



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

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

VOL. III.]

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1814.

[NO. 119.]

Publication.

THE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council has the satisfaction to publish for general information the following Order of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent in Council, forwarded to His Excellency by the Right Honorable Earl Bathurst, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department.

AT THE COURT OF CARLTON HOUSE, 13TH OF DECEMBER, 1813. Present, HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE REGENT IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS, the ancient relations of peace and amity between His Majesty and the United Provinces of the Netherlands, have been happily re-established, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent is pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, and by and with the advice of His Majesty's Privy Council, to order and declare, and it is hereby ordered and declared,

Firstly.—That all hostilities against the United Provinces of the Netherlands, (save and except such ports or places as may be still in the possession or under the controul of France,) on the part of His Majesty shall immediately cease.

Secondly.—That the blockade of all the ports and places of the said United Provinces, (save and except such ports and places as before excepted,) and all other restrictions thereon imposed by any Order in Council relating thereto, shall forthwith cease and be discontinued.

Thirdly.—That all Ships and Vessels belonging to the said United Provinces, (save and except Vessels coming from or proceeding to any ports or places in the possession or under the controul of France,) shall have free admission into His Majesty's Ports, and be permitted to carry on any trade now lawfully carried on in the ships of States in amity with His Majesty.

And the Right Honorable the Lord's Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury—His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State—The Lord's Commissioners of the Admiralty—The Judge of the High Court of Admiralty—and the Judges of the Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein, as to them may respectively appertain.

(Signed) CHETWYND. Published by Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council. J. DUPUY, Acting Secretary to Govt. BATAVIA, May 26, 1814.

Publicatie.

DEN Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade, heeft het genoegen de volgende Order van zyne Koninglyke Hoogheid de Prins Regent in Rade, aan zyne Excellentie door den Grave Bathurst, zyne Majesteit's eerste Secretaris van Staat voor de Kolonien, toegezonden, tot informatie van het Publiek bekend te maken.

TEN HOVE TE CARLTON HOUSE. DEN 13DE DECEMBER 1813. Present, ZYNE KONINGLYKE HOOGHEID DE PRINS REGENT IN RADE.

NADEMAAL de oude betrekkingen van vrede en vriendschap tusschen zyne Majesteit en de Vereenigde Nederlanden gelukkig hernieuwd zyn, zo behaagt het aan zyne Koninglyke Hoogheid de Prins Regent in den naam van zyne Majesteit, en met advies van zyne Majesteits geheime Raad, te bevelen en te verklaren gelyk zulks bevelen en verklaard word by deze.

Eerstelyk.—Dat alle vyandelykheden tegen de Vereenigde Nederlanden van den kant van zyne Majesteit ogenblikkelyk zullen ophouden (uitgezonderd tegen zulke plaatsen of Havens welke nog in bezit of onder het bestier van Vrankryk zyn),

Ten tweeden.—Dat de blokkade van alle havens en plaatsen van genoemde Vereenigde

Nederlanden (de hier boven genoemden uitgezonderd) en alle restrictien door de bevelen in Rade daartoe betrekkellyk bepaald, terstond zullen ophouden en worden ingetrokken.

Ten derden.—Dat alle Schepen en Vaartuigen aan de vereenigde Nederlanden toebehorende (Vaartuigen en Schepen welke stevens naar, dan wel komeu van havens of plaatsen in het bezit of onder het bestier van Vrankryk, uitgezonderd) den vryen toegang zullen hebben in zyne Majesteits havens en verlot hebben tot het dryven van alle koophandel nu wettiglyk gevoerd wordende door Schepen van Mogendheden welke in Vriendschap met zyne Majesteit leven.

Zullende de Lords Commissarissen van zyne Majesteits Schatkist, zyne Majesteits voornaamste Secretarissen van Staat, de Lords Commissarissen van de Admiraliteit, en de Regters der Vice-Admiraliteits Hoven, de hierin bepaalde maatregelen ter uitvoer brengen, voor zo verre zulks ieder hunner aangaat.

(Getekend) CHETWYND. Gepubliceerd op Order van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade. J. DUPUY, Waarn. Gouvt. Sec. BATAVIA, den 26ste Mei 1814.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Prizes drawn at the sixth drawing of the PROBOLINGO LOTTERY, are payable at the Treasuries of Samarang and Sourabaya, and also, for the accommodation of Individuals, in Treasury Notes at the Treasury of Batavia.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

J. DUPUY, Acting Secretary to Govt. BATAVIA, May 20, 1814.

IN pursuance of the standing Regulations of the former Government, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to appoint, the Acting Secretary to Government and the Accountant General, to be a Committee on the part of Government to examine the accounts and actual Property of the following Public Institutions at Batavia.

- The European Orphan Chamber,
- The Native Orphan Chamber,
- The Calvinist Church,
- The Lutheran Church,
- The Lombard Bank, and
- The Vendue Department.

The Committee on the part of Government will intimate to the executive Officers of the above Institutions, the days on which they will be ready to investigate their Accounts and Property.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor.

G. A. ADDISON, Act'g Sec. to the Hon. the Lieut. Gov. BATAVIA, May 17, 1814.

For Ready Money, AT THE HOUSE OF MR. LIPPE, A VARIETY OF CHINA GOODS, Lately imported on the Ship SUCCESS, CONSISTING OF THE

Following ARTICLES, GREEN and black Tea, Chinchew, Sugar Candy, black silk Handkerchiefs, Sattins, Sarsenets, Shawls and Curtain Gauze, silk and straw Hats, Tea Caddies, Knife Boxes, Card Boxes and Counters, Bread-baskets, Bottle Stands and Trays, China-ware in Dinner and Tea sets, Tea Cups and Saucers, Coffee Cups and Saucers, Flat and Soup Plates in dozens, with a variety of other China-ware.

Vendu Advertissemten.

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

Op Maandag den 6de Juny 1814.

VOOR het Huis van Riquet, staande aan de Oost-zyde van de Grote-rivier, voor reekening van Goge, van Juweelen, Goud en Zilver-werken, Huismebelen, Dranken in zoort, Wagens, Paarden, Slaven en Slaviane, en wesmeer.

Op Dingsdag den 7de Juny 1814.

VOOR het Huis van P. Vermeer, staande aan de West-zyde van de Tygers-gragt, van Juweelen, Goud en Zilver-werken, Menbilare Goederen, Porceleinen, Wagens en Paarden, Slaven en Slaviane. Ook zal verkogt worden een Vyf Coyangs Tjonia, leggende in het Grote-rivier voor het Vendu-kantoor. Ook zal ten zelve Dage Opgeveild worden voor reekening des Boudels van wylen Johanna Wilhelmina Elisabeth Noor, Weduwe Hagebout. Zeeker Erf bebouwd met een Steene Woon huis, Combuis, Dispens, Slave-vertrekken, Paarde-staal en Wagenhuis, staande en gelegen binnen deese Stad aan de West-zyde van de Grote-rivier in het Blok B. sub No: 48, 49, 115, 116 en 117, belend ten Oosten met de Jonkers-gragt of zogenaamde Kleine Roca Malacca en Sarief Bayon Binti Assan Nina Dauod, ten Westen met de Spin-huis-gragt, ten Noorden met Noch Nina Patan en F. M. Kilian, en ten Zuiden met S. B. B. Assan Ninu Marikar, en meer andere, breedte en Diepte bekend by Koop-brief van den 9de Februrary 1814, geprotocolleerd Pagina 115.

Voor reekening van P. J. J. Tempel,

Zeeker erf bebouwd met een Steene Pedak, staande en gelegen wat buiten deese Stads Poort Rotterdam, in het Oosterveld het 19de deel van het blok L. sub No: 122; belend ten Westen met de Stads buiten barm, ten Oosten met P. Dekker, ten Zuyden met den Heer J. M. Balje en ten Noorden met A. C. Jacobs, de breedte en diepte volgens meebrief van den 11de May 1814. De belending dezer Perceelen zyn dagelyks voor de Verkoopng ten Vendu-kantoor te zien.

Op Woensdag den 8de Juny 1814.

VOOR de Woning van H. Schultz, staande op de Grote Roca Malacca, van Huismebelen, Goud en Zilver-werken, Lywaten, Dranken en wat verder ten voorschyn zal worden gebragt.

Op Donderdag den 9de Juny 1814.

VOOR het Huis van P. E. Neyland, staande aan de Oost-zyde van de Tygers-gragt van een Parthy Huismebelen en andere Goederen meer.

Advertentie.

Op Aanstaaende Dingsdag zynde den 7ste Juny 1814, zal na het aflopen der vendutie welke door Vendumeesteren alhier, voor het huis van P. de Bruin Vermeer, staande op de Tygersgragt, zal gehouden worden door den Secretaris der Weeskamer JACOB HENDRIK DE HOOGH, Publicq. aan de meestbiedende by den opslag worden opgeveild en verkogt de navolgende Vastigheeden als.

Voor Reekening van Jan Duchene Devi Enne. Zeekere twee Erven waar van het eerste bebouwd met een groote steene Woonhuis, Pakhuis, Paardestal en Wagenhuis staande en gelegen binnen deese Stad, aan de westzyde van de Groote Rivier in het blok M. sub No. 7 en 20.—belend ten westen met de Jonkers of Lepelstraat en de wed. Heerman, ten Oosten met het Werffstraatje of de kreek ten zuiden met Joseph Weeber, en de wed. Heerman, en ten Noorden wederom met de wed. Heerman, en den Heere Coenraad Roode.—breed

Noorden ten westen voor aan de westzyde langs het Werffstraatje vier roeden, agt voeten en vyff duimen mitsgaders diep oost ten noorden aan de zuid zyde van de Jonkersgragt, beginnende eerst vier roeden elf voeten verbreedende aldaar vier roeden een roede twee voeten vyff duimen en van daar nog diep tot agter aan het Werffstraatje vier roeden agt voeten en aan de noord zyde is de geheele diepte negen roeden zeeven voeten en is gemeenten aan de zuid en Noord zynde met gemeene muuren.—En het tweede Erf is bebouwd met een steene Pakhuis, staande en gelegen binnen deese Stad, aan de West-zyde van de Groote Rivier in het blok M. sub No. 24:—belend ten Oosten met het Werffstraatje of de kreek, ten Westen met de wed. Elias, ten zuiden met den moor Iman Rossyn, en ten Noorden met Johannes Bosch.—breed Noorden ten Westen een roede twee voeten zes duimen mitsgaders diep west ten zuiden vier roeden vyff voeten, zynde gemeenten alom met gemeene muuren, en moet de Waterlossing blyven gelyk die is, voorts zo het zelve ter plaatse voorschreeven gelegen.

Voor Reekening van Arnoldus Johannes, en Gertruida Elizabeth Resmehr.

Zeeker Restand stuk Thuinland met een Restand bebouwd met een Gedevaliseerd steene huis staande en gelegen buiten deese Stads Nieuwpoorte its te oosten S. E. Comp. Kruitmolens, ofte in het Westerveld het eerste deel van het blok M. sub No. 20 L. D.—belend ten Westen met J. A. Doornick; ten Oosten met Saleha, ten zuiden met het meerder gedeelte van July, en ten Noorden met,—breed Noorden 6 graden, Oost 35 roeden 7 voeten, mitsgaders diep Oost 5 graden, zuiden 10 roeden 9 voeten en is gemeenten aan de Oost zyde met de halve Sloop, voorts zo het zelve ter plaatse voorschreeven gelegen.

Zo wie gading omtrent het een en ander is hebbende kometen tyde en plaats als in den hoofde dezes gemeld is alwaar de Verkoopng zal werden gehouden aanhoore het leesen der Conditien en doe zyn profyt.

WILL BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On SATURDAY, the 18th June next, TWO commodious upper roomed HOUSES, pleasantly situated at Goenong Saharee, the property of Mr. VILLENEUVE.—Also, a quantity of Holland's Gin, Claret, Madeira, and Port Wine, together with some Slaves.

LIKEWISE, Several building Lots North of Mrs. VILLENEUVE's House at Weltevreden.—Conditions will be made known on the day of sale.

TE KOOP BY PUBLIEKE VENDUTIE, Op Zaturdag, den 18 Juny aanstaande, TWEE Ruime WOONHUIZEN, aangenaam gelegen op Goenong Saharie, toebehorende aan de Heer VILLENEUVE.—Zo mede, eene hoeveelheid Hollandsche Genever, Claret, Madeira en Port Wijn, en verscheide Lyfgeugan.

VOORTS, Zullen noch tenzelven dage verkogt worden, verscheide stukjes Bouw Land, gelegen ten Noorden van het Woonhuis van de Heer VILLENEUVE te Weltevreden, op voorwaarden welke op den dag der Verkoopng zullen bekend gemaakt worden.

Advertentie.

BY H. F. LIPPE zyn te bekomen B Mans en Vrouwe wite zyde en kattoene Kousen, supera fyn, en verscheide andere goederen.

Advertentie.

DIRECTEUR en Commissarissen van de BANK VAN LEENING, maken by dezen bekend, dat de Sesmaandelyksche Reuten op eenige by de Bank gemaakte, en thans doorlooppende Beleningen op Vastigheden, in de maand Juny aanstaande moettende worden betaald in Zilver Geld; zy tot den ontvangst daarvan hebben bepaald de Woensdag van ieder week, ten einde de daar aan deelhebbende zich daarna kunnen reguleeren.

Ter ordonnantie van Directeur en Commissarissen voornoemd. P. DECKER, Sec. BATAVIA, IN DE BANK VAN LEENING den 28ste Mey, 1814.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE, FOR READY MONEY, At No. 10, New-port Street, A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF FINE MADRAS PIECE GOODS, JUST ARRIVED, CONSISTING OF IZAREES, LONG CLOTHS, and PUNJUMS, &c. &c. BATAVIA, May 21, 1814.

Advertisement.

THE AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY of CALCUTTA, having forwarded to Batavia, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS in the English and Dutch Languages—Notice is hereby given, that the same may be had on application at the Printing Office, Molenvliet, at the following prices:—

- English Bibles 4 Sp. dols. Do. Testaments, large size . . . 2 ditto. Do. Do. small size 1 ditto. Dutch Bibles 6 ditto. Do. Testaments 3 ditto. French Bibles, 4 ditto. Do. Testaments, 2 ditto. Ready Money.

BATAVIA, April 28, 1814.

Advertentie.

HET medewerkend Bybel Genootschap te Calcutta, een aantal Bybels en Testamenten in de Engelsche en Hollandsche Talen naar Batavia gezonden hebbende, wordt hiernevens kennis gegeven dat dezelve te bekomen zyn in de Gouvernements Drukkery op Molenvliet, tegens de volgende verminderde pryzen:

- Engelsche Bybels 4 Sp. matten. Do. Testamenten (groot form.) 2 ditto. Do. Do. (klein formaat) . . . 1 ditto. Hollandsche Bybels 6 ditto. Do. Testamenten 3 ditto. Fransch Bybels 4 ditto. Do. Testamenten 2 ditto. NB. Gereede Betaling.

Advertisement.

ALL persons indebted to, or having any claims on the Estate of the late THOMAS WATTLEWORTH, are hereby requested to address themselves within the space of six weeks from this date, to the Subscriber, Secretary to the Orphan Chamber.

J. H. DE HOOGH, Sec. BATAVIA, May 19, 1814.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene welke iets te pretenderen hebben van, ofte verschuldigd zyn aan de boedel van wylen THOMAS WATTLEWORTH, worden verzogt daar van binnen den tyd van zes weken opgave te doen, aan den ondergetekende Secretaris van het Eerwaarde Collegie van Heeren Weesmeesteren dezer stede.

J. H. DE HOOGH, Secretaris. BATAVIA, den 19 Mey, 1814.

Advertisement.

ALL persons indebted to or having any claims on the estate of the late Mr. THEODORUS KNIBBE, are hereby requested to address themselves within the space of six weeks from this date, to the subscriber Secretary to the Orphan Chamber.

J. H. DE HOOGH, Sec. BATAVIA, May 26, 1814.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene welke iets te pretenderen hebben van ofte verschuldigd zyn aan den Boedel van wylen Mr. THEODORUS KNIBBE, worde verzogt daar van binnen de tyd van zes weeke opgave te doen aan den ondergetekende Secretaris van het Eerwaarde Collegie van Heere Weesmeesteren dezer Stede.

J. H. DE HOOGH, Sec. BATAVIA, den 26 Mey, 1814.

Advertentie.

IN de Koestraat No: 9. is te be komen Hollandsche Roodewyn op bottels en in vatten, als meede Muscaat, Mallaga en Rhyne-wynen, Eau de Cologne, Hollandsche Geneveer en ditto Bier op bottels, be den ondergetekende.

P. J. C. DE JONGH.

By C. JUNG & Comp.

OP DE VOORREY,

IS voor Contante Betaling te bekomen, Pady, de Tjain van 4000 ponden; als mede, Brandhout by 't Vadem, de Kopers welke van Coelies en Prauwen gelieven gebruik te maken, kunnen zulks mede by de Verkopers, tegens voldoening bekomen.

AMATEURS OF THE TURF.

A FEW ARAB HORSES for Sale, direct from Bussorah.—Enquire at Mr. MARCUS, near the Dock-yard, where may be had SHIRAZ OTTAR OF ROSES, at 3, 4, and 6 Spanish Dollars per bottle. 26th May, 1814.

Advertisement.

REMITTANCES to England.—Bills of Exchange at four months sight on a well known East India House in London, may be obtained by application to Mr. T. MILN.—Proposals addressed to Mr. MILN, may be left at the Post Office, Batavia.

Wants a Situation.

A Young Man from Bengal, who can write a plain and expeditious hand, understands a little of Accompts, speaks the Malay and several other Native languages; he has no objection to go to any part of the Island.—A line addressed to A. B. at the Gazette Office, will be duly attended to.

Advertentie.

JAN KNOPS, als mede Testamentaier Executeur in den Boedel van wylen zyne Vader JOHANNIS KNOPS, adverteerd aan een yder die zulks moge aangaan dat—Zo als by de advertentie in de Courant van den 14de dezer is gemeld, geene afdoeningen van zaken met gemelde Boedel anders van waarde zullen gehouden worden, als die behoorlyk door Ons Drie Executaire HOLMBERG DE BECKFELD, D. GAASWYK en JAN KNOPS ofdoor de derde Perzoon gesubstitueerde Executeur H. J. VAN AFFELEN, van Saernspoor gesantioneerd zullen zyn.

Aan myn Landgenoten de Heeren W. J. Cransen, R. Prediger, J. Berkhout, en C. L. de Veye, die de uitnodiging gedaan hebben, ter Teekening van een Dank-Adres, AAN ZYNE DOORLUCHTIGE HOOGHEID DEN PRINS VAN ORANJE in de Bataviasche Courant van den 31ste Mei 1814.

Waarde Landgenooten. De gevoelens, door UL. zo noble gemanifesteerd in op genoemd Adres, tonen werkelijk aan, hoe warm Uwe erkenenis is aan het Doorluchtig Huis van Oranje, voor de andermaale redding van ons Dierbaar Vaderland uit de slaverny en verdrukking van een Tyran.—Zonder twyffel vereenigd zich thans een ieder Hollander, van welke principes hy te voren ook moge geweest zyn, met deese sentimenten, daar de ondervinding zo jammerlyk geleerd heeft, wat het is ondankebaar aan het Doorluchtig Huis van Oranje te zyn, en het zelve te verlaten.—Dan myne agtingswaardige Landgenoten, zullen enkele woorden genoeg zyn om onzer aller geestdrift voor de gelukkige reussite van de tegenswoordige gewigtige onderneeming van onze Doorluchtigen Prins van Oranje, aan den dag te leggen; zullen dezelve zyne Hoogheid niet maar alleen hinderen, zonder nuttig te weezen; in zyne precieuse attenties, zo nodig in de presente allerbelangrykste taak, die hy beezig is ter uitvoer te brengen?—Neen Lands lieden, woorden zyn zeeker nodig om onze gezindheid te verklaaren, maar eene bydrage in geld is meer dan noodzaakelyk om onderschragingen te doen.—Laten wy dus blyken geeven, en door woorden, en door daaden, dat wy waardig zyn, Hollanders te weezen.—Gylieden ziet met my, hoe efficacius de Engelsche Natie, onzen geliefden Prins van Oranje de apperentie bezorgd, om te slaagen in zyn en, terprise, en zullen wy Hollanders dit met geslotene beursen aanschouwen, daar wy niet instaat zyn, om op een andere manier, de handen meede aan het werk te slaan, en hier rustig in onse Huysen, by onse vermaaken, en bezittingen blyven zitten, onder de bescherming van een weldaedig Gouvernement, het welk ons ten minsten nog geen gebrek laat lyden, terwyl onsen Prins, en alle onse Landgenooten, in de Zeven Provincies hun goed en bloed in de waagschaal stellen, voor de herschepping van onze Natie.—Uwe reeds geopenbaarde gevoelens zeggen Neen! Ik die in de benaauwste toestand zit, finaal arm, zal voor de goede zaak inleggen Zes maanden tractement als Lid van de Weeskamer, a 350 Ropyen permaand dat een Bedraagen van 2100 Ropyen uitmaakt, en wat wil en zat dus niet de vermoogende van dit Land doen.—Ongetwyfeld zal een ieder braave

Hollander zich haasten om dit voorbeeld te volgen.—Wel aan dan myne Dierbaare Landgenooten, tootst, en beproefd dan de Vaderlands liefde van onse Lands-genooten op dit Eiland present, die ik hoop zich niet alleen by woorden, maar by weesondlyke daadzaaken zullen laten kenmerken.—Legd na voor af daar toe de nodige permissie van het Gouvernement bekoomen te hebben, bekwame u. nodigende Inteekenings-lysten hier op het Stadhuis, zo wel als overal op Java, gereed, ten einde aan een ieder de geleegentheid te bezorgen, om aan de enthusiasim van Vaderlands liefde den ruimen teugel te kunnen vieren; vertrouwende, dat onzen presenten Oppergebieder RAFFLES, na het inkommen van haer inteekeenen, ons welde occagie zal verlenen, ter remitteering der Penningen naar Engeland en van daar naar Holland.

Ik nodige Ul. dan hier by openlyk uit, om geen tyd te verzuimen, en met spoed de nodige pogingen, naar Uwe wysheid, en Vaderlandshiefde in het werk te stellen.—Ik ben Ul. Landsman.

BATAVIA den 1ste July 1814. J. G. VAN DEN BERG.

Bekendmaking.

AN alle Hollandsche Ingezeetenen word by deesen kennis gegeven, dat de beide Adressen, aan ZYNE KONINGLYKE HOOGHEID DE PRINS REGENT VAN GROOT BRITANJE en aan ZYNE DOORLUCHTIGE HOOGHEID WILLEM FREDERIK PRINS VAN ORANJE EN NASSAU, SOUVEREIN PRINS DER VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDEN, als hog op het Stadhuis ter teekening zullen leggen op aanstaande Zondag en Maandag den 5de en 6de dezer, des voordemiddags tusschen 9 en 11 uren, om die geenen die niet in de geleegentheid geweest zyn, als nog in staat te stellen huone oprechte Vaderlandsche gevoelens door teekening aan den dag te leggen.

SALATIGA RACES.

Saturday, May 14, 1814.

Sweepstakes 25 dollars each, best of heats 1 1/2 mile—catch weights. Captain Boileau's Pye-bald, Judy } 1 1 McGrath, A. } 2 2 Mr. King's Bay, Musquito, } 3 3 Mr. Burgh's Dun, Nobody, } 3 3 Mr. Burgh's Nobody the Favorite, Musquito and Judy, soon, however, deprived him of this imaginary superiority.—The Race was between these two excellent Ponies, Judy won only by half a neck—betting after first heat 50 to 20 on Judy.

Sweepstakes 15 dollars each.—Once round the course, 1 1/2 mile—catch weights. Major O'Brien's Eclipse, Captain Boileau's Mealy Potatoe, Lieutenant Gowan's Hoity Toity, Mr. Burgh's Noski, Cornet Burges' Sweet Potatoe, Mr. Ker's Fury, Mr. King's Runaway, Cornet Taylor's Diffident. Major O'Brien's Eclipse, the winner of this very interesting and well contested Race, which afforded perhaps the only instance to be found in the Sporting Annals of this Island of eight Ponies starting, and no bolting.—Sweet Potatoe and Hoity Toity pushed the winner hard, and the experienced Sportsmen present were of opinion, that with a little more training Sweet Potatoe will exhibit himself a prime goer—spirited betting among owners.

Match 150 Dollars.

Mr. Parly's Bay, Virorum, against Mr. Bidwell's Black, Black Jack.—Once round the course, Black Jack giving 14 lbs. As this Race had been projected many months previous to this Meeting, the most lively and unusual anxiety and interest were displayed.—Some high betting took place before starting.—Owing to Black Jack's having performed a distressing journey the day previous, the Race was not so well disputed as the well known speed and bottom of both Horses authorized us to expect.—Virorum beat his antagonist, performing the mile and quarter in an astonishing short time.

Sweepstakes 30 dollars each.—Once round the course, carrying 8 stones.

Mr. Ker's Bay, Opas, 1 Mr. Kempland's Grey, Shannon, 2 Major O'Brien's Grey, Eclipse, 3 Betting in favor of Shannon.—Opas lay by the first half mile, pushed Shannon in the heavy flat at the back of the course took the lead with spirit, and kept it honestly, winning by several length.

Native Plates for 20 dollars.

Ram Deen's Hathee, Sheik Woolley Alla's Secunder Shah, Meer Sultan Mahomed Ali Khan's Bahadar, Mirza Ali Bheg's, Acher Swearry, Sheik Ali Nussaradeen's Timur Lung, Paunch Cowrie's, Gungah Gee.

This Race was won by Hathee, and proved the source of much merriment and jovial witticism, as it displayed a set of jockey's and racers equipped and fitted forth in style directly contrary to all the esta-

JUST LANDED FROM THE SHIP UNION, FROM BENGAL, AT NO. 11,

East side of Great River Street. WHITE Gurrabs—brown ditto—blue ditto—Mamoodies—Ginghams—Carpets—Muslin—Shawl Handkerchiefs—Port Wine—real Cogniac Brandy—Claret from Cow and Harper and Gladstones—also, Bengal Butter, in cases packed in Salt Petre.

BATAVIA, June 1, 1814.

FREIGHT TO ENGLAND.

THE SHIP JAVA, Captain HENRY TEMPLER, 1175 Tons, carries 26 Guns.—Sealed Tenders will be received by G. C. VAN RYCK, Esq. at his Office, until the 10th Instant. BATAVIA, June 3, 1814.

FOR BENGAL

THE SHIP UNION, will sail for Calcutta early in the present month.—Applications for Freight will be received by Capt. HICKS, at Mr. MARCUS's near the Bhoom.

JUST LANDED

FROM THE JAVA, A VARIETY OF EUROPE ARTICLES, AND EXPOSED FOR SALE, FOR READY MONEY, At Mr. Marcus's near the Bhoom. June 3, 1814.

NOTICE.

WE, JAMES AINSLIE and ROBERT ADDISON, having entered into Partnership under the Firm of Ainslie and Addison, do hereby give Public Notice thereof. JAMES AINSLIE, ROBERT ADDISON.

BATAVIA, April 6, 1814.

AINSLIE and ADDISON, Great River-Street,

HAVE FOR SALE, THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES, FOR READY MONEY, Lately arrived per the CATO.

BRANDY, Geneva, Port Wine, Madeira, Claret, Burgundy, Barsac, Hock, Millenery, Perfumery, Jewellery, Plated Ware, Glass and Queen's Ware, Welch Flannel, Gentlemen's fine Hats, Guns, Pistols, Buggy Harness, &c. &c.

Advertisement.

MR. JOSHUA STEVENS, being determined to depart from this Country, begs leave to request those that are indebted to him to make payment of their respective debts without loss of time. BATAVIA, May 28, 1814.

MR. JOSUA STEVENS, van voornemingszynde van hier te vertrekken, zoo wordt by dezen aan een yder kennis gegeven, met verzoek aan alle die geene die hem schuldig is, zoo spoedig doenlyk huone schulden afteleggen zonder versuym. Batavia den 28ste May 1814.

LONDON, October 14.

Copies of a considerable number of intercepted letters have come to hand, some of them remark that the present campaign seems to have a character of indecision hitherto unknown in the armies commanded by Buonaparte in person. All these letters agree in stating, that the Allies have discovered the art of wearing out their Enemy by incessant fatigue, by forcing him to march and counter-march to no purpose, and under every possible disadvantage,—every where the Allies are in force—every where they are active—every where they are well commanded—they act upon a common plan—they support each other—they take a tone of superiority quite astonishing to the French Officers—they profit by the stupor into which their successes have thrown the French Soldiers. In point of fact, their troops are bolder, better, stronger, and more vigorous; those of the French are little, weak, young, and unexperienced. These poor raw boys are ill calculated to support the measures they have had to encounter. Some of them march for days together, pressed by the enemy, drenched with the rain, bivouacking at night in the mud, with nothing to eat for ten days but potatoes, and nothing to cover them but a few rags. Their sufferings almost approach those of the horrible retreat from Moscow, and already individuals have been known to put an end to them by their own hands. Besides, the indecision of Buonaparte throws a cloud of mysterious apprehension over the whole army—no animating events occur—no enlivening hopes are held out. Hence they form their own conjectures, which are of the most gloomy kind. The general opinion amongst them is, that they are about to fall back on the Rhine; that they will be there reinforced by fresh levies; and that Buonaparte, in order to meet a new campaign, must resort to the old revolutionary system of assignments.

The dispatches received from Lord Wellington, announcing the fact of a large and victorious army having entered France as invaders, was yesterday evening published in an Extraordinary Gazette. The dispatches are dated Barcelona, the 9th instant, and they relate in most perspicuous and satisfactory terms the operations of the two preceding days. After a resistance, the French were forced from their entrenched camp, with the loss of about 200 killed, and 500 prisoners. The loss of the Allies amounts to about the same number killed, and about 1400 wounded. It was of course the effect of this action to place us in the position of our adversaries, that is, within the territories of old France, between the Bidassoa and the Nive, about 12 miles distance from Bayonne.

This, therefore, must be held as a memorable occurrence in the war. Perhaps it is not abstractedly considered of so much consequence, whether, when we are driving a fugitive enemy before us, it be a few miles on this or on that of the Bidassoa that we are doing it; but the moral effect to be produced by our occupation of a position in France, will, we trust, at this time, when the inhabitants of the country have just been called upon for a fresh levy, be peculiarly impressive. We are not without hope, that the slumbering conscience of the French Nation will be awakened by the events of the few last months, by the arousing of Austria, by the reverses in Silesia and Brandenburg, by the insurrections in Hanover and Saxony, and above all, by the invasion of the triumphant Spaniards.

November 10.

The fall of Pampeluna was yesterday announced by an extraordinary Gazette. Accustomed as we are, however, to these gratifying publications, that of yesterday must not pass without some appropriate felicitation. It records the wresting of the last key of the western frontier of Spain from that perfidious enemy who, in the guise of a friend, insinuated himself into the possession nearly six years ago, and even before the extent of his black and treacherous machinations became apparent by the ever-memorable scenes that were acted at Bayonne. It is pleasing, too, to observe, with what delicate attention to national feeling, the great British Hero delegated to a Spanish General the command of the blockade, and the authority to conclude a Capitulation. Don Carlos D'España shewed himself worthy of the honorable confidence. In every sortie the enemy was repulsed with loss; and by the 25th ult. the garrison had been reduced to the last extremity. On the 26th they modestly demanded to be allowed

(Continued after the Poetry.)

finished customs of the Turf. The winning Poney performing his task at a gentle trot, came in with wonderful ease, whilst his antagonists all of them *boobers*, were tearing away over the country in every direction. This I think may fairly be added as a further confirmation of the truth of the old adage, "The Race is not for the Swift." I

Java Government Gazette.
BATAVIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1814.

APPOINTMENT.
 Mr. M. van Doornick, to be Assistant to the Resident of the Environs.

GENERAL ORDERS,
 BY THE COMMANDER OF THE FORCES.

Head-quarters, Bali Boeleling, May 20, 1814.

1—The operations against Bali Boeleling having terminated without the necessity of proceeding to hostilities by the timely submission of the Rajah Wayang Karang Assiem, against whom the Expedition was principally directed, it remains only for the Commander of the Forces to take the earliest opportunity of expressing in the strongest terms his entire approbation of the admirable conduct and discipline of the Troops during the period they occupied the Town and Crattan of Boeleling, which reflects the greatest credit on every corps, both European and Native, employed on this service, and the Major-General has infinite satisfaction in thus publicly recording his sentiments, as not a single complaint of any kind has been made to him from any quarter, from the first landing to the date of the re-embarkation.

2—The Colonel Adams, Commanding the Reserve, and the Lieutenant-Colonel McLeod, commanding the Advance, the Major-General is extremely indebted for the able assistance they uniformly afforded him, as well as to the Officers commanding corps, for the order and regularity which prevailed throughout, affording a convincing proof, that had it been necessary to resort to actual hostilities, every thing might have been expected from the Troops under their respective commands that could possibly have been effected by the best disciplined army.

3—The heads of the several departments have likewise merited by their zeal and activity the Major-General's best thanks, and it is principally owing to their very great exertions that the object of the Expedition has been so easily obtained, and the Commander of the Forces will not fail to make the most favorable report of the able manner in which the various arrangements of the several departments have been carried into effect.

4—The dispositions made by Capt. Walker, of the Honorable Company's Cruizer *Nautilus*, to whom the Naval part of the service was entrusted, have been highly praise-worthy, and have greatly facilitated the speedy arrival of the fleet at the place of destination, and his exertions, and those of Mr. Brown, Master Attendant at Sourabaya, who volunteered his services, have been conspicuous on every occasion, and particularly in landing the Troops, Artillery, Stores, &c. and the Major-General will not fail to represent their services to the favorable notice of Government.

5—The principal part of the Reserve having returned to Java, the remaining Force will be formed into one Brigade, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel McLeod, and will consist of the following corps:—

- Lieutenant-Colonel McLeod, Commanding.
- Lieutenant-Major Hanson.
- Detachment of Artillery and Gun Lascars.—Lieutenant Farrington.
- Light Battalion.—Captain Cameron.
- His Majesty's 59th Regt.—Lieut.-Col. McGregor.
- Bengal European Regiment.—Captain Wood.
- 4th Bengal Volunteer Battalion.—Captain Colt.

By Order of the Commander of the Forces.
 (Signed) RICHARD BUTLER,
 Deputy Adj. General.

When the ship *Adele*, which arrived here on the 31st ultimo, on her passage from Pulo Penang to this port, was about to put into Pontiana Roads, she observed a ship lying there at anchor, which the Commander supposed to be the *Eugenia*, from Bengal.—He soon, however, discovered his fatal mistake; the strange Vessel proved to be the American Privateer *Jacob Jones*, Captain John Robbarts, from Boston in January last—she sailed in company with two other Privateers, a Ship and a three masted Schooner, which are also understood to be cruising in these Seas.

The Commander of the Privateer took 40 chests of Opium, and some Piece Goods out of the *Adele*, but did not molest any other part of her cargo.—He then delivered her up to Captain Smith, on condition of his remaining 48 hours at anchor in Pontiana Roads after the departure of the Privateer.

Captain Smith describes the Vessel as follows:—

Measuring 550 tons, pierced for 20 guns, only 16 mounted, long, nine and twelve—painted black, with one white streak—carries fidded royal masts—her light sails all made of Russia Duck—her mizen mast appears to stand very close to her main mast. She had made no capture previous to her falling in with the *Adele*.

As far as Captain Smith could learn on board the Privateer, she was to cruise in these Seas 30 or 40 days longer, then go to Manila for supplies, and afterwards return to America.

The Commander of the Privateer describes the war as extremely unpopular in that country—so much so that it was expected a separation would take place among the States, if peace was not soon concluded.

We are happy to inform our Readers that we understand the object of the expedition against Bali has been fully attained, without resorting to hostilities, the Rajah having confessed all his crimes and thrown himself completely on the mercy and generosity of the British nation, placing two hostages in the hands of Government as a security for his future good conduct.—We understand that his submission has been accepted, and that the powerful force the sight only of which has impressed him with due respect for the British nation, has left the Island of Bali—a part of it, the 78th Regt. has since arrived at Batavia, and a further proportion is supposed to have sailed to the Eastward.

Pursuant to a Notice which had been inserted in one of our Supplementary numbers in the course of the week, a Meeting of the Dutch Inhabitants took place yesterday morning, in one of the largest rooms at the Stadhouse (which had been appropriately decorated for the occasion) to read and sign Addresses of Congratulation to His Serene Highness the Prince of Orange and of thanks to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, on the late happy change of affairs in Holland.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor with the Members of Council attended by the principal Officers of Government, arrived about 10 o'clock at the Stad-house, where his Excellency's entrance was announced by an appropriate Salute. Mr. Craanen then, in the name of the Dutch Inhabitants, addressed the Lieutenant Governor, to express their sense of the honor His Excellency conferred upon them, by his presence on the occasion. The Lieutenant Governor in a short reply, stated that he only came to express his concurrence in the meeting, and his approbation of the objects it proposed.

The Addresses were then read aloud in the English and Dutch languages, and afterwards left on the table for signature.—We regret that the shortness of the intermediate time prevents our laying these Addresses before our Readers in our present number, which we hope to be able to do in our next.

DEATHS.

At Tagal, on the 26th ult. Mrs. Evertze, Wife of the Scriba at that place, aged 27 years.

At Penang, on Monday the 18th April, Mrs. Martinha Timmer, a mother greatly regretted by many.

Cape Town, March 26th, 1814.

His Excellency Lieutenant General, Sir J. F. CRADOCK, His Excellency Admiral TYLER, The Honorable Major General MEADE, Lieutenant Governor, and Major General BAIRD, Commandant of Cape Town, honored with their presence a numerous attended Dinner, assembled at the African Club, on Saturday last, to commemorate the expulsion of the French from the United Provinces, and the return of the PRINCE OF ORANGE.

A number of loyal Toasts and others appropriate to the occasion were given, applicable to the present state of Europe, and the former friendly relations between England and the United Provinces; and expressive of the admiration of the Company, of those Heroes and those Nations, who have successively struggled against the oppressive power of France, and ultimately succeeded in reducing that Country to a state, which it is hoped will prove consistent with the tranquillity of Europe.

Amongst the Toasts;
 Our King, who never for a minute despaired or sympathized in the general panic of other Princes.
 The Prince of Wales, under whose auspices, and by whose exertions, the hopes of his Father have been realized.
 The Queen and Royal Family,

The People of Spain and Portugal
 The Coalesced Sovereigns of Russia, Austria, and Prussia.

The People of the United Provinces, and permanent success of their glorious exertions.

The Prince of Orange and his happy return.

Sir JOHN CRADOCK, and prosperity to the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

The Army of England.
 The Navy of England.

The Heroes of Egypt and Maida, who first proved the individual superiority of the British Soldiers above their foes, with Sir J. F. CRADOCK's, and General MEADE's health.

The Memory of Lord NELSON, and the Heroes who fought under him.—Admiral TYLER's health.

The Memory of KUTUSOFF, and the flames of Moscow, which illuminated Europe.

Germany's arising terrific from her injuries, and avenging herself upon her oppressors.

The glorious Memory of King WILLIAM.

Lord WELLINGTON, and success to the Coalesced Armies under his Command.

Nothing could exceed the enthusiasm with which the Toasts were received, except a burst expressed at a short Speech made by His Excellency Sir J. F. CRADOCK, expressive of his hopes, that Great Britain and Holland would, in their future relations, mutually consider each others interests inseparable.

Kaap-Stad, den 26 Maart 1814.

Zyne Excellency Sir J. F. CRADOCK, Gouverneur en Opperbevelhebber, Zyne Excellentie Admiraal TYLER, Major Generaal de Hoog-Weigeb. R. MEADE, Eitel-nant Gouverneur, en Major-Generaal BAIRD, Commandant van het Garnisoen, vereerden met hunne tegenwoordigheid op den Zaterdag een groot Dine, in het Atrikaansche Club Huis, ter hooglyke viering van de verdryving der Franschen van het Groot-gebed der Zeven Vereenigde Provinciën, ten verrijfkomst van den Paars van ORANGE.

Een aantal Conditen wierden er by die gelegenheid ingesteld, toepasselyk op den tegenwoordigen staat van Europa en de vorige vriendelyk verstandhouding tusschen Engeland en de Vereenigde Provinciën, mede de verwondering van 't Gezelschap over die Helden en Natien te kennen gevende, die gelukkiglyk hunne pogingen aangewend hebben, om Frankryk's verdrakkende magt tegen te gaan, en eindelyk gystaagd, in dat Land tot eene staat terug te brengen, die men billyk verwagten moge met de rust van Europa overeen te zullen stemmen.

Onder de Conditen waren:

- Onzen Koning, die nooit voor een ogenblik wanhoopde, of met de algemeene schrik van andere Vorsten overgeestemde.
- De Prins van Wales, onder wiens zorgen, en door wiens pogingen de hoop zyns Vaders daargesteld geworden is.
- De Koninginne en koninklyke Familie, het Volk van Spanje en Portugal.
- De Gecoaleerde Souvereinen van Rusland, Oostenryk en Pruisen.
- Het Volk van Nederland, en voordurend succes an hunne roemryke pogingen.
- De Prins van Oranje en zyne gelukkige terugkomst.

Sir JOHN CRADOCK, en voorspoed aan de Kolonie de Kaap de Goede Hoop.

De Armée van Engeland.
 De Zeemagt van Engeland.

De Helden van Egypten en Maida, die het eers de wezentlyke superioriteit der Engelschen boven hunne vyanden aantoonde, met de gezondheid van Sir J. F. CRADOCK en Generaal MEADE.

De gedagtenis van Lord NELSON, en de Helden die onder him vogten.—Admiraal TYLER's gezondheid.

De gedagtegnis van KUTUSOFF, en de vlammen van Moscow, die Europa verlichtten.

Deutschland, ryzende van hare verschrikelyke boon, en haar zelve over hare vyanden wrekende.

De roemryke gedagtenis van Koning WILLIAM.

Lord WELLINGTON, en voorspoed aan de onder zyn bevel staande vereenigde Benden.

Niets kon de vervoering van vreugde weestaan, waarmede de bovenstaande Conditen gedronken wierden, uitgenomen een by die gelegenheid korte, echter toepasselyke, aanspraak van Zyne Excellency Sir J. F. CRADOCK, daarby zyne wenschen te kennen gevende, dat Groot-Brittanniën en de Vereenigde Provinciën voortaan elkanders onderling belang als onafscheidbaar mogen aanmerken.



ODE

FOR HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTH DAY,
1814.

When first our Monarch's natal day
Was hailed on Java's new-gain'd isle,
The muse attuned her voice lay
In praise of that paternal sway,
Which, wresting from a Tyrant's hand
The sceptre of this lovely land,
Had bade the fields of Java smile
In peace and freedom's golden ray.

Yet then stood war's dread flag unfurl'd
O'er hapless Europe's ravaged plains,
And then one half the Western World
Lay bound in Slavery's iron chains;
Wide spread the Gallic Eagle's wings,
His frown forbade fair peace to smile,
And all the blessings freedom brings,
Were then confin'd to Britain's Isle;
The cause of Justice seem'd to fail,
And woe and tyranny prevail!

Two years have past, the scene has changed;—
The cause of Justice triumphs now,
Nations, from freedom long estranged,
Unite to strike a mighty blow
At Tyranny's imperious brow,
Where once its haughty influence ranged,
The Gallic Eagle cowers low,
And Europe's woes are now revenged!

And can the muse forbear to sing,
When themes like these demand her lay?
When Heaven appears fresh joy to bring,
To crown this ever joyous day?
When brighter beams of glory play
Around our venerable King,
Than e'er illumed his earlier day,
Oh! can the muse forbear to sing?

Ah no! such themes her lays inspire,
And rapture to my soul impart;—
Though weak the hand that tunes the lyre,
'Tis guided by a loyal heart!

From cold Vistula's northern stream
To Southern Rhine's luxuriant shore,
The Arms of Freedom's warriors gleam,
Her sacred Banners proudly soar;
The sons of Belgia wake once more,
Wake from their sad and servile dream;
And like their noble sires of yore
Think liberty the bliss supreme!

Oh happy Britain! how thy fame
Extends o'er ev'ry land and sea!
The Eastern World reveres thy name,
By thee the Western World is free!
Nations oppress'd look up to thee,
Thy powerful protection claim,
And, when they fight for liberty,
The cause of England is the same!

The proud invader long in vain
Essay'd Iberia's Crown to gain,
The brave but suffering sons of Spain
Unaided, could not hope success;
She asked thy aid, nor ask'd in vain;—
Thy wealth suppli'd her ruin'd plain,
Thy heroes join'd her patriot train,
And heaven deign'd her cause to bless!
In Britain, Spain a saviour found,
And Victory their efforts crown'd!

Subdu'd by treachery and force,
Long Holland mourn'd the fatal course
That led her from her old ally;
But though she long in slavery wept,
Through long her sons free spirit slept,
Yet it could never die:

The sun of freedom, sunk so long,
At length with added splendour rose,
Again the Orange Banner waves!
Again each heart with valour glows,
Again is heard the patriot song,
"Batavians never will be slaves!"

Britannia heard the glorious cry,
And hailed it as the voice of Heaven;
And when once more her old ally
Besought her aid, 'twas instant given.—
At Belgia's call, from Britain's shore
Again the friends of Freedom came,
And where the brother lions war,
The Gallic eagle flies with shame!

When banished from its native soil
The Orange Tree graced Albion's Isle!
But now, replanted in that ground,
Where first it rose, where long it grew,
Its branches wave triumphant round,
Its faded blossoms bloom anew!

Oh! may it never fade again,
Nor bow to any foeman's rage,
But long the pride of Belgia's plain,
Still flourish in each future age.
With Britain's Royal oak combined,
Together and for ever twined!

And may the sword which Europe draws,
In Justice and in Freedom's cause,
Be never sheathed again in peace,
Until the Tyrant's reign shall cease!
Until his iron crown is broke,
And France deliver'd from his yoke!

"Let the Usurper rule no more!"
The suffering world eternal calls,
"But wage with him unaided war,
"Until the Foe of Freedom falls."
And fall he must—a host of foes
To France have brought the battle field,
Can he their conquering arms oppose?
Ah no! the Despot now must yield!
France will on him revenge her woes,
The world at length in peace repose!

Throughout the storms of neigh'ring war,
That darken'd George's former reign,
Britannia spread her fame a far,
And kept the empire of the main;

But when to Holland and to Spain,
By England, liberty is given,
New glory crowns his latter reign,
Britannia's fame ascends to heaven!

And may she long that well earn'd fame deserve,
Beneath her much lov'd Sovereign's gentle sway;
Long may her prayers his sacred life preserve,
Her blessings gild with joy his latest day!

BATAVIA June 4, 1814.

J. D. P.

Onderdrukte Landgenoten,
Redding Vryheid zyn naby,
Arzeld niet,—frisch toegeschoten,
Neerlands Leeuw is weder vry!!
Juicht, gy eedele Vryheids zonen,
Merlang ziet ge uw moed bekroond,
Batoos kroost zal Gallien toneu,
Of men ongestraft hur hoont!!
Vliedt, twist en nyd, van onze zyde,
"Een hoest, een hart" zy onze keus,"
Nassar voert ons koen ten styde,

"ORANJE BOVEN" zy de leus.!!
BATAVIA,
den 1ste Juni, 1814.

(Continued from the Third Page.)

ed to march into France with six pieces of cannon. This being refused, they lowered their terms; and both conditions having been positively rejected, they declared they never would submit to become prisoners of war. This never lasted for the long space of five days, when, finding their situation hopeless, they surrendered to be marched to the port of Passages as prisoners of war, and the Spaniards took possession of the fortress.

November 11.

At length the runaway has escaped to a place of comparative safety.—Buonaparte, who promised to carry 500,000 men to the Oder, and even to the Vistula, now boasts that he has brought back 100,000 men to the Rhine! How are the mighty fallen! This is matter of boast. This is to recompense the people of France for all their sacrifices. True, their commerce is ruined; their territory is invaded; their finances are bankrupt; their population exhausted; but his Imperial and Royal Majesty is safe. They are deserted by their friends, scorned by their enemies, hated by all mankind; but the Emperor is at Mentz.

November 22.

With what feelings shall we address ourselves—in what words shall we attempt to express our sentiments on the great and glorious news of yesterday? Gratitude to the Almighty disposer of events—exultation at the still progressive triumph of the holy cause—sympathy in the consentaneous patriotism of a whole mighty nation—these are most prominent among the struggling feelings of delight with which we have to record the liberation of Holland, effected at once and unresistibly by the Batavian people! We had expressed our hopes that a British General might first plant on the Dutch shores the standard of liberty—that with Britain might remain the exclusive glory of restoring Holland to independence; but silencing for the moment the suggestions of national pride, we must gladly acknowledge that the event has outstripped our most ardent imaginations. The freedom of the Dutch is permanently secured, because their effort to regain it has been spontaneous—because they have acted from the deep conviction "that by the soul only the nations can be great and free."

The tidings of this memorable event were first communicated on the evening of the 20th, by telegraph which was succeeded at one o'clock yesterday by the arrival of M. Fagel and Baron Perponcher at the Admiralty. These two gentlemen were deputies from the provisional Government at the Hague, to His Serene Highness the Prince of Orange, on whom they immediately waited, to invite him, in the name of his countrymen, to return and to place himself at their head. His Highness received the call as a brave man should do; but it may be easily believed, that so signal a mark of attachment on the part of a whole nation, must have excited in his breast the deepest and most grateful emotions. The Cabinet was summoned without delay, at five the Park and Tower guns were fired—never sure was there a sifter occasion for their "speaking to the heavens;" and in the evening an extraordinary Gazette was published, to which we with the fullest satisfaction refer our readers. The short popular address, rather than proclamation, which is circulated throughout the United Provinces, is strikingly spirited and characteristic, beginning and ending with the ancient rallying cry, Oranje Boven! Up with Orange! In conformity to this appeal, we learn the Orange cockade is every where worn, the old Dutch flag is hoisted, the French authorities fly, and the fleets begi to declare for the patriots. It is expected that the ships in the Scheldt will

immediately join our Admiral; and to induce them to do so without fear, orders have been sent for all the ships of war to sail immediately for the Dutch coast. It is needless to say, that every soldier that can be spared, will be sent off immediately to support the patriots. Ministers and Opposition, the Government and the Nation, are absolutely identified on that point, and every exertion will be used to second the efforts of the Dutch nation.

December 14.

Corunna Papers have been received to the 19th ult. The most remarkable document with which they furnish us is the Proclamation issued by Lord Wellington on entering France, it would be remarkable even among the manifestoes of the most humane and liberal conquerors, in times when a chivalrous spirit universally characterized the practice of war. How much more so, when contrasted with the insolent and savage threats poured forth on such occasions by Buonaparte and most of his Generals. We gladly admit that among the latter there have been honourable exceptions; but the brutal character of the Chief has in most instances, diffused itself among the subordinate agents in a common scheme of rapine and usurpation; and we may appeal to the recorded evidence of their Proclamations in Italy, Spain, Holland, Germany, and Poland for incontestible proofs of our assertion.

The following is a Proclamation from Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington to the French people.

"Upon entering your country learn that I have given the most positive orders (a translation of which is subjoined to this) to prevent those evils which are the ordinary consequence of invasion, which you know is the result of that which your Government made into Spain, and of the triumphs of the Allied Army under my command.

"You may be certain that I will carry these orders into effect; and I request of you to cause to be arrested and conveyed to my head-quarters, all those who, contrary to these dispositions, do you any injury.

"But it is requisite you should remain in your houses, and take no part whatever in the operations of the war, of which your country is going to become the theatre.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

December 15.

Yesterday arrived Dutch mails with letters to the 12th instant. Government received dispatches which announced the very important intelligence of the occupation of Williamstadt and Breda, to which latter place, not thirty miles distance from Antwerp. The Russian General Benkendorf's Head Quarters were to be removed on the 12th instant. The French are concentrating at Antwerp, and the Allies are advancing in force upon that point. The works are strong, but we hope and trust that the Allies will, early in the new year, be in possession of that famous arsenal, which may well be called Buonaparte's folly.

An event of a nature wholly dissimilar in its circumstances from any that has yet occurred in an age of political portents, and almost unparalleled even in its positive magnitude, might well be thought to demand an expression of public feeling from the great and respectable of this country, proportionate to its importance; and accordingly the liberation of Holland was yesterday celebrated by a public dinner at the City of London Tavern, with a magnificence that knows no precedent.

The Duke of Clarence was the Chairman, and was supported on the right and left by the Hereditary Prince of Orange, the Dukes of York and Kent, together with His Majesty's Ministers, and several distinguished characters. The numbers and the characters of the persons present on so happy an occasion, will evince to the Dutch people the joy which has been created amongst us by the unanimous burst of these our ancient Allies from slavery to freedom, from political annihilation to the re-assumption of a name and state among the nations of Europe.

December 18.

Admiralty-Office, December 18, 1813.

[Transmitted by Admiral Young.]

His Majesty's Ship *Horatio*, off *Zuiderie Zee*, Island off *Schowen*, Dec. 8, 1813.

SIR,—Yesterday morning some pilots brought off a letter, from a Gentleman who had been in the British service, requesting aid to drive the French from *Zuiderie Zee*. I lost no time in working up, and anchored just out of gun-shot of a heavy battery, which totally commanded the passage. As it was necessary to

pass, in execution of your orders, I made the disposition for attacking it. I therefore collected fifty marines and seventy seamen from the *Horatio*, with the same number from the *Amphion* with a determination of storming it from the rear, as soon as the tide would answer for the boats to leave the ship, which could not be till nine P. M. During the interval a deputation from the principal citizens came on board under a flag of truce, from the French General, requesting that, in order to save the effusion of blood, and prevent the disorders which were likely to ensue in the city, then in a state of insurrection, terms of capitulation should be granted, by which the French, with their baggage, should be allowed to withdraw and be conveyed to *Bergen-op-Zoom*; this I peremptorily refused, and sent back the terms herewith enclosed. The thickness of the weather did not enable the deputation to quit the ship before ten o'clock at night, which induced me to extend the time till midnight. I had not proceeded any considerable distance from the ship, before the signal, in token of submission, was made. I landed at the battery, which having secured, I went forward to the town, and found the native French had made their escape. I directed the seamen to remain at the gate, and entered with the marines amidst the acclamations of an immense multitude; proceeding to the town-hall, I was met by the most respectable inhabitants in a body, and then having dissolved the French Municipal Authorities, I directed the ancient Magistrates of the city to resume their functions. This morning, in compliance with my directions, the Magistrates of the town of *Prowershaven* reported their having driven the French from thence, and they received similar injunctions with respect to their Provisional Government. I took possession of a brig of 14 guns, formerly his Majesty's brig *Buster*, which the enemy had attempted to scuttle, also a French gun-boat, and a considerable quantity of powder, and have, in the course of this day, brought in twenty prisoners, and more are expected.

I feel happy in having obtained so important an acquisition as the whole Island of *Schowen*, without bloodshed, and facilitating the means of opening a communication with the Allied forces in the South of *Holland*. I have, &c.
(Signed) G. STUART.
Admiral Young, &c. &c. &c.

"*Horatio*, off *Zuiderie Zee*, Dec. 10, 1813.
SIR,—The thickness of the weather preventing the *Tickler's* sailing yesterday, enables me to acquaint you of a brilliant affair by the boats of the *Horatio* and *Amphion*, under the immediate command of Lieutenant *Whyte*, First of the *Horatio*.

Having received information that the French had augmented their forces in the Island of *Tholen* with four hundred men, and it being necessary to secure the battery at the point of *Stevensse*; in order for the ships to pass up the *Keetan*, I dispatched the boats of the two ships at ten p. m. with the boats' crews only; when they landed two miles in the rear of the battery. Immediately on their approach, the French precipitately fled, and did not enable our brave fellows to oppose them, and we made only three prisoners. The battery consisted of six twenty-four-pound guns. Lieutenant *Whyte*, with the assistance of *Lieut. Champion*, First of the *Amphion*, and the officers and men under their command, dismantled the battery, spiked the guns, destroyed the carriages and ammunition, and returned on board at half past three A. M. Though the enemy did not oppose our force, I hope it will not diminish the merits of the officers and men employed, and that their zeal and activity will merit your approbation. I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) G. STUART.
To William Young, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

LONDON, OCTOBER 15, 1813.

Late yesterday afternoon the *Portsmouth Telegraph* announced the arrival of His Majesty's ship *Dictator*, from *Passages*, which port she left on the 10th instant. She reports that Lord Wellington had driven the French from their former positions, and advanced.

BATAVIA,

PRINTED BY A. H. HUBBARD,

AT THE

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EDELE COMPAGNIJES DRUKKERY,

Op Molenvliet.

SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1814.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-street, Sept. 19, 1813.

Major Wyndham arrived this evening with dispatches from Field-Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, dated Lezaca, the 10th of September, of which the following is an extract:—

A battery was constructed in the hornwork with great difficulty, against the works of the castle of San Sebastian, which opened on the morning of the 8th instant; and I have the pleasure to inform you, that the garrison surrendered before evening. I enclose Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham's report and the terms of the capitulation agreed upon with the garrison, and returns of ordnance, ammunition, &c. in the place. The loss of the garrison during the siege is stated to have amounted to two-thirds of their numbers at its commencement.

I beg leave again to draw your Lordship's attention to the conduct of Lieutenant-General Sir Thos. Graham, and of the General Officers and troops under his command, in the arduous operation of which I am now reporting the successful close. Under the ordnance recently issued by the French Government, the difficulties of the operations of a siege, and the length of time it must take, are greatly increased; and they can be brought to a conclusion only by the storm of the breach of the body of the place. The merit of success, therefore, is proportionably increased; and it will be found, that the operations did not last longer than has usually been required for a place which possessed three lines of defence, including the convent of St. Bartholomew.

During the operations against the castle, the navy took charge of the attack from the island of Santa Clara, by which the enemy was much annoyed in his position in the castle. Captain Sir George Collier, and the officers, seamen, and marines, have continued to afford every assistance in their power; and Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham particularly mentions Captain Bloye, of the Lyra, and Capt. Smith; and Lieutenant-Colonel Dickson, commanding the artillery, has reported his obligations to Lieutenant O'Reilly, of his Majesty's ship *Survillante*, who commanded the seamen employed in the batteries.

Since my last the enemy have collected their troops towards their left, but have again resumed their old positions since the fall of San Sebastian.

It appears by a report from the Duque del Parque, that when the third Spanish army were recently crossing the Ebro, at Amposta, after the allies had retired from before Tarragona, the enemy made a sortie from Tortosa, on the 19th ultimo, along the left bank of the Ebro, with about 4,000 men, and attacked the 3d division of the army. The Duque del Parque detached troops from the right bank, under the command of Don Francisco Ferray, the chief of the Staff of the army, and the enemy were immediately repulsed with considerable loss. It appears that the troops conducted themselves remarkably well on this occasion, and the Duque del Parque highly applauds the conduct of the Chief of the Staff.

From the London Gazette, Saturday, Dec. 4.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, Dec. 4.

His Serene Highness the Prince of Orange, accompanied by his Excellency the Earl of Clancarty, landed at Scheveling, from his Majesty's ship *Warrior*, Captain Lord Viscount Torrington, on Tuesday the 30th ultimo, at four o'clock in the afternoon, amidst the enthusiastic acclamations of a numerous concourse of people assembled to receive him.

His Serene Highness immediately proceeded to the Hague, and received the congratulation of the public Authorities at that place. His Serene Highness intended to proceed to Amsterdam on the 2d.

By the latest accounts received at the Hague, on the 2d inst. it was known that the enemy had evacuated Utrecht, and was retreating upon Gorcum and Nimwegen.

The Russian General Benkendorf had reached Amsterdam on the 1st, with 2,500 men, and immediately issued the following Proclamation.

Muyden had been taken by assault, with loss on the part of the enemy of 400 men, 12 officers, and one gun.

His Majesty's ship *Jason* had anchored off Scheveling the morning of the 2d, with Major-General Taylor, and a part of the arms destined for the service of Holland.

Intelligence had been received on the same day of the Brille having declared in favour of his Serene Highness the Prince of Orange.

Translation of a Proclamation of the Russian General de Benkendorf, at his entry into Amsterdam.

The Russian General de Benkendorf has just landed at Amsterdam, with 2,500 infantry: his regular cavalry and infantry will be to-morrow evening at Amersfoort; his regiments of cavalry, under the orders of General Staal, and Colonel Nariskiu, are at Utrecht, and scour the country.

Every Russian is animated with the noble desire of co-operating in the deliverance of Holland. They enter your country as friends. Hollanders, fly to arms—let one spirit animate you, that of becoming a nation, and of your being worthy of your ancestors. The hour is come;—the enemy will see what an united people can effect, when all dissensions are extinguished by the spirit of vengeance, and of the purest patriotism.

Translation of a Letter from General de Benkendorf, to His Excellency the General Krugonoff, Commandant of the city of Amsterdam.

General,—I have the honour to acquaint you, that a detachment of my troops has entered Muyden, has taken one gun, and that the whole garrison, composed of 400 men and 12 officers, have fallen into our hands. The Hollanders have particularly distinguished themselves, fighting by the side of the Cossacks. At this moment a heavy firing is heard towards Naarden. I hasten to communicate to you this important intelligence, and request you to publish it without delay at Amsterdam, and also to forward it to the Government, at the Hague. I have the honour to be, &c.

A. BENKENDORFF.

Amsterdam, Dec. 1.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, Dec. 4.

Intelligence has been received from the Lieutenant Governor of Heligoland, dated the 28th ult. that the forts at the mouth of the Weser had been taken from the enemy by the allied troops, and that the navigation of the Weser was completely free.

LONDON, Dec. 24, 1813.

We have just received French Papers, containing the speech of Bonaparte to the Legislative Body, on Sunday the 19th inst. *Senators, Counsellors of State, Deputies from the Departments to the Legislative Body.*

Splendid victories have raised the glory of the French Arms during this Campaign: defections without parallel have rendered those victories useless; all has turned against us. France itself would be in danger, but for the union and energy of the French.

In these weighty circumstances, it was my first thought to call you around me. My heart has need of the presence and of the affection of my subjects.

I have never been seduced by prosperity. Adversity will always find me superiour to its attacks.

I have several times given peace to Nations when they had lost every thing. From a part of my conquests I have raised Thrones for Kings who have forsaken me.

I had conceived and executed great designs for the prosperity and the happiness of the world—a Monarch and a Father, I feel that peace adds to the security of Thrones, and to that of families.—Negotiations have been entered into with the Allied Powers—I have adhered to the preliminary basis which they have presented. I had then the hope, that before the opening of this session, the congress of Manheim would be assembled: but new delays, which are not to be ascribed to France have deferred this moment, which the wishes of the World eagerly call for.

I have ordered to be laid before you all the original documents which are in the Portfolio of my Department of Foreign Affairs. You will make yourselves acquainted with them by means of a Committee; the Speakers (*Orateurs*) of my Council will acquaint you with my will on this subject.

On my side there is no obstacle to the re-establishment of Peace. I know and partake all the sentiments of the French.—I say, of the French, because there is not one of them who would desire peace at the price of honor.

It is with regret that I ask of this generous people new sacrifices; but they are commanded by its noblest and dearest interests.—It was necessary to recruit my armies by numerous levies; nations cannot treat with security except by displaying their whole strength.—An increase of Taxes becomes indispensable.—What my Minister of the Fin-

ances will propose to you, is conformable to the system of Finance which I have established.—We shall meet every demand without a loan, which consumes the future, and without Paper-money, which is the greatest enemy of social order.

I am satisfied with the sentiments which my people of Italy have testified towards me on this occasion.

Denmark and Naples, alone, have remained faithful to their alliance with me.

The Republic of the United States of America continues with success its war with England.

I have recognized the neutrality of the Nineteen Swiss Cantons.

Senators, Counsellors of State, Deputies from the Departments to the Legislative Body.

You are the natural organs of this throne; it is for you to give an example of energy, which may recommend our generation to the generations to come.—Let them not say of us, "they have sacrificed the best interests of their country; they have acknowledged the Laws which England has in vain sought, during four Centuries, to impose on France."

My people cannot fear that the policy of their Emperor will ever betray the national glory: on my side, I feel the confidence, that the French will be constantly worthy of themselves, and of me!

LONDON. Dec. 27.

MISSION OF VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH.—

His Lordship's departure for the Continent took place yesterday. At the Cabinet Council held on Sunday, his full powers and instructions were finally agreed upon, and afterwards submitted to the Prince Regent. The Noble Lord waited upon the Prince yesterday morning, and took leave of His Royal Highness. He was also busily engaged in the course of the day with the Earl of Liverpool, Earl Bathurst, and Mr. Hamilton, under Secretary for the Foreign Department. He attended at his office, and swore in Mr. Wm. Richmond, as a Special Messenger to attend his Lordship, in the room of Mr. Bassilico, resigned, who had filled that office about thirty years. At two o'clock, Mr. Curvisor, the Messenger, was sent off to make preparations on the road. Dinner was ordered for Lord and Lady Castlereagh at half-past three o'clock: Mr. Hamilton, and a few select friends, dined with them; but the arrangements necessary to be made were so numerous, that they were not in readiness for departure till half-past seven o'clock. It was then announced, that the Noble Lord would be accompanied by Lady Castlereagh; Lady Emma Mount Edgcumb, as a companion to her ladyship; Mrs. Robinson; Mr. F. Robinson, and Mr. Planta, of the Foreign Office, as secretaries: Mr. Ward, a young gentleman, a relative of Lord Castlereagh, Mr. Richmond, a Special Messenger; Messrs Ruff and Williams, King's Messengers; and Krouse, Messenger to Mr. Planta. Four carriages were in attendance at the door of his Lordship's house, in King-street, St. James's, to receive the persons attached to this distinguished mission; there being, besides, a large establishment of servants. Lord and Lady Castlereagh having taken a very affectionate leave of their private friends, the different parties left the house, and entered the carriages. A large concourse of people were collected on the occasion, and expressed loud demonstrations of joy, which, however, had nearly been attended with very serious consequences, for the shouting of the people caused the horses in the second carriage to run away; but they were fortunately stopped by some of the spectators, just as the carriage was coming in contact with a post. The party were to proceed to Harwich, and there embark on board the *Erebus* frigate. Lady Castlereagh, it is understood, remains at the Hague, till his Lordship's return from Frankfurt.

Our Private Correspondence exhibits an interesting picture of that unaffected happiness which the liberation of their country has spread among the Hollanders. The Prince Sovereign appears amongst them as a beloved father among his children; and when the Hereditary Prince, who sailed on Friday, shall reach the country of his ancestors, the joy of the whole nation will be complete. According to every account from France, the anxiety with which the people of that country look to the opening of the Legislative Session is extreme. They are still buoyed up with hopes of negotiations going on at Frankfurt. Peace is in their hearts; and if they find the speech of the Tyrant affording them no hopes of its attainment, there is every reason to expect that even his elaborate machinery of despotism will not longer keep them silent.

Already, in private societies, is the white cockade handed about as the signal of hope, the earnest of better times. When it once comes to be worn openly, adieu for ever to the race of Buonaparte! The cold unfeeling words by which, as is well observed in an article from the *Prague Gazette*, he endeavoured to put on the appearance of a mysterious wisdom, and of a sublime calmness, have only served to alarm his followers, and to disgust all other people. The remarks in that article are well worthy of attention, as they show that throughout Europe the impostor is unmasked, and that his impudence and his hypocrisy alike excite contempt.

Sixteen sail of transports sailed on Saturday from Harwich, for Holland, with the 2d regiment of hussars of the German Legion.

Five hundred of the Guards, consisting of volunteers from the different militias; set off to-morrow to join Sir Thomas Graham in Holland.

The Duke of Clarence, it is said, will leave England, in the course of a few days, for Holland.

The Baltic fleet, with an immense convoy, and Major-General Gibbs's brigade of troops from Stralsund, have arrived,—some at Yarmouth, some in the Downs, and others at Spithead. General Gibbs's brigade has, it is said, received orders to proceed to Holland.

On board the squadron which sailed on Friday from the Downs, with the Prince of Orange, were embarked considerable detachments of marines and artillery. As the wind came round on Saturday morning to the southward, his Serene Highness has most probably, ere this time, landed safe in his native country.

On Friday the Dutch Deputies, Messrs. Fagel and Gevers, accompanied by Lord Yarmouth and General Taylor, sailed from Harwich for Holland.

We copy the following from the *Englishman* of yesterday:—"The insurrection in Holland was planned whilst the French were still in considerable force in the country; and with so much secrecy and energy, that the French commander, on receiving the first notice of it, placed himself under the protection of the old Burgomaster Elias, in order to insure his personal safety. This man was fortunately saved from the rage of the populace; and he owed his preservation to the temperate manner with which he had exercised his authority. The Prefect of Police would have been burned alive, had he been caught, so much was he detested on account of his severity. After the flight of the French troops the people pressed in crowds to the different churches, to offer up their acknowledgments to Heaven for their deliverance. The greatest ardour has been universally manifested to raise an army for the public defence; and in Rotterdam, in the two first days, 5,000 men were raised and armed, who were, with the greatest difficulty, restrained from marching upon Gorcum, at which place the enemy was assembled in force. Such was the panic of the French, that they left in the public treasury at Amsterdam, 700,000 guilders (70,000l.) behind them. Every individual, without distinction of rank or sex, is contributing largely towards the equipment of the armies being to be raised. The poorest voluntarily come forward with their contributions. Admiral Verhuel, who commands the Texel fleet, has refused to surrender it to the provisional government; and it is supposed he awaits the arrival of the Stadtholder, for the purpose of concluding some convention. The persons who accepted titles and offices under the usurped government, are represented to be in the greatest consternation at the unexpected change; whilst the real patriots, who refused the wages of prostitution, express, as might be expected, the most heartfelt pleasure, and also enjoy, in the public esteem, the recompense of their unshaken fidelity." Our Correspondent concludes:—"All true patriots, who never bent the knee to Baal, have their eyes directed towards Abion. May avarice and mercantile envy never more alienate two nations formed for reciprocal esteem. England has produced an Alfred; Holland, a William I. May their seraphic spirits smile upon the glory and patriotism of their respective countries! and the young hero, who has made his apprenticeship in arms, under Wellington, at Badajos, Salamanca, Vittoria, and at every other place where laurels were to be gathered—is he not worthy to unite the esteem, and fulfil the vows of both nations? Amen—ORANJE BOVEN!"

The moment the glorious news from Holland was propagated, the Deal boatmen, in a body, offered voluntary to embark (free

of all expence to Government), in their own craft, as many soldiers as might arrive at that place for that purpose.

Official Intelligence from the Armies of the Allies.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 25.

The day before yesterday, the 23d instant, a body of 300 Cossacks presented themselves before the city of Amsterdam, which they entered yesterday morning the 24th. The French garrison, which had shut itself up in the old town-house, surrendered; subsequently to which, Mr. Rom accompanied the Captain of the Cossacks with his detachment half way between Haarlem and Amsterdam, and took possession of the fort situated there, by capitulation.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 24.

Scarcely had the Cossacks entered this city, when the enthusiasm for the good cause, which had animated for a long time the good citizens of this town, developed itself. Ten thousand citizens have volunteered to day their services to march against the enemy, in order to drive them out of their country.

Extract of a letter to the General Government, written from on board His Majesty's Corvette Britomart, off the Texel.

"I have this day received a letter of the 22d from the Hague, containing a request that the necessary troops and ammunition may be sent to Holland as soon as possible. I can assure you, that I am convinced that my Government has taken the necessary measures to give you all possible assistance, and I am sure that it will make its appearance immediately upon your coast.

"Be assured that the English are your friends; and the British people already congratulate you upon your approaching liberation.

S. RIDDELL, Captain."

THE HAGUE, Nov. 23.

This evening the Government has received the official information by an express, which has been landed by one of the English cruisers, that positively a British fleet is under sail to our ports in the North sea, and partly arrived on our coast, having troops, arms, and ammunition on board, and which is instantly to be followed by his Serene Highness the Prince of Orange.

HEAD-QUARTERS, ROTTERDAM, NOV. 23.

The General Baron Sweerts de Landas arrived yesterday at Rotterdam, and has occupied Capelle and Ysselmonde, on which the French who had arrived at Dordrecht retired, and evacuated the town, falling back upon Gorcum.

HEAD-QUARTERS, AT LEYDEN, NOV. 23.

General de Jongh marched yesterday on Leyden, where he has fixed his head-quarters, and has sent to day part of his troops to Alphen, in order to secure the important place of Voerden.

Official Intelligence from the Army of the Allies.

On the 21st of November a corps of Cossacks entered Voorthuizen, while another corps occupied the villages of Dieren and Rhude.

Extract of Intelligence from North Holland.

Most of the towns and villages in North Holland are in insurrection. All refuse obedience to the Emperor, and acknowledge the Prince of Orange for their legitimate sovereign, and raise the universal cry, to arms, Netherlanders! deliver yourselves from him who has already butchered thousands of your children; and consider, that if you are compelled to fight, it is much better to sacrifice your lives on your own soil, for the country which gave you birth, where your families and friends reside, than to be carried off in a foreign land, and be slaughtered the victims of ambition.

INTERCEPTED LETTER.

"The insurrection which has burst forth at the Hague, (M. Maire) has compelled me to transfer for some time the seat of the Under Prefecture to Gorcum. You can transmit to me there all business which will not suffer any delay. I shall continue to dispatch the same until my return to the Hague, which I consider to be very near. A hundred thousand men march upon the Yssel, (by which road?), and will secure Holland against the invasion of an enemy. From this moment until my return, I charge you, M. Le Maire, to keep your commune quiet, and in order.

I am, &c.

"The Under Prefect of the Arrondissement of the Hague." (Signed) H. DE GESTAS.

Note. We shall march with 100,000 men against you, in the same manner as the Spaniards, the Russians, the Prussians, and the Germans, have done before us.

The Provisional Council of this town has taken to make it known, that in the name of his Highness the Prince of Orange and Nassau, the General Government of the United Netherlands, we authorise the Provisional Government of the Hague to place a box in one of the rooms of the Townhall, into which the inhabitants of the Hague may have an opportunity of giving their free gifts for arming the country, and for the defence and restoration of its liberties.

As the undersigned has all his time taken up with the public service, he requests his

countrymen not to come to him for some days, to speak on private matters. Whoever has any public business to transact with him, or wishes to interrogate him upon matters of service, is requested to express it in a few words, and to send it to his house in a sealed letter, with the liberty either to wait or send for the answer. On all matters of importance the undersigned is ready to speak with every one.

(Signed) GYSBERT KAREL HOGENDORP.
Hague, Nov. 24, 1813.

IN THE NAME OF HIS HIGHNESS THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

Fellow countrymen! We remain at our post for the deliverance of our native land: we accept the services of all who may be ready to co-operate with us: we look solely and wholly to the great work of union and liberation from a foreign yoke: we invite every one to speak his mind according to his present persuasion. Netherlanders arise, speak out to us, and place us in a situation to make every one of you useful according to the wishes of his own heart.

(Signed) VAN MAASDAM.
Hague, Nov. 23.

Another proclamation of the same date says, "We have found it expedient that all the youths belonging to the orphan houses and workhouses should be employed in the public service; but this service shall by no means deprive them of the right of returning to the said houses, when the enemy shall be driven out."

Another order appoints Leopold Count Limburg Stirum, Commander in Chief of the armed force of Holland.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 23.

Yesterday and to-day the Orange Guard, the brave soldiers who have taken the oaths to their country, and a number of volunteer citizens, marched from hence with an enthusiasm unexampled, to fight the enemy, and to drive them from our soil.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 15.

Our city is crowded with the troops of the Allied Powers. Good order and military discipline reign among them. They pay for every thing in ready money, or in bills guaranteed by the Allied Governments, which are held in high estimation by the merchants.

GLORIOUS EMANCIPATION OF HOLLAND.

Last Sunday, in the Dutch Church of Austin-friars, the Reverend Dr. Werninck having, with the approbation of the united vestries of the said church, returned public thanks to Almighty God, with his congregation, for the happy revolution in Holland, proposed the opening of a subscription, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the conveyance to their homes, of those of their countrymen, and other inhabitants of the United Provinces, who fled to this country to avoid the tyrannical French conscription, and of assisting the widows and orphans who have been reduced to poverty and distress by the loss of their husbands and fathers, through that severe measure; in consequence of which, several sums were immediately subscribed, and it was moreover resolved to call a public meeting, on Wednesday next the 1st of December, at eleven o'clock, for the purpose of taking the said plan into farther consideration, and appointing a committee for carrying it into effect; at which meeting every well wisher to the emancipation of Holland is requested to attend.

The first Dutch mail was made up at the Post-office on Friday night, and was conveyed to Harwich by a new mail coach, which started on the occasion. It was intended to be landed at Scheveling, a small fishing town, about three miles from the Hague. Mr. Wagstaff, of the Foreign Post-office, accompanied the mail.

Returns of all the Dutch prisoners of war in this country have been ordered to be made out, preparatory to their being sent home to assist their countrymen in maintaining their newly acquired independence. Their number, it is said, exceeds 10,000.

DUTCH PAPERS.

WILLIAM FREDERICK, Prince of Orange and Nassau, to all whom it may concern, greeting,

My feelings, upon my entrance this day into this capital, are inexpressible. Restored to that people whom I never ceased to bear in remembrance, I behold myself, after 19 years' absence, as a father in the midst of his family.

Never, Netherlanders, shall my reception in Holland, never shall my entrance into Amsterdam, be effaced from my memory; and, by your love I promise you, you shall not find yourselves deceived. It is your wish, Netherlanders, that I should stand in a higher relation towards you, than I should have stood in had I never been absent. Your confidence, your love, places the sovereignty in my hands; and I am urged on all sides to assume it, in as much as the necessity of the country, and the situation of Europe, require that I should do so.

Be it so. I shall sacrifice my own opinions to your wishes; I undertake what the Netherlanders offer me; but I undertake it alone under the guarantee of a wise constitution,

which shall secure your freedom against all possible future abuses; I undertake it, under the full impression of the duties which this acceptance imposes upon me.

My ancestors gave birth to your independence. The maintenance thereof shall be the incessant task of me and my posterity.

I rely in the present circumstances, still somewhat critical, upon your co-operation and sacrifices; and after a short period of exertion, under God's assistance, no foreigner shall any longer be able, upon your own territory, to resist the ardour of the renovated nation and the triumphant arms of our Allies.

Done at the Council-house of Amsterdam, this 2d of Dec. 1813.

(Signed) W. F. Prince of ORANGE.
By order of his Highness,
VAN DER DUYN VAN MAASDAM.

HAGUE, Nov. 30.

The following is a copy of a letter written in English, and received this morning:—

"Most respected Sir,—I have ventured to march against a battery of eighteen pieces of cannon, with only fifty volunteers. It is the Buitensluis. I have taken it without firing a shot, and made 16 gunners prisoners.—Adieu, most respected Sir.

I am always entirely your's,

(Signed) "J. ADAMS."

ROTTERDAM, Dec. 1.

At half past four o'clock yesterday afternoon, the French evacuated the town of Shoonhoven. On passing the Lek they detained all the boats on the other side.

Monday evening a detachment of Cossacks entered this city, and passed the night in the square next the Doele, from which they yesterday marched off. They conducted themselves in the most friendly manner, and met with a joyful reception from thousands of persons.

Yesterday arrived from the Brille, Helvoet, and other places, another numerous body of soldiers and sailors. The entire crew of the Lynx sloop of war, consisting of about 150 men, have also arrived here from Helvoetsluys.

DORT, Dec. 1, 4 o'clock.

Yesterday afternoon we were again alarmed by a sudden attack from the side of Gorcum. The enemy, about 380 strong unexpectedly attacked our battery at the upper end of Papendrecht, from which the garrison, consisting of only eight Dort-gunners and a few Rotterdam and Skiedam volunteers; after discharging a few rounds of cannon-shot, and keeping up a fire of musketry for some time, found themselves under the necessity of retreating: in consequence of which, the enemy speedily approached the ferry nearly opposite the city. The only consequence of this attack is, the wounding of a few individuals on board the gun-boats. Soon after this attack, yesterday evening, a farther reinforcement of gun-boats was placed in front of this city, upon the river.

It is reported, that the French garrison of Dantzic has capitulated.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 3.

This morning the agreeable news arrived, that the town of Brille, which, in the days of our ancestors, was the first that was delivered from the Spanish yoke, is now liberated from French domination. The French Commandant having been abandoned by a part of the garrison, mostly Prussians and Dutch, was mastered, with the rest, by the citizens of Brille themselves, made prisoner, and has already been brought in here. Our troops have also made themselves masters of the fort at Ooltgensplaat.

On Wednesday last, his Highness the Prince of Orange, with a considerable suite, and amidst thousands of spectators, for the first time since his arrival in this residence, assisted at Divine Service in the Great Church, which was performed by Dr. Bernardus Verway, who took for his text, psalm 126. 3. "The Lord hath done great things for us, therefore are we glad." During the service, there were sung portions of the 66th, 171st, and 126th psalms. The talents of the preacher, the profound attention of the audience, the feelings excited on the occasion, and the reflection, that we had once more amongst us the support of religion and the church, altogether produced an effect which it would be impossible to describe.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 1.

Report of the Admiral of the Zuiderzee to the Commissaries of the General Government of the United Netherlands.

This morning at nine o'clock I announced to the men in the dock-yard at Kattenburg, that his Highness the Prince of Orange had yesterday arrived at the Hague, and would to-day, or to-morrow, pay us a visit.

On this occasion I caused the flags of all our allies to be hoisted, together with the Dutch, on the storehouses; namely, the English, Russian, Prussian, Austrian, and Swedish flags. They were no sooner seen than immediately acclamations burst forth of "Long live the Prince of Orange! He must be King of Holland."

At this moment arrived 150 men of the Texel fleet, and reported that the Admiral had shut himself up in Fort la Salle, and had set at liberty those seamen who were of the same mind with the people at the dock-yard.

(Signed) G. VERDOREN.

ROTTERDAM, Dec. 3.

This morning a considerable corps of Prussian troops, both horse and foot entered our city. Both men and horses seem in as good a state as when they first took the field.

We learn from Leer, that 150 prisoners passed through there on their way to Bremen. One half of them were Swiss, and had enlisted in the Prussian service: the rest were Dutchmen.

On the 24th ult. the ship Jonge Jacob arrived at Emden, from Helgoland, laden with coffee, sugar, indigo, cocoa, and calicoes.

An energetic address has appeared here, calling upon our townsmen to subscribe for the relief of the unhappy sufferers at Woerden.

Our Burgomaster, Mr. van Hogendorp, has issued an order, appointing Sunday next to be observed as a day of solemn thanksgiving in all the churches of this city.

Since the arrival of the Prince of Orange, the Provisional Government at the Hague has made the following among other appointments:—

Mr. Changuion, to be Commissary-General, on the part of the Dutch Government, of the auxiliary troops of Great Britain.

Baron Bentinck von Buckhorst, to be chief of the War Department; and Mr. Elias Canneman to be head of the Finance Department.

PRIVATE LETTERS from HOLLAND.

"HAGUE, Dec. 5.

"The Jason frigate, owing to contrary head-winds, and having four transports with arms, under convoy, did not arrive here until the day before yesterday. Lord Yarmouth; General Taylor; Colonel Fagel, Aide-de-Camp to the Prince of Orange; Lieutenant-Colonel Barclay; Mr. Irving, M. P.; Mr. Gevers, a Dutch Gentleman; and Captain King, of the Jason, formed the first party to the Hague. The Prince of Orange arrived here on Tuesday last, and was received with open arms by all ranks; on Thursday, he went to Amsterdam, where he was received with every mark of attachment from an immense collection of people of all ranks and descriptions; he has been proclaimed Prince Sovereign. His arrival was most apropos, as every department was in the greatest confusion for want of a government and a head. I am in hopes things may now shortly be brought into some order, as he is exerting himself.

"The French are universally detested by all classes; and I cannot express how delighted I was to find, that (I may almost say) the English were universally adored. Our landing was most gratifying, the people running to shake hands with us, and receiving us with every mark of joy; being hitherto in constant expectation of the French returning, who are now within 15 miles, and from whom they have nothing, should they ever return, to expect but the most horrid oppression. A very old man, on my landing in uniform, seized me by the hand, and exclaiming in broken English, "GOD ALMIGHTY bless the English," burst into tears, and walked away. There is not a family almost in the country of any description, which has not to regret the loss of their nearest relations, taken off by the conscriptions. It is impossible for me to specify the acts I have already heard of, cruelty and oppression that individuals have suffered from the French. They are delighted when they find that their children, who have been taken away by the conscription, are made prisoners either by the Allies or the English.

"General Bulow arrived here yesterday, with some of his Staff, from his head-quarters at Utrecht; also the Russian General Pshul; General Benckendorf is hourly expected. On his arrival I make no doubt they will have a consultation on what is best to be done, and will then immediately return to their armies. The two former Generals, Lord Clancarty, General Taylor, and Lieut. Colonel Barclay, with the Officers accompanying Gen. Bulow, and a number of Dutch Gentlemen, dined yesterday with the Prince."

"HAGUE, MONDAY, DEC. 6.

"I am very happy to inform you, that the Guards, commanded by Major General Cooke, are now landing. Their arrival was most timely and gratifying. There was an apprehension that no safe landing place could immediately be found for them; and that bad weather might come on in the mean time, which might do great mischief on an open and dangerous coast. But the arrival of this part of the expedition has anticipated the bad weather; and the submission of Goree and Helvoet, the news of which has been just received, provides safe and proper harbours for the other divisions as they arrive. Before the receipt of this news, the importance of providing harbours for the British troops was felt so strongly, that Major-General Taylor and Lieutenant-Colonel Barclay were preparing to proceed this very day, to make an attempt on those places, with such a force, as they could form from the marines and volunteer seamen of the Jason, and the Dutch militia."