misdemeanors, which shall be committed in Africa, or in any country, territory or place, other than this United Kingdom, or on the High Seas, or in any Port, Sea, Creek or Place, where the Admiral has Jurisdiction, shall and may be enquired of either according to the ordinary Course of Law, and the provisions of an Act passed in the twenty-eighth Year of the Reign of King Henry the eighth, intituled, *An Act for Pirates*, or according to the provisions of an Act passed in the thirty-third Year of the Reign of King Henry the eighth, intituled, *An Act to proceed by Commission of Oyer and Terminer, against such Persons as shall confess Treason and Felony, without remanding the same to be tried in the shire where the Offence was committed*, so far as the same Act is now unrepealed; or according to the provisions of an Act passed in the eleventh and twelfth Years of the Reign of his late Majesty King William the third, intituled, *An Act passed for the more effectual Suppression of Piracy.*

VII. Provided always, and it is hereby further enacted and declared, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to repeal, annul, or alter the said Act of the Forty-seventh Year of His present Majesty, or an Act made in the Forty-sixth Year of His present Majesty, for preventing the Importation of Slaves by any of His Majesty's subjects, into any Islands, Colonies, Plantations, or Territories belonging to any Foreign State or Power, in respect of any Forfeitures of Ships or Vessels, Goods, or Effects, thereon respectively imposed for any Offences against the said Acts, or either of them, or the Remedies thereby given for the Recovery thereof, or in respect of any pecuniary Penalties thereby imposed; but that the said Acts shall, in all other Respects, be deemed and taken to be in full Force, except so far as the said Act of the forty-sixth Year of His present Majesty is altered, or extended by the said Act of the forty-seventh year of His said Majesty.

VIII. And whereas it is in and by the said Acts respectively enacted, that all Ships and Vessels, Slaves or Natives of Africa, carried, conveyed, or dealt with as Slaves, and all other Goods and Effects that shall or may become forfeited for any Offence committed against the said Acts respectively, shall and may be seized, by any Officer of His Majesty's Customs or Excise, or by the Commanders or Officers of any of His Majesty's Ships or Vessels of War: And whereas Ships and Vessels, Slaves, Goods, and Effects, liable to Seizure and Forfeiture under the said Acts, for Offences committed on the Coast of Africa, may be safely navigated, carried or kept, upon, or near to the said Coast, or in the Ports, Havens or Rivers thereof, in contempt of the said Acts, by reason of the want of Officers of the Customs or Excise, or of His Majesty's Ships or Vessels of War stationed on the said Coast, or on such parts thereof as may be visited by such Offenders: be it therefore further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for all Governors or Persons having

the Chief Command, Civil or Military, of any of the Colonies, Settlements, Ports or Factories, belonging to His Majesty, or to the African Company in Africa, or any African Island, and for all Persons deputed and authorized by any such Governor or Commander in Chief, to seize and prosecute all Ships and Vessels, Slaves or Natives of Africa, carried, conveyed, or dealt with as Slaves, and all Goods and Effects whatsoever that shall or may become forfeited for any Offence committed against the said Acts of Parliament, or either of them, and which shall be found upon or near to the said Coast, or in any Port, Haven or River thereof, or within the Limits of any of the said Colonies, Settlements, Ports or Factories, which Governor or Commander in Chief, and all Persons by them so deputed and authorized, shall, in making and prosecuting any such Seizures, have the Benefit of all the Provisions made by the said Acts of Parliament, or by an Act of the Fourth Year of His present Majesty therein recited, or by any other Act of Parliament for the Protection of Officers seizing and prosecuting for any Offence against the said last mentioned Act, or any other Act of Parliament relating to the Trade and Revenues of the British Colonies or Plantations in America.

IX. Provided also, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any Person or Persons, sailing or being in the capacity of a Petty Officer, or Petty Officers Servant or Servants, Seaman or Seamen on board of any ship or vessel fitted out for or engaged in the unlawfully carrying, removing, trading, or dealing in Slaves, shall, within three Months after the arrival of the said vessel at any Port belonging to His Majesty, give Information on Oath, before any competent Magistrate, against any Owner or any Captain, Mate, Surgeon, or Supercargo of such Ship or Vessel, who shall have committed any Offence against this Act, & shall give evidence on Oath against such Owner or Part Owner, Captain, Mate, Surgeon and Supercargo, before any Magistrate or Court before whom such Offender may be tried; or if such Person or Persons so sailing as aforesaid, in the capacity of a Petty Officer or Petty Officers, Mariner or Mariners, Servant or Servants, shall within three Months after his or their arrival at any Port or Place not within His Majesty's Dominions, give Information to any of His Majesty's Ambassadors, Ministers Plenipotentiary, Envoys, Charges d' Affairs, Consuls, Residents or other Agents, so that any Person or Persons owning such Ship or Vessel, or navigating or taking charge of the same, as Captain, Mate, Surgeon or Supercargo, may be apprehended, such Person or Persons so giving such Information and evidence, shall not be liable to any of the Pains or Penalties of this Act, or any Fine or other Punishment under the said Acts of the Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Years of His present Majesty, or either of them; but shall be wholly discharged therefrom, and His Majesty's Ambassadors, Ministers Plenipotentiary, Envoys, Charges d' Affairs, Consuls, Residents or other Agents, are hereby required to receive any such Information as aforesaid, and to transmit the Particulars thereof, without delay, to one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and to transmit copies of the same to the commanders of His Majesty's Ships or Vessels then being in the said Port or Place.

Dated at Batavia this fifth day of February 1813.

By me  
The Lieutenant Governor of  
Java and it's Dependences

T. S. RAFFLES.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,  
Assist. Sec. to Govt.

Ordered also that Copies of this Proclamation and of the Act of Parliament be sent to the several local Authorities along the Coast and at the different Dependencies, and to the Collectors, with Instructions to use their best exertions, and to afford every assistance in carrying into effect the intentions of the British Legislature.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,  
Assist. Sec. to Govt.

**PROCLAMATIE.**

HET heeft den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade behaagt te bepalen, dat de onder volgende Acte van het Parlement, betrekkelijk den Handel in Slaven tot algemeene informatie en narigt bekend gemaakt worde, en voorts te bevelen dat den Invoer van Slaven over Zee, reeds by Advertentie van den 18den November 1812, verboden, voor het vervolg gestrengelyk gepronibceert zy, onder zulke pœnaliteiten als in gemeinde Acte bekend staan.

En op dat niemand onwetendheid hier van zoude kunnen voorwenden, zal deze Proclamatie als mede meermede Parlements Acte, in de Engelsche en Hollandsche talen in de Gouvernements Courant bekend gemaakt, in de onderscheidene Indische Talen vertaald, en op de gebruikelijke plaatsen geaffigeert worden te Batavia, Samarang en Sourabaya.



ANNO. QUINQUAGESIMOPRIMO  
**GEORGH III. REGIS,**  
DERDE HOOFDEEL.

Acte, dienende ter bekræftiging van een Acte, gemaakt in het Zeven en Veertigste Jaar van Zyne Majesteits Regeering, "Ter afschaffing van den Slaven Handel".

[ den 14de Mey 1811. ]

**A**NGEZIEN de beide Huizen van het Parlement by Resolutien van den 10den en 11sten Juny van het Jaar 1806, respectivelyk besloten hebben, met den meest mogelyken spoed kragttdadige maatregelen in het werk te stellen ter vernietiging van den Slaven Handel op Afrika uit hoofde dat dien handel geheel strydig is met grondbeginselen van rechtvaardigheid, menschlievendheid, en zuivere staatkunde;—En daar ingevolge evengemelde Resolutien en om de daar in aangehaalde redenen, die Handel door een Acte, in het 47ste Jaar van Zyne Majesteits Regeering gemaakt, is verklaard hoogst onwettig te zyn;—En alzoo het is gebleken dat onderscheidene Personen, ongeacht de by welmelde Acte vastgestelde bepalingen en pœnaliteiten, zich niet ontzien hebben om de Handel in Slaven te blyven drijven op de kust van Afrika en elders, alsmede Slaven ter verkoop over Zee te vervoeren;—En aangezien het Huis der Gemeenten by Resolutie van den 15de Juny 1810, deszelys verontwaardiging over zoortgelyke handelingen heeft te kennen gegeven, en besloten zodanige maatregelen in overweging te nemen, welke best zouden geschikt zyn soortgelyke vermetele inbranken op de Wetten kragttdadig voortte komen.—En alzoo het noodzakelyk is dat ook diergelyke maatregelen worden gebezigt ter afschaffing van den Slaven Handel, op alle Plaatsen waar men mogt ondernemen die te drijven; Zoo is het, dat Zyne Majesteit den Koning, met advies en goedkeuring der Geestelyke en Waereldlyke Magten, en der Leden van het Huis der Gemeenten in het tegenwoordig Parlement verzameld, en daartoe door dezelve gemagtigd, heeft gestatueerd, gelyk gestatueerd word by deeze: dat by aldien eenig Onderdaan, of Onderdanen van Zyne Majesteit, dan wel, eenig Persoon of Personen binnen Zyne Majesteits Vereenigde Koningryken, of wel in een der Eilanden, Volkplantingen, Vestingen, Bezittingen, Factoryen, of Grondgebieden, nu of in het vervolg tot dezelve behorende of door Zyne Majesteit geoccupeert of bezeten zynde, dan wel in het gebied van de Engelsche Vereenigde Oost Indische Compagnie, wonende of verblyvende, na den 1sten dag der maand Juny aanstaande, mogt ondernemen in Persoon, dan wel door zyne of hunne gemagtigden, of op welke wyze hoe ook genaamd, eenig Persoon of Personen wie die ook mogten zyn van eenig gedeelte van Afrika, of eenige andere Landstreek, Grondgebied of Plaats, geboortig, als Slaaf of Slaven te vervoeren of doen vervoeren of daarin behulpszaam was of waren, dan wel het zy onmiddelyk, of by wyze van overschepping op Zee, of anderszins, onder welke benaming ook, directelyk of indirectelyk, als Slaaf of Slaven, dezelve kwam of kwamen te transporteren, te Verkoopen, Overtedragen of te bezigen; of zich te onderstaan om dezelve tot het vorschreven einde intevoeren of te brengen, dan wel te helpen invoeren of brengen, in eenig Eiland, Volkplanting, Landstreek, Grondgebied of Plaats, hoe ook genaamd; of met hun weeten, zodanig Persoon of Personen tegen hun wil te zenden, ontvangen, houden of opsluiten, aan boord van eenig Schip, Vaar-

tuig of Boot hoegenamd, ten einde hem, haar, of hunklieden te transporteren, intevoeren, of medetenemen, danwel te verkoopen, overtedragen, of als Slaven te bezigen.

En mede, zoo iemand zich mogt onderstaan eenig Schip of Vaartuig te gebruiken of te laten gebruiken, verhuuren of bevrachten, ten einde wegtevoeren of intevoeren, dan wel behulpszaam te zyn in het wegvoeren of invoeren van een of meer van de hier bovenbeschrevene Personen, met het oogmerk om hem, haar, of hunklieden als Slaaf of Slaven te verkoopen, overtedragen, of te bezigen, dan wel eenig Schip of Vaartuig uitterusten, of te laten uitterusten, het Bevel over het zelve te voeren, het zelve over Zee te brengen, of zich aan Boord van het zelve te verbuuren het zy als Schipper, Bevelhebber, Stuurman, Supercarga, of Heelmeester, in geval het hem of hunklieden bewast is, dat zodanig Schip of Vaartuig op dat tydstip, dan wel gedurende de Reize voor welke zy zich aan Boord van het zelve verhuuren, bestemd is, of zal worden tot het vervoeren, aanbrengen, of invoeren van een of meerder boven beschrevene Personen, ten einde hem, haar of hunklieden als Slaaf of Slaven te verkoopen, overtedragen of te bezigen; zoo worden in alle hierboven vermelde gevallen de overtreders, als mede derzelve raadgevers, mede helpers, en medepligtigen, verklaard schuldig te zyn aan hooge misdaad (*Felony*, en zullen de schuldigen over Zee gebannen worden voor eenig tydperk, een getal van veertien Jaren niet te boven gaande, dan wel veroordeeld worden tot Confinement en arbeid aan de publieke werken voor niet meer dan vyf, en niet minder dan drie Jaren, ter Discretie van het Gerechtshof voor hetwelk zyl. worden verhoord en schuldig bevonden.

II. Met dien verstande nogthans dat een ieder die van en met den eersten dag der maand Mey aanstaande, zich als Onder Officier, Bediende, of Matroos zal komen intschepen, of te verhuuren, of wel zal varen op eenigen Bodem gebruikt wordende, of zullende gebruikt worden, tot den Slaven Handel, dan wel zal komen te ondertekenen, of te laten ondertekenen eenige *Polis* van Assurantie van zodanig Schip of Vaartuig, indien het hem bewast is dat den Slaven Handel het oogmerk, of wel een van de oogmerken der Reize is, daarom niet geacht zal worden schuldig te zyn aan hooge misdaad (*Felony*), maar zal worden schuldig verklaard, gelyk zylieden schuldig verklaard worden by deze, aan Wanbedryf (*Misdemeanor*), en dat zyl. zullen gestraft worden met Gevangenis voor niet meer dan twee Jaren.

III. Wordende het wyders gestatueerd dat zodanige Personen niet zullen worden geacht medepligtig te zyn aan hooge misdaad (*Felony*), nog als zodanig gestraft, voor zo verre niets ten contrarie van dien in deeze Acte mogt worden vastgesteld.

IV. Zy het al mede verder gestatueerd, dat de by deze Acte bepaalde straffen en pœnaliteiten, niet applicabel zyn, of zullen kunnen worden gemaakt op het uitvoeren, overbrengen, of wegvoeren, uit een der onder Britsche magt staande of nog te komen Eilanden, Volkplantingen of Bezittingen in de West Indien, van een of meer Slaven op die Plaatsen geboren of zullende geboren worden, of daar wettiglyk gebragt of ingevoerd, naar een der andere onder Britsche magt staande of nog te komene Eilanden, Volkplantingen of Bezittingen in de West Indien, dan wel, van een der hier beschrevene Eilanden, Volkplantingen, of Bezittingen, naar eenig ander gedeelte van dezelve; noch mede op het invoeren, aanbrengen, of ontscheepen van eenige zodanige Slaven in een der hier bovengenoemde Eilanden, Volkplantingen of Bezittingen in de West Indien, dan wel, op het vervoeren of overbrengen van een of meer Slaven van een der aan andere Magten toebehorende Eilanden, Volkplantingen, of Bezittingen, naar eenig ander gedeelte van dezelve Eilanden, Volkplantingen, of Bezittingen; noch op het aan boord nemen, of het assisteren in Zee, van een of meer Slaven, die zich mogten bevinden aan boord van eenigen Bodem welke door havery of anderzints in gevaar mogt weeten; Met dien verstande al verder, dat niemand onder de by deze Acte gemaakte bepalingen, zal mogen beletten het overvoeren naar eenige Vreemde Volkplanting of Plaats, van een of meer Slaven welke in een der thans door de Britsche magt bezeten wordende, of nog te bezitten Eilanden of Volkplantingen, volgens de wetten zal of zullen schuldig bevonden worden aan misdadig, op welke de straf van Ballingschap over Zee (*Transportation*) is gesteld, zullende in soortgelyke gevallen een afschrift van de Sententie, behoortlyk geauthenticeerd door het Gerechtshof voor het welk den misdadigen is veroordeeld, aan boord van den Bodem op welke den balling wordt overgebragt, worden medegegeven.

V. Met dien verstande nogthans, dat het by deze Acte gestatueerde niemand zal onderhevig maken aan de hier voren bepaalde straffen en pœnaliteiten, ter zake van handelingen bedreven of nog te bedryven in Afrika, ten Westen van de Kaap de Goede Hoop, in de West Indien, of in Amerika Beoosten Kaap

Horn, op of voor den eersten Dag van September aanstaande;—dan wel voor eenige handelingen bedreven of te bedryven in Oost Indien, het Eiland Madagascar, de Havens en Plaatsen van Afrika Beoosten de Kaap de Goede Hoop, de Eilanden Mauritius en Bourbon, en de Eilanden in de Oost Indische Zeeën, op of voor den eersten dag van January aanstaande—even min voor eenige handelingen bedreven of te bedryven in Nieuw-Holland, de Eilanden in de Zuid Zeeën, of op de Kust van Amerika Bewesten Kaap Horn, op of voor den eersten dag van Mey Een duizend agt honderd en twaalf—dan wel voor eenige handelingen bedreven of nog te bedryven in Open Zee, op eenig Schip of Vaartuig hetwelk uit een der Havens van Groot Britanie of Ierland is vertrokken of mag vertrekken, op of voor den eersten dag van Juny aanstaande, uit eenige andere Haven of Plaats in Europa, op of voor den eersten Dag van July aanstaande—uit eenige Haven of Plaats in Afrika Bewesten de Kaap de Goede Hoop, in de West-Indien, of Amerika beoosten Kaap Horn, op of voor den eersten dag van Augustus aanstaande—uit eenige Haven of Plaats in Oost-Indien, Madagascar, de Eilanden Mauritius en Bourbon, de Kust van Afrika Beoosten de Kaap de Goede Hoop, of in de Eilanden in de Oostersche Zeeën, op of voor den eersten dag van January aanstaande—of eindelyk uit een der Havens of plaatsen in Nieuw Holland, de Eilanden in de Zuid-Zeeën, of op de Kust van Amerika Bewesten Kaap Horn, op of voor den eersten dag van Mey des Jaars Een duizend agt honderd en twaalf.

VI. En zy het wyders gestatueerd, dat alle handelingen by deze Acte verklaard hooge misdaad en wanbedryf, (*Felonies or Misdemeanors*) te zyn, welke mogen bedreven worden in Afrika, of eenig ander Land, Grondgebied of Plaats, niet tot de vereenigde Koningryken behorende, dan wel in Open Zee, of in eenige Haven, Zee, Inham, of Plaats, over welke zich de Jurisdicte van de Admiraliteit uitsprekt, zullen mogen en kunnen onderzocht worden, hetzy volgens den gewonen loop der wetten, en den inhoud eener Acte gemaakt in het Agt en twintigste Jaar der Regeering van Koning Hendrik den Agtsten, genaamd, *Acte tegens Zeerovers*; of volgens het gestatueerde in eene Acte van het drie en dertigste Jaar der Regeering van Koning Hendrik den agtsten, ten tytel voerende, *Acte, authoriserende het procederen in Commissie van Oyer en Terminer, tegen personen welke bekennen schuldig te zyn aan verraad en hooge misdaad (felony) zonder dezelve terug te zenden om te worden te regt gesteld in het Graafschap waar de misdaad gepleegt is*, voor zoo verre die Acte nog niet is ingetrokken, dan wel volgens de bewoordingen van een Acte gemaakt in de Elfde en Twaalfde Jaren van de Regeering van wylen Zyne Majesteit Koning Willem den derden, genaamd *Acte ter kragttdadiger betuugeling van de Zeerooverij*.

VII. Met dien verstande nogthans, en zy het al verder gestatueerd, dat den inhoud van deze Acte niet zal mogen of kunnen worden uitgelegd, als revcherende, vernietigende of altererende, de reeds boven de aangehaalde Acten van de Zeven-en-veertigste en Zes-en-veertigste Jaaren der Regeering van Zyne Majesteit den tegenwoordigen Koning, ten doel hebbende het beletten van den invoer van Slaven door Zyne Majesteits Onderdanen, in Eilanden, Volkplantingen, Bezittingen, of Grondgebieden aan vreemde Magten of Staten toebehorende, voor zo verre die Acten het verbeurtverklaren van Schepen, Vaartuigen, Ladingen, Goederen, of Eigendommen voor handelingen strydig men den inhoud van beide Actens, of van een derzelve, bepalen—en voor zoo verre dezelve middelen ter erianging van restitutie aanwyzen, of wel eenige geld boeten opleggen, maar dat integendeel die Acten in volkracht en werking zullen blyven, uitgenomen in gevallen waarin de Acte van het zes-en-veertigste Jaar van Zyne Majesteit, door die van het zeven-en-veertigste Jaar van Zyne Majesteit wordt gealtereerd, of geëxtendeerd.

VIII. En nademaal het by welmelde Acten respectivelyk is gestatueerd, dat alle schepen en vaartuigen, en voorts alle slaven, of inboorlingen van Afrika welke aangebragt, vervoerd of verkocht worden als Slaven, als mede alle andere goederen en eigendommen welke mogten onderhevig worden aan verbeurtverklaring, uit hoofde van handelingen strydig met de bovengenoemde Acten, zullen mogen worden aangehaald door de bedienden van Zyne Majesteits Tolhuizen, of door de Bevelhebbers of Officieren van Zyne Majesteits schepen en vaartuigen van oorlog; en gevolgelyk schepen en vaartuigen, slaven, goederen, en eigendommen, op de Kust van Afrika aan aannaling & confiscatie onderhevig, niettegenstaande den inhoud van deze Acte in veiligheid zoude kunnen varen, of geborgen worden, op of in de nabyheid van die Kust, of in de Havens, Reeden of Rivieren van dezelve, by gebrek van Tolhuis bedienden en schepen of vaartuigen van oorlog van Zyne Majesteit

aldaar, zoo wordt al verder gestatueerd dat alle Gouverneurs, of Civile en Militaire Bevelhebbers van Zyne Majesteits, of Afrikaansche Compagnies Volkplantingen, Bezittingen, Forten of Factoryen in Afrika, of op eenig Eiland in dat Waerelddeel gelegen, en voorts alle Personen door zodanige Gouverneurs, of Opperbevelhebbers daar toe gezonden en geauthoriseerd, de magt zullen hebben om alle schepen en vaartuigen, slaven, of inboorlingen van Afrika, welke aangebragt, vervoerd of verkocht worden als Slaven, en voorts alle Goederen en Eigendommen welke ingevolge de bovengenoemde Acten van het Parlement aan verbeurtverklaring onderhevig mogten weeten, en welke zich bevinden op of in de nabyheid van die Kust, dan wel binnen de Limiten van de bovengemelde Volkplantingen, Bezittingen, Forten en Factoryen, aantehalen en te vervolgen; zullende de gezegde Gouverneurs of Opperbevelhebbers, of alle door hun dusdanig gezondene en geauthoriseerde personen, het genot hebben van alle voordeelen by die Acten, en een in dezelve aangehaalde Acte van het vierde Jaar van Zyne Majesteit den thans regeerenden Koning, of by eenige andere acten van het Parlement toegekend aan Officieren welke aanhalingen of vervolgingen doen, ter zake van handelingen strydig met de laatst gemelde Acte, of eenige anderen welke betrekking hebben op den Handel en de Inkomsten van de Britsche Volkplantingen en Vastigheden in Amerika.

IX. Met dien verstande nogthans, en zy het al verder bepaald, dat byaldien iemand als Onder-officier, Bediende of Matroos, varende of zich bevindende aan boord van eenig Schip of Vaartuig, uitgerust voor, of gebruikt wordende tot het onwettig aanbrengen en vervoeren van, of handelen in Slaven, binnen den tyd van drie Maanden na de aankomst van zodanigen Bodem in een van Zyne Majesteits Havens, voor een daartoe bevoegd Magistraats Persoon, eene verklaring op Eede kwam integeven tegen een of meer der Reeders, Bevelhebbers, Stuurlieden, Heelmeesters, of Supercargas van zodanig Schip of Vaartuig, diestrydig met den inhoud dezer Acte mogten hebben gehandeld, en voorts beëdigde getuigenissen tegen zodanige Personen mogt geven in het Gerechtshof, of aan den Magistraat voor welke zylieden worden te Regtgesteld; of ook indien iemand, als Onder-officier, Matroos, of Bediende op een zodanigen Bodem varende, binnen drie Maanden na deszelys aankomst in een Haven welke buiten Zyn Majesteits Gebied gelegen is, zodanige informatie zal komen te geven aan een van Zyne Majesteits Ambassadeurs, Plenipotentiarissen, Gezanten, Chargé d' Affaires, Consuls, Residenten, of andere Zaakgelastigden, op welke een of meer der Reeders van den Bodem, danwel een of meer der Personen die denzelven over Zee gebragt of op denzelven geënd hebben als Schipper, Stuurman, Heelmeester, of Supercarga, kunnen worden geprehendeert, zoo zal de Persoon welke zodanige informatie of getuigenissen geeft, niet onderhevig zyn aan de pœnaliteiten by deze Acte bepaald, of aan de Boeten of andere Straffen gestatueerd by de bovengenoemde Acten van de Zes en veertigste en Zeven en veertigste Jaaren van de Regeering van Zyne Majesteit den tegenwoordigen Koning, maar integendeel geheel van dezelve verschoond blyven. Wordende Zyne Majesteits Ambassadeurs, Plenipotentiarissen, Gezanten, Chargé d' Affaires, Consuls, Residenten, of andere Zaakgelastigden, by deze bevelen zodanige informatie te ontvangen, en dezelve zonder tydverzaam medetedeelen, aan een van Zyne Majesteits Secretarissen van Staat, en kopyen van dezelve te doen geworden aan de Bevelhebbers van Zyne Majesteits Schepen of Vaartuigen, welke zich op dat tydstip in zodanige Haven of Plaats mogten bevinden.

Gedaan te Batavia den 5den Febrary 1811.

Door My  
Den Luitenant Gouverneur  
van Java en dies Onderhorigheden.  
THO. S. RAFFLES,  
Ter Ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.  
C. ASSEY.  
Adjf. Secretaris.

Is besloten, kopyen van de bovenstaande Proclamatie en Parlements Acte te zenden aan de onderscheidene Ploatselyke Authoriteiten langs de Kust, en op de onderhorigheden van dit Eiland, alsmede aan de Collecteurs der In- en Uitgaande Regten, met last om alle pogingen aantewenden, en zoo veel doenlyk mede te werken, in het ten uitvoer brengen der oogmerken van de wetgevende magten van Engeland.  
Ter Ordonnantie van den Heere Luit. Gouverneur in Rade.  
C. ASSEY.  
Adjf. Secretaris.