

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1814.

BATAVIA.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, March 24, 1814.

Captain Thomas Otho Travers, Aide-du-Camp to the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor, is directed to hold himself in readiness to proceed to Europe on the Isabella, in charge of dispatches from this Government.

Lieutenant Dalgairns of the Amboyese Corps, is appointed to act as Town-Major of Batavia, and Aide-du-Camp to the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor until farther orders. 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, April 2, 1814.

Lieutenant-Colonel McLeod being ordered to accompany the Commander of the Forces to the Eastward, Lieutenant-Colonel Burslem is appointed to the command of the Western Division until farther orders, and Lieutenant-Colonel McLeod will be pleased to deliver over charge to that Officer previous to his embarkation on the James Drummond.

Captain Hanson having been ordered to proceed to the Eastward on the public service, Lieutenant Dudgeon, of the 6th Volunteer Battalion, is appointed to act as Brigade Major to the Western Division of the Army during the absence of Captain Hanson.

Dr. Kerst is permitted at his own request to resign the appointment of Staff Surgeon at Weltevreden.

Assistant-Surgeon Sir Thomas Sevestre is appointed to the Civil Station at Buitenzorg. By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Govt.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, April 2, 1814.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that from and after the 1st May next, Military Officers holding Civil Situations on this Establishment, will be entitled to draw no further Military allowances than the Pay of their rank.—This order is not intended to apply to Officers holding Military Commands, and at the same time exercising the duties of a Civil situation.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

WAR OFFICE.

AUGUST 10, 1813.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to appoint the undermentioned Officers of the East India Company's Forces to take rank by brevet in his Majesty's army in the East Indies only as follows, their commissions to be dated June 4, 1813.

Major Generals—Keneth Macpherson, George Russell, Sir Ewen Baillie, Bart. John Macdonald, William Palmer, James Dun, James Dickson, John Peter, George Roberts, Urban Vigers, Archibald Brown, Robert Crocker, James Kerr, Richard Gore, Samuel Watson, Francis Torrens, Cary Helande, George Hardeyman—to be Lieutenant Generals.

Colonels—Nicolas Carnage, John Hornford, John Gordon, Thomas Bareman, John Cuppage, Rose Lang, Robert Bell, Fredway Clark, William H. Blachford, Malcolm Grant, John Baillie, William Williamson, Henry White, Gabriel Martindale, James Macgregor, Charles Rumley, G. S. Brown, Walter D. Fawcett—to be Major Generals.

Lieutenant Colonels—John Dighton, Robert Maldune, Robert T. Heath, Thomas Munro, William Poone, Thomas Hawkins, Francis Rutledge, John Crow, Lambert Loveday, Lewis Thomas, Richard Mabert, Robert Bowie, Samuel Palmer, Thomas Hardwicke, Thomas T. Baffet, William Macleod, Edward O'Reilly, Henry Webber, George Bowness, Jeremiah Simons, Samuel William Ogg, Robert Gregory, John Dove-ton, Philip D'Auvergon, Sir John Malcolm, John Hy Symons, Nathaniel Forbes, Au-

gustus Floyer, Richard Faith, James Geo. Graham, George Martin, Samuel Wilson, Andrew M'Call, Henry Grace, John Arnold, Charles Crawford—to be Colonels.

Majors—Hugh Rose, William Lewis, Charles Mouatt, John Colebrooke, John Croffell, Richard Willoughby, John Nuthall, Montague Cosby, Samuel Dalrymple, William Brooks, George Raban, Anthony Adams, William Nicholl, Peter Grant, William Cuppage—to be Lieutenant Colonels.

Captains—William Burke, James Limond, Hugh O'Donnell, Patrick George Blair, John Noble, James D. Brown, Anthony Weldon, Robert Bentley, William Dickson, Archibald Watson, Henry Roome, William Dick, John Wissett, Thomas Fiott De Havilland, Henry Rudland, John Cotgrave, John Fotheringham, William W. Stewart—to be Majors.

WAR OFFICE, AUGUST 21,

20th Light Dragoons—Capt. R. B. Newland to be Major.

60th Foot—Major Gen. George Murray to be Colonel Commandant of a Battalion; Major H. John, from the 95th, to be Lt. Col; Capt. Henry Wydham, from the 10th Light Drags. to be Major; also, 15 Lieutenants to be Captains of Companies, 12 Ensigns to be Lieutenants; and 13 Gents. to be Ensigns in the same Regt.

71st ditto—Brevet Col. Thos. Keynell, to be Lieut. Col.

6th W. I. Regiment—Capt. T. B. Bainford, from the 30th, to be Major.

Brevet—Captains George Baring, D. G. L. and Francis Scott, 59th Regiment, to be Majors.

Staff—Col. Digby Hamilton, Royal Waggon Train, to be Waggou-Master General, with the temporary rank of Major-General in the Army.

The Spanish Nation has conferred upon Field Marshall the Marquis of Wellington, the title of Prince of Vittoria.

THE TIMES,—SEPT. 1.

FRENCH PAPERS.

Another arrival of French Papers took place last night, by which we have become possessed of Paris Papers of so late a date as to the 28th ult. They are remarkably barren of intelligence, and the unhappy slaves of the Corsica seem doomed to a continued state of ignorance in regard to the important events that are now passing, and which so immediately concern their own interests. Down to the present moment they are utterly uninformed of the rupture of the Armistice, or the Austrian Declaration of War. These tremendous events the Tyrant is obviously afraid to announce to the People of France; and well he may; for whenever they are disclosed to them, they must see that all the hopes with which the fell Despot has been buoying them up have been completely blasted; and feel at the same time their deplorable state, while they abhor the author of their cruel destiny.

All that is permitted to be made known in the Papers now before us, that there are accounts from the Tyrant of the 21st of August, at which time he had left Goerlitz, but whether he had proceeded in advance into Silesia, or measured back a part of the steps he had before taken, we are left without the slightest means to ascertain. The only conjecture that can rationally be hazarded is, that had he found himself in a state to continue his movements in advance, he could have no motive for concealing the fact; while the silence with respect to his present position would lead to the supposition at least, that it has by no means been improved by the change, if he has not found it actually expedient, from the increased formidability of his opponents, to abandon his advanced positions altogether. We see no reason, however, to conclude that any general battle has yet been fought, though our extracts from the French Papers furnish us with abundant proofs of the enemy's apprehensions in regard to the result of the conflict. In Saxony all is bustle and alarm; at Dresden still further means of defence are devising; and the Saxon Diet is immediately to be convoked. The Austrian Ministers have left Wurtzburgh and Frankfort; and these, together with the stoppage of the post from Vienna, are the only circumstances announced from which the people of France can infer that even a misunderstanding prevails between their Tyrant and the Emperor of Germany. With respect to the defeat of Soult, or the state of affairs in the Pyrenees, the most perfect silence continues to be observed by all the Papers.—But the people will soon be undeceived; and let their wily oppressor tremble for the consequence.

There is a long account of the celebration of Buonaparte's Birth-day at Dresden; but it would afford no amusement to our readers. Accounts were yesterday received from Spain, brought to Plymouth by the Faucy cutter. She left the squadron before St. Se-

bastian's on the 24th, at which time (as stated in the Letter of our intelligent Correspondent, given in our Paper of yesterday) an immense battering train had been mounted on the breaching batteries, and the bombardment was to commence with redoubled vigour on Friday last. Another assault was expected. The Faucy has not brought any dispatches from Lord Wellington; but it was known that he had been reinforced by the whole of the recovered troops who had been wounded in the battle of Vittoria, and was in such strength as to enable him to bid defiance to the utmost efforts of Soult, notwithstanding that General had received some more reinforcements.

THE TIMES,—SEPT. 2.

Ministers frequently meet at the Foreign Office, but not in a regular summoned Cabinet Council.

The following British regiments of infantry are now at Stralsund or in its neighborhood:—the 54th regiment, 4th battalion Royal Scots, 2d battalion 25th regiment, 2d battalion 73d ditto, 2d battalion 91st ditto.

The Spanish troops made prisoners in Russia, and released and clothed by the Emperor Alexander; lately took the oath of allegiance to King Ferdinand at Zarsco Selo, in the presence of the Spanish Ambassador, the Russian Ministers at War, and a number of persons of distinction, who went from St. Petersburg to witness the interesting ceremony.

In addition to the twenty-one volumes of Reports of the Finances of Great Britain and Ireland about to be sent to the Emperor Alexander, copies of the maps and charts of the harbours and coast of Great Britain, as published by order of the Lords of the Admiralty, are also to be presented to his Imperial Majesty.

French Papers were received on Wednesday night to the 22d inst.—The advices from Dresden are to the 14th, when Buonaparte's headquarters continued there, and, we are told, he enjoyed the best health. The King of Prussia, it is stated (rather reproachfully) continues to make levies and drain his States of men, as they have already been of money.—Buonaparte's wife was to take her departure from Paris, for Cherborgh, on Saturday or Sunday last; a part of her equipage and attendants had already set out.

The 70th Regt. is expected in Cork in the course of this week, for embarkation for Spain. The detachments of the 1st Battalions of the 23d, 40th, and 61st Regts. now in Ireland, are also to be conveyed immediately to Port Passage.

On Saturday morning last, was found dead in his bed-room, Mr. Jeremiah Stanniland, farmer, of Thorpe in the Follows, near Lincoln, aged 60 years. Mr. Stanniland, for several weeks past, had been in a low desponding way frequently complaining that his cattle would be lost for want of water, and that his corn was spoiled, and would not get into ear.—The Coroners Jury gave a verdict, that he hanged himself in a fit of insanity.

LETTER FROM AN OFFICER WITH THE ARMY UNDER FIELD MARSHAL WELLINGTON.

Hernani, July 13.

"Extremely harrassed as the army has been by an incessant march for the last two months, the true British spirit pervades them, and their only thought is in finding out a French army. With the mountains of France now fairly in our view, we think of nothing but crossing them, and the days of Edward III. and Henry IV. and V. seem revived under the immortal Wellington.

"Nothing in nature can be more beautiful than the kingdom of Navarre, through which we have been journeying of late: there is abundance of the beautiful and sublime to admire in almost every part of it. Even those who have travelled into Switzerland declare, that in beauty and magnificence of scenery Navarre far exceeds it. At the same time that the country is extremely picturesque, and the wild beauties of nature are every where met with, the soil is rich in the vallies, and the hills covered with umbrageous foliage to the tops. The most delicious wine is abundant, the fruits are plentiful and delicious, and the vegetables and herbs excellent.

"The streams and rivers abound with trout and other fish. Corn, particularly Indian, is very plentiful, as well as beef and mutton. Abundance of fish is brought from the sea coast in quiet times. Our greatest complaint is of English articles, which are really hardly com-at-able by a junior officer:—English cheese, 5s. per lb. Irish butter, 4s. per lb. ham, 4s. per lb. pickles, 6s. a jar, sauces, 6s. a bottle, dried tongues, 3s. each, tea, 12s. per lb. coffee, 9s. per lb.

"The Navarrese, though they are more than half French, and though their country has been almost ever an appendage to France, rejoiced to see us, as delivering them from the French who, as usual, left their marks behind them,

in the destruction of every thing that came in their way. They have carried with them almost all the young women into France."

LETTER FROM AN OFFICER.

Iranzun, June 24.

"No time for flourishes. We have completely defeated the enemy after a very hard battle, Never was valour so generally conspicuous in an army as was displayed by every corps on this occasion—never was victory so complete. But I leave you to gather particulars of the battle from the official dispatches and other correspondence, meaning to confine my short epistle to events that followed the victory, Language cannot describe the scene. It was impossible even to conceive the comic incidents that occurred almost in the same instant with the most frightful scenes of horror.

"The moment that our brave fellows got possession of the enemy's baggage all was riot—the army chest was forced, and the men began to load themselves with bullion. To stop them was impossible. Some of the officers reported to the General that the men were plundering and carrying off the money,—'Let them,' was the answer of his Lordship, 'they have fought well and deserve all they can find, were it ten times more.

"In other quarters the men found among the baggage the wardrobes of the officers. In a moment they began to dress themselves in the spoils—the appearance of these groups cannot be fancied: no masquerade ever presented such a scene. All were not fortunate enough to find Generals and officers uniforms, for many of the chests were filled with Ladies dresses; no matter—all was employed to decorate the men, who converted the dresses into cloaks, sashes, &c. All the Seraglios of the officers were taken. One Irish soldier, who was not fortunate enough to catch any of the dead lumber, possessed himself of a fine lively child belonging to one of the Ladies. A letter had been sent after the battle to inform the French, that the women and children should experience every civility—When Pat was desired to give up the child, he replied "no by my soul, it is my own plunder and I will keep it."—All Josephs dresses, even his star, were taken; also his coach, about 200 Officers' carriages—in a word, every thing: not a loaf was carried off.—But I must close. Old England for ever!"

BULLETIN.

Fleet off Toulon, August 31st, 1813.

The object of the allied army being to recover Tarragona, and that of the French under Gen. Suchet to withdraw the Garrison there from, the former retired to allow the latter to execute that harmless project, which was accomplished on the 18th August, Gen. Suchet evacuating the City and destroying the fortifications, leaving behind him 200 brass cannon and 30 mortars, rendered useless, but the metal of which can be re-cast as may be requisite.

In the night of the 19th August, the Garrison of Tortosa made a sortie on the blockading Spanish Army under the Duke del Parque which at first succeeded by surprise, and the loss of the Spaniards was considerable, but the latter rallied and drove the French back who left 80 dead on the field.

Spanish loss 400.

A Spanish Garrison occupies Sarragossa, and thus the whole of Spain west of the Ebro is freed from the presence and exactions of the French Armies.

The only province in which they remain in any great degree of force is Catalonia, the population of which is in arms against them.

Denia capitulated on the 23d of August.

LONDON, August 17, 1813.

A Telegraphic Dispatch to the Admiralty from Plymouth, on Sunday announced, the anxiously expected arrival of the *Fanny*; and at an early hour on Monday morning the Hereditary Prince of Orange reached town, charged with Lord Wellington's dispatches, the substance of which was immediately communicated to the Lord Mayor, and a Bulletin was issued, informing his Lordship that there had been "a series of actions with the French army, under Marshal Soult, from the 25th ult. to the 2d instant the result of which has been the defeat and retreat of the Enemy from the Spanish frontiers into France, with the loss of fifteen thousand men, including about four thousand prisoners. The loss of the allied army is about 6000 men." In the course of the day the Dispatches were published in the Papers. They present fresh and more splendid proofs of the consummate ability and military skill of Lord Wellington, and of the irresistible bravery and heroic devotion of his troops. They have carried

the military reputation of their country to the pinnacle of military glory. Their triumphs have been gained, not over untried soldiers and unexperienced Chiefs, but over the choicest of the enemy's troops; and over the most distinguished of his leaders; over the man who was selected from among the most renowned of his Marshals in Germany, and sent from the banks of the Elbe, to turn the adverse tide of the fortunes of France in the fastnesses of the Pyrenees. To invest him with power and dignity commensurate with the great designs that he was expected to achieve, we are informed by Lord Wellington that Soult had been appointed by Bonaparte Lieutenant of the Emperor, and Commander-in-Chief of the French Armies in Spain, and of the Southern Provinces of France. Of the presumption of his hopes we may form some idea from a circumstance adverted to by Lord Wellington, that they were not confined to the raising of the blockade of Pampeluna, as he had brought into Spain a large body of cavalry and a great number of guns, neither of which could be used to any great extent on the ground where the actions were fought. The artillery was prudently sent into France after the battle of the 28th, and the remainder of his operations, as far as Soult was concerned, consisted in providing for his own retreat.

The loss of the British and Portuguese, in the operations from the 25th of July to the 2d of August, amounts to 862 killed, and 6047 wounded and missing; of which 510 British were killed; 4092 wounded and missing; Portuguese killed 322 wounded and missing 2018.

The total loss, since the commencement of the siege of St. Sebastian, has been 351 killed, and 1974 wounded and missing. The Park and Tower guns were fired yesterday in celebration of the victory. The bells rung joyous peals—the people thronged into the streets, towards Downing-street and the Horse Guards and all principal places of public resort, asking for all the intelligence they could obtain, and exchanging congratulations on the triumph of the illustrious Wellington and the allied armies under his command.

FROM THE MADRAS COURIER, FEBRUARY 15, 1814.

By the arrival of the Ship *Lynn*, Captain Ambrose, as noticed in this day's Courier, we are concerned to learn, that the Ship *Governor Raffles*, Captain Robert King, was nearly cut off by a part of the Ship's company, composed principally of Malays.

Captain Ambrose brings the following melancholy account of this transaction which was communicated verbally to him by Captain King, but he does not exactly recollect every circumstance.

On the 2d of November, in Lat. 30. South Long. 25. E. the Malays, 18 in number, without provocation, at two A. M. came aft, and murdered the Gunner who had charge of the watch, the Seacunny at the helm, and six Lascars who were asleep on the quarter deck.

Captain King hearing the noise, came on deck, when he was severely wounded in the head and knocked down senseless; and the Chief Officer was also treated in the same way.

The Malays after having wounded, or at least as they must have thought, killed the Commander, and Officer, shut the Companion down.

Captain King after laying senseless about an hour, recovered, and being joined by his Carpenter, a Swede, loaded all the small arms, watched until day light, when perceiving one of the Malays from the after sky-light, sitting on the Companion, he fired up at random and fortunately hit the fellow, when immediately the whole of them ran forward.

Captain King took advantage of the fright, forced open the Companion and got upon deck.—He fired six shots, wounded a man each time, when they all ran below, except four whom he secured.—He was obliged to scuttle the deck, and after opening a few planks, he succeeded in shooting two of the ring-leaders, when the rest gave themselves up.

Captain King, from circumstances, himself and his Chief Officer severely wounded, also the rest of his Lascars, thought himself unsafe with those Men on board, so he put them in the jolly boat, and sent them adrift, without any thing in her, either oar, mast, sail or provisions.

Captain King assured Captain Ambrose, that if the Malays, after he had got them in the boat had made a second attempt before he cut them adrift, they must have succeeded, as he was completely exhausted, and had nobody to support him.

The following is a list of the casualties committed by the Malays.

WOUNDED,

Captain King severely in the head.
His Chief Officer very severely, and unfit for duty on his arrival at the Cape.
One Seacunny very severely.
One Carpenter, slightly.
One Seacunny and five Lascars slightly.

KILLED.
One Gunner.
One Seacunny.
Six Lascars.
One Seacunny died of his wounds.
The *Governor Raffles*, arrived at the Cape on the 23d of November last, from Java.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MADRAS COURIER.

SIR,

Perhaps the following account of the Debut of a Company's Cadet may be interesting to several of your readers.—Many of them may recollect my first appearance the night after I landed, at Mrs. O—'s party, when I delivered my Letters of Introduction to some of the principal People in the place.—When I reflect on the dignity and consequence of the Ladies and Gentlemen from whom my Letters were, and the extreme Civility and Politeness with which I was received, by those to whom they were addressed, I must confess that I was a little surprised, not to say disappointed, at not hearing any thing more from any one of those very kind spoken Gentlemen—I was permitted to remain quite undisturbed, and eat my Mess Dinner with my Griffin companions on the South Beach, during my stay at Madras. This, however, may be owing to the multiplicity of business and engagements in which I understand great folks are generally involved, and I by no means despair of meeting both Civility and Patronage at their hands, when I come down to the Presidency to solicit their interest.

Well, Sir, after being duly equipped and provided with all sorts of necessaries by the care and kindness of my Dubash (one of the most civil men I ever met with) we were each accommodated with a very handsome painted Canvas Litter (Dooly I believe I should now say) and set off for the place of our destination, where we arrived in time without any remarkable occurrences; for to you, the wonder, gaping and staring, excited in a set of Griffin Cadets (as we were called) by the most ordinary but to us extraordinary objects on the road, cannot be any thing new.

Arrived at the Cantonments near — and was attached to — Batt. — Regt. Drill was then the word, and to it we were put Tooth and Nail.—This was not altogether what I expected, for having served nearly three months as a Supernumerary Ensign in the *Lochalsh Local Militia*, I considered myself as rather above this kind of tuition, and not only pleaded my former services, but offered to give proofs of my proficiency.—These were, however, so little satisfactory to the Major and Serjeant Ramrod, that I was rather more severely drilled than most of my companions, to cure me as the Serjeant very aptly observed, of some awkward tricks I had contracted under my old Instructor Lieut. Angus McTavish, formerly of the 42d, then Adjutant and Regulating Officer of our Militia Corps. Patience and Perseverance, however, do much.—I possess both, and by a due exertion of them, succeeded, and was at last declared qualified and appointed Ensign in the 2d Batt. — Regt. On receiving my first pay, I was a little surprised to see some things charged against me which from the very kind manner in which they were presented by my friend the Dubash, I really thought had been Gifts, or marks of the particular regard he told me he had conceived for me from the time he saw me at Mrs. O—'s delivering my Letters to so "many great Gentlemen."—However, the things were all useful and good of their kind.

Now, Mr. Editor, finding myself fairly established in the Service which was to be the scene of my future exertions, and the high road to Wealth and Honors, it became me as a prudent young man, desirous of accomplishing the wishes of my friends, who at considerable expence and inconvenience had procured me a Cadetship and equipped me for India, to cast about and find out what particular Line in the Service was most likely to suit me, and I soon discovered that the mere routine of Regimental duty, was not by any means either the most pleasing or profitable course to stick to. To get upon the Staff then (or as our Lads call it to get a "bit of Blue") became my object, but what were my qualifications or pretensions to this envied distinction! Tho' my Letters had procured me no Dinners I still relied much on them, but the difficulty was to point out to my Presidency Patrons (several of whom had told me at Mrs. O—'s "how happy they would be to serve me") what they could do for me.

While engaged in these reflections, I was much gratified by reading a Letter in one of the Newspapers, in which a Correspondent extols Classical knowledge above all other acquirements, and bestows a severe and spirited castigation on the Authors of the *Edinburgh Review*, who had presumed to under-value the knowledge of the Ancients, and the time bestowed in acquiring it in the English Universities, as not essential to the success of young Men in the ordinary walks of Life.—This Gentleman's ideas elated me much—I had been whipped through a fair proportion of Latin and Greek Books at the Fortrose Academy, and had been two winters at Aberdeen, and would not now turn my back on the Chaplain of the Station at the construction of a Latin sentence or the declension of a Greek Verb. As for Jamie McLyster the Doctor of our Battalion, tho' a good Chemist and clever Surgeon he has no change with me in the Classics. While I was anticipating the great prospects opening upon me from my Classical knowledge, and talking of them with some degree of elation at the Mess, I was interrupted by Lieut. M. a quiet steady fellow, who had been brought up at Merchant Taylor's School, and told, that "if Greek and Latin were all I had to recommend me, he would not give much for my chance of a 'bit of Blue'—for even in our own Regiment there were Capt. Puddingfield and Bob Beefington of the other Battalion, both excellent Scholars, one an Ox: B. A. the other a Cant. M. A. Officers of some standing, who had seen service (poor Bob was speared in the belly at the battle of Assaye) and neither of them had ever got any thing out of the mere Regimental line, while two of our youngsters Phil Bradey and Sandy Hog had both had Staff appointments long ago, tho' they had scarce been seven years in the service, and neither knew a syllable of Greek or Latin, but Phil was a genteel young man, danced well, and did the honors of a Breakfast Table with great grace, and Sandy by having been some Months in a Country Bank, had acquired such a knowledge of Accounts as recommended him to the notice of a Friend at the Presidency, by whose Interest he has now got a Pen behind his ear in a Public Office, while poor Puddingfield and Beefington may knock about Brown Bess from *Jaulnah* to *Quilon*, until they are grey headed and at last retire upon the Pension if they live long enough to obtain it."

All this was very discouraging to my hopes, however, they do not entirely rest upon my classical acquirements. Having never seen Mr. Bradey I cannot pretend to put my person and address in competition with his, I leave it to those who know him and who saw me at Mrs. O—'s to judge between us. Had I been permitted to dance that night, I think I could have given such proofs of my grace and agility as could not have failed to have attracted something more than common attention, but Venkaty told me "New come Gentlemen never dance great Gentlemen's house first time."

As to Book-keeping and Penmanship, I flatter myself I am by no means deficient.—Having wrote for more than a year in Baillie Melvers' Counting House at Spornaway, where our dealings in Salt-fish and Provisions, both sound and damaged, were pretty extensive, and a variety of other articles; I have obtained a tolerable degree of knowledge in that line, and think I could make myself useful.

These, however, are but secondary and casual accomplishments—A Proficiency in the Native Languages must now be my sheet anchor—I have therefore taken a Moonshree to share my Ensign's Pay with me, and trust in a very few months, I shall be qualified to claim the Premium as a finished Hindoostance Scholar. Mean time, Mr. Editor, I think it will do me no harm to have these little particulars known to my Patrons at the Presidency, in case any thing should turn up likely to suit me. I know no better way of bringing them to their attention than by the medium of your Paper, which our Mess takes in, and which I always peruse with great satisfaction.

I am,
Sir,
Your very humble and obedient servant,
DUNCAN McPHAIL,
Ensign 2d Batt. — Regt.
Cantonments near —

LONDON—August 18, 1813.

The grounds of military promotion in the French army are, previous education in the military school, and actual service; the gradations rising regularly from the common soldier to the Marshal, according to Bravery and merit. A Lieutenant's pay is 40l.; a Captain's 80l.; Lieutenant Colonel's 125l.; Colonels 250l.; and a Mar-

shal's 3000l.; Dukes have 8000l. per annum annexed to the Dukedom; Counts 1250l. Barons 500l.; and a Chevalier 125l. per annum. In France, 100l. in living generally goes as far as about 400l. in England.

The Ex-King and Queen of Spain, with the Prince of Peace, and two of the junior children, reside at Rome. Ferdinand reposes himself at Valency, near Blois, in France, a chateau belonging to the Prince of Benevento; he hunts in the forest, and is constantly attended by a *gens d'armes*, but is supposed to have no inclination to escape, or take on himself the cares of Government, owing to the *foiblesse de son esprit*.

The English prisoners residing at large in Paris do not exceed fifty; but the numerous resident English housekeepers still reside there undisturbed. Miss Williams has left Paris for the south of France, Lady Y. lives in retirement, engaged in the education of her children and suffering much from ill health. Dr. Watson, the author of the *Life of Fletcher*, is dead.—Mr John Parry, formerly of *The Courier*, lives in much domestic comfort near the Palais Royale.—Count Rumford enjoys the favour and confidence of the French Government.

Butcher's meat, in Paris, is from 4s. do 5d. per pound of 20 ounces, at the public markets; bread 2d. cheese, 7d.—but-ter, 3s. (in April) potatoes, the English bushel, 4d.—ordinary wine, 6d. per bottle—good Burgundy, 8s.—ordinary Claret, 10d.—and good Claret, 1s. 4d. In the provinces the whole are 30 per cent. cheaper. Colonial produce is very dear. Loaf sugar, 6s. per lb; moist sugar, 4s. 6d. Coffee, 6d. per ounce. The best-root sugar is at present as dear as West India, and is much mixed with the latter by the venders.

Notification.
NOTICE is hereby given, that on Friday the 15th instant, the FARMS of the BAZARS of BUITENZORG, and of the REGENCHIES, will be sold by Public Auction, at the usual place,—the amended Conditions of which may be seen in the intermediate time at this Office, as well as at the Office of the MAGISTRATES in BATAVIA.

On the same day, Will also be put up to Public Sale, the OPIUM FARM of BUITENZORG and CRAWANG, according to Conditions which may be seen at this Office and that of the Magistrate.

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

BATAVIA,
REVENUE COMMITTEE OFFICE
April 12, 1814.

Bekendmaking.
WORDT mits deezen bekend gemaakt dat op Vrydag den 15de dezer, de PACHTEN van de BAZAARS op BUITENZORG, en in de Regentschappen ter gewoonlyker plaatse publick aan den meestbiedenden zullen verkogt worden. De verbeterde Conditionen dien aangaande kunnen gezien worden op dit KANTOOR, en dat van de MAGISTRAAT te BATAVIA.

Ten zetoen dage,
Zal verder publick worden verkogt de AMPHIOEN PACT te BUITENZORG en CRAWANG, volgens Conditionen welke te zien zyn ten dezer Kantore en dat van de Magistraat.

Ter ordonnantie van het Revenue Committee.
R. W. WALKER,
Sec. van 't Rev. Committee.

BATAVIA, op het Kantoer van het Revenue Committee, den 12den April 1814.

SCHOOL BOOKS.
The following School Books may be had at the Gazette Office, viz:—
Entick's Dictionary.
Asher's English Grammar.
Esop's Fables.
Walker's Speaker.
Ditto English Grammar.
Polite Instructor.
Poetical Dicto.
Key to Literature.
Fisher's Companion.
Fennings Book of Knowledge.
Ditto Arithmetic.
Turner's Arts.
Ditto Geography.
English Spelling Books.
Prony's French Grammar.
Ditto ditto Exercises.
Ditto ditto Spelling Book.

Printed by A. H. HUBBARD, Molendriet.