



The Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the Java Government Gazette, be considered as official and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned.

Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de Javaasche Gouvernements Courant, geplaatst wordende moeten worden aangemerkt en by teken als zodanig moeten worden erkend.

VOL. III

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1814.

[NO. 108.]

Advertisement

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Public Sale of the several Opium Farms for the ensuing official year, commencing with the 1st of May next, having been unavoidably postponed, will take place on the 15th of April next.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

DAPUY, Dept. Secretary to Govt. BATAVIA, March 18, 1814.

Notice is hereby given

THAT the Renter of the Farm for the Slaughtering of Cattle having failed in the payments required by the conditions, the Farm for the remaining eight months of the current year, commencing with the 1st of May, will be re-sold by Public Auction, on the 15th of April next, to the highest bidder at the risk of the present Farmer, who is to make good any loss arising from such re-sale.

By order of the Revenue Committee. W. WALKER, Secretary.

REVENUE COMMITTEE OFFICE, March 17, 1814.

DAAR den Pacht van het Stigje van Vuur in de behoerlyke betaling van zyn Pacht-schat is in gebreke gebleeven, zo wordt by dezeren bekeeringe aakt dat de godt Pacht op den 15 April aanstaande voor acht maanden van dit lopende jaar ingaande met den eersten van May op nieuw publiek by den opslag zal worden verkocht, ten percele van den presenten Pacht'er op wien de schade door een minder rendement veroorzaakt wordende zal worden verhaalt.

Ter ordonnantie van 't Revenue Committee. R. W. WALKER, Secretaris.

REVENUE COMMITTEE OFFICE, den 17 Maart 1814.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that Government have for sale at their Store-houses at Banjowangie, the following Articles at reduced prices, viz:—

- 343 Peculs of Coffee at 4 Sps. Dols. the pekul.
266 Peculs of Black Pepper at 6 Sps. Dols. the pekul.
50 Peculs of Goomotee at 2 Sps. Dols. the pekul.

4640 Rhen bags at 2 Sps. Dols. per 100. C. E. DAVIS, Collector of Revenue. BATAVIA, Feb. 28, 1814.

Bekendmaking.

WORD by dezeren door den Directeur en Commissarissen van de BANK VAN LEENING bekend gemaakt, dat vermits, het by het Gouvernement verzogte en daarop bekome ontslag van den Cassier J. P. Barends, en de daarop gevolgde aanstelling van den Heer W. Berkhoff tot Cassier van de Bank, de Bank-noten die volgens Advertentie van den 7de February j. j. op orden van het Gouvernement zyn aangemaakt, door eerst-gemelde afgaande Cassier Barends, niet verder zullen getekend zyn, als die

Table with 2 columns: Amount in Ropyen, and corresponding number of notes. Includes entries like 'Van 1,000 Ropyen, tot No. 500'.

en dat gevolgelyk alle de volgende nommers zullen zyn ondertekend door laast-gemelde nieuw aangestelde Cassier W. Berkhoff.

Ter ordonnantie van Directeur en Commissarissen. P. DECKER, Secretaris. BATAVIA, den 19de Maart, 1814.

Op Heeden den 19de Maart 1814, Is de Sequester van den Hoogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia, van meening ten Overstaan van eene Commissie uit Wet-melden Hoogen Raad, des morgens de Klokke tien uren Precies, voor deszelfs Kantoor, staande op de Voorrey buiten deze Stad, aan den hoogsten bieder te verkoopen, de navolgende by wege van Executie Achterhaalde Vastigheden.

No. 1. ZEEKER Erf, behouwd met een steene Huis, Combus, Dispens, Wagenhuis, Paardestal en Slaven-vertrekken, staande en gelegen buiten de voormalige Stads-poort, Rotterdam, in 't Oosterveld het 19 deel van 't blok L, sub No. 30 en 31, belend ten westen met de stads buiten barm, ten oosten met de Heereweg langs de Voorburg-gragt, ten zuiden met B. van Tienen en N. Pieters, en ten noorden met J. Kelluisen.

2. Zeeker Erf, behouwd met een steene Huisje, Combus, Dispens, en Slaven-vertrekken, Wagenhuis, en Paardestal, staande en gelegen buiten de voormalige Nieuw-poort, in 't Westerveld het 19 deel van 't blok L, sub No. 3, 4 en 5, belend ten zuiden met de Gelderlandsche-weg, ten noorden met Wilhelmus Andries, ten oosten met Jan Dirks; en ten westen met voornoemden Wilhelmus Andries.

3. Zeeker Erf, behouwd met een steene Pedak, staande en gelegen buiten de voormalige Kattankamer-poort, in 't Oosterveld het 19 deel van 't blok L, sub No. 1, belend ten westen met de stads buiten barm, ten oosten met Wilhelmus Andries, ten noorden met Ong. Daako, en ten zuiden met de Gelderlandsche-weg.

4. Zeeker Erf, zynde een gedeelte uit een meerder party, behouwd met een steene Pedak met pannen gedekt, staande en gelegen buiten de voormalige Diets-poort, in de Chineseche-campong, of in 't Westerveld het 3 deel van het blok O, sub No. 49, belend ten zuiden met de Kuiten-burgstraat of zoogenaamde Gang-koelet, ten noorden met den heer Mr. Wynand van Hoosen, ten oosten met den Arabiër Sap Oemar, Bien Mookung Agditi, en ten westen met Tio Djiako.

5. Zeeker Erf, zynde een gedeelte uit een meerder party behouwd met een steene Pedak gemerkt No. 75, staande en gelegen buiten de voormalige Diets-poort in de Chineseche-campong of in 't Westerveld het 5 deel van 't blok O, sub No. 286, belend ten noorden met den Weg loopende van de Bahgaragtsgragt naar de Vis-bazaar, ten zuiden met Tan Tengkong, en ten westen met diverse personen, en ten oosten met Tan Tongseeng.

6. Zeeker stuk Tuin-land, behouwd met een steene Huis, Combus, Dispens, Slaven-vertrekken, Paardestal en Wagenhuis, item een Lombong van planken op steene pilaren, alles met pannen gedekt, staande en gelegen omtrent een uur gaans zuidwaards buiten deze Stad, aan de oostzyde van de Groote-rivier, in het Oosterveld het 20 deel van 't blok L, sub No. 68, belend ten westen met de groote zanderweg, ten oosten met een gemeene weg of Klappus-land, ten zuiden met Johannes Hommes, en ten noorden met Minerva.

7. Eerst Zeeker vijf stukken Tuin, Zaai en Weyland, waar van het eerste behouwd is met een moderne agt kante koepele, staande en gelegen een drie quart mungatins bezuiden deze Stad, aan de westzyde van de Rivier-krokoet, in 't Westerveld het 8 deel van 't blok O, sub No. 1, 3 en 4, belend ten oosten met gemelde Rivier-krokoet, en den Heer J. S. F. Schif-fel, ten westen voor een gedeelte met het tweede onderstaande Perceel, en voorts met het Land Tanjong-grogel, ten zuiden met Bappa Jopara, en ten noorden met den Heer J. Dat, en meer andere personen. Ten Tweede, Zeeker stuk Tuin, Zaai en Weyland, genaamd Schoonzicht,

gelegen omtrent een uurgaans zuidwest-waards buiten deze Stad, aan de oostzyde van 't oostering sloot of zoogenaamde Stilgersweg, in 't Westerveld het 7 deel van 't blok O, sub No. 767, 768, 769, 770, 771 en 772, belend ten westen met de oostering sloot of zoogenaamde Stilgersweg, en J. A. Riball, ten oosten met het eerst beschreven stuk, ten noorden met differente personen, en ten zuiden wederom met J. A. Riball, en met den Moor Mochamat Miera Sale. Ten Derde Zeeker stuk Tuin en Zaailand, in de wandeling genaamd Tomang, gelegen zuidwaards als het eerst beschreven Perceel, sub No. 5, belend ten oosten met de godelante Rivier-krokoet, ten westen met Major Mochamat Aja, ten noorden met den Moor Bappa Djapara, en ten zuiden met den Heere W. V. H. van Riemsdyk. Ten Vierde Zeeker stuk Zaai of Sawa-land, bezet met Chineesche begraaf plaatsen, geleiden, bezuiden het derde beschreven Perceel, sub No. 7, belend ten oosten met de doode hoep van de Rivier-krokoet, ten westen met den Heer J. O. Caulier, ten zuiden met den Heer W. V. H. van Riemsdyk, en ten noorden met de Javaasche Vrouw Bessa. Ten Vyfde of laastelyk Zeeker stuk Tuin en Zaailand, gelegen ruim den uurgaans Zuidwaards buiten deze Stad, aan de westzyde van de Rivier-krokoet, in 't Westerveld het 6 deel van 't blok L, sub No. 11, belend ten oosten met de Rivier-krokoet, ten westen met het eerst beschreven stuk, en de Heer Jan Dat, ten zuiden met Norrell, en gedabstweert beschreven stuk, en ten noorden met Bilal Oesman. Ten Zesde als alle de voorschreven percelen ten plaatse voorschreven gelegen, te behoorende zyn, het 2 en 3, aan J. C. Hulbrink, het 4, aan Tio Kimo, het 5, aan Lie Djiako, het 6, aan P. van de Poel, en het 7, aan Hamied Lebe.

Is er daar om iemand die vermeenen mogte op de voorschreven percelen, eenig regt actie of pretentie te hebben, of zyn van legaal of speciaal hypotheek, dan wel tot eenige servituten of bezwaarnissen en uit dien hoofde toegen dezer verkoop zich zoude willen opposeren, die come en make hetzelfde den voornomde Sequester bekend, ten wiens Kantoor inmiddels nadere informatie omtrent deze percelen te bekomen, en de Conditionen der verkoop te zien zyn.

Aldus gepubliceerd en geaffigeert, na voorgaande klokke geslag van de puye van 't Stadhuis dezer 2 Maart 1814.

Door my, W. A. VAN DEN HEUVEL, Deurwaarder.

Vendu Advertissementen.

Door Vende-meesteren zullen de volgende Vendues worden gehouden, als:

Op Maandag en Dingsdag den 21ste en 22de Maart, 1814.

IN 's Gouvernements Pakhuizen, van Yzer, 't Staal, Koper, Spykens in zoort, en meer andere Artikelen.

Op Woensdag den 23ste Maart, 1814.

AAN het Huis van den Blaats Majoroor Th. Otto Traders op Ryswyk, van Meubilaire goederen, Rytugen, Paarden, Dranken, en meer andere goederen.

Op Donderdag den 24ste Maart, 1814.

VOOR het Negotie Huis van Mr. Watt en Inglis, staande aan de oostzyde van de Grote Rivier, van diverse goederen volgens Catalogus.

FOR SALE at No. 101, New-bird Street FOR READY MONEY, BOURDEAUX CLARET, in bottles. VIN DE GRAVE, in ditto. LONDON PORTER, in ditto. EUROPE PICKLES, &c.

On Wednesday next, the 23d Instant, WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT THE TOWN MAJOR'S HOUSE, RYSWYK, THE VALUABLE PROPERTY,

OF Capt. TRAVERS,

ABOUT TO LEAVE THE SETTLEMENT,

FURNITURE of every description, Plate and Glass Ware, Wall Shades, Hanging Lamps and Table Shades, Carriages, Horses and Harness, and a variety of other Articles. The particulars of which will be specified in Catalogues prior to the day of sale.

Advertentie.

Opaanstaande Woensdag den 23ste dezer, zal per Publicke Verkoop verkocht worden, ten Huize van de Blaats Major op Ryswyk, de fraagte Meubilaire en andere goederen van Captain Travers, die van Java staaf te Westreken bestaande uit Meubilaire Goederen van alle soorten, Zilver en Glaswerken, Hang en Tafel Stolpen, Paarden, Tuigen, en verscheidene andere goederen, die nader in een Catalogus voor de dag van verkoop zullen bekend gemaakt worden.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Sale of the late Dr. Hunter's Books, advertised to take place on Saturday next, is unavoidably postponed until Monday the 4th of April and following days. Catalogues of this most valuable and choice selection, will be published in the mean time, and distributed for the satisfaction of the Public.

J. FICHAT, Super. Vendue Dept. BATAVIA, March 16, 1814.

Advertisement

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Friday the 25th Instant, will be sold by Public Auction, by the Secretary to the European Chamber, JACON HENRIK van HONOR, under the inspection of a Committee from the said Chamber, at his Office in Tygod Street, sundry Gold and Silver Plate, House Furniture, Men's Clothes, a small quantity of Compositions, &c. At the same time and place, shall also be sold to the highest bidder, a House and Ground, situated in the Jussan Bridge, formerly belonging to the late JACON LODEWYK DEWYK, of which a further description may be seen daily at the Office of the Secretary to the European Chamber.

Advertentie.

Opaanstaande Vrydag den 25ste Maart 1814, zal door den Secretaris der Wees-kamer JACON HENRIK van HONOR, ten overstaan van een Committee der Heeren Weesmeesteren, voor deszelfs Kantoor, staande aan de oostzyde van de Tygers Gragt, Verkoop worden gehouden van Goud en Zilver werken, Heusdeelen, Mans Klederen, een paarde, Paard en weesmeer. Nog zal ten zelve dage, tevens aan de meestbiedende, by den opgegeven worden opgeveild en verkocht, een Huis en Erve, staande en gelegen in de Jassen Brug, toebehoorende aan wylen JACON LODEWYK DEWYK, waar van de beschryving dagelyks op het Secretary van HONOR te zien kunnen worden. A. ZIEGER

Advertisement.

WHEREAS the following Resolutions of the European Orphan Chamber have been sanctioned and approved of by the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor, the same are hereby published for the information and guidance of all those that may be concerned.

First—Of all loans exceeding the amount of Spanish Dollars 15,000, shall be paid annually Spanish Dollars 1000, until the debt becomes reduced to the above-named sum, which will be the highest that is to be granted in future to one person: The first term of payment shall be on or before the last of October next.

Secondly—No transfers of loans upon immovable property shall be conceded to hereafter unless the Vendor of the same previously has paid one quarter of the amount for which he gave his Mortgage Bond.

Thirdly—All sums below Spanish Dollars 1000 shall be called in, payable in two terms, the first on or before the last of October next, and the second on or before the 1st of March, 1815.

Fourthly—This Board will receive in payment the Credit Paper, formerly issued by the European Orphan Chamber under the late Dutch Government, as well for debts contracted in old Paper Currency, as for those contracted in Paper representing specie, and in the latter case at the exchange of 64 Rix Dollars per Spanish Dollar.

Fifthly—And in order to obviate the inconvenience to which some persons would expose themselves, who paid no attention to our former publication in the Government Gazette of the 4th of December, 1813, the same is hereby reiterated, and all those sums borrowed from the European Orphan Chamber at an interest of 6 per cent per annum shall be paid into our Treasury, unless the said Debtors and their Sureties signify under their joint signatures previous to the last of April next ensuing, that they are willing to pay an interest of 9 per cent per annum from the 1st May 1814, yet, those who may feel inclined to comply with this arrangement, are requested to state their real or imaginary objections in writing to this Chamber on or before the 15th of April next.

By Order of the President, vice-President, and Members of the European Orphan Chamber. J. H. DE HOOGH, Secretary.

Advertisement.

De ondervolgende by het Collegie van Weesmeesteren alhier, met goedkeuring van den Heer Luitenant Gouverneur genomen besluiten worden mits dezen totaartig en informatie der daar by geconserveerde perzoonen bekend gemaakt. De eerste—Van alle beleningen boven de 1000 Sp. Matten, zal jaarlyk voor uit: duizend en negen honderd van 1000 Sp. Matten moeten worden afgelegd tot dat de schuld tot 1000 Sp. bepaalde som voor de hoogste belening zal zijn gereduceerd, het eerste te betalen op den 1ste van October des jaars.

Ten tweede—Geene overschryvingen van beleeningen op vaste goederen zullen worden geaccepteerd worden tenzij zy een vordere alvoren den vierde gedeelte van de Hypothecaire verhand affideert. Ten derde—Alle kapitalen beneden de 1000 Sp. Matten worden opgezegt, bijzand in drie stellingen, waarvan de eerste vooruit October aansaande den 1ste van de Maart 1815.

Ten vyfden—Ter vermyding der onaanneemheden, waaraan de deswegens gedane sommyge perzoonen zich zouden blootstellen, te verhalen en te repeteeren, de bereids in de Gouvernements Courant van den 1ste December 1813, gedaan opzeggung van alle by dit Collegie alreeds tegeve den intrest van zes ten honderd jaars voorlopende beleeningen ten zy de debiteuren door derzelver handteekening, en die hemmer borgen by de existerende Weesmeesteren kennissen uitzetlyk voor den 1ste April aansaande doen lykken van derzelver Consent, dat met den eersten Mey 1814 den intrest van negen per Cent s jaars op alle vet schulden worden berekend, tenzij voorts alle zodanig beleenders, welke by tebens verwyding, door deze maatregel bezwaart moeten worden, gesommeerd worden hunnen blylyke ofte vermeende belangens voor medio April aansaande schriftelyk by dit Collegie in te zenden.

Ter Ordonnantie van President, Vice-President en Leeden van de Weeskanter alhier.

J. H. DE HOOGH, Sec. BATAVIA, in de Weeskamer den 16 Maart, 1814.

Advertisement.

THE Subscriber requests all Persons having claims against, or being indebted to him, will have the goodness to send in their demands and pay their debts within fifteen days from this date.

A. L. DE VEER. Molenvliet, the 16th March, 1814.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene die enige pretentie vermenen te hebben van, of schuldig zyn aan A. L. DE VEER, worden verzogt hunne Rekeningen aan hem inzende of hunne Schulden te voldoen, binnen den tyd van vyftien dagen gerekend van heden.

Molenvliet, den 16de Maart, 1814.

Advertisement.

ALL Persons having claims on the estate of the late Mr. J. G. D. Paschen, or being indebted thereto, are requested to send in their claims and to pay their debts within six weeks time, (from this date to the last of April next,) to his Testamentary Executors Messrs. J. M. Baljee and F. von Wense. Batavia, March 15, 1814.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene die pretentie hebben dan wel verschuldigt zyn aan den Boedel van wylen J. G. D. Paschen, gelieven daar van opgave te doen binnen de tyd van zes weken gerekend van heden af tot ultimo April aansaande, aan desselfs Testamentaire Executeuren, J. M. Baljee en F. von Wense.

Batavia, den 15de Maart, 1814.

Bekendmaking.

NAMENS President en Leeden van het Collegie van Wees- en Boedelsmeesteren alhier, word aan een ieder bekend gemaakt, als dat er uit de Boedel van den ab-intestato overledenen Berste Luitenant J. H. F. Tresselt, vermist word een Obligatie, het zy onderhands of Notarieel; is het Collegie onbekend, dan volgens opgave van desselfs Huishoudster moet deelve 1,500 Sp. Matten groot zyn. Die dezelve aanwyst, wien de houder daarvan is, zal een premie van 50 Rs. Da. Hollands genieten, en die dezelve terogt brengt een premie van 100 Rs. Daalders. Dit word tevens de beleender van dit geld by dezen gewaarschouwd, om geen uitbetaling van gemelde somma aan iemand te doen dan alleen aan het Collegie voorn, want by ontdekking daarvan, zal de betaling voor Nulken geener waarde gehouden worden.

J. A. KNIPPING, Sec. Sourabaya, den 1ste Maart, 1814.

Advertisement.

ALLE de geene die schuldig zyn, of te vorderen hebben, van den alhier ab-intestato overledenen Berste Luitenant J. H. F. Tresselt, gelieven daarvan opgave te doen aan den Secretaris van Wees- en Boedelsmeesteren te Sourabaya J. A. Knipping, binnen den tyd van 6 weken gerekend van primo Maart tot medio April, aansaande.

Advertisement.

THE Farmer of the Tax on Horses and Carriages, Tan Tjoko, informs the public that the receiving of the payment of the said Tax from such persons as have not yet complied therewith, has been prolonged by order of the Magistrates to the end of the present month.

Advertentie.

DE Paster van de Wagen-pagt en het Oorgeld der Paarden Tax Tjoko, maakt mitsteden aan het publiek bekend, dat het ontfangen van deze Part van zodanige personen die dezelve nog niet betaald hebben, op order van de Magistraat geprolongueerd is tot ultimo van deze maand.

Advertentie.

DE geene die iets te vorderen hebben dan wel verschuldigt zyn aan den Boedel van wylen Paul Franche, gelieven daar van opgave te doen binnen de tyd van Een Maand van heden af gerekend, aan desselfs Testamentaire Executeuren O. G. van der Keer, of A. L. Fransze.

FOR SALE At No. 10, New-port Street, FOR READY MONEY, THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,

IMPORTED ON THE Hon'ble Company's Ship STREATHAM, viz. FOOLSCAP and Post Paper—Ink powder—Wafers—Quills—Pencils—Cards—Ladies' Gowns—Soap—Lavender Water—Shaving Boxes and Brushes—Anchovies—Europe Tongues—Harvey's Beef-steak and Anchovy Sauces—Pearl Barly—Salad Oil—Mustard—Vinegar—Raspberry Rum—do. Brandy—Olives—Capets, &c. &c.

Advertentie.

ALZO den Raad van Justitie te Sourabaya, aan den Secretaris van gemelde Raad JACOB GERRET VAN DER VEN, in zyne qualiteit als Curator in de Boedels van Insolvente overledenen alhier, en als zodanig administrerende de nalatenschappen van wylen den Burger C. Beenhouwer, den Chinesen Oei Pantik, Ong To-E-Ko, en den Maleyer Bagis Lanon, heeft verleend Citatie by Edicte ad valvus citria, op ende jegens alle onbekenden, die eenig Recht Actie of Pretentie, ten lasten van de voorschreven nalatenschappen vermenen te hebben.

Zoo is het, dat ik Adrianus Johannes Hertveld, Gezworen Exploiteur van gemelde Rade, by deze dagvare alle onbekenden die eenig Recht Actie of Pretentie ten lasten van de nalatenschappen van voornoemden C. Beenhouwer, de Chinesen Oei Pantik, Ong To-E-Ko, en den Maleyer Bagis Lanon, vermenen te hebben omme op Woensdag den 6de April 1814; des 's morgens ten half negen uren ter Rolle van den Raad van Justitie te Sourabaya te compareeren, dan wel Gemagtigden te zenden, ten einde hunne pretentie te institueren op pene dat alle defaullanten die ten voorschreven dage en plaatze, niet compareeren nochte Gemagtigden zenden, versterken zullen zyn van hun Recht en de Actie.

Aldus gepubliceerd en geaffigeerd. SOURABAYA, den 9de Maart 1814. Door my, A. J. HERTVELD, Exp!

Advertentie.

VERMITS zich in de Boeien alhier eene Vrouw in Civile Gyzeling bevind, die zegt Tanlay genaamd en Slavin te zyn van eenen Chinoes woonagtig op de Passer Seneeng te Batavia, genaamd Singkeg, van den welken zy voorgeeft gedrost te zyn; en nademaal gemelde Singkeg, na gedaane herhaalde na spooring, tot nog toe niet opgekomen is, noch ontdekt heeft kunnen worden. Zoo is het dat ik Martinus Briko, Deurwaarder en Exploiteur, op last van den Raad van Justitie dezer Steede, denzelven Chinoes Singkeg, of wie ook anders eenig recht op voormelde Vrouw Tanlay mogte vermenen te hebben, mits deezou voor de eerste maal dagvare, om op Woensdag den 23sten Maart aansaande, het zy in Perzoon of door Gemagtigden; te Compareeren ter Ordinaire Rolle van voormelden Raade, en aldaar hunne pretentie te Institueren en den rechten geaogloende te verifieeren, sub pene van anders van hun recht te zullen worden verstooken.

Samarang den 2de M. BRIKKO 26ste February 1814. Gzw. Exp.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene die iets te pretendeeren hebben, of verschuldigt zyn aan den boedel van wylen P. Steenbrugge, in leeven opziender den Coffy Cultuure in het Regentschap Limbangan, gelieven daar van ten spoedigsten opgave te doen, en wel binnen den tyd van Vier weeken aan desselfs Executeuren C. Smit en J. S. Prudens. Cheribon, den 15de February 1814.

Advertentie.

WORD mitsteden aan een eyder een bekendt gemaakt, dat de goederen door het Schip de Tiger alhier aangebragt, bestaande in differente dranken, als Claret, Boerdiaux Wyn, Bier, Brandewyn, Rum, &c. &c. Ingeleegen en andere goederen meer, te bekoemen zyn ten huizen van de Heere Riquet in de binnen Nieuwpoort-staat.

FOR SALE,

THE HOUSE and GROUNDS, belonging to the late Captain LYNDON, most delightfully situated in the Jacatra Road. For particulars apply to Messrs. FICHT or SMITH.

For Sale at Samarang. Dark bay, high bred Arab Horse, 14 hands 1 1/2 inch high, rising eight, free from vice, perfectly sound and free from blemish, has never undergone any hard work, and in every respect calculated for riding, either as a steady or active Horse. Price 900 Spanish Dollars. Application to be made to Mr. F. COOKSON, at Samarang.

FOR SALE, FOR READY MONEY, AT the House of the late P. Muller, English Claret, first quality, Cogniac Brandy—Cherry Ratifia—excellent Sallad Oil—Pickles of every description, &c. &c.

MR. E. HECKERS BEGS leave to inform the Gentlemen of this place, that he has for private sale the grey ARAB Horse, formerly belonging to Mr. SLOAN. For particulars enquire at his House, No. 12, New-port Street, Batavia.

For Private Sale. A Plank House, having five commodious Rooms and a Verandah. For further particulars apply to Mr. A. H. De Lanoy, at Sourabaya.

Advertentie. TE koop een wett gelegen en voordelig Thuin, op de Andjolsje weg genaamt Zee Lugt, behouwt met een woonhuis, Zy vertrek, Kombuis, Dispens, een Biljart-zaal, een Speel-huis aan de Zee zy, verscheide opstalle van bamboes, beplant met eene meenigte Klappa en andere vrugt boome, ruime en well van Vis vorzogene veyvers, door J. Minjar bevoorens beheerd, en nu aan G. B. Smit behorende waar naeder informatie te bekoome is.

Advertentie. IN het Huis No: 32, aan de West-zyde van de Tygers-gragt, is te bekoemen Hollandsche Roode Wyn op Vaaten en ook op Bottels, zo meede beste Hollandsche Genever &c.

Advertentie. ALLE de geene welke iets te pretendeeren hebben of wel verschuldigt zyn aan de Ferma van Pieter de Bruin Vermeer en Comp: werden verzogt, hunne pretentie voor den 15de April aansaande te willen inzenden, of betaling te doen, daar door by gekoomen omstangigheden zy hunne zaake tot Lequiditeyd willen brengen. Batavia den 11de P DE B. VERMEER. Maart 1814.

BOOKS. The following Books may be had at the Gazette Office, viz.— Rollin's Ancient History, 8 vols. Wilson's Island of Palms, &c. Child Harold, a Romance, by Lord Byron. Mariani, a Novel, 3 vols. Vilena, 2 vols. Reid's Life of Horne Tooke, &c. Thomson's Seasons. Mishcat-um-Masabih, a translation from the Arabic, 2 vols 4to Mackay's Navigation. Register of Ships in the Company's Service from 1760.

MEDICAL BOOKS. Hunter on the Blood, 4to. Currie on Fevers, 8vo. 2 vols. Ware's Observations, 8vo. Jones on Hemorrhage, do. Carmichael on Cancers, do. Home on Ulcers, do. Rigby on Uterine Hemorrhage. Jameson on the Cheltenham Waters. Whytt on Nervous Hyperchondriac or Hysteria.

SCHOOL BOOKS. Entick's Dictionary. Ashe's English Grammar. Esop's Fables. Walker's Speaker. Ditto English Grammar. Polite Preceptor. Poetical ditto. Key to Literature. Fisher's Companion. Feining's Book of Knowledge. Ditto Arithmetic. Turner's Arts. Ditto Geography. English Spelling Books. Prony's French Grammar. Ditto ditto Exercises. Ditto ditto Spelling Book.

NEW COPIES OF THE Java Annual Directory AND ALMANACK, FOR 1814. MAY BE HAD AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE. At Spanish Dollars 4 each, ready money.

HEEDEN verlost gelukkig van een Dochter, de Huisvrouw van J. C. GOLDMAN. BATAVIA, den 18 Maart 1814.

ON the 10th instant, departed this life by an apoplexy and very suddenly, Mr. Jacob George Diederick Paschen, aged 64 years, Apothecary of this Town;—we justly regret in him the loss of a true and faithful friend and to the second undersigned a worthy father in law. J. M. BALJEE. F. von WENSE.

DEN 10de dezer, in de vroegen morgenstond is alhier zeer spoedig en alder onverwagt, aan een beroerte in den onderdom van 64 jaaren, komen te overliden, de Heer Jacob George Diederick Paschen, in zeyen Stads Apotheker, &c. wy verliessen in hem een beste, getrouwe en hartelyke vriend, zo ook nog de laatste daar en boven eenen waardigen en liefderijken Schoonvader. J. M. BALJEE. F. von WENSE.

Table with columns: CURRENT VALUE, DIST. (Of Lombard Bank Notes in Java Rupees), and other financial data for March 1814.

Java Government Gazette. BATAVIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1814.

No further advices have been received since the publication of our last Extra a week ago, and we have accordingly been confined to a selection from our former stock of intelligence for the contents of our present number. These are not so interesting as we could wish, on account of the limited extent of the materials we are now in possession of, and which we trust will plead our excuse, till the receipt of further accounts may enable us to supply our columns with communications of greater interest.

The ship Minerva arrived at Anjier on the 4th instant from Batavia, and after a stay of two days to complete her water and provisions, sailed from that place for St. Helena, where Captain Richardson intends waiting for the homeward bound China fleet, should they not fall in with the Minerva on the passage. The Commodore passed the straits two or three days afterwards, on her passage to the Cape, and eventually to England, as did also the H. C. C. Psyche for Bengal.

We are glad to learn that the Aqueduct which Government had ordered to be constructed at Anjier for the purpose of bringing water from the Hills to supply the Ships, touching at that place, is in a very advanced state of progress, and bids fair to prove of considerable advantage, the water being remarkably fine and clear, and conveyed by means of earthen pipes, quite close to the landing place on the beach, so that boats may receive it with great facility.

We have heard with much pleasure from a Gentleman who lately arrived from Minto, and whose professional opinion may be relied on, that since the re-establishment of the settlement at that place, the Garrison has been very healthy, and that there is every reason to believe it will remain so. The former reports of the insalubrity of that part of the Island may therefore be attributed to prejudice and error.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.] March 12.—Chinese Junk Beuthay, Oew Chialko, from Amoy, 15th February. Same day,—Chinese Junk Kimsouthay, Ka Tiangko, from Kiamoy, 20th Feb. Ditto—H. C. Gun-boat No. 9, Mathis Peterus, from Samarang, 22d Feb. Ditto—H. C. Gun-boat No. — Michael Hermann, from Rembang, 8th March. Ditto—H. C. Gun-boat No. — Darcy, from Samarang, 13th March.

DEPARTURES.] March 12.—Arab brig Fattalkar, Sheik Abo Bakar, for Samarang. Ditto 14.—Arab brig Hydroos, Said Mushoor, for Cheribon. Ditto 16.—Ship W. Adels, D. Shilly, for Pontiana. Ditto 17.—Arab brig Fattalkar, Sech Abdulla, for Samarang. Vessels lying in Batavia roads. H. C. Gun-boat No. 8—do. No. 9—do. No. 10—do. No. 11—do. No. 12—do. No. 13—do. No. 14—do. No. 15—do. No. 16—do. No. 17—do. No. 18—do. No. 19—do. No. 20—do. No. 21—do. No. 22—do. No. 23—do. No. 24—do. No. 25—do. No. 26—do. No. 27—do. No. 28—do. No. 29—do. No. 30—do. No. 31—do. No. 32—do. No. 33—do. No. 34—do. No. 35—do. No. 36—do. No. 37—do. No. 38—do. No. 39—do. No. 40—do. No. 41—do. No. 42—do. No. 43—do. No. 44—do. No. 45—do. No. 46—do. No. 47—do. No. 48—do. No. 49—do. No. 50—do. No. 51—do. No. 52—do. No. 53—do. No. 54—do. No. 55—do. No. 56—do. No. 57—do. No. 58—do. No. 59—do. No. 60—do. No. 61—do. No. 62—do. No. 63—do. No. 64—do. No. 65—do. No. 66—do. No. 67—do. No. 68—do. No. 69—do. No. 70—do. No. 71—do. No. 72—do. No. 73—do. No. 74—do. No. 75—do. No. 76—do. No. 77—do. No. 78—do. No. 79—do. No. 80—do. No. 81—do. No. 82—do. No. 83—do. No. 84—do. No. 85—do. No. 86—do. No. 87—do. No. 88—do. No. 89—do. No. 90—do. No. 91—do. No. 92—do. No. 93—do. No. 94—do. No. 95—do. No. 96—do. No. 97—do. No. 98—do. No. 99—do. No. 100—do.

Vessels lying in Sourabaya roads. Ship Isabella—H. C. brig Mary Ann—do. Humbow—do. Sombica—do. Arnoldina—do. Ayderhoock.

MARRIAGE. At Campong Malayo, on the 15th ultimo, by the Revd. Prof. of Ross, Dr. A. J. Kerst, to Miss E. C. Conperus.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE.

GENERAL ORDERS. By His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council. FORT WILLIAM, December 11, 1813.

His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to establish the following Rules for settling the Accounts of all local Corps, serving in Java and its Dependencies, and in the other Settlements, to the Eastward; the Officers of which are not thrown into the General Fund.

1st. Indents in duplicate are to be countersigned by Order of the Government, or by the Officer Commanding on the Island or Settlement, to be sent to the Agent for Army Clothing, at the Presidency of Fort William. 2dly. The Agent on the receipt of the above, is to forward one to the Military Board, or to the Adjutant General, for the sanction of the Supreme Government, which when obtained, is to be returned to the Agent, with Orders to commence on the Clothing; the other is to be kept as a record in his Office.

3dly. The Clothing when made to be surveyed and packed in presence of a Committee of Officers; and a detailed report of the package and a receipt for the number of bales from the Captain of the Ship, on which the Clothing may be sent, are to accompany the Agent's Bill.

4thly. The Bill for the Clothing is to be sent to the Military Auditor General for audit, accompanied by the Indent, survey and packing report and receipt of the Captain of the Ship, which are to be considered sufficient vouchers for his passing the Accounts.

5thly. When the Military Auditor General has passed the Accounts, they are to be sent to the Military Pay Master General, who will debit the Account to the respective Government or Settlement.

6thly. From the moment the Clothing is shipped, the Agent is to be exonerated from all responsibility.

The Clothing of the Volunteer Battalions and of other Detachments from the Troops at this Presidency serving at Java, the Moluccas and their Dependencies, is to be charged to the Government or Presidency; they respectively are doing duty under, so that the Accounts of those Islands may be brought under their proper heads.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council at Java; and the Resident at Amboyna, will be requested through the Colonial Department, to issue the necessary Orders to give effect to the foregoing Resolutions.

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

Asiatic Mirror, Dec 29, 1813.

FORT WILLIAM, DEC. 17, 1813.

Despatches, of which the following are copies, addressed to the Adjutant General of the Honorable Company's Forces, have been received from Lieutenant Colonel Adams, commanding the British troops in the territory of Rewah.

To Lieutenant Colonel Fagan, Adjutant General, Neall Quarters.

SIR, I have the honor to report for the information of His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, that having resolved to attempt to invest and ultimately attack Surnaid Sing and his troops in the Ghurree of Entouree, I now proceed to detail the successful result of that enterprise. I detached to Entouree, a distance of 10 miles, at midnight, on the 2d instant, the whole of the outline Piquets amounting to 40 cavalry and 300 Infantry, under the command of Captain Patrickson, 1st Battalion 5th Regiment Native Infantry, to effect this object, and followed myself with the undermentioned details, at 4 A. M. the next morning, viz. 10 Horse Artillery, 6 pounder, Brigade under Captain Stark. 1st Division 5th Regiment Native Cavalry under Major Clark. 2 Batteries guns, two 18 pounders, with 100 rounds per gun. Pioneer Company.

Four Light Infantry Companies, under Captain Lindsay.

Two Grenadier Companies, from 2d Battalion 2d Regiment and 1st Battalion 9th Regiment Native Infantry.

2d. I arrived at Entouree about 8 A. M. and found Captain Patrickson had completely succeeded in his enterprise and occupied such judicious positions, as precluded the possibility of the escape of Surnaid Sing and his troops. In conjunction with Captain Tickell, Field Engineer, I reconnoitred the Ghurree on every side, an object difficult to effect, the place being enveloped in smoke; Surnaid Sing on retiring into his Ghurree, having set the whole of the village around it on fire; Captain Tickell, as well as myself, was from this reconnoitre induced to determine on making the breach and assaulting the Ghurree on the N. E. Bastion; with the screens previously prepared, a Battery was instantly erected for two 18 pounders, at the distance of 350 yards from the Fort, and the guns opened at 12 o'clock. Until this period the enemy had been making every preparation for resistance by destroying Campers and felling trees, &c. but had offered no opposition to our work. When the guns commenced, and continued, but with little effect during the whole of the day.

3d. As the walls of the Ghurree appeared of considerable strength, I took the precaution of sending to our Camp at Suthenee for an additional 100 rounds of shot; these arrived in sufficient time to enable our fire being carried on without intermission, until 5 P. M. when the breach was reported practicable. Every arrangement was previously made for the storm, which I directed to commence a few minutes before sun-set. Captain Lindsay, 2d Battalion 10th Regiment Native Infantry, commanding the party, destined to assault the breach, which consisted of two Grenadier and three Light Infantry Companies, with the Pioneers furnished with Ladders: A second party commanded by Captain Patrickson at the same moment moved to assault the gateway on the Eastern face; this party was composed of one Galloper, 5th Regiment Cavalry, two complete Companies of Infantry; & a party of Pioneers with ladders. The Cavalry were disposed under the orders of Major Clark on the several faces of the Ghurree to cut off all retreat.

4th. On these columns advancing, the enemy opened a heavy fire of matchlocks, and appeared resolved to maintain the place to the last extremity; our troops rushed forward to the attack with most undaunted bravery, and after a severe conflict succeeded in crossing the ditch, which was deep, narrow & stockaded; by Babool trees felled for the purpose; the enemy instead of relaxing increased their exertions; a conflict ensued, which in duration and the intrepidity displayed both by the assailants and the garrison, I have never seen equalled, our troops using every exertion to gain the place by escalade as well as to carry the breach, their efforts were not crowned with complete success until after a struggle of an hour and ten minutes, when the place was entered, and the garrison put to death, with few exceptions: among the slain is Surnaid Sing himself; upwards of one hundred dead bodies have been since counted in the interior of the Fort.

5th. Thus have the unparalleled exertions of the brave Officers and men engaged in this assault, not only severely punished and amply revenged the treacherous attack of their fellow soldiers at Suthenee in May last, but have, I trust, proved to the minds of the inhabitants of Rewah, their erroneous impressions of their own superiority.

I deeply regret these objects have not been attained without loss on our part; no European Officer has fallen, but in the list of wounded, I am concerned to report Captain Lindsay, who so gallantly headed the main attack, Captain Meredyth and Ensign Malden, 1st Battalion 9th Regiment Native Infantry. I am however led to hope that their wounds will not be attended with serious consequences. I have the honor to enclose a return of our loss which I conceive unusually small, when the obstinate defence of the Ghurree is considered, and the time the attack lasted.

6th. I have now to perform a pleasing part of my duty in reporting for His Excellency's information, the distinguished gallantry and persevering bravery so universally displayed by all ranks employed on this important occasion; to the Sepoys every acknowledgment is due for their perseverance, in continuing the attack with unabated ardour under circumstances of peculiar difficulty, even after the heavy loss in Officers sustained early in the attack. It is difficult to particularise individual merit where exertions are so equal, unless when situations of command and responsibility necessarily render them peculiarly conspicuous.

Captain Lindsay, who commanded the main attack, is entitled to the highest encomiums for his steadiness in leading the column, and for his judicious arrangements, so well calculated to insure success. To Captain Patrickson, who led the second column, an attack intended to distract the attention of the enemy, an object effectually accomplished by his active efforts to escalade the Fort, every praise is due.

Lieutenant Todd, who commanded the Pioneers, was distinguished in leading the troops to the breach, and the cool determined conduct he displayed, in planting the ladders and opening a road into the Fort by forcing the wicket on the northern bastion. The professional ability of Captain Tickell, Field Engineer, has afforded me that advice

and assistance in determining the point of attack which must so eminently have contributed to the success of the assault.

To Captain Stark, who commanded the Batteries, and the Officers under his orders, I cannot bestow too great praise, for their animated fire and the skill with which it was directed. The success attending the judicious arrangements adopted by Major Clark, commanding the division of the 5th Regiment Cavalry, for cutting off and preventing the escape of the Garrison, even after three Companies were withdrawn for the purpose of supporting the storming columns, entitles that Officer's skill and exertions to every commendation.

In conclusion, I have great pleasure in reporting the high gratification I have received from the exertions of Captain Faithfull, Major of Brigade, Lieutenant Roberts, of the 5th Regiment of Cavalry, and Lieutenant Bonner, of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, from whose zeal and intelligence, I derived great advantage in conducting the necessary arrangements on this important occasion.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most Obedient Servant, J. W. ADAMS, Lieut. Col. Camp, Entouree, December 5, 1813.

Return of Killed and Wounded on the Assault of the Ghurree at Entouree, on the evening of the 4th December, 1813.

Table listing killed and wounded personnel, including names like Captain Lindsay, Captain Meredyth, and various regiments of Native Infantry and Cavalry.

(Signed) J. W. ADAMS, Lieut. Col. Commanding in Rewah.

(Signed) W. C. FAITHFUL, Maj. of Brig.

To Lieutenant Colonel Fagan, Adjutant General, Head-Quarters.

SIR, In my former despatch, I estimated the killed of the enemy at upwards of 100 men, the number of bodies altogether discovered amount to 131; several wounded men have received surgical aid, and been permitted to return to their villages; these added to the wounded discovered in the neighbouring fields and hamlets, would, I imagine, make the total loss sustained by the enemy in killed and wounded, amount to nearly 200 men, the greatest estimated strength of the garrison.

2d. I consider the attack and capture of Entouree at the period it was effected, peculiarly fortunate, as I have since received positive information of a reinforcement of 400 men being expected to join the Garrison by 10 o'clock on the day the place was invested; 100 men belonging to Jadinah Sing, of Oomree, actually attempted to join Surnaid Sing, about 8 A. M. but were effectually prevented by the disposition of our troops; a party of cavalry was detached towards this body, on which it dispersed and was not again seen.

3d. Since the evening of the 4th instant, 1 Havildar and 1 Sepoy have died of their wounds, but I am extremely happy to state, that the wounds received are for the greater part slight, and all are doing as well as can possibly be expected.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most Obedt. Servant, (Signed) J. W. ADAMS, Lieut. Col. Comdg. in Rewah, CAMP, ENTOUREE, 7th Decr. 1813.

P. S. . . . On the morning of the 6th instant, I was joined at this place by the remaining part of my detachment from Suthenee. (Signed) J. W. A.

G. O. By His Excellency the Governor General in Council, . . . December 17, 1813.

The Governor General in Council, has perused with sentiments of the highest satisfaction and approbation, the despatches received from Lieutenant Colonel Adams, commanding the British Forces in the territory of Rewah, respecting the reduction of the strong Fort of Entouree.

The particular acknowledgments of Government are due to Lieutenant Colonel Adams, for the judicious disposition made by him for the attack of that Fort.

The bravery and judgment displayed by Captain Patrickson and Captain Lindsay, who commanded the columns destined for the attack of the Fort, are entitled to the warmest approbation of Government.

The Governor General in Council, has not failed to notice the testimony borne by Lieutenant Colonel Adams to the gallantry manifested by the other Officers commanding troops and establishments, specified in the Lieutenant Colonel's despatches. The whole of (Continued after Poetry and Miscellanea.)



INVOCATION TO MONEY.

O Money, thou source of both good and evil, Whom some make a God of, and others a Devil, Thy aid I invoke now, don't prithe refuse it, Since we ne'er know the worth of a thing till we lose it; For thou once wast my very good Friend I may say, 'Till blind to thy value, I threw thee away, But repenting, I pray thee return my dear Honey, Then my s.e future care and delight shall be Money; Haste, haste then dear Money, brimful of thy charms, And fill my impatient, outstretch'd, longing arms: As "(a) bis dat, qui cito dat," make no delaying, For I want thee directly, my debts to be paying; Do but come, you may take any shape that you please, Tho' I'd like you full well in a Lac of Ropeses, But we won't disagree, should you chuse to appear, In a decent One Thousand Pounds Sterling per Year, Or even Three Hundred hard Siccas per mensem, (b) Sed non obtineri per pennam, vel ense.

Then to live independent, my wealth I'll employ, And "(c) Otilum cum Digilate," enjoy; Out of debt, out of fear, I shall live at my ease, And study at last myself only to please. How many good things by thy aid may be done, Which for want of, in how many dangers we run. Whate'er is of virtue, or vice may be seen, To steer clear of extremes by the blest golden mean, Who, of thee in abundance possess'd, cares a fig, For a GREAT MAN'S attention, his smiles, or his wig. While my purse is well-lin'd Sir, I care not a straw If you're angry or pleas'd, for my will is, my law; At all the world's envy I'll scornfully laugh, And my bottle of lull Sarath contentedly quaff; I'll be hot, when it's cold—and be cold, when it's hot, And care not a rush, who may like it or not; [sillier, As for "(d) Genus," and "(e) Virtus," I know nothing Which "(f) nisi cum Re," are esteem'd "(g) Alga

"Tis the vilest of crimes, sins, and shames to be poor, E'en a virtuous indigent who can endure. 'Twas ill said by Ovid, that LOVE conquers all, And that passion performe must our senses enthroll; But dear Idol Money, by feeling we know That thy boundless influence much further will go; Then who to gain Thee, would not every thing venture, Since all virtue, and merit in Thee alone centre. How happy the man then, to whom thou art kind, For no fear, shame, or conscience need trouble his mind, Since Thou canst buy consequence, friendship & beauty, Fame, character, love, adoration and duty, And the man who with Thee has his Coffers well-stor'd, May have all the good things that this world can afford, "(h) Donec eris" Dives, "multos numerabis Amicos, "(i) Nullus ad amissas ibit Amicus, Osse."

SAMARANG, 10th March, 1814.

Zo.

- (a) He gives twice, who gives quickly. (b) But not to be obtained by the pen, or the sword. (c) Ease with dignity. (d) Birth or family. (e) Virtue. (f) Unless with substance, i. e. with the thing—cash. (g) Viler than sea-weed, or not worth a brass half penny. (h) Whilst you are rich, you will reckon many friends. (i) No friend will go to a lost estate, that is, will countenance a man in adversity.

MISCELLANEA.

THE Loungers of Bond-street were on Wednesday, the 1st instant, amused by a rencontre of rather a curious description, which took place between two dashing Jehus, who accidentally locked the wheels of each other's gigs so firmly together, that their career was effectually stopped. After mutual but fruitless efforts to disengage themselves, the gentlemen proceeded to impute to each other the want of skill which led to the accident. This imputation being sorely felt by both parties, they waxed warm, and at length transferred the lashes of their whips from their horses to each other's shoulders. The quadrupeds becoming alarmed, and occasionally sharing the blows intended for the bipeds, exerted their strength so effectually, that at last the wheel of one of the vehicles was fairly broken off, and the other being thus freed from its trammels, was, with its driver, carried off in triumph.

A LUDICROUS investigation took place at the Public-office, Bowstreet, on Wednesday, the 1st instant. A young Hibernian, of a respectable appearance, who has lately arrived in London from Ireland, attended at the Office, without any coat on, to complain against one of the frail sisterhood, a Jewess, who resides in Catherine-street, for unlawfully detaining his coat. He went backwards and forwards several times in his undressed state, with messages to the girl, but she refused to deliver up the coat. She at length agreed to go before the Setting Magistrate when the young Hibernian stated, that he met with the female on Tuesday evening, and spent all the money he had in treating her. She agreed to let him go home with her, but he was afraid to let her know that he had no more money, lest she would not abide by her agreement. In the morning, when she found he had no money, she insisted on keeping his coat till she was remunerated. The young frail one acknowledged this statement to be correct. The Magistrate told her, she was not justified in keeping the coat; and she agreed to give it up, the Hibernian promising to pay her at a future day.

An eagle, of an extraordinary size and fierceness, was lately killed at Moyouvre, department of the Moselle. It attacked a man who had alighted from his horse to pick up something from the ground, and notwithstanding he repeatedly struck it, and called out for assistance, would not relinquish its hold until some peasants ran up and dispatched it.

(Continued from the Third Page.)

the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, have likewise established the justest title to the applause of Government, for their conduct in the performance of this arduous and important service.

G. DOWDESWELL, Chief Secretary to Government

India Gazette, Jan. 31, 1814.

We have met with no positive statement of the occupation of Saragossa by the allies; But we have every reason to infer, that the inhabitants of that illustrious city had been at length delivered from their oppressors. The place itself was too extensive and too weakly fortified, to afford shelter to an enemy's garrison; and we are told accordingly, that Clausel left in it only 300 men to defend the castle. Two inconsiderable garrisons were also left in Daroca, and another small fortress of Arragon to the south of the Ebro; but there was no likelihood of their being able to maintain themselves there for any length of time, even against the peasantry of the province.

Fontarabia, a Spanish fortress of some celebrity at the mouth of the Bidassoa, touching the very frontier of France, was also still occupied by the enemy, and was observed by a division of Spanish troops, which communicated with the forces employed in the operations against St. Sebastian.

We learn from a London newspaper of the 14th of August, that in consequence of the rapid advance of Marshal Soult's army on the Pampeluna road, the siege of St. Sebastian was raised for one day; Sir Thomas Graham judging it expedient, (with a view to guard against any adverse contingency,) to remove the battering artillery from the trenches on the 28th of July, and to re-embark them. The siege, however, is said to have been renewed on the 29th. But, in the meanwhile, a party of 200 Portuguese, who were left to guard the trenches, had been surprised and cut off by a sortie from the garrison.

The French force in garrison at Pampeluna amounted, we are told, to only twelve hundred men; and the place was not supplied with provisions for more than one month longer.

In consequence of the occupation of St. Andero and the reduction of the passage by the allies, those sea-ports now constituted the principal maritime points of appui to our military operations in Biscay, affording shelter to our transports, and safe places of landing and deposit for our troops, artillery and stores.—Through these channels, the ministry continued diligently to supply Lord Wellington with reinforcements of every sort. An additional body of 4000 British troops is said have joined him shortly after the battle of Vittoria; recruits were continually passing to his army; and we observe, that the 85th and other regiments were under orders of embarkation for the Peninsula, about the end of July.

The President of the United States of America, had, it appears, accepted the proffered mediation of Russia for the adjustment of the subsisting differences between America and Great Britain. And the Commissioners had accordingly been appointed to conduct the negotiation on the part of the American government; namely, Mr. Gallatin, Mr. Bayard, and the American Minister at the Court of Russia. A communication to this effect had been made to Congress by Mr. Madison, in a message dated the 25th of May. The two first-named Commissioners had embarked for Russia; and sanguine hopes were entertained of a satisfactory result from the arrangement. Mr. W. H. Crawford had arrived in an American corvette at L'Orient with a commission from the government of the United States, as successor to the late Mr. Joel Barlow, at the Court of France. He was accompanied by a Mr. H. Jackson, as Secretary of Legation.

For a full view of the latter events of the war on the Canadian frontier, we must refer our readers to the official and other documents, which will be found at great length in another part of this number. The good fortune of the enemy in that quarter had been of short duration. He had been compelled quickly to abandon York-town, and had also evacuated Fort Erie and Chippawas, after blowing up the works. The only place which remained in his within the British frontiers was Fort George, where about five thousand of his troops had intrenched themselves, suffering from sickness, scantily supplied with provisions, and pressed by the British force in their front.—After the night surprise of the 6th of June, they had been pursued for the space of four days by a detachment under Major Evans, to within twelve miles of this entrenchment; and in the course of their re-

treach, had lost their camp equipage and other trophies, besides many prisoners. The whole of the American craft co-operating on Lake Ontario with this expedition, had also been taken or destroyed by the British under Sir James Lucas Yeo, who had in other respects caused great injury to the Americans, by his operations, intercepting the course of their supplies across the Lakes, menacing Sackett's Harbour, and destroying the buildings and public stores at Great Soders.

According to the latest advices from Quebec, General Vincent, after his victory of the 6th of June, had remained stationary in his positions at Burlington, waiting the junction of reinforcements under General Rottenberg, on the arrival of which he proposed to resume the offensive. Meanwhile, a body of 570 Americans, who were detached from the encampment at Fort George, under Lieutenant-Colonel Boerstler, for the purpose of dispersing a British party, consisting of one company of the 10th regiment, from 150 to 200 Canadian militia, and about 60 Indians, had fallen into an ambuscade in the woods, and surrendered in a panic, before succour could reach them.

A vessel of the size and strength of a Frigate of 38 guns had been launched at Kingston on the Canadian side of Lake Ontario for the protection of the coast.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, DEC. 1.

We observe by the Calcutta Papers that, with the view of removing the strong partiality which appears to exist in the minds of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty in favor of ship building at another port, the Merchants at Calcutta had set on foot a subscription to build a vessel on the model of a 74, to be sent to England as a specimen of the capabilities of that port to supply his Majesty's Navy with the various requisites connected with Naval Architecture. This laudable spirit of competition must prove gratifying to every lover of his country, and merits every encouragement. The vital interests of the nation depend upon a successful prosecution of measures, the object of which is to add to her maritime resources by strengthening her bulwark from foreign supplies, that her devastated forests may be regenerated, and those of India rendered conducive to that important national purpose.

We cannot however suppose that a preference has been given by the authorities at home to any particular port, without the fullest enquiries as to the relative advantages of every station in India for ship-building. We have reason to believe, that those enquiries have for years back been engaging the attention of the government at home, and if a strong partiality weighs in the minds of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty in favour of Bombay, we think that the bias is rightly and judiciously directed. In whatever direction we contemplate the maritime resources of this once barren spot, whether in the ready and abundant command of timber of superior quality; in the means of converting that timber into floating batteries; whether we look to the number and skill of its artificers, or to the securities and facilities with which Naval Architecture must be conducted, in the bosom of the most commodious and safest harbour in the world; we may safely assert that no Port in India equals Bombay in the capabilities of upholding the maritime superiority of Great Britain in the expeditious and economical construction of ships of war.

The Cornwallis 74, is now on the eve of sailing, laden with the frame work for another ship of the same size as the Wellesley, another 74, is far advanced in her construction, and will, like her precursor convey a counter part of herself when completed; and there would also have been in hand, had not the capture of the Java, deprived us of their models, a 58 gun frigate, one large Brig and one Brigantine.—These national works, with the constant calls for docking and repairing his Majesty's and the Mercantile ships, and vessels resorting to this port, all executed with that expedition which the advantages of such a harbour, so conveniently afford, exhibit an uninterrupted scene of activity and energy, which we will venture to assert cannot be surpassed if equalled; these facts, incontestably prove the wisdom that has dictated the preference that has, in the first instance, been given to Bombay as a place for ship-building by his Majesty's Government.

It would appear that Sir John Warren was to be recalled from the American station, and that Lord Keith was to succeed him; the principal cause assigned for the former officer's recal was his suffering Commodore Rogers to slip out of port a second time.—As to the truth of this last article of intelligence we entertain very considerable doubts, particularly as we imagine the Channel station is considered as the first in rank.

"The Russian Envoy to America had been arrested at Washington for debt, but had, on remonstrating, been released by order of Government, and Mr. Thomas Morley, who arrested him, had been sent in custody to Philadelphia, in order that he might answer the charge made against him of violating the law."

PORT JERSEY, DEC. 13, 1813.

The following official intimations are published by the authority of the government of the Isle of France, in the Mauritius Gazette of the 11th of December; and are introduced here as they may be interesting to persons frequenting the French settlements.

Extract of a Dispatch from THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE EARL OF BATHURST, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Department of War and Colonies, to His Excellency ROBERT TOWNSEND FARMAN, Esq. Governor of Mauritius, Bourbon and Dependencies, under date the 5th and 14th April, 1813.

5TH APRIL.

"The doubts which you state to exist in the minds of British Subjects, and of the Military, as to their liability to the Laws established in the Colony, require to be immediately removed."

"The Tribunals in the Islands, are, by His Royal Highness' approbation, become in every respect British Tribunals, to which all persons resident in the Islands are without distinction equally subject."

14TH APRIL.

"I have already informed you, that as the constitution of the Tribunals in the Islands of Mauritius, &c. has been confirmed by His Majesty, they have, as far as the Colony is concerned, the Jurisdiction of a British Court of Justice, extending to all persons resident within the Settlement, without reference to the Nation to which they may be placed. I have only now to repeat that opinion, and to impress upon you, with a view to the tranquillity of the Colony, the necessity of removing the erroneous idea, which appears to have prevailed, that there are British Subjects resident in Mauritius, not amenable to the Tribunals which His Majesty has appointed for the regulation of the Colony."

(True Extracts.)

Signed C. TELFAIR, Actg. Chief Sec. to Govt."

WAR-OFFICE, JULY 3, 1813.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to appoint the undermentioned Officers to take rank by Brevet as undermentioned; commission to be dated 21st June 1813.

GENERAL.

Arthur the Marquis of Wellington, K. G. to be Field-marshal in the Army.

MAJORS.

- Bryan O'Tool, of 89th Foot, Alexander Dalrymple, of Chasseurs Britanniques, Aug. Faer, of Royal Artillery, David Roberts, of 51st Foot, R. J. Harvey, of the Portuguese Staff, Hew D. Ross, of Royal Artillery, Honourable William Stewart, of the 90th Foot, Dudley St. Leger Hill, of Royal West India Bangers, George Marquis of Tweeddale, of 41st Foot, J. P. Hawkins, of 68th Foot, M. R. Williams, 81st Foot, To be Lieutenant Colonels in the Army.

CAPTAINS.

- George Marlay, of 14th Foot, Jonathan Leach, of 95th Foot, Robert Anwyll, of 4th Foot, William Percival, of 95th Foot, Thomas Lightfoot, of 45th Foot, Archibald Ross, of 91st Foot, John Schoedde, of 60th Foot, George Jonkinson, of Royal Artillery, William Moore, of 74th Foot, James Miller, of 74th Foot, Samuel Hext, of 83d Foot, George Hay, of Royal Scots, Honourable James Stanhope, of 1st Foot Guards, George Cowper, of 92d Foot, Alexander Anderson, of 42d Foot, Thomas F. Wade, of 42d Foot, Thomas Wear, of 35th Foot, T. Fremantle, of Coldstream Guards, Charles Baron Daring, of 1st Battalion of the Liege King's German Legion, John Bell, of 4th Foot, To be Majors in the Army.

PRINTED BY A. H. HUBBARD, AT THE Honourable Company's Printing Office, MOLESLAY.

THE PILOT, MAY 20, 1813.

THE INQUISITION.

RESISTANCE OF THE POPE'S NUNCIO IN SPAIN TO THE SUPPRESSION OF THE INQUISITION.

The following most important State Document has been recently received from Spain. It is a Manifesto of Cardinal De Bourbon, the head of the Spanish Regency, against the seditious, if not treasonable, conduct of the Papal Nuncio, who had been secretly endeavouring to excite the Spanish Bishops to refuse publishing and reading in their respective dioceses the Decree of the Cortes for the suppression of the inquisition.

Important as this paper is upon every account, it is peculiarly so at the present moment, when doctrines are endeavoured to be promulgated and acted upon, that no interference of the State ought to be allowed by Roman Catholics in whatever concerns the doctrines, constitutions, and discipline of their religion.

We here find, that even a Roman Catholic Cardinal thinks himself bound, as Regent, acting in behalf of his Sovereign, to vindicate the rights of the State, when attacked even by the Nuncio of the Pope; and we see, at the same time, the dangers to which every country may be exposed which suffers the pretended authority of the Court of Rome to be exercised without the full knowledge and control of the Civil Powers. We trust, that it never can be expected that a free Protestant Government ought to be less circumspect and less jealous, with respect to the possible usurpations of a foreign power, however alleged to be purely spiritual, than a Government, the most devoted in Europe, to the Roman Catholic faith; and that when we observe the danger to which Roman Catholic countries may be subjected, which endeavour to reform the abuses and suppress the usurpations of the Court of Rome, we shall not be backward in erecting securities which may prevent and controul them.

TO THE PRELATES AND CHAPTERS OF SPAIN, THE REGENCY OF THE KINGDOM.

Manifesto of the Spanish Regency against the Archbishop of Nicea, the Pope's Nuncio in Spain.

Upon taking into my hands the Government of the Kingdom, I found myself under the painful necessity of interfering with a subject equally delicate from its publicity and transcendent nature, as from the character of the persons who were concerned in it. The Chapter of the cathedral of Cadiz, with their Capitular Vicar, and the Ordinary and Military Vicar of this town, pretending the defence of religion and a fear of acting against their own consciences, opposed themselves to the publication in the parish churches, of the Decree and Manifesto of the Cortes concerning the establishment of the Tribunals for the protection of the Faith, instead of the lately abolished Inquisition. I, therefore, adopted the most energetic measures in order that whilst those Decrees were duly enacted, Spain might be preserved from the convulsions which threatened her at that moment. To those measures, equally tending to maintain the dignity of the Holy Church and the tranquillity of the State, we owe the extinction of a flame which might have consumed the Kingdom. But the circumstance of having desired from the Chapter of this church, and from others with whom I had been in correspondence, an authentic copy of their Resolutions and other documents, that we might take such steps as the Justice of the Government and the offended sovereignty of the nation called for, led to the discovery of a fact which greatly increased my sorrow, both on account of the character of its author, and the danger to which it had exposed the country.

Among the documents that were laid before us, there appeared a letter from the most Rev. Pieter Gravina, Archbishop of Nicea and Nuncio of his Holiness of Spain, to the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral of Malaga (1), dated 15th March last, in which he exhorted them to delay, and even to oppose the execution of his Majesty's Decrees concerning the Inquisition. The most Rev. Nuncio appeared, by his signature, to act in that instance only in his Archiepiscopal character, notwithstanding that he was protesting against the injury which he supposed to have been done to the Holy See, in the abolition of the Inquisition, and the Decree for promulgating it in the Parish churches. He also says, in his letter, that the Bishops now resident in this town, had it in contemplation to answer to Government—that they could not put those Decrees into practice until they heard the opinion of their Chapters—at the same time throwing a slur upon those Bishops; by the intimation, that this was intended as a mere pretext; after which he explicitly adds, that they thus

gained time to make all the proper remonstrances upon the matter. He further states, that the Chapter of this church *sede vacante*, declined to execute the Decree; upon which he exhorts the Chapter of the church of Malaga to adopt the opinion of all the Prelates (thus reckoning upon their disobedience), and endeavours to persuade them, that by acting according to his advice, they would do an important service to religion, to the church, and to our most holy father, whose authority and rights he conceived to be *vulnerated, without thereby favouring the Episcopal Power*. It is also added, that he had thought it his duty to remonstrate (2) in the name of his Holiness, opposing the execution of such Decrees until the Pope had given his consent or approbation; or, in defect of the Pope, the same were done by a National Council; and he finally closed his letter with a promise of communicating to them, under the greatest secrecy, every circumstance, as it should take place, which might contribute to regulate their conduct for the future.

Copies of letters have been also forwarded to me by the Rev. Bishop of Jaen (3), and the Chapter of Grenada, *sede vacante* (4), similar to the above-mentioned, and which, with the same objects and under the same date, were directed to them by the Most Rev. Nuncio. From these it appears that the said Nuncio, trampling on the first principles of international law, overlooking the boundaries of his public mission, and abusing the veneration in which this pious people hold the Legates of the Apostolic See, has endeavoured to promote, and actually has promoted, under the cloak of religion, the disobedience of some very respectable Prelates and Ecclesiastical Bodies to the decrees and orders of the Sovereign Powers. If the Most Rev. Nuncio had only intended to act as a Legate of the Holy Father, and to avoid any expostulation to which he might conceive himself exposed for his silence on the present subject, nothing obstructed his way to me through the medium of the Secretary of State. I might overlook his avoiding this regular and official means of communication, when he remonstrated as he thought proper upon the matter, and should have attributed the informality of the conduct which he chose to adopt, to inadvertency, or rather to an excess of confidence. I should have only paid attention to his arguments, and, with the advice of the Supreme Congress, taken such resolution as the defence of the Holy Church and the temporal good of the State, demanded with one voice from me.

The Justice of the national cause makes me feel quite confident that, had this been the case, I should have satisfactorily answered the note of the most Reverend Nuncio, and that I should have been found equal to meet those vague and common-place arguments, which the wisdom of the most August Congress has already defeated. His uneasiness would have been calmed when he should see that the abolition of the inquisition can, by no means, either endanger religion, or injure the right of the Roman Pontiff; and that all the fears which he entertains, on that account, for the primacy of the Holy Father, and the supreme authority which he holds in the church, are most vain and ungrounded. His qualms would have been allayed, concerning the impropriety which he seems to find in the circumstance of declaring to the people during the celebration of mass, that a tribunal which was established, and for three centuries protected by the Popes, is useless, injurious and contrary to the laws of the kingdom. In fine, he would have seen that the August Congress in this purely political question, has acted in virtue of its sovereign authority, without injuring, in any way whatever, the rights of the Holy Father, or, much less those of the Catholic church; so that they might, either now or in future, be in need of the remonstrances of Nuncios or Councils.

But the private letters which under the same date as the note, were written by the most Rev. Archbishop of Nicea, and the fact of his having mentioned therein that he forwarded a remonstrance to the Government upon the subject, are circumstances which clearly prove that whilst he betrayed the secrecy which he himself recommended, he aimed not merely to avoid the charge of negligence in the fulfilment of his office, but rather to raise in the pious Clergy of Spain, and by their means in the people at large, a distrust of the temporal authorities which he thus strove to decry, and to check their influence over a class of the State, the members of which, by reason of their conspicuous rank, ought to be true samples of subordination and obedience.

This unlooked-for behaviour of the most Reverend Nuncio has compromised the honour of the National Congress, the security of the kingdom, the authority of the Episcopal Order, the true right of the Roman Pontiff, and the respect which is due to the church. He, on the one hand, acknowledges in his note the authority of the Cortes, whilst on the

other, by means of a secret correspondence, he sows disaffection and insubordination amongst the Spanish Clergy. In the character of a public Envoy, he makes application to the Supreme Government, claiming for redress; whilst, as an individual Prelate, he spreads private letters tending to the discredit of that very same Government. When addressing the Regency, he conjures the zeal of the Ministers of religion; and when speaking to those Ministers, he insults that same religion by making it a tool to foment the insubordination which it condemns. With the Government he assumes the character of a Delegate of the Holy Father, who is thereby to be supposed incapable of making an ill use of his mission; with the subjects of that Government he becomes an intriguer, a secret agent, ready to give them private intelligence of the progress of that disobedience of which he is the promoter and fosterer. As a Nuncio of his Holiness, he admits an eager desire for the concord of the empire and the priesthood; as Archbishop, he strives to burst asunder the only bounds which keep them together.

What might not the nation fear from this foreign Prelate, who, forgetting his dignity and the character of his mission, transforms the representative of the Head of the Church into an agent of petty interests, very different from those of the primacy of order and jurisdiction which belongs to his Holiness, into a kindler of feuds which could end in nothing but a civil war? The imagination can hardly encompass the mass of evils to which he has exposed our afflicted nation, by such an unheard of step. The letters imply that he had previous notice of the resistance which the Chapter and the Vicars of Cadiz were to make—of the object of those dilatory measures which the Bishops now resident in this town had agreed to adopt, as well as of the other steps which were in contemplation, tending to confirm that resistance, and to spread it over the kingdom. The plan being one, the interest the same, the measures every where analogous, it evidently appears that the effects of the co-operation and support of the Reverend Nuncio must have been fatal to the Representative Body, and to the Government on which the nation reposes its hopes of independence.

The Spanish people are fully aware, that the Decrees of the Cortes have no other scope but the combined support of the Catholic Faith, and the temporal prosperity of the kingdom. To shake this just conviction, and blast all the hopes which are gratted on it, was the object of those letters, and those injunctions of secrecy with which the Most Reverend Nuncio supported the schemes of the Chapter of Cadiz. This illustrious personage has, therefore, been wanting to the rules of his office, to the consideration due to the National Congress, and to the confidence with which a Catholic nation has sheltered him in its bosom—a nation which, now more than ever, requires the most perfect internal union, if she is to hope for success in her struggle with tyranny. He has, besides, done a great injury to the Christian religion, whose interests he pretends to promote, by inducing the loyal and peaceful Spaniards to disaffection and resistance. Neither is the offence slight with regard to the Holy Father, whose disapprobation of a conduct so openly at variance with the Gospel, is ensured by his heroic virtues. That man insults the religious principles of the Pope, who can suppose him capable of asserting, in a foreign kingdom, the pretensions of his Court—nay, even his undoubted rights, by encouraging rebellion amongst the people. This false step of the most Reverend Nuncio is one of the greatest evils which the captivity of the Holy Father has produced to our pious nation; and nothing but the special care of Providence could prevent its fatal consequences. But such has been the loyalty and obedience of the Bishops and the Chapters of Spain, that they have adopted the apparently uncivil course of not even answering the Nuncio's letters.

However, this is not enough to appease my mind. The flame which has been quenched so luckily, might be raised at another time, and they might grasp at some opportunity of imposing upon the loyalty and exalted piety of our nation: and I should not be worthy of the trust which that nation has reposed upon me, if I did not provide against such danger. What I could not wink at in a Spanish Bishop, I will not suffer in a foreign Prelate, who so ill requites the hospitality and generosity of the Spaniards. I am ready to excuse the errors of what some people are willing to call policy; but I cannot dissemble to myself that any degree of connivance in this particular instance would be highly criminal, both from the injustice of the act and the ruinous consequences which it might bring upon the country.

I bear in mind the unwearied zeal with which our Monarchs have defended their own authority against the pretensions of the Court of

Rome. The mere suspicion that briefs might contain some doctrines or decrees contrary to the privileges of the Crown, has been deemed sufficient reason to stop their circulation until they are examined and approved by Government. Whenever any relaxation appears to glide in on this point, Government has instantly applied a steady hand to stop its progress. Our history presents very awful examples of this kind, which might have been a warning to the most Reverend Nuncio. A Government which has been so jealous of its unalienable rights, is now doubly bound to take the most effectual measures against an agent of that same Court, who, by means of intrigue and underhand practices, endeavours to promote and organize religious and political schism, which might endanger the security of the State. These reasons have roused my justice; but although I conceive myself fully authorized to exercise it on the most Reverend Pieter Gravina, by ordering him out of Spain and seizing his temporalities, I have limited myself to command that the following Royal Decree be transmitted to him; and this for the reasons expressed therein.

Decree of the Regency. Addressed to the Nuncio.

The Regency of the kingdom expected that your Excellency, having regard to the public character of a Legate of his Holiness, with which you are accredited to a nation equally heroic and religious, would have kept within the limits of that character, forbearing to abuse the consideration with which the Spanish Government has continued to acknowledge you in an Embassy, the legitimacy of which was rendered very doubtful by the captivity of the Holy Father and our King Ferdinand the VIIth, as well as from other circumstances. His Highness relied on the strong motives which might and should have regulated your private conduct. But he has now beheld with surprize the steps which your Excellency has taken on the affair of the Inquisition. When, on the 5th of March, you presented a note to the President and Supreme Council of Regency, that very day, as Archbishop of Nicea, you wrote to the Chapters of Malaga and Grenada, and to the Archbishop of Jaen, exhorting them, especially the two first, to delay, and even refuse their acquiescence in the Decrees which His Majesty had issued concerning the establishment of Tribunals for the defence of the Faith, instead of the abolished Inquisition; and for the publication in the parish churches, of a Manifesto of the Cortes. Your Excellency was not contented with writing such letter as might, through the perversion of public opinion, lead to a schism upon that delicate and important subject. Your Excellency had also the boldness to betray that secrecy which you had recommended in your note, at the same time that you enjoined it to the Chapters and Bishops, in order that they might look upon you as the author of a scheme which tended to stop the exercise of the temporal authorities, and promised them to transmit intelligence of every circumstance as it should take place, which might contribute to regulate your combined plans for the future. A conduct so contrary to the law of nations—a conduct by which, overstepping the limits of your public character, your Excellency has availed yourself of the immunity which that character enjoys, that you might, as a foreign Prelate, organize the resistance of those individuals, who, by reason of their rank, should be true examples of subordination, cannot be looked upon by his Highness with indifference, much less when you represent that conduct as an important and indispensable service due to religion, to the church, and to our Most Holy Father, whose authority and rights, according to the opinion of your Excellency, are wounded by the Decrees in question, without their favouring thereby the Episcopal dignity. His Highness is horror-struck at the consideration of the fatal consequences which threatened the State, and which naturally must have followed the advice which your Excellency has given, supported as it is by arguments of such an inflammatory nature. But although his office of guardian of the State and defender of religion fully authorized him to order you out of these kingdoms and seize upon your temporalities, his desire of evincing the veneration and respect which the Spanish nation has always had for the sacred person of the Pope and the fear of now increasing his sorrows, have dissuaded His Highness from resorting to that measure. His Highness had limited himself to command, that the disapprobation of your Excellency's conduct be expressly declared; as also, that he expects that your Excellency will keep in future within the limits of your mission, without availing yourself again of the opportunity which your character of foreign Prelate affords you to take the same or similar steps; but that all your remonstrances will be made to Government through the medium of the Secretary of State; and your Excellency may

be sure, that should you hence forward forget the duties of your charge, his Highness will find himself in the painful, though absolute necessity, of exercising his full power in the execution of those duties which he swore to fulfil when he accepted the high trust committed into his hands.

God preserve, &c.

ANTONIO CANO MANUEL.

Cadiz, April 23.

To his Lordship the Archbishop of Nicaea.

The reasons which have compelled me to this resolution, and the incontrovertible truths which, as Protector of the sacred laws of the church, I have pointed out in the Manifesto, make me trust, that the worthy Prelates of the Spanish church, and their respectable Chapters, will contribute, by means of their authority and sound learning, to the fulfilment of the good wishes of the Sovereign Congress and my own, in favour of religion and the State.

(Signed) L. DE BOURBON,
Cardinal of Seala, Archbishop of Toledo, President.
Cadiz, April 23.

LETTERS REFERRED TO IN THE MANIFESTO.

TO THE CHAPTER OF MALAGA.

(1) Most Illustrious Sir—The Manifesto of the Cortes, the Decree addressed to the Bishops for reading it on the three first following Sundays during high mass, and several others relating to the abolition of the Inquisition, to which a Tribunal is substituted with the title of Protector of the Faith, are on the eve of publication. The Lords Bishops resident in this town, intend to answer that they dare not take any step upon such an important subject, without consulting their Chapters, and so they will gain time to set forth whatever may be deemed fit upon the subject. The Chapter of this church, *sede vacante*, grounded on a petition, of their Vicars, and other reasons which shall be expressed in their answer, will refuse to execute the Decree. I have deemed it my duty to make representations in the name of his Holiness, against the Decree, unless they are previously consented to, or approved by the Pope, or in his defect, by a National Council. I think it necessary to transmit this information to you, trusting that on such an important business you will conform yourselves with the opinion of all the other Prelates, doing thereby a service to religion, to the church, and to our most Holy Father, whose authority and rights are venerated, according to my opinion, and that, without favouring the Episcopal authority. All this, as your prudence will suggest, requires the greatest secrecy: and with the same I will communicate to you every circumstance as it shall take place, that may contribute to direct our proceedings for the future.

God preserve, &c.

P. Archbishop of NICEA.

Cadiz, May 5, 1813.

THE SAME TO THE REGENCY.

(2) Most Serene Lord—The Nuncio of his Holiness has heard, in the greatest bitterness of his heart, that your Highness is on the eve of circulating and publishing the Manifesto and Decree of the August Congress, in which His Majesty declares the Tribunal of the Holy Inquisition to be incompatible with the political constitution of the Monarchy, and substitutes another, which may according to wise and just laws, protect the Catholic Apostolic Roman religion, the only true one, which exclusively of all others, His Majesty has so piously sanctioned. No one, even among the native Spaniards, feels more respect than I do towards that August Congress, nor will any one exceed my punctuality in obeying its wise commands: but the subject in question belongs to the church, and is of a very highly important nature, as one in which religion is concerned, and from which it may suffer irreparable injury. A Tribunal is going to be suppressed or abolished, which was established by the Holy Father in the exercise of his primacy and supreme authority over the church, for objects purely spiritual, as the preservation of the Catholic Faith, and the extirpation of heresies; thereby leaving without effect the power which his Holiness had delegated to that Tribunal. In such case, and being enjoined by the Brief of my Legation to make the greatest possible exertion in all things concerning the Catholic Faith, and the Holy Roman church; as also to do whatever I may find to be in favour of the church, and for the consolation and edification of the people, and the honour of the Holy See; I should be wanting to all these sacred duties if, with the greatest respect, as well as the Christian liberty of an Apostolic Legate, and a representative of the Pope, I did not state to your Highness, that the abolition of the Inquisition may be extremely injurious to religion, whilst it actually wounds the rights and primacy of the Roman Pontiff, who established it as necessary and beneficial to the church and the faithful. What can henceforward prevent the diminution of that reverence and submission which all Christians owe to the decisions of the Vicar of Christ, the visible head of the church, when in her very bosom, and during the holy sacrifice of the mass they shall be told, that a Tribunal, established, kept up, and defended, for three centuries, under the sanction of the most severe penalties, by the Popes, is not only useless,

but detrimental to religion itself, and contrary to the wise and just laws of a Catholic kingdom? If his Holiness were free, at the present moment, I should content myself with giving him notice of this event; but as he is most unfortunately kept in the captivity which we so much lament, I find it necessary and indispensable to protest, in his name, against an innovation of influence in the church of Spain, and which wounds the rights of the Supreme Pastor of the universal church, the Vicar of Jesus Christ; and trust that your Holiness, led by your well known religious feeling, and consummate prudence, will take the most effectual measures, in order that the August Congress, who so ardently desire to protect the religion we profess, may be pleased to suspend the execution and publication of their Decrees, until, at some more happy period, the approbation or consent of the Roman Pontiff may be obtained, or in his default, that of a National Council, whose peculiar province is to regulate these religious and ecclesiastical matters. None of these considerations can escape His Majesty's wisdom, nor can his great piety take it amiss, that I, in the exercise of my ministry, and with all the necessary secrecy, and due sense of submission, should through your medium, lay before His Majesty this most humble Petition, so intimately connected with the good of the universal church, and especially of the church of Spain, the happiness of the Monarchy, and even the honour and prosperity of His Majesty, which is the object of my most ardent wishes, as well as of my incessant prayers to Heaven.—God preserve, &c.

P. Archbishop of NICEA,
Nuncio of his Holiness.

To the Bishop of JAEN.

Cadiz, March 5, 1813.

(3) Sir, My most esteemed Brother—I have thought that it became my office to remonstrate to the Regency concerning the Decrees of the August Congress, which are ordered to be circulated and published for the abolition of the Holy Inquisition; and also to give you this information and let you know that the Chapter of his cathedral, *sede vacante*, with the approbation of the Bishops resident in this town, are determined not to put the said Decrees into execution without the previous and mature consideration which a subject of such weight demands. I leave it to the wisdom of your most illustrious Lordship to make use with due secrecy, of this information, and regulate your proceedings according to what you may deem just.—God preserve, &c.

P. Archbishop of NICEA.

Cadiz, March 5, 1813.

LONDON, — MAY 22.

The leading features of the plan for the advantage of the Navy, proposed by Rear Admiral the Earl of Galloway, upon the late motion of the Earl of Darnley are to improve the situation of the Warrant Officers of the Ships of War whose pay has been in a very small degree augmented from the time of Queen Anne; to increase the Petty Officers by including the Quarter Gunners and to requite the invaluable services of all the Petty Officers by a superior pay, and other advantages. Thus to provide for many prime seamen—to encourage many more—and to reduce the influence of American seduction. The Earl of Galloway likewise strongly inculcated the necessity of a voluntary registration of an adequate number of prime seamen before the establishment of any peace with France; and this to be accomplished by the means of various rewards, to be granted to those prime men who enrol their names, added to a small retaining pay.

Sir R. Wilson has sent to England a most striking likeness of the gallant Hetman Count Platoff, which he lately received from that amiable and highly distinguished General. It was accompanied by the following letter, which is truly characteristic of the simplicity and nobleness of his mind:—

To Brigadier-General Sir Robert Wilson.
Kahsch, March 9, 1813.

I have had the honor of being known to you for a long while. We have fought together in two wars against the enemy, and you have shared the dangers of them with us, so that it gives me pleasure to make use of your friendship. As a sure mark of my regard, I send you herewith my picture, and I beg you will give me yours in return. A friendship like ours ought to descend to our children, who, after the example of their fathers, will entertain for each other sincere love and friendship. I remain, with sincere regard, &c.

Count PLATOFF.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

We copy from the *Morning Post* the following gratifying account of a public examination of the Children of the National Society Central School, at Baldwin's Gardens, before

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, President; the Archbishop of York, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Bishops of London

Lincoln, Salisbury, Worcester, Hereford, Ely, Oxford and Chester; Lords Kenyon and Radstock, the Speaker of the House of Commons, Archdeacon Cambridge, Rev. Dr. Watson, Rev. J. London, and H. H. Norris, Francis Burton, C. Tucker, Q. Harris, Trimmer, G. W. Marriott, W. Davies, J. Watson, Esqrs. and Rev. T. T. Walmesley, Secretary, Members of the General Committee; Lady Nicholl, Mrs. Luxmores, Mrs. Rennell, Mr. Arnold, Mrs. G. W. Marriott, Misses Luxmores, Nicholls, Rennell, Members of the Ladies Committee, as well as many other Ladies and Gentlemen, well-wishers to the Institution.

The Rev. Dr. Bell, the inventor of the New System of Education, was also present to witness the striking effect produced by his excellent mode of communicating instruction to the infant mind, and to see before him at the National Schools an instance of the benefits which thousands, in every part of the country are at this moment deriving from his inimitable system.

Nothing could surpass the correct and steady conduct of the children, the knowledge imparted to them of the principles of our holy religion, or the accurate manner in which both boys and girls passed their examination in the Catechism, and in the business of their respective classes. I was particularly struck with the devotion and earnestness with which all the children, amounting to 800, joined in the Lord's Prayer, and in singing part of the Evening Hymn. The whole company were much affected at thus witnessing the truth of the Psalms's observation—"Out of the Mouths of babes and sucklings thou hast perfected praise."

FROZEN MARKET AT ST. PETERSBURGH.

To strangers, unaccustomed to the various changes produced in men and things by the influence of intense frost, nothing appears more wonderful or more worthy than that part of the city dedicated to the sale of frozen provisions. Your astonished sight is there arrested by a vast open square, containing the bodies of many thousand animals, piled in pyramidal heaps on all sides—cows, sheep, hogs, fowls, butter, eggs, fish, all stiffened into granite.

The fish are attractively beautiful, possessing the vividness of their living colour, with the transparent clearness of wax imitations. The beasts present a far less pleasing spectacle—most of the larger sort being skinned, and classed according to their species; groupes of many hundreds are seen piled upon their hind legs against one another, as if each were making an effort to climb over the back of its neighbour. The motionless, yet apparent animation of their seemingly struggling attitudes (as if suddenly seized in moving, and petrified by frost), gives a horrid life to this dead scene. Had an enchanter's wand been instantaneously waved over this sea of animals during their different actions, they could not have been fixed more decidedly. Their hardness, too, is so extreme, that the natives chop them up for the purchasers like wood, and the chips of their carcasses fly off in the same way as splinters do from masses of timber and coal.

The provisions collected here are the product of countries many thousand versts distant; Siberia, Archangel, and still remoter provinces, furnish the merchandize, which, during the frost's severity, is conveyed hither on sledges. In consequence of the multitudes of these commodities, and the short period allowed to the existence of the market, they are cheaper than at any other period of the year, and are therefore, bought in large quantities to be laid up as winter stock. When deposited in cellars they keep for a length of time.

At certain hours every day the market while it lasts, is a fashionable lounge. There you meet all the beauty and gaiety of St. Petersburg, even from the Imperial family down to the Russian merchant's wife. Incredible crowds of sledges, carriages, and pedestrians, throng the place: the different groupes of spectators purchasers, venders, and commodities, form such an extraordinary spectacle as no other city is known to equal.

During this mart of congealed merchandize affecting scenes often occur. The provisions are exported from the most remote provinces of this vast empire, consequently the infinitude of sledges necessary for their conveyance are accompanied by boots. It is not often the case, that for more than one season the same person travels with them, and this change of conductors is produced by motives more honourable and more powerful than interest itself.

Whenever a new levy is made for the army, a given number (according to the states's necessity,) is taken from every five hundred vassals capable of bearing arms.

Most of the villages have thus been deprived of some of their inhabitants, and it is with the affectionate hope of again seeing their different relations, that many very aged men accompany these frozen caravans. St. Petersburg is the extent of their views. The knowledge of that city and of their own village, bounds their geographic acquirement; it is hither all their wishes tend, for to that spot alone they believe is fixed the object of their fond soliciting. Ignorant of any particular corps, and only conscious that it is a soldier they seek, under the liveliest expressions of expectation and affection, they momentarily look for the blessing of embracing a son, a brother, or some other near and beloved kinsman. Actuated by similar feeling, hundreds of soldiers are seen going from groupe to groupe, searching for their own parents among these patriarchal strangers.—To the observation of a benevolent individual these scenes are delightful. Nothing can be more affecting than to witness their joyful meetings; fathers embracing their sons, brothers their brothers; but expressions of disappointment frequently excite more distressing sympathies, and the heart saddens while listening to the impatient inquiries of many, who are soon deprived of their dearest hopes by the information that another country contains their offspring, perhaps another world.

From the Bell's Weekly Messenger.

GIPSIES.—The *Hereford Journal* of last week says, the following instance of credulous folly and infatuated superstition, we believe, has seldom been equalled, even in times less enlightened than the present, and must forcibly impress upon the mind of every one the necessity of putting the law in force against those predatory vagabonds who stroll about the country under the denomination of gipsies. Early in March a gang of these people pitched their tents on a waste piece of ground in the parish of Stretton Sugwas, in Herefordshire, and an old woman, one of the party, called at the house of a man of the name of Gritton, whose fortune she prevailed upon him to let her predict. After several fine promises, calculated to lull his circumspection, and excite his avarice, she contrived to persuade him an immense quantity of gold coin lay concealed on the premises he occupied, and that it was necessary that a large sum of money should be made into a parcel, and after being endowed with a charm, it was to be sewed in the side pocket of his coat, and the more money the parcel contained the more considerable would be the treasure he should find. A sum of seventy pounds in gold, bills, and silver, was accordingly made up in a parcel, and, after some preparation, sewed by the Sybil into the pocket of Gritton's coat, where it was to remain nine days, at the end of which time she promised to return, and a coffer of guineas was to arise from the ground, and at once enrich her credulous dupe, who, of course, most anxiously expected the important day. However, it passed without his aged guide to wealth making her appearance, when he was induced to open the parcel she had sewn up, and discovered, to his utter confusion, the witch had managed to turn gold, silver, and bills, into halfpence, stones, and waste paper, leaving them in exchange for his cash, and as a reward for his folly. This simple man had borrowed the principal part of the sum lost of his neighbours, and if he could have procured more, doubtless would have added it to the prize of the crafty impostor he had so weakly confided in, who, we regret to say, is got off with her booty.

A widow woman, who keeps a small shop at East Ham, in Essex, has been cheated by a pretended sailor, who offered to sell her two very rich shawls, which he said were worth 30*l.*; but as he wanted money, he would take 7*l.*; just then a Jew, pretending to buy left off clothes, called in, and offered to give the sailor 7*l.* for the shawls; but the sailor whispered to the woman, "I must not sell them to him; he will inform against me!" The Jew then whispered her, "Buy them for 7*l.* and I will give you 9*l.* for them;" and he walked gently to the door, waiting till the sailor had received the money, when both decamped. The shawls are not worth 15*s.* each.

Some time ago an inhuman wretch had by night placed a newborn babe, close to a farmer's pig-stye, in the townland of Benagh, about six miles from Nowry. In the morning the poor infant was found surrounded by the swine. Providence, however, had not left the helpless innocent unprotected; a large mastiff dog, belonging to the farmer stood over it, and like a faithful guardian, kept all the voracious animals at a distance. The babe was found alive in this extraordinary situation. It has been since baptized by the name of John Benagh, and sent to the Foundling Hospital in Dublin.

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