



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. (Signed) C. G. BLAGRAVE, Acting Secretary to Government. BATAVIA, February 1812.

Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de Java'sche Gouvernements Courant, gepaast wordende Aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officieel moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zodanig moeten worden erkend. (Was getekend) C. G. BLAGRAVE, Sec. Genl. BATAVIA, den February 1812.

VOL. II.]

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1813.

[NO. 67.]

Advertisement.

IT having been represented to Government by the Director and Commissioners of the Lombard Bank, that the Bank Notes No. 100, of Spanish Dollars 50, and 25, 1000 of Spanish Dollars 10, signed by the Commissioners Messrs. De Veye and Heyneman, and countersigned by the Director and Cashier, were lost from the Bank previous to the date being filled up, the same are hereby declared to be void and of no value, and the holders thereof are required to give in to the Director the names of the persons from whom they received them, in order that a full and thorough investigation may take place.

That no one may plead ignorance hereof, this Advertisement will be published in the English, Dutch, Chinese and Native Languages and affixed at the usual places for public information.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, Secretary to Government. BATAVIA, June 2, 1813.

Advertentie.

DIRECTEUR en Commissarissen der Bank van Leening aan het Gouvernement kennis gegeven hebbende, dat de Bank-brieven No. 599 van Spaansche Dalers 50 en No. 1060 van Spaansche Dalers 10, getekend door de Commissarissen De Veye en Heyneman en gecontrasigneerd door de Directeur en Cassier, vermist zijn geworden voor dat de datums derzelve waren ingevuld, zo worden dezelve by deze verklaard voor ongeldig, en de houders derzelve gelast om de namen der brengers of aanbidders aan den Directeur te medeelen, op dat een scherp en volledig onderzoek hier ontrent worde aangevangen.

Op dat niemand hiervan onwetentheid zoude kunnen voorwenden, zal deze advertentie in de Engelsche, Hollandsche, Chinese en Indlandsche talen worden bekend gemaakt en op de gewoontlyke plaatsen, geaffigeerd worden, tot een ieders informatie.

Ter ordonnantie van den Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY, Sec. van het Gouv. BATAVIA, den 2 Juni 1813.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Government will rent for a period of 7 years, the District of Tjilhea, in the Regency of Bandong, in which the Hill named Noeng-hang, producing some Bird's Nests, is situated, with all the privileges and advantages arising from the said Hill and District, under terms and conditions that will be defined on the day of Sale. Further particulars may be known on application to the Resident of Buitenzorg. The Sale will take place at the Stadt-hous, at Batavia, on Tuesday the 15th June, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, Secretary to Govt. BATAVIA, May 30, 1813.

Advertentie.

WOORD hierby kennis gegeven dat het Gouvernement voornemens is het District Tjilhea in het Regentschap Bandong, in hetwelk gelegen is de Berg Noenghang, waarij eenige Vogelnestjes gevonden worden voor een tydvak van zeven jaren in eigendom te staan, met alle privilegien en voordelen van hetzelfde gehecht en daaruit voortvuitende, op zodanige Condities en Voorwaarden op den dag der verkoping zullen worden bekend gemaakt, zynde nadere informatie te bekomen ten Kantore van de Resident van Buitenzorg.

De verkoping zal plaats hebben op het Stadt-huis te Batavia, op Dingsdag den 15 Junij ainstande, ten 10 uren voor de middag.

Ter Ordonnantie van de Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY, Sec. van het Gouv. BATAVIA, den 30 Mei 1813.

Publication.

THE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council having adverted to the purpose for which the Tax on Slaves was established under the Proclamation of the 15th May 1812, and deeming it advisable that a more certain fund should be established for the relief of Pensioned Officers of Government and their families, has been pleased to direct that in future the said Tax on Slaves shall be levied for and on account of Government and carried to the account of the General Revenues of the Island, and that in lieu thereof a percentage of 2 per cent be deducted from the salaries of all Officers in the Civil employment of Government, exceeding 50 Spanish Dollars per month.

In pursuance of this Resolution the Residents and Pay-masters throughout the Island and its Dependencies, have been instructed to make the said deduction, the same to have effect on the Islands of Java and Madura, on salaries for the month of June falling due in July, and the out-stations on those for the month of July, falling due in August.

A quarterly account of the state of this separate Fund will be published under the authority of the Lieutenant Governor in Council for general information.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, Secretary to Govt. BATAVIA, May 28, 1813.

Publicatie.

ZYNE Excellentie de Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade, in aanmerking genomen hebbende het oogmerk, waarmede de belasting op de Slaven by Proclamatie van den 15den Mei 1812 is ingevoerd, en raadzaam oordeelende dat tot onderstand van de Gepensioneerde Gouvernements Dienaren en hunne families een duurzamer Fonds worde daargesteld, heeft besloten dat de voorschreven Belasting op de Slaven voortaan ten behoeve van het Gouvernement gevoeren en op de rekening van de Generale Inkomsten van het Eiland gebragt zal worden, en dat in stede van dien eene korting van 2 per Cent zal geschieden van de Tractementen van alle Gouvernements-Orde-Ambtenaren, te bovengaande 50 Spaansche Dalers s'Maand.

Ingevolge der Besluit van de Residenten en Betaalmeesters over het gansche Eiland en diens Onderhoorigheid, is voorgeschreven om de voorschreven korting te bewerken tot eene aansparing van de Tractementen van de maand July te ontfangen in July, en op de Buitenkantoren met de Tractementen van de maand July te ontfangen in Augustus aanstaande.

Alle drie maanden zal er van wegens Zyne Excellentie den Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade, eene rekening van den staat van dit Fonds worden bekend gemaakt, tot informatie van het algemeen.

Ter Ordonnantie van Zyne Excellentie den Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY, Sec. van het Gouv. BATAVIA, den 28ste Mei, 1813.

Vendu Advertisements.

Door Vendu-meesters sullen de volgende Vendu's worden gehouden; als

Op Dingsdag den 8 Juny 1813. VOOR het Stadhuis van wylen B. de Ridder, staande aan de obstyde van de Tygers-gragt, van juweelen, goud en zilver werken, huismeeubelen, klederaagter, slaven, wagens, paarden, en andere goederen meer.

Op Woensdag den 9 Juny 1813. VOOR een ledighuis van den Heer Kogelaar staande op Molenvliet, eerst voor reekening des Boedels van wylen J. W. Kogelaar, van Slaven; Rytuigen, Paarden en andere goederen meer, en voorts voor reekening van den Heer Elout, en den Boedel van wylen J. Klopogge, van een party Boeken in onderscheidene talen en wetenschappen, welke goederen en boeken daags vorens van 9 tot 12 uren des voormiddags voor een ieder te zien zullen sijn.

Advertisement.

THE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following conditions of the Opium Farm at Bantam, be published for general information.

1.—The Farmer to be vested with the exclusive privilege of retailing Opium in the District, comprehending the High as well as the low countries of Bantam.

2.—He is to be supplied with Opium from the Company's Stores, at the rate of 1,200 Spanish Dollars per chest—but only in such quantities each month as may be found necessary to the consumption of the District.

3.—The number of retail shops to be limited to 6 or 7 in the low-countries and to half the number in the high-lands, each shop to be furnished with a licence from the Resident, specifying the place of their establishment.

4.—The Farmer is not to be permitted to issue Opium to the Retailers without its being previously mixed and prepared for use, and even in that state he is to be provided with a pass specifying the quantity and the place to which it is to be sent, and the day of its removal.

5.—All crude Opium found in Bantam, or any of the Islands dependent thereon, excepting what is in the hands of the Farmer, is declared liable to confiscation—one-third to be given to the person who brings the information leading to the seizure.

6.—The Farmer himself shall not be permitted to have more Opium in his possession than what is furnished to him by Government, and all above that quantity to be liable to confiscation.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, Secretary to Government. BATAVIA, May 28, 1813.

Advertentie.

ZYNE Excellentie de Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade heeft goedgevonden te gelasten dat de ondervolgende Condities der Amphioen Pacht te Bantam tot een ieders informatie en narigt bekend gemaakt worden.

1.—De Pachter zal het uitsluitend voorrecht hebben van de verkoop van Amphioen in het klein in het gantsche District der Bantamsche Boven- en Beneden-Landen.

2.—De Pachter zal uit de Gouvernements Pakhuizen van Opium voorzien worden tegens betaling van 1200 Spaansche Dalers de Kist, by zodanige hoeveelheden als voor de tyd een maand toereikende zullen geoordeeld worden, voor de consumptie van het District.

3.—Het aantal Amphioen Kitter is bepaald op zes of zeven in de Beneden, en de helft van dat getal in de Boven Landen, zullende de houder van elke Amphioen Kit voorzien moeten wezen van een geschreven permissie van de Resident, de wyze waarop de Kitten sijn ingericht, specificerende.

4.—De Pachter zal geen Amphioen aan de houders der Kitten mogen uitdeelen, dan na dat dezelve afvoeren behoortlyk gemengd en tot het gebruik gereed gemaakt is, zullende zodanige geprepareerde Amphioen nimmer vervoert mogen worden zonder een Pas, waarin duidelyk moet bekend gesteld wezen, de hoeveelheid, de plaats waarvoor dezelve is bestemd, en de dag waarop dezelve is verzonden.

5.—Alle ongeprepareerde Amphioen welke in het Bantamsche, dan wel in de onderhorige Eilanden mogt gevonden worden, met uitzondering van Amphioen aan de Pachter toebehorende, zal onderhevig wezen aan verbeurl-verklaring, zullende een derde van alle aanhangen wezen ten profyte van de Persoon op wiens informatie de calange wordt gedaan.

6.—De Pachter zal geen grotere hoeveelheid Amphioen onder zich mogen hebben dan aan hem door het Gouvernement wordt geleverd, zullende alle Opium, die hoeveelheid te boven gaande, onderhevig wezen aan confiscatie.

Ter ordonnantie van de Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY, Sec. van het Gouv. BATAVIA, den 28 Mei 1813.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Purchasers of the Opium Farm of Batavia having failed in the payments required by the Conditions,—the Farm will be again put up to Sale on the 15th day of June next, and then sold to the highest bidder, unless the Purchasers in the mean time conform to the Conditions of the Farm.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, Secretary to Government. BATAVIA, May 28, 1813.

DE Kopers van den Pacht te Batavia, die de Conditionen geëischt betaling niet hebben voldaan, zo wordt by deze bekend gemaakt dat de Pacht op den 15de Juny aanstaande zal worden aan de meestbiedende zal verpacht worden, ten ware de eerste Kopers in tusschen tyd aan de Conditionen kwamen te voldoen.

Ter ordonnantie van den Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY, Sec van het Gouv. BATAVIA, den 28 Mey 1813.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that with the view of encouraging the construction of small Vessels to be employed in the Trade of the Eastern Islands, it is the intention of Government to dispose of a quantity of Teak Timber fit for building Vessels not exceeding 100 tons burthen, at a reduced price, on security being given that the Timber is to be bona-fide applied to the construction of such Vessels on this Island or Madura.

All restrictions which formerly existed respecting the construction of Prows and Vessels are abolished, and it is competent to any person not in the employ of Government, to undertake the same without any payment whatever for the privilege.

Applications to be made to the Timber Store-keeper at Samarang, who is authorized to dispose of the Timber required at 25 per cent below the prices fixed by the Dutch Government, and the purchaser is to give such security for the same being applied to the purposes stated as he may require.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, Secretary to Government. BATAVIA, May 14, 1813.

Advertentie.

MIET het oogmerk om het bouwen van kleine Vaartuigen voor den handel op de Oostersche Eilanden te bevorderen, zal het Gouvernement eene hoeveelheit Jatty houtwerken tot den opbouw van Vaartuigen niet boven de 100 Ten geschikt, tegens veranderinge pryzen afstaan, onder behoortlyke borg, dat dezelve ter goeder trouw gebezigd zullen worden tot de constructie van zodanige Vaartuigen op dit Eiland of Madura.

Alle de te voren bestaan hebbende restrictien op het bouwen van Prauwen of Vaartuigen, sijn hiermede vernietigd, en het zal aan een ieder die niet in 's Gouvernements Dienst geemployeerd is, volkomen vry staan om zulke te ondernemen, zonder eenige betaling hoe ook te verschaffen.

Alle aanvragen kunnen ten dien einde geschieden aan de Timber Store-keeper te Samarang, aan wie de nodige autorisatie is verleend om de benodigde Houtwerken te leveren 25 per Cent beneeden de door het voormalig Hollandsch Gouvernement bepaalde pryzen, zullende de Koper aan die Amptenaar zodanige verzekeringen geven dat de Houtwerken tot het hier boven genoemde einde zullen gebruikt worden, als hy zal verlaaten.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY, Sec. van het Gouv. BATAVIA, den 14 Mei, 1813.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that it is the intention of Government to rent for a period of seven years, the District in Bantam named Binoangan, in which is situated the Bird's Nest Rock named Taradja, with all the privileges and advantages arising from the said Rock and District, under terms and conditions which will be defined on the day of sale, and may be previously known on application to the Magistrates or to the Resident at Bantam. The sale will take place by Public Auction at the Stadt-house at Batavia, on the 15th of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, May 18, 1813.

Advertentie.

WORDT hiermede kennis gegeven dat het Gouvernement voornemens is voor een tydvak van zeven jaaren afstaan het District van Binoangan, een gedeelte van het Bantamsche uitmakende, in hetwelk gelegen is de Vogel Berg genaamd Taradja, met alle privilegien aan genoemde Berg en District gehecht en alle voordelen uit dezelve voort-spruitende, op zodanige voorwaarden en conditien als op den dag der verkoping zullen bekend gemaakt worden, en overigens voor dat tydstop te zien zyn by de Magistraat van Batavia en de Resident van Bantam.

De verkoping zal by publieke vendutie geschieden op het Stadhuys te Batavia op den 15de Juny aanstaande, 10 uren voor de middag.

van den Heere Gouverneur in

C. ASSEY, Sec. van 't Gouvt.

BATAVIA, den 18 Mei, 1813.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Sale by Auction of Spices belonging to Government, will take place at the Stadt-house, at Batavia, on the 10th Proximo, for the consumption of the Island of Java and its dependencies, and for exportation to China only. The Sale will consist of part of the Cargo recently imported in the Ann, viz.

NUTMEGS, MACE, CLOVES.

The Assortment of the lots and conditions of the Sale may be seen on application at the Office of the Magistrates, and Collector of Customs and Revenue.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, May 28, 1813.

ADVERTENTIE.

WORDT by dezen bekend gemaakt, dat eene hoeveelhed Speceryen aan het Gouvernement toebehorende, by Publieke Vendutie zal verkogt worden op het Stadhuys te Batavia op den 10de der aanstaande maand, voor de consumptie van dit Eiland en deszelfs Onderhoorigheden en ter uitvoer na China alleen. Ged. Speceryen zyn een gedeelte der handeling, onlangs door het schip Anna aangebragt, en bestaan uit

MOOTEN MUSKAAT, ROBLY, en KRUIDNAGELN.

De verdeling der koop en de Conditien van de Verkoop, zyn te zien ten Kantore van den Magistraat en den Collecteur van 't Gouvernement gefoght, op den 10de der aanstaande maand.

Ter Ordonnantie van Zyne Excellentie de Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY, Sec. v. t. Gouvt.

BATAVIA, den 28 Mei 1813.

FOR PRIVATE SALE,

THE Estate called SOEDIMARA, with its Inventory.

ALSO, A GARDEN and PREMISES, situated near Ryswick, with several Slaves and some Furniture.

For particulars apply to the owner, Mr. A. A. CASSA.

Advertentie.

A. A. CASSA, presentced uit de hand te koop Landgoed Soedimara met dies Inventaris, als mede zyn Woonhuys op Noordwyk, eenige Slaaven en Meubelen.

FOR SALE,

No. 30, Great Malacca Street, BENGAL GHEE,

FOR CASH OR POUND.

BATAVIA, May 29, 1813.

FOR SALE

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT SAMARANG,

On the 15th June, 1813.

THE BRIG now on the Stocks at Rembang, belonging to Government, with her masts and yards as far as completed—the particulars of which may be ascertained on application to the Master Builder.

The Brig to be at the risk of the Purchaser from the time she is knocked down to the highest bidder.

One-half the purchase money to be paid in the name of the purchaser within 48 hours, and the remainder in ten days after the day of sale.

The established duties on the sale or transfer of Vessels to be paid by the Purchaser.

The sale to take place by the Vendue-Master, at the Master-Attendant's Office at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the day above-mentioned.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, May 20th, 1813.

TE SAMARANG

Zal by Publieke Vendutie op den 15de Juny 1813, Verkogt worden,

DE BRIG thans te Rembang op Stapel staande en aan het Gouvernement toebehorende, met deszelfs Masten en Raas voor zo ver dezelve gereed zyn.

Het Vaartuig zal lopen voor Rekening van de Koper van het oogenblik dat het verkogt door den meestbiedenden gemynd is.

De helft der Kooppenningen zal voor Rekening van de Koper binnen 48 Uuren en het overschot binnen Tien Dagen na het Sluiten van de Koop voldaan worden.

De gewone gerechtigheden op de Verkoop of Overdragt van Vaartuigen zullen door de Koper gedraget worden.

De Verkoping zal ten dage voornoemt gehouden worden door de Vendue-meester ten Kantore van de Equipage-meester, ten Tien Uuren voor de Middag.

C. ASSEY, Sec. van 't Gouvt.

BATAVIA, den 20ste Mei 1813.

Advertisement.

SOME misunderstanding having occurred relative to the terms on which the Government Gazette is circulated to individuals—Notice is hereby given, that the subscription price is fixed at 64 Spanish Dollars per quarter, and that all persons who neglect to discharge their bills on presentation thereof, agreeably to the above-mentioned rate, must expect to have their papers discontinued.

By Authority, A. H. HUBBARD, Superintendent of the Honorable Company's Printing Office.

BATAVIA, May 20, 1813.

Advertentie.

EENIG misverstand ontstaan zynde ten aanzien van de Prys waarop de Gouvernements Courant aan Particulieren word rondgezonden.

Zo wordt mits dezen bekend gemaakt, dat die Prys bepaald is op 64 Spaansche Matten voor de Drie Maanden, en dat alle Personen die nalatig blyven in het betalen hunner Rekeningen ingevolge de bovengemelde bepaling, verwagten moeten dat hanne Couranten aangehouden worden.

Op Authorisatie, A. H. HUBBARD, Superintendent van de Edel's Compagnies Drukkery.

BATAVIA, den 20 Mei, 1813.

Advertentie.

DEN Ondergeteekende Secretaris van de Boedelmeesteren Adverteerd mits deesen, dat de geannocerde Vendutie op Zaterdag den 5de Juny 1813, geen voortgang zal hebben.

W. VAN BERGUM, Sec.

RENIGE HOLLANDSCHE ALMANAKKEN, VOOR HET LOPENDE JAAR, Zyn op de LANDS Drukkery te bekomen.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in consequence of the death of Mr. THOMAS DALTON, the Co-partnership Firm of DALTON and WATT, will from the 1st of the ensuing month of June be dissolved.—As it is highly necessary that all outstanding concerns be settled with the least possible delay, all persons having claims either on the Firm or the Estate of the late Mr. DALTON, and such as may be indebted thereto, are requested to state their demands and pay their debts to the Subscriber, with whom friends abroad will please to correspond in future.

Wm. WATT.

BATAVIA, May 15, 1813.

Advertentie.

ALZOO den Hoogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia, aan den Griffier van Hooggemelde Raad Pieter van Heemstede Cappelhoff, in zyne qualiteit als Curator in de Boedels van insolvent overleden en als zoodanig administrerende de nalatenschap van wylen den Heer Andries Hart-sinck, in leven Landdrost te Buitenzorg heeft verleend Citatie by Edicte ad Valvas Cura, op ende jegens alle onbekende die eenig recht actie of pretentie, ten lasten van de voorschreven nalatenschap vermeen ten hebben.

Zoo is het dat ik Willem Anthony van den Heuvel, Eerste Deurwaarder en Gezwoore Exploiteur van welmeelde Hoogen Rade, by deze voor de derde maal ben dagvarende alle onbekende die eenig recht actie of pretentie ten lasten van de nalatenschap van voornoemde Andries Hartsinck vermeen ten hebben, omme op Woensdag den 16 Juny 1813, des morgens ten half negen uren, ter Kolle van den Hoogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia te compareeren, dan wel Gemachtigden te zenden, ten einde het derde default te purgeren, voorts te zien dienen van Intendit, met de verificatie daar toespecterende.

Aldus gepubliceerd en geafficeerd.

BATAVIA, den 5 Juny 1813.

W. A. VAN DEN HEUVEL.

Bekendmaking.

DEN ondergeteekende Secretaris van het Eerwaarde Collegie van Heeren Weesmeesteren dezer Stad, maakt by deze bekend dat hy 's Maandags, Dingsdags, Donderdags en Vrydags, ten zynen Kantore zal vaçeren tot den ontfangt der verscheene renten onder ultimo April j. l., op de by deze Kamer verbondene Vastigheeden, zullende die geene welke mankeren gemelde renten voor ultimo Juny aanstaande te voldoen, hünne Kapitalen gehouden worden als op gezegd en verpligt zyn hünne verbanden te lossen.

J. H. DE HOOCH, Secretaris.

BATAVIA, den 20 Mei, 1813.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene die iets te pretendeeren hebben dan wel verschuldigd zyn aan den boedel van wylen Bernardus de Ridder, gelieve daar van binnen den tyd van twee Maanden opgaave te doen aan desselfs mede-Executeur F. M. Kilian.

Advertentie.

ALZOO de Perzoon van Johannes Wilhelmus Hesselaar, by appoointement van den Raad van Justitie te Sourabaya is gesteld onder Curatele; Zoo word een iegelyk geadvertieerd den helven na dato dezes niet te Crediteeren.

Sourabaya den 8ste Mey 1813.

C. Vos.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geenen dewelke auziggeeren eenig recht van pretentie te hebben dan wel schuldigh zyn, aan wylen van Dirk Nanninga, gelieven zulks voor ultimo Juny aanstaande optoggeven aan deszelfs Testamentairen Executeur O. George van der Keer.

BATAVIA den 26 Mei 1813.

Na eene langduurige quynende Ziekte, en daar eyndelyk opgevolgt Snel verval van Kragten, wierd my heeden Middag ten 2 uren door den Dood ontruk myne waarde Huisvrouw ANAGONDA DOBA DE GRAVE, in den ouderdom van 3 Jaren en 28 Dagen.

Batavia den 2de Juny 1813.

R. COOP & GROEN

THE FOLLOWING

MEDICAL BOOKS

MAY BE HAD

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE,

VIZ.

Hunter on the Blood, 1 vol. Ware on Ophthalmy, Psorophthalmy, &c. Home on Ulcers, Hunter on Venereal Diseases, Currie on Fevers, 2 vols. Lawrence on Ruptures, Burn's Midwifery, Fyfe's Anatomy, 3 vols. Cooper's Surgery, Jones on Hemorrhage, Rigby on Utorine Hemorrhage, Pearson on Leas Venerea, Carmichael on Cancers, Clark's Medicinæ Praxeos, Spallanzani's Tracts, 2 vols. Whytt's Observations on Hypochondriac.

Batavia, June 5.

To the Editor of the JAVA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

" Distrustful sense, with modest caution speaks, " It still looks home, and short excursions makes, " But rattling nonsense in full volleys breaks, " And never shock'd and never turn'd aside, " Barsts out resistless with a thundering Tide."

This truth Mr. Editor, heter more forcibly struck us, than on perusing the productions inserted in your last two papers; the first signed the Composers, the second

It was not our intention to have replied to the former, wishing to avoid entering into a controversy with a body, whose poetical talents, and amazing flights of fancy, have afforded us so much real gratification. But recognising at the same time, from the tenor and POLINE of their production, our friends

who thus artfully wished to have thrown aside the habit of reviewers and draw us into a paper warfare with the only members of the body of Composers who merit the appellation.

Your Readers, Mr. Editor, search with no small degree of interest, the Poets' corner, and read with equal pride and pleasure such efforts of wit or railery are good-naturedly and delicately bit off by the light finger of poetry.

Those Composers, who " cheat themselves " with noisy emptiness of learned Phrases"

only have our contempt; who, envious of their brother's brighter fame, seek meanly to depreciate the labors they cannot imitate.

As our discerning Critics justly remark, " He who presumes to compose, will not long fancy himself 'unable to criticise.' " Strange that these men should furnish us with words so directly applicable! We content ourselves however with making use of one only from amongst the numerous weapons with which our unskilful adversary has provided us, and to you Mr. Editor, and your Readers we leave it to decide the victory between us.

The learned body condescendingly invite us to point out errors of Diction or of Grammar.—To you, Mr. Editor, it would be superfluous to particularize faults so palpable. We therefore request you will submit for their revision and liberal criticisms the following extracts from their own Budget of unintelligible nonsense.

" The courtesans of wit will diffuse itself, " Little do ye know or what ye rob yourselves of, " And lastly—The Poets' corner is " dooms to blush unseen and waste its sweetness on the desert air."—Who, in the name of all the muses, ever heard of a blushing corner!!

We feel almost ashamed of having given this silly and puerile production so much of our consideration, and so large a share of your valuable Paper; we will dismiss it therefore granting that they succeed to admiration in putting the gentle readers ideas on a stretch, and have him wandering and perplexed (tho' not very sublimely so) in a maze of nonsense.—One word more—we wish to congratulate Messrs. A/S on their having valuable a work as the immortal Pope Criticisms in their possession, but we leave to intreat from the veneration we feel for the talents of that great man, that the manuscript be mangled and prostituted to the unworthy purposes; or at least when they presume to borrow the works of that illustrious author they should be think themselves with inverted commas thus—

We remain, Mr. Editor, Most devotedly yours, THE READERS

S—A, April 9, 1813.

Java Government Gazette.

BATAVIA,

SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1813.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, MAY 28, 1813.

It having appeared to the satisfaction of Government, that the Barrack and Hospital Cots for the Troops at Weltevreden cannot be made up at a smaller rate of contract than five Spanish Dollars for each Cot.—The Deputy Barrack-master General is authorized to pay that sum for the number of Cots authorized to be constructed, and which shall be conformable to the approved muster.

This order is to be applicable to such Cots as have been constructed subsequently to the 4th of January last.

2.—The Deputy Barrack-master General will take immediate measures for white-washing the whole of the Barracks occupied by the European Troops at Weltevreden, and will submit a contingent bill for the same.

3.—The alterations stated in the Report of the Committee of Officers held at Buitenzorg, to be necessary for the construction of a Convalescent Hospital, being approved, the Deputy Barrack-master General is directed to commence thereon immediately, and to prepare an estimate without delay of the expence thereof.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council. C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, May 28, 1813.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the arrears of the several Detachments now under orders of embarkation to Madras in the Cornwallis and Swallow Transports, be paid up to the 31st instant inclusive, and that a further advance of one month's pay be also made to them on account.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Compton, is appointed to the Medical charge of the Detachment of Troops embarked in the Cornwallis Transport, and will receive his arrears of pay and an advance as above stated.

Lieutenant William Astor, Madras Horse Artillery, having produced the prescribed Medical certificate, is permitted to remain on Java, for the recovery of his health.

Lieutenant Hanson, is appointed Major of Brigade at Weltevreden, vice Mackintosh, returning to Madras.

Lieutenant Bell, Bengal Artillery, is appointed Assistant to the Deputy Military Pay-master General, vice Griffith, returned to Bengal.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council. C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, June 3, 1813.

The Batta and allowances for March 1813, and advance of pay for April 1813, will be issued to the Troops serving on Java on or after the 7th instant.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council. C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, June 4, 1813.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council has much pleasure in expressing his cordial approbation and acknowledgement of the zealous and gallant conduct of the Detachment under the command of Major Forbes, of His Majesty's 78th Regiment, in the attack and dispersion of the Banditti recently assembled in the Province of Probolinggo.

The rapid advance of the Detachment and their gallantry on the scene of action cannot be sufficiently praised; and the Lieutenant Governor in Council, at the same time that he offers his particular acknowledgments to Major Forbes for the energy, decision, and judgment personally shewn by him on this occasion, directs that the thanks of His Government be communicated to the several Officers and Soldiers of the Detachment for the eminent gallantry and conduct which they have displayed.

It is with sentiments of deep regret that the Lieutenant Governor in Council has received the intelligence of the fate of Lieutenant Colonel Fraser and Captain McPherson of His Majesty's 78th Regiment.—The death of these Officers, the former of whom had been distinguished in a long career of active service in India, must be considered a public loss, and is deeply aggravated by the melancholy circumstances under which that event has taken place.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council. C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

Since our last publication, accounts have been received that the Banditti at Probolinggo have been entirely suppressed and dispersed, and we are permitted to insert the following authentic account of the circumstances in which the melancholy fate of the Officers who fell into their hands is too clearly confirmed.

Extract of a letter from Captain Cameron, to Major Forbes, of His Majesty's 78th Regiment.

“On the forenoon of the 18th instant, Colonel and Mrs. Fraser, Captain McPherson, Lieutenant Robertson, Ensign Cameron, and myself, came on a visit to the China Major.—In the evening, whilst out riding, several Mantries came and reported that a body of about 300 men had come down from the mountains, and had taken possession of a village about 2 or 3 paals from the house—that they did not molest the inhabitants and that they had declared they came to take possession of the country by command of Mahomet.—Conceiving them to be nothing more than a parcel of religious enthusiasts, we determined to inspect them personally and ascertain their intentions. With this view the China Major, who accompanied us, collected his people, amounting to about 200, armed with pikes. We proceeded about six paals when we came in sight of them, posted in a coffee plantation.—While we were ordering some people to go forward and hold a conference with them, and endeavour to ascertain their wants, and if possible to disperse them, they suddenly made a most furious attack upon us, preceded by a most dreadful yell. The China Major's people gave way in every direction.—Captain McPherson and myself, who happened to be in front (he having a pistol and I a fowling-piece in my hand) finding ourselves abandoned, retreated towards Colonel Fraser, and the other officers who accompanied the China Major, and a few relatives.—We attempted to make a stand and discharged the few shots we had, but were immediately obliged to retire, being hard pressed and followed closely by the Banditti.—At this moment Colonel Fraser and Captain McPherson being much exhausted, fell, and it is with the deepest sorrow I have to relate their having fallen into the hands of the Banditti, without the smallest prospect of our being able to afford them the least assistance, being at the moment surrounded by crowds of them.—Lieutenant Robertson, Ensign Cameron and myself, made our escape with great difficulty and danger, being closely pursued to the house, where we arrived much fatigued about ten o'clock. We immediately put the house in the best posture of defence we could.—We had a large square of houses to defend, and only a few Chinamen and Slaves to assist us.—In this situation we remained all night, in momentary expectation of an attack, which luckily for us they did not attempt, as I feel convinced, from the general disaffection and cowardice of the people of the country, they would have carried the place with ease, as our own exertions together with the few Chinamen we had, were far from being adequate to defend so large a space.—During the night some Slaves were sent out to collect the China Major's people, and if possible to rally those that had accompanied us.—Towards morning we were able to muster about 150, part of which I sent out to gain some intelligence.—None of those returned, and I have every reason to suppose they joined the Banditti; and the only method I had of keeping the rest together was by confining them within the square and placing the more trusty Slaves at all the gates and outlets.

“In consequence of the different requisitions that had been forwarded to Passeroang and Sourabaya, 70 of the Djyang Sekars arrived from Passeroang at half past five on the morning of the 19th.—On being joined by this force, I again sent parties out to collect the inhabitants, it being my determination to attack the Banditti, and if possible to rescue my Brother Officers and the China Major, if alive: but I was soon obliged to relinquish so pleasing a prospect from the decided reluctance they shewed to move, and the different attempts they made to disperse, which convinced me that I had nothing to depend on but the Djyang Sekars, who were only armed with pikes.—The Banditti by this time had advanced within one mile of the place, and their force had considerably augmented.—Soon after, the Chief of the Banditti sent a man to inform us that he had killed the English, and challenged us to come out and fight him.—On my receiving the confirmation of this melancholy event I gave up every idea of attacking them, as I did not perceive the smallest prospect of success with the few Djyang Sekars I had, who were so badly armed.—I however took every measure for a determined resistance.—About 10 o'clock I found the Chinamen were removing every thing from the house, and preparing for their own departure, in which event I should have been deprived of their assistance, which in so dangerous a predicament was of great importance, and left with only the Djyang Sekars.

“I deemed it then necessary to see Mrs. Fraser placed in safety, and proceeded with her to a paw that was to convey the Chinaman's family to Passeroang.—Having done this I returned, about 12 o'clock, taking the China Captain (from Johanna) and one of the China Major's sons with me.—On our entrance into the house, we found that all the

Malays and China people had abandoned it, the Djyang Sekars in retreat, and the Banditti in possession of the front of the Building.—Nothing was now left us but to make our escape, which we effected with great difficulty. I ordered the Djyang Sekars to proceed by a road that led from the rear of the house, and being anxious myself to afford every protection and assistance in my power to Mrs. Fraser, I made my way to the prow, which I had not reached when the Banditti appeared on the beach in great numbers, preparing to follow us in boats.—The prow immediately weighed and stood for Passeroang and we arrived there at 11 o'clock at night, when I took the earliest opportunity of placing myself under your command.

“Allow me to embrace this opportunity of offering my best thanks to Lieut. Robertson, and Ensign Cameron for their determined conduct and able assistance during the short but perilous situation in which we were placed.—I also beg leave to remark the good behavior of the Chinamen and particularly to call your attention to the conduct of Mantry Kartodyoyo, who from the first accompanied us and behaved in the most gallant manner.—He was wounded severely in the breast whilst affording every assistance to Captain McPherson and who has accompanied me ever since.”

The following is a list of Killed and Wounded on this unfortunate event.

KILLED.

Lieutenant Col. Fraser, H. M. 78th Regt.
Capt. McPherson, H. M. 78th Regt.
Han Kikko, China Major.
Ong-tiong-tiong, relative of do.
Felix Dupre, Capt. Cameron's Servant.

WOUNDED.

Onting Socy, Son of the China Major.
Mantree-Kartodjoyoe.
One Slave.

The following is a correct abstract of the gallant and successful enterprize against the Banditti.

As soon as the intelligence was received from Probolinggo, Major Forbes, with a Detachment of His Majesty's 78th Regiment, consisting of 100 rank and file, with a proportion of Officers, and mounted for greater dispatch, proceeded on the forenoon of the 19th ult. accompanied by a party of Djyang Sekars, under the command of Lieut. Dwyer.

On the road the information arrived, that the Banditti had found 5 Field Pieces, and a quantity of Ammunition in the China Major's house, at Probolinggo, and were considerably increased in numbers, that the Resident at Passeroang had dispatched a large party of armed men, under the command of Colonel Arenschild, a Pensioned Officer residing there, and that a yellow flag had been hoisted by the Banditti. Major Forbes continued his march without delay, and came up with Colonel Arenschild at day break of the 20th at Tonges. After halting a short time to arrange the mode of attack, the whole party moved forward towards Probolinggo, and after a march of two paals, a party of Banditti were discovered and they retired. The numerous bodies of Natives being found to impede the march of the Detachment, Major Forbes resolved to push forward with the Detachment of H. M. 78th Regt. the Djyang Sekars and one Gun. At a distance of two paals, three Field Pieces were found placed on the road, and covered by a large body of the Banditti, chiefly armed with Pikes; they were instantly attacked, and when the Detachment had come within 20 yards of them, continuing a heavy fire during the advance, they hastily fled, leaving the guns, and a number of killed and wounded. After a march of one paal, two more guns were seen on the road covered as before, only in greater force, with two large yellow flags, which gave reason to suppose the principal Chief commanded. They shouted and advanced to meet the Detachment, to encourage which, Major Forbes took up a position on each side of the road, directing the Djyang Sekars to keep some distance in the rear. The Banditti advanced with a shout, and the Detachment, reserving their fire until within a few yards distance, opened it upon them in a most effectual and destructive manner; after a short interval they ran, and dispersed in every direction. The Chief, when finally deserted by his people, rushed forward, & was taken, severely wounded; a second Chief was afterwards brought in, and suffered the punishment he so richly deserved, and a brother of the latter was killed. The destruction of the Banditti may therefore be considered complete, and subsequent accounts mention, that Major Forbes had returned with his Detachment to Sourabaya.

It is most satisfactory to add that not one of the gallant Detachment has been killed, and only two wounded—and the district has been restored to perfect tranquillity.

On Wednesday the Swallow Transport sailed for Madras and Bengal, having on

board the Detachment of Madras Horse Artillery—and the Cornwallis is expected to sail by Monday or Tuesday next.

Last Tuesday arrived His Majesty's Frigate Malacca, being appointed to this station.—This ship sailed from Madras about six weeks ago.—We have not been able to learn that she has brought any intelligence of more recent date than that which is already before the Public.

The anniversary of His Majesty's Birthday was celebrated yesterday with splendid hospitality and loyalty; want of time however prevents our presenting to our readers the particulars of the day until a future number.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.] May 28.—Schooner Flying Dragon, J. Lewensky, from Sourabaya.—Cargo, Rice for Government.—Passengers, Mr. J. Ryk, and Mr. Serruanrie.

May 29.—Brig Farquhar, A. Esnouf, from Samarang.—Cargo, Rice.—Passengers; Mr. Tesot, and Mr. Arnold.

Same day.—H. M. sloop Hecate, Capt. J. Drury, from a cruise.

May 30.—H. M. ship Malacca, Capt. D. H. Mackay, from a cruise.

June 1.—H. C. brig Mary Ann, N. Buchanan, from Bantam.—Cargo, Beetle-nuts, and 13 convicts.

DEPARTURES.] May 31.—Arab brig Selayhor, Said Abo Bakar Buflus, for Tagal.

June 3.—H. M. ship Malacca, Capt D. H. Mackay.

Same day.—Transport Swallow, Brodie, for Madras and Bengal, with Troops.

Do.—Brig Hope of Better, Schande, for Tagal.

DEATH.

At Batavia, on Wednesday the 2d June, Mrs. R. Coop & Green, aged 32 years.

BENGAL.

CALCUTTA.—FEB. 6, 1813.

SUPREME COURT,

JAN. 28, 1813.

Charles Brodie, v. George Henry Tweedy. This was an action for an assault and false imprisonment on board the Woodbridge, of which the defendant was captain, and the plaintiff the first officer. The damages were laid at 5000 rupees.

This cause occupied the attention of the Court this and the following day. Mr. Fergusson on the part of the plaintiff opened the case; the defendant admitted the jurisdiction, and on the part of the plaintiff James Buncle Clapperton was called, whose evidence in substance was, that he was surgeon on board the Woodbridge on her voyage from England to India; that he knows the parties, the plaintiff was chief officer, and the defendant, captain on board the Woodbridge, in her said voyage, and the plaintiff did duty as chief mate on board of her, from the 4th June to the 30th August, 1812, when he was confined to his cabin. That on the 30th of August, immediately after dinner, the parties being then seated opposite each other at table, the plaintiff addressed the defendant; (the words made use of by the plaintiff at this time, the witness did not recollect); but he expressed himself hurt at the defendant's having said or done something to him; the company at this time were about rising from table, and the defendant requested of them to sit down; and the company with the exception of one of the passengers, being seated, the defendant referred to them whether he had made use of the expression the plaintiff said he had. Witness, and he believes the rest, answered, that they did not hear. Upon this the defendant said to the plaintiff, “Now Sir, what do you think of yourself?” Witness does not recollect the answer made upon this, but the plaintiff appeared to be ruffled and angry. Upon this the defendant repeatedly denied, and the plaintiff as repeatedly asserted, that he had said so, for some time, when the defendant either said, that what the plaintiff said was a damn'd lie, or that he was a damn'd liar. Upon this the witness thinks the plaintiff said, “You lie Sir.” After this, very scurrilous language passed between the parties, each abusing the other alternately, when the defendant being incensed at something said by the plaintiff, threw a quart canteen at Mr. Brodie, which struck him under the right shoulder blade. On the bottle striking the plaintiff, he said “very good Sir, very good Sir.” At this time, some body came and said to the plaintiff, that the fore-top-mast-stay was gone, when the plaintiff addressed the defendant saying, “Am I to go to my duty Sir, or to my cabin?” defendant said “O! you must go to your duty,” or words to that effect; and added, “although you are a blackguard, you must do your duty;” to which plaintiff said that he would do his duty whilst he was respected and treated as a gentleman.—After this, the witness knew nothing more that passed that day, and stated that Mr. Michel, the second officer, was the next day appointed chief officer, and that he

(Continued after Poetry and Scraps.)



POETRY.

FROM THE SPORTING MAGAZINE.

MICHAEL WIGGINS IN DEBT.

Debt is a mouse-trap—when you once begin, You'll find it no great matter to get in, But rather puzzling to get out again: This fact, one MICHAEL WIGGINS found so true, That he determin'd to get out of view, So took snug lodgings in a secret lane. Here at his window plac'd, the cunning dog, Hugging himself on being thus incog, Reflected on the horrors of the Fleet. "True," he exclaimed, "these lodgings are but mean, And in the day I cannot well be seen, Still liberty, dear liberty, is ever sweet." But quickly broken were his reveries, For lo! athwart the dusty street he sees, A wretched, sinful, and despairing elf, Fast'ning a rope the iron lamp post round, Mounting the step, and with a fatal bound, Just going to take a swing and hang himself. Up MICHAEL starts—his eyes are wide, His cheeks down-stab'd—the door wide open stands; And with his cries the neighbourhood alarms; Arriving just in time the rope to grasp, Justice the death dispensing noose, and claps The sinking victim in his open arms. "Ah!" cries the prostrate wretch, in deep distress, "How can I e'er my gratitude express, "Said to myself, my children, and my wife; "Oh! that myself, my wife, and children seven, "May daily pour your name in prayers to heaven? "Tell me, oh tell to whom I owe my life!" Says MICHAEL, with a blush of modest sense, "I'm but the instrument of providence, "Which mighty ends by humble means procure; "To heaven alone your gratitude should send, "In me, however, view your future friend; "My name is MICHAEL WIGGINS, what is yours?" Quick starting up, and seizing fast, "So!" cries the man "I've forgot you then at last; "There's no mistake—I've nab'd you now my lad! "Sly as you are, at length you are fairly bit, "I am a Butch—this here is a writ, "So master Wiggins, come along to quod!"

SCRAPS.

A gentleman observed to a lady, that since a recent illness, a mutual friend of theirs spoke very much like a puppy. "Likely enough" replied the lady; "for I hear that by order of the Doctor he as lately taken to bark."

A Poet being censured for quitting his lodgings some what abruptly, was told he ought to be ashamed of thus running away. "Pshaw," replied the bard, "You know we poets must be indulged in our flights."

An honest Irishman seeing an undertaker bearing a very small coffin, exclaimed, with the utmost surprise, "Sbood! is it possible that that coffin can be intended for any living creature."

(Continued from the third page.)

Saw the plaintiff's things removed from his cabin on deck, to a cabin between decks. Witness had made a representation to the defendant on behalf of the plaintiff, before they arrived at the Isle of France; it was upon the plaintiff's shewing him a letter, from the defendant, in answer to one written by the plaintiff:—the letter in substance was, that the plaintiff's confinement was not in any measure adequate to his offence, he desired therefore that he would not presume to infringe on the liberty he the plaintiff had; with regard to his health being endangered, that representation should come from the surgeon, which the surgeon should attest upon his word of honour. He represented to the defendant in general terms, that the plaintiff had been complaining, and witness thought that he was suffering from confinement, and for want of exercise. Upon this the defendant said, that he would not take off any restrictions as to his confinement, unless witness would say that the plaintiff's life was in immediate danger; and added, that the plaintiff's conduct had been so bad towards him, that he could not expect any indulgence. Witness upon this said, that altho' the plaintiff's health was much injured, he could not upon honor say, that his life was in immediate danger. The defendant then began speaking of the plaintiff's conduct, when witness left him. Witness said that he had seen plaintiff go upon deck only for the purposes of nature. Witness then described the cabin; and the air being generally foul on account of the side ports being shut, the only air that came between decks were from the hatchways, and that there was a bull's eye, from which light came into the cabin, and that foul water came into the plaintiff's cabin, from the gun or store room; to this point the witness was examined at length, and as to the manner of the plaintiff's confinement. He also stated that some days after leaving the Mauritius, witness, at the request of the plaintiff, made a written representation to the defendant; a copy of which witness produced, which was in effect that the plaintiff had occasion for some time past to apply to witness respecting his ill health, and particularly two nights previous, he was called to see the plaintiff at

mid-night, and had found him affected with faintings, vomiting, head-ache, and other alarming symptoms; and that his complaints, which continued with little abatement, appeared to be affections of the lungs and stomach; and the witness was of opinion, that it was occasioned principally from want of exercise and close confinement, in a hot and foul atmosphere prevalent between decks, particularly when the hatches were laid on, on account of the weather.—To this representation witness received a written answer, telling witness, that he had defendant's permission to inform the plaintiff that he would be allowed to walk on the fore-castle, five hours a day. He was cross-examined by Mr. Strettell, shortly, after which the Court adjourned.

JANUARY 29, 1813.

This day the adjourned cause being called on, Mr. Fergusson proceeded to examine witnesses for the plaintiff. He called Robert Duff, whose evidence was in effect as follows:—He is a mariner and was third officer on board the Woodbridge, on her voyage from England to Calcutta. He stated that on the 30th of August last, after the dinner things were removed, the plaintiff said to the defendant, "now the lady has retired, I must request of you, that if you have any thing scarce at table, you will inform me of it in a proper manner, and not when I ask for rice, say, "let every one have their share, and lay your spoon down;" the defendant denied having said and done this; witness had not at this time heard any thing about rice, the parties were seated opposite each other, and witness sat on the same side with the surgeon,—there were about twelve people at dinner,—there were three between the witness and the defendant, and about three or four between him & the plaintiff. On the defendant denying, he the defendant referred to all the gentlemen present, whether they had heard him make use of the expression, the plaintiff had charged him with, to which all said that they had not. The defendant then asked the witness, if he thought it probable he could have said so without any person having heard him, to this witness said, that he did not think it probable. The plaintiff then asked witness if he thought it possible, that the defendant should have said so without any person having heard him. Witness replied that he thought it possible:—defendant then said to the plaintiff, "what do you think of yourself now, Sir?" Plaintiff answered, that it was of no consequence to him, whether other people had heard it or not, he was confident he had heard it. After this, some conversation of a trifling nature took place, which witness did not exactly recollect; however, the defendant said, "I have heard your character in England to be that of a damn'd scoundrel."—The conversation witness did not recollect: it was not of such a nature as to provoke such an expression, and this was the first offensive language witness had heard that day. The defendant after having said as above, added "damn you Sir." The plaintiff retorted, "damn you." On this the defendant seized hold of a decanter more than half full of wine, and threw it at the plaintiff. Witness did not see whether it struck the plaintiff or not, as there was some person sitting between him and the plaintiff; the decanter fell back on the table;—witness did not observe whether the bottle was broke or not.—The plaintiff then said "very well Sir," or "very good Sir." Some other conversation after this took place, which the witness scarcely recollected.

After this, abusive language continued on the part of the defendant. At this time the boatswain came in and reported to the plaintiff (whose watch it was that day), that "the fore-top-mast stay was gone." Plaintiff asked the defendant, if he should go to his duty or to his cabin; defendant said "altho' you are a scoundrel, you shall do your duty." Plaintiff replied that he would, while he was supported as an officer ought to be. The plaintiff then went out and did his duty. About seven o'clock in the evening of that day, Mr. Michell, second officer, delivered an order from the defendant to the plaintiff, and he was put under restraint in consequence of it; before this time the plaintiff had a cabin on deck, he was not allowed after this to remain there, but was removed the next day from thence to the second officer's cabin between decks. Witness did not see the plaintiff after this, walk on deck or the poop, but that he frequently saw him on the poop and on the deck; he came there to go to the quarter gallery. Witness saw the plaintiff during his confinement on the fore-castle. The plaintiff's confinement continued until the ship arrived at the Isle of France; which was, witness believed, on the 14th September last. This witness also deposed to the state of the weather, and respecting the hatches being closed, which he said was for the rain, and did not recollect an instance of their being shut for two days at one time. He also stated the ship to have been deeply laden:—he moreover stated, that when the hatches were closed, there was want of air in the plaintiff's cabin; that there was a leak abaft, which running through the gun room, amongst rice and other stores, caused a foul air. At the Isle of France, witness recollected the plaintiff having gone ashore, accompanied by one of the police guard, in consequence of a letter which witness had received from the defendant. The ship remained at the Isle of France about five weeks. The plaintiff's confinement of the nature above described, con-

tinued after the ship left the Isle of France for about a fortnight; after which witness saw the plaintiff frequently on the fore-castle, and the plaintiff was finally released on the arrival of the ship in the river Hoogly, about the middle of the month of December.—The plaintiff and defendant were not on good terms previous to this quarrel; but witness does not recollect ever to have heard them break out into abusive language prior to this.—Upon his cross-examination he said, that whilst at Mauritius, and when the defendant was on shore, the plaintiff walked on the deck and dined in the cuddy; but did not do any duty after the 30th August. The plaintiff repeatedly persisted in a peremptory manner that the defendant had made use of the expression alluded to before the defendant threw the bottle at him.—Witness heard the plaintiff say on the evening of the quarrel, before Mr. Michell was appointed chief officer, that he would not or could not do his duty, unless he was permitted to dine at the captain's table; and that if he did not dine there, he would not be respected by the crew:—this the plaintiff said to Mr. Michell, who had brought to him a message, that he must do his duty, but not appear at the defendant's table.

Gilbert George Michell was next called, who said that he was a mariner, and had sailed on board the Woodbridge, from England as second officer, and was such until off the Cape, when he was made chief officer; he stated that he remembered the quarrel on the 30th August last, after dinner, and he was then sitting next but one to the defendant. On that day, after the dispute, he was employed by the defendant to carry a message from him to the plaintiff. The witness stated the quarrel to have been pretty violent, and that he saw the defendant throw a bottle at the plaintiff, with some violence. The message was, that in consequence of the plaintiff's behaviour, the defendant would not allow him to come to the defendant's table, but that he should continue to do his duty; to this the plaintiff said, that he could not expect to be respected by the ship's company, and that he would not do duty, if he was not allowed to come to the captain's table. This answer the witness carried to the defendant, when he was directed by him to take the message again to the plaintiff, which he did; the plaintiff in answer said, that if he was not allowed to come to the table, he would not do his duty.—The day following, about noon, the defendant called up all hands, and in their presence appointed witness chief, and Mr. Duff, second officer.—Witness was then ordered by the defendant to desire plaintiff to remove his things from the cabin on deck; to the one occupied by witness between decks.—On communicating this order to the plaintiff, he said that he would not remove them, but that the defendant might if he chose so to do. The defendant then ordered witness, and witness removed the things belonging to the plaintiff. On the day the witness was appointed first officer, he was ordered by the defendant to inform the plaintiff that he the plaintiff must consider himself a prisoner, and keep himself closely confined to his cabin. Witness conveyed this order to the plaintiff. The defendant, when he ordered the plaintiff into confinement, did not consult the other officers on board respecting such confinement. Two or three days after the plaintiff desired the witness to ask the defendant how far his, the plaintiff's, confinement extended. Upon witness asking the defendant, he said, that the plaintiff was at liberty to use the quarter gallery; but nothing further, and that he was not to be allowed any further liberty.—The plaintiff continued in this confinement until they arrived at the Isle of France, when the defendant went on shore. For the first seven or eight days, at the Isle of France, the plaintiff dined with the witness and others at the table kept by them, and for defraying the expenses thereof, the plaintiff also contributed. About eight or ten days after their arrival at the Isle of France, witness received a written order from the defendant, not to allow the plaintiff to dine there;—witness acted according to that order, and after that the plaintiff dined alone in his cabin.—About seven or eight days after they left the Isle of France, the plaintiff was allowed to walk on the fore-castle.—Witness here declared that he had been nine years as sea, but never knew an officer of the plaintiff's rank restricted to the fore-castle, nor did he ever hear of such an instance, and that the same was very disgraceful; he also stated there were on board about fourteen or fifteen British seamen, and about forty lascars. This witness proved the defendant's hand writing to a letter written by the defendant to the plaintiff at the Isle of France, when the plaintiff applied to him for liberty to go on shore, to dispose of his investment of between £2 and 3000; the contents were, that the plaintiff's reprehensible conduct had subjected him to what was already communicated to him; that the defendant's wish through life had been to assist and not distress; he the plaintiff was at liberty therefore to dispose of his property on board, and as every thing was done there by an agent, he had no occasion to go on shore, and that the defendant would not on any pretence allow the plaintiff to quit the ship, until an opportunity offered of bringing him to public justice,—in consequence of this the plaintiff sustained a loss in the sale of his investment. Mr. Fergusson here offered to call witness.

ses to prove the general usage of ships, which was objected to by Mr. Strettell, but overruled by the Court.

Captain William Parker D'Estere, of the Company's regular ship Fairlie, was called; who stated that he had been at sea May 1803 30 years, and commander 7 years,—that it was usual for commanders to consult other officers before the confinement of any. He thought that an officer could do his duty as well if excluded from the commander's table, as if he dined there, but that it would be prejudicial. He also stated that he had known confinements of the same nature as the plaintiff's. Had he confined an officer of his, he would have allowed him to walk the leeward side of the quarter deck, and on the poop, but would not restrict him to the fore-castle.—On his cross-examination, he said, that if he had been used by his officers in the same manner as captain Tweedy had been by the plaintiff, he would not have admitted him to his table.—Here the witness had mistaken the evidence given in the cause; he thought that the first insult had come from the plaintiff.—On his re-examination by Mr. Fergusson, who stated to him the words made use of by the defendant, and asked him if he would have made use of the same language to his chief officer, to which he said he certainly would not.—Mr. Fergusson here closed the evidence on the part of the plaintiff.

Mr. Strettell rose for the defendant and said that he did not do so to justify the defendant's conduct, as would appear upon the record. He then addressed the Court at great length, in mitigation of damages. The Court were of opinion, that the case required severe damages, and they would have awarded the full damages asked by the plaintiff, but for the circumstance of the plaintiff's having refused to do duty as chief officer, and therefore, awarded the half of what the plaintiff had asked for.—Damages 2,500 sicca rupees, carrying costs of suit.

FEBRUARY 3, 1813.

Kistnomohun Roy, v. James Smith and Richard Pritchett.

The plaintiff brought this action for damages, for an assault and false imprisonment. The case was, that in May last, the defendant Smith went to the thannah of Puddopooker, and asked the thannadar to let him have some chokeedars, and he would point out a thief. The thannadar accordingly ordered two chokeedars to accompany the defendant, who proceeded to the house of the plaintiff, where they found the plaintiff within his house. The chokeedars objected to enter the house to apprehend the plaintiff; but said that if Mr. Smith would point him out without the house, they would take him. Upon this Mr. Smith entered the house and took hold of the plaintiff by the arm, brought him out and delivered him to the chokeedar, and they carried him to the thannah, where the plaintiff remained in custody that night, and the next morning he was released by the magistrate, no one appearing against him.

After the plaintiff was put into the thannah, the defendant Smith went away; and shortly after returned with the defendant Pritchett; they both then went into the house and broke some furniture. One of the witnesses stated, that they took away some property.

The defence was that the plaintiff had swindled and taken some property from the defendant's (Smith's) wife, who died the day after this had happened; and for that reason the plaintiff was put him into the thannah, and that the defendant had afterwards gone there to take an account of the things in the house, but called no witness.—Judgment for the plaintiff,—damages 400 rupees.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 21.

Letters from Jamaica mention that Petion had advanced to Cape Francois with 12,000 men, and that the seat of his late rival's power had quietly submitted to his authority. The garrison consisted of 300 men. The treasure which Christophe had amassed by the most unjust exactions, to the amount of seven millions of dollars, had fallen into his hands. Petion, it is said, had issued a Proclamation, declaring that this money should be applied in establishing the affairs of the island.

Some misunderstanding having taken place with respect to the rank of Paymasters and Surgeons, it is regulated that these Officers are to be considered, according to their standing in their respective regiments, as undermentioned:—Paymasters and Surgeons, as Captains; Assistant Surgeons, as Subalterns; Veterinary Surgeons, as Cornets; but this indulgence relates only to choice of quarters and gives neither Paymasters nor Medical Officers any claim whatever to military rank or command.

(See Supplement.)

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Supplement to the Java Government Gazette.

SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1813.

Extract from the Article of War, in the 6th Number of the 2d Volume of the Philosopher.

BY GENERAL SARRAZIN.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS RELATIVE TO SPAIN AND PORTUGAL, FROM 1806 TO 1812.

1.—The ever-memorable victory of Lord Nelson, with twenty-seven sail of the line, Admiral Villeneuve, commanding the fleets of France and Spain, consisting of three and thirty vessels. The action took place off Cape Trafalgar, between Barrosa and Tariffa. The combined fleets were nearly destroyed.—18th October, 1805.

2.—The Prince Regent and his family quit Lisbon on the 29th of November. The next day the French enter the capital.—30th November, 1807.

3.—The Royal Family of Spain is inveigled to Bayonne, by the artifices of Buonaparte. He becomes master of Ferdinand VII. Napoleon employs by turns, and with success, both menaces and promises. The throne of Spain is placed at his disposal. Charles and Ferdinand at once become his subjects and prisoners, or, in a word, his State prisoners. From the 20th of April to the 6th of May, 1808.

4.—The loyal inhabitants of Madrid, alarmed for the destiny of the Royal Family, take up arms, and are brutally massacred by the French army, commanded by General Murat.—2d May.

5.—The French fleet, under the orders of Admiral Rosily, riding at anchor in the harbour of Cadiz, is attacked by the Spaniards, commanded by General Morla. The resistance, though obstinate, was useless, owing to the presence of an English squadron, which blockaded the harbour. Rosily surrenders with five sail of the line and a frigate.—14th June.

6.—Marshal Moncey attacks Valencia. This place is defended by General Caro. The French are obliged to retreat. From the 10th to the 30th of June.

7.—Marshal Bessieres attacks and defeats the Spaniards, under the orders of General Casta, near Medina del Rio Seco.—14th July.

8.—General Dupont is compelled by General Castanos to lay down his arms near Baylen, after an obstinate combat.—19th July.

9.—The division Vedel, which was posted at Carolina, on the Sierra Morena, to maintain Dupont's communication with Madrid, is rendered at the capitulation of Baylen, and surrenders to General Reding almost without a shot.—19th July.

10.—Marshal Moncey is forced to raise the siege of Saragossa, and retreat towards Pampeluna.—From the 2d of July to the 14th of August.

11.—General Junot attacks the English army near Vimeira. Lord Wellington defeats the French.—21st of August.

12.—Convention of Cintra; in consequence of which the French evacuate Portugal, to return to France by sea.—30th of August.

13.—The Russian fleet, consisting of nine sail of the line and a frigate, under the command of Admiral Siniavin, at anchor in the bay of Cadiz, surrenders to Admiral Cotton.—3d September.

14.—Marshal Lefebvre is attacked and beaten by General Blake, in the environs of Bayona, near Bilbao.—13th October.

15.—Generals Romans and Blake are defeated at Espinosa, by Marshal Lefebvre and Victor.—10th November.

16.—Marshal Soult beats the army of Estremadura, commanded by Count de Belvedere, in the neighbourhood of Burgos. This place falls into the power of the French.—10th November.

17.—Marshal Lannes attacks General Castanos near Tudela. The Spaniards are obliged to retreat.—23d November.

18.—Buonaparte marches rapidly on Madrid. He carries the position of Somosierra. The Polish lancers of the Imperial Guard, commit great slaughter on the Spaniards.—30th November.

19.—The French army arrives before Madrid. The populace, more energetic than the chiefs, refuse to capitulate. General Morla, alarmed by the menaces, or seduced by theattery of Buonaparte, who in person directed the attacks against this capital, represents to the inhabitants that all resistance was not only ridiculous, but extremely dangerous; and sixty thousand men, defended by barricades and entrenchments in Madrid, lay down their arms, or take to flight in the presence of 50,000 men, of whom about 10,000 were cavalry. From the 2d to the 4th of December.

20.—The town of Rosas capitulates one month after the trenches had been opened.

21.—The English cavalry, under the command of Lord Paget, defeat the mounted chasseurs of the Imperial Guard, who thought themselves invincible, since they had beaten the Guard of Nobles of the Emperor Alexander, at the battle of Austerlitz. The engage-

ment took place near Benevente, on the left bank of the Esla.

22.—Lord Paget defeats Marshal Soult's advanced guard, near Villa-franca. General Colbert is killed in the field.—3d January, 1809.

23.—General Moore defeats Marshal Soult near Corunna, but is mortally wounded.—16th January.

24.—Saragossa, besieged since the 20th of December, 1808, surrenders after a truly heroic defence. General Palafox was at the head of the Spaniards, and Marshal Lannes commanded the besieging army.—February 21, 1809.

25.—General Soult enters, by assault, the city of Oporto on the 29th of March, after having been repulsed in all his attacks on the 27th and 28th of the same month.

26.—Lord Wellington passes the Douro near Villanovo, recovers Oporto, and compels Soult to retreat.—12th May.

27.—General Ney attacks the Spaniards at the bridge of San Payo, in Galicia, near Vigo. He is repulsed, and compelled to retire upon Corunna.—8th June.

28.—Suchet beats General Blake at Belchite, in Arragon, on the right bank of the Ebro.—18th June.

29.—The French army, commanded by King Joseph in person, attacks the allied army near Talavera. Lord Wellington maintains his position, and obliges the French to retreat.—28th July.

30.—General Venegas is attacked and beaten by Sebastiani, near Almonacid.—11th August.

31.—Admiral Collingwood destroys a French convoy destined for Barcelona.—25th October.

32.—The French make themselves masters of Hostalrich.—8th November.

33.—General Arrizaga is attacked and beaten by Marshal Soult, in the plains of Ocana.—19th November.

34.—General Kellerman has an action with the Duc del Parque, near Alba de Tormes. The Spaniards are compelled to retreat.—28th November.

35.—Gerona surrenders to the French, after having gloriously supported all the hardships and danger of a siege of about six months.—10th December, 1809.

When this fortress was attacked in 1684, it had sustained 23 sieges, without being reduced, since Philip the Hardy took it in 1285. The General of Louis XIV attacked Gerona on the fourth day after opening the trenches. He penetrated to the centre of the town. The inhabitants were able of themselves to drive back the French columns, which had carried the place by assault against the Spanish troops. The slaughter was horrible; the siege was abandoned. Thus in five days Gerona was besieged, taken by assault, and by the energy of the inhabitants delivered from the presence of the enemy, who took to flight in the greatest disorder, abandoning all their magazines.

36.—Marshal Soult, at the head of 50,000 men, clears the defiles of the Sierra Morena, and penetrates into Andalusia.—22d January, 1810.

37.—The French take possession of Seville almost without resistance.—1st Feb. 1810.

38.—General Sebastiani takes Malaga, after a very sharp contest.—5th February.

39.—Marshal Victor commences the siege of Cadiz.—6th February, 1810.

40.—General Augereau beats General O'Donnell, in the vicinity of Vich, in Catalonia.—20th February.

41.—The Duke of Abrantes takes Astorga.—11th of April.

42.—General O'Donnell attacks Suchet near Lerida; victory declares for the French. Lerida surrenders to the French on the 14th of May 1810.

43.—Mequinenza surrenders to the French on the 8th of June.

44.—Marshal Massena makes himself master of Ciudad Rodrigo, on the 10th July, 1810.

45.—Almeida opens its gates to the French army after a weak resistance.—August 27th, 1810.

46.—Busaco forms part of a chain of mountains where the English army had taken post, when it was attacked by Marshal Massena. The French are completely defeated.—September 27, 1810.

47.—Colonel Trant, at the head of the Portuguese militia, surprises the French in Coimbra, and takes the field equipage of their army.—October 7.

48.—An expedition commanded by Lord Blaney directed against the castle of Fuengirola near Malaga, is repulsed by the French.—October 14.

49.—General Musnier attacks and puts to flight the army of Valencia near Vinarox.—November 26.

50.—General Suchet enters Tortosa. This place might have held out a much longer time. Its position near the mouth of the Ebro afforded the Allies an opportunity of succouring it.—2d January, 1811.

51.—Soult takes possession of Olivenza. On the same day General La Romana, dies suddenly at the head quarters of Cartaxo.—23d January.

52.—The corps of Romana, commanded by Mendizabel, is completely defeated by Soult, near the river Geborah.—19th Feb.

53.—The Allied army from Cadiz beats the first French corps, commanded by Victor, on the heights of Barossa. The victory was principally owing to the talents of General Graham and the intrepidity of his troops, who possessed themselves of the Eagle belonging to the 8th regiment of infantry of the line. The first one taken in Spain by the English since the commencement of the war.—5th March.

54.—Badajoz surrenders to Marshal Soult, after a very honorable resistance.—March 11.

55.—The vanguard of Lord Wellington attacks the rear-guard of Massena, near Pombeal, and drives it from its position.—11th March.

56.—The same corps engage near Aronches. The French retreat.—15th March.

57.—General Beresford attacks the advanced guard of Mortier, in the neighbourhood of Campo Mayor, and pursues it to the gates of Badajoz.—25th March.

58.—Lord Wellington attacks Massena's rear-guard, near Sabugal. After a spirited combat, the French position is carried by the bayonet.—3d April.

59.—The Catalonians, who had maintained an intelligence with Figueras, take this place by surprise, and establish themselves there to the number of 4000.—April.

60.—Lord Wellington is attacked by Massena in his position of Fuente de Honore. The French at first obtain some advantages, of which they do not know how to profit, and are obliged to repass the Agueda, without having been able to penetrate to Almeida.—From the 3d to the 5th of May.

61.—The garrison of Almeida, although in view of the English army, succeeds in evacuating this place, after having blown up the fortifications, and rejoins the French army.—From the night of the 10th to the 11th of May.

62.—General Beresford forces Olivenza to capitulate.—15th of April.

63.—Soult and Beresford have a sanguinary battle near Albuera. The victory is uncertain, but the carnage is horrible.—16th of May, 1811.

64.—Engagement of cavalry, near Usagre, between the advanced guards of Lord Wellington and Marshal Soult.—25th of May.

65.—Lord Wellington assaults Badajoz twice, without success, and is obliged to raise the siege of this place in consequence of the junction of the two armies of Soult and Marmont.—From the 6th to the 17th of June.

66.—General Suchet takes Tarragona by assault.—28th of June.

67.—General Blake is repulsed in his attack on Niebla.—1st of July.

68.—Montserat, although defended with spirit, is taken by General Suchet.

69.—Soult attacks and defeats the army of Murcia, in the neighbourhood of Baza.—9th of August.

70.—The Spaniards surprise the French, in Santander.—14th of August.

71.—Macdonald, after a long and very difficult blockade, forces Figueras to capitulate.—19th of August.

72.—General Dorsenne defeats General Abadia in the vicinity of Astorga. In general, the Spaniards of Galicia have by no means displayed so much energy as the Catalonians; and this apathy must be attributed to their Chiefs, since under General La Romana, the Gallicians made Marshal Ney tremble.—25th August, 1811.

73.—Lord Wellington blockades Ciudad Rodrigo, from the 4th to the 25th of September, 1811.

74.—The blockade of Ciudad Rodrigo is raised. The English rear-guard is attacked near El Bodon by the advanced guard of the Duke of Ragusa. The infantry forms square, displays a firm countenance, and retires without being broken.—25th September, 1811.

75.—The English army quits its entrenched camp at Fuente Guinaldo. The rear-guard attacked near Aldea da Ponte; it wheels to the right about, and compels the French advanced guard to relinquish the pursuit.—27th September.

76.—Marshal Suchet disperses the Spanish troops which covered Murviedro, and takes that town. He invests the castle, built on the ruins of the ancient Saguntum.—From the 27th to the 29th of September.

77.—General Blake attacks Suchet on the 25th of October. The French are victorious. The castle of Saguntum capitulates.—25th and 26th of October, 1811.

78.—Baron D'Eroles defeats the French near Puigcerda, on the 26th of October.

79.—General Hill, by a series of bold and skilful manœuvres, surprises and completely routes a French column, commanded by General Gerard, the same officer who had prin-

cipally contributed to the victory of Ocana over Arrizaga.—October 28, 1811.

80.—Marshal Suchet passes the Guadajavir near Manisses. He overthrows the left of the Spaniards, and compels General Blake to shut himself up in Valencia with the greater part of his army.—December 26, 1811.

81.—The French are forced to raise the siege of Tariffa, between the 20th of December, 1811, and the 4th of January, 1812. The glorious defence of the Allies brings to our recollection the firmness of Guzman, the Governor of that fortress, in 1292. The Moors, who were laying siege to Tariffa, took the son of Guzman in a sally. The besiegers load their prisoner with chains, conduct him under the walls and threaten to put the son to death in the sight of the father, should he refuse to surrender immediately. Guzman's only reply was by a shower of arrows. His unfortunate son was immediately poignarded by the Moors, who were raising the siege, and thereby a man, raise the siege, thereby a man,

82.—Valencia capitulates! Blake surrenders with an army! Immense magazines fall into the hands of the French!—From the 26th of December, 1811, to the 9th of January, 1812.

83.—General Montbrun cannonades Alicant. He summons the garrison to surrender. He is obliged to retreat.—From the 12th, to the 16th of January, 1812.

84.—Lord Wellington carries Ciudad Rodrigo by assault. General Crawford, an officer of very great merit, is mortally wounded in the breach, at the head of his troops.—From the 8th to the 19th of January, 1812.

85.—The French attack General Lacy, posted on the heights of Altafalia, near Tarragona. The Spaniards fight very bravely, overwhelmed by the numbers and discipline of the French, they are compelled to retire to the mountains.—January 24, 1812.

86.—Pensicola, by its situation as Gibraltar in miniature, surrendered to the French by the treason of the Governor. That event must also be ascribed to the improvidence of the superior authorities, who neglected to cause an English garrison to occupy a point so important, from its affording a communication by the coast with the Guerrillas in the interior.—February 4, 1812.

87.—General Ballasteros attacks and beats, near Cartama, to the west of Malaga, a French column commanded by General Marausin.—February 16.

Lord Wellington lays siege to Badajoz on the 16th of March. On the 6th of April he carries the place, partly by assault, partly by escalade. The heroic conduct of the English army cannot be more appropriately praised, than by saying that both officers and men shewed themselves the worthy brothers of the conquerors of Aboukir and Trafalgar. The French also did their duty; but Soult committed a great error in placing a garrison of only 5000 men in a fortress, the extent of which requires at least 8 or 9000. That general was also too slow in assembling his army for its relief. Lord Wellington gave him a good lesson of activity and boldness. We might be tempted to believe that the pleasures of Seville have made the Duke of Dalmatia forget the principles of war which he learned with Kleber, and improved under Buonaparte, and of which the Duke made such a happy application at Austerlitz, Jena, and Eylau.—April 6, 1812.

89.—The Portuguese militia, who had taken a position at Guarda, while Lord Wellington, was on the banks of the Guadiana, are attacked and defeated by a division of Marmont's army.—April 14.

90.—General Hill, after a march of seven days through a mountainous country, takes Almaraz by assault, destroys the works of the enemy, and fortunately returns to his position near Badajoz.—May 19.

91.—General Ballasteros attacks General Coaroux in his position near Bornes. The French, having drawn the Spaniards into an unfavourable situation, charge them with vigour, and compel them to take to flight.—June 1.

92.—The English army makes its entry into Salamanca, greeted by the applause and benedictions of a numerous population.—June 17.

93.—Of three forts in Salamanca, St. Cayetano is taken by assault, La Marced by escalade, and St. Vicente surrendered by capitulation.—27th June.

94.—Marmont's advanced guard attacks Sir Stapleton Cotton near Castrejon. The English effect their retreat in the greatest order.—18th July.

95.—The French army passes the Douro. After several effective movements by the two armies, from the 16th to the 22d of July, Marmont engages Lord Wellington. The English are the conquerors. Two eagles, several pieces of cannon, and a great many prisoners, are the fruits of this victory. On the 30th of July, the two armies occupy their former position of the 16th.

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