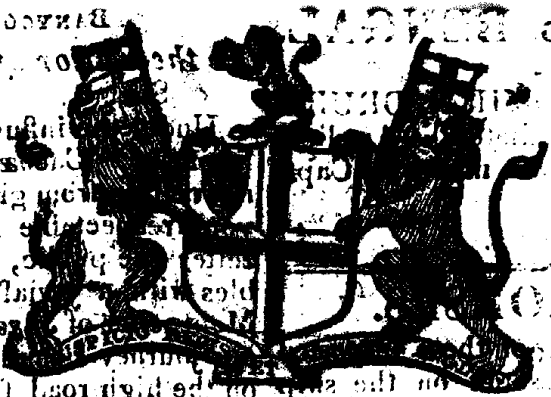


JAVA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE



The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all appointments, orders and regulations by Government, published in the Java Government Gazette, be considered as official, and duly observed.

Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in Batavia worden aangekondigd, en ieder als zoodanig moeten worden aangezien.

VOL. III. BATAVIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1814. [NO. 131.]

Proclamation.

IN pursuance of instructions from His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to prohibit the future exportation of Salt to the port of Calcutta, from any of the places dependent on the Government of Java.

And that no person may plead ignorance hereof, this Proclamation is directed to be published in the English and Dutch Languages in the Government Gazette, and to be affixed at the usual places at Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

Given by me, the Lieutenant Governor of Java, with its dependencies, at Batavia this 25th day of August, 1814.

T. S. RAFFLES,
Lieutenant Governor.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.
J. DUPLY,
Act. Secretary to Govt.

Proklamatie.

IN gevolge van ontvange de bevelen van Zijne Excellentie den Heere Gouverneur General in Rade, heeft den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade goedgevonden de exportatie van zout naar Calcutta, en oeffige onderlinge plaats van het Gouvernements van Java, te verbieden.

Op dat niemand onwetende hier van geene kennis voorwerd, dat deze Proklamatie in de Engelse en Hollandse taal in de Batavia'sche Courant gepubliceerd, en op de gewone plaatsen te Batavia, Samarang en Sourabaya, is aangeplakt.

Batavia, den 25de Aug. 1814.

J. DUPLY,
Luitenant Gouverneur

Advertisement.

IN consequence of the resignation of Mr. J. W. Meyer, President of the European Organ Chamber, Mr. J. Fichat, the Vice President, is appointed in his room to preside over the new Treasury notes, issued in conformity with the Publication of the Government.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

J. DUPLY,
Act. Secretary to Govt.

BATAVIA, Aug. 25, 1814.

Advertisement.

UIT DE HAND TE KOOP, EEN HUIS EN ERVE, STAANDE IN DE BUIJEN NIEUW POORT STRAAT, TUSSEN DE HR. FEHRMAN EN DE FONTEIN, VOORZIEN MET EEN RUIM WAGENHUIS, EN STALLING VOOR NEGEN PAARDEN.

Te bevragen by den Eigenaar JOHS. ADLUNG.

BATAVIA, den 25de Augustus, 1814.

NOTICE.

HEREBY given, that on Thursday the 1st September next, and on Friday the 2nd, will be put up for sale by Public Auction, at the Honorable Company's Ware-house, a quantity of **INDIAN GOODS**, consisting of various articles, such as **SHAWLS, CLOTHS, and other articles**, which will be exposed for public sale, and a variety of other articles, which will be exposed for public sale, at the Honorable Company's Ware-house, on or before the 31st of October next.

CONDITIONS.

A deposit of ten per cent in Government Securities to be made on the amount of each lot at the time of sale, and the balance of such deposit being made, the purchases to be considered void, and the Depositor declared incapable of ever bidding again at the Company's sale.

CONDITIONS.

The Goods to be sold for and cleared off from the Honorable Company's Ware-house on or before the 31st of October next, and the Goods not cleared off by that time, shall be sold at the Honorable Company's Ware-house for ready money, at private or public sale, and all bids, charges of duty attending such resale, to be defrayed by the first Purchasers, who will also be considered incapable of bidding at any future sales, until they shall have satisfied all claims which may be against them in consequence of the resale.

By order of the Commercial Committee.

BATAVIA, August 18, 1814.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the respective Owners of Estates in the Batavian Environs, are requested to send in the usual annual Statements of the Population, &c. of their Estates, to the Office of the Resident of the Environs, on or before the 1st of October next.

M. VAN DOORNINCK,
Assistant Resident Environs.

RUSTENBURG, August 23, 1814.

Advertisement.

W O R D, mits dezen bekend gemaakt, dat de Onderscheidene Land Eigennaren in de Bataviasche Ommelanden, worden verzocht om de gewoone jaarlyksche ziels beschryvingen hunner Landeryen, in te zenden ten Kantore van de Resident der Ommelanden voor op den 1ste October aannstaande.

M. VAN DOORNINCK,
Assist. Resident der Ommelanden.

RUSTENBURG, den 23ste Aug. 1814.

Public Auction.

WILL BE SOLD, BY THE SECRETARY OF THE EUROPEAN ORGAN CHAMBER, MR. RYZER, NEW PORT STREET, PEPPER and INDIGO, Belonging to the Estate of the late THOS. WATTLEWORTH.

BATAVIA, August 25, 1814.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Tuesday the 30th instant, will be sold by Public Auction, at the house of Messrs. Timmerman Thyssen and Westerman, at the Anchor Wharf, at ten o'clock, some old Iron GUNS of different calibre — at the same time, several Bamboo HOUSES and GROUND, situated below the Boom, together with a Bamboo HOUSE and GROUND, situated in Campong Manga Bazar, the property of the late Captain F. LYNCH — Particulars will be announced at the time of Sale.

WM. YOUNG, R. T. SMITH, and J. FICHAT, Executors in Java.

BATAVIA, Aug. 18, 1814.

Advertisement.

WANTED ABOUT £700 Sterling, for the use of the 59th Regiment, for Bills of Exchange on Messrs. Greenwood, Cox and Co. payable 30 days after sight. Tenders to be addressed to the Acting Pay Master on or before the 20th September next, when the highest tender will be accepted.

By order of the Officer commanding, W. MOORHEAD, A. P. M. 59th Regt. SERONDOLE, 19th Aug. 1814.

Advertisement.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, THE HOUSE adjoining the Green Mason's Lodge La Vertueuse, consisting of two large Parlours, two Sleeping Rooms, of the same size, and two small Rooms, with boarded floors and ventilated large dining Verandah, elegantly fitted up, and fit for the residence of a small genteel family — with suitable Out-offices, Kitchen, double Coach-house, with stable, and detached out-houses, Kitchen Garden in high cultivation, with extensive grazing or pasture land, well stocked with Cocoa-nut trees, together (if required) with Furniture, Slaves, Horses and Carriages, Cows, Sheep, &c. &c. For particulars apply to JAS. FICHAT.

JACATRA, Aug. 12, 1814.

Advertisement.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, A NEW AND COMMODIOUS, LOWER-ROOFED HOUSE & GARDEN, In a very healthy & pleasant situation, NEAR THE CANTONMENTS, WELTEVRDEN. PAYMENT WILL BE RECEIVED IN COLONIAL PRODUCE.

Enquire at the Gazette Office.

Advertisement.

WANTED SPANISH DOLLARS and COLONIAL PAPER CURRENCY, for BILLS of EXCHANGE on Bengal. — Apply at Mr. VAN RYCK'S Office, No. 32, Tygers street.

Advertisement.

THE Subscribers, wishing to have leisure to settle their outstanding concerns previously to returning to Europe, have been induced to resign from the 1st of September next, in favour of Messrs. Peter Jessen, James Trail, (together with a third person to be hereafter named,) the commission and Agency business heretofore carried on under the Firm of

Inglis and Watt or Watt and Inglis.

beg leave hereby to make the same known to friends and correspondents, returning them on this occasion their sincere and grateful acknowledgements for the confidence, liberality, and indulgence evinced on all occasions; they at the same time take this opportunity to recommend Messrs. JESSEN and TRAIL to a continuance of their patronage and good Offices, and from the knowledge the subscribers possess and opinion they entertain of the abilities and character of their successors, they do not in the least doubt of their giving entire satisfaction to such as availed them with the transaction of their business in this place.

R. INGLIS, W. WATT, BATAVIA, August 22, 1814.

we purpose continuing the Agency and Commission hitherto carried on by them under the Firm of

Jessen, Trail and Co.

and hope by a diligent and honorable discharge of our duties to deserve the support and countenance of the friends of our predecessors.

PETER JESSEN, JAMES TRAIL.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, THE HOUSE adjoining the Green Mason's Lodge La Vertueuse, consisting of two large Parlours, two Sleeping Rooms, of the same size, and two small Rooms, with boarded floors and ventilated large dining Verandah, elegantly fitted up, and fit for the residence of a small genteel family — with suitable Out-offices, Kitchen, double Coach-house, with stable, and detached out-houses, Kitchen Garden in high cultivation, with extensive grazing or pasture land, well stocked with Cocoa-nut trees, together (if required) with Furniture, Slaves, Horses and Carriages, Cows, Sheep, &c. &c. For particulars apply to JAS. FICHAT.

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WANTED SPANISH DOLLARS and COLONIAL PAPER CURRENCY, for BILLS of EXCHANGE on Bengal. — Apply at Mr. VAN RYCK'S Office, No. 32, Tygers street.

WANTED
FOR the use of H. M. 78th Regiment the sum of £ 1400, for which Bills will be given on Messrs. Greenwood, Cox and Co. London.—Tenders will be received on or before the 10th September, 1814.
T. MACQUEEN Cap.
 A. P. M. 18th Regt.
 Weltevreden, Aug. 16, 1814.

FREIGHT TO BENGAL
 THE good ship **ADMIRAL DRURY** will sail immediately. Applications for Tonnage may be made to Capt. HICKS, at the Wharf.
 BATAVIA, 26th Aug.

BANYOO KOONING, Aug. 6, 1814.
 the Editor of the JAVA GAZETTE.
 Under the influence of an insuperable... "Caelethes Scribendi" I cannot refrain from giving you (and through your respectable medium the Java Gazette) the public, an account of my... with a special set of... the first... of... say nothing, as it lay on the high road from Salatiga to Samarang, and must consequently be well known to most of your subscribers. Allow me, then, Sir, (in the nautical phrase) to take my departure from Ulanga at Tega. After travelling from thence about three days through luxuriant coniferous plantations which being in full blossom, could not but, by the striking contrast of the delicately white flowers, with the dark green foliage of the tree, produce the most pleasurable sensations: but how shall I describe the emotions portrayed on every countenance, on the opening to our view, of the fertile district of Ambrawa—all seemed lost in admiration. No one could find words to express his feelings: in short Sir, I am confident, the richness of the scene would have baffled the descriptive powers of an Agassiz. —let it then suffice to say, we journeyed on till we reached the village of Ambawa, where, although not expected, by the Redem, we were greeted with the most cordial hospitality. Breakfast, consisting of the most delicious items of the district afforded, was served up as it were by magic; the melody of an incomparable Javanese band, added to our already sharpened appetites. After taking an affectionate leave of our hospitable hosts, we pursued our journey to this enchanting spot. The Villa, situated in the centre of a highly cultivated garden, first attracted our attention; it is constructed of beautiful teak, the produce of the mountain, and consists of a highly decorated saloon, and several commodious, sleeping apartments. We soon made arrangements for our little comforts, and then sallied forth to the beautifully wooded wilderness, in the centre of which is the celebrated mineral spring, from which the place takes its name. After quaffing liberal portions of the salutiferous beverage, we strolled about, enjoying the variety of prospect, till warned by the cries of night or evening, it was time to retire to our frugal meal to which, Mr. Editor, would ample justice—the pork was excellent, for did we require apple-sauce to give it a relish, having drank a bottle or two of the red port over a cheerful fire, the sleep god assumed his prerogative, and we retired highly delighted with our trip, and big with expectation of the pleasure we should derive from the next morning's excursions. At sunrise we were all assembled, and set forth attended by a faithful Sepoy well versed in Hindoo Mythology, to inspect the ruins of Hindoo Temples situated about a mile higher up the mountain. We were amply repaid for our trouble; the Temples although now in a dilapidated state bear evident marks of former grandeur and magnificence; there are several colossal Statues of Hindoo Gods lying in different directions—the Sculpture of which prove the skill of the ancient Javanese Artists. If any surpassed the rest in beauty, they were an exquisitely finished *Gumacc*, and a most admirable *Kalea*, with all her attributes. The Chapelet and Girdle of Skulls, of this Goddess of Death, were superior in point of execution to any thing of the kind (and I beg leave to assure you I have visited many Hindoo Temples in Continental India) I have ever beheld. While we were indulging in the melancholy, though pleasing reflections, which such scenes must necessarily excite, we were suddenly interrupted by loud sobbing and deep drawn sighs, (approaching to moans) on turning round we beheld the faithful follower of Veeshnu, prostrate at the feet of a recumbent Dewa, bewailing the fate of his disgraced Gods.—After making many fruitless attempts to assuage his anguish, we were obliged to leave the poor fellow to his wailings, and sat down to a rare repast; an immense slab of granite served us for a table, and limbs of mutilated Gods and Goddesses, were our chairs; our meal over, we proceeded on, and after much scrambling reached the now quiescent Crater of a former Volcano, here Mr. Editor, allow me to express my sincere regret, that excessive fatigue (although one of my *Wiggish* companions attributed it to another cause, viz. the fear of encountering Tigers, with which the Mountain is said to abound) prevented me from accompanying my more athletic friends in their further researches.

After recrafting my strength and having enjoyed the beauty of the variegated scene below me, I leisurely retraced my steps homewards, and having arrived at the Villa, sat down to write this, which if you think worthy of insertion in your valuable Paper, it is much at your service.
Mr. Editor,
 Yours in haste,
 NOVICE.

Advertisement.
 ALL Persons indebted to, or having any claims on the estate of the late **H. G. RYSER**, 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,
 BATAVIA,
 August 25, 1814.

ARAB HORSES.
 A FEW remaining of those imported direct from Bussorah on the ship *Union*, to be sold for Spanish Dollars Currency, 300 each. Apply to Capt. Hertz, Ryswick.

Advertisement.
 THE public that he has on sale at his Godowns in the Voory, a few half chests of the best Port Wine, English and Oporto, sey Claret, some fine English Butter in Ferkins, Edam, Cheddar, Ham and smoked Beef, spiced Salmon in kits, best white Wine, Champagne, Cogniac Brandy, Cogniac Brandy and Geneva, imported in the H. C. Ship *Surat Castle*, which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms for ready money only.
 BATAVIA, August 26, 1814.

Java Government Gazette
 SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1814.

Advertisement.
 ALLE de genee welke iets te pretenderen hebben van, ofte verschuldigd zijn aan den Boedel van wylen **H. G. RYSER**, worden verzocht daar van binnen den tyd van zes weken bijgave te doen aan den ondergetekende Secretaris van het Eerwaarde Collegie van Heeren Weesmeesteren dezer stede.
J. H. DE HOOGH,
 BATAVIA,
 den 25ste Aug. 1814.

Advertisement.
 FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS
IRON LERIE in the Voory
 A FEW HOGSHEADS of
FRENCH CLARET
 AND
FOUR PILES DONDON PARTICULAR MADEIRA.

Advertisement.
 ALL Persons having claims on **J. Mathes, Esq.** or are indebted to him, are requested to send in their claims and to pay their debts to the undersigned general Attorney.
J. G. J. KLYNDERS

APPOINTMENTS.
 Mr. J. Crawford to succeed Colonel Adams as Resident at Sourabaya, and to be Resident at Bangcallan.
 Captain **Richardson** Resident at Djocjarta.
 General Orders by Government
 BATAVIA, August 27, 1814.
 The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following appointments:
 Dated Weltevreden, August 27, 1814.
 Serjeant, **ANGE**, of the **Bengal Artillery** Regiment, is appointed **BATAVIA** by **General Buisson**, subject to the confirmation of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.
 (Signed) **P. DUDGEON,**
 A. M. B. W. Div.
 (A true copy) **L. CONROY,**
 D. A. G.

Advertisement.
 ALLE de genee welke iets te pretenderen hebben van, ofte verschuldigd zijn aan de boedel van wylen **Meijfrouw M. S. HEYLEMAN** Wed. **FRANCOIS** worden verzocht daar van binnen den tyd van zes weken opgawe te doen aan den ondergetekende Secretaris van het Eerwaarde Collegie van Heeren Weesmeesteren dezer stede.
J. H. DE HOOGH,
 BATAVIA,
 den 25ste Aug. 1814.

Advertisement.
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J. G. J. KLYNDERS

Extract from District Orders by Colonel Hales, Commanding the Cental Division.
 BATAVIA, August 27, 1814.
 The Public Goss now at Salatiga, being required for the use of His Majesty's 50th Regiment at Serondole, Captain **Wetherall**, **Acting Deputy Barrack Master General**, will have the pleasure to remove them, with the least possible delay, to the Barrack at Serondole.
 (Signed) **JOHN MACGIVVER,**
 Major of the **Bengal Artillery**, District of **BATAVIA**.
A. D. A. G.

Advertisement.
 Op Maandag den 29ste Aug. 1814.
 IS den Sequester van den **Hogeraad van Justitie te Batavia** van **vingertien** overstaan van een Commissie uit welm. **Hogeraad**, omzorgens de **kliekle Negers** van **uursan** verkoop te houden voor **dezelven** Kaatoor Staatde, op de **Mopier** van een by wege van **Executie** agtmaalde **Chaloup** groot 40 Coyangs, leggende in de **Rivier** buiten de **voormalige Utrechtsehe Poort**, zullende de **Inventaris** op den dag der verkoop voor een ieder te zien zyn.

Advertisement.
 ALLE de genee welke iets te pretenderen hebben op den Heer **Mathes**, of aan dezelve iets schuldig zyn, worden verzocht hunne rekening in te zenden, en belangen te presteren aan den ondergetekende als wylen **generale gemagtigden**.
J. G. J. KLYNDERS

Advertisement.
 ALLE de genee die iets te pretenderen heeft of schuldig zyn aan den Boedel van den overleden Burger **Joseph Augustyn Pieters**, gelieve zig binnen de tyd van vier weken, heden ingaande, aan **Hendrik Lodewyk Isaak** te adresseren, als **Executeur van voorn Boedel**.
 BATAVIA, den 15de Aug. 1814.

DISTRICT ORDERS.
 BATAVIA, March 15, 1814.
 Lieutenant **Wetherall**, **Acting Deputy Barrack Master General** will take measures for carrying the Barrack Cote from **Quarang** to **Serondole**, as the men of His Majesty's 78th Regiment are removed from the former to the latter place.

Advertisement.
 Op aanstaande Dingsdag, zynde den 30ste Aug. 1814.
 ZAL ten overstaan van Gecommitteerde Heeren Weesmeesteren, door den Secretaris der Weeskamer **Jacob Hendrik de Hoogh**, in de Thuin van **Vanuwe M. H. Heileman** Wed. **Friben**, staande in de **Kampong Gatiep**, Verkoop worden gehouden, van een parthy **Huismeubelen**, **Juwelen**, **Goud en Zilver werken**, **Vrouwe Klederen**, **Lyfeigenen**, en wat verder zal worden te voorschyn gebragt. u En na het aflopen van dezelve zal nog verkogt worden (voor afbraak) de **Thuin om Brve en bygebouwen**, toebehorende aan **opgemeide Wed. Friben**, waar van **Rondtken en belendingen** dagelyksch voor den verkoop op het **Secretary van Heeren Weesmeesteren** op het **Stadhuis**, ter visie zullen leggen.

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 ALLE de genee die iets te pretenderen heeft of schuldig zyn aan den Boedel van den overleden Burger **Joseph Augustyn Pieters**, gelieve zig binnen de tyd van vier weken, heden ingaande, aan **Hendrik Lodewyk Isaak** te adresseren, als **Executeur van voorn Boedel**.
 BATAVIA, den 19de Aug. 1814.

Advertisement.
 ALLE de genee die iets te pretenderen mogte hebben of te verschuldigd zyn aan wylen **J. Groot**, in leven **Apptekar**, gelieve daar van opgave of te betalingen te doen binnen den tyd van twee maanden gerekend van dato dezer, aan den mede **Executeur J. B. Meyer**, de gemeente wort tevens geïnformeert dat de affaire zal gecontintert worden door **Adriaan de Nys**, met verzekering van den prompte en civile bediening.

General Orders by Government.
 BATAVIA, August 25, 1814.
 The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the General Orders issued by the Commander of the Forces, dated head-quarters, Djocjarta, the 11th August, 1814, appointing Lieutenant **Allan Cameron**, of the **Bengal Artillery**, to act as **Commissary of Ordnance** at **Djocjarta** and **Solo**.
 By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.
J. DUPUY,
 Acting Secretary to Govt.

Advertisement.
 Op aanstaande Wensdag, zynde den 31ste Aug. 1814.
 ZAL ten overstaan van Gecommitteerde Heeren Weesmeesteren door den Secretaris der Weeskamer **Jacob Hendrik de Hoogh**, voor de **Sterfhuys** van wylen **H. G. RYSER**, staande in de buiten **Nieuwpoort-straat** Verkoop worden gehouden van een parthy **Huismeubelen**, **Goud en Zilver werken**, **Wagen**, **Paarden**, **Lyfeigenen**, en, water meer op dien dag zal worden te berde gebragt. En na het aflopen van dezelve zal nog verkogt worden voor rekening des Boedels van wylen den **Chinees Gouwe Katoor**, **Thuin**, **Land** en **Araks Brande**, zyn met des **Inventarissen**, zo als dezelve dagelyksch voor den verkoop op het **Secretary van Heeren Weesmeesteren** op het **Stadhuis**, tooreen zal ter visie zullen leggen.

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GENERAL ORDERS.
 BY THE COMMANDER OF THE FORCES.
 Head-quarters, Djocjarta, 8th Aug. 1814.
 The Commander of the Forces has much pleasure in expressing his entire satisfaction at the fine appearance of the **Bengal Light Infantry Volunteer Battalion** at the inspection this morning, the regularity and precision with which the men went through the several manoeuvres could only be equalled by their steadiness under arms, and the manner in which the **Eight Infantry** movements were performed would have done honor to the most experienced **Light Troops**, nor can the Major General avoid noticing the correctness and celerity of the several formations, and above all the advance in line, and the rapidity and regularity of the charge, the whole of which were admirably performed, and merit his warmest acknowledgements.

Advertisement.
 Op aanstaande Wensdag, zynde den 31ste Aug. 1814.
 ZAL ten overstaan van Gecommitteerde Heeren Weesmeesteren door den Secretaris der Weeskamer **Jacob Hendrik de Hoogh**, voor de **Sterfhuys** van wylen **H. G. RYSER**, staande in de buiten **Nieuwpoort-straat** Verkoop worden gehouden van een parthy **Huismeubelen**, **Goud en Zilver werken**, **Wagen**, **Paarden**, **Lyfeigenen**, en, water meer op dien dag zal worden te berde gebragt. En na het aflopen van dezelve zal nog verkogt worden voor rekening des Boedels van wylen den **Chinees Gouwe Katoor**, **Thuin**, **Land** en **Araks Brande**, zyn met des **Inventarissen**, zo als dezelve dagelyksch voor den verkoop op het **Secretary van Heeren Weesmeesteren** op het **Stadhuis**, tooreen zal ter visie zullen leggen.

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Advertisement.
 SUPERFINE
FOOLSCAP PAPER.
 MAY BE HAD
 AT THE
GAZETTE OFFICE.
 Also,
 A VARIETY OF
Elegant Prints.
HEEDEN verlost voorspoedig van een Zoon de Huisvrou van **J. W. MORREES.**
 BATAVIA,
 den 26 August. 1814.

Major-General Nightingall has much pleasure in assuring Major Dalton that the corps has not only attained a very high state of discipline, but may even be considered as perfect in all its movements, and the Major-General requests Major Dalton will accept his best thanks for the uncommon degree of perfection which the Battalion has attained owing to his exertions and abilities, which are infinitely honorable and creditable to him as an Officer, &c. &c. as the Commander of the Forces conclude without expressing his entire approbation at the uniformity of dress, both in his Officers and Serjeants, which adds very much to the Soldier-like appearance of this very fine Battalion.

The Commander of the Forces has likewise with pleasure in noticing the good appearance of the Detachment of Bengal Artillery, in charge of the Field-pieces attached to the Battalion, the quick firing to cover the several formations, and the activity with which the guns accompanied the Battalion, were very creditable to Lieutenant Cameron and the men under his command, and entitles them in an eminent degree to the Major-General's particular praise and approbation.

(Signed) R. BUTLER,
Deputy Adjt. Genl.

NATIONAL PARTY, &c.

Wednesday last the 24th instant, being the Birth-day of His Serene Highness the Prince of Orange, having been selected as peculiarly appropriate for the celebration of the restoration of Holland to independence, and of the return of the August family of her ancient Rulers, was distinguished by every possible mark of public joy which those happy events could not but excite.

The great, the important day brought on not "heavily with clouds," but by a delightful morning, was announced by a Royal Salute at Weltevreden, and another in Batavia, which summoned the inhabitants to prepare for the festive scenes of the day.

These commenced at the house of Mr. Cranssen, with an elegant public breakfast at nine o'clock. The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor, with the Lady Governor, the chief Officers of Government Civil and Military, and the principal English and Dutch Inhabitants of the Metropolis and its Environs composed this party, which occupied the whole of the extensive suite of lower rooms in Mr. Cranssen's noble mansion. The arrival of His Excellency was hailed by an appropriate salute, and "God save the King" performed in great style by an excellent band. Besides the indispensables of an Indian Breakfast, every thing that would have been required to form a sumptuous dinner was to be found on the hospitable board of Mr. Cranssen, who received his numerous guests with his usual attentive politeness. A separate room was appropriated to the Native and Chinese Officers, whom he wished to partake of the general rejoicing, and who enjoyed a repast *a leur maniere*. At intervals during the breakfast, two more salutes were fired, in honor of His Majesty and of the Prince of Orange, accompanied by their appropriate tunes; between ten and eleven o'clock, the Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Raffles retired with their suite, and the party gradually dispersed.

The new building at Ryswick, appropriated to the use of the Literary Society, having been just completed, it had been arranged to open the same on this day, a general meeting of the Members having been summoned on the occasion, about eleven o'clock, a deputation consisting of the Secretaries and two of the senior Members proceeded to the Government-house, to conduct the President, who accompanied them to the place of assembly—this is a spacious saloon, with an antichamber at each end, appropriately fitted up, with book-cases and cabinets lining the walls, and finished in a style of elegant simplicity—after a few minutes passed in admiring this temple of Science, the Society proceeded to the objects of the meeting—Mr. Sevenhoven then favoured the assembly with an able and appropriate address, wherein he alluded to the difficulties under which the Society formerly laboured, and the benefits to be derived from the acquisition of a building much better adapted to its purposes than that which it had hitherto occupied—he also expressed the gratitude of the Members for the assistance and protection which the Society had received from the British Government—he then took occasion to advert to the more peculiar objects which this day was intended to commemorate, the happy change of affairs in Europe, the Birth-day of the Prince of Orange, and the return of that illustrious house to their liberated country. Mr. Sevenhoven's address, which was received with merited praise, was in brief as above, but being spoken in the Dutch Language, we regret that it is out of our power to publish it in detail.

The President then addressed the Meeting in a neat and appropriate discourse, in which he retraced the proceedings of the Society since their last general assembly, adverted to the publication of the 7th volume of the Transactions, and intimated his expectation of receiving several valuable communications to contribute to the next. We lament that we are not at present permitted to insert the eloquent address of the Honorable President, but we hope that the public will at a future period be placed in possession of it.

The business of the Literary Society being over, a meeting of the Directors of the Java Auxiliary Bible Society was held in the same place; among the resolutions passed on this occasion, one was adopted for the publication of the New Testament in the low Malay tongue, and in the Roman character, for the use of the Native Christians on this Island and its vicinity. Agents to the Society were appointed to act at the different out-stations dependent on Batavia, and other measures connected with the Society were resolved upon. Some further Subscribers were added to the list, and about one o'clock the Meeting broke up.

No sooner had the sun disappeared below the horizon, than the blaze of artificial light which succeeded almost compensated for his absence. It was a general illumination, and a splendid one;—the houses of Messrs. Cranssen, Ysseldyk, Engelhard, Velthuisen, and several others, were particularly brilliant. Several well executed transparencies, with appropriate devices, were exhibited, but it would far exceed the limits of our paper to give a particular account of all that deserved notice. The town of Batavia, and the roads in the neighbourhood were illuminated by bamboo torches placed at regular intervals, and in some places even the grass and jungle were made to contribute to the general brilliancy. When the guests began to proceed to the house of Mr. Meyer, which was appropriated to the evening entertainment, the great number of carriages and lights of all descriptions produced a very lively scene, the gaiety of which may better be conceived than described.

The illuminations here were so magnificent as to excite the wonder and admiration of the dazzled spectators—the elegance of the design was only equalled by the correctness of the execution; the transparencies were numerous, admirably executed, and very appropriate to the occasion—a lofty temple of fire seemed raised before the house, in which the transparencies were displayed in proper situations—among these, were the Arms of Great Britain, those of Holland, of the House of Orange, and of all the Allied Powers, separately. An appropriate Dutch motto was also displayed, signifying that the Temple was raised to celebrate the deliverance of Holland from the French Yoke, and the restoration of the House of Orange to their lawful rights.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor and family arrived about seven o'clock, and after admiring the brilliant beauty of the scene, a great part of the company went in carriages round the environs of the town to witness the illuminations; on their return they stopped at the Government-house at Ryswick, on the lawn behind which, a superb display of fire-works took place; some fire balloons were raised with wonderful rapidity and success. At the close of this exhibition, the party returned to the original scene of festivity, and soon the merry dance began; it continued with occasional intermissions until about midnight, when the supper was announced. It was laid out in a temporary building erected in the garden for the occasion, decorated with taste and elegance, and calculated to accommodate about five hundred persons. The banquet itself combined delicacy, profusion and luxury. The wines were excellent, and due justice was paid to the sparkling Champagne in particular. Every credit is due to the Stewards for the arrangements so judiciously made.

Immediately after supper, Mr. Cranssen rose, and proposed the following toast:—

- 1.—THE KING, our venerable and Revered Sovereign, who has ever been an example of virtue and perseverance to all the Princes of Europe.—Tune "God save the King."
- 2.—The Prince of Orange and Nassau, Sovereign of the Netherlands—may his Reign over the people of Holland be as prosperous as can be wished by every friend to his country, and to the House of Orange.—Tune "Wilhelmus van Nassouwen."
- 3.—The closest possible Union between the English and the Dutch.—Same tune.
- 4.—The Hereditary Prince of Orange, and success to his suit.—Same tune.
- 5.—May the happy consequences of that

suit, give Kings to England and Kings to Holland.—Tune "Oranje Boven."

- These toasts having been received and drunk with the greatest applause, Mr. Cranssen again rose to give the following:
- 6.—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, who imitating the example of his noble Father, has made the British Nation the liberators of Europe.—Tune "Prince Regent's March."
 - 7.—The Queen and Royal Family.—Tune "Queen's March."
 - 8.—The illustrious House of Orange.—Tune "Oranje Boven."
 - 9.—The Allied Sovereigns and success to their arms.
 - 10.—The immortal Wellington; may his glory and success, and that of his brave army be uninterrupted.
 - 11.—May the people of the United Netherlands, in close alliance with Great Britain, enjoy the reward of their successful exertions in throwing off the Yoke of the Corsican Usurper.
 - 12.—The Royal Family of Bourbon; may their restoration to the Throne of France restore the blessing of Peace to Europe.—Tune "O Richard, O moh roi!"
 - 13.—To the Memory of the Heroes who gloriously fell in the sacred cause, and established the freedom of Europe.
 - 14.—The victorious Army and Navy of Great Britain.
 - 15.—The Honorable East India Company.
 - 16.—His Excellency the Earl of Moira, Governor General of India.
 - 17.—The Right Honorable the Earl of Minto, our noble Protector, whose paternal kindness for the inhabitants of Java will ever be recollected with the warmest gratitude.
- Then Mr. Timmerman arose, and in a short but emphatic address to his Countrymen, pointed out to them the inestimable benefits they had derived from Lord Minto's benevolence—and the lively gratitude which all the Dutch Inhabitants of Java must feel in remembering all that distinguished friend of humanity had done for them.—Mr. Cranssen then resumed as follows:
- 18.—The Heroes of the Expedition, who rescued Java from the grasp of the Tyrant.
 - 19.—The Honorable Thomas Stamford Raffles, our worthy Lieutenant Governor, prosperity to his future administration.
- Mr. Timmerman again spoke to his countrymen, stating that the most fortunate moment which Java had ever known, was that on which Lord Minto selected Mr. Raffles for its future Governor; he briefly called their attention to the benevolent nature of his administration and directed their lasting gratitude to the author of so many benefits.
- The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor then addressed Mr. Cranssen in short but eloquent terms, acknowledging the honor done to him by this public effusion, and stating that if his administration had in any way entitled him to the gratitude which had been expressed, it was owing to the abilities of his advisers—on which his Excellency proposed the health of "Messrs. Muntinghe and Cranssen, who by their conduct on the establishment of the British Government, anticipated the gladness of this day, and set an example, which for the happiness of mankind, has been since followed by all Europe."
- Mr. Cranssen then proposed—
- 20.—Our amiable Lady Governor.
- The Lieutenant Governor afterwards gave the following—
- 21.—Major General Nightingall and the Army of Java.
 - 22.—Mr. Cranssen and the other Directors of the Dutch National Party—who framed the addresses to the Prince Regent and Prince of Orange.
 - 23.—The Island of Java and success to it.
- At the conclusion, and as the party were about to retire, the Lieutenant Governor proposed—
- 24.—"Oranje Boven," to which, after long continued applause, was added
 - 25.—"The Ladies of Java."
- The above list is as accurate as it is in our power to furnish, but several supernumerary toasts were introduced at different periods towards the close of the party, for the correctness of which we cannot vouch, and therefore do not describe them.
- Each of these toasts was accompanied by one or two appropriate tunes, and all were received with unlimited applause; in many instances with enthusiasm—three, five, and even seven bumpers, in succession, were drunk to some of the toasts, and on the whole we never witnessed a greater display of public feeling than on this interesting occasion.
- In the interval between two of the toasts, an appropriate address in Dutch was recited by the author (Mr. Mossel,) which will be found in another part of our paper.
- These effusions having detained the party at the Supper, Tables beyond the usual period, there was not much dancing after Supper. About two, the party began to diminish, but it was not considerably reduced until near four, and even

then some staunch friends to Oranje Boven were determined to hold out until morning, which at length closed this festive scene.

We are conscious that the above sketch is far from being adapted to convey an adequate idea of the *eclat* with which this magnificent National Entertainment was conducted—in fact it would be impossible to do justice to it within the limits of a Newspaper, but those who were present will doubtless remember it as an epoch of their lives—the *toute ensemble* was worthy of the objects it was meant to celebrate; the restoration of a brave though oppressed nation to its freedom and rank in the world, and of its illustrious Rulers to the Throne of their Ancestors.—We cannot conclude without repeating that every praise is due to the exertions of the Directors and Stewards, in their arrangements for the accommodation of the numerous guests—which tended greatly to improve the amusements of the evening.

Yesterday being the third anniversary of the capture of Cornelis, Royal salutes in honor of the day were fired at noon in the Cantonments and in Batavia.—Mr. Cranssen, to celebrate the deliverance of Java from the Yoke of Bonaparte, gave a splendid dinner in the evening to all the officers present at the station, at which the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor and most of the Civil Authorities also attended.—Our paper went to the Press too early to admit of our inserting the Toasts &c. the illuminations and transparencies were brilliant and appropriate, the dinner excellent, the wines exquisite, and the party altogether a very elegant one, and well adapted to do honor to the happy event it was intended to commemorate.

Since the publication of our Extra on Thursday last, we have not been able to obtain any addition to the glorious news received from Madras by the ship Ann.—We are inclined to believe that she sailed almost immediately after the publication of the Extra Courier of the 22d ultimo, which we have had the satisfaction of republishing. We shall endeavour, however, to procure some further particulars of this cheering intelligence for our next number; in the meantime we can only congratulate our Readers, which we do most sincerely, on the rapid, the complete success with which heaven has blessed the cause of justice.

We understand that Major General and Mrs. Nightingall, with their suite, are expected to arrive to-morrow at Buitenzorg, on their return from the Eastward. A part of the general staff arrived on Tuesday last in the Honorable Company's Cruiser Malabar.

Great Progress is making in the erection of the new Theatre at Weltevreden, and every credit is due to the managers for their active efforts to complete this laudable undertaking—we are told it will open about the 20th of next month before which we shall have the pleasure of announcing further particulars on the subject.

H. M. ship Grampus, with the H. C. ships Dorsetshire, Wexford, and Thomas Grenville, sailed from Anjer roads on the 18th instant, in prosecution of their voyage to China, the rest of the fleet have not yet arrived at Anjer.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

- ARRIVALS.] Aug. 19.—Brig Engelina, P. Bol, from Anjer 17th Aug.
Same day—Brig Seahorse, P. Thisselle, from ditto ditto.
Aug. 23.—H. C. C. Malabar, Captain R. Deane, from Samarang 20th August—Passengers, Miss Veach, Captain Tucker, Captain McKenzie, B. M. Tucker, Captain Cameron, Captain Douglas, Lieut. Campbell, Lieut. Brodie, Lieut. Pennycoat, Dr. Cameron, with a detachment of H. M. 78th Regt.
Aug. 25.—Brig Susanna Barbera, E. Si Badendyk, from Indramayoc 22d August—Cargo, Coffee.
Same day—Brig Seahorse, F. de Roya, from Tagal 23d Aug.—Cargo, Coffee.
- DEPARTURES.] Aug. 20.—Ship Mysore, F. Smith, for Bombay.
Aug. 22.—Brig Dorothea, J. White, for Tagal—with a detachment of Amboynese Corps for Indramayoc.
Same day—Brig Ulrica Engelina, A. Bastiaan, for Samarang.
Aug. 24.—Brig Jane, J. W. Abert, for Tagal and Malacca.
Same day—Brig Hendrik, H. Deelken, for Samarang.
Ditto—Brig Engelina, P. Bol, for Anjer.
Aug. 25.—Brig Maria, R. de Vos, for Samarang.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-street, March 11.

A dispatch, of which the following is an extract, has been received at Earl Bathurst's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, dated St.-Jean de-Luz, Feb. 20.

In conformity with the intencion which I communicated to your Lordship in my last dispatch, I moved the right of the army, under Lieutenant General Sir R. Hill, on the 14th; he drove in the enemy's picquets on the Joyense river, and attacked their position at Hellette, from which he obliged General Harispe to retire, with loss, towards St. Martin. I made the detachment of General Mina's troops, in the valley of Bastan, advance on the same day upon Baygorey and Bidar-ray; and the direct communication of the enemy with St. Jean Pied de Port being cut off by Lieutenant General Sir R. Hill, that fort has been blockaded by the Spanish troops above-mentioned. On the following morning, the 15th, the troops under Lieutenant General Sir Rowland Hill continued the pursuit of the enemy, who had retired to a strong position in front of Garric, where General Harispe was joined by General Paris's division, which has been recalled from the march it had commenced for the interior of France, and by other troops from the enemy's centre. Gen. Murillo's Spanish division, after driving in the enemy's advanced posts, was ordered to move towards St. Palais; by a ridge parallel to that on which was the enemy's position, in order to turn their left and cut off their retreat by that road, while the 2d division, under Lieutenant General Sir W. Stewart, should attack in front. Those troops made a most gallant attack upon the enemy's position, which was remarkably strong, but which was carried without very considerably loss. Much of the day had elapsed before the attack could be commenced, and the action lasted till after dark, the enemy having made repeated attempts to regain the position, particularly in two attacks, which were most gallantly received and repulsed by the 39th regiment, under the command of the Honourable Colonel O'Callaghan, in Major General Pringle's brigade.

The Major-General, and Lieutenant Colonel Bruce, of the 39th, were unfortunately wounded: we took ten officers, and about two hundred prisoners.

The right of the centre of the army made a corresponding movement with the right on these days, and our posts were on the Bidouze River on the evening of the 15th.

The enemy retired across the river at St. Palais in the night, destroying the bridges, which however were repaired, so that the troops under Lieutenant General Sir Rowland Hill crossed on the 16th; and on the 17th the enemy were driven across the Gave de Mouleou. They attempted to destroy the bridge at Arriverette, but they had not time to complete its destruction; and a ford having been discovered above the bridge, the 92d regiment, under the command of Lieut. Colonel Cameron, supported by the fire of Captain Beane's troop of horse artillery, crossed the ford, and made a most gallant attack upon two battalions of French infantry posted in the village, from which the latter were driven with considerable loss. The enemy retired in the night across the Gave d'Oleron, and took up a strong position in the neighbourhood of Sauveterre, to which they were joined by other troops. On the 18th our posts were established on the Gave d'Oleron.

In all the actions which I have above detailed to your Lordship, the troops have conducted themselves remarkably well; and I had great satisfaction in observing the good conduct of those under General Murillo, in the attack of Hellette, on the 14th, and in driving in the enemy's advanced posts in front of their position, at Garric, on the 15th. Since the 14th, the enemy have considerably weakened their force in Bayonne; and they have withdrawn from the right of the Adour, above the town. I have received no intelligence from Catalonia since I addressed your Lordship last; but I have this day received a report from the Governor of Pamplona, stating that the fort of Jaca had surrendered to General Mina by capitulation, on the 17th instant. I am not acquainted with the particulars of this event, but I know that the place contained eighty-four pieces of brass cannon.

Foreign-Office, March 11, 1814.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been received at this office, from the Right Honourable Lord Burghersh, dated Troyes, March 4.

My Lord—Troyes is again occupied by the Allies. The defeat of the enemy yesterday, the rapidity with which he was driven from all the positions defending the approach of this town, secured us the unopposed possession of the place. I stated to your Lordship, in my last dispatch, that, after several unsuccessful affairs with the rear guard of the French army, General Frimont had established his head-quarters at Vandœuvre. The Prince Royal of Wurtemberg pursued the advantages he had obtained over the corps of Marshal Macdonald, at La Ferte and Clairvaux, on the 28th, took possession of Barsur-Seine on the 1st, and followed the retreat of the enemy to La Maison Blanche on the 2d. By a reconnoissance made on that day it was

ascertained the French army was in position along the Barce, on the right of the Seine, and at La Maison Blanche, on the left of it. Prince Schwarzenberg determined to attack on the 3d. The corps of General Wittgenstein was directed to Piney to turn the left of the enemy at the village of Lanbrussel, and to threaten his communication with Troyes, by marching in the direction of St. Parre. General Wrede was to wait the movement of General Wittgenstein, was then to attack the bridge of La Guillotièrre, and to move the enemy's front.—The Prince Royal of Wurtemberg was at the same time to attack the enemy's position at La Maison Blanche. The circuitous road by which the corps of General Wittgenstein was directed, prevented its arrival on the flank of the enemy till near three o'clock in the afternoon. The Prince Eugene of Wurtemberg (who commanded one of its divisions) immediately commenced the attack, by moving along the heights towards Lanbrussel, driving the enemy before him, and at last by storming and carrying the village. General Wittgenstein supported this attack by all the artillery of his corps. Count Pahlen, upon the right, began already to threaten the enemy's rear. At this moment Prince Schwarzenberg directed five battalions of Bavarians to pass the Barce near Courteranges, to establish themselves in the wood on the right of that river, and place themselves in communication with the Russians at Lanbrussel. The movement was immediately carried into execution. General Wrede then stormed the bridge of La Guillotièrre, drove the enemy from it with loss, and thus carried the whole of his position. Threatened on every side, Marshal Oudinot retired his army along the road towards Troyes. Several successful charges were made upon him in his retreat, by the cavalry of General Wittgenstein. Ten pieces of cannon, fifty-four officers, and three thousand prisoners, are the results of the action. The enemy was driven to the village of St. Parve; his rear-guard only remained there, the rest of his force defiled during the night through this town.—At nine o'clock this morning, Gen. Wrede advanced upon the enemy, who retired, and upon being summoned to surrender this place, capitulated, on being allowed half an hour to evacuate it. Prince Schwarzenberg, as soon as the stipulated time was passed, directed all the cavalry to pursue upon the road towards Nogent. The Cossacks and Bavarians made several most gallant charges; Prince Schwarzenberg himself conducted their advance, which was done with great spirit and activity. Several prisoners were the result of the affairs; the enemy was driven beyond Les Greys. The Prince Royal of Wurtemberg carried the position of La Maison Blanche, with little opposition. His corps is already in the neighbourhood of this place; his cavalry is upon the road to Sous. It is most gratifying to me to have to report to your Lordship, the successes of the troops under the orders of Prince Schwarzenberg. Although struggling with the privations necessarily attendant on an army, where from the rapidity of its movements, the establishment of magazines has been impossible, yet the exertions and enterprize both of officers and men are unabated. In the actions of these last days, the Prince Marshall has expressed his warmest approbation of the conduct of his army, General Wittgenstein and General Wrede have particularly received his thanks. To the Prince Eugene of Wurtemberg, not only for his conduct on these late occasions, but for his gallantry and enterprize in every action in which he has seen him engaged against the enemy, Prince Schwarzenberg has returned his warmest acknowledgments, and the most cordial tribute of his admiration.

Your Lordship is already informed, that the head-quarters of Marshal Blücher were at La Ferté on the 28th of February; no advices have since been received from him. To keep up the communication with that officer, and to threaten the rear of Buonaparte now marching against him, Prince Schwarzenberg has directed Count Platoff to move upon Sozanne. In his progress to that place, he has already captured the town of Arcis, with the French garrison which occupied it.

I have the honor to be, &c. BURGHERSH, Lieut. Col. 63d Regt. The Right Hon. Viscount CASTLEREAGH, &c.

This Gazette announces, that on Wednesday last Baron Van Der Duyn De Maarsdam, sent on a special mission from the Prince of Orange, and Baron De Doerenberg, Envoy Extraordinary from the Elector of Hesse had private audiences of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent. It also notices his Royal Highness's approbation of Mr. A. Von Den Berg as Dutch Consul, at Portsmouth, and Mr. C. Christian Becher, as Consul General for the Duke of Oldenburgh, the appointment of Sir W. Garrow as Chief Justice of Chester; and his Royal Highness's permission to the Marquis of Wellington to accept the Imperial Order of Maria Theresa, and the Swedish Order of the Sword; to Sir R. T. Wilson to accept the Imperial Order of Maria Theresa, and the Prussian Order of the Red Eagle; and to General Stopford and Lieut. Colonel F. C. Ponsonby to accept the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword.—This Gazette further contains an Order in Council for continuing, for six months, from the 25th of inst. the permission granted by

preceding Orders, for the permission of various articles of Provision, Duty Free, in British or Friendly Bottoms.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 26.

Extract of a Letter from Vice Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's ship Caledonia, off Toulon, Feb. 13.

A few minutes after day-light this morning, a detachment of three sail of the line and three frigates, under a Real Admiral's flag, was discovered under all-sail, standing to the southward, to which general chase was given. A little after eight A. M. they talked together and stood towards Porquerolle, with a strong wind at east, just then sprung up half an hour after the fleet tacked also. The enemy, then visible from our tops, was pressing to get within the islands through the Grand and Petit Passes to Toulon. The fleet crowded all sail to cut them off. The Boyne leading in the most handsome manner, followed by the Caledonia, could only with every exertion, bring the Romulus, the stern-most of the line of battle ships, to action; which she closely engaged in a very superior style, receiving the fire of the other ships crossing her ahead. The enemy was running before the wind at the rate of ten knots, and so close to the rocks that perceiving he could not be stopped, without the inevitable loss of the Boyne and Caledonia, I waved to Captain Burlington to haul to the wind, deeply mortified that his persevering gallantry could not be rewarded. The fire of the Romulus had been repeatedly silenced, and in her disabled state was evidently much pressed. I enclose a statement of the casualties on board the Boyne; many of the wounds are inconsiderable. The able manner in which that ship was handled, in a very critical position, called from me a public expression of my approbation.

[The loss of the Boyne is stated in the return at 2 killed, viz. G. Terry, midshipman, and W. Collins, armourer's mate, and 40 wounded, including Samuel Sanders, midshipman.]

[A letter from Captain Carteret, of the Pomone, announces the capture of the Bonker's Hill, American privateer, of 14 guns and 26 men, formerly his Majesty's brig Linnet. She had been out eight days from Morlaix, without making any capture.—This Gazette also notifies that the Austrian, Dutch, and Hessian Ambassadors, and Baron Van Der Duyn de Maarsdam, had their first private audiences of her Majesty on Friday.]

BORDEAUX, MARCH 14.—At mid-day on the 12th the Mayor of Bordeaux addressed the following speech to Marshal Beresford:—

"GENERAL—The generous nation which has given such signal proofs of its magnanimity in assisting, with unshaken constancy, its oppressed Allies, presents itself this day at the gates of the city of Bordeaux, as the Ally of our august Sovereign Louis XVIII.

"We approach you, General, for the purpose of expressing, in the name of all our fellow-citizens, the sentiments by which they are animated.

"You are about to witness the testimonies which will burst forth in every quarter, of our love for our King. These testimonies will also be mixed with the feelings of gratitude.

"May no obstacle henceforth present itself to the union of our ports, and our's be received in your's as friends! Thus shall we mutually enjoy the benefits of commercial intercourse. The alliance of England and France secures the peace and happiness of the world."

At two o'clock, the same Mayor addressed as follows, his Royal Highness, the DUKE D'ANGOULEME:—

"MONSIEUR—What a day for the city of Bordeaux is that on which it receives within its bosom the nephew and son-in-law of Louis XVI. and of our well beloved King Louis XVIII. France, then, is about to recover her happiness! She could only enjoy it under the paternal Government of a descendant of Henry IV. of the Sovereign whose distinguished wisdom was equally proved in prosperity as in adversity.

"What happier presage could we have, Monsieur, of our future felicity, than the presence of a Prince so renowned for affability, prudence, and firmness.

"Come, Monsieur, amongst the faithful subjects of our King, to give them an example of all the virtues; to receive the most marked testimonies of our love, our devotedness, and profound respect.

The following is the speech of the Archbishop of BORDEAUX, to the DUKE D'ANGOULEME:

"SIR—Afflicted for a long series of years with calamities of all kinds, we have mourned over our misery; and while our prayers were raised for a period to them, we were incessantly agitated by hopes and fears, which alternately prevailed.

"These painful emotions are at length hushed to peace, by the presence of your Royal Highness. We shall be happy! In the name of my Clergy and the people of my diocese, I presume to intreat your Royal Highness to convey to His Majesty the unfeigned assurance, that in his dominions he will not find subjects more devoted."



HET VADERLAND EN ORANJE.

OPGEDRAGEN.

Aan Zyne Excellentie THOMAS STAMFORD RAFFLES, Luitenant Gouverneur van het Eiland Java en diens onderhorigheden, &c. &c. &c.

Uitgesproken by het Vieren van het Nationaal Feest te Batavia, den 24 van Oogstmaand 1814.

Vergun, Hoog-Edele Heer, een Hollandsch Ingeboren Te zingen op het feest ter eer van 't vaderland. De haters zyn verspreid, de vreesde volgd hun na. Den trotschen Corikaan, heeft al zyn moed verloren. Hy s'lied benaand, beangst, als zonder wederga. Oranje is aan 't hoofd van Hollandsch krygsbanieren. Gewoon op 't helden spoor den vyand te verslaan. Ziet men de Oranje vlag op Frankryks bodem zwieren. Nu houd het moorden op en 't plunderen is gedaan! Want, zag't gelyk de geur van zoete lente roosen. En Nassau's edel hart in het midden van den stryd. Spaard op heterzert berouwd die Frankryks waanen koken, betelgichte onschuld, kend geen woede, haat of nyd. Het heil van Nederland is uit dat huis geboren. En Nassau's yzere arm, verbrak het slaafsche juk. Als ailes schieen te droef, te jammerlyk verloren. Was vryheid door de Prins, ons alder hoogst geluk! Juig! daar 't ons werd vergund weer openlyk te spreken. Dank Nassau, die zyn goed, zyn staten heeft verpand; Dat deugdzaam edel hart, dat nooit is afgeweken. Dat altoos is en blijft, 't behoud van 't vaderland. Vaak had de Ere dienst, het ergste lot te wagten. Had Nassau niet gemaakt, hy tyds de twist gestuit, 't vreed elc dit waardig huis te lieven, hoog te achten. Loof dan met diep ontzag elk vorstelyk besluit. Herdenk, herdenk met schrik aan duizend ysselykheden. De laster en de smaad, die 't eerloos brein verzoon. Van rykaarts, met hun schat en vryheid ontevreden, Daar men by vyfde Willem, miljoenen overwon. Die zo geliefde Prins, dat hoog beminnyk wezen. Liet zuft op zugten gaan om muiers onverstand; Hy is Helas! te vroeg ons aller oog ontzezen. Maar! heeft in 't Heemel goed, een beeter vaderland.

Prins Fredrik, jong, vol vuur, in 't oorlogs perk vol-leerd. Bezigt vaak 't zieke volk, verminkt en geworden. Zyn zigt, zyn teeder hart, dat ieder krygsman eerd. Heeft hem te Padua, de levensdraad ontbonden. Prinses, beschouw als nu, uw hateren ten spot. Uw huis hersteld, uw kroon ten troon gestegen. Dit is we erkennen bly de hand zies grooten God, Die onnasperlyk is, op all zyne wegen. Uw klein zoon pronkt alreeds met groene veld lau- lieren. De groote Wellington, wiens naam onsterfelyk leeft. Deed Nassau's Jeugdig hoofd, tot Neerlandsch Eer versieren. Als dees den jonge held, in 't veld van Mars he- schryft. Uw afzyn, uw vertrek, deed weeuw en weesen treuren. De grysaarts staan versteld, zy misten hulp en troost. Ons wensch is dat voortaan, dit nimmer mag gebeuren; Dat steeds ons toevlugt zy, uw waardig deugdzaam kroost. Denk hoe den Landman zugte, zyn akker woest te zien, Den Kopman als hem 't geld en goederen werd on- nomen! De valter die zyn zoon ten offer aan moest bien. Om niet als balling slandsch, in keetenen te komen? Och! dierbaar vaderland! wat ramp bleef u bescho- ren wat heeft Oranje niet om u veel leed gesmaakt! Reeds was met Nassau's huis, heel Nederland verloren. Weest dankbaar en erken, dat de opperwysheid waakt. Der vaderen deugd ontaert, verging ons geld vermogen. Het woord, de trouw, de Ere, in swaerels rond bekende, Gy hebt u zelfs,—de Prin,—en 't vaderland bedrogen. Zo lang ge u tot de hulp van Gallien hebt gewend. In 't kort heeft men verspild den oogst van ruim twee leuwen; Angst, kommer en gebrek, verwisseld voor geluk. Dat heet nit wrevelnyd, opproerig woest te schreeuwen. Om vytheid, wel beschouwd, het ergste slaafsche juk. Is 't mogelyk Neerlandsch heil op Frankryks grond te zoeken?

Is dat het vaderland getrouw ten dienst te staan? Of was u onbekend al s'lants historie boeken. Onkundig vau het geen hun legers heeft gedaan. Denk nu aan Godegraaf en 't lot van zo veel steden.— Geen vrouwen zyn gespaard, al licht den zuigeling bly, Het Galliesch moord gebroed, hoord smeken of gebeden; Leert aan uw jeugdig kroost, hun woeste tyranny. Geeft Woerden niet opnieuw een skelig herdenken.— Dat elc Frankys soldaat, een schuymend moorder word, Dat zyn boosaartig hart, het meel betragt de wenken. Die hen tot oproer, moord, to roof en diefstal pord? Och Woerden! welk een stroom van eerlyk burger bloed!— Uw straten zyn niet veil voor grysaarts, zwangere vrouwen. Het moet een Franschman zyn die op een zuigeling woed, En aan der dooden schim, het ergste leed gaat brouwen. Leeft moorders! zwerven rond, in buylend wildenissen. Dit u geweten knaagt tot op den jongsten dag! Een eeuwig donkere nagt, omringt uw hoep gewissen. Om dat gy's hemels waak in 't eind gevoelen mag. Keer weder tot uw plicht myn goede landgenoten.— Hebt gy als mensch gedwaald, het strekt tot geen ver- wyt. Laat ons, verchend, 't geluk van 't vaderland vergroten. Want eendracht is verheugd, daar tweedracht tranen schreid. Denk niet dat Nassau's volk op weerwraak is bedagt, Of wel het gruwzaamst kwaad aanhoudend wil vergelden. Allein is hun wensch, dat zig de naefel wagt. In de geleeden ramp, hun nakroost zal vermelden. Dat Tweedracht zy geschuw, de bron van alle elenden. Dat eendracht stadig woon, in 't vrye Nederland. Dat voor Oranje wy, ons zugten opwaards zenden. Vorst Nassau's huis besta, tot swaerels laatste brand. Uit pligt, M. A. MOSSEL.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1814.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE, APRIL 2.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

DOWNING-STREET, APRIL 2.

A dispatch has been received by Earl Bathurst from Viscount Castlereagh, wherein his Lordship states, that the negotiations, which have been held at Chatillon between the Plenipotentiaries of the Allied Powers and the Plenipotentiary of the French Government, were broken off on the 18th ult.

Viscount Castlereagh, in a letter to Earl Bathurst, dated at Bar sur Aube, the 22d of March, incloses the following copy of a report of an affair with the French army under the command of Bonaparte at Arcis sur Aube, the 21st inst.

Head-quarters, Pougey, March 21.

The disposition renewed yesterday was to place the army in a concentrated position before Arcis. The right flank was placed at Orhillon on the Aube; and the left between St. Remy and Mont sur Aisne on the Barbuise Rivulet, having in its centre the village of Mensuil la Comtesse; General Keiseroff was placed on the left bank of Barbuise, in observation of the enemy. The enemy kept a considerable force in Arcis, and had large masses of infantry and cavalry before it, and on the route from Ferte Champenoise. He permitted the march of our different columns to form their junction without molestation, having only endeavoured once to interrupt the progress of the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg; but a sudden and bold attack of Gen. Count Pahlen's in which three guns were taken, forced the enemy so far back, that the junction of the different columns of the army was completed, and the position taken up without difficulty. Until half past one o'clock nothing particular occurred, and both the armies remained ready for battle opposite each other: about this time the enemy were perceived filing off on the other side of the Aube; and their columns taking the direction of Vitry.

A powerful rear guard remained in possession of Arcis, and had placed itself in a position on this side of the place. At this period the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg, with the 3d, 4th, and 6th corps of the army, made a united attack on Arcis, at the same time the 5th corps of the army, and the cavalry, were directed to move on Reimerie, and the infantry of the guards and reserves to Lesmont; to pass to the right bank of the Aube. The attack on Arcis was begun about three o'clock, and was withstood by the enemy with the greatest obstinacy; but the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg, by his good and able dispositions, carried every thing before him; and the enemy must have sustained an immense loss in killed and wounded, with which the field of battle was covered when he abandoned Arcis. The necessary dispositions to follow up the enemy are made.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

DOWNING-STREET, MARCH 30, 1814.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been received this day by Earl Bathurst, addressed to his Lordship by Lieut. Colonel Cooke.

Rheims, March 22, 1814.

My Lord—The army of Marshal Blucher was reinforced, upon the 16th inst. by the corps of Count St. Priest, which had retired from Rheims, after a combat in which the General was unfortunately wounded in a dangerous manner. Upon the 18th the army was again put in motion. The corps of General Kleist and Yorck were upon this day at Bery at Bacq, that of General Bulow marched from La Fere to Laon; and the Russians, under General Winzingerode and Count Langeron, in position at Amifontaine and Ramcour. The bridge having been destroyed at Bery at Bacq, two pontoon bridges were established this night, and the rear guard of the enemy having retired, the whole passed the Aisne upon the morning of the 19th, the Prussians taking the route to Fismes, and the Russians the high road to Rheims. The allied cavalry, under the orders of Generals Chernicheff and Benkendorff, surrounded the town of Rheims early in the day. Towards six in the evening the infantry, under General Count Woronzow, having arrived, dispositions were immediately made for carrying the place by assault. For this purpose some guns were moved forward, supported by two battalions of Russian light troops, to the gates of the town, which were blown open, and the troops entered without resistance. The strictest order and discipline was observed. The rear-guard of the enemy, under the command of Marshal Mortier, retired in the direction of Epernay; their cavalry quitted the town about the same time the Allies entered, Napoleon left this place, with the greatest part of his army,

upon the 16th instant: he also marched upon the same route. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) HENRY COOKE, attached to the Army of the North.

DOWNING-STREET, APRIL 1.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been this day received at Earl Bathurst's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K. G.

Tarbes, March 20, 1814.

My Lord—The enemy collected their force at Couches on the 13th, as I reported to your Lordship in my dispatch of that date, which induced me to concentrate the army in the neighbourhood of Ayre. The various detachments which I had sent out, and the reserves of cavalry moving out of Spain, did not join till the 17th. In the mean time the enemy, not finding his situation at Couches very secure, retired on the 15th to Lembege, keeping his advanced posts towards Couches. The army marched on the 18th, and Lieut. Gen. Sir Rowland Hill drove in the enemy's outposts upon Lembege. The enemy retired in the night upon Vic Bigorre; and on the following day, the 19th, held a strong rear-guard in the vineyards in front of the town. Lieut. General Sir Thomas Picton, with the 3d division, and Major General Bock's brigade, made a most handsome movement upon this rear-guard, and drove them through the vineyards and town; and the army assembled at Vic Bigorre and Rabestens. The enemy retired in the night upon Tarbes. We found them this morning with the advanced posts of their left in the town, and their right upon the heights near the windmill of Oleze, their center and left were retired, the latter being upon the heights near Augos. We marched in two columns from Vic Bigorre and Rabestens; and I made Lieut. General Sir Henry Clinton turn and attack the right, with the 6th division, through the village of Dous, while Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill attacked the town by the high road from Vic Bigorre.

Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Clinton's movement was very ably made, and was completely successful; the light division under Major-General C. Baron Alten, likewise drove the enemy from the heights above Orleix; and Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill having moved through the town, and disposed his columns for the attack the enemy retired in all directions. The enemy's loss was considerable in the attack made by the light division; our's has not been considerable in any of these operations. Our troops are encamped this night upon the Latzet and Larroz; Lieutenant-General Sir H. Clinton with the 4th division, and Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton with Major-General Ponsonby's and Lord Edward Somerset's brigades of cavalry, being well advanced upon the right. Although the enemy's opposition has not been of a nature to try the troops, I have every reason to be satisfied with their conduct in all these affairs, particularly with that of the 3d division in the attack of the vineyards and town of Vic Bigorre yesterday, and with that of the 6th division and light division this day. In all the partial affairs of the cavalry our's have shewn their superiority, and two squadrons of the 14th dragoons, under Captain Miller, on the 14th, and one squadron of the 15th, on the 16th, conducted themselves most gallantly, and took a great number of prisoners. The 4th Portuguese dragoons under Colonel Campbell, likewise conducted themselves remarkably well in a charge on the 13th. I have not received any recent intelligence from Catalonia. I have the honour to be, &c.

WELLINGTON.

The Supplementary Gazette also contains Reports from Colonel Lowe, Captain Harris, and Lord Burghersh, detailing various operations previous to the action of the 21st, at Arcis-sur-Aube. In the attack upon Rheims, on the 13th, the Allies lost 2000 men and seven guns. General St. Priest was struck from his horse by a cannon-ball, and obliged to be carried from the field, at the moment when the enemy, repulsed in their first attempt, were making another desperate effort with an immense body of cavalry. The success of the enemy at Rheims, induced Prince Schwartzberg to suspend the movement which he had commenced in the direction of Paris, and transfer his head-quarters to Arcis. On the 11th ult. Augereau was defeated near Macon, by Gen. Bianchi, with the loss of 500 prisoners and two pieces of cannon. He was joined on the 14th by the Prince of Hesse-Homburg, and was only waiting for the junction of a corps of Austrians, to resume the offensive in the direction of Lyons. The whole of the enemy's posts upon Mount Simplan have been taken by the Austrians. We understand that the President frigate,

Commodore Rodgers, has got safe back into New York.

The Menelaus frigate, Captain Parker, lately chased two French frigates into Brest, and another has been chased into Concarneau.

It is asserted in the Dutch Papers, that Madam Moreau has accepted the offer of the Emperor Alexander, and will leave England for Russia. The Emperor gives her 100,000 rubles for her voyage, a fine palace in the neighbourhood of St. Petersburg, and a considerable pension.

An article from Chaumont, of the 13th ult. says—"According to the accounts from Vesoul, the Count d'Artois is adored there: his progress through Franche Comte was a kind of triumph; in several places the inhabitants took the horses from his carriage and drew themselves." The ravages of the plague at Constantinople continued on the 10th ult. as before, the contagion being neither much increased nor diminished.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 5.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Lord Keith, K. B. to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's Ship York, in Cawsand Bay, the 2d instant.

Sir—I have the honour to inclose, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a copy of a letter from Capt. Phillimore, reporting the capture of La Clorinde French frigate, after a most severe conflict, on the evening of the 25th ult. between her and the Eurotas; an action which reflects the highest honour upon the bravery and professional skill of Capt. Phillimore and his officers, and upon the valour and good conduct of his crew. Captain Phillimore has been severely wounded on the occasion, but I entertain a flattering hope that his Majesty's service, and the country at large, will not long be deprived of the services of so valuable an officer.

I have the honour to be, &c.

KEITH, Admiral.

His Majesty's Ship Eurotas, Plymouth Sound, March 1.

My Lord—I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that his Majesty's ship under my command parted company from the Rippon on Monday night, the 21st ult. in chase of a vessel which proved to be a Swedish merchant ship, and on Friday the 20th, in endeavouring to rejoin the Rippon, being then in latitude 47 40 north, and longitude 9 30 west, we perceived a sail upon the lee beam, to which we gave chase. We soon discovered her to be an enemy's frigate, and that she was endeavouring to out-manceuvre us in bringing her to action; but having much the advantage in sailing, (although the wind had unfortunately died away) we were enabled, at about five o'clock, to pass under her stern, haul her, and commence close action. When receiving her broadside and passing to her bow, our mizen-mast was shot away. I then ordered the helm to be put down to lay her on board, but the wreck of our mizen-mast lying in our quarter, prevented this desirable object from being accomplished.—The enemy just passed clear of us, and both officers and men of the Eurotas renewed the action with the most determined bravery and resolution, while the enemy returned our fire in a warm and gallant manner. We succeeded in raking her again, and then lay broadside to broadside; at 6 20 our main-mast fell by the board, the mizen-mast falling at the same time; at 6 50 our fore-mast fell, and the enemy's main-mast almost immediately afterwards. At ten minutes after seven she slackened her fire, but having her fore-mast standing, she succeeded with her fore-sail in getting out of range. During the whole of the action we kept up a heavy and well-directed fire; nor do I know which most to admire, the seamen at the great guns, or the marines with their small arms, they vying which each other who should most annoy the enemy. I was at this time so much exhausted by the loss of blood, from wounds I had received in the early part of the action from a grape-shot, that I found it impossible for me to remain any longer upon deck. I was therefore under the painful necessity of desiring Lieutenant Smith (First Lieutenant) to take command of the quarter-deck, and to clear the wreck of the fore-mast and main-mast, which then lay nearly fore and aft the deck, and to make sail after the enemy; but, at the same time, I had the satisfaction of reflecting, that I had left

the command in the hands of a most active and zealous officer. We kept sight of the enemy during the night by means of boat-sails and a jigger on the ensign staff; and before twelve o'clock the next day Lieutenant Smith reported to me that, by the great exertions of every officer and man, jury courses, top-sails, stay-sails and spanker, were set in chase of the enemy, who had not even cleared away his wreck, &c. that we were coming up with her very fast, going at the rate of six and a half knots; that the decks were perfectly clear; and that the officers and men were as eager to renew the action as they were to commence it: but, to the great mortification of every one on board, we perceived two sail on the lee-bow, which proved to be the Dryad and Achates, and they having crossed the enemy (we only four or five miles distant) before we could get up to her, deprived us of the gratification of having her colours hauled down to us.

The enemy's frigate proved to be the Clorinde, Capt. Dennis Legard, mounting 44 guns, with four brass swivels in each top, and a complement of 360 picked men. It is with sincere regret I have to state that our loss is considerable, having 20 killed and 40 wounded; and I most sincerely lament the loss of of three fine young midshipmen, two of whom had served the whole of their time with me, and who all promised to be ornaments to the service. Among the wounded is Lieut. Foord, of the Royal Marines, who received a grape shot in his thigh, while gallantly heading his party. I learn from Monsieur Gerrard, one of the French officers, that they calculate their loss on board the Clorinde at 120 men. It is therefore unnecessary for me to particularize the exertions of every individual on board this ship, or the promptness with which every order was put into execution by so young a ship's company; but I must beg to mention the able assistance which I received from Lieutenants Smith, Graves, Randolph, and Beckham, Mr. Bradnell, the Master, and Lieutenants Foord and Connell, of the Royal Marines; the very great skill and attention shewn by Mr. Thos. Cooke Jones, Surgeon, in the discharge of his important duties; the active services of Mr. J. Bryan, the Purser, and the whole of the warrant officers, with all the mates and midshipmen, whom I beg leave most strongly to recommend to your Lordship's notice. I inclose a list of the killed and wounded, and I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. PHILLIMORE, Capt.

Admiral Lord Keith, K. B.

The following is an extract of a letter from Vittoria, dated the 13th ult.—“This town is at present in a state of the greatest commotion; some lives have been already lost, and there is no knowing where this sanguinary tumult may end. The cause is as follows:—The Vittoria Gazette of yesterday, which I enclose, contained the Treaty of Peace, signed by the Duke de S. Carlos on the part of Ferdinand, and the Count de Laforest on the part of Buonaparte. Towards the middle of the day some waggons were observed entering the town, containing furniture and other property, and it was found to belong to some of the Nobility, who had followed the fortunes of the French, and had fled with them to France, but who, having received a passport, signed by Ferdinand, had thought fit to return to their houses in this town. The inhabitants, however, who had suffered much from the contributions levied on them by the French, and being exasperated to see these agents of Buonaparte returning to enjoy the fruits of the efforts made by the Patriots, and reflecting, that whilst they were suffering under French tyranny and oppression, these Nobles were exempted from taxes, &c. rose in several parts of the town, broke into the different houses inhabited by families who were thought to favour the French, plundered them of the property they contained, and but for the interference of the military force, would have massacred the inhabitants.”

THE FLEET, APRIL 1.

THE TWO REGENTS.

If our Regent should succeed in re-establishing the Bourbons on the Throne of France, the result will prove a signal

and fortunate coincidence, and will, at the same time, be a corresponding return for the service rendered to George the First, by Philip of Orleans, Regent of France, in giving him the information that enabled him to defeat the deep-laid and dangerous scheme formed for his expulsion from the English Throne, in 1716, while he was yet but newly and loosely seated upon it. The restless disposition of Charles the Twelfth of Sweden, inflamed by some spoiliations of his German territories, in which George I. participated, eagerly embraced the views of Cardinal Alberoni, the grand projecting Minister of Philip V. the first Bourbon King of Spain, for the restoration of the Stuarts. Plots were laid—intigues and correspondences carried on—troops and fleets collected—all the necessary preparations for invasion and insurrection made and combined with the most formidable skill and secrecy. The mine was almost ready to explode, when the Regent of France, a Prince, the grand object of whose policy was, to keep his country in peace, gave information to George I. of what was going on. The Swedish Envoys, Gullenberg and Gortz, were immediately arrested in London, and at the Hague—their papers seized—the whole design penetrated and defeated. To this kind office of the Bourbon Regent of France, the House of Hanover, is, perhaps, at this moment indebted for its permanent possession of the Throne of England. And it will, as we have already observed, be at once a striking historical coincidence, and an appropriate return of unflinching service, if our Regent shall now be able to replace the descendants of the Bourbons on the Throne of France. The only distinction will be, that the favour conferred by the Regent of France was a preservation; while that returned, it is to be hoped, by the Regent of Britain, will be a restoration.

Her Imperial Highness Catherine, Grand Duchess of Russia, Duchess of Oldenburg, was received at Sheerness with all the honours suited to her rank, by a discharge of artillery, the colours of the ships hoisted, and properly manned, &c. and was received on shore by General Turner and Colonel Bloomfield, as representatives of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the Russian Ambassador, and his Lady, the Countess L. Lieven. Her Imperial Highness, the Duke of Clarence, &c. dined with the Port-Admiral, on Wednesday, and beds were provided for them and their attendants at the Commissioner's house. Yesterday morning, after breakfast, her Imperial Highness left Sheerness about eleven o'clock, where every mark of respect was shewn her wherever she went, by the inhabitants, who cheered her repeatedly with loud huzzas. On the arrival of the retinue at Rochester, her Imperial Highness went into an inn, to partake of some refreshment, and on her being informed that the citizens and inhabitants of that city had a great desire and would be extremely gratified by seeing her, she very condescendingly presented herself at a bow window of the inn. The populace acknowledged the cordial sensation by every mark of respect and rejoicing, hats off, huzzas, &c. The Duchess is a very elegant woman, of rather the middle stature. She has a natural dignity of deportment, but accompanied by the greatest condescension, affability, and accomplished manners; her person is very striking. She speaks English extremely well. She travelled in the Prince Regent's carriage. On her Imperial Highness's arrival at the Bull inn, on Shooter's-hill, four of the Prince Regent's beautiful bays were in readiness to put to her carriage to draw her into the metropolis, and one of the Prince's coachmen and postillions were in readiness to drive them, with footmen and outriders of the Prince's establishment, and a party of light horse as an escort.

The procession entered London by Parliament-street, at a quarter before four o'clock, in the following order:—
Two Light Horsemen.—The Duke of Clarence's travelling chariot and four, in which were his Royal Highness and Colonel Bloomfield.—Two Light Horsemen.—Two Footmen and an Outrider, in the Royal Liveries.—The Prince Regent's carriage, drawn by four bays, in which was her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess, Duchess of Oldenburg, accompanied by the Princess Volochowsky, Madame Aladensky, and the Countess Lieven.

At each door of the carriage one of the Prince Regent's footmen rode. The carriage was followed by a party of light horse.

The 3d carriage was another of the Prince Regent's carriages, in which were the Prince Gagarine, General Turner, &c.

The Russian Ambassador's carriage, with his Excellency in it, finished the procession.

They proceeded through the Horse-guards, out at the Stable-yard, St. James's, up St. James's-street, to the Poltney grand hotel, where her Imperial Highness was received by centinels placed at the door for the purpose. She was handed out of the carriage by the Duke of Clarence and Colonel Bloomfield, who conducted her to the apartments prepared for her.

The Duke of Clarence took his leave, and proceeded to Carlton-house, and had an interview of his Royal Brother, the Prince Regent. He afterwards returned to her Imperial Highness, to express the Prince Regent's congratulations on her safe arrival in England.

The Prince Gagarine went from the hotel to Carlton-house, and had a long interview of the Prince Regent.

The Crown Prince of Sweden, by his long stay at Liège, has acquired the title of the *Liège Lord*.

WAR IN THE SOUTH OF FRANCE.

We are indebted to an obliging contributor for the following series of interesting extracts from private letters written by Officers serving under Lord Wellington. The account of the Crown Prince's relations, given in the last letter, may furnish a new subject for the revilers of lowliness grown to grandeur.

Palais, Feb. 26.—We have met with the most favourable reception throughout the whole country, and the people begin to speak openly their opinion of Bonaparte. The Duke D'Angouleme has not yet issued any Proclamations, but a hand-bill was stuck up yesterday by the inhabitants of the town of *Sauxeterre*. "Vive Mi Lord Wellington," "Vive tous les Generaux qu'il Commande," "Vive Louis XVIII.," "Vive Le Duc D'Angouleme, and may his family reign for ever." The Count De Grammont, Captain in the 10th hussars, is son of the Duke De Guiche and Grammont, and his estates are all in this neighbourhood. This is a very beautiful country, and pleasant for campaigning, plenty of good towns, and excellent roads.

A letter of the 20th, the day after the battle of *Orthes*, says nothing particular, except that the state of the roads enabling the enemy to carry off their artillery; that circumstance only made the victory not so complete as that of *Vitoria*.

Caceres, March 9.—The French have committed great excesses in their retreat. They have pillaged and destroyed in all directions.

The people all execrate the existing Government; there never could be so fine an opportunity of dethroning the tyrant, and it would be hailed with universal exultation.

Whilst a negotiation is still on foot with Bonaparte, Lord Wellington recommends the people not to commit themselves by declaring for the Bourbons. Since the battle, however, he has permitted the Duke D'Angouleme to publish an address to the French army, in which he guarantees to the Generals, Officers, &c. &c. their rank and property.

French deserters state, that the General of Division Paris was killed at *Orthes*. The Generals of Division Harispe and Poix wounded; the latter without hopes of recovery. Marshal Soult was also shot in the leg in an affair with Sir Rowland Hill on the 2d.

They have 7,000 men in *Bayonne*, and it is estimated it may hold out about a fortnight.

The bridge over the mouth of the *Adour* is a most astonishing work; it consists of five and twenty chassé mares, firmly moored and lashed together, and connected by beams and planks. To protect it, two booms have been thrown across the river near the town, and one below, to break the force of the sea.

At the battle of *Orthes*, the 3d division commanded by Sir T. Picton, lost 825 men within a very few as many as all the rest put together. I have seen three letters from different Officers in that division, and they all agree that for three hours they were exposed to as severe and galling a cannonade as the oldest ever experienced. One of Sir T. Picton's Aids-de-Camp, Captain Parker, of the artillery, was killed within a yard or two of him, whilst carrying an order. A nine-pounder within a few yards of him had every man killed at it by round-shot.

A letter from *Mont de Marsan*, dated the 12th of March, from another Correspondent, says—"I had just reached the army in time to be present at the battle of *Orthes*, and a hard contested one it was.

I was also in the town of *Orthes* that night and the following day; when I saw immense numbers of the wounded brought in upon cars, it having been advertized that the sum of five francs would be paid by the British Commissaries for every wounded soldier or Officer brought from the field of battle. The inhabitants behaved particularly kind, bringing wine, bread, &c. to the wounded as they passed through the streets. We captured at this town (*Mont de Marsan*) immense magazines of flour and grain of all descriptions, collected for the French army, together with some accoutrements.

The peasants are all clean and comfortable, very different from those of *Spain* and *Portugal*; nor was I in any of their houses without finding a good extra bed, or rather I think they gave me the best, and took the extra one themselves."

Aire, March 17.—All the heavy cavalry have come up, except the household brigade, and that is expected to-day.

The enemy have not above fifteen hundred cavalry.

The 15th hussars had a skirmish yesterday with the 15th French dragoons. They took about 30 of them. Captain Hanco had a single combat with the Chef D'Escadon. The Frenchman fought like a lion, would not yield, although he got three or four desperate wounds.

The other night, while Major Thornhill, of the 7th, was quietly asleep in his quarters (I believe a detached house), some gens d'armes came and seized the sentry at his door, and made him conduct them to his room. They pulled the Major out of bed, and carried him off with all the horses. After travelling some miles, however, he contrived to knock one of them down, and made his escape. He got back to his regiment half-frozen, not having been allowed to put on a rag of clothes.

The Crown Prince's Aid-de-Camp has been at head-quarters some days; his objects are not understood, and he is regarded with suspicion. He went the other day to *Pau* to pay his respects to his master's *august* family. He had great difficulty in gaining any intelligence about them; at length some one said, Oh, his father, that little man, has been dead these two or three years, but there is a cousin keeps that little shop at the corner of the street."

Lord Wellington is entirely recovered of his wound; he has been out hunting once or twice since.

CHARACTER AND MANNERS OF THE COSSACKS.

The following are some extracts from a lively description of those celebrated partisans, in a letter from a Gentleman, dated on board his Majesty's ship—, in the *Elbe*, December, 1813:—

From the official nature of my visits to the head-quarters of General Tettenborn, I was always accompanied by an escort of Cossacks; and thus had the very best opportunity of closely observing them; and, indeed, one sees much of them in a short time. Their actions, unshackled by fashion, and their unsophisticated *naïveté*, give such a transparency to their character, that "he that runs may read." With regard to their persons, there is nothing very remarkable. In general they are stout, and many have elegant and expressive countenances. The old men wear their beards long, and the young, for the most part, have mustachios. They have all a particular uniform, such as, I dare say, you saw worn by the Cossack that was in London some time ago: but it is a rare thing indeed to see the Cossacks in their uniform. So fully do they enforce the utmost privilege of conquest, and so full a harvest has this war afforded, that he has indeed been an unfortunate warrior that is not decked in a suit of French Imperial uniform. The quantity of clothes they carry, thus procured, is astonishing, and suffers no increase or diminution according to the season. It is the state of the war, not of the weather, that regulates the wardrobe of the Cossack.—From the same source these roving warriors derive considerable sums of money; and from the immense numbers of the enemy that have fallen into their hands during the late campaigns, it has happened that the Cossacks are rich, few of the common men possessing, as I have learnt from the very best authority, less than 200 *Louis d'ors*.

With respect to the mental qualities of these warriors, there is one remarkable trait in their character which cannot fail to strike every stranger at first sight, particularly as it is one which the common notions of the day would not lead them to expect. What I allude to is their excessive mildness and good nature. Good humour and complacency eternally sparkle in their eyes, and play upon their countenances. In their intercourse with

one another, to say that they are like a family of brothers, is by no means to make use of too strong an expression. No man I have yet spoken with ever saw the slightest dissension, or even tendency to quarrel, among them; and this surprising mildness remains unruined even by the most powerful motives: it yields not to avarice itself; so that when a foe falls in battle, though perhaps by the united efforts of several, whoever happens to seize the spoil is allowed to possess it unmolested; nor does any distribution take place, except from the voluntary bounty of the first possessor. Nor is this display of good humour only in their intercourse with each other: it extends to every one; and a stranger may examine their arms, dress, and even the beloved horse, without the slightest chance of experiencing a look even of displeasure, much less a refusal.

It will readily be believed, that men possessed of hearts thus warm will not regard with indifference their native land. In truth, so strong is their love for every Russian (or rather Cossack) that an officer assured me, he had seen in some part of Germany, his Cossacks alight and kiss the foot prints of the horses of some of their countrymen who had recently passed the same road they were travelling. The love the Cossack bears his horse is proverbial; nor is it surprising that the faithful animal, that has carried him from the banks of the Don to the Weser, that has borne him safe and victorious from so many fields, that has shared all his dangers and comforts, his table, and his couch, should be to the Cossack an object of the warmest affection. For my own part, while travelling with these brave fellows, when I considered that they had left their native land from the purest patriotism, and had traversed so many countries to assist to break in pieces the bonds that enslaved Europe, I could never divest myself of a degree of tenderness which I never felt for any other men who were strangers to me; nor, to speak the truth, could I refuse some portion of this goodwill to their friends and companions, their trusty steeds.

But this mildness of the Cossack is only the attribute of peace; it is but the calmness of the summer ocean. In the stormy scenes of the battle you can no more recognise, in the terrible and unsparing warrior, the mild being we have described, than you can discover in "the howling waste of mighty waters" any of the soft and placid beauties of the wave of July. Nor is their furious prowess in battle their most valuable quality as soldiers. Their vigilance and acuteness, their intelligence in procuring information, and their indefatigable activity, are most conspicuous. Their wonderful marches are universally known.

In their living, the Cossacks are very gross, and commit great excesses in drinking. The quantity of spirits they swallow without intoxication is truly astonishing.

The camp, or *lager*, of the Cossacks is a curious scene. Those I saw at *Verden* and *Bremen* were constructed in the following manner:—From the nearest hedge they cut, with their swords, branches six or eight feet long, one end of these they forced into the ground at an angle of about sixty degrees, and continued planting them in this manner one to another, so as, to form a large circular fold or pen, leaving a small gap for a door. These branches they then closely interwove with straw sufficient to keep out a moderate degree of wind or rain. These stakes are inclined inwards, and from this circumstance, as well as from the quantity of straw they employ, it is obvious that one half at least of this circle will be tolerably sheltered from the weather. Around this all their pikes are stuck in the ground, and look, at a little distance, like a grove of leafless saplings. Their horses also are stationed close by them, sometimes tied to a tree, but more commonly left loose: for the Cossack, dearly as he loves his horse, thinks it quite sufficient that he fares as well as his master; and accordingly he also never enters a house. In this too the habits of the horse and rider correspond, that the horse is never unsaddled or stripped of any of his furniture, any more than his master is of his manifold investitures. At night they have always large fires in the middle of these circles; and it is very picturesque to see the flames ascending from the midst of their straw edifices, and the grizzly band of warriors seated around them on the ground, recounting, perhaps with the wildest gestures, the feats of their fathers or themselves; and, in fact, the same narrative may easily include the actions of son and sire; for nothing is more common than to see the offspring of two, and even three generations in the same troop."