

JAVA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.



The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the Java Government Gazette, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned. (Signed) C. G. BLAGRAVE, Acting Secretary to Government. BATAVIA, February 1813.

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1813. [NO. 63.]

Advertisement

IT being considered necessary that the Trade to Banca should be clearly defined, Notice is hereby given to the Public, that the settlement of Banca is not to be considered as one of the immediate Dependencies of this Island, but as being applicable only to such matters as were dependent on the late Government of Banca.

Advertisement

ALZO het noodzakelyk is dat de bepalingen van den Handel op Banca duidelyk begrepen worden, zo wordt hierby niet moet beschouwd als een der onmiddelyke Onderhoorigheden van dit Eiland, maar alleen afhankelijk van de voormalige Gouvernment van deze Kolonie ondergeschikt waren.

Advertisement

TER ORDONNANTIE VAN DEN HEERE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOUR IN RADE. Batavia den 27sten April 1813.

Advertisement

WITTE RESERVE in the relative value of the establishment of the British Government on this Island, and the intrinsic value at which the reduced lumps were allowed to circulate in Batavia and its Environs, under the publication of the 9th instant, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the reduced lumps be received into the Treasury in such payments as are authorized to be made in copper, at the rate of eight Dutch Dollars for one Spanish Dollar.

Advertisement

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council. C. ASSEY, Secretary to Government. BATAVIA, April 29, 1813.

Advertisement

DEN HEERE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOUR IN RADE de Consideratie hebbende van de betrekkekyke waarde van het Japanisch Koper geld op het eendryf der overgang van de Britsche Macht op dit Eiland, en van de laagste bepaling van de goud en zilver, en de wezenlyke waarde van welke de verkleide goud en zilver te Batavia gebruyk zullen zyn. Heeft goedgevonden te gelaten dat de verkleide goud en zilver in de Treasurie zullen opvangen worden in alle Betalingen welke in Koper geld geschieden, de Spanische munt van de staalverscheidend tegen de Ryksdallers Koper, dat is te zeggen, inder de Betaling by teeling geschied, in Bonken van de Ryks Oudehede, zal de Ryks kol berekend worden tegen 81 Spaansche Dalers, doelf, ad de Betaling by gewigt geschiedt Bonken van verschillende grootte, dan wat in dalken welke minder dan eenderde offte wegen, zal de Ryks kol berekend worden tegen 81 Spaansche Dalers. Zulkende de gelicentide Wisselers van den 1sten Mei aanstaande de goud en zilver op Geld te verwisselen volgens deze bepaling. Batavia den 29 April 1813.

Advertisement

TER ORDONNANTIE VAN DEN HEERE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOUR IN RADE. Batavia den 29 April 1813.

Advertisement

NOTICE is hereby given, that in the Office of the Chief Clerk of the Board of Civil Pay Office, where the parties will apply for payment thereof. BATAVIA, May 2, 1813. C. ASSEY, Secretary to Government.

Advertisement

PACKETS are open for Bengal on the Transport ship Helen, and for Madras on the Swallow, Transport. BATAVIA, May 10, 1813. C. ASSEY, Secretary to Government.

Advertisement

NOTICE van de maatschappij van de Credit Publicatie in de 15 April 1813. De maatschappij van de Credit Publicatie is opgericht om de behoeften van de Kolonie te voorzien. Het kapitaal van 1000 Rds. is verdeeld in 1000 aandelen van 1 Rds. ieder. De aandelen zijn nu te koop voor 1000 Rds. Batavia den 15 April 1813.

Advertisement

15 ps. van 300 Rds. ieder gemerkt Lett. B. No. 287, 114, 95, 59, 287, 205, 203, 55, 279, 145, 23, 298, 252, 112, 118. Rds. 7500. 20 ps. van 300 Rds. ieder gemerkt Lett. C. No. 188, 189, 189, 255, 287, 123, 110, 300, 232, 14, 154, 306, 395, 236, 173, 84, 74, 152, 307. Rds. 8000.

Advertisement

25 ps. van 300 Rds. ieder gemerkt Lett. D. No. 226, 27, 173, 207, 272, 153, 2475, 398, 456, 483, 69, 30, 13, 211, 45, 393, 477, 319, 183, 487, 107, 107, 110, 111, 355. Rds. 7500.

Advertisement

35 ps. van 300 Rds. ieder gemerkt Lett. E. No. 271, 286, 250, 258, 165, 290, 228, 420, 480, 487, 91, 508, 416, 480, 467, 55, 267, 669, 344, 567, 370, 498, 387, 568, 18, 103, 635, 107, 129, 308, 333, 615, 433, 220. Rds. 7500.

Advertisement

DIE WED. te Pretendeeren heeft of Schiedts is aan de boedel van den oud Luitenant der Moeren Ibrahim Sina Martindus meldende sig binnen Een Maand gerekend van den 1de April aan de Testamentaire Executeurs C. Bekhout, en den Capitein der Farnakan Chinesez Sahiedien.

Advertisement

ROENEWALD, Presentert in de hand te koop, dezelve in Woonhuis met de daar naast aan grensende Waarden, en Waagen-huis in de Koerstraat.

Advertisement

IT having been represented to Government that the 5th Article of the Post Regulations lately published, has on several occasions been misunderstood by the Public, and it being desirable to prevent the recurrence of similar mistakes, Notice is hereby given, that the said Article, which is applicable only to persons holding official situations, as stated in Article 10th, and that all others must regularly pay the Postage of every letter at the time they send it to any of the Post Offices on the Island, without which it will not be received.

Advertisement

D. POPKENS, Post-Master General. BATAVIA, April 25, 1813.

Advertisement

NEADERMAAL betrekken van het Gouvernement is gekomen, dat het 5de Artikel van het onlangs gepubliceerde Post Reglement by onverschuldigde gaven van de Post kantoren verkeerdt wordt ingeslagen, en also het bevestigd is een behalven van soorgel, vermits de gaven voortkomende zoo wordt by de aan een ieder bekend gemaakt dat het gemelde Artikel enkel toe passelyk is op personen publieke bedieningen bekleedende, zo als by Art. 10 vermeld wordt, en dat dienvolgens alle anderen het Brieven Post zullen moeten voldoen by het zenden van de Brieven nae der Post Kantoren op het Eiland, zulkende by gebrek van betaling, de Brieven niet aangenomen worden.

Advertisement

D. POPKENS, Post-Master General. BATAVIA, April 25, 1813.

Advertisement

Op-authorization van het Gouvernement. D. POPKENS, Post-Master General. BATAVIA, den 25 April, 1813.

Advertisement

Notice. MANY outstanding Bills due to the Post Office by the 1st January and the 1st May, being still unsettled, Notice is hereby given, that unless payment is made by the 1st July, from this date the said Bills, which are Bills of exchange, will not receive any further Letters until payment is made.

Advertisement

D. POPKENS, Post-Master General. BATAVIA, May 8, 1813.

Advertisement

Bekendmaking. DAAR er veele uitstaande rekeningen voor verschuldigde brieven porten aan het Post-kantoor gerekend van den 1ste Januarij tot den 1ste Mei, die niet betaald zyn, zoo wordt by deezze bekend gemaakt, dat geene brieven, hoegenaamd afgegeven zullen worden, welke gerekend zyn aan die geene, die hunne verschuldigde brieven porten, binnen den tyd van acht dagen aan het Post-kantoor, zelve noch niet verrekend hebben.

Advertisement

D. POPKENS, Post-Master General. BATAVIA, den 25 April, 1813.

Advertisement

Bekendmaking. DIRECTIEUR en Commissarissen van de Bank van Leening, adverteeren by deezze, dat er op daar toe uitgaafte Order, voornemsk geenszins te becoepingen op vaste goederen zal uitgegeef worden.

Advertisement

D. POPKENS, Post-Master General. BATAVIA, den 2de Mei, 1813.

Advertisement

DIRECTIEUR en Commissarissen van de Bank van Leening, adverteeren by deezze, dat er op daar toe uitgaafte Order, voornemsk geenszins te becoepingen op vaste goederen zal uitgegeef worden.

Advertisement

D. POPKENS, Post-Master General. BATAVIA, den 2de Mei, 1813.

Advertisement

THE President and Bench of Magistrates of the City of Batavia, and the Environs, do hereby give notice, that the Collection of the tax on Slaves, established by a Proclamation of Government of the 15th of May last year, will attend at the Office of the Accountant to the Magistrate at the Stadhuys in Batavia every day (Sundays and holidays excepted) from the 1st of May, till the 31st of July, next, to receive payment of the said tax for the current year 1813.

Advertisement

And in order that the said tax be levied in a regular way, the said Collector will sit from the first till the last of May for the inhabitants of the town, the suburbs and the Camp of the Chinese, from the first till the last of June for the inhabitants residing within the limits of the former out posts and at Weltevreden and Tanaabang; and lastly, from the first till the last of July for the inhabitants of the Environs.

Advertisement

No. payment will be received after the expiration of those terms respectively, nor new Certificates granted but on producing those issued in the last year.

Advertisement

And in order that no disputes may be pleaded hereof, these presents shall be affixed in the English, Dutch, and native Languages, at the usual places in Batavia and its Environs.

Advertisement

By Order of the President and Magistrate aforesaid. G. F. MEYMAN, Secretary. BATAVIA, April 24th, 1813.

Advertisement

PRESIDENT en Magistrate van de Stad en Ommelanden van Batavia adverteeren hier mede, dat de Collecteur van de impostie op de Slaven, uitgeschreeven by Publicatie van het Gouvernement van daf den 15de Mey van het voorleden Jaar, van den 1ste Mey tot den 31sten July aanstaande, dagelyks, te Zon en Feest Dagen uitgezonderd, ten Kantoor van den Accountant op het Stadhuys te Batavia, zal vaceren tot den Ontvangst der gedachte impostie, voor het loopende jaar 1813.

Advertisement

En dat ten einde dezen Ontvangst geregeld altoope, den voornemende Collecteur zitten zal, van dien tste tot den 31sten Mey, voor zooda-nige bezettingen als wonende sijn in de Stad en Ommelanden, en in de Chinesez Kampong, van den 1ste tot den 31sten July voor dief yonende binnen en totaan de voornemende Buitten Posten, mitgaders op Weltevreden en Tanaabang, en laatstelyk van den 1ste tot den 31sten July, voor de zoodafigen wonende in de Ommelanden. Zulkende geene aangaven of betaling na ommekomst der voornemende impostie aangenomen, noch ook nieuwe Certificates verhoed worden, dan op vertooning van die in het voorkende Jaar zyn hitgegeven.

Advertisement

En op daeten ieder hier van Remissie erlangezal deze in de Engelsche, Hollandsche en geewoone Inlandsche taal worden geaffigeert ter plaatze gebruykelyk.

Advertisement

Batavia den 24ste April 1813. Ter Ordonnantie van President en Magistrate welmeled. G. F. MEYMAN, Secretary.

Advertisement

Advertentie. R. P. J. O. C. die uit de hand te koop het logement te Samarang, met deeg tot de Wagen verhuurders Brood-bakery, Slaven, en wat verder tot het zelve behoort, volgens de daar volgende Informatie te bevragen by den Samarang den 25de April 1813.

Advertisement

Advertentie. ALLE de geene welke lasten hebben deeren hebben of wagen verhuurders zyn aan G. F. MEYMAN of zijn Huisvrouw, geve hantse bescheffingen binnen de teyd van voortden dagen gerekend van den 6de Mey tot den 28sten dreef, intenz derzelve te laten.

Advertisement

Advertentie. ALLE de geene welke lasten hebben deeren hebben of wagen verhuurders zyn aan G. F. MEYMAN of zijn Huisvrouw, geve hantse bescheffingen binnen de teyd van voortden dagen gerekend van den 6de Mey tot den 28sten dreef, intenz derzelve te laten.

Advertisement

Advertentie. ALLE de geene welke lasten hebben deeren hebben of wagen verhuurders zyn aan G. F. MEYMAN of zijn Huisvrouw, geve hantse bescheffingen binnen de teyd van voortden dagen gerekend van den 6de Mey tot den 28sten dreef, intenz derzelve te laten.

Advertisement.

THE President and Bench of Magistrates of Batavia, do hereby give notice to all whom it may concern, that the period for stamping Timber belonging to Individuals with the mark of the Honorable Company, is prolonged until the 15th of the ensuing Month...

Any Timber which may be found in the possession of individuals without the Honorable Company's mark after the expiration of the period above mentioned, is hereby declared liable to seizure, and will be confiscated accordingly.

Published by Authority of Government. G. F. MEYLAN, Sec. to the Magistrates. BATAVIA, April 9, 1813.

Advertentie.

NADEMEKKE het den President en Magistrate der Stad en Ommelanden van Batavia, uit de aanschryving van den Heere Lieutenant Gouverneur in Raad geleken is, dat de circulaire onder ten aanzien van het handelen der particuliere Houtwerken door den Architect Songkine, behoorende in de Engelsche, Hollandsche, en Indische Talen, gopubliceerd, en vervolgens ter gewone plaatsen is geaffigeerd, doch aan die order, nog niet is voldaan, over zulke welmeide Magistraat...

(Was Get.) G. F. MEYLAN, Sec. van de Magistraat. BATAVIA, 9 April, 1813.

Jaba Government Gazette.

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1813.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, APRIL 28, 1813.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council has had under consideration a statement from Lieutenant Roche, H. M. 14th Regiment, and formerly in charge of a Detachment of the Amboynese Corps, soliciting to be relieved from a retrenchment of Sonat Rupees 942, overdrawn by him in consequence of his having drawn a higher rate of pay for the Detachment than was authorized by the Orders of Government.

In future however, it will be the duty of all Officers commanding Detachments of the Colonial Corps, to make themselves acquainted with the established rates of pay and allowances, and regulated stoppages in those corps respectively, and any deviation therefrom will be placed to the personal account of the Officers commanding such Detachments.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,

Act. Asst. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, APRIL 29, 1813.

In pursuance of the Proclamation under date the 9th instant, establishing a system of Shroffs, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that all Shroffs or Money Changers employed in the Cantonment at Weltevreden, do receive a certificate from Government, and be guided by the rules laid down in those Regulations.

The Officers commanding the Cantonment will therefore transmit to the Secretary to Government the names of the persons for whom certificates are required, and will be held responsible that no other Money Changers are permitted in the Bazar, and the established regulations of Government on that head are adhered to.

The Superintendent of Shroffs will however have no authority in the Cantonment Bazar, the Money Changers there continuing under the immediate authority of the Commanding Officer.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,

Act. Asst. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, MAY 1, 1813.

The Detachment of Madras Pioneers serving on Java are to be held in readiness to re-embark to India in such vessel as shall be pointed out.

The Office of Assistant Deputy Quarter Master General having ceased from this date, Lieutenant Bayley will return to Madras by the first opportunity.

In consequence of the approaching departure of His Majesty's 14th Regiment, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to make the following arrangements, which will take effect from the date of the embarkation of that corps.

Colonel Paes to command the Samarang Division of the Army, vice Watson, proceeding to India.

Lieut. Colonel McLeod, His Majesty's 59th Regiment, to command at Weltevreden, vice Eeles, removed to Samarang.

Lieut. McIver, Cantonment Adjutant and Quarter Master at Sourabaya, to be Major of Brigade in the Samarang Division, vice Byron, returning to India.

The appointment of Cantonment Adjutant and Quarter Master at Sourabaya will cease on this removal of Lieut. McIver.

Lieutenant N. Chodwick, His Majesty's 59th Regiment, is appointed Cantonment Adjutant and Quarter Master at Weltevreden, vice Cairns, removed.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,

Act. Asst. Sec. to Government.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, MAY 2, 1813.

The Batta, and Allowances for February and advance of Pay for March 1813, will be

issued to the Troops serving on Java, on or after the 10th instant.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,

Secretary to Government.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, May 4, 1813.

The Deputy Military Paymaster General is authorized to pay up the Arrears of the Troop of Madras Horse Artillery, now under embarkation Orders, to the 1st instant. And to advance to Mr. Gore, Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, his pay and allowances to the 1st instant, previously to his proceeding to Samarang.

The Horses of Lieutenants Harrison and Black, of the Horse Artillery, having been originally selected from the Remount, they are to be returned to the same on the embarkation of the Detachment.

The Horses of the Detachment 22d Dragoons at Buitenzorg, are to be delivered over to the Corps of Hussars on their march to the Eastward, and the Ponies attached to the latter Corps will be delivered over to the Deputy Commissary General for sale on the public account. The Commander of the Forces will be pleased to make such arrangements as he may deem necessary for the transfer of the Horses now belonging to the Dragoons and Horse Artillery to the Corps of Java Light Cavalry and Artillery recently arrived. And such Horses as may be condemned or cast are to be delivered over to the Commissariat Department who will receive further Orders regarding the disposal thereof.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor having been pleased to permit Captain Wood, Aide de Camp, to take the Command of the Honorable Company's European Regiment during the absence of Captain Morris on foreign service, Captain Wood will join the European Regiment accordingly.

Lieutenant Griffith, Assistant to the Deputy Military Paymaster General, having solicited permission to proceed to Bengal in consequence of having been appointed to a Regimental Staff situation by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, he is permitted to resign his present office, and to proceed to Bengal by the first opportunity, on furnishing the prescribed certificate from the pay department.

The party of the 30th or Marine Regiment remaining on this Island, and attached for some time past to the Dutch Volunteer Battalion, will proceed to join their Corps and will embark on the Helen Transport, which Vessel will touch at Banca to receive the Men on duty at that place.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,

Sec. to Government.

The Honorable Company's cruiser Nautilus arrived at Batavia on the 4th inst. She had met with bad weather, and had a very tedious passage from Macassar. She remained in harbour only a sufficient time to complete her water and provisions, and sailed for Bengal direct on Thursday morning.

During the last week, the Honorable Company's ship Fairlie, and the Transports Cornwallis and Trowbridge, arrived from Bengal, with the Detachment of Java Light Cavalry and Horse Artillery, and they have since sailed to Samarang, in which division this corps will be stationed.

We have already had the satisfaction of communicating the glorious and important intelligence received by the late arrivals, and we cannot refrain from congratulating our Readers on the tone in which the French Bulletin of the battle of Boradino is couched—that no very great faith is to be placed in the French accounts of the Military operations is pretty clear when we recollect that the battle of Salamanca was first declared by them to have been a victory on their side, and even when the loss of the battle could no longer be concealed, they discovered that the wound of Marshal Massena caused a return the same day, but that their army would immediately resume their former positions. Such are the French Bulletins.—When, therefore, we find the enemy himself acknowledging so severe a loss, and that he does not and consequently can not enumerate the names of the Russian Generals or Commanders who have fallen, we may be prepared to expect that the Battle of Boradino was decidedly favorable to the Russian cause, and decisive perhaps of Bonaparte's career. For although the subsequent evacuation of Moscow is a proof that the success of the Russian army did not so far annihilate their enemy as to secure their permanent expulsion from Russia, it would appear that the evacuation of it was willingly and slowly effected, and that the Russian General Kutusoff adopted that plan himself under the

conviction that it would more effectually entangle his enemy in difficulty and distress, and that nothing was left in the city to renovate the spirits of the French Army, or afford the supplies and comforts they must require in the dreary prospect of a Russian Winter. Whatever therefore may be the general view of the battle of Boradino, the result has evidently been all that could be wished.

These latest advices prove that for a period of six weeks subsequently to that battle the French army had continued to suffer every privation and distress, that prisoners and deserters to the number of 25,000 men had been brought into the Russian camp, that Kutusoff's army was in renovated force on the road between Moscow and Smolensk, that other armies intercepted communication with Poland and other countries in the rear of the French army, and that the Austrians had retired into the Duchy of Warsaw.

We have also the testimony of Sir Robert Wilson as to the success of the Cossacks in harassing the enemy's positions, and of the misery and starvation found in his camp.—To escape from all these difficulties and dangers would seem to require greater sagacity and intrigue than even Bonaparte is acknowledged to possess—and should the Emperor Alexander continue firm, it is hardly to be conceived, that any thing but an ignominious treaty or a hazardous attempt to force a passage through surrounding numbers can relieve him from his present situation. We observe in one of the Extra Calcutta Papers that the Emperor Alexander is stated to have declared that he would rather his beard should grow to his girdle, or retire into the deserts of Siberia for life, than listen to any terms while a French army remains within the borders of his Empire.—Long may he continue to persevere in such wise and patriotic resolutions.

In addition to the fact stated in the Official Gazette, the following Extract of a private Letter received at Bombay from a Gentleman high in Office at Constantinople is interesting.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov 6, 1812.

As the Resident at Bagdad will no doubt communicate to your Government the interesting articles of intelligence which are about to be communicated to him, I shall not trouble you with repetitions, but content myself with observing that according to information our Ambassador received on the 1st instant from Sir Robert Wilson, who is at Prince Kutusoff's Head Quarters, Bonaparte has proposed at three different times a truce which has been refused, and his third letter was returned unanswered.—An Army from Sweden has landed at Riga, to join the formidable bodies of Russian Troops on their march to strike the decisive blow. In short, from every appearance, there is strong reason to hope that the actual contest will have a glorious and happy issue for Russia, and all Europe.

These accounts from Constantinople also bring out satisfactory evidence of the adherence of the Porte to the Treaty of Bucharest, a fact on which considerable doubts had arisen from the falsehoods propagated in the Communist Journals under French influence.

The war between Persia and Russia continues.

In a General Order of the Supreme Government, under date the 20th February, an extract from a General Letter is published, which, as it will be interesting to many of our Friends, we have much satisfaction in transcribing.

Extract of a General Letter, dated the 28th February, 1813. In consequence of your earnest recommendation, and the reasons which you have given for that recommendation in your separate Military Letter of the 21st November 1806, we have ordered the distribution of the Military Stores, and Grain, and other property, including the value of the Military Stores, during the War with Persia; and also the distribution of the value of the Ordnance and Military Stores captured from the Mahratta Confederates, among the Troops employed in the Operations against those Confederates.

Upon the amount of cash actually paid into our Treasury by the Prize Agents at different times, during the War with Holkar and the Mahratta Confederates, we agree to allow interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum, from the date of the respective payments, until the distribution of the Prize Property; but we cannot agree to allow interest upon the amount value of supplies furnished, nor upon any other sums.—In framing the scale of distribution to the several ranks of officers and men, we direct your attention to the orders contained in our Military Letter to Fort St.

EDUCATION

AT THE ENGLISH ACADEMY, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

YOUNG Gentlemen are carefully instructed in the following branches of useful and polite Education.

BY W. M. HOPLEY, AND COMPETENT ASSISTANTS.

The English and French Languages—Writing—Arithmetic—The Elements of Geometry—Trigonometry—Merchant's Accounts and Geography, with other branches of useful and polite learning.

TERMS. 350 Spanish Dollars per annum.

EXTRA CHARGES. Fencing—Drawing—Dancing and Navigation, each 40 Spanish Dollars per annum.

Every endeavor is used to excite emulation, and to point out the advantages of juvenile application, and the greatest exertions are made to render the Pupils well qualified for the various departments of life.

Cape Town, 26, 1812.

Advertisement.

F. ADAMS, Motelyet, opposite the Government Printing Office, has for sale Potatoes, at the rate of 2 Ruypees per fanjang of three gantang.

Advertentie.

BY F. ADAMS op Motelyet, over Gouvernements Drakkerij, zyn te bekopen Aardappelen tegen betaling van 2 Ruypen de Cranjang, houdende drie Gantangs.

THE FOLLOWING

BOOKS.

THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

MR PATRICK'S, Proprietor.

- Mishcat-ul-Masabih, or a Collection of the most authentic traditions regarding the actions and life of Mahomed, 2 vols. Scott's Don Koderick, 1 vol. Despotism, or the History of the Benmits, 2 vols. Gregory's Letters, 2 vols. Adventures of Joseph and his Brethren, 1 vol. Menck's Navigation, 1 vol. Memoirs of Mrs. Sumbel, 3 vols. Letters from the Mountains, 3 vols. The Spirit of "The Book," 3 vols. Blair's Class Book. Reubuck's Hindoostanee Naval Dictionary. Malay Vocabulary.

George, dated 24th August 1804; and we desire that you will immediately transmit to us a statement of the scale of distribution, which you may ultimately adopt for our consideration.

The Military Board and the Departments of Pay and Audit are directed to take the necessary measures for carrying the foregoing orders of the Honorable the Court of Directors into effect.

C. W. GARDINER, Sec. to Govt. M. D.

By the Nantilus arrived from Macassar, a singular account is received of an English Boy still residing at Cooti, and who has survived from the plunder of a vessel at that place by Pirates about two years ago.

The following is an abstract of the narrative received by Messengers, who were sent from Macassar to make enquiry into the fact.

During the period when this vessel was lying at Cooti, the Shahbunder gave a party on shore to the Captain of the ship, at which two Chiefs were present. On rising from the entertainment, they all proceeded to the ship, where they again drank, and when the party was breaking up, the two Chiefs agreed to go on board next day, with merchandise for traffic; they did so, and took advantage of that opportunity to convey followers on board, by whom the ship was carried and taken. Three Europeans, two Chinese, and five Sepoys were taken in the affair, and the remainder of the crew were made slaves, and employed to work in the gardens of the two Chiefs, who executed this atrocious act.

The boy, by name Thomas Brooks, is stated to have received several wounds during the massacre, but he escaped on shore, and was hospitably received by the Sultan of Cooti, who has since lodged him in his own house, and treated him as a brother.

It is added, that measures are adopted to bring him from thence by the first practicable opportunity.

We have to acknowledge the favor of a correspondent in communicating the following account of a coral Rock, upon which the Honorable Company's ship Fairlie struck during her passage to this port.

The Rock on which we struck on the 21st April, 1813, at 1 P. M. is a sunk rock, and not laid down in any of our Charts; it is situated on the South side of Gaspar Straits. We made it to be in latitude 5° 30' South, and longitude 107° 01' East by Chronometer. We had two boats out sounding, and found 9, 10, 15 fathoms close to it, and immediately over it 4 and 5 feet; it is not above a cable's length in circumference; the ship was not more than five minutes on it, the sea at the time was very smooth, with fine weather and a light breeze at W. S. W. and was sustained in injury; we were steering South at the time going 2 knots. A little to the Northward of it, we could plainly see the top of the highest mountain in the island.

SHIPS ARRIVED FROM BENGAL. 30th Do. — Ship Fairlie, from Bengal, with Troops and Stores. — Passenger, Colonel Spurt, 80th Regiment.

Same day. — H. C. ship Trawbridge, R. Humphreys, from Bengal, 12th March, with Troops and Horses. — Passengers, Corant, Kynburgh, do. Deburgh, Lieut. Mr. Leonard, and Doctor Moutan.

May 2. — H. C. ship Cornwallis, J. Leigh, from Bengal, 9th March, with Troops and Horses. — Passengers, Major O'Brien, Lieut. Ker, Cornet Kunplame, Doctor King, and Mr. Hastry.

3d Do. — Brig Hendrik, H. Deelken, from Samarang, the 4th, and Bapara the 16th. — Cargo, Rice and Piece Goods. — Passengers, Mrs. Krutshoff and 4 Children.

4th Do. — H. C. ship Nautilus, Capt. Walker, from Samarang, 2d March.

5th Do. — Ship Thainstone, W. Scott, from Samarang, 25th April. — Passengers, John Crawford, Esq. Resident at the Court of the Sultan of Bantam, and Lady ...

6th Do. — Ship ... from Tagal. — Cargo, Government Stores, 22 Passengers.

Same day. — Ship Ann, E. Benjamin, from Abouffa, 14th March. — Cargo, Spices. — H. C. Transport Mary, P. Holmberg, from Poutiana, 14th April.

7th Do. — Ship ... from ...

May 5. — H. C. Brig Mary Ann, Buchanan, for Bantam.

May 6. — Brig Maria, H. Herman, for Samarang.

May 7. — H. C. ship Fairlie, D'Esterre, for Samarang.

Same day. — H. C. Cruiser Nautilus, G. Walker, for Bengal.

Ships and Vessels lying in Batavia Roads. H. C. ship Princess Charlotte of Wales. — Ship Corawallis. — Do. Charlotte. — Do. Helen. — Do. Clara. — Do. Mary. — Do. Ann. — Do. Governor Raffles. — Do. Thainstone. — Brig Lottery. — Do. Jane. — Do. Emilie. — Do. Hendrick. — Do. Sophia. — Schooner Goedeverwagting. — Arab Brig Mahayan. — Ship Perseverance.

BENGAL.

From the Calcutta Gazette, Feb. 11.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

Fort William, Jan. 30, 1813.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments: —

Mr. Surgeon William Tutin, to be Surgeon to the Civil Station at Dacca, vice Ogilvie, resigned.

Lieutenant Archibald Galloway, of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Agent for the Manufacture of Gun Powder at Allahabad, from the 21st instant, vice Stewart, resigned.

The situation of Mr. Lewis Vansandaw, Cadet of Infantry, whose order of rank has not yet been communicated by the Honorable the Court of Directors, having escaped observation at the period of framing the General Orders under date the 9th instant, announcing the Promotion of Cadets of Infantry; the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel that part of the General Orders abovementioned, which directs the Promotion of Messieurs John Grant and John Rodway Stock, and in pursuance of the Resolution of Government expressed in General Orders under date the 27th August, 1811, to direct, that Mr. Vansandaw shall take rank immediately above the Cadets restored to the Service by the Honorable the Court of Directors, whose names were published in General Orders under date the 20th August, 1811. The undermentioned Promotions are ordered to have effect accordingly, immediately in succession to that of Messieurs Fothergill, whose date of rank continues undisturbed by the present arrangement.

Names. To rank as Ensigns from Mr. Lewis Vansandaw, .. October 31, 1812

John Grant, .. October 31, 1812

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions: —

Corps of Engineers.

Cadet Mr. George Wilton, to be Ensign from the 7th December, 1812, vice Ballew, deceased.

2d Regiment Native Infantry. — Captain Lieutenant John Peter, to be Captain of a Company, from the 29th October, 1812, vice Jones, deceased. — Senior Lieutenant John Richard De Beaugard, to be Captain Lieutenant, from the same date, vice Peter, promoted. — Senior Ensign Peter Johnstone, to be Lieutenant, from the same date, vice De Beaugard, promoted.

Ensign George Chapman, of the 2d Battalion 21st Regiment of Native Infantry, having produced satisfactory certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to proceed to Europe on the 1st of the next month.

Lieutenant Cornwallis Campbell, of the 2d Battalion 21st Regiment of Native Infantry, and Lieutenant George Tudor, of the 2d Battalion 25th Regiment of Native Infantry, having produced the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, are permitted to proceed to Sea for the recovery of their health, and to be absent on that account, the former for six months from the date of his embarkation, and the latter for three months.

Sarjeant Thomas Orund, of the Regiment of Artillery, having produced satisfactory Testimonials of his claim to the benefits of the Pension established by Minutes of Council, dated the 10th of January 1797, is admitted accordingly, and permitted to reside at the Presidency.

February 1, 1813.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. John Nathaniel Seal, to the Office of Deputy Military Paymaster General and Accountant, and Pay Master of Extraordinaries, in the room of Mr. John Trotter.

The period having arrived which was fixed by the Resolution of Government of the 26th of June 1812, for the abolition of the temporary appointments of Controllers of the Commissariat, His Lordship in Council notifies for general information, that that appointment ceased on the 31st ultimo.

February 3, 1813.

Lieutenant William Baillie, of the 4th Regiment Native Cavalry, having produced the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department, the conditional permission granted to that Officer in General Orders of the 6th of October last, to proceed to Europe on furlough, on account of his private affairs, is confirmed.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon W. S. Welsh, of the 2d Battalion 9th Regiment Native Infantry, attached to the 31st Battalion Bengal Volunteers, having produced the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for the benefit of his health.

February 6, 1813.

Mr. William Adamson, Assistant Surgeon, attached to the Civil Station of Hidjellee and Tumlook, having produced the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for the benefit of his health.

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

Calcutta Gazette, March 4, 1813.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. O. Oldham, Collector of the District of Moradabad.

Mr. C. Shakespear, ditto ditto of Saharunpore.

Mr. R. J. Powell, ditto ditto Chittagong.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. Bagge, Register of the Provincial Court at Moorshedabad.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

Fort William, February 20, 1813.

Ordered, that the following Paragraphs of a General Letter received from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Military Department, under date the 9th of September 1813, be published in General Orders: —

PARA. 10. "We are much gratified with the success attending the operations of the Detachment employed under Lieutenant Colonel Arnold, and with the Military ability, zeal and spirit displayed by Lieutenant Colonel Bullis & Kissore in their possessions above the Ghauts, &c.

PARA. 11. The gallantry, activity and ability, displayed by Captain Roushedge, as well as by Lieutenants Roddaine and Sinnock, and the other Officers and Men engaged in the service detailed in these Paragraphs, are extremely creditable to them; and we desire that you will communicate to the Officers and Men employed on that occasion, our entire approbation, of their meritorious and successful exertions.

PARA. 12. The Military skill and gallantry displayed by Colonel Martindell, and the Officers and Soldiers who were employed under his command, in the attack on the fortified Hill of Rugowley, and the reduction of the Forts of Adijhar, are entitled to our highest approbation, and we desire that you will convey these our sentiments to Colonel Martindell, and the Officers and Soldiers, who acted under him on that occasion.

PARA. 13. We have attended with the reference which you have made to us, in your letter of the 10th instant, respecting the rank of Mr. George Gowan, and we are pleased to hear that you have been able to procure satisfactory certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, in relation to his health, and that he has been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for the recovery of his health, and to be absent on that account, the former for six months from the date of his embarkation, and the latter for three months.

PARA. 14. We have attended with the reference which you have made to us, in your letter of the 10th instant, respecting the rank of Mr. George Gowan, and we are pleased to hear that you have been able to procure satisfactory certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, in relation to his health, and that he has been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for the recovery of his health, and to be absent on that account, the former for six months from the date of his embarkation, and the latter for three months.

PARA. 15. We have attended with the reference which you have made to us, in your letter of the 10th instant, respecting the rank of Mr. George Gowan, and we are pleased to hear that you have been able to procure satisfactory certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, in relation to his health, and that he has been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for the recovery of his health, and to be absent on that account, the former for six months from the date of his embarkation, and the latter for three months.

PARA. 16. We have attended with the reference which you have made to us, in your letter of the 10th instant, respecting the rank of Mr. George Gowan, and we are pleased to hear that you have been able to procure satisfactory certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, in relation to his health, and that he has been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for the recovery of his health, and to be absent on that account, the former for six months from the date of his embarkation, and the latter for three months.

PARA. 17. We have attended with the reference which you have made to us, in your letter of the 10th instant, respecting the rank of Mr. George Gowan, and we are pleased to hear that you have been able to procure satisfactory certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, in relation to his health, and that he has been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for the recovery of his health, and to be absent on that account, the former for six months from the date of his embarkation, and the latter for three months.

PARA. 18. We have attended with the reference which you have made to us, in your letter of the 10th instant, respecting the rank of Mr. George Gowan, and we are pleased to hear that you have been able to procure satisfactory certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, in relation to his health, and that he has been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for the recovery of his health, and to be absent on that account, the former for six months from the date of his embarkation, and the latter for three months.

PARA. 19. We have attended with the reference which you have made to us, in your letter of the 10th instant, respecting the rank of Mr. George Gowan, and we are pleased to hear that you have been able to procure satisfactory certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, in relation to his health, and that he has been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for the recovery of his health, and to be absent on that account, the former for six months from the date of his embarkation, and the latter for three months.

PARA. 20. We have attended with the reference which you have made to us, in your letter of the 10th instant, respecting the rank of Mr. George Gowan, and we are pleased to hear that you have been able to procure satisfactory certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, in relation to his health, and that he has been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for the recovery of his health, and to be absent on that account, the former for six months from the date of his embarkation, and the latter for three months.

completed before the Medical Gentlemen succeeding to those situations, should be entitled to retire on the augmented Pensions, fixed for those ranks, we are still of the same opinion.

262. "In consideration however of your earnest recommendation of the case of Medical Gentlemen so situated; we agree to the following modification of our orders contained in paragraphs 96 and 7 of our Military Letter, dated 3th January 1796."

263. "A Member of the Medical Board, who shall have been in that situation not less than twenty years in India, including three years for one furlough, shall be permitted to retire from the Service, and allowed five hundred pounds per annum."

264. "A Surgeon of a General Hospital (or superintending Surgeon), who shall have served in that situation not less than two years, and not less than twenty years in India, including three years for one furlough, shall be permitted to retire from the Service, and allowed three hundred pounds per annum."

281. "Mr. McGhee died, on his passage home in January 1810, on board the Elizabeth, Country Ship."

310. "Lieutenant Williamson was permitted to retire from the Service on the 4th November 1807, but agreeably to the new regulations, his retirement should have taken place on the 23d September 1807, the date of his application to that purpose having been recorded."

342. "In our letter from this Department, of the 27th February 1811, paragraph 19 to 31, we authorized the restoration to the Service of several gentlemen who had been concerned in disturbances at Barraset, but we omitted the name of Mr. William D. Mossell, of whose suspension, and order to proceed to Europe, jointly with Mr. Fyler, we were advised in your letter of the 15th February 1810."

343. "We now think proper to direct, that Mr. Mossell, be restored to the Service, in like manner with the gentlemen named in the 25th paragraph of our letter abovementioned."

344. "Captain Watson Hunter of your establishment, has our permission to remain in England, till the departure of the first ships of this Season."

346. "We have permitted Capt. Charles Peter Hay, to return to his rank on your establishment."

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

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

Fort William, February 20, 1813.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to promote the undermentioned Cadets of Cavalry and Infantry, to be Cornets and Ensigns from the dates expressed opposite to their names respectively.

NAMES. To rank from

Mr. W. Buchanan, .. December 20, 1812.

Philip F. ...

John R. Stock, .. November 26, 1812.

A. H. Stewart, ..

Louis S. ...

F. Tippet, ..

A. Thos. Pynes, ..

John Symonds, ..

Mr. Charles William Heriot, having produced a certificate of his appointment as a Cadet of Cavalry on this establishment, is admitted to the service accordingly.

Captain Charles Fife, of this establishment, is directed to return to his duty without prejudice to his rank, and His Lordship in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Assistant Surgeon, Joseph Mayo chaux, to perform the Medical duties of the Salt Agency of the 2d Battalion.

Mr. Marchant, appointed to have effect from the 1st of June, the date of the transfer of Mr. A. ...

From the Civil to the Military branch of the Medical Service.

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

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

Fort William, February 20, 1813.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments: —

Mr. ...

Mr. ...

Mr. ...

Mr. ...

Mr. ...

Mr. ...

Mr. ...

Mr. ...



and that all Officers who transmit unreasonable bills and Estimates for such work, will be considered unworthy of being again employed in any situation of confidence; and moreover that all Staff Officers so offending, will be immediately removed from their respective Staff Appointments.

C. W. CARDINER,
Sec. to Govt.
Mil. Dept.

POETRY.

Asiatic Mirror, Feb. 17, 1813.

ADMIRERS OF BRITISH BEAUTY

TO THE ADMIRERS OF BRITISH BEAUTY

The following Verses were respectfully inscribed by
EDWARD HENRY CUMMING
Her charms sing of war's alarms,
Or her name in story,
Be mine the praise of Beauty's charms,
The source of Britain's glory,
For women, lovely women claim
Our tender care and duty,
To shield their honor, guard their fame,
To die for British Beauty.

Her father sees the villain base,
My duty all away from them,
Who, with their sword and spear,
To ruin and destroy them.

See yonder lovely maiden fair,
In agony in woe's chain,
See yonder matchless villain there,
Injurious in her arms.

Behold his woe—his solemn oath,
His honey'd strain induce her,
She yields her virtue, honor, both,
To his vile seductions.

Now see her, meagre, pale and faint,
Behold her sad condition,
With felt infection deadly taint,
Her tears display penitence.

Behold, her baby gasps for breath,
Unsheltered, unprotected,
The tortured parent sleeps in death,
Insulted and neglected.

Now Britons say is this reward,
For tender Female Beauty?
Is this your friendship and regard?
Is this your love and duty?

For shame—oh! let it never be said,
That manly forms delighted,
To wrong the unsuspecting maid,
Then basely leave her slighted.

Think on your tender mother dear,
How often she's caress'd you,
How oft she's wiped the childish tear,
And to her bosom press'd you.

How oft she's led the honey'd stream,
From beauty's fountain flowing,
When waking from the pleasing dream,
With balant rapture glowing.

Think on the tender soothing bride,
When heavy cares oppress you,
When her arms are round you,
Her baby lips caress you.

Reaching on her faithful breast,
Amidst her secret charms,
You calmly sink in slumber'd rest,
Enroll'd in her arms.

Think on the sacred maternal bliss,
The virgin lamp expiring,
Think on the panting burning kiss,
Think on the fond delirium.

Think on sweet Hyacinth's sacred right,
The lover's agonizing sigh,
Which makes the Virgin of the Night,
A WOMAN in the MORNING.

Then Britons let it never be said,
That freedom's sons delight in,
To wrong the unsuspecting maid,
Their basely leave her slighted.

That base and cruel demand our care,
Ours love, regard and duty,
For George and England's fame we swear,
To die for British Beauty.

Permit me, Sir, to wish, that
Maiden's name may
Who toy with that angelic face,
To ruin and destroy her.

(Continued from the last page.)
Europeans of the Regiment of Artillery, on
the Establishment, shall be obliged, on all
occasions of being detached on actual ser-
vice, with Swords in their Hands, and
the Gun Lascars shall be at all times armed
with that description of Weapon.

Right Honorable the Governor General in
Council notices the same for General Infor-
mation.

A supply of Swords and Bayonets for
the above purposes having been recently
received from Europe, His Excellency the
Commander in Chief is requested to issue
the necessary orders for their being distri-
buted to the Regiment of Artillery, and
to establish such Regulations regarding the
occasional change of Arms, in the artillery
regiment, and the permanent supplies of Swords
and Bayonets, as may be judged proper by
His Excellency's judgment, to be transmitted
to the Honorable the Governor General in
Council.

GARDINER

General Orders, by the Right Honorable
the Governor General in Council, 1813.

The Right Honorable the Governor Gen-
eral in Council, in conformity to the orders
of the Honorable the Court of Direc-
tors, comprised in the 10th paragraph of
their General Letter in the Military De-
partment, under date the 9th of September
1812, in relation to the Army, has com-
manded that all Officers employed in the
repairing Buildings, shall perform
the duty confided to them at the least pos-
sible expense to the Honorable Company;

We are sorry to announce the loss of
the ship *Industry*, Captain Scarwell, from
Bombay, on Saugot Sand on Saturday
last. Both ship and cargo are totally lost,
and it is painful to add, that except the
Commander and six Lascars, all the per-
sons that were on board have perished.

The following narrative of this melan-
choly accident is copied from the memo-
randa of the late Commander of the
Industry.

On the 19th of February, 1813,
spoke the *Forbes*, Captain Robson, from
Bombay, with a strange sail from the
southward in company. The *Forbes*'s
longitude 88° 25', my own 88° 27' N;

then in 2 fathoms, stood on to the
westward, to endeavour to get soundings
on the Eastern Reef, supposing from the
depth of water, and colour of the ground,
that we were on the western edge of Saugor
Sand. Stood on to the westward for about
2 hours and a half, carrying 6 fathoms
the greater part of the way; shoaling gra-
dually to 3 fathoms, hard sands; then
wore ship and stood to the northward;

concluding that we were on the Eastern
Reef;—steered first N. by E. till we had 4
fathoms, then N. N. W. in hopes of meeting
with a pilot schooner; but we had not
stood to the northward above 1/2 of an hour,
when we made the land—(it was flood
tide, the ship having been going 6 knots)

which we took for Saugor; but it was soon
discovered from the top-mast head, to ex-
tend too far to the westward to be Saugor.
We immediately clewed up the top-sails
and came to anchor, in 6 fathoms, to wait
the ebb tide; concluding that we were in
Lacam's Channel. Light House Point
bore at this time N. N. E. and the western
extreme N. W. by W.

At 10 A. M. of the 20th, weighed with
the first of the ebb, and stood to the wind
on the larboard tack, carrying 6 sails, as
much as we could carry, standing about 1/2
hour, having had 6, 7, 8, and 9 fathoms.
Tacked to the S. by W. wind strong, ship going
5 1/2 and 6 knots. Soundings gradually de-
creasing from 8 1/2 to 6 fathoms, which
depth we carried about 1/2 an hour, when
it decreased at once to 4 fathoms.

Tacked to the westward, wind still S. W.
deepened very regularly from 4 fathoms to
6, then began to rise again very gradually
to 4 1/2 fathoms. This depth we carried
about 1/2 of an hour, the people being
at their stations ready to put the ship
about the next gale, which gave 4 fathoms.
The helm was immediately
put down to stay, but before the ship
could come head to wind, she struck.

This was at 2 o'clock, on the morning of
the 21st. The top-gallant sails were then
handed; all the other sails laid instantly
aback; and tamed all hands to, to throw
overboard salt, and get the long-boat in
readiness to start out an anchor, to en-
deavour to leave the ship off. At the
time she struck there was very little
sea; but before we could get the anchor
into the boat, the flood made, and with it
a great deal of sea. Three men were
constantly employed in bailing the boat,
but she continued to gain upon them.
The sea at length rose to a tremendous
height, so that none of the lascars would
go near the stern of the boat to take the
anchor in, seeing them all so much alarm-
ed, and no other means of getting the an-
chor out, I jumped into the boat, request-
ing Captain Brown, (date of the *Abercrom-
bie*, who was a passenger) to go to the
tackle, and consider on him to lower
the anchor immediately when I saw a fa-
vourable opportunity.

We succeeded at length in getting
the anchor into the boat, and having or-
dered the gunner and a scunny to come
and assist me, I was in the act of stocking
the anchor, and the scunny binding the
hubbards when a most tremendous sea struck
the boat, and striking her, the anchor was
carried off the stern, and broke the rope
by which the boat was fast—and left us to
the mercy of the breakers, which were
making their way over the boat. We
were so far from being able to render any
assistance to the people left on board, that
scarcely a glimpse of hope remained of
saving our own lives. The lascars ap-
peared now completely resigned to death,
continually calling on Allah! but from the
gunner, scunny and myself shewing no
symptoms of fear, and encouraging them

to bail out the water, which was then 4
inches above the thwart's of the boat—
they began to work cheerfully in bailing,
and in about an hour after we had drifted
out from the breakers, we began to gain
on the boat. We had three buckets and
two handies which employed 5 men;—
2 were left at the oars to keep the boat's
head to the sea; but they could not give
her head-way; which precluded all hopes
of getting back to the ship, till the ebb
tide; which we knew would not be till 10
or 1/2 past 10 o'clock.—At day-light, hav-
ing been all this time, from 1/2 past 3 A. M.
under the influence of a strong flood tide,
the boat was about 4 or 5 miles from the
ship, which we saw with only one mast
standing, and rolling most dreadfully;
which made me think she must have drift-
ed off the sand into deep water. At
1/2 past 6 A. M. we saw her fall on her beam
ends; and in less than ten minutes after,
no vestige of her was to be seen. We
suppose she must either have sunk or gone
to pieces, and that every soul on board
perished, without it being in our power
to give them any assistance.

We continued to pull to the south-
ward, till half past eight, to endeavour to
pick up any of the poor fellows that might
have got on part of the wreck, or in the
jolly boat, which was hanging at the stern
where the long-boat broke from the ship;
and which I thought they possibly might
have succeeded in getting down. But we
could discern neither boat nor any part of
the wreck, and as we were in a boat near-
ly unmanageable from the want of hands,
and drifting quickly to seaward, amongst
the breakers, we began to think of our own
preservation, and made for the land.
About 9 in the evening, we got into a
creek in the Sunderbans; and continued
our course up the creek, not knowing
where we were, or in what direction we
went, till about 12 o'clock at night, when
we saw two boats at anchor, from whom
we got a little rice and water. We ascer-
tained our position from the people in the
boats, who told us we should come to a
place about 10 o'clock the next day, called
Nulmah, where we could get plenty of
supplies, and we did accordingly arrive
there about eight o'clock next morning,
and met with very hospitable treatment
from the natives. The superintendent of
the salt galls, a native, supplied me with
100 lbs. of salt, to provide a boat, which
carried us to Bahaghat.

From the Calcutta Papers.

BIRTHS.
At Calcutta, on the 12th February, the
Lady of Edward Brightman, Esq. of a Son.

On the 11th February, Mrs. John Chalke,
of a Son.

On the 30th January, the Lady of Alex-
ander Ross, Esq. Circuit Judge of Barroo,
of a Son and Heir.

At Saugor, on the 11th February, Mrs.
Cade, of a Daughter.

At Saugor, on the 26th January, Mrs. C.
Lyons, of a Son.

MARRIAGES.
At Calcutta, on the 15th February, by the
Reverend Dr. Ward, Lieutenant Hyde, of the
15th Native Infantry, to Miss Pearson,
Daughter of the late Major Pearson, of En-
gineers.

On Friday the 12th Feb. Mr. H. Clarke
to Mrs. A. M. Swiny.

On the 9th Feb. Mr. Henry Conrad Laines,
of the Pilot Service, to Miss Mary Power.

At Bhangpore, on Monday the 8th Feb.
at the house of Sir Frederick Hamilton, Bart.
by the Reverend Mr. Willis, John Law, Esq.
of the Honorable Company's Medical Estab-
lishment, and Surgeon to His Excellency the
Nawab Vizier of Lucknow, to Miss Batten.

At the Cape of Good Hope, on the 22th
July last, by the Reverend R. Jones, Colo-
nial Chaplain, John Graham, Esq. Lieut.
Colonel of His Majesty's Cape Regiment, to
Miss Johanna Catharina Cloete, 2d Daughter
of Roedelph Cloete, Esq. of the Cape of
Good Hope.

At the same place, on the 20th September
last, by the Reverend Mr. M. A. Parker,
Chaplain to the Forces, William Procter,
Esq. Lieut. 21st Light Dragoons, to Miss
Elizabeth Rachel Vos.

DEATHS.
At Calcutta, on the 12th February, in the
24th year of her age, the Lady of Edward
Brightman, Esq. whose amiable manners, and
sweetness of disposition, gained the respect of
Society and the affection of her Friends, and
Relations.

At the Presidency, on the 7th Feb. in the
25th year of his age, at the house of Dr.
William Cooke, Surgeon, attached to the 1st
Battalion of Artillery, Mr. William Cooke,
a young man of promising talent and amiable
disposition, whose loss will be long and sin-
cerely lamented by his relations.

On Saturday the 6th Feb. Mr. Hugh
McKay,

On Monday the 8th Feb. the Infant Daugh-

ter of Lieutenant Colonel Grant, aged six
months and 12 days.

On Wednesday the 10th Feb. Mrs. Sweney.
On the 16th Feb. in the Insane Hospital,
Mr. Charles Weston, Son of the late Charles
Weston, Esq.

At Sea, on board the *Lushington India*,
man, on the 19th July last, on the passage to
England, William Kinloch, Esq. late of Cal-
cutta. The deceased has left the principal
part of his property to Charitable Institutions
in Scotland.

At Berhampore, on the night of the 28th
Jan. by a mortification in his bowels, Mr.
James Arnold, aged 51, lately Indigo Manu-
facturer at Boniagong, near Ragemaul, ne-
phew to the artist of that name so deservedly
celebrated for his improved Time Keepers,
and cousin to Lieut. Colonel John Arnold.
He arrived in India in 1782, and has left a
Wife and four Children to deplore the loss of
an affectionate husband and father.

At Loodianah, off the 20th January, aged
7 months and 4 days, the Infant Daughter of
Lieut. J. H. Ryan, Quarter Master 2d Re-
giment of Cavalry.

At August last, at St. Helena, on his pas-
sage to England for the recovery of his health,
Ensign Robert Macdonald, of the 9th Regi-
ment of Native Infantry on this Establish-
ment.

On the 16th Jan. at Ooscottah, of an af-
fection of the Liver, after a lingering illness
of two months, in which his sufferings had
been extreme, Lieutenant Wm. Shepherd, of
the Palamcottah Light Infantry.

At Tranquebar, on the 1st Dec. last, Wil-
liam Augustus, aged 19 months, and on the
16th ultimo, John Frederic, aged three years,
children of the Rev. Dr. Cadmister.

At Madras, on the 22d January, Mrs. Em-
ilia Xavier, aged 25 years. After a tedious
and lingering illness of many months, which
she bore with pious resignation and fortitude.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.
LONDON, JUNE 8.

EAST-INDIA-HOUSE.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held
at the India House: Jacob Bosanquet, Esq.
in the Chair. At 12 o'clock, the Court as-
sembled; and after the minutes of the last
Meeting were read by the Secretary, the
Chairman briefly stated the object for
which the present Court was summoned.

It was merely to adopt a Petition to Parlia-
ment, praying for pecuniary aid. The
following Petition was then read, and
adopted as the Petition of the East India
Company to the House of Commons: it
stated

That since the passing of the Act of
the 35th year of the reign of his present
Majesty, by which the trade to the East
Indies and China, and the Government
and possession of the British territories in
India, were vested in your Petitioners for
a certain term, which is not yet expired,
large sums of money have been raised in
the East Indies, in the name and on the
credit of your Petitioners, and debts have
been contracted by your Petitioners, in
that country, for the purpose of the defence
and protection of such British possession,
and for purposes of wars in which the
British nation has been engaged with
European powers; and such debts bear
interest, and some of them are due to the
East-Indies, and others of them have been
discharged by your Petitioners, by means
of money raised on their credit in this
country, under the authority of Parlia-
ment; and by virtue of the terms of the
obligations for other part of such Indian
debt, farther sums to a large amount
will be shortly payable in this country,
and the ordinary funds of your Petitioners
at home will not be sufficient to enable
them to discharge such sums of money so
payable in respect of such debts.

That owing to circumstances which
have arisen, your Petitioners apprehend
that it will not be practicable for Parlia-
ment to make provision in the present Ses-
sion, for the settlement of the trade, and
the government and possession of the Bri-
tish territories in India, to take effect on the
determination of the term, now held by
your Petitioners therein.

That Bills of Exchange drawn in dis-
charge of Indian debts so contracted as
herein before mentioned, will become due
and payable previous to the 1st day of Jan-
uary next, so as to require a sum of

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BATAVIA.

PRINTED BY A. H. HUBBARD,

Honorable Company's Printing Office,

MOENBART.

SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1813.

(Continued from the Gazette.)

2,500,000l. beyond the funds arising in the ordinary course your Petitioners' concerns, which will be applicable to such payment within that period; and your Petitioners will not be able to raise the extraordinary funds wanted, nor to make provision for the retransfer of part of the Indian debt back to the East-Indies, without the aid and authority of Parliament.

"Your Petitioners, therefore, most humbly pray, that this Honorable House will be pleased to take their case into consideration, and to grant them such relief as it may require.

"And your Petitioners will ever pray." In answer to a question from one of the Proprietors, the Chairman stated, that the sum to be raised was to be by loan, the interest to be provided for by the Company, and that thereby there would be no increase of their bonded debt.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JUNE 15.

EAST INDIA LOAN.

Mr. WALLACE said, that in moving a Resolution for a Loan to the East India Company, he should not think it necessary to enter very particularly into its financial situation. As it was intended to include the Loan to the East India Company in the Loan for the year, another opportunity, besides the present, would be afforded for discussing the subject. It was fit, however, to state the nature of the necessity in which the Company found itself to apply for money to Parliament, and the security which it presented to the country for payment. There were only three ways by which the Company could raise money: either by an extension of their capital, by increasing their bonded debt, or by an application such as the one they now made. The precarious situation their Charter made the first highly expedient; their bonded debt was already 665,000l. and any increase of it would advance it to a discount; and there remained, therefore, but the last mode,—that of petitioning for a loan. It ought to be remembered, that whenever the East India Company applied to Parliament in any way for money, they always paid it within the year, and that in recompence of our assistance, we owed to the Company not only the great extension of our territory in India, but the tranquillity and security of our possessions in that quarter. Mr. Wallace begged also to state, that it was not from any mismanagement, or any real distress, that the Company now felt itself bound to apply to Parliament for the present loan. The whole of their deficit was 2,500,000l. for 2,500,000l. of which 900,000l. applied to the country, and of this 500,000l. 3-5ths were already anticipated by payments in the India public service; 1,624,346l. was the sum already advanced by the Company, so that the total loan asked of the country was but 900,000l. For such a sum as this it could be needless to state that the Company had sufficient security. The value of their goods at present on hand was 500,000l. and they had also an expectation of abundant supplies. This loan was but a temporary arrangement, merely to keep on the affairs of the Company until a complete arrangement of the whole India debt should be effected, and until a great settlement of the concerns of the Company should arrive, which was in a short time to take place. He hoped, therefore, that no objection would be made to the resolution, which was, that a sum not exceeding 2,500,000l. should be granted to the East India Company.

Mr. Creevey believed that the Honorable Gentleman would not come off with the Resolution as easily as he imagined. It was, indeed, a most extraordinary application, taken in every point of view; and not the least extraordinary part of it was, that when he (Mr. C.) applied to the Honorable Gentleman to know if such an application as the present, would be made this year, he denied any knowledge of any such thing. This business was all a very fine joke. When the Petition was presented,—which must have been by a man of stealth, for he did not hear any thing about it,—it was referred to a Committee above stairs to consider of its propriety. Who were the Members of this Committee? Why, the Gentleman who presented the Petition, and a parcel of the Directors themselves. Well, then, up went the Petition to be considered by this Committee, consisting of seven East India Directors; and after a most profound de-

liberation, and solemn consideration of five minutes, down it came, recommended of course most strongly to the adoption of the House. Then their orator who had just sat down, had his speech to make. It was made,—all was very well; and the country, the good natured country, was now to be saddled with an increased demand of two millions and an half. Such was the history of this application: but he hoped, that in the absence of all information, the House would not adopt the report. The petition stated, that the wars in India were the cause of the Company's present application. He, however, was of opinion, that their embarrassments were owing to great commercial blunders. Since 1805 it was by reports such as the present, that the gentlemen up stairs covered their nonsensical fooleries, and humbugged the country. Every day they were asking so much, for God's sake, from the country; and for the last 30 years we had been continually lending them money. By their own shewing, the East India Company was 15,000,000l. worse than nothing, (hear.) They said, to be sure, that they had effects, bond debts, &c. but the fact was that all their stock was gone, and that it was an excessively convenient thing for them to have an aily in the Government. But though the Company was fifteen millions worse than nothing, it was not so with the Directors, &c. They had a famous business of it. Every one of them had a most beneficial patronage. Three writerships, ten cadetships, and place for fifty or sixty ticket-porters, were in the gift of each of them. Then there were the Ladies and Gentlemen Proprietors, who had nothing to do but receive their dividends, and hear an anniversary declamation on the prosperity of the Company from the Gentleman who did the annual oratory-business, for them, and he believed also for the Bank. (A laugh.) There was nothing in the world so fine as this public orator's speeches to the Ladies and Gentlemen composing the United Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies. (A laugh.) The Company and the Bank were all one to him; he would prove them both to be as safe and sound as possible; and in one annual address, the interests of 50,000 of people were dispatched by him with all imaginable ease. But besides the flattering unctious of the Gentleman's oratory, the Ladies and Gentlemen composing the United Company had the gratifying vanity of every year dictating Governors to the Great Mogul Empire. After some few other observations, during which he said, that he understood the efforts for effecting a loan in the city to be quite unsuccessful, the Honorable Gentleman concluded, by expressing his determination to oppose the grant in all its stages.

Mr. R. Thornton defended the propriety of the grant. When the Honorable Gentleman said that the Company were 15 millions worse than nothing, he must have been making an unintentional misstatement, or he must have said it as a joke. He thanked the Honorable Gentleman for the good humour of his speech, and he complimented him on his success in decorating so dry a subject with so much amusement. The Honorable Gentleman did his duty this year quite in a pleasing way. Every year he came forward as a warning voice, with a *memento mori* in his mouth; but this reminding them of their mortality, had just as much good nature in it as the Spanish Benediction, "*May you live a thousand years.*" As to the Loan, it was but a temporary accommodation; and did not the Company deserve to be relieved? Had they not conquered every inch of ground that could be conquered in India? Had they not secured to the country a territory that yielded 16,000,000l. a year revenue; 4,000,000l. of which went to the country, and that was, he believed, no sum to be sneezed at, (a loud laugh.) The fault of the Directors, if indeed they had any fault, was too much economy.

Sir T. Turton said, that when so large a sum as that of 2,500,000l. was required by the East India Company, he expected that some reason would be given to shew the House that justice had been done to the public by stating the grounds for this advance. But they said the sum was not asked as a loan, for that all above 900,000l. was owing to them. He thought the Company ought to shew their Debtor and Credit Account, and prove how that fact really stood. The territory of the Company he considered as no security:

the conquests they had made were not those of the Company, but the conquests of the country; and he prophesied, that whether it was wrested from us in the arbitrary way we had seized it, or whether it remained as it was now, we should never receive any benefit from it. The Company were coming to the House for one loan after another, and he thought it was the duty of the House to make a stand, and to consider the interests of the public as well as those of the Company; for which reason he could not agree to the vote.

Mr. C. Grant (a Director) denied that the Company owed the country any thing: the debts of the Company contracted in India were war debts, not at all commercial; and the Company did not ask that the public should be taxed for the payment of the interest of this debt, but the Company would provide for it and pay it out of their own funds. From the retrenchment of their expenditure, and the reduction they had been enabled to make in the interest, the Company would soon have it in their power to pay off all their loans. The territorial debt did not amount to two years rent of the country, which was 16,000,000l. annually; and though the debt had been stated at 30,000,000l. it did not actually amount to more than 26,000,000l. which was not two years' rent. The Company had only borrowed of the public 1,500,000l. in the last four years, and that had already been paid off.

Mr. Huskisson submitted to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whether it would not be desirable to make a sinking fund of 1 per cent, or some other sum that should be adequate to redeem the present loan, in the course of the new term to be granted to the Company by the renewal of their charter, which he saw no reason to suppose would not be made next Session.

Mr. N. Vansittart agreed as to the propriety of a sinking fund being provided; and it must also be considered that there was always a running account between the Company and Government, which being chiefly for war expences, it was highly desirable should be brought into the regular accounts of the army and navy. This was the intent of Government, but it was impossible to effect it at present.

Mr. Hall said, the question was, whether it was prudent, or rather, whether it was not necessary, to give this sum to the East India Company, to enable them to carry on their affairs. He came down with a determination to vote in favour of the grant, but he found, from the statement of the Right Honorable Gentleman (Mr. Wallace) that instead of 2,500,000l. they would very soon want the aid of 6,000,000l. for the remainder of which they must come to Parliament hereafter. He thought they would have done better to apply for the whole at once; and could have wished that a more bold, open and manly manner had been adopted; and that the East India Company would not place themselves in the state of mendicants, coming continually to Parliament in the way they now did.

Mr. W. Smith said, he had no doubt but the country would always meet the Company with liberality, but the House ought to be on their guard, and not to give 2,500,000l. at this moment before the terms of the renewal of the Charter were settled. If they did so, it was clear the Company would want 3,500,000l. more, and if the House should object to it, the Company would perhaps say, if the House did not agree to it, they (the Company,) must be ruined. If the country owed any thing to the East India Company, let them come with their debt and receive remuneration; but while the Company pay themselves a dividend of 10 per cent they ought in justice to pay the public the interest of this Loan. The Right Honorable Gentleman had said, if the settlement of the Charter had come on this year, we should have known what we were about. He (Mr. S.) suspected the House would be told next year, that if it did not lend the Company what they wanted, and any demur should be made to granting the Charter as before, the Company would say, we expected you would do by us as you have heretofore done, and if you don't we cannot pay you.

Mr. WALLACE said, all he desired was to give the Company the power of going on till the Charter should be settled.

Mr. R. THORNTON said, the truth was, the Company had advanced money to Government: they had had one loan which they had repaid; they had at this moment in their warehouses, goods to the amount

of 4,700,000l. and if their ships of this year came home all safe, they should have goods amounting in value to 7,000,000l.

A division then took place.
In favour of the loan 74—Against it 2.

FROM THE AMERICAN PAPERS.

DREADFUL RIOTS.—NEW YORK, JULY 31.
MURDER OF THE FRIENDS AND ADVOCATES OF PEACE BY A LAWLESS MOB.

The city has been in a state of agitation and anxiety since yesterday morning, at the intelligence of another and a more fatal mob in the devoted city of Baltimore.

The first riot took place on Monday night, between twelve and one o'clock, and Mr. Hanson and his friends were placed in prison as a place of security at about eight o'clock the next morning. In the afternoon *The Whig* was published, and in that paper the villain who conducts it made an attempt, and, alas! with too much success, to excite the mob to re-assemble and assassinate the gentlemen in confinement. His words were "So help me, Heaven, as our sincere opinion is, that since a band of murderous traitors did provoke the people, the people ought to have razed their garrison to the ground, and put them, every man, to death." Accordingly, as soon as the darkness of night arrived to conceal their persons, the mob did actually re-assemble—the horrible crimes they then committed will be seen in the second letter.

BALTIMORE, JULY 28—We have had a very serious night. *The Federal Republican* was again published yesterday, which I send you. About nine o'clock the mob collected at Mr. Hanson's house in South Charles street, with the intention of destroying it. The Editors, it appears, had anticipated the attack, had removed all the furniture, and had collected a number of their friends from the federal counties, among whom were Generals Lee and Lingan, of Virginia and Georgetown. The mob could make no impression on the house, only breaking the windows with stones. Every time they attacked they were fired upon, and two were killed and a number wounded. Towards morning, about 40 infantry and 20 horsemen assembled and lined the street in front of the house, at which time the greatest part of the noble defenders of the house issued out in the rear, while those more immediately concerned remained, and told General Striker and the Mayor that they were willing to deliver themselves up to the civil authority, provided their safety was guaranteed by the General and the Mayor. This was done; and the troops being formed into a hollow square, they opened the door and were marched to jail. * About the time the troops assembled the mob had procured a four-pounder to fire on the house, but were prevented from using it by the military. I am afraid the mobbing will not end here.

BALTIMORE, JULY 29—We have had another dreadful night. I wrote you yesterday that Mr. Hanson and his friends were conducted to jail, by the military, at their own request, upon their safety from the fury of the mob being guaranteed by the Mayor and General Striker. The troops were ordered out for the protection of the prison, and to keep the peace of the city; but to their eternal disgrace they refused. About nine o'clock, P. M. the mob forced the jail, and fell with the fury of cannibals on 26 unarmed prisoners, and beat them with clubs until no signs of life remained, when they left them, thinking they had fully completed the bloody deed.—Through the mercy of God, they all, in a short time, shewed signs of life, except General Lingan, who never recovered, and now lies dead in the jail. Your friend, M. John Thompson, was reserved for a public spectacle. After beating him enough to have killed an ox, they put him into a cart, and rolled him in tar and feathers, set the feathers in a blaze, and at last lodged him in the watch-house. They still kept him confined, with his tar and feathers on him. The Mayor and other influential characters of the party have endeavoured to get him from them, but without effect; and it is expected they will finally murder him. General Harry Lee is dead, and there is little hopes of the lives of a number of others. Mr. Hanson escaped the best of any; he, with three or four others, jumped amongst the mob, in the lobby of the prison, and escaped.—General Lingan was a man of great influence in his county: Gen. Lee is also much esteemed in Virginia,

* The following is a list of the gentlemen who went to the prison:—Wm Schroeder, John Thompson, General Harry Lee, (of Virginia), Wm. B. Bend, Orho Sprigg, Henry Kennedy, Charles Kligoe, Henry Nelson, John E. Hall, George Winchester, Peregrine Warfield, Alexander C. Hanson (editor), George Richards, Edward Gwynn, David Hoffman, Horatio Biglow, Ephraim Gaither, Wm. Gaither, Jacob Scoley, Mark U. Pringle, Daniel Murry, Richard S. Crabby, James Lingan.

† General Lee was, perhaps, the most distinguished partisan officer in the American war. He commanded Lee's Legion, and he it was that formed the gallant enterprise that took Pautos Hook. And at length, after rendering the most signal services to his country, he has had his brains beat out with clubs by a French mob!

and I should not be surprised if their friends should pay our Fellspoint gentry a visit.

All I have ever read of the French does not equal what I saw and heard last night. Such expressions as these were current:—

“We'll root out the damned Tories.”—
“We'll drink their blood.”—“We'll eat their hearts.”

The Criminal Court, which was in Session, have adjourned to avoid interfering.

Our Mayor was sent for early, but did not make his appearance till after six o'clock this morning, when he remained a passive Spectator.

EXTRACT OF ANOTHER LETTER, DATED BALTIMORE, JULY 29.

“Yesterday was a day of great riot—the safety of the gaol was threatened. General Striker took early means to call out the fifth regiment of militia, long celebrated for its promptness in discipline, &c. generally turning out four or five hundred, and often as many as 7 or 800 men on former occasions; but on the present, about 25 men only turned out for the protection of the gaol through the night, against the threats of the populace; and in the evening, when Major Sterritt was about to move off to the gaol with his little band, he was requested to discharge the men, assuring him from the Mayor, that all was quiet, and that no disturbance was apprehended. About dark, however, the mob began to move, and by nine assembled largely around the gaol, and about ten o'clock forced their way into it; when the gentlemen, about 27, who had defended themselves the night before in Mr. Wagner's house, had no alternative left, but to force their way through; in attempting which, 17 got clear, and nine fell, who were most inhumanly beaten with clubs and stabbed, and then dragged to the gaol steps, supposed entirely dead. About two o'clock some humane persons bore off the bodies from the gaol steps, and they had the happiness to find, that all were yet alive, except the brave General Lingan, of Georgetown, whose skull was split open. Gen. Lee is despaired of: Daniel Murray, of the navy, is very ill, as are several others. In addition to the information contained in the foregoing extracts, we learn from the passengers in the Pilot stage, arrived last evening, that Gen. Lee is still alive, though little hope was entertained of his recovery. Gen. Lingan was formerly collector of the customs at Georgetown, to which office he was appointed by Gen. Washington, of whom he was a favourite, and who used frequently to visit him. He was about 70 years of age.”

The American Papers are to the 8th ult. They state, in addition to the above, that hostilities had commenced on the borders of Canada, and an American force of some importance had crossed the river under a General Hull. War is an employment so new to the people of the United States, that the humble operations of General Hull and his army are given with the most minute detail; and the driving in of a few advanced posts, actually delivered in a tone of triumph not unworthy a German campaign. The American force, composed as it should appear, entirely of the neighbouring militia, passed the river on the night of the 11th of July, at the town of Sandwich, two miles below Detroit; the British out-post having been withdrawn the night before. On the 13th, the standard of the United States was erected in Canada, and a proclamation published, inviting the Canadian militia to retire to their homes, and promising peaceable and friendly treatment to the inhabitants on condition of neutrality. Considerable fear seems to be entertained of the junction of the Indians with the British; and the proclamation declares, that if they are once brought forward, no quarter is to be given. The next operation was to be an attack on Fort Malden, a work represented as of considerable strength. The passage of the river is said to have given rise to an affair between the advance of the Americans, amounting to 300, and the British and Indians. On the first sight of their enemy, the Indians fled into a wood, and the British followed them, with the loss of one or two killed: but down to the 22d, no movement appeared to have been made; and General Hull, by building block houses, and forming entrenched camps, seemed to be labouring under some apprehensions for his own security.

The Gleaner, which carried out the intelligence of the Repeal of our Orders in Council, had arrived at New York, and the dispatches were forwarded to Washington, but the determination of the Government was not known when the last accounts reached New York.

From the FEDERAL REPUBLICAN, Aug. 5.

Extract of a letter from A. C. HANSON, Esq. dated near Baltimore Aug. 3, 1812.

“Next to the death of General Lingan, whose exit was noble and truly characteristic, the panic prevailing among the federalists, in and near Baltimore has smote my heart more severely than all the wrongs and sufferings inflicted by the blind and ferocious agents of malignant, cowardly, blood thirsty enemies, sheltering themselves for a time behind an irresponsible banditti.—My wounds, it is true are nu-

merous and severe, but they reach not my mind, nor give a moment's uneasiness or grief, but the gloom and despondency pervading the body of federalists within the sphere of Baltimore, influence and inflame my very brain, and are as a thousand daggers aimed at my heart. The late scenes in the Emporium of Maryland, originating demonstrably at Washington, and made by many a party question, I consider merely the commencement of a long series of struggles, to terminate happily or unfortunately for the country, as men of respectability, property, and talents, perform the part assigned them by patriotism. If they look on quietly, or rather fly their posts, and permit a hundredth part of the population of any given place, and that too composed of pickpockets, footpads, foreign vagabonds, and privateer's men, to usurp the government, they may blame themselves when their property, persons, and families are disposed of by the same rules of summary adjudication.”

“Of my friends and fellow martyrs, when I say that they would vie with the picked men of Leonidas, facts will attest the truth of the assertion. Although they had not slept for 36 hours, to the last moment, they were cheerful, conversible, and sometimes gay. Not even when the forcing of the jail door as announced by the savage yell of the mob, nor when they came to the door of the apartment in which we were confined, was there a look, a whisper, or motion of the body, expressive of any thing but cool, collected courage, and contempt of death. A different conduct was not to be expected of men who had embarked in such a cause, with a perfect knowledge of all the consequences, though they never could have anticipated being delivered over to the executioner, through the inhuman treachery of the civil authorities. The Liberty of the Press, the security of property and person, the rights, civil and political, belonging to the meanest citizen, the very principles and privileges, for the assertion and defence of which the War of Independence was declared, we had pledged ourselves to maintain, and at the risk of our lives, and at every extremity not forbidden by the laws. With the mob and civil authority united against us, the contest was indeed unequal.—However, my situation allows me to add but little.

“All my partners in persecution and suffering, whom I have seen or heard from since the massacre, agree in ascribing their injuries to the same men. The names of the Mayor, General Stricker, and John Montgomery, are first on the catalogue of the perfidious, barbarous monsters; and it will appear, that the advice of the latter, dictated by cowardice, produced the catastrophe.

“My writing to you is more of an experiment than otherwise, and I cannot dictate, as no one will be my amanuensis, the doctors and nurses all uniting in their vows, that I shall not write or talk, and I can do neither without danger.

“I have six wounds on the head, either of which, sufficiently severe to induce an inflammation of the brain, without great care. Both collar bones are hurt. The extremity of the spinal bone injured, and excessively painful. The breast bruised, and now painful. The fore-finger of the right hand broken, and the whole hand injured, having been twice stabbed, once through with a pen knife; and the nose broken.—These are the injuries I have received, but they do not give me half the pain that the despondency of my political friends inflict.”

BALTIMORE MOBS.

On Tuesday evening they resolved to pull down the Post-Office, as the most effectual way of preventing the circulation of the *Federal Republican*, in Baltimore. On this act they were as fully bent as ever they were upon any of the numerous outrages they have perpetrated with so much impunity, but they were prevented by calling out the militia, who have been on duty every night since in considerable numbers. Even the Mayor, of clear conscience, has made a shew of acting, by issuing a Proclamation in the *Bonaparteian* style, threatening “*Summarily* to punish the riotous and ill disposed.”

At the time this step was taken, application was made as we are informed, to the Postmaster, to exclude our paper from the office. The mob have sworn they would have it down in less than five nights; and thus far they have generally made good their threats. Should the proclamation prevent their success on the present occasion, how clearly will the Mayor convict himself of connivance and perfidy on every former occasion!

The Post-master of Baltimore sent an express to Washington, containing an account of the danger, and asking for assistance, which, as we have heard, has for the present been declined.

BOSTON, JULY 10.

GRAND CONVENTION.

VOICE OF THE “FRIENDS OF UNION, INDEPENDENCE, AND LIBERTY OF THE UNITED STATES.”

All the citizens of Boston and its vicinity, answering to the above description, were called upon, by the *Patriot* of Saturday, and the *Chronicle* of Monday last, to assemble in the United States Court Room, in the Exchange Office House, on Monday evening, the 13th instant, at half past seven o'clock, for the purposes set forth in the notification.

The Chairman opened the meeting by briefly stating the manner in which it was called; the reason of the adjournment; and the subjects for discussion; after which, Benjamin Weld, Esq. with a short, but pertinent speech; introduced the resolutions, which, at the request of the Secretary, were distinctly read by Mr. Pollard.

The debate was opened by Mr. Adams, in opposition to the resolution; the scope of whose observations, as far as they could be understood, seemed to be intended to shew, that it was criminal to oppose the measures of Government, and that war being declared, its justice and expediency could not be lawfully inquired into. He was succeeded by Benjamin A. Whitman, Esq. who took an affecting view of the miseries of the country, advocated the right of free discussion, and pointed out the only remedy for the evils already felt, and security against those yet to come, viz. a thorough change in our rulers.

The Hon. Daniel Sargent then rose, and in his usual style of sound sense and manly spirit, described the effects of the war upon the commerce of the country; gave his reasons for believing it to be the result of French influence in our National Councils and asserted the right of withholding any support to it beyond the requisitions of the constitution and of the laws made pursuant to it.

The Hon. Mr. Quincy, who then rose, was hailed with affectionate acclamations by his constituents, who evinced their admiration of his steadfast and able, though unsuccessful vindication of their rights and interests in Congress, by long continued congratulations. He made a most solemn and striking appeal to the judgments and feelings of the audience, portrayed the calamities of war, and the fatal alliance with which it must be accompanied.

The question was taken upon the Resolutions, and they were unanimously adopted. Mr. Adams, having been convinced by the reasoning which he heard, or silenced by arguments which could not be answered, did not vote in the negative, nor did any other person.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas the inhabitants of Boston and its vicinity, here assembled, cherish with solicitude the union and independence of the United States, and the liberties of the people—and whereas it is their most solemn conviction, that the course of measures adopted by the administration of the general government, for several years past, has a tendency to dissolve that union, to impair that independence, and to endanger those liberties—and whereas in a more especial manner they consider the late rash, unnecessary and ruinous declaration of war against Great Britain, and the consequent connexion with France, if indeed such connection does not already exist, as we have great reason to apprehend, which must inevitably grow out of such a war, as fatal to our union, independence and liberty; a war undertaken without due notice to our citizens, without adequate naval preparations, without permitting the return of the vast property now in the possession and power of the nation against which war is declared; a war whose first, future, and certain effects will be to impoverish the eastern and navigating states, who will be compelled to bear its principal burdens, and a great majority of whose representatives voted against it; and whereas the inhabitants of this town and vicinity, from a reluctance to countenance a belief that they are officiously disposed noduly to influence their fellow citizens, and promote any of the incalculable consequences which often result from the indignation of a free & injured people, whose interests are betrayed by their public servants; a belief which has been studiously and wickedly inculcated by men high in office in the national and state Governments, have since the declaration of war abstained from any public declaration of their sentiments, under the conviction that a sense of interest and duty would lead the good people of other towns and counties to afford them an example which they might with propriety follow—but the friends of administration and of war, not satisfied with their forbearance, have endeavoured to procure an expression of approbation from their deluded followers in this and other States, which is calculated to exhibit a false and deceptive standard of public opinion, and encourage

a perseverance in their destructive measures, and thus have made it our duty, far as in us lies, to counteract the tendency of such gross deception.—Therefore

Resolved, as the opinion of the citizens assembled in this place, that while we acknowledge the constitutional power of Congress to declare war, and the duty of the citizen to abstain from forcible resistance to such a measure; yet we not surrender, but on the contrary to maintain at every hazard, the right secured to us by our State Constitution, of peaceably expressing our opinions either as individual citizens or a collective body, on that set of disastrous measures, which for years past, has been tending towards, and at last terminated in the most distressing national evils, War; a war waged against a people nobly struggling for the maintenance of their own freedom and of other nations, endangered by the fraudulent, sanguinary, and impious assent of the greatest military tyrant, by whom the world has ever been scourged.

Resolved, That we assert the right, that we will exercise it to deprecate a war, to explain its cause and consequences so that the voice of this great people may rise up against its authors, and in a way which shall convince all who abuse the trust committed to them, by the people that their day of account is at hand, and that they must expiate the offence of destroying the public prosperity; jeopardizing the government and union of the States, by the neglect, contempt, and indignation of that portion of the people which has fallen victims to their misplaced confidence.

Resolved, That the declaration of war under existing circumstances, is sincere to be deprecated, as it tends to impair attachment of the people to the union, these States, and thus to endanger existence by sacrificing the interests & prosperity of one portion of them, gratify the pride, resentment, and mistaken policy of another.

Resolved, That in a free Government it is at all times the right, and in season public calamity, it is the solemn duty every citizen freely to communicate opinions upon the measures of the Government, and upon the motives of the men who administer it, to the end that the measures and motives may be universally known, and may be duly weighed and considered when the people are called upon to exercise the right of suffrage; and that will therefore discountenance all attempts to check the freedom of speech and of Press, and that we will with heart and rally round and support all those who may (by any combination of men who ever) be menaced with injury to their persons or property for the independent exercise of their natural and constitutional rights, and that we will preserve the peace and tranquillity of this town, and suppress every riotous or unlawful assembly which may, by night or by day, be collected for the purpose of restraining any man from the expression, or injuring him for the promulgation of sentiments and opinions which he may lawfully declare and publish.

Resolved, That the appearance of armed men in the peaceable, constitutional and civil assemblies of the citizens, when the said armed persons are in the pay of the Government of the United States, merely armed for the occasion, is a more highly indecorous and alarming, as much as its first tendency is to overtake the freedom of deliberation, and its effect to destroy the privilege of discussion, or to produce the wanton effusion of the blood of our citizens—and that these reasons, such intermingling of arms so armed ought to be discouraged and reprobated.

Resolved further, that the Honourable the Senators of the County of Suffolk, the Representatives of the Town of Boston in the General Court of the Commonwealth and are hereby appointed a Committee and are earnestly requested to meet and digest such a system of measures, resolutions, as in their opinion the exigency of the times, and the awful and alarming situation of the country may require; they are requested as soon as they deem it expedient, to apply to the men of Boston for a regular and constitutional town meeting, when the said system may be discussed, and such firm, vigorous and effectual measures may be adopted as may suit the circumstances of the country, and may be worthy the character of this ancient and patriotic Metropolis.

A True Copy—Attest
H. D. SEDGWICK, Secy

BATAVIA:
PRINTED BY A. H. HUBBARD,
AT THE
Honorable Company's Printing Office
MOLLEVLIET.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to re-establish the Silver Coinage at Sourabaya, and to coin a new Java Rupee of the same standard as the former Java Rupees, and bearing an inscription in the Arabic character on the one side, and in the Javanese character on the other; Notice is hereby given, that the same is declared to pass current, and to be legal tender on the Island of Java and its dependencies, at the rate of 30 Stivers for each Rupee, and it is hereby declared, that any person found guilty of counterfeiting, clipping, or otherwise debasing the said coin, shall be subject to such penalties and punishments as are already enacted or may hereafter be enacted for such offences.

Specimens of the new Java Rupee are deposited in the Treasuries of Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

That no person may plead ignorance hereof, this Proclamation is directed to be published in the English and Dutch languages in the Government Gazette, and to be translated into the Native languages, and affixed at the usual places at Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

Dated in the Council Chamber at Batavia, this 9th day of April, 1813.

By me, the Lieutenant Governor of the Island of Java, and its dependencies.

T. S. RAFFLES.

Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, Sec. to Govt.

Proclamatie.

WADEMAAL Zyne Excellentie de Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade, goetgevonden heeft de Zilveren Munt te Sourabaya te herstellen en nieuwe Javasche Ropyen te doen slaan, van de zelfde innerlijke waarde als de voormalige Javasche Ropy, beschreven aan de eene zyde met Arabische en de andere zyde met Javaansche karakters, zoo wordt by dezen kenmerk gemaakt dat de ged: Ropyen hiermee gangbaar verklaard zyn, en op het Eiland Java en dies onderhorigheden als een wettige munt in betaling gebezigd zullen kunnen worden, tegens dertig stuivers ieder Ropy.

En zullen alle zoodanige personen, welke gevonden zullen worden schuldig te zyn aan het namaken, besnoeyen of op eenige andere wyze de waarde van ged: munt te verminderen, onderhevig zyn aan de straffen en bekeuringen daartegen vastgesteld of den vervolge nog vast te stellen.

De proeven van ged: Ropyen zyn gedeponceerd in de Tresaurien te Batavia, Samarang en Sourabaya.

En op dat niemand hiervan eenige onwetenschap zoude kunnen voorwenden, zal deze in de Engelsche en Hollandsche talen in de Gouvernements Courant worden gepubliceerd, en in de Inlandsche talen vertaald op de gewoonlyke plaatsen te Batavia, Samarang en Sourabaya worden aangeplakt.

Gegeven in de Vergaderzaal te Batavia, den negenden dag van de maand April 1813.

Door my, de Luitenant Gouverneur van Java en dies onderhorigheden.

T. S. RAFFLES.

Ordonnantie van Zyne Excellentie den Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY, Sec. van het Gouvt.

Proclamation.

IN pursuance of the Proclamation of Government of this date, Notice is hereby given, that a quantity of Tin Doits will be coined at Batavia, of pure Banca Tin, and of the weight of 86 Doits to one pound Dutch, or 10,800 Tin Doits to one pecul of 125 pounds Dutch.

The said Tin Doits will bear an inscription on one side, "1 Doit" and on the reverse "Java 1813."

The above Tin Doits are hereby ordered to be taken and received as legal tender in sums not exceeding Ten Spanish Dollars of 66 Stivers, and to pass current at the same value, and in the same manner as the Copper Doits coined at Sourabaya, viz. 264 Doits Tin for One Spanish Dollar of 66 Stivers.

It is further hereby declared that any person found guilty of counterfeiting, clipping or otherwise debasing the said Tin Doits, will be liable to such penalties and punishments as are already enacted and in force against counterfeiting, clipping or otherwise debasing the Copper Doits current on this Island.

The Magistrates of Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya, are specially charged to be aiding and assisting in the due execution of this Proclamation, and that no person may plead ignorance hereof, this Proclamation is directed to be published in the English and Dutch languages, and affixed at the usual places at Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

Dated in the Council Chamber at Batavia, this 9th day of April, 1813.

By me, the Lieutenant Governor of Java and its Dependencies.

T. S. RAFFLES.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.
C. ASSEY, Sec. to Govt.

Proclamatie.

ALS een gevolg van de Proclamatie van heden, wordt by dezen bekend gemaakt, dat een hoeveelheid van Tinne Duiten van Zuiver Bankasch Tin, te Batavia zullen worden gemunt, ter zwaarte van 86 Duiten op een pond Hollandsch Gewigt, of van 10,800 Duiten op een pikol van 125 ponden Hollandsch Gewigt.

De ged: Tinne Duiten zullen zyn gestempeld aan de eene zyde met "1 Doit" en de andere zyde met "Java 1813."

De voorschreven Tinne Duiten zullen wettiglyk kunnen gebezigd worden in betalingen niet te bovengaande Tien Spaansche Dalers van 66 stuivers ieder en in circulatie ontvangen en uitgegeven worden op de zelfde wyze en tegen zelfde waarde als de te Sourabaya gemaakte Kooperen Duiten, te weten 264 Duiten Tinne Duiten voor een Spaansche Daler van 66 stuivers.

Wordende by dezen verder verklaard dat alle zoodanig personen welke gevonden zullen worden schuldig te zyn aan het namaken, besnoeyen of op eenige andere wyze de waarde van ged: Tinne Duiten te verminderen, onderhevig zullen zyn aan de straffen en bekeuringen welke tegen het namaken, besnoeyen of het verminderen der waarde van de gangbare Koopere Duiten op dit Eiland zyn vastgesteld.

De Magistraten van Batavia, Samarang en Sourabaya worden byzonderlyk aangebevolen, alle assistentie en medewerking te betonen in de behoorlyke nakoming dezer Proclamatie, — en ten einde niemand hiervan eenige onwetenschap zoude kunnen voorwenden, zal deze in de Engelsche en Hollandsche talen worden bekend gemaakt in de Gouvernements Courant, en wyders in de Inlandsche talen vertaald op de gebruykelyke plaatsen te Batavia, Samarang en Sourabaya worden aangeplakt.

Gegeven in de Vergaderzaal te Batavia, den 9de April 1813.

Door my, de Luitenant Gouverneur van Java en dies onderhorigheden.

T. S. RAFFLES.

Ter Ordonnantie van Zyne Excellentie den Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.
C. ASSEY, Sec. van het Gouvt.

