

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the Java Rovernment Gazette, be considered as official, and duly attended a cordingly by the parties concerned. (Signed) C. G. BLAGRAVE, Acting Secretary to Government. BATAVIA, February, 1812. to accordingly by the parties concerned.

Den Heere Lieutenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de Javasche Gouvernements Courant geplaast wordende aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officieel (was getekend) C. G. BLAGRAVE, See. Genl. moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zobdanig moeten worden erkend. BATAVIA den February 1812.

VOL. I.]

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1812.

ADVERTISEMENT.

JAVA GOVT.

THE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council, adverting to the inconvenience formerly sustained by the Inhabitants of Batavia, with respect to the supply of Rice, is pleased to direct that in lieu of the sales of Rice as heretofore, made under the Superintendance of the Magistrates, and which is to be discontinued, a regular monthly sale of that article shall take place by Public Auction.

In pursuance hereof notice is hereby Siyen, that on the 1st of September, and on the first day of each succeeding month, a quantity of Rice, not less than 100 Coyangs, will be sold by Public Auction to the highest bidder.

The Rice will be sold in lots of half a Coyang, and it is to be cleared out within one week from the sale, at the expence of the purchaser. Any losses incurred by the second sale shall be made good by the first purchaser, and any advantage forfeited by him,

no Rice to be removed until such payment de half jaarlyksche Lotery, ter verevening has been made.

This Advertisement to be translated into all the Native Languages, and affixed at uit den President van den Hoogen Raad

By. Only of the Longraphe the Lieutenant Governor in Conneil

C. G. BLAGRAVE, Acting Secretary to Government. **BATAVIA**, August 15, 1812.

BEKENDMAKING.

YNE Excellentie, den Heere Lui-denant Gouverneur in Rade, in con-Vinden. kennis gegeven, dat op den ist Septem- vermeenen te hebben. ach opslag zal worden verkocht. ten door hem worden Verbeurd.

ADVERTISEMENT.

IN pursuance of the Proclamation under date the 3d December, 1810, Notice is hereby given, that the third half yearly Lottery for the liquidation of the Currency called Probolinge Paper will take place at the Stad-house at Batavia, on the ist of September next, under the Superintendance of a Commission consisting of BATAVIA AND SAMARANG. the President of the Court of Justice, the Secretary to Government, the Accountant and the Sub-Treasurer.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

> C. G. BLAGRAVE, Act. Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, August 15, 1812.

ADVERTENTIE.

dat ten gevolge der Proclamatie Payment to be made in one-third Silver van den 3e December 1810, op den 1ste Money and two-thirds Paper Gurtency, at September aanstaande, op het Stadhuis the rate established by Government, and Ie Batavia, zal getrokken worden de derder Probolingo Credit Papieren, onder toezicht van eene Commissie, bestaande the usual places in the City and Environs. van Justitie alhier, den Secretaris van het Gouvernement, den Accountant en den Tresaurier.

Batavia den 15 Augustus 1812.

Ter Ordonnantie van Zyne Excellentie, den Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Raade. L. W. MEYER

G. S. H. D.

ADVERTENTIE.

A EZOO den Hoogen Raad van Ju- in price. subcratie nemende het ougemak door de A stitie te Batayia, aan den Griffier Ingezetenen van Batavia voor dezen gele- van Hooggemelden Raad, Pieres van Commissioners, and a proportion will be Tyst, heeft goedgevonden te bepalen, dat liteit als Curator in de Boedels van Samarang aud Sourabaya, to whom appli-In steede van de gedane verkoop van ryst, Insolvent overledenen alhier, en als zoounder toezicht van de Magistraat, het danig Administrerende de nalatenschap Welk voor den vervolge word afgeschaft, van wylen JACOBUS VAN DEN BOGAARD, vasten maandelyksche verkoop van heeft verleend citatie by Edicte advaldat artikel by publique vendutie zal plaats vas curiæ, op ende jegens alle onbekende, die eenig regt, actie of pretentie Ten gevolge hier van word mits dezen ten lasten van de voorsz: nalatenschap ber aanstaande, en op den eersten dag - Zoo is 't, dat ik WILLEM ANTHONY van iedere volgende maand, eene hoe- vAN DEN HEUVEL, waarnemend eerste Veelheid van niet minder dan honderd gezwore Exploieteur van welmelden SAMABANG, Coyangs Ryst op publique vendutie by Hoogen Raade, by deze voor de vierde July 13, 1812. maal dagvare, alle onbekende die De ryst zal worden verkocht by koop- cenig regt, actie of pretentie, ten lasten jes van een kalve Coyang; en binnen den van de nalatenschap van voornoemde tyd van een week na den verkoop voor Jacobus van DEN BOGAARD, vermenen rekening van den kooper afgehaald wor- te hebben, omme op Woensdag den 2 den alle verliezen, welke by de weder op September 1812, des morgens ten half Veiling, van de onafgehaalde ryst worden negen uuren ter Rolle van den Hoogen Beleden, zuillen door den eersten kooper Raad van Justitie te Batavia, te Comworden te goed gedaan, en alle voordee- parceren dan wel gemagtigden te zenden, ten einde het derde default te De betaling zal moeten geschieden te- purgeren, voorts te zien dienen van in-Bens 1 zilver en 3 papiere geld, overeen- tendit, met de ferevication daar toe spec-

Java Lottery, FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE SCHEME Dollars each, 100,000. PRIZES 1 Prize of 25,000 Sp. dls.

FIRST

2			pences of)	90,000
200	Ditto	25		5;000
70	Ditto	100	و، و و و و و و و	7,000
	Ditto	500		.11,000
·9	Do. at	2,000	Sp. dls. each	18,000
	Ditto			8,000
3	Ditte			16,000

the Lottery and the pur-> 10,000 pose abovementioned....

100,000

The Drawing of the Lottery will commence at the Stadt-house, Batavia, by the Orphan Children, on the 1st September next, in the presence of a Commissioner-and it will continue twice a week until the whole Tickets are drawn. The Holder of the Fiftieth drawn Ticket on the last day's drawing will be entitled to the Prize of 8,000 Spanish Dollars.

The Tickets are to be paid for in Silver Money, and the Prizes will be paid in the same at the expiration of one Month after the drawing of the Lottery.

Such Tickets as remain unsold a week before the drawing commences will be raised

De houder wan het 50ste lot, dat op den laatsten trekdag zal getrokken worden, zal de prys van 8000 Sp: Dal: ontvangen.

FNO. 26.

De loten zullen verkocht worden voor zilver geld, en de pryzen in de zelfde specie uitbetaald een maand na de trekking der Lotery.

De loten welke een week voor den eersten trekdag nog onverkocht mogten blyven, zullen in prys werhoogd worden.

Een ieder zal loten kunnen bekomen op aanvrage aan de Commissarissen, en er zullen ovenredige hoeveelheden aan de eerste civile ambtenaren te Samarang en Sourabaya gezon-NOUR Thousand Tickets at 25 Spanish den worden, aan wien men zich in de Oos. terste districten tot dat einde zal kunnen adresseren.

De Heeren C. Assey en J. G. Bauer, zyn venoemd tot Commissarissen voor de directie der Lotery, en zal ieder lot door een der. zelven zyn geteekend.

Ter Ordonnantie van Zyne Excelleutie, den Lieutenant Gouverneur.

CHARLES Assay, Commissaria.

SAMABANG,

den 13 Juli 1812.

e - ---

NO'PICE

S hereby given, that in consequence of delays which have unavoidably occurred in the transmission of Tickets throughout the Island, the Drawing of the First Java Lottery is postponed until Monday the 21st of September next.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieurenant Governor. C. ASSEY,

Commissioner of the Lottery. BATAVIA,

Aug. 14, 1812.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

THE FAST SAILING, TEAK-BUILT SHIP

Tickets may be had on application to the PEACE AND RELIGION,

Upwards of two hundred and fifty tons · burthen, as she now lays

Komstig Gouvernements behaling, en gee- terende. ne ryst worden afgegeeven dan na dat the betaling daar van geschied is.

Deeze advertentie zal in de gewoone Inlandsche Talen worden overgezet, en te Batavia en dies ommelanden ter gebruikelyke plaatze geaffigeerd worden. Batavia den 15 Augustus 1812. Ter ordonnantie van Zyne Excellentie, den Heere Luitenant Gouver-

neur in Rade. L. W. MEYER.

Gouv. Sec. Holl. Depart. prietor.

BLANK FORMS. LANK POWERS of AT-TORNEY, BONDS and BILLS of LADING, may be had at the Gazette Office.

Aldus gepubliceert en geaffigeert. Batavia den 27 Augustus 1812. W. A. VAN DEN HEUVELY Expl:

FOR SALE THE GARDEN & HOUSES, Situated at Ryswick, BELONGING TO MR. WARDENAAR. For particulars apply to the pro-

Aug. 15-

25.3w

W. WARDENAAR, Presenteerd te Koop deszelfs THUYN gelegen op Ryswyk.

cations are to be made in the Eastern Districts.

Lottery, Messrs. Charles Assey and J. G. Hommes, Jacatra. Bauer, by one of whom the Tickets will be signed.

Governor.

CHARLES ASSEY, Commissioner.

EERSTE

Javasche Lotery. TOT EEN FONDS VOOR DE VERBETERING DER WEG TUSSCHEN BATAVIA EN SAMARANG.

ONTWERP.

Wier Duizend loten a 25 Spaansche Dalers Glaswerken en Thee &a. &a.

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100000.

voor de uitgaven van de lo.) tery en de verhetøring der 2 10,000. voorz: weg, 10 pr cent

De trekking der Lafery zal beginnen den 1ste September aanstaande op het Stad-huis te TO BE DELIVERED EARLY. IN JANUARY, Batavia, en geschieden door Weeskinderen ten bywezen vahreen Commissaris, twee keeren in de wock, itat alle de laten zullen zyn getrukken.

Batavia roads.

A list of her Stores, and every other The following Gentlemen are appointed particular may be had on application Commissioners for the management of the to Mr. Arnold, Newport-street, or Mr.

N. B. Excellent Cape Wine, in pipes, Vinegar, Iron, white and yellow Nankeen, By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Glass-ware, &c. &c. may be had of Mr. Hommes.

Batavia, Aug. 7, 1812.

UIT DE HAND TEROOP, HET SNEL ZEYLENDE SCHIP

GENAAMD,

PEACE EN RELIGION, O als het zig ter Rheede bevind, A met zyne geheele Inventaris, die hier op gading heeft, adresseeren zig by de Heer Arnold, in de Nieuwpoort straat of de Heer Hommes, op Jacatia. N. B. Excellente Caapsche Wyn, Azyn, Yzer, Chinees Linnen wit en geel,

00000. Te bekoomen by de Heer Hommes, byde Pyp.

Balavia, den 7 Aug. 1812.

THE HURKARU Bengal Annual Directory, FOR A. D. 1813.

YONTAINING an Almanac for the Year, correct Lists of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Civil, Military, and Marine Establishment at the Presidency of Bengal, including all the other Lists and Regulations usually published, &c. &c.

BY GREENWAY AND Co.

Price to Sabrerthers, Sa. Rs. 8. Subscriptions will be received by the Printer of the Java Covernment Gazette,

Door Vendumeesteren zullen Vendutien werden gehouden; als:

Op Maandag den 24 Augustus 1812.

VOOR 't Negotie huis staande binnen de Nieuwpoort Straat, voor reekening des Boedels van wylen James Plunkett, van eenige Goederen, Rytuigen, enzovoorts. --

Op Dingsdag den 25 Augustus 1812.

VOOR 't Negotië huis van wylen N. Maas en J. O. Coulier, staande aan de westzyde van de Tygersgragt, van deverse Dranken, Papier, Naaigaaren, Yzer en andere goederen meer.

Op Woensdag den 26 Aug. 1812.

VOOR 't Negotie huis van Jan Velthuizcn, staande op de Voorrey by de Jassen brug van Roode Wyn, Genever, -Tabak, Hammen, Kasen, Oly, en diverse andere Provisien &c.

Op Donderdag den 27 Aug. 1812. 12 cubits.

VOOR de Wooning van J. B. Dec-ker, staande aan de Oostzyde van de Tygersgragt, van Huismeubelen, Goud en Zilver werken, Bouwmaterialen, nevens andere goederen meer;- zo meede zal voor zilvergeld nog werden opgeveild en verkogt voor reek : van de Major Johnson, 16 pees grote Brilante, die dagelyks te zien zyn by den burger Miero, op de Grote rivier.

FOR SALE

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

FOR SILVER MONEY.

SIXTEEN

Large Brilliants,

THE PROPERTY OF

MAJOR JOHNSON,

TO BE SEEN AT

MR. MEERO'S.

NOTICE.

TA Stating that a House of Agency was to be established at Batavia under the firm of DALTON, WATTLEWORTH and WATT, the undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he intends to have no connexion with those gentlemen.

THOMAS WATTLEWORTH. Batavia, 20th Aug. 1812. 26

ADVERTISEMENT.

the late Captain WM. Bowen, of the month. His Majesty's 59th Regiment, and those who have demands against the same, are requested to give in their claims and pay their debts without delay to Quarter-Master WM. MOORHEAD, or Assistant Surgeon ROB. BADENACH, of His Majesty's 59th Regiment, the Executors mentioned in the last Will of the deceased,

FOR SALE, AT

MR. AARON LEVIE's HOUSE, IN THE VOOREY, NEAR THE ROTTERDAM GATE,



And other Vessels from Madras, ¥12.

18 punjums.

Long Cloth, from 14 to 30 punjums.

Chanderconnah.

Cuddelore Izarees and Dimities. White Cambrick and Chanderconnah.

Arnee and Lawn Muslins, 1st, 2d, and 3d sort.

Cambrick painted Handkerchiefs, White Cambrick.

Moorees red Chintz, Masulipatam ditto.

Arcot Chintz, Northward ditto, of 6 and

Cambric Chintz, and fine Chanderconnah ditto.

Sarasas and Cuddelore Cabayas.

Wantepollum washed red Handkerchiefs, st and 2d sort, from 24 to 36 punjums.

Wantepollum brown red Handkerchiefs. Ditto yellow and green ditto.

Fine red Pulicat Handkerchiefs, with dark August 19, 1812. corners.

Ditto ditto ditto, with small white corners. Brown Salampores, of 8 kall. Ready-made Pantaloons, Waistcoats and

Jackets, of 30 and 36 punjums Longcloth.

EUROPE ARTICLES.

Merdock's old London particular Madeira, in pipes,

Old Madeira, in bottles and chests of 6 to 12 dozens.

Barsac, Hock, and Wine de Grave, in bottles and chests.

Sheet-copper and copper Nails. Window Glass.

Medicine in cases, containing Glauber's Salts,

-Bark Powder,-Jalap Powder and Root, -Spirits of Lavender,-Salmoniac, &c. &c. Red Crimson, green, yellow, French grey,

and black Broad Cloth. Red, blue, and purple Camblets.

Patent Laces of fashionable musters.

New Regulation Sword, &c. &c. &c.

N. B .- The above mentioned Goods will be sold at reasonable prices.

Bataria, Aug. 8, 1812.

NOTICE.

CUCH persons in Batavia or the neigh-D bourhood as have claims on the Subscriber and those who may be indebted to him are respectively requested to settle their accounts, he being desirous of liquidating all will hold themselves in readiness for embark-LL persons indebted to the Estate of his outstanding concerns before the end of ation at the shortest notice.

THOMAS DALTON.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council, having been pleased to abolish the establishment of the regular Post Car. riages throughout the Island of Java, and to direct, that in future the Extra Post alone shall be maintained, and the collections of the same be made on account of Govern. ment.-Notice is hereby given, that from and after the first of September next, the establishment of Post 'Carriages will cease, and that persons obtaining permission to travel over land, will from that date be required to furnish their own Carriages. The establishment of Horses, Harness and ORTHWARD Salampores, of 12 and Drivers, will continue as heretofore, but with a view to prevent irregularities, payment is in future to be made at the place from Blue Cloth, blue Moorees, 1st and 2d sort. whence the party starts, for the whole distance Fine blue Soccartoons, and superfine blue to which the horses are required. Application for horses to be made to the Post-masters at Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya, and to the chief civil authorities in the other Districts, who will grant a certificate of payment, to be produced at each stage, without which the horses will not be furnished. In all cases, payment is to be made previously to the horses being employed, and all persons who, on account of travelling on the public service, may conceive themselves to be exempted, must subsequently prefer their claim in a contingent bill to Government.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

> C. G. BLAGRAVE, Acting Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA,

Current Value of Probolingo Paper. Samarang, 15th August, 1812.

46 Spanish Dollars for 100 Rix Dollars Probolingo Paper.

(Signed) J. C. LAWRENCE, Resident, A true copy, C' G. BLAGRAVE, Act. Sec. to Government.

Java Government Gazette. -

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1812.

APPOINTMENT.

Mr. J. DeHoogh, Secretary to the Orphan Chamber, vice Mr. Steyn Pervé, resigned. By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

> - C. G. BLACRAVE, Acting Secretary to Government.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

Batavia, August 14, 1812.

1.-The Detachment of Ilis Majesty's 89th

2.—The reports of the several Committees

Lieut. Thomas Otho. Travers, of the 20th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, to be Town Major of Batavia, in the room of Captain Meares, appointed Resident and Commandant at Minto.

Captain William Henville Wood, of the Honorable Company's Bengal European Regiment, to be Assistant Secretary to Govern. ment in the Military Department, and Aid de-Camp to the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor.

The Detachment of His Majesty's S9th Regiment will embark on the morning of the 28th instant, on Transports preparing for its re ception. The Commander of the Forces will be pleased to issue such further orders as he may deem necessary.

On the departure of the Detachment of II M. 89th Regiment, the Licutenant Governor in Council has much satisfaction in bearing testimony of the high sense which he entertain of the meritorious services of that distinguish. ed corps; and although its gallantry-has been already most honourably recorded on the memorable conquest of this Island, the Lieute nant Governor considers it still incumbent on him to communicate to the Supreme Government, and Government of Fort St. George, the sentiments of approbation entertained by this Government, and his satisfaction on the honourable and successful termination of the service, on which the detachment was ordered from the latter Presidency.

Extra Batta to be served out to the non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the corps on such day as the Commander of the Forces may please to direct.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenand Governor in Council.

THOS. OTHO. TRAVERS, Ass. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept

On Wednesday the Honorable the Lieute nant Governor passed through the cantonmen of Weltevreeden, on his return to the Eastern districts.

We hear that the Ganges from Calcutta bound to Amboyna with Government Stores after several fruitless endeavours to make passage to the Eastward against the monsoon has put back to Sourabaya, from whence she had sailed some time before.

The Public is hereby cautioned, that the Commissioners of the Java Lottery, will, all probability, make a way with the fund thereof.

A Foreign Gentleman, not a hundred mile from Batavia, is said to have been taken up for ravishing a Lady of distinction with his fiddlestick. His trial is expected to come of -the next concert night.

Arrivals since our last.

Aug. 14.—Ship Charlotte, Poad, Samarang 12 Aug. Cargo Timber — Passengers: Major Grant, — Major Thorne,—Capt. Johnston,—Capt. Leys,—Lieut. Will-son, and Mr. Catchlove.

- 17.-Brig Firstion, Landtrehr, Sourabaya 114 inst.-Cargo Rice-Passengers: Mrs. Court,- Mis Harling,-Lieut. Hay, 4th Vol. Batt. and Mr. Tomboo Same day, H. C. Gun-boat No. 6, J. J. Emhardt Same day, H. C. Gun-boat No. 7, J. Jurgen, Sou rabaya 24th July. 18 .-- American ship Hope, Townsend, Provi dence 7th April. man Seyaff, Samarang 31st July-Cargo Rice for Gove Same day, ship Eugenia, Bloys, Mauritius 5th July

WELTEVREEDEN, August 21, 1812.

ADVERTISEMENT.

BSCONDED from Captain LANE's quarters at Weltevreeden, the night of the 25th July, a well looking

Caffree Slave Boy,

belonging to the Island of Bourbon, round visage and about fifteen years of age, named Lindor. Dress, a light drab colour velveteen jacket with black velvet collar, and occasionally, a blue nankeen jacket and trowsers of the same.

Should a boy, corresponding with the above description, have engaged himself to any Gentleman or Dutch family, or Boedel van wylen de Heer JAMES PLUN. proceeded on board any ship lying in thankfully received.

Welterrerden, 18th Aug. 1812. §

MAY BE HAD At the Government Gazette Press, MOLENVLIET, Price 2 Sp. dols. each, GRAMMAR RULES FOR THE ATTAINMENT OF THE MALAYO LANGUAGE, WITH A SHORT VOCABULARY, English & Malayo.

NEW-PORT STREET, August 5, 1812.

BEKENDMAKING.

LLE die geene welke iets te pretendee. voor 't einde van deeze loopende maand.

THOMAS DALTON. NIEUW POORT STRAAT, den 5 August. 1812.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LL persons on the Island of Java, A indebted to the estate of the late cral, will frame the General Return of the JAMES PLUNKETT, Esq. and those who Commissariat Department. may have demands against the same are requested to state their claims and pay frame the Genoral Return of the Medical their debts to Mr. JOHN DAVIDSON, with- Stores on the Island under the Superintonout delay.

Ryswick, Aug. 10, 1812. 25-3w -

BEKENDMAKING.

LLE Personen op het Eyland Ja-Ava, die iets schuldig zyn aan de 1812, are directed to be issued to the Troops. entire change. An enquiry into their ety KETT, dan wel die geenen, die ecni-Batavia Roads, immediate information ge pretentie op dezelve hebben, worden Embarkation assembled by order of Colonel conveyed to Captain Lanc, will be most verzogt daar van opgaave te doen, en: Eales, will receive his instructions from the of remote ages; and will, at the same time, hunne schulden zo epochie moralul. Assistant Secretary to Government in the hunne schulden zo spoedig mogelyk, 26-3w zonder uitstel, te voldoen aan John DAVIDSON.

Ryswyk--den 10de Augustus 1812.

ADVERTENTIE

A LLE de geenen die iets te preten-deeren hebben, ofte schuldig zyn, aan wylen den Heer JACOB GROENHOFF VAN WOORTMAN, in leeven eerste Resident te Palembang, gelieve daar van

appointed to Survey the Ordnance and Military, Provision and Medical Stores on the 1st Sourahaya 24th July. of May, having been delivered in to Government, and it being advisable that' a General Return of the Stores in each Department, ren hebben ofte wel verschuldigd zyn framed from these reports, should be immeaan den ondergeteckende, gelieve daarvan diately prepared for transmission to Bengal, apgave te doen dewyl hy gaarne alle zyn the heads of those Departments respectively Passenger: Mr. Skelton, nitstaande zaaken wenshte te vereffenen at Batavia, are directed to prepare such returns accordingly.

The Reports of the Committees to be annexed to the Returns as Vouchers.

Captain Limond, Commissary of Stores, will therefore frame the General Return of Ordnance and Military Stores.

Major Campbell, Deputy Commissary Gen.

The Medical Store-keeper at Batavia, will dence of the Superintending Surgeoni and at The above Reports and Returns to be trans. mitted to Government with the least possible delay.

4 .- The President of the Committee of Assistant Secretary to Government in the not without it's use in the elucidation and Military Department, to when he will report - Instration of the language, manners and cut daily the progress of the Equipment of the toms of a living people. Under an impression tachment of His Majesty's 89th to Madras. By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant - are presented. Governor in Council.

THO: OTHO: TRAVERS,

GENERAL ORDERS, By the Honorable the Lieutenant Gover. nor in Council.

BATAVIA, AUG. 15, 1812.

Departures since our last.

Aug. 15.—American schooner Nimrod, van Allen Canton,—cargo, Spice.

Do. 18 .- Ship Charlotte, Poad, Bengal,-cargo Timber.

Same day .- Ship Thainstone, Scott, Minto. Do. 19 .- American brig America, Hyatt, Cowes

-cargo, Sugar.

Mame day .--- H. C. gun-boat No. 6, Emhardt, to sea Do. do.-H. C. gun-boat No. 7, Jurgen, do.

For the JATA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE. the state of the On the Etymology of Javanes

names of places.

The names of places often remain even after 3.-Allowances for June and Pay for July, the language of a people has undergone a mology must, therefore, in every case, con stitute a chief means of gratifying a rationa curiosity in the investigation of the manner sion of the truth of these observations th -following specimens of Javanese Etymologi

Samarang: -

This ought to be written at length Ka Ast. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dep. samaran. It means delight, or pleasure, the abode of pleasure. --

Qnurang.

Should be written Nún naran. It import the place of rest.

Salutiga, opgave te doen aan het Collegie van The Lientenant Governor in Council is means to woload, figo three, and the col Wees en Boedelmeesteren te Samarang pleased to make the following appointments, bination the third place of unloading-S Is correctly written Sellah-tigo. Selle The Liestenant Governor in Council is means to unload, figo three, and the con latiga being the third stage from Samarang.

Boyulaly,

Properly written Boyo-Iali, is composed of Boyo, difficulty, embarassment; and lali to forget. In former times Boyulaly and it's vicinity were a deep and almost impassable forest. The words of which it is composed express the difficulties, the dangers and the uncertainties of the traveller's way.

Souracarta and Solo, (the residence of the Súsúhúnan or Emperor.)

Souracarta is pronounced by the Javanese Suro Carto by an invariable practice of their language, which always prefers o to a at the end of a word, though in their excellent den 5 July system of orthography both be equally inherent in every consonant.

The word Súro signifies bold, resolute ; and carto, flourishing. This last distinguishes a royal residence, and implies a compliment to the Prince .-- Solo was the name of the place before it became a royal residence.

Djocjocarta (the residence of the Sultan of Java.)

This word is written in the orthography of Sir Wm. Jones, Nayù-giyo-carto, and is a compound of three words-nayù means beau. tiful, givo, just, and carto, flourishing; being descriptive of the beauty of the place, the justice administered there, and it's flourishing condition.

Brambana, (the place of the most extensive Braminical ruins in Java.)

This ought to be written Brambanan or Prambanan, for the Javanese write P and B indiscriminately. In Javanese grammar, by affixing an or nan to names of persons a noun is formed signifying his residence, place, or domain; and this is an idiom of the language in common use. By applying this rule to the present occasion, and supplying the medial b an euphonic, which is perfectly consonant to the usual procedure of the language, we have a word which means the residence of Brama or the place where that god is worshipped.

Rababù (one of the two great mountains whose soil and elevation give rise to the climate and productions of Europe.)

It's mame is derived from Ro, great, and babu, mother, the great mother or the mother of mountains.-Of the words which compose this and many other names of places it ought to be observed that they are not from the modern but more and quated and obsolete dialect of the Javanese.

Murapi (the sister mountain of the last.) This is composed of moro, mixed, and api,

fire, words which are meant to express the volcano which exists in this mountain. Sourabaia.

Property matter Sárohovo, or according to the rank of the speaker Sároprínu, Sárobani and Súrowasti. It is composed of Saro, bold, resolute, and boyo, difficulty. Prinu. bani and wasti are of the same import with

Möjöpáhít (the seat of Javanese empire before the introduction of the Mahommedan religion.)

This is also, according to the rank of the speaker Mojo-lankù and Mojo-lanù.-The place takes it's name from a tree called the Mojo, and the bitter quality which is there peculiar to it's fruit; for pahit, land and lanku, all express the quality of bitterness. Cheribon.

Het kind Nicolaas William Jansse, Beetjes gehooren den 1812. Het kind Hendrik Antony van Odyk, gebooren den 3 October 1811 Antony van Odyk.

Het kind Johanna Susanna Petronella Cornelia Seyller, geboren op Maccasser den 29 October 1809, waar van de Onders zynde Johannes Petrus Seyller en Johanna Margaretta Charlotta Frankina.

Catharina Susania Veeckens, ge-- 26 booren den 15 july 1812. LYST der Gedoopien by de Gemeente der R. K.

rthe 19

Kerk alhier. Een kind van Franciscus Mandel, gebo-

ren den den 27 Mey 1812. Een kind van Robert Spier en aan gother

geboren den 9 july 1812. - 26 -Een kind van John Agelty en Sarah

Fibbs geboren den 15 Mey 1812. Een kind van Duncan Cambell en Helen, --- 29

M'toh geboren den 31 Mey 1812. LYST van de Gedoopte Kinderen by de Portugeessche Gemeente, zedert den 1 tot den 31 July 1812 e weeten.

Zond. den 5 July Geen Doopeling.

Het Rind Maria van Huysers, ge-- 12 boren den 4 February 1812, waar van de Moeder is de vrye onchristen Louisa van Macasser, gedoopteerd door A. A. Huysers. Het kind Francois Adriaan de

Churus, gebooren den 18 December 1810, waar van de Moeder is de christen vrouw Henrietta Tantamtelahitu. Het kind Albertina Pieters, geboren den 10 july 1812,

Geen doopeling.

NAAM LYST der overleedene en op het Nieuwe Kerkhoff begravene Lyken, van primo tot ultimo July, Den I July Adam Andries. Sussanna Eliezabeth Jacobs, out 6 2

jaaren. Een eerst gebooren kintje van den En-

3 gelschen burger Franciscus Hutton,

Marcus Absalon.

- Abignel Jans. -----5
- Domingo Desilia. -6 Abraham Latoemeting, out 50 dagen zoontje van den Leermeester Benja-
- min Latoemeting. Hendrik Bonte, out 3 maanden zoont-7
- je van den burger J. Bonte. 8 Adriana Elizabeth Jongkind, out I jaar dogtertje van den Architeck de-
- zer steede Johannes Jongkind. Johannes Leever.
- -12 Abraham Diederik Leyn,
- J. C. Volgel.

Margaretta Loulies, huisvrouw van den Inlands burger Hendrik Daniels. Esperansa Charlotta Netram, out 18 maanden dogtertje van de christen vrohw Eliesstruna Charlotta Camels.

James Dawson, Nicolaas Joseph, out It jaaren. 14年-

- ----Josina Prins, wed. wylen den Euro-15 peesche burger Fredrik Christiaan
- Reimert. Constantyn Anthonys.
- --------Louis Souvaitre,
- Delela Cornelia Fransch. 17 -
- Maria Louisa Voestersons, out 1 jaar 19 dogtertje van den heer Pieter Johannes Vocatersons.
- C. C. D' Starck, Capt. van de Engelsche Comp. Brik de Fox.
- Jan Radanewitz, out 8 jaaren. 20
- .. Wouter, _ Helena Philipina Voestersons, out 1 25
- jaar en 14 dagen dogtertje van den heer Pieter Johannes Voestersons. Patrie Hoimdem Roya. 26
 - Toeodora Magdalena Anthonys.
- 27 28 Woldamina Paulus.
- T. Clode, Engelsche Capt. Milit. 29 Henry Thomas Moraquie, out Lid van
- heeren Weesmeesteren.
 - Joseph.

effect. Indeed we have seldom witnessed a finer display of precision in manœuvre, or steadiness under arms ;- the two Corps fromwaarvan de moeder is de javansche ed in line, afforded an appearance highly gra. Commissary of Ordnance, on the Pension List-aged 78. vrouw Saynoen, gedoopteerd door tifving to the military spectator.

"The commander in Chief and his suite Mr. I. C. Christian. partook in the evening, of a handsome en-, On Welnesday morning, Mrs. Anne Templeton, tertainment given by the Officers of the 1st wife of Mr. Thomas Templeton Assistant in the Office and 2d Volunteer Battalions, at the Barrack- of the Secretary to Government Military Department. pore Theatre, at which were also present Major Generals Blair, and Eden ; and Lieut. Colonel Gregory, Commanding Officer of the Station, with their respective Staff.

" After dinner the following Toasts and Tunes were introduced.

" The King. God save the King."

" The Prince Regent. 'Prince of Wales' March.'

"Sir George Nugent (with 3 times 3). ' British Grenadiers.

Toast by Sir George Nugent.

" Captain Lumley and 1st and 2d Volunteers. St. Patrick's Day in the Morning."

"The Wooden Walls of Old England. 'Rule Britannia'.

" The Duke of York and the Army. ' Duke

of York's March.'

" By Sir George Nugent:

"The Indian Army (with 3 times 3) Delhi March.'

" The East India Company. ' Money in both Pockets.'

" Lord Minto (3 times 3) ' Downfall of Paris,"

" Lord Wellington and the gallant Army in Portugal. ' The conquering Hero comes.' " Major General Blair. " Grenadier's

March. " By Major General Blair:

" Colonel Gregory and Officers of the Station. March of the 13th Regiment.'

" Major General Eden. ' Light Infantry Bugle March.

" The Entertainment was distinguished by the social spirit of harmony and conviviality, which prevailed during the whole evening; and detained the party till a late hour, when his Excellency, accompanied by Col. Skinner, retired. The greater part of the Company however, still remained at Table; and on resuming the bottle, after Sir George Nugent had withdrawn, the following Toast was unanimously welcomed.

The Commander in Chief with 3 times three.*

" The glass continued to circulate freely; and it was not till the ensuing morning had somewhat advanced, that the latter part of the Company broke up with a reluctant Adieu."

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COM. MAMDER IN CHIEF.

HEAD QUARTERS, BARRACKPORE, MAY 18, 1812.

The Commander in Chief derived much: satisfaction from the Review this Morning, of the 1st and 2d Battalions of Bengal Volunteers, under Captain J. R. Lumley, who, in the absence of Major Burton from: sickness, commanded the Brigade on this occasion.

The appearance of the two Battalions in Line, their steadiness under Arms, and the state of their Appointments, were highly Een ongedoopt Kinge out? maanden gratifying to the Commander in Chief, and van den Inlauds burger Nicolaas afforded a presage of that facility and Henry Chester, of the Coldstream guards, correctness of movement, which distinguished the performance of both Corps throughout the whole of the evolutions of the Morning, and which in evincing the zeal and ability by which their discipline have been directed. constitute the most solid ground of claim to His Excellency's approbation. The Commander in Chief accordingly requests Captain-Lumley and the Officers of the 1st and 2d Volunteer Battalion, will accept his best thanks, The accurate preservation of distances, the changes of position in Echellon and in Column, the Firings, the movements of the Light Infantry, and in advance in Line, were points, in the performance of the day, which more particularly attracted and obtained the Commauder in Chief's notice and approbation. Upon the whole, the Com. mander in Chief adverting to the constant duties on which the Ist and 2d Volunteers have been employed fince their return from the distant, and honorable service, the Henry John Comming, of 11th light dragoons, prospect of which first excited that spirit Charles Irvine, on half-pay unattached, of zeal and alacrity, which animated them throughout the whole course of it, could not but feel particularly gratified at finding these fine corps in such high order and efficiency, and considering them the first specimen of the Native Corps of the Bengal Aims; which the Commander in Chief has an opportunity of personally inspecting." His Excellency has pleasure in declaring, that he found than worthy of the reputation of the service to which they belong.

On Saturday last, Mrs. Hard, of a daughter. On Tuesday morning, Mrs. James Oliver Jore, of

a daughter. DEATHS.]-Yesterday, Mr. George Shaw, Deputy

At Monghyr, on the 13th May, the infant Son of

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

WHITEHALL, DEC. 31.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been leased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to constitute and appoint the Right Honorable Spencer Perceval, the Right Honorable William Wellesley Pole (Chancellor of His Majesty's Exchequer of Ireland, or the Chancellor of His Majesty's Exchequer of Ireland for the time being), the Honorable William Brodrick, Snowdon Barne, Esq. the Hon. Berkeley Pager, and Richard Wellesley, Esq. to be Commissioners for executing the Office of Treasurer of His Majesty's Exchequer.

WAR-OFFICE, DEc. 30.

His Royal Highness the Prince Recent has been pleased, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty, to appoint the following Officers to take rank by Brevet as undermentioned; their Commissions to be dated 1st January, 1812 :--

LIEUTENANT-GENERALS.

Sir Paulus Æmilis Irving, Bart. George Harris, Richard Vyse, William Viscount Cathcart, K. T. Banastre Tarleton, Sir Hew Dalrymple, Knt. Gordon Forbes, John Fløyd, Oliver De Lancey, Sir James Henry Craig, K. B. James Stuart, John Whyte, Audrew John Drammond, John William, Earl of Bridgewater, William Maxwell, George Earl of Pembroke, K. G. John Earl of Chatham, K. G. Alexander Campbell, William Morshead, Francis Dundas, Alexander Ross, Hon. Francis Needham, Henry Pigot, To be GENERALS in the army,

, MAJOR-GENERALS

Sir Stapleton Cotton, Bart. Samuel Dairymple, William Johnstone, Rowland Hill, Hon. William Stapleton, Denzil Onslow, Sir John Murray, Bart. Hon. Charles Hope, Sir George Pigot, Bart, Frederick Maitland, John Leveron Gower, Martin Hunter, John Lord Etphinstone, Richard Earl of Donoughmore, Hon. John Abercromby, Sir William Carr Beresford, K. B.

To be LIEUTENANT-GENERALS in the army,

COLONELS

William Raymond, on half-pay 46th foot, Terence O'Loghlin, of 1st life guards, George Murray, of the 3d foot guards, James Kempt, of the Sist foot, J. H. C. De Bernewitz, of the Duke of Brunswick

Evan Lloyd, of the 17th light dragoons,

Oels' corps (with temporary rank), Wilhelm De Dorenberg, of the Duke of Brunswick

Oels' corps (with temporary rank),

The original and correct pronunciation and orthography of this word is Charuban, which is derived from Charub to mix. Charuban means the mixture and alludes to the mixed nature of the dialect of the people of Cheri. bon which is a compound of Javanese, Sunda, and Malay.

Jaccutra.

This word is more than usually corrupted. It's true orthography is Jocarto, being derived from Jo, great, and Carto, flourishing, great and flourishing.

Palembang, (the history of the foundation of this colony is preserved in Javanese story.) ing ground, and was received by the Brigade The word is derived from lemban, to leap-Palemban or Palembanan, signifies a single Battalions, with the usual military honours. leap, or the place where the foot rests after a -His Excellency, attended by Major Gene. leap, because here voyagers from Java to the ral Eden, Colonels Skinner, and Sir William Continent of Asia were wont to touch. A Fude and harbarous people are likely to draw their comparisons from objects mean and homely. С. 1 2

LYST van de Persoonen die by de Gereformeerde Kerk, zedert den le. tot den 84 july 1818. in den Hu-Welyken staat zyn bevestigt, Namentlyk. :1 Ao. 1812. Sond: den 5 July. Barnardus Fredrik Wilhelmus Fischer, van Utrecht, Jongman met Wilhelmina Henrica van Vessen, •- • Nan Batavia Jonge dogter. Hermanus Mesman, weduwenaar van Eilisabeth Wynscheimer, met Catharna Alma Takens, weduwe-1923 - Carlos Angeles 1935 - Carlos Angeles 1937 - Carlos Angeles van Adriaan Izak Gillissen. Petrus Kampbuls, van Breda weduwenaar van Adriana Geertroide Carels, met Susanna Adriana van den Heuvel, weduwe wyter Johannes Nyland. Christiaan Swalne, van Leeuwaar-- " 12 ---den Jongman met Henrietta Sophia Anna Bonsema, van Amsterdam weduwe wylen J. Liedermoey. In-huys getrouwd John Tulioch, Luit. Militair Jongman met Jacobi, na Couperus, Jonge dogter. - , 19 -Henrich Adam Haus, van Schwers-" 26 — fadt jougman met Johanna Lodewika, van Batavia. LYST van de Gedoopte Kinderen by de Hollandsche Gemeente, zedert den 1 tot den 31 July 1812, te weeten j Zond. den 5 July Geen Doopeling. - 19 Het kind Pieter Meyer, geboren ing

đen Sjuny j. l.

Johannes Bernardus Elicas. Johanna Aletta Váysman, jonge dogter

Asiatic Mirror, May 16.

We slightly noticed in last Mirror the Review of the Volunteer Brigade, at Barrack. pore, on the morning of the 18th current. The following more particular account, transmitted by a Correspondent, came to hand too late to appear last week.

"At Sun rise, on the 18th, His Excellenby Lieutenant-General Sir George Nugent, Commander in Chief, came upon the review. formed of the 1st and 2d Bengal Volunteer Grant Keir ; Lieutenant Colonels Paton, Mur. ray, and Fagan, and the principal Staff, passed round the line, when the Review proceeded in the following order:

& 1.-Marched round the square in ordinary time.

- 2.-Changed position, by the wheel of the Grenadiers of the 1st Battalion to the right, the remaining Companies forming by the march in schellon covered by the Light Companies. " 3 .- The Grenadiers fell back into the original position, the remaining. Companies filing into
 - the alignment. -Formed Open Columns in rear of the Sth Company of the 1st Battalion, and the Grenadiers of the 2d. The Columns advanced, the Light Companies extending all round Columns close the quarter distance, and form square four deep: "Reduced square and opened

Columns. Changed front of Columns to the rear, by the counter-march of Companies, and fromed line by the echiciton march of Companies on the Grenadiers of the 1st Ba talion, and the 8th Company of the -2d. The deptoyment covered by the Light Companies.

- The Line: changed front by the countermarch of Divisions on the right centre Companies of Battalions-under cover of the Light Infantry, -Advanced in Line, having the Light Infantry
- extended in front; the latter being called in, the Line charged to the front-and concluded
- by advancing to the Salute. "Sir George appeared highly pleased durthe course of the evolutions, and ex-

pressed himself while on the ground, to that Taylor, of a daughter.

The foregoing orders to be read and explained to the Volunteers paraded for the purpose.

G. H. FAGAN, Adjutant General.

BENGAL. 'MARIAGES] On Saturday the 25d instant, MH." Charles Metcall, to Miss F. Cranenburgh. Same day, Mr. Thomas Steers, to Miss Disry Shevalier. BIRTHS.] On the 4th instant, at Dacca, the Lady of J.c.M. Rees, Bag. of a Son . On the 19th instant, the Lady of Arthur Hogue,

Esq. of a Daughter. On Weinesitay the 21th May, the Laly of H. T. Cotchrooke, Esq. of a Son.

On Sunday morning, the 17th instant, Mrs. James

Matthew Sharpe, on half-pay of the late 20th light dragoons,

John Lindsay, on half-pay of 46th foot, D. L. Tinling Woddrington, on half-pay of 17th foot, Richard Blunt, of the 3d foot, Henry Bayly, of the Coldstream guards, Richard Hulse, of ditto, Francis Slater Rebow, of the 1st life guards, George Stracey Smyth, of the 3d garrison battalicit, Hon. E. M. Pakenham, of the 7th foot, Henry M'Kinnow, of the Coldstream guards, Sir Thomas Richard Dyer, Bart. of the royal York rangers Robert Rollo Gillespie, of the 25th light dragoons. Henry Conran, of the royal, Joseph Baird, of the 83d foot. William Wheatley, of the 1st foot guards. William Henry Pringle, Inspecting Field-Officer in Canada, James Hare, of the 22d light dragoons, Oliver Thomas Jones; of the 18th light dragoons, Rhilip K. Skinnet, of the 56th foot,

Andrew Ross, of the 10th foot

To be MAJOR-GENERALS in the army.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS

Charles Phillips, of 44th foot, Henry Bruce, of 31st foot, Thomas Birch, Deputy Quarter-master-General in North Britain, . John Lord Proby, of 1st foot guards, Sir William Nicholson, Bart. of 72d foot, John Dick Burnaby, of 1st foot guards, Peregrine Maitland, of ditto, Honorable Edward Capel, of ditto, Thomas Carey, of 3d foot guards, G. B. Mundy, of 3d dragoons, William Granty of Set fact, of George Johnstone, of 93d foot, Honorable W. T. Molesworth, of fet Coylon regiment, Honorable R. W. O'Callaghan, of 39th foot, John Keene, of 19th Toot, William Harry Beckwith; on half-pay 27th foot, Lord George Beresford, of 2d dragoon guards, J. Thomas Hardyman, of 2d Ceylon regiment, Thomas Mellor, on half-pay of late Cambrian rangers, Robert Campbell, on half-pay 108th foot, Robert Balfour, of 2d dragoons, Dugald Campbell, of 46th foot, Robert Alexander Dalzell, of 1st foot guards, James Chining, of 47th foot, Jasper Grant, of 41st four, A State Charles Bath Ma Pierre L'Ardy, of De Meuron's regimen', Richard Augustus Seymour, Laspecturg Riold Officer of a Recruiting District, William Kent, of 10th Long. Frederick Aronschild, of the King's German Leg on (wi h temporary rank), Colin Halket, of the King's Corman Legion, William M. Harvey, of 79th foot,

Henry Edward Bunbury, of the royal Newfoundland fencibles, To be COLONELS in the army.

MAJORS

William Smith, of 50th foot, John Campbell, of 78th foot, William Charles Shortt, of 41st foot, Honorable Thomas Mullens, of 44th foot, H. R. Featherstonhaugh, on half-pay of 46th foot, John Astly Sturt, of 80th foot, William Conyngsby Davys, of 69th foot, John Watling, of 39th font, P. H. Nicolle, of 17th foot, William Shewen, of 1st garrison battalion, Francis Weller, of the 13th foot, R. T. Bingham, of 1st foot guards, Charles Maxwell, 67th foot, Holt M'Kenzie, of 41st foot, Henry Cox, on half-pay of the late royal regiment of Malta, Molyneux Marston, of 48th foot, Ganet Fitzsimmons, of 17th foot, Charles Edward Blake, of 63d foot, William Cruice, of 52d foot,

Daniel Mahony, of 58th foot, J. Henry Fitzsimon, of 65th foot,

Francis H. Plunkett, of 5d foot,

John James, of the royal marines,

Honourable John De Courcy, of 1st foot guards,

Robert Smyth, of the 18th foot,

George Viscount Forbes, on half-pay late 8th garrison

battalion, Francis H. Doyle, on half-pay 54th foot,

William Beresford, of 5th garrison battalion,

Henry Bird, of 5th foot, Henry Westenra, of 8th light dragoons,

Anthony French, of 21st foot,

Thomas Williamson, of 36th foot,

E. Cornwallis Moncrieffe, of 50th foot, Harris W. Hailes, of the 104th foot,

John Boland, on half-pay 36th foot, Edward Darley, of 62d foot,

Ralph James, on half-pay 5th dragoons,

David Leckey, of 45th foot,

Phelep De Capel, of De Roll's regiment,

Anthony Mohr, of ditto,

Henry Nixon, of 44th foot,

William Gray, of the royal,

Henry Yonge, of 53d foot, William Haly, of the Nova Scotia fencibles,

John R. Ward, of 27th foot, Henry Williams, of 2d garrison battalion,

Francis St. Mart, of 60th foot,

Charles Best, of the King's German legion (with tem-

porary rank),

W. Hempesch, of 25th foot,

John Mansell, of 53d foot,

Christopher Hamilton, of 100th foot,

John Daniell, of 99th foot,

Hugh Henry, of 1st Ceylon regiment, William W. Blake, of 20th light dragoons,

Edward Miless, of 38th foot,

Hercules Renny, of 15th foot,

George Teesdale, of 1st dragoon guards,

George Mac Gregor, of 59th foot,

John Otto Beyer, of 10th foot, Francis M. Miller, of 87th foot,

Robert Henry, of 21st foot,

John Shedden, on half-pay of 114th foot,

Fountain Hogg, of 26th foot, Brabazon Dean Vernon, of 16th foot,

Hugh Halkett, of the King's German legion,

Adolphus Baron Beck, of ditto (with temporary rank),

Richard Thompson, of 68th foot,

William Marlton, of 60th foot,

Francis E. Brown, of 6th West India regiment,

Walderrave Tane of ditto,

John B. Savage, of the royal marines,

George Harding, of 44th foot, William Howe Knight, of 27th foot,

George James Reeves, of 27th foot,

Thomas Timius, of the royal marines,

Robert' Travers, of the 22d light dragoons;

Simon Hart, of 37th foot,

Hugh Holland, of the royal marines,

Robert Macara, of 42d foot, Robert C. Hill, of the royal regiment of horse guards, Robert Evatt Acklom, of 1st dragoon guards, Mathew Mahon, of the royal York rangers, William Hart, of the 2d garrison battalion, To be LIEUTENANT-COLONELS in the Army.

CAPTAINS

purchase, vice Hirst, who retires; Cornet William Shawe to be licutenant, by purchase, vice Richardson.

5th Regiment of Dragoon Guards, Captain Serjeantson Prescott to be major, by purchase, vice Jones, who retires, Ensign John Clarke, from the 45th foot, to be counct, without purchase.

7th ditto, Cornet Thomas W. Gifford to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Tweedy, who retires. 4th Regiment of Dragoons, Captain James Hu-

gonin to be major, by purchase, vice Dalbiac, who light dragoons, 'to be captain of a acompany, vice retires; Lieut. W. H. Freyer to be captain of a troop, without purchase, vice Dalton, who retires.

7th Regiment of Light Dragoons, Cornet James D. Elphinstone to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Goodwin, promoted in the 60th foot.

11th ditto, Cornet Archibald Paxton to be lieutenant, vice O'Grady, deceased.

12th ditto, Assistant Surgeon John Perkins, from the 26th foot, to be assistant-surgeon, vice Cock, who resigns.

13th ditto, Lieut.-General Hon. Henry George Grey, from the 17th light dragoons, to be colonel, vice General Craig, deceased : Cornet Robert Nisbett, from the 7th dragoon guards, to be lieutenant, by

purchase, vice White, who retires. 15th disto, Captain Philip Wodehouse, from the 96th foot, to be captain of a troop, vice Seelinger, who exchanges.

20th ditto, Hospital-Mate Joseph W. Gullifer to be assistant-surgeon, vice Dow, appointed to the 33d foot.

1st Regiment of Foot Guards, Francis Fownes. Luttrell, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Fitzgibbon, promoted in the 2d Ceylon regiment.

Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards, Francis Eyre, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Wedderburn, promoted.

3d Regiment of Foot Guards, Ensign R. H. Ensign James Taylor, vice Fennell, deceased; En-Wigston to be lieutepaut, by purchase, vice Boyce, who retires.

1st Regiment of Foot, Lieut. Wm. Midgley, from the 3d West York militia, to be ensign,

3d ditto, Ensign Frederick Goldfrap to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Sherlock, who retires.

6th ditto, Ensign Wm. Stott to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Lamont, appointed to the 2d who exchanges. royal veteran battalion; Ensign T. H. Vavasour to be ditto, by purchase, vice Ratcliff, who retires; Gent. Cadet J. Bonamy, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Stott. 11th ditto, Ensign Win. Berne, from the Roscom-

mon militia, to be ensign.

15th ditto, Gent. Cadet Tho. Haigh, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Scott, promoted.

nesly, from the half-pay of the late 21st light dra-goons, to be major, vice Pringle, who exchanges — Surgeon Robert Coombs, from the half-pay of the 8th garrison battalion, to be surgeon, vice Gallaher, 18th ditto, Ensign W. J. Hancorne to be Lieutenant, vice M'Gill, deceased; Gendeman Cadet Win, S. Hall, from the Royal military college, to be ensign, vice Hancorne.

19th ditto, Ensign Timothy Raper to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bradford, who retires.

20th ditto, Captain Hamlet Obins, from the Cape regiment, to be captain of a company, vice Harding, who exchanges; John Murray, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Connor, promoted.

22d ditto, Ensign P. Barlow, to be lieutenant, vice Fraser, deceased; Gentleman Cadet Win. Hewitt, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Hewett, promoted in the 86th foot. 25th ditto, Gentleman Cadet Wm. Vinnecombe, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, vice Vipon, deceased.

26th ditto, Hospital Mate James Brady to be assistant-surgeon, vice Naiben, promoted on the staff; Mospital-Mate Wm. Williams to be ditto, vice Perkins, appointed to the 12th light dragoons.

27th dirio, Hospital-Mate. Thomas Mostyn to be assistant-surgeon, vice Brook, deceased.

28th ditto, Hospital-Mate John N. Ashwood to be assistant-surgeon, vice Hughs, promoted.

33d ditto, Assistant-Surgeon Edward Dow, from the 20th light dragoons, to be assistant-surgeon, vice Gullifer, whose appointment has not taken place.

37th ditto, Ensign Francis Lane, from the 60th foot. to be ensign, vice Jones, who exchanges.

39th ditto, Hospital-Mate Thomas Dillon, to be assistant-surgeon, vice Kendall, promoted on the staff. 40th ditto, Lieutenant F. W. Robe, froin the 5th garrison batfalion, to be lieutenant, vice Goddard, who exchanges.

41st ditto, George Charles Mence, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice F. Taylor, promoted.

42d ditto, Lieutenant Alexander Strange, from the

66th ditto, Hospital-Mate Walter Henry to be assistant-surgeon, vice Taylor, promoted on the staff. 68th ditto, Ensign Frederick Finucane, to be licuten-

ant, without purchase; Eusign Robert Clarke to be ditto; Gentleman Cadet Lord Charles Spencer, from the royal military college, to be ensign, vice Clarke. 72d ditto, Gentleman Cadet Henry Jarvis, from

the royal military college, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Hollis, promoted in the 73d foot.

77th ditto, Lieutenant G. J. Call, from the 9th Lewis, deceased.

84th ditto, Lieutenant Henry Hayes to be captain of a company, vice Martin, deceased; Ensign Battersby to be lieutenant, vice Hayes; Gentleman Cadet Humphrey Jervis, from the royal military college, to be ensign, vice Battersby.

88th ditto, Ensign Oliver Mills, from the Roscommon militia, to be ensign.

90th ditto, Ensign Thomas Freer to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Walker, who retires; Ensign Robert Scatt, from the 15th foot, to be lieutenant, vice Johnston, deceased.

92d ditto, Hospital-Mate Nilus Hilditch to be assistant-surgeon, vice M'Roberts, promoted in the 27th foot. 96th ditto, Captain J. J. Seelinger, from the 15th

light dragoons, to be captain of a company, vice

97th ditto, John Urmston, gent. to be ensign, by

1st West India Regiment, Assistant-Surgeon R.

4th ditto, Lieutenant Andrew Hamilton, from the

8th ditto, To be lieutenants without purchase,

Ayton, from the 60th foot, to be assistant-surgeon,

46th foot, to be captain of a company, vice Dalton,

sign — Anderson, vice M'Pherson, deceased — To be ensign, without purchase, Chas. Trotman, gent.

Royal West India Rangers, Ensign John Pren-

Cape Regiment, Capt. W. W. Harding, from the

Royal Waggon Train, Charles Price Rose, gent.

2d Garrison Battalion, Lieutenant William Gunn, from the 42d foot, to be lieutenant, vice Strange,

5th ditto, Lieutenant William Goddard, from the

6th ditto, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur An-

2d Royal Veteran Battalion, Serjeant-Major Ronald Macionald to be ensign, vice Owen, deceased ; Quarter-Master Donald Harrew, from the 71st foot, to be

quarter-master, vice Berkeley, placed on the retired

5th ditto, Bombadier Anthony Gordon, from the

oyal artillery, to be ensign, vice Longworth, deceased.

licutenant without purchase, vice Dupre, who resigns;

Dan. Dupre, gent. late lieutenant, with temporary

marines, to be lieutenant-colonel in New South Wales

only; Major Nathaniel Burslem, of the 14th foof, to

be lieutenant-colonel in the army. To be majors in the army, Captain John Maxwell Tylden, of the 43d

foot ; Captain Clement Hill, of the royal horse guards.

chaplain of brigade in Sicily to be a chaplain to the forces: Quarter-Master William Hackett, from half-

pay of the Norfolk fencible cavalry, to be adjutant at

the cavalry depot at Maidstone, with the rank of

Garrisons-General Francis Edward Gwyn to be go-

vernor of Sheerness, vice General Craig, deceased. Hospital Staff-To be surgeons to the forces in Por-

tugal, under the command of Lieutepant-General Sir Wm Carr Beresford only, Assistant-Surgeon A Ken-dal, from thé 39th foot; Assistant Surgeon W. Mai-

ben, from the 26th foot; Assistant-Surgeon J Taylor,

from the 66th foot; Assistant-Surgeon John Barr, from the 23d foot; Assistant-Surgeon Lewis Evans,

STAFF-Joseph Goodall Corsellis, clerk, late

BREVET-Major Thomas Davey, of the royal

rank, to be ensign, vice Piuquet.

lieutenant, vice Wayth, promoted.

Canadian Fencibles, Ensign Charles Pinquet to be

40th foot, to be lieutenant, vice Robe, who exchanges.

20th foot, to be captain of a company, vice Obins,

to be cornet, vice Raynes, promoted; Charles Bott,

dergast to be lieutenant, vice Armstrong deceased.

Wodehouse, who exchanges.

vice Spry, who exchanges.

deceased.

vice Taylor.

gent to be cornet.

who exchanges.

who exchanges.

sign -

purchase, vice Briscoe, promoted.

Robert Clitherow, of 1st foot guards, Richard Chetham, of 47th foot, George Edward Raitt, of 2d foot, Henry Willoughby Rogke, of 3d foot guards, Fletcher Wilkie, of 38th foot, Jdseph Twigg, of 54th foot, William Whitmore of the royal West India William Whitmore, of the royal West India rangers, Charles Hames, of 32d foot, Joseph Vallack, of the royal marines; Thomas Younghusband, of 7th flragoon guards, Edward Cheney, of 2d dragoons, Henry Bioome, of 22d light dragoons, Will S. Elvington, of 11th foot, John Campbell, of 46th foot, James Stewart, of ditto, Alexander Rose, of 20th foot, John Buckworth, of 64th foot, William O'Brien, of 58th foot, Henry Slaundish, of 39th foot, Robert Innes Thornton, of 21st light dragoons, Francis Parcey Bacon, of 19th light dragoons, Philip Ray, of 3d garrison battalion, James Fynmore of the royal marines, Alexander Gordon, of 93th foot, H. B. B. Adams, of 96th foot, William Vandeleur, of 16th foot, William Potter, of 23d foot, James Allen, of 23d light dragoons, Cecil Bisshopp, of 1st foot guards, Charles Scott, of 10th foot, J. W. Aldred, of 60th foot, Henry Cumming, of 31st foot, Benjamin Impey, of S6th foot, Alexander Mackay, of 93d foot, To be MAJORS in the Army.

WAR-OFFICE, DEC. 31.

Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, Lieutenant William Richardson to be captain of a troop, by purchase, vice Copping, promoted.

2d . Lord Berridale, promoted in the 92d foot.

45th ditto, Gentleman Cadet James John Rowe, from the royal military college, to be ensign, without purshase, vice Clarke, appointed to the 5th dragoon guards; Quarter-Master-Sefjeant Lawrence Walsh to be quarter-master vice Thresher, promoted in the 2d royal veteran battalion.

46th ditto, Lieutenant James Wallis to be captain of a company, vice Hughes deceased; Ensign Bishop Straker to be Licutesant, vice Wallis; Gentleman Cadet Mathew Forster, from the royal military college, to be ensign, vice Straker.

50th ditto, Gentleman Cadet Sholto Douglas, from the royal military college, to be ensign, vice Hay, deceased; William Sawkins, gent. to be ensign, without purchase, vice Harries, who resigns; Hospital-Mate John Tobin, to be assistant-surgeon, vice Coulson, promoted in the 48th foot.

54th ditto, Andrew Pattisen Carlile, gent. to be adjutant, with the rank of eneigo, vice Adams, deceased.

60th ditto, Lieutenant Thomas Dundas, from the 1st dragoons, to be captain of a company, by purchase, vice Tyler, who metires: Busign Donald Drunmond to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Lewis, who retires ; Ensign Jeremy Jones, from the Sith foot, to be ensign, vice Lone, who exchanges; Assistant-Surgeon John Spry, from the 1st West India regiment, to be assistant-surgeon, vice Ayton, who exchanges.

61st ditto, Edward Giddens, gent. to be assistantsurgeon, vice Champion, appointed on the staff.

62d ditto, Ensign William Hodgkinson to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice O'Reilly, who resigns; James Fraser M'Donnell gent. to be ensign, vice Hodgkinson.

63d ditto, John Graham, gent. to be ensign, by

from the 29th foot, to be assistant-surgeon to the forgarrison hattalion, to be lieutenant, vice Gund, who ces at the army depot, vice Stewart, who resigns. To exchanges; Ensign Alpin Grant, to be lieutenant, vice be hospital-mates for general service, Wm. H. Young, geet.; John Bradley, gent.; Thomas Walker, gent.; Temporary Hospital-Ma'e Edward M'Iver; Temporary Hospital-Mate Lawrence Coban Mac O'Boy.

The King's German Legion, 1st Regiment of Light Dragoons, Troop Quarter Master Henry Cohrs to be regimental quarter-master, vice Lindes, who resigns. 1st Battalion of Light Infantry, Lieut. Christian Wynecke to be captain of a company, vice Ktencke, who resign; Ensign Charles De Hedemann to be

lieutenaal, vice Wyuecke. Ist Battalion of the Line, Cadet-Serjeant Charles Von Weyhe to be ensign, vice Witle, appointed to the 2d light dragoons; Hospital-Mate Phil. Langeheeneken to be assistant-surgeon, vice Ader, appointed to the 2d light dragoons.

5th ditto, Serjeant Joseph Korschann to be ensign, vice A. Meyer, promoted.

Memorandum-The appointment of Hospital-Mate Philip Langeheeneken to be assistant-surgeon in the 7th battalion of the line of the King's German legion, as stated in The Gazette of the 16th February last, has not taken place.

Erratum in The Gazette of the 5th November last. 22d Foot, for \rightarrow Bird, gent. to be easign, vice G. Paton, deceased, read \rightarrow Bird, gent. to be easign, without purchase, vice Barlow, proinvied. - **1**."

WAR-OFFICE, JAN. 21.

4th Regiment of Dragoon Guards, Surgeon John F. Wylde, from the 24th foot, to be Surgeon, vice Paddock, who retires.

5th ditto, Lieut. Henry Tackson Close, from the 25th light dragoons, to be captain of a troop, by purchase, vice Stephens, who retires; Surgeon Owen Lindsay, from the 74th foot, to be surgeon, vice Coates, who retires.

3d Regiment of dragoons, Lieut. George Lloyd

A Section of the sect

31 . . .

captain of a company, vice Rogers, appointed to the 77th 100t.

Hodges, from the 61st foot, to be lieutenant, without

4th ditto, Lieut. the Hon. W. S. Bernard, from

11th Regiment of Light Dragoons, Surgeon Ro-

1st Regiment of Foot, Lieut. Wm. Gordon to be

6th ditto, Ensign Thomas Duke to be lieutenant,

7th ditto, Lieut. W. M. Hamerton to be captain

12th ditto, To be Lieutenants, without purchase,

Robert Blythe, from the 71st foot.—To be ensigns,

ensign John Hart, from the 1st West India regiment, vice Keappock; James Peyton Gallaher, gent. vice

13th ditto, Lieut. Charles Morgan, from the 2d gar-

26th ditto, Lieut, John Farquharsen, from the 42d

foot, to he captain of a company, without purchase;

lient. William Beetham, from the 35th foot, to be

ditto; ensign Thos. William Boyes, to be adjutant,

31st ditto, Ensign Loftns Nunn to be lieutenant,

without purchase, vice Humble, superseded; Ensign

J. M. Goodiff to be lieutenant, vice Gilland, deceas-

ed; Ensign Charles Shaw, from the 5th West India

regiment, to be ensign, vice Nunn; George L'Estrange,

parchase, Lient, Thomas James, from the 37th foot;

Lieut. Charles Bayley, from the 31st foot; Lieut.

Robert Blakeney, from the 28th foot. 44th ditto, Lieut. George Crozier to be captain.

of a company, vice Meekisson, deceased; Ensign

Henry Elwin to be lieutenant, vice Crozier; Wm.

the 3d regiment of the Irish brigade, to be captain

a company, vice Sankey, deceased -- To be Licute-nants, Licutenant Hugh Wm. Smith, from the 4th

dragoons, vice Bernard, who exchanges; Eusign

John Craig, vice North, deceased ; Ensign Herbert

Vaughan, vice Wilkinson, deceased-To be Ensign,

Horation Nelson, gent. vice Craig; Joseph Everett,

70th ditto, Thomas Scott, Esq. to be paymaster;"

71st ditto, the Hon. Charles Napier, to be ensign without purchase, vice Blythe, promoted in the

77th ditto, Captain J. W. Rogers, from the 1st royal veteran battalion, to be captain of a company,

vice Cameron, appointed to the 1st royal veteran

Knt. from the 103d foot, to be colonel, sice Sir

James Henry Craig, deceased. 88th ditto, Captain Hamilton Bagwell, from the

6th garrison battalion, to be captain of a company;' vice Bury, who exchanges.

be major, without purchase; Licutenant A Campbell,

to be captain of a company, without purchase; Lieu-tenant J. V. Bryant, from the 44th foot, to be dittor

vice Macdonnell; Ensign Charles Stuart, to be

Lowrey Cole, from the 27th foot, to be colonel, vice.

Sir Samuel Auchmuty, appointed to the command,

103d ditto, Major-General the Honourable George

104th ditto, Hospital-Mate William Woodforde

to be assistant-surgeon, vice Earle, placed on

2d Garrison Battalion, Lieutenant Joshua Oleds-

tanes, from the 13th foot, to be lieutenant, vice

Morgan, who exchanges. 6th ditto, Captain George Bury, from the 88th

foot, to be 'captain' of a company, vice Bagwell, who

Ist Royal Veteran Battalion, Hrevet Lieutenant-Colonel D. I. Cameron, from the 17th font, to be

91st ditro, Brevet Major Donald Macdonnell, to

78th ditto, Major-General Sir Samnel Auchmuty;

63d ditto, Captain Basil Fisher, from half-pay of

67th ditto, Lieut. Thomas Hall to be captain of

Tomkins, gent. to be ensign, vice Elwin.

of a company, vice Lindesay, who exchanges.

36th ditto, To be Captains of Companies, without

rison battalion, to be lieutenant, vice Gledstanes, who

of a company, by purchase, vice Singer, promoted. 10th ditto, George Woodberry, gent. to be ensign,

bert Gilchrist, from the 11th foot, to be surgeon,

captain of a company, without purchase, vice Fraser,

promoted ; Ensign James Maloney to be lieutenani,

without purchase, vice Medhurst, who resigns.

by purchase, vice Bulkeley, who retires.

the 67th foot, to be lieutenant, vice Smith, who

purchase.

exchanges.

vice Gordon./

Durie.

exchanges.

vice Nash, promoted.

gent. vice Vaughan.

of the 78th foot.

half-pay

exchanges.

12th foot.

battalion.

vice Hutchinson, who retires.

gent. to be ensign, vice Goodiff.

vice Bullock, who retires.

12th ditto, James Light, gent. to be ensign; Thomas Clarke, late serjeant-major at Geneva barracks, to be ditto.

BREVET-Major Christopher Bird, on half-pay of the 99th foot, to be lieutenaut-colonel in the army.

STAFF-J. H. M'Leroth, esq. late lieutenant-co-lonel in the 95th foor, to be an inspecting field-officer of yeomanry and volunteers (with the rank of fieutenant-colonel while so employed), vice Major-General Sharpe; Thomas Armstrong esq. late lieute-nant-colohel in the Coldstream guards, to be an inspecting field-officer of yeomanry and volunteers (with the rank of lientenant-colonel while so employed), vice Major-General Sharpe; Thomas Armstrong esq. late lieutenant-colonel in the Coldstream guards, to be an inspecting field-officer of yeomanry and voluuteers (with the rank of lieutenant-colonel - while so employed), vice Hardy, removed to the staff in Ireland.

To be Deputy Assistant-Commissaries-General to the Forces, Adolphus Veith, gent.; William Myler, gent.

GARRESON-Lieutenant-General Rowland Hill to be governor of Blackness castle, vice Sir James Henry Craig, deceased.

Hospital-mate For general service. The King's German Legion -2d Regiment Light Dragoons, Licutemant George Meister to be captain of a troop, vice Koch, deceased; Cornet Christopher Fahrenkohl to be licutenant, vice Meister.

Watteville's Regiment - To be Ensigns Ensign V. May, from the regiment of Roll, vice fumvens, whose appointment has not taken place; - De Chattelain, gent. vice De Bersi, promoted; Francis-Rigand, gent. vice Dicenta, promoted. MEMORANDUM.-Lieutenant Clarke, of the 824

font, is superseded, being absent without leave. Bute and Argyll Militia, Major John M'Kay to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Campbell, resigned.

BATAVIA :--- PRINTED BY A. H. HUBBARD, AT THE HONORABLE COMPANY'S PRINTING OFFICE, MQLENVLIET,

It is requested that all orders for the Java Government Gazette, be addressed to the Printer at the above Office, who will give the necessary information respecting the Terms of Subscription and of Advertising in the said paper. Advertisements. Articles of Intelligence, Essays and Poetical Pieces, will be received at the same place and duly attended to.

It is requested that gentlemen whose Papers are not regularly delivered, will have the goodness to give notice, to the Printer, that the mistake may be rectified.

GEDRUKT TE BATAVIA BY A. H. HUBBARD, IN DE EBELE COMPAGNIES DEVERERY OF MOLENVLIET,

Wordt by deze bekend gemaakt, dat alle Orders voor de Javasche Gouvernements Courant, moeten worden ingezonden aan het adres van hovengemelde Drukker, by wien de nodige inligting omtrend de termen van inteel ning en het plaatsen van Advertissementen in, gedagte Courant, te bekomen zyn-Advertissementen, Nieuwstydingen, Verhandelingen en Poetische Stukken, worden alzoo ter plaatse voorpoend, ingezonden.

Be Heeren wien hunne Couranten niet op de behoorlyken tyd ontvangen, werden verzogt daar van den Drukker te willen informeren, ten einde zulks in den vervolge voor te komen.

. . . .

SUPPLEMENT TO THE JAVA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

SATÙRDAY, AUGUST 22, 1812.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday, Jan. 7.

This day the Session of Parliament was o. pened with the usual formalities. The Commissioners appointed to bring in the Speech were, Lords Camden and Westmorland, the Lord Chancellor, and the Archbishop of Canterbury. After the Speech had been read to the House of Commons, in attendance at the bar, the Duke of Devonshire, and the Bis. Hop of Derry took the oaths and their seats. Shortly after five, the Lord Chancellor read from the Woolsack a copy of the Speech. It was again read by the Clerk at the Table, as fellows:

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

" We are commanded by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to express to you the deep sorrow which he feels in announcing to You the continuance of his Majesty's lament. ed indisposition, and the unhappy disappointment of those hopes of his Majesty's early recovery, which had been cherished by the dutiful affection of his family, and the loyal attachment of his people.

the last Reports of her Majesty the Queen's Council to be laid before you, and he is satisfied that you will adopt such measures as the Present melancholy exigency may appear to require.

" In securing a suitable and ample provision for the support of his Majesty's Royal dignity, and for the attendance upon his Majesty's sacred person during his illness, the recommend that you should resume the con-Prince Regent rests assured, that you will alto bear in mind the indispensible duty of conthuning to preserve for his Majesty the facility of resuming the personal exercise of his Royal Authority, in the happy event of his recovery, so earnestly desired by the wishes and last, as compared with the preceding yaar, the prayers of his family and his subjects.

to you the satisfaction with which his Royal Highness has observed, that the measures, which have been pursued for the defence and security of the kingdom of Portugal, have proved completely effectual, and that on the reverat occasions in which the Uritish or Portuguese troops had been engaged with the enemy, the reputation already acquired by them has been many maintained. his command, and has contributed materially Part of the Peninsula.

" The Prince Regent is assured, that while you reflect with pride and satisfaction on the Conduct of his Majesty's troops, and of the our of the nation," Allies, in these various and important services, you will render justice to the consummate an Address of Thanks, and after some gen- revenue of a country flourish, since that is udgment and skill displayed by General Lord eral observations, his Lordship read the the only object of their consideration, is by Viscount Wellington, in the direction of the Address, which was merely a recapitulation increasing its industry-by communicating fampaign. In Spain the spirit of the people remains unsubdued; and the system of warfare so peculiarly adapted to the actual condition of the Spanish nation, has been recent- most satisfactory to his feelings if the mat- must farther observe, that in the present Sesly extended and improved, under the advanta- ter of the Speech and Address had been sion, it must be decided, what is to be the relages which result from the operations of the such as to have prevented all difference of tion between Great Britain and Ireland. (Hear, Allied Armies on the frontier, and from the countenance and assistance of his Majesty's surprised that this was not the case. crastination,-delusion will no longer avail, havy on the coast. Although the great exertions of the enemy have in some quarters been mone could dissent. That part which refer- the majority of the people of Ireland must be attended with success, his Royal Highness is red to the affleting intelligence relative to admitted to an equal share of your privileges, persuaded, that you will admire the persever- the state of his Majesty's health-that or no longer be considered as men enjoying ance and gallautry manifested by the Spanish which announced their fixed determination the advantages of British subjects. I should armics. Even in those provinces principally to support his Royal Highness the Prince not have thought myself justified in touching been productive of such lamentable effects. connected efforts of general resistance. him to continue to afford the most effectual ration of Europe. (Hear, keur!) But as deration of this question with all that prepar. prolonging the struggle; and proceeded enmaintain with such unabated zeal and resolu- deration of the policy of the Government, not having entered more fully into the merits toriously repugnant to the mind of him whose tion.

the United Kingdom.

justed, the difficulties which the affair of the testing in the strongest terms against be-Regent will continue to employ such means of conciliation as may be consistent with the honour and dignity of his Majesty's Crown, and with the due maintenance of the maritime and commercial rights and interests of the British Empire.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"His Royal Highness has directed the Es. "" The Prince Regent has directed copies of timates for the service of the current year to be laid before you. He trusts that you will furnish him with such supplies as may be necessary to evable him to continue the contest in which his Majesty is engaged, with the best prospect of its successful termina. tion.

sideration of the state of the Finances of Ireland, which you had commenced in the last Session of parliament. He has the satisfaction to inform you, that the improv. ed receipt of the revenue of Ireland in the confirms the belief that the depression which " The Princa Regent directs us to signify that Revenue had experienced is to be attributed to accidental and temporary causes. " My Lords and Gentlemen,

" The Prince Regent is satisfied that you entertain a just sense of the ardnons du- and dishonour fell on the Government, and ties which his Royal Highness has been cal- the loss on the public. (Hear, hear!) Majesty's continued indisposition.

Wighnies derives the greatest consolation have been pursuing with regard to Ireland "" The successful and brilliant enterprize from his reliance on your experienced wiswhich terminated in the surprize, in Spanish dom, loyalty, and public spirit, to which trust myself at present to utter a single sen-Estremadura, of a French corps by a de- in every difficulty he will resort, with a tachment of the Allied Army under Lieute- firm confidence, that through your ass isthant-Gen. Hill, is highly creditable to that ance and support, he shall be enabled, un. distinguished Officer, and to the troops under der the bressings of Divine Providence, succossfully to discharge the important func. to obstruct the designs of the enemy in that tions of the high trust reposed in him, and in the name and on the behalf of his beloved Father and revered Sovereign, to maintain unimpaired the prosperity and hon-

> The Earl of Thaftesbury rose to move of the leading points of the Speech.

"His Royal Highness thinks it expedient ficulties to be surmounted. The objects firmed by experience and the evidence of fac ts jects of difference with the Government of the mean to suggest an amendment to this Ad- risk the destruction of the public safety. United States of America still remain unad. dress : but would content himself with pro-Cheasapeake frigate had occasioned have been ing included in any expressions implying finally removed; and we are directed to assure approbation of the past, or a pledge of you, that in the further progress of the dis. perseverance in the same system which had cussions with the United States, the Prince of late been acted upon; convinced as he was, that it was only by a total, radical abandonment of that system, that there exist--ed any hope of safety for the country. (Hear, hear!) There were many topics of the highest importance lightly passed over in the Speech and Address, but which would force themselves upon their attention at no distant had, during the vacation, ordered new writs -period. They might endeavour to shut their eyes, but in spite of their efforts these things would be seen: they might strive to shut their ears, but these things would be heard. He wished it to be fully understood, that he retained all his objections to the system upon that spirit and exertion which will afford which the Ministers had acted. He still objected to the lavish profusion with which our resources had been squandered, when they "His Royal Highness commands us to should have been husbanded for a protracted war, of which no one could see the end. He still retained all his objections, and in their for Weymouth, in the room of Sir William utmost force, to that policy which had in- Lowther Johnson, Bart. deceased; for Lewis, flicted a blow on the eveny that had recoiled with greater execution upon our commerce and manufacture. s (Hear, hear !)-He still rotained his decided objections to that system; which united the Bank and the Government (heur, hear,) and anabled the former to issue base coin and depreciated paper. sions. (Hear, hear!.) A system, of which the Bank alone reaped the profit; while the guilt led upon to fulfil, in consequence of his But, above all (his Lordship continued) I still retain with ten-fold force all my opinions but " Under this severe calamity, his Royal respecting the system which the Ministers f Hear, hear, hear :) upon which I cannot tence. Your Lordships will observe the manner in which this momentous subject has been passed over in the Speech and Address. No ample view is attempted to be given there of the state of that country; nothing is said about the discontents of the people; but the situation of the r-venue-comparatively, a pitiful consideration-is alone introduced. To that single object, and to none else, is our

have known, that the way even to make the equal rights, -and giving satisfaction to public opinion. (Hear, kcar.) I have said Lord Grenville said, it would have been more on the subject than I intended; but I opinion on the subject; but he was not hear.) The matter will bear no more pro-From some expressions in the Address, -the affair is come to a point (hear), and occupied by the French forces, new energy Regent in administering the great trust re- so slightly on this momentous topic this day, has arisen among the people; and the increase posed in him, in a manner conducive to his were it not that the subject will be brought discover-they were to be found in that deof difficulty and danger has produced more own honour and the prosperity of these separately before your Lordships at an early realms-had his most heartly concurrence. period,-probably next week. I am glad to had been equally the origin of the present un-"The Prince Regent, in the name and on With regard to the conduct and valour of give this notice to your Lordships both for fortunate war, and of that with America. He the behalf of his Majesty, commands us to ex- our troops and officers, he was ready to your sakes and my own: on your account, should consider the present Speech as pecupress his confident hope that you will enable join his thanks to the applause and admi. my Lords, that you may come to the consi- liarly the Speech of Ministers, as it talked of aid and assistance in support of the contest, to what were the advantages of such vak. ation which its magnitude deserves; and on firely upon those principles upon which the which the brave nations of the Peninsula still our and conduct, depended upon a consi. my own account, because it is my apology for war had been begun, and which were so nounconnected with their exertions. Their of a subject the most important that can at address it purported to be. It held out "His Royal Highness commands us to ex- merits were not founded upon the policy present occupy the attention of the United bopes, which no man in his senses could enter-press his congratulations on the success of the of the Government, nor were their laurels Parliament. The Earl of Liverpool knew not what sys. "The Prince Regent trusts that you will employers might think proper to pursue. tem others might advise; but he was prepared concur with his Royal Highness in approving So far he concurred with the Address; but to maintain, that the continuance of the sysconcur with his Royal Highness in approving So far he concurred with the Address; but to maintain, that the continuance of the sys- Our laurels were great, but barren; and our the wisdom and ability with which this enter, here, he believed, his concurrence ended. tem pursued by Ministers was essential to the victories were in their effects more defeats. prize, as well as the capture of the Islands of To different parts of the rest, his objec. safety of the country, and on that ground he It was true that General Hill had gallantly Bourbon and Mauritius, has been conducted tions might be more or less strong; but and his colleagues were willing to stand or surprised a small division of the enemy: still Ander the immediate direction of the Gover, to these expressions alone, he could give fall. He would only at present observe, that the French were making regular and rapid por General of India; and that you will ap, his entire and complete approbation. The all the reflection he had been able to give that strides towards the subjugation of the coun-pland the decision, gallantry, and spirit con. first day of the meeting of Parliament, was point, and all the experience he had acquired, try; while for our triumphs, we had nothing spicuously displayed in the late operations of one, on which it had been usual to give had only served to convince him the more of to shew. The cause of this failure was the the brave army under the command of that a general outline of the proinment objects the wisdom and justice of the measures which radically vicious principle of supporting des-Earl Grey said, that in concurring general. supported by His Majesty's Naval Forces. tice not only parliamentary, but in the high. ly in the Address which was proposed, he falling, and not to be supported States, instead By the completion of this system of o. est degree useful. How far this had been could not refrain from joining his Noble of the good old British reason of maintaining perations, great additional security will have done, their Lordships would judge. But Friend; he should feel unhappy if he depart. the cause of freedom. To this it would be been given to the British commerce and pos- he freely confessed, that if on this day the ed from that House without declaring, that he said, Do the French proclaim liberty?-Nos sessions in the East Indies, and the colonial task had been imposed upon him; his heart retained all the opinions he had before held, but they endeavoured to conciliate the minds

to recommend to your attention the propriety which he would have to consider, if he --opinions which he should be ready to mainof providing such measures for the future gov. meant to provide, not for the happiness tain and defend, on future opportunities of ernment of the British possessions in India, alone, but even the safety of the country, discussing them. He thought the House as shall appear from experience, and upon were so numerous; so great, so important, bound immediately to take into their considermature deliberation, to be calculated to secure that he felt it almost impossible to do jus. ation the treatment of the people of Ireland, their internal prosperity, and to derive from tice to the subject: and if he were to not only with a view to what had already those flourishing dominions the utwost degree make the attempt, little advantage could at passed, but with a prospective view, for the of advantage to the commerce and revenue of any cate result from it, when no distinct adoption of such timely and just measures as steps were to be proposed in conse. might avert the ruin of the country. Go. "We are commanded by the Prince Re. quence. It would be in vaim, therefore, to vernment, however, he must repeat, appeared, gent, to acquaint you, that while his Royal trouble their Lordships at present with a for any thing he had heard to the contrary, to Highness regrets that various important sub- vague, indistinct statement. He did not even be resolved on pursuing a system which would

The Address was agreed to sine dic.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, Jan. 7. Soon after the Speaker had entered the House, they were summoned by the Deputy Usher of the Black Rod, to the House of Peers, to hear the Commission opened in the usual way; and, on their return, the House proceeded to business.

The Speaker acquainted the House, that he to be issued for Inverness, in the room of Thes. Bayley, Esq. deceased; for York, in the room of Sir William Mordaunt Milner, Bart. deceased; for Totness, in the room of William Adams, Esq. deceased; for Shrewsbury, in the room of Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt Jones, Bart. deceased; and for East Grinstead, in the room of Sir Nathaniel Holland, Bart. deceased. The five new Members now took the oaths and their seats.

New writs were next ordered, on motionsin the room of T. Shelly, Esq. deceased; for Barnstaple, in the room of G. Woodford Thelluson, Esq. deceased; and for Albo. rough, in the room of John MacMahon, Esq. who had accepted from the Crown the office of Paymaster to the Fund for Widows' Pen.

The Speaker having read the Speech from the Chair.

Sir Francis Burdett rose before Lord Joce. lyn, and was proceeding to address the Chair, when some Members named Lord Jocelyn;

The Speaker said, that the Hon. Baronet was in possession of the ear of the House, and was entitled to speak first.

Sir Francis Burdett proceeded. Under the present circumstances of the country, he felt himself calleed upon to take the earliest opportunity of drawing the attention of the House, to such an Address to the Prince Re. gent as would entitle them to the approbation of their country. He was the less willing to let go this opportunity of addressing the Re. gent, as his magnanimous character differed so widely from those Princes of whom we read attention directed. But these Ministers might in history, that their delight was in mischief and despotism. He agreed with the speech which had been read, in all those encomiums which had been most deservedly bestowed on the valour of our arms. He heard of our victories with satisfaction, though not with surprise-they proved, at least, that English courage had not degenerated, though there appeared nothing characteristic of that love of freedom which so proudly distinguished our ancestors. In tracing the calamities of the country, he must revert to a very remote period. Not only were the last 18 years more calamitious than the preceding, but the trans. actions of the whole present reign, including more than a long half century, were such as must convince the most thoughtless, that the system must have been radically bad which had The causes of these events were not difficult to testation of the principles of liberty, which tain, of the final success of our arms in that Peninsula. There was no chance of our succeeding in driving the French out of Spain. potism in this instance, as we did all over the world,-the attempt to support desperate,

British arms in the Island of Java.

distinguished Officer Lieutenant-General Sir which were likely to engage the attention had been adopted. Samuel Auchmuty, so powerfully and ably of Parliament during the Session; a prac-

power of France will have been entirely ex- would sink under the magnitude of the dif. on subjects of great magnitude; opinions con- of the people by such concessions as may tinguished.

Lord Brownlow seconded the Address.

to be blighted by the system which their

please them; while it was a serious fact, that pots were invariably directed against this of that House : we were fighting strenuously to filed ex-officio. This was a sort of conjuring evidence was heard. maintain the Catholic religion in the country word, which deprived the subject of his liberof our most natural allies, he could not but was law. The partiality of the Attorney Ge- delivered in the name of the Prince Regent. consider as an act of gross treachery. The neral was manifested in his different conduct speech of the Right Hon. Gentleman (for so to different publishers-some were not was not sufficient to call together the supposed to solitary confinement. - There had been a Representatives of the People of England, and late instance of a Judge upon the Beach, who, to tell them-(Cries of Order ! Order !)

to order, and observed, that the House could canted on the Attorney General's power of Address. not recognize such language as applied to it.

from the Chair; since it proved, that there of many other grievances, as it operated to his final recovery; but not to any other parts, was a firm conviction that the House of Com. the suppression of important truth. For except in congratulating his Royal Highness which was not only not denied, but unblush. he incurred no expence : not so in the case of the who had not, during the last year, derogated reived that Gentlemen would not have been pay his own costs, and that was a fine renew. modern Generals, but with any of the most greater hopes for Spain, than there were a over delicate at hearing such things suggested. able against him at the Attorney General's celebrated heroes of ancient times. Still, he year ago. He had to state, that the English. tention of the House to the shackles imposed on the Prince Regen-restrictions, than thought that there was every reason why it dition in the former year, entertain any such lonies and Spain. As to the delay of Sir R. which nothing more insulting could be con- should. He then said, that an office like that hopes of final success as were held out in the Wilson and Mr. Liston from going out on ceived, as they supposed that the son was of an Attorney General, more important Address. True it was, that every thing possi- their respective stations, certain circumstances capable of using his power contrary to the even than that of the Judges, should be for ble had been done towards the support of the had occurred which had hitherto prevent. interests of his father; but, happily for the life, and not be changed with every Admin- war; yet all that we had achieved was the ed the carrying of those missions into effect. country, these restrictions would soon expire istration; by which means the law of libel possession of Portugal: and Lord Wellington -The Hon. Gentleman asked how we were -an event to which they would look with varied and shifted with the opinions of each was himself forced to retreat as soon as he had to replace the wasto of our resources? It anxiety, as the Prince had, by many gratuitous Ministry. He then adverted to the different driven Massena from the frontiers; and had was sufficient and satisfactory for him to professions long pledged himself to those en. degree of rigour exercised in the cases of acknowledged that it was impossible to suc. state, in answer to this question, that, not. larged principles, and that liberal system of printers and authors-the former were the ceed in making head against the armies of the withstanding all our waste of men, our milipolicy, which had raised the nation to the lofty mere servants of the later; and yet, in the French. The more, taen, that he reflected on tary force was stronger by 10,000 men than pinnacle of happiness and glory on which it case of Hart and White, the printer was con- the exalted meri's of the General, and on the it was at this time last year. Another topic, stood at the close of the reign of George II. fined to a solitary cell, upon the common vast resources which had been expended in and one which he confessed to be of the He had the greater hopes and confidence in prison allowance, and, as the Hon. Bart. be- prosecution of the war, the less was he inclin- greatest importance, observed upon by the the Prince, because he had felt the power lieved, deprived of even small beer. He then ed to hope for final success; and, therefore, Hon. Gentleman, was the state of our rela. which was so much complained of. Able observed, that undue severity in the Govern- he could not consent, without farther inform- tions with America. The true policy for writers had, indeed, written in praise of differ. ment ever produced brutality in the people. tion, to pledge himself to the full extent re- this country to adopt towards America, and ent forms of Government.- the absolute, the He should now, therefore, with all respect, quired by the Speech, in the grant of farther the policy which had been adhered to by the democratical, and the mixed ; but none had and affection, and duty, (not however forget- assistance. Another point on which he dis- Ministers of the Crown, was to stave of that been found hardy enough, in the worst of ting the duty he owed to himself,) move an sented from the present Address, was, the catastrophe,-the catastrophe of war,times, to be the advocates of oligarchy; and Address to the Regent, which should embrace gross delusion which it held out, when it as. our present oligarchy was one of the worst all these important topics, and trace all the serted that we intended to pursue, with the avoid. The conduct of the Government to species, -not of a few of the best men, and calamities, external and internal, all the va- American Government, that conciliatory sysof the greatest interest in the State, but an rious grievances of our debt, and of our tax. tem which had been already adopted. He but, at the same time, dignified and consistent; oligarchy of rotten boroughs, -a sort of men ations, to a want of a free and equal repre- said, all our notable schemes with regard to but nothing could impede its plans and proknown in the history of no other country sentation of the people in Parliament. He America, were fraught with, and productive gress more than during the pending negotiaexcept our own. If the House turned its then concluded by saying, that he was happy of base subterfuges, and baser commercial tions, to be thus putting it upon its difence, eyes from the Continent, and from abroad, to have this opportunity, before the restric. and looked to the internal state of the coun- tions were removed, of affording to the Prince duct of Ministers with respect to America, trial. A war between this country and Ametry, there was nothing consolatory to rest a knowledge of the grievances and afflctions proved that they were acting on those haugh- rica would be productive of evil to both; alupon. There existed a system of taxation, which oppressed the land, and of presenting ty and unconciliating principles which must though, in his opinion, not of so much evil the deprivations of which prevented the to him the genuine sentiments of the people strictest industry from procuring a livelihood, on subjects of such vital interest to the counand generated a pauperism aggravated through- try. The Hon. Baronet then read the address the French decrees were repealed : he defied in any opposition to one another, he would out the land,-a pauperism aggravated by to which his speech was introductory, and the Right Hon. Gentleman to adduce one in. always consider the wealth of America as acpillage. In short, the whole land was in a of which, indeed, it was nearly an echo. stance to rebut this assertion. The Address cessory to the riches, and h r prosperity a state of terror-military possession was taken It was of course much too long for repeti- to the Regent was also blameable for the great accessory to the greatness, of England. He of the country; depots, and barracks, and tion here. fortifications, were formed; and mercenary / Lord Cochrane seconded the address of the East India possessions, and the policy to be crushed, impoverished, or destroyed. (Here Germans and foreigners were scattered over Hon. Baronet. the kingdom, as if England could not defend Lord Jocelyn said he should oppose the by saying, that he must make an observation destroyed.) The Hon. Gentleman might itself, and must have recourse to Germans, address of the Hon. Baronet. After which in contradiction to what had fallen from the repeat his words, but though he did not use who had not been able to defend themselves. he recapitulated and commenced on the Speech Noble Lord last night, that the great object the word destroyed in the sense of a physical The jealousy of our ancestors was such, that of the Prince Regent; he said that the Amend. of Bonaparte was to obtain ships, and colo- annihilation, yet he contended that a war with a remonstrance was presented to Charles I. ment on the Address, which he should have nies, and commerce; and that he would never England would prove destructive to America, for having 1000 foreigners in his pay; but the honour to propose, was so framed, that make peace till he had obtained them. If, said -destructive to her wealth, her strength, her now, not only was the country overspread he trusted it would meet the unanimous con. Mr. Whitbread, this be the sole obstacle to prosperity, and her progressive civilization] with foreigners, but even our own soldiers currence of the House, probably with the peace, would to God that Bonaparte had cowere compelled to wear the German dress single exception of the Honourable Baronet lonies! would to God he had commerce! and whiskers : as if the whiskered face of a himself. The Noble Lord then moved his German was more formidable to the enemy amended Address, which, as usual, was an the Hon. Gentleman was anxious that Bona. whom England could have any relations. than the smooth countenance of an Englishman, echo of the Speech. though it had been found that the French were never scared by whiskers. But he must say, that the plain red coat excited more respect, and was more associated with our ideas of courage and endurance, than all that military when the Hon. Bart. made his speech; but (Hear, hear, from the Ministerial Benches.) acquiescent and too partial to France,finery and foppery of which the soldiers he had heard the Address read, and in it there His antipathy to the measures retaliatory on too partial to her opinions and too acquiesthemselves who wore it seemed ashamed.---Another grievance to which he should call offer to the House a few observations. The score very easy to be accounted for. If it from the Americans on this point, that he their attention, was the system of military whole of that address he certainly reprobated; had not been for them, Bonaparte might have considered the very notice of revocation it. discipline which oppressed the country, and but the particular words to which he alluded, plumed himself on the success of his Decreas; self the very strongest testimony that they which subjected every soldier for the most were those which went to stigmatize the cha. and the Honorable Gentleman, too, would be were not revoked. If this revocation was as triffing misconduct to be corporally punished racter of a Learned Judge, and were, in sub- able to console himself for not having his pre- sincere as it has been said to be,---if it, indeed, at the miserable caprice of almost every officer. stance, that " That Learned Judge had an. sent subject of regret. The first topic he had existed at all,-why did not America produce He was glad to mention this so early in the ticipated a verdict of Guilty on the trial of to notice, was the gloomy picture which the the instrument itself ? Why not give it dia Session; for the reform of it would, doubt- Mr. White."-He would take upon himself Hou. Gentleman thought proper to draw of tinctly, as she has other state papers ? But less, form a very important part of its busi. to szy, that this statement of the Hon. Baro- the state of affairs in Spain and Portugal, and the fact was, that France only gave a notifiness -There was some justice in its now net, with respect to Lord Ellenborough, was the character which he gave of the war, darka cation, and that, too, a conditional one, de--coming home, as it were, to the backs of our wholly unfounded. countrymen; for, now, by the Local Militia system, almost every man in England, every that what he founded his assertion upon, was It would have been a little fair for the Hon. ty of the instrument from its consideration, father of a family, was subject to this pun- that part of Lord Ellenborough's language to Gentleman to look back to his declamations at but he (the Chancellor) could not. What is is that he had no hesitation in Mr. White, where his Lordship advised that the beginning of last Session; to recollect how were these conditions? That Great Britain repeating what he had before said in this Gentleman to reserve his evidence until he he then described the state of affairs on the should revoke her Orders in Council, and House, that this was a flogged nation. The should be brought up for judgment. Honourable Baronet then descanted at some The Attorney General—It is evident, from & prophecies, and to see whether those predic. blockade, or that America should cause the length on the impolicy as well as the cruelty the explanation of the Hon. Bart. himself, tions & prophecies had been fulfilled. But no: independence of her flag to be respected : that of this punishment, and quoted the opinions that Lord Ellenborough acted even a humane the Hon. Gentleman did not like these recol. is, that Great Britain should abandon that of military men against the system. Degrad. part.- (Hear, hear!) It is plain, that Lord lections; his prophecies were quite a pleasant. system which was founded on the law of naed as the country was; his exertions should Ellenborough only advised Mr. White to er thing: and again was he at his occupation, never be wanted in its behalf. He then reserve his evidence for affidavits, in mitiga. prepared to foretel and re-prophecy all he had touched upon the Liberty of the press, and tion of punishment; which, though they said beforesaid there was no fairer barometer of the in- would not serve him as evidence on the trial, tensions of Government, than their conduct might be advantageous to him should he be towards the press. The first efforts of des- brought up for judgment.

in the case of White, had anticipated the guilt The Speaker called the Honourable Baronet of the defendant. The Hon. Bart. then desaccusing, holding to bail, and of renewing . Mr. Whitbread fully agreed to all the ex-

Sir Francis Burdett replied, that he did not terial Benches.)-The French Government

The House divided on the original motion-For Sir Francis Burdett's Address, 1-

Wednesday, Jan. 8. **REPORT ON THE ADDRESS.**

ened by all his expressions of despair, and

the Inquisition remained in existence in those bulwark of the Constitution : and the inten- think the Noble Lord much benefitted by this had made many boasts, but were they verified? parts only of the country of which the Eng. tions of the present Ministers might be col- triumphant explanation of the Right Honour- Among others, were we yet driven from Spain lish had possession. But there was a curious lected from the unprecedented number of in- able Gentleman. One thing was certain, that and Portugal into the sea? Oh no! but the contrast to which he must call the attention formations which their Attorney General had the remark of the Judge was made before the new reading now is, that we are to be destroyed after our resources shall have been ex. Mr. Ponsonby could neither vote for the hausted, and when the Spanish nation shall of our Spanish allies; though, at the same ty without the interference of a Grand Jury, original Address nor the Amendment, but have been completely subdued. First we time, those whom he should conceive to be our whenever the Attorney General might fancy should think it his duty to vote against both. were to have been the earlier victims, but now more valuable allies at home-the Irish-a to take it away; and these fancies might As to the original address he would be silent, we are to be left for the last. Would any generous, brave, and a long suffering people, depend upon the state of his stomach. It because he did not think the matter of it pro- man in his senses listen to trash like this? were for a trilling condition, withholden from was plain proof of their illegality, that such per to be discussed at this particular moment. His argument was, that as Bonaparte had not their best and dearest rights. The exclusion informations were not defined; for definition It travelled wide of the topics in the Speech conquered us, he could not. He had not beat us, because he was not able, because he had not resources competent to such a purpose. If he were competent to form any ideal he should call the Regent's speech) contained brought up for judgment at all; while others Against it, 238 -The Amendment was put, of what military possession was, he could by all faults, by being guilty of all omissions. It were banished to distant gaols, and abandoned and carried without a division .--- Adjourned. no means understand how the French could be said to be in such possession. The possession which the French had of Spain was that which their armies locally occupied; but Lord Jocelyn brought up the Report of the to suppose that in a country where armies rise in the rear after their compatriots are defeated in the front,-where, so far from their Sir Francis Burdett said, that nothing could expensive suits against acquitted parties; and pressions of affection in the Address towards spirits being broken by increase of difficulty, give him greater pleasure than to hear that intimated, that this was no surprising cause his Majesty, and to all its earnest wishes for they seem to be rather invigorated by defeat, -to suppose that in such a country, military possession is taken by the enemy, appeared to mons ought to represent the people of Eng. himself, he admired the courage of gentlemen the Prince Regent on the enthusiastic valour him most absurd. Looking, therefore, at the land, when to hint a contrary opinion was who wrote for the press by profession, in displayed by his Majesty's troops, more es- kind of military possession which the French, considered as an insult not to be borne : and transmitting their thoughts with any degree pecially in the gallant affair of that distin- had of Spain, and seeing the quiet and steadyet, on the 11th May, 1808, a Minister was of freedom. By the common law, if an in- guished officer General Hill. He approved fast possession which the English had of Pordetected in the traffic of seats, a practice dictment was not found against an individual, and admired the conduct of Lord Wellington, tugal, he did not hesitate to say, that the affairs of the French were deteriorated, while ingly avowed to be notorious as the sun at noon Attorney General's informations; then, even from his former high character, which placed those of the allied nations were improved; day, and, therefore, it might have been con. upon acquittal, the party was compelled to him on a level, not only with the greatest of that there were fainter hopes for France, and, The Honourable Baronet then called the at- pleasure. He saw no reason why the Crown could not, when he considered the present Government wished for measures of concilia. should pay no costs; on the contrary, he state of the Peninsula, compared with its con- tion, and to act as a mediator between the cowhich it was the interest of both nations to America ought to be temperate and mo lerate. perjurics. He must say, that the whole con- -- to be thus putting the country upon its prevent peace with any Government in the to England as to America. So far from conworld. Last year America had assorted, that sidering the interests of both countries to be want of information on the subject of our would, indeed, be sorry to see America pursued with respect to them. He concluded Mr. Whitbread sneeringly repeated the word For his part, he was candid enough to confess, that he would bear with more from America The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, if than from any other foreign country with parte and France should possess ships, colo. The Hon. Gentleman farther remarked, that Mr. Vyse seconded the motion. He ex. nies, and commerce, then it was not very dif. we should have believed in the revocation of the pressed his entire concurrence in the address ficult to understand, why he preferred to a. Berlin and Milan Decrees, because America bandon that system which kept those ships, said that they were repealed. Our charge The Attorney General was not present colonies, and commerce, out of his grasp. against America was, that she has been too were particular words which impelled him to the Berlin and Milan Decrees was on this cent in her decrees. So much did he differ pendant upon two alternatives. The Hon. shorn of hope by all his prophecies of evil. Gentleman totally abstracted the conditionalia Peninsula; to travel back to his predictions abandon what it called her new system of tions, and her own immemorial practice,because Great Britain adopted no new system of blockade, but adhered to her old principles,----to those principles and maritime rights, which were the productive causes of her

proposed.

Sir Francis Burdett, in explanation, said,

" Destroy the web, and prophecy in vain; The creature's at his dirty work again." (Loud cries of hear, hear, from the Minis- greatness, and without adhering to and as-

serting which she could no longer exist as an independent nation. New words had been invented; lately we had heard of denationa. Regent's Answer to the Address, which was lizing ships, which meant suffering them to be as follows :---visited by us upon the ocean : but if Great Britain is to be hindered from visiting and and loyal address. Your assurances of the searching American ships on the high seas according to her recognised and legitimate rights, then indeed should we cease to be the nation that we have been. As to the observation of the Honourable Gentleman, on the omission of any mention at present of the affairs of the East India Company, that subject he considered as most improper to be now introduced, and any mention of it most ill-timed.

Mr. Whitbread lose to demand an explana. tion of the expressions which the Right Ho. nourable Gentleman used, with reference to him, in the beginning of his speech. They were the coarsest and most offensive he had ever heard, and he hoped that the Right Honourable Gentleman had said nothing in one place which he was not prepared to defend in another.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that he used the couplet which gave offence merely in a metaphorical sense. The alfusion to the spider was not very elegant, perhaps, but certainly he had not the slightest intention of of. fering any personal offence to the Honour. able Gentleman; if he had done so, he would have incurred as much his own displeasure as that of the Honourable Gentleman.

Mr. Whitbread declared himself satisfied with this explanation.

Mr. Creevey could not agree to pledge himself to vote whatever sums Ministers should thing proper to demand for the war in the Peninsula, without first asking of the Minister, what were the financial means of the country in the present year? He believed, that in the comparison of the produce of the revenue in the last year with that of 1810, it would be found, that there was last half, making a total of five millions, in which the revenue of this year would fall short of that of the last year. He concluded by moving as an Amendment, that instead of the word " now," the words this day se'nnight," should be inserted.

. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, it was true that the amount of the revenue last about two millions of the produce of the very favourable year of 1810. As to the security that the quarter ending in January was the demand of the summer. dissent. Council.-Adjourned.

Thursday, Jan. 9. Lord John Thynne brought up the. Prince

Gentlemen,-I thank you for this dutiful

gratifying to me and I have the greatest sa. affection and loyalty to the King my father, nity, under the pressure of the severe calamity with which it has pleased the Almighty to afflict him.

Tuesday, March 3. ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

motion affecting the state of our commerce into the result of the experiment of 1807, and to ascertain whether it had oppressed or asthat we should retrace our steps; or if we the House could not refuse the proposed investigation. The system upon which we had so long professed to act, was, in the outset, retaliation.---What then was the system of the sum up all in one word, it was a system of trade of France to the destruction of the of severe naval losses, Bonaparte had expresyear a deficiency of three millions and an sed a wish for "ships, colonies, and comhalf in the receipt of the taxes, while there merce;" but no sooner had his mind resumed had been an additional charge on the conso- its tone, than he turned to the prosecution of lidated fund, amounting to a million and an his favourite policy of sacrificing his own trade to the ruin of ours. Nay, he (Mr. Brougham) was disposed to go further, and say that he had a hostility to commerce it. self, without any view to us. as if there was some thing in its nature injurious to his views upon the liberties of mankind.-The conscription itself was inconsistent with trade; it was a sacrifice of commerce to power, and year was not equal to that of the year 1810, the same disposition was manifested in the but the revenue of that year had been most re- various measures of his Government, as well markably flourishing, and the product so ex- as in his answers to the petitions of his mertraordinary, that it was conceived a proper chants. To them he had declared that "it subject of congratulation to be mentioned in was too late in the day to think of trade;" the speech; but although the revenue of the that the failure of their commerce was so year 1811 was not equal to that of the year much the better, for "he would have soldiers 1810, it was however greater than that of the and peasants alone." It was also to be colyear preceding it. It was true, that in the lected from the publication of his Minister, published statements the comparison was only Talleyrand, in which he maintained the subetween the last quarters of the year 1810 and periority of agriculture to commerce since 1811, in which there appeared a considerable the stormy period of the revolution; the latter increase in the last quarter. He would also having a tendency to unite men the former to allow that the products of the revenue for the separate, to dispirit, and tranquillize them. remaining three quarters were inferior to those His system was war with commerce; with of the year 1810; but at the same time he commerce as with liberty; with the mother as must point out the attention of the House, with the child; with those principles which that in the last quarter, although it was stated were favourable to the world he hated; and that our trade had entirely failed, the amount inimical to the power he had usurped. The of the duty from customs considerably exceed- system of Bonaparte being, from the evidence Year 1810. From this circumstance, he thought next to inquire, what system it was natural the house might well indulge the hope, that for England to adopt on the other hand. The our trade was not, at present, in that declin- obvious policy of England was to encourage ing situation in which it appeared to some commerce by all means in her power, and to Gentlemen. As to the Excise, which is much encourage the trade of neutrals. Not of the the most productive source of our revenue, neutrals most contiguous to France, and the receipts of the duties on this account were therefore most exposed to its power, but of greater than even in the year 1810. He would that neutral which was separated from France admit, however, that, upon the whole, the a- by an ocean, impassible to her, owning the mount of the revenue of last year fell short by same interests, and speaking the same language with England, and being the only nation, beside ourselves, in which freedom could of the public creditors, it was very well known be found. We had not only not done our best to secure the neutrality of that power, beaviest quarter in the year, and yet in this but we had adopted a system against neutrals Quarter there was a surplus of more than which went to oblige them immediately to 400,0001. The reason why the quarter end- declare for one side or other.-But looking ing in January was always a heavy one, was, to the effects of the system we had pursued, that the taxes imposed, perhaps late in the they would find by the papers laid before the Session, were not by that time received into House in 1809 that the whole of the importsthe Treasury. In the last year there had been and exports of 1808, as compared with those a defalcation in the amount of the duties on of 1807, fell short by no less an amount than spirits: an additional sum of 700,0001. had fifteen millions. It was found necessary in been expected from the distillation from grain; 1809, to substitute a blockade to a limited but it appeared that the distillation from su- extent, which was done by the measure of the gar had been sufficient to supply the entire 16th of April in that year. This measure, he contended, was in effect getting rid by one Colonel Hutchiuson could not avoid expres. sweep of the whole principle of the Orders in sing his dissent to the Address. He was now Council.-The principle was to cripple the more confirmed in the opinion which he had French commerce, but this, by opening an delivered last year, that instead of a mere a. inlet to their commerce, defeated the principle. ness the important circumstances which have seizure of our vessels by the enemy in 1810, his father. He could not approve of that part was lost to this country. The seven millions of it which stated, that we had effectually de- Droits of Admiralty which we had taken from fended Portugal, as he thought that assertion our friends and natural allies in the course of was contrary to the fact. Differing, as he eighteen years of war, was more than coun. did, from Ministers in all the main points of terbalanced by this fatal seizure of Bonaparte. this Address, he must give it his unqualified He denied that Bonaparte had gone on relax. Ceived and agreed to. The Address was then commerce and our own. He proceeded to ordered to be presented to the Prince Regent state facts on which his inferences were built, by such members as belonged to the Privy though the numberless petitions preparing in nails, and cotton-twist; then hesitating France that did not come from her to England.

many parts of the country, the list of bank. whether or not to leave out the scissars; and ruptcies, which was doubled since the Orders finally, perhaps, determining to omit the in Council, the list of the poor, which had nails, and allow the scissars to be included. increased in Liverpool to 16 times its former He did not impute any abuse in the grantamount, were facts, which would bear him ing of licences; he did not mean to acout, even in the teeth of the returns upon the cuse Government of partiality in that rescontinuance of your support in the great table. He could not shut his ears to the cries pect. But it was evident, that these mercontest in which we are engaged, are highly of the poor people; he could not be indifferent chants who were consulted by the Board to the petitions which would shortly come of Trade on the perpetual changes that tisfaction in receiving the new proof of your from Warwickshire, Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, and parts of Scotland; nor could he cunning, if they could not make a probawhich is afforded by your readiness to provide look apon the returns of Mr. Irvine, as of ble guess with respect to the projected proamply and suitably for his comfort and dig. greater authority-he might be called the hibitions and admissions which to them saviour of the nation ; the Gazettes might be would be just as great a bonus as any represented as mistaken; the country might stock-brokers would receive to whom the be held up as flourishing, commercial, and Chancellor of the Exchequer might commugay, but it must be in defiance of all those nicate the terms on which he meant to fund proofs of misery which obtruded themselves Exchequer Bills, or to contract for the sale daily before their eyes. But let them see what of the Lottery. The merchants also con-Mr. Brougham rose to bring forward a was the state of things in 1811, even by the sulted by the Board of Trade were not documents of Mr. Irvine himself. The official such men as the Member for Worcester, and manufactures. His object was to inquire value of the exports for three quarters of the or the Members for the City of London. year 1810, was 27,000,0001. The official value No; those who were seen clearing ontof the exports for the three corresponding wards at the office were generally neutrals, sisted the enemy; whether it was not better quarters of the year 1811, was only 16,000,000*l*. being a falling off of 11,000,000*l*. were to persist, that we should adopt a more in the three quarters, and by calculation, a effectual, intelligible, and operative mode of falling off of 14 or 15,000,0001. in the whole sult, and their commercial regulations.enforcing our measures against the commerce year of official value; or about 21,000,0001. of France? Unless they were prepared to real value. The answer to all this, it seemed tions, the enemy were continually enabled tell the people that our present evils were ir. was, that there had been no considerable fal. to anticipate and frustrate our wishes, remediable; that they were such as must be ling off in the exports of last year, as compar- But the most deplorable effect which the endured with patience, rather than by hope, ed with the exports of 1809.-It would ap- new system had, was on the morals of pear, however, that the difference was only those who were employed under it. It had 2,000,0001. and that the exports of the three been said by a high authority (Sir W. quarters of 1810 were to the amount of Scott), that it was a series of simulation 9,000,000% less than the exports of the three and dissimulation from beginning to end. enemy upon which it was a retaliation? To corresponding quarters of 1809. But he It would have been still more accurately would go back to a comparison with 1808; described, had it been called a system behostility to commerce, a wish to sacrifice the and the House would recollect that that was ginning in forgery, continuing in perjury, the very worst year of exports. The fal- and conversant with every description of trade of England. It was true that, in some ling off of the exports of 1808 being fraud and enormity. He described the namoments, while suffering under the vexation 15,000,0001. as compared with 1807. In ture of the licences and the deceptions the three quarters of 1808, the exports were which were practised under them, (reading 18,000,0001. In the three quarters of 1811, a circular letter which had been sent to 16,000,000% being a difference in real value various merchants in London, from perof 2,500,000/. With respect to the exports sons who actually professed to establish to South America, the House had only the themselves for the sole purpose of making Custom-house returns, which could not be simulated papers.) If this was the kind of considered as a fair test of the real trade. By victory which our commerce was to enjoy those returns it appeared, that the official over the designs of Bonaparte, he disclaim. value of the exports in 1811, to America, ex. ed any share in the triumph. After dwel-clusive of the United States and the West ling at considerable length on these and Indies, exceeded those of the year 1807 by similar points, he concluded by moving, eight millions. How little harmonious was "That a Select Committee be appointed for this statement from the Custom-house, with the purpose of taking into consideration the actual situation of the country! Those the present state of the commerce and mawho did not pin their faith to Mr. Irvine's books, when they saw the wretchedness that prevailed in the country, could not help suspecting that those exports went to a market not open to receive them. The great excess of importation in the succeeding year strong. ly confirmed this suspicion. He proceeded to consider the relaxation of the Orders in Council under the name of Trade Licences, a Hon. Gent. contended, that that distress relaxation which shewed a complete want of originated in the Orders in Council, and was confidence in the success of the original mea. a ground for their repeal, he would ask him, sures. The increase of the licences was pro- what were the facts on which he founded that digious. 1811, no less than 18 thousand, thus subject- on the table; and he must observe, that the ing the whole foreign trade of the country to Hon. Gent. questioned the accuracy of Mr. a new system. What was the natural result Irvine's figures, only when they opposed his of these licences as they affected the enemy, statements, and not when they seemed to neutral powers, and this country? With support them. For his part he never knew regard to the enemy, in proportion to the ex- the correctness of the Custom-house accounts ed that of the corresponding quarter in the of facts, such as he had described, they were tent of the licences was the principle of the doubted, nor could he allow that they were Orders in Council abandoned. With regard at all liable to the objections of the Hon. to neutral powers, the system tended to bene. Gentleman. What did those accounts state? fit those alone who were under the influence of The Orders in Council were issued in 1807? France, and to whom France tooked for the The accounts stated in 1807 the general exports support of her Marine. With respect to this were 35;800,0001.; that in 1808 they were country, the effect on our shipping would be 34,800,000l; that in 1809 they grew to apparent, by a comparison of the British and 60,000,000%; and in 1810 they were foreign shipping employed in 1806, with the 45,000,000%. All this was official value, so British and foreign shipping which had been that the increase in real value was near employed in 1810. By this comparison it 30,000,0001. The Hon. Gentleman, however, would appear that in that period the amount contended that'although the general exports of foreign tonnage and foreign shipping had might be increased, yet that the particular more than doubled; being at the first period, exports to America were decreased. How 567,000 tons of shipping, and 29,000 seamen; was this borne out by the accounts? In and being, in 1810, 1,138,000 tons of ship- 1807 the whole of the exports to all America ping, and 60,000 seamen. The British Ship and the West Indies amounted to 14,800,000%. Owners, as the memorials from Hall, Shields, In 1808, to 15,800,0001. In 1809, (in &c. sufficiently testified, sustaining thereby which year the Non-Intercourse Act took the greatest injury. A considerable diminu. place in America) to 19,200,000% and in tion had taken place in the building of mer. 1810, to 20,418,0001. making a difference chant ships. In 1805, ships were built to between the years 1807 and 1810, of six milthe amount of 90,000 tons. In 1810, to lion sterling in the exports to all America, and the amount of only 61,000 tons. By the chiefly attributable to the increase of exports system which had been pursued, the trade to South America. The Honourable Genhad been thrown out of the harmless and tleman asserted that the British shipping had distant power of America, into the hands been injured by the system of licences. The of those near us, and ready to assist France accounts on the table, however, showed that in her hostility. Nothing could be more there were 200,000 tons of British shipping annoying and injurious to the trade of this and fourteen thousand British scamen employ-Country, than the systematic and every day's ed more than when the Orders in Council interference with it to which the Execu-; were promulgated. He admitted that the dulatory address, it was the duty of the House As to the flourishing representations of our tive Government had resorted. The Presi- foreign shipping had increased in great to speak out, and lay before his Royal High- trade in 1809, he would set against them the dent and Vice-President of the Board of proportion. But if foreign shipping had not Trade, were at present the great merchants been employed, what would have become of occurred during the long and eventful reign of by which upwards of nine millions sterling of the country, and not the residents in our commerce? How could it have been London, Liverpool, or Hull. They employ. carried on with those ports which were shut ed their mornings not in devising the means against British shipping ?- Would Governof protecting British Merchants, of annoy- ment have been justified in letting the manufac-ing those of the enemy, or of diminish- tures of the country perish in warehouses ing the hostility of neutrals, but in mak. rather than allow and sanction them to be ing assortments of cargoes, an occupation transported to those ports in foreign shipping ? ing his decrees after the paring down of our in which, with all due respect to them, he That the British shipping was completely After some explanations between the Chan- Orders in Council. In 1809 we relieved the conceived that they were wholly incompe- employed, was evident from the increased cellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Creevey, pressure on his commerce, and in 1810 he tent. It was really ridiculous to contemplate rate of transports. What had been the origin the amendment of the latter was negatived came out with two measures, ten thousand the Noble Lord at the head of the Board of the Orders in Council? France said that Without a division, and the report was re- times more strict and more pressing on his of Trade, settling the various component there should be no trade to Eugland. Our parts of a cargo. Sometimes determining answer was (an answer which we had the that it should consist of wool, scissars, power to enforce) that nothing should go to

were taking place, must have very little and their agents, jobbers and brokers from Duke's place. These were the persons whom the Board of Trade thought proper to con-By the perpetual changes in their regula. nufactures of the Country, particularly with reference to the Orders in Council, and the Licence Trade."

Mr. Rose did not deny that the manufactur. ing districts of the country experienced much distress, particularly Birmingham, the trade of which place depends materially on the connection with America. But when the In 1807, 1,600 were issued; in statement? He would refer to the papers if they tolerated a regulation of one of the thus proved, that under them our trade had belagerents inimical to our commercial inter. flourished more than it had ever done beests, they must tolerate a regulation on our fore. part in defence of those interests. Nothing hostile was intended towards America. On the question, he was convinced, that by rethe contrary, every degree of attention and ferring it to a Committee, it would be kindness was shewn to her by Great Britain.-Reverting to the distresses of the manufacturers, he expressed his persuasion that great arts had been used to make the suffering individuals believe that their evils originated in the Orders in Council. Those persons had certainly borne their distresses with a patience and a fortitude which entitled their present complains to the most indulgent attention; but it was impossible to convince him that the greater part of the individuals who put their names to a petition against the ica had some cause for complaint, for we Orders in Council, were at all aware of the mode in which those orders operated; and of this he was assured, that their sufferings would by virtue of our Licence system.-(Hear, be materially increased were those orders rescinded. With respect to what had been said of the excessive issues of Bank paper in was under no apprehension of inquiry, con-England, he had to say, that our Bank notes had increased within the last two months by to did not at all arise from the measures the exchange at Hamburgh, from 10 to 15 per to which the Hon. Gentleman opposite cent.; and he had no doubt, if things continu. would attribute them. What he apprehend. ed as favourable as at present they appear, ed was, that the sufferers would be misthat a still farther rapid improvement in the led, and be induced to attribute their distresexchange would take place.-He had also to ses to other causes than the real ones from state, that the price of gold was falling, and which they arose. He was glad to perceive these facts gave a flat contradiction to what that on this night the Orders of Council they had heard from the other side, on the had not, as formerly, been combated on Bullion question. The effect of the repeal the ground that they were unjust. This of the Orders in Council, under the existing mode of ressoning against them he had alcircumstances, though beneficial to America and France, would be most injurious to England, and all the former system of perjury would again be revived in our Courts of Admiralty. The trade of this country had flourished under the Orders in Council till last year, when it was crushed by the adoption of a measure on the part of the enemy, which, he believed, no nation had ever made use of against another. The effect of this unprincipled conduct was now receiling on themselves. The revenue of France had been greatly injured by these measures, as he could prove from official documents. In 1807, the French customs amounted to about 2,400,000/. sterling. In the year 1808, after the Orders in Couucil had been issued, it sunk 740,000/. and in 1809, 469,0001. more. In 1810 they had got up again, it was true, to 2,000,000/. but this increase arose from the proceeds of the vessels seized in the Prussian ports. The customs only rose in consequence of the alarmed, and for the distress which now subrobberies committed there on individuals. The discounts of the French Bank were in ders in Council be necessarily supposed to 1810, 30,000,000/. In 1811, they were reduced to 16,000,000/. The profits in 1810, were 10,000/.; in 1811, 4,500/. It would thus be seen that the profits of the French believe that their distresses arose from the Bank were reduced to so small a sum that want of trade, would hardly propose a there was hardly a Bank in England con. measure which would have the effect of reducted by individuals on their own account ducing that which they admitted we yet which did not divide as much. The view retained. But it was pretty generally mento be taken of the effects of our hostili. tioned that we were the chief sufferers from ties on the manufactures of France was the Orders in Council, and France was supequally unfavourable to the enemy. The posed to be comparatively untouched; he Right Hon. Gentleman then proceeded to could, however, state a few facts which defend the practice of granting licences; and would at once shew the fallacy of this opinconcluded by expressing it to be his conviction, ion. The receipts of the Customs in that to repeal the Orders in Council would France at the time the Orders in Council he the most mischievous thing that could be were issued were sixty millions; those were done, and he therefore hoped the House reduced in the year following by eighteen would not agree to appoint the proposed millions, and in the subsequent years there Committee.

We had a right to say to neutral powers, that against the Orders in Council, when it was

Mr. Canning said, that if he understood properly understood, and the public would see that the Government were justified in adopting them, and that they were necessary for the safety of the country.

Sir Charles Price opposed the motion.

Mr. Wilberforce was a friend to the proposed inquiry, because it would tend to remove all possible prejudice and objection--(hear, hear !) indeed he conceived it would be paying a due attention to those who suffered.-(Hear, hear!) He thought Amerfirst excluded her from the Continent by Orders, and then we went there ourselves. hear!)

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he fident as he was that the distresses alluded ways considered as highly injurious, and leading to mischievous consequences. He himself, never considered those orders as founded on any other principle than that of retaliation, and this he thought a just system of acting. The principle of retaliation could not at all be excluded from the Code of International Law. France had emancipated berself from that code by her unjust and despoiling system of war; it was foolish then to talk of treating her in the same manner as nations who were disposed to adhere to it. France had declared by her Decrees, that she would not trade with Great Britain; the Orders in Council went to the object of bliging her to trade with no other nation. Our merchants had undoubtedly suffered a heavy loss in the Baltic, but he would ask, would not that loss, in a great measure, account for the bankruptcies by which the nation was sisted in the country? Why should the Orhave produced them ? He perceived that those Gentlemen who endeavoured to inculcate erroneous notions, and make the people was a still greater reduction.-The Right Mr. Baring said, in every point of view Hon. Member then read an address of the Senate to Bonaparte, in which he was in. formed that a canal between Hamburgh and Lubeck, designed for the purpose of facil. tic, would be completed in five years, at the expence of 20,000,0001. Was this, he asked, seemed to be entertained that the French as he was to Liberty. He was indeed an enemy to British trade, but were the various canals and other works projected for the purpose of promoting the internal trade of his dominions, to be considered as indicating his aversion to commerce?

sential point of all our continental opera- factured tobacco which shall be found in tions. The only question upon former oc. casions was as to the practicability. It was proved, however, now by experience that by the system adopted by Lord Wellington, and acting upon the principles of Lord Wellington, Portugal might be effectually de. fended. It had been said formerly, and some Officers even who had served in Por. tugal were of that opinion, that the Portuguese troops could not be disciplined so as effectively to face the enemy. It had been proved, however, by experience, that under the general superintendance of British Officers (and in: saying this he did not meanto detract from the merit of the Portuguese is to be Vice-Chamberlain. Officers, knowing as he did that their services had been highly useful) these troops had been brought to such a state of discipline that they not only effectively defended positions, but that they had offectively met in the field the best disciplinedtroops of France, commanded by the Officers of France. most distinguished It was proved therefore that the supply granted to Portugal had not been idly wasted, but had been employed in a manner eminently beneficial. It was at the same time a mistaken notion to suppose that Portugal herself did not largely contribute to the same object, the Portuguese Government having during the last year, in addition to the 2,000,0001. seat from this country, expended the sum of 1,800,0001. in the maintenance and support of the troops. The continuance of the supply from this country was not, therefore, asked for those who would not contribute to defend themselves, but a power which sedulously endeavoured to maintain and encrease its means of defence. The difficulties with which Portugal had had to encoupter in establishing that system of defence, were well known, difficulties which could only be overcome by the most persevering efforts. In whatever point of view, therefore, the subject was considered, whether our ancient alliance with Portugal, our engagements with that power, the exertions she had made, the beneficial effects produced by our assistance, the essential importance to ourselves of the defence of Portugal, or the experience we had bad of the practicability of that defence, he was satisfied there could be no hesitation in continuing the supply which had been voted last year. His Lordship concluded by moving an Address of concurrence in the object of the Prince Regent's Message.

The Address was agreed to nem. diss. and ordered to be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent by the Lords with white staves .- Adjourned.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

We understand it has been finally settled that Lord Melville is to be First Lord of the Admiralty.

Mr. Henry Wellesley, Ambassador at Cadiz, and Mr. Adair, late Ambassador itself is permitted to export; instead of bc. at Constantinople, and formerly at Vienna, ing obliged, as now, to take up tonuage are, it is said, to receive the Order of the from the Company. Bath.

The following is an extract of a letter from Gottenburgh, dated Feb. 28:-

the territory, and all the machines, implements, &c. employed upon it, for which, he says, compensation shall be made to the proprietors.

American Papers to the 9th ult. have been received. The expectation of a war with this country, and the clamour for it, subside rapidly. There is a report that Congress will adjourn to the 1st of May.

The Marquis of Hertford has appointed his nephew, Col. Seymour, to be Serjeant at Arms, a place worth near 3000/. a year. We understand that the Earl of Yarmouth

MARCH 15.

Monday the gentlemen concerned in Wines, Silks, and various other branches of business, waited on the Board of Trade, to acquire correct information as to the circumstances under which Licences are conceded for the commerce with France.

The following are the conditions notified by the French Government, viz. from Dunkirk and Ostend:

" One third of the value of the cargo exported is to consist of the Silks of France, and the other two thirds to be composed of Linen Cloths, Por-celaine Wares, Clover Seeds, or Linepros Seeds.

" The articles imported are to be either Raw Sugar, Coffee, Indigo, Cotton, Pepper, Cocoa, Co-chineal, Tea, Dycing Woods, or Medicinal Drugs; and such imports are not to be more than equal in value to the exports from France."

Six Imperial Licences have been granted to divers ports of France for the exportation of Wine:

"For each ton of Wine may be imported, either 1200 killagrams of Raw Sugar, or 1000 ditto Cof-fee, or 75 ditto Indigo, or 1400 Hides."

Five Licences have been signed for Mamburgh, on the subsequent terms:

"One third of the value of the cargo exported from France is to consist of French silks, the other two-thirds to be composed of linen cloth of Wester phalia or Osnabruck, or bog's bristles of the country, Porcelaine ware, clock works, or jewellery.

The articles imported are to be either raw sugar, coffee, cotton, indigo, pepper, cocoa, cochincal, tea, hides, dyeing woods or medicinal drugs.

" The imports are to be not more than equal to the exports. The ships are to proceed on the 1st voyage within two months of the date of the licences on pain of forferting such licences."

It is said to be in the contemplation of " Government, on the appoaching renewal of the East India Company's charter, to reduce the number of Directors from twenty-" six to thirteen. It is also stated, that the number of the Company's ships will be reduced, by retrenching the tonnage now allowed for private trade; together with such further reduction as the expected ex-? tension of that trade-may reader expedient. by its interference with the Company's monopoly, and that the merchants engaged inthe private trade will henceforth be permitted to freight their own ships to an amount of tonnage to be limited, and to take out all goods which the Company

MARCH 22.

A Swedish Courier is arrived with dis. patches, supposed to be of great impor-"The occupation of Pomerania has tance. A Gottenburgh Mail is also arrimaterially changed the face of things in ved, and proceeding in their system of hosti. Sweden, and were it not for the apprehension lity towards Swedish Pomerania, the French that Napoleon would set Russia on our have disarmed and disbanded the Swedish troops in that province. This is supposed to have operated decisively upon the Councils of the Swedish Cabinet.-A Courier was immediately dispatched to this country. " GOTTENBURGH, MARCH 15. "Accounts have just reached this place, that the Swedish troops in Pomerania have been disarmed and disbanded by order of the French Commander."

he thought it was necessary to repeal our Orders in Council.

Mr. Stephen said, the Orders in Council had run now to such a length, that to make itating the communication with the Bal. such a motion as that before the House, was as if a Committee should be moved for to inquire into the State of Trade of no sign of our measures having injured France? this Country, or of that part of it which An half fearful, half philosoplical opinion referred to the existing Acts of Parliament. He strongly objected to the appointment Emperor was an enemy to trade generally, of a Committee to go over ground so of. ten controverted in the discussions of a measure of such commercial and political importance. Not only had the Orders in Council been harmless, but our trade had risen to a state of unparalleled prosperity since they were issued. The Hon'ble and Learned Gentleman then took a comprehen. sive view of what had been the state of our trade, and what the effect of the Or. ders in Council upon it. In August, Sep. tember, and October, 1807, a very great depression was felt. So great was this de. Lord Milton, all spoke decidedly in favour pression, that application was made to the Custom-house for permission for sixty or seventy vessels to land their cargoes again, as all the ports of the Continent were shut against them. The stagnation of trade in that and the following year were so great, that the exports of both amounted to but twenty-nine millions and a half. In the following years, after our retaliative measures were in force, they amounted to 51,414,0004. Thus it would be seen, there was an increase of 22,000,0004. in those two years, and this was the result of that dangerous experiment, as our attempt to retaliate was called. The state of the imports, and the effect of the Orders on them were much the same. In 1807 and 1808, they amounted together to 26,300,0001. and in the two following years their amount was 47,900,000l. presenting here an increase of twenty-one millions and a half. He was astonished to hear the outcry raised of Portugal was undoubtedly the most es.

Mr. Whitbread supported the motion in a powerful speech, and concluded by saying, though the vote they were about to give might be an ineffectual, he hoped it would be at least a menacing one.

Mr. Herbert, Lord Grenville Gower, and of the Motion.

The House divided, when there appeared -For- the Motion, 144-Against it, 216 -Majority, 72.-Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, March 16. STATE OF THE NATION.

Earl Grosvenor announced his intention. of bringing forward, ere long, a motion on the State of the Nation, and which he thought was called for in consequence of the distrac. ted state of the Councils of Government. He did not intend, however, to bring it forward until after the discussion of the question relative to the Catholics of Ireland, which stood for the 10th of April.

THE REGENT'S MESSAGE, IN AID OF PORTUGAL.

The Earl of Liverpool said, the defence

backs, 1 am persuaded that matters would be on a very different footing. As it is, a person now in London is charged with conditional negociations.

"The letters by the German Mail not coming regularly, as usual, this Government has prohibited all communication with France, until her motives shall be explained.

not the tool of Bonaparte, nor does he in the North. the least owe his present condition to the influence of his Imperial and Royal has refused to comply with so much of the Majesty.

" Peyron, who commanded at Stralsund, had positive instructions to resist the passage, or entry, of any foreign troops."

In an additional letter, the tact of the contributions required in Pomerania is confirmed, and the exaction at Stralsund is stated at 100,000 rix dollars. It is also said, on the same authority, that an embargo is emposed on all Swedish shipping in France.

the French coast, of a late date. They repeat, that Bonaparte is now certainly going to the North. One of them says, "the Emperor will be off to the North in a day or two; after which nothing will be done in the licence way for some time to come. His Majesty will allow no one in his absence to superintend a business so dear to him as that in which commerce is concerned." We suspect this to be a mere commercial fudge.

A Decree has been published in the Grand Duchy of Berg, in which Napoleon, to the exclusion of his Nephew, the Grand Duke, assumes to himself the Sovereignty, by ordering the execution of the same in his alteration has taken place." own sole name and under his own sole authority.-By this instrument he takes into his hands all the manufactured or unmanu. PRINTED BY A. H. HUBBARD, Molenviel

Bonaparte, according to the report brought" " Depend upon it that Ponte Corvo is by a vessel from Ostend, has left Paris for

> French Licences .- The Board of Trade terms of the French Licenses as specified that exportations were first to be made from France before any importation from England should be admitted. On this subject several applications have been made to the Board of Trade by the merchants interested in the commerce with France. It is assorted that the Board of Trade has agreed to an are rangement, with which the merchants appeared satisfied, of which these are the conditions :---

"To admit the following articles to be Farther letters have been received from imported from any port between the river Ems and Caeu, provided that the vessel in which they are imported is of 100 tons bury then or upwards ...

" Articles allowed to be imported : Cheese seeds, fruits, bristles, clinkers, thread and tapes, perfumery, silk thrown and or ganized, linens, lawns, cambrics, lace quicksilver, rushes, linen-flax and yarn, jew ellery, bronze, and books.

"The articles when imported are to b ware-housed under the joint lock of the Crown and the merchant, until the counter exportation shall have been made, confor mably to the conditions prescribed and mad known by Government.

"With respect to the staple commodities of France, such as wine and brandies, s