GAZETTE.

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CONT OF HA

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 BATAVIA, May 1, 1814. J. DUPUY, Acting Secretary to Government. to accordingly by the parties concerned.

Den Heere Leittenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, fe beralen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de Javasche Genvernements Courant, geplaast wordende Aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officiele moeten worden aangemeekt en by jeder als zoodanig moeten wolffen erkend. J. DUPUY, Waarnemend Secretaris van het Geuvernement. BATAVIA, den 1ste Mey 1914. Served and Gald of M

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1814. 16 ครามมากไว้ | NO. 140. VOL III

Advertisement, and the

OTICE is thereby given, that a quantily of PADDY, TIMBER, and FIRE-WOOD, the property of Government, now lying at Crawang, will be sold by Public Auction on the 15th provino, at the Stadt-house in Batavia, on the following

CONDITIONS.

Payment to be made in cash 10 per cents deposit on the day of sale, and the remains der previous to delivery.

The lots to be at the risk of the Purs chasers at the expiration of one monthistibe forfeited, and the goods re-sold on the public account.

The Resident of the Regencies will attend the sale, and furnish any additional information that may be required.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, Sec. to Government.

BATAVIA, Oct. 28, 1814.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Post-master at Batavia is directed to keep no Monthly Accounts with any Individuals who shall not previously have deposited in his Office such a sum 16de en 22ste der volgende maand, noch in de as may be deemed adequate to the proba- Pakhuizen most leggen publick op het Stad. ble amount of Postage for the month, to- huis te Batavia zal verkogt worden, terwyl het gether with a Book ruled in the form in which the Post Office Books are, kept :-these accounts are to be settled at the end zen by de tweede verkooping zullen gedragen of every month and a fresh advance made.

· Persons not keeping such Monthly Accounts with the Post Office, are required to pay immediately the amount of Posts age due upon letters received or delivered, In failute of which all subsequent letters to their address will be detained in the Office till called for, and the amount due paid. It is requested that all outstanding balances due to the Post Office may be immediately discharged, in order to enable the BATAVIA, den 15 Oct. 1814. Post-master to make up his accounts.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the con. which took place under the advertisements of the Sih and 16th June, 1814, having stipu-lated for its clearance from the stores within three months after the sale, and that period having some time since expired, any Coffee of those sales remaining uncleared on the 16th and 22d proximo, will be put up to ressale by Auctions at the Stad-house in Batavia, the original deposit being considered to be forfeited, and any loss that may be incurred by the re-sale being malle good by the first purchasers.

Notice is hereby further given, that the risk and charge attendant on this Coffee from ter the Sale, and to be cleared away from the expiration of the stipulated period of the Stores within three months from the clearance up to the actual time of delivery Sale-in failure whereof, the deposit will or until the 16th of the next month, if not cleared out at that date, will be considered to attach to the original Purchasers.

> By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council. C. ASSEY,

Secretary to Government,

BATAVIA, Oct. 15, 1814.

Advertentie.

NADEMAAL het by de voorwaarden vandde verkopingen van KOFFY, welke hebben plaats gehad ingevolge de Adv vertentien van den 8 en 16 Juni 1814, bedongen is, dat genoemde Koffy bianon drie maanden na de verkoping uit de Pakhuizen moest worden afgenaald-en dat tydperk reeds lang verstrecken is, zo wordt hier nevens kennis gegeven dat alle zodanige Koffy, welke op den gedeponneerde gedeelte der kooppenningen zal beschouwd weezen als verheurt, en alle verlieworden door de eerste kopers.

Terzelver tyd wordt kennis gegeven dat de risico en de ongelden op de bewaring van gemelde Koffy lopende, zedert de ommekomst van het tot den afhaal bepaalde tydperk, tot op het ogenbuk dat dezelve werkelyk wordt afgehaald, dan wel, tot den 16 der volgende maand voor de nalatigen, voor reekening zal wezen van de eerste kopers. Ter Ordonnantie van den Hoere Luttenant Gouverneur in Rade.

Vendu Advertissementen.

Door Veudumeesters zullen de volgende Venduties worden gehouden ; als.

Op Maandag, den 31ste October, 1814. TOOR de Bank van Leening ten overstaan van Commissarissen van gehoemde Bank, van cenige resteerende vervallen Panden, bestaande in Juweelen, Goud en Zitver-werken, welke op Zaturdag den 29ste bevarens voor een ieder ten toon zullen worden gelegd des morgens van 9 tot 11 uuren.

Op Dingsdag, dan 1ste November, 1814. VOOR het Pakhuis van J. van Reenen, staande binnen de Nieuw-poort Straat No. 10, van twee Fortipianos, eenige Lywaten, Schryfbehoeftens, en zo voorts.

Op Woonsdag, den 2de November, 1814. WTOOR het Pakhuis van Mr. Jessen, Trail & Co. staande aan de Oostzyde van de Groote Rivier van diverse Nogotie Goederen &c. volgens Catalogus.

Op Danderdag en Vrydag, iden 3de en Ade, November, 1814.

VOOR de woning van Souw Kongko, staande huiten de voormalige. Nieuwpoort, van Porcelynen en differente . zonrien, van Cust en Javasche Lywaten, &c. &c.

Op Zaturdag, den 5de November, 1814. Voor het Vendu-kantoor van de volgende Vastegoederen; als:

Voor Rekening van J. van den Berg.

1.-Zeeker Erf, bebouwd met een oude Pedak, van steen en Bamboesen met Pannen gedek, staande en geleegen even buiten deze Stads Poort Rotterdam, aan de westzyde van de Verburgs-gragt, in het Oosterveld het 18de deel van het blok L, sub No. 13 belend teu oosten met de here weg langs gem: Gragt, ten westen met A. Maarschalk, ten zuiden met J. Salomons, en ten noorden met dezen boedel .- De breedte en diepte volgens meetbrief, van den 22ste September 1814.

2.-Zeeker Erf, bebouwd met een oude steene Pedak, staande en gelegen wat buiten deze Stads Poor Rotterdam, aan de westzyde van de Verburgs gragt, in het Oosterveld het 18de feel van het blok L, sub No. 14 belend ten ookten net de here weg langs gem: Gragt, ten westen met de Heer A. Maarschalk, ten zuideh met dezen boellel, en ten noorden met de Heer P. J. Beetjes .- De breedte en diepte rolgens meetbrief van den 20ste September 1814. . .

Advertisement.

A LL persons indebted to, or having any claims on the Estate of the late ... Laurenceau, archereby requested to address then selves, within the space of six weeks from this date, to the Subscriber, Secretary to the Orphan Chamber. J. H. DE HOOGH, Sec.

BATAVIA, October 13, 1814.

Advertentie.

LLE de geene die iets te prefenderen hebben van, ofte verschuldigd zyn aan den Boedel van wylen Laurenceau, worden verzogt daarvan binnen den tyd van zes weeken opgave te doen, aan ten Ondergeteekenden Secretaris van het Eerwaarde Collegie van Heeren Weesmeesteren dezer Steede.

J. H. DE HOOGH, Sec. BATAVIA den 13 October 1814.

Advertentie.

LLE de geene die iets te pretendeeren hebben van, dan wel verschuldigt zyn aan den Boedel van wylen den Heer G. F. Smit, in leven Vendu-meester alhier. getteve daar van opgave te doen aan deszelfs Weduwe, binnen den tyd van twee maanden van heden af gerekend.

Batavia, den 28ste October, 1814.

Advertentie.

LLE de geene welke iets te pretendeeren hebben, of verschuldigt zyn aan den boedel van wylen de op Cheribon overleedene Burger Fredrik August Schubert, gefreve daar van binnen een Maand opgave te doen aan den meede Executeur Simon Rodenhuis, ten Huizen van de Heer P. de Bruin Kerneer.

Advertentie.

A LLE de geene die iets te pretendeeren 1 hebben offe schuldig zyn aan den boedel van wylen den Heer Jacob Gerrit van der Ven, in leven Secretaris van den Raad van Justifie alhier, gelieve daarvan opgave of betalinge te doen aan de ondergetekenden als gesubstitueerde Excecuteuremin gedachte boedel-Js: de Bruyn H. A. van den Broeck. ab ve

C. ASSEY, Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, Oct. 17, 1814.

Advertentie.

BY deeze wordt tot narigt gegeven dat de Post-monstar to P de Post-meester te Batavia, gelast is om voortaan met geen Persoon hoegenaamd maandelyksche reekening te houden, ten zy met zodanige, welke verkiezen in het Postkantoor eene zeekere Somma te deponeren, die de Post-meceter oordeelt toereikende te zyn om hirune Maandelyksche Brievenport daaruit te betalen, en waarvan by een iezelyk contra boek zal dienen gehouden Lottery van de Propolingosche Krediet papiete worden, zullende met het einde van de ren plaats zal hebben op den 1ste November Maand de reekeningen gesloten worden, aanstaande ten Stadhuize te Batavia op de en weer op nieuw fournissement geschieden,

Zodanige welke dit Reglement niet ver kiezen na te volgen worden verzocht om Gouverneur in Rade. dadelyk hunne, Brieven-port te betaalen, zoo wel van de ontfangene als, afgezoodene Brieven; hieraan niet voldaan mordende zullen de Brieven aan het Post-kantoor blyven leggen tot er nagevraagd en voor betaald zal zyn.

Alle de geene die aan het Post-kantoor IP iets verschuldigd zyn, worden verzocht om zulks zoo spoedig mogelyk te voldoen ten einde de Post-meester in staat te stellen zyn reekening te kunnen opmaken.

Batavia den C. ASSEY 17de Oct: 1814. 5 Sec, van het Gouverne; C. ASSEY.

Sec. van het Gouve

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the seventh half yearly Lottery of the Prubolingo Paper Currency will take place on the 1st Proximo at the Stad House in Batavia in the usual manner.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

> C. ASSEY. Sec. to Govt.

BATAVIA, October 14, 1814.

Advertentie

W7 ORDT hiernevens bekend gemaakt dats de Zevende half. Jaarlyksche gewone wyze.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant

C. ASSEY, Sur has w Sec. van het Gouvte BATAVIA, den 14 October 1814.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, A HANDSOME NO FORTE MADE BY Meincke and Pieter Meyer, AT AMSTERDAM, For particulars enquire AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE. Voor Rekening van den oud Captein Chinees te Grisse Tan Sungko, door den oud Cap.

tein Chinees allier South Kongko.

Zeker Erf, bebouwd met een groate steene Huis, verscheide kamers en combuis &a. alle op de Chinesse manier getimmerd, staande en gelegen even bezuiden de Voorstad, ann de mondsvan de Rivier Crocot of in het Westerreichbet 4do deel van het blok M, sub No 49 beloud ten noorden met een gemeene weg langs de Rivier Crocot, ten zuidemmet Tan Peenko, ten vosten met Tjif Bangtjanj, en ten westen met Tan Tongkeen, De breedte til diepte vide meetbrief van den 21ste September 1814. Vgor Rekening van den Chinees Engtjong.

Zeker Stuk verwilderd Zaay-land, gelegen buiten deze Stad, tusschen de Rivier Sonthar, in de groote Tjakong in het Oosterveld van het blok 4, sub No. 15, helend ten noord costen met de groote Tjakopg, ten zuid westen en noord westen met de Wel Edele Gest: Heer F. M. Baljes, en ten zuig opsten met Rotos Ompok -- Breedt woor noord cost 125 roeden, agter westzyde 82 roeden, diep noord west 268 roeden, en aan de zuid oostzyde 232 rocden, vide meathrief van den 3de October 1814. Zynde alle de meetbrieven, dagelyks ten Vendu-kantoor, voor de verkoping te zien.

Advertentie.

IE iets te vorderen heeft van of verschuldigd is aan wylen Jacob Wessinck, gelieven daar van voor ultimo Pieter Veeris, a such of

Advertentie.

LLE de genen die iets te pretendeeren AL hebben, ofte verschuldigt mogte zyn, aan wylen den Capitain ter Zee Pieter Meeuse, gelieve daar van opgave te doen, aan deszelfs Weduwe te Samarang, binnen den tyd van Zes weeken, gerekend van dato dezes, tot de voorschreeve tyd.

Samarang den } J. C. van den Berg 27 October 1814. } Wed: P. Meeuse.

Advertentie.

LLE de geene welke tot ultimo Augustus 1. 1, iets te pretendeeren hebben van ofte verschuldigd zyn aan den Heer J. C. Bosmel, worden verzogt daar van binnen den tyd van Vier, masken opgave te doen ten Huize wie det Weduwe Ketelaar, nan C. A. Bosweligeb: Delicot.

UIT DE HAND TE KOOP, NEN, het Huis cumerven No: 33, thans DA bewoond door den Heer Boswel.

2. Zeker stuk Thuin-land, bebouw met een Steene Woonhuis, Slaven Vertrekken en Pakhuis '&a. alle met Pannen gedekt, staatide en gelegen aan de Zuid-zyde van de Ribalts-gang buiten deze Stad.

Het een en ander te bevragen ten Huize November aanstaande, opgave te doen aan van de Weftuwe Ketelaar, by C. A. Boswel, geb: Delicot.

FOR SALE, At Cow Street, No. 9, BY

P. S. C. DE JONGH, (London Particular)-Malaga-Muscadel and comprehension. and Constantia Wines-Dutch Geneya-Cogniac Brandy and Bau de Cologue.

On WEDNESDAY the 2d November, WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION AT THE PREMISES

Messrs. JESSEN, TRAIL & CO. Great-river-street, THE REM ANDER OF THE EFFECTS

Doctor WALTER H. ROBERTSON,

TBOCKS-Nusic-and Oil Drawingsrope Canvas-Bengal Dungaros-Bengal Butter and Ghee-Brandy-Wines, &c. &c.

For Sale, WELLbuilt PENTJALLANG of 16 Coyangs and another of 10 Coyangs with standing and running rigging, laying In the River near the Rotterdammer-poort, For particulars apply to'F. L. GERTSEN,

Newport#street. BATAVIA, October 22, 1814.

Advertentie. UIT DE HAND TE KOOP.

TINEN welgebouwde PENTJALLANG van zestien Koyaugs en een van tien Royangs met Zyl en Tryl, leggende by de voormalige Rotterdammer-poort, te bevragen by F. L. GERTSEN. March 1.

Advertisement.

B. SLOANE requests the Gentlemen of the Colony, who have book accounts with him will have the goodness to discharge them without delay to enable him himselt say afterwards it is Ravages? How to meet the demands of his creditors. BATAVIA, Oct. 14, 1814.

Advertisement.

OST on Friday the 8th instant, a OST on Friday the out instant, a a shagreen case, and a bunch of small Keys, on a steel ring-Any person having furrows; but why did he not say so-and found the same, and applying at the Java Government Gazette Office, will be hand-'somely rewarded on producing the lost articles; or, if offered for sale, by stopping the person and giving notice at the Printing-office.

Advertentie verschuldigd is faag den op zyn

small quantity of bottled Madeira, compelled to provide him both with with male of female, except he was one.

To the Editor of the JAVA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Sir,

ing with you that they deserve quite su- Anne's dead"-as Lord Duberly says. perlative praising for their handsome man-Subscribers to the Bachelor's Theatre.

mit critics. Of those verses I shall not luable labours, and remain therefore, speak, though I think the name of so amiable a man as Haufez should have hindered them from being foolishly jeered at. because it the verses were not good, that is a matter of different taste; persons have no right to find fault with what is not theirs, and it is sometimes not easy to write better. Not that I mean to say any thing about that now, as I do not know either who J. T. or Shirazi is, but the way of writing in this address is a good deal like the latter; perhaps I am wrong, it is only a guess, and J. T's silence was, I think, the best answer that could be wrote, as my Lord Duberly says, it he had opened his mouth bad language might have By the Honorable the Lieutenant Govercome out, and he deserved it too.

But I will now proceed to ask A. a few questions.-Why in his first line does he call this the Land of Death? Does he not can it Belong to both? Besides he then says it is healthy, so that he as good as contraducts himself. Then he goes on to speak of plaus smiling and glassy seas; now who ever saw a sea made of glass, and how can a plain smile ? 'When a person smiles his cheeks are crumpled up, and so I suppose he means a plough'd field all in then soft and gentle and green and fond, very fine words, but more sound than sense, a plaguy deal.-A learned triend By the Honorable the Lieutenant Govertells me that it may be Ufony grasia, but he should have put that in.

A. next calls heaven delusive, which if Johnson is right is as much as to say that land, and certainly not as good a Christian as Hautez himself, however people may sneer. What does he mean by Hydra pest? To pester us perhaps, a pest take him; could he not at once have called. it by the weil known proper name Hydrophobia?

We are apprehensive that our accom- he means. Pluto's Gulph who can unplished Correspondent A. will have some derstand, (there is no such place in difficulty in exculpating himself from the Guthris's Grammar, and as to yawning I numerous charges preferred against him am sure not a single person or lady yawnby the author of the following epistle; it ed all the night, nor was there any hissing TLARET-Port-wine - Hock, and a is fortunate, however, that Mr. A. is not or yelling, and I did not see any Demons, Minister of the Lutheran Church, aged 64

What Hoes.A. mean by " snatch your gretted. passions"-A person may shalch in a passion, but as. Shirazi says, does A. know Grammar-if so, what is the nominative case to snatch - what does he snatch? Let I observed in your last paper something me too ask him-does he think that any called an Address, and beg leave to make body expected to see Mrs. Siddons at the some suggestions on it. Not, however, to Theatre ? If not, what was the use of telregard the Performers in any way, agree- ling us she was not there, -"Tell us Queen a hourd

The Actors need not be very much ner of acquitting themselves as Dramatic obliged to him either for calling them about you Downing STREET, AREFE 26, 1814. Amateurs of Comedy; and also the Theas feeble band-if he thought them so, why Major Lord William Russell arrived last night tre, considering the shortness of the notice, did he not stay away, or I suppose he did. was fitted up in the most magnificent de-, It was at least unmannerly to say people coration, particularly the scene by the ex- could not act well, who were doing all celleut Benedict, who is more to be thank- they could to amuse, and I am sorry the ed; for as I understand be is not one of the Managers did not contrive to get a better address.-Such as it was, however, it was I wish particularly to write these re- extremely well spoke, not by a Subscriber marks, as you have already admitted in as you Mr. Editor say, for he was a maryour paper attempts to cut up verses-I ried man and therefore could not, as a mean, as you will most likely guess Mr. Bachelor, be a Subscriber; but I am Shirazi's letter-I only mean that you ad- arraid I take up too much of your va-

> Your respectful Servant, Weltevreeden, ? and an and the state of the sta Oct. 25, 1814. 5 910.GL

Java Government Bazetten gange BATAKIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS, nor in Council.

BATAVIA, Oct. 21, 1814.

The men belonging to the Amboynese Corps are to receive in future 20 Stivers per mensem in lieu of rations.

This order to take effect from the date at which they ceased to draw the rations.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

> C. ASSEY, Secretary to Government.

GENERAL ORDERS, nor in Council.

BATAVIA, Oct. 21, 1814.

Major O'Brien, commanding the corps of it deceives us, and that is down-right blas- Cavalry and Horse Artillery, has permission

MARRIAGE.

On Sunday, the 16th instant, Cornet Tho. mas Ward, to Miss Mathilda Roubaud.

DEATHS.

On Thursday last, the Reverend J. Schill, years and 4 months, most sincerely re-

At Sourahaya, J. Trander Min, Esq. Resister of the Court of Justice, ver much lamented by his friends

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY APRIE 26, 1814.

ar this Office, bringing a dispatch from the Marquess of Wellington to; Earl Bathurst, of which the following is a copy :

My Long,

I have the pleasure to inform your Lordship that I entered this town this morning, which the enemy evacuated during the night retiring by the road of Gascassone. The continued fall of rain, and the state of the roads, prevented me from hying the bridge till the morning of the 8th, when the Spanish corps, and the Portuguese artillery, under the immediate orders of Lieutenant-General Don Manuel Freyre, and the head-quarters crossed the Garonne.

We immediately moved forward to the neighbour hood of the town, and the 18th Hussars, under the command of Colonel Vivian, had an opportunity of making a most gallaut attack upon a superior body of the enemy's caralry, which they drove through the village of Crois d'Orade, and took about one hundred:prisoners, and gave us possession of an important bridge over the river, Ers, by which it was necessary to pass, in order to attack the enemy's position. Colonel Vivian was unfortunately wounded upon this occasion, and I am afraid that I shall lose the benefit of his assistance for some time.

The town of Toulouse'is surranded on three sides by the capial of Langueduc and the Garonne. Oa, the left of that river, the suburb which the enemy had fortified with strong field works in front of the ancient wall, formed a good tête-de-pont.

They had likewise formed a tote-de-post at each bridge of the canal, which was besides defended by the fire in some places of musquetry, and in all of artillery from the ancient wall of the town. Beyond the canality the eastward, and between that and the river Ers, is a height which extends as far as Montaudrau, and over which pass all the roads to the canal and town from the eastward, which it defends, and the enemy in addition to the tête-de-pont on the bridges of the canal, had fortified the height with five redoubts, connected by lines of intrenchments, and had with extraordinary diligence made every preparation for defence. They had likewise broken all the bridges over the Ers within 'our reach, by which the right of their position could be approached. The TE jets te pretendeeren heeft, ofte phony, and I do not believe A. therefore to proceed to Bengal on his private affairs, roads, however, from the Ariege to Toulouse to manufacture that affairs, roads, however, from the Ariege to Toulouse to be a good Deist of the Church of Eng. and to be absent six months on that account being impracticable for cavalry, and nearly so from the date of his embarkation at Samarang. for infantry, as reported to your Lordship in An extension of leave of absence for three my dispatch of the 1st instant, I had no altermonths is granted to Lieut. Henry O'Brien, native, excepting to attack the enemy in this It was necessary to move the Pontoon Bridge higher up the Garonne, in order to in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. School shorten the communication with Lieutenant. to be a Colonial Lieutenant in the Amboy- General Sir Rowland Hill's corps, as soon as the Spanish corps had passed; and this operation was not effected till so late an hour on hert to the 1st class of Colonial Assistant the 9th, as to induce me to defer the attack till the following morning. The plan according to which I determined to attack the enemy, was for Marshal Sir William Beresford, who was on the right of the Ers with the 4th and 6th divisions, to cross that river at the Bridge of Croix d'Orade, to gain possession of Monblanc, and to march up the left of the Ers to turn the enemy's right, while Lientenant-General Don Manuel Freyre, with the Spanish corps under his command, supported by the British cavalry, should attack the front: Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton was to follow the Marshal's movement, with Major. General Lord Edward Somerset's brigade of hussars; and Colonel Vivian's brigade, under the command of Colonel Arentschild, was to observe the movement of the enemy's cavalry on both banks of the Ers beyond our left. The 3d and light divisions, under the command of Lieutenant. General Sir Thomas Picton and Major-General Charles Baron Alten, and the brigade of German cavalry, were to Ubserve the "enemy "on the lower part of the chniel, and to ideaw their attention to that quairee by threatening the tête de pont, while Lieutenond-Geoderal' Sir Rowland Hill was to do the same on the saburb on the left of thu Garonne. as byord Marshal Sir William Beresford crossed the Ersy and formed his corps in three columns of lines in the village of Groix d'Orade, the 4th division leaving with which he immediately cannied Monthlanc. He then moved up the lars in the same order, over most difficult ground. in a direction parallel to the enemy's fortified position; and as soon as he roughed the point at which he thrube is, he formed his lines and

vertrek na Europa staande geresigneerde Beamptschryver en Pakhuis-meester van Cherihon J. Adlung, gelieve daarvan opgave en betaaling te doen aan hem zelve, binnen 14 dagen, van heden afgereekend. BATAVIA den 21 Oct. 1814.

ziekte van slegts weinige dagen.

bogen Ouderdom van byna 69 Jaren, na cene genoeglyke Egtverbintenis van ruim 31 Jaren, in het byzonder treft, schoon het my tevens opleitt om de goeddoende voorzienigheid in alle lydzaamheid te danken; dat hy my, daar hetsterven toch eenmaal des Menschen lot is, die dierbaare Gade niet vroeger ontrukt en in dit Land van zooveel droevige sterf geval. shews A.'s ignorance of good breeding. len, hem geduurende een tydyak van ruim 25 Lord Chesterfield could have told him, Jaren voor my en myn Kinderen gelukkig in and every school-boy must have read that gunst gespaard heeft.

zullen altoos moeten bekennen in heni een te- to "beamless eyes" let him read the scrip-der lievend en zorgend Vader-"een welmee- ture, and take the beam out of his own nend Vriend en Raad gever verloren te heb- eye before he speaks of the mote in theirs. ben, waar aan zy wet francer van dankbaar. The observation that the Ladies' cheeks heid en kinderlyke liefde herdenken

Zyne laaste izbgten waaren voor het heil ran zyne Vrouwen Kinderen en voor de belangens van de Kerk alhier, die hy ruim een Vierde van een Ecuw met onalgebroken yver bediend heeft.

Ik geve door deze, van dit throevig steffge. val kennis aan alle Bloedverwanten, Vrienden en Bekenden, verzekert zynde van cene regt. matige declneeming in de harttreffende slag die parsneps." my en myn Kinederen zo onverwagts toegebragt is, hun toe wenschende, dat zy door de and want of sense that I have, hardly pa-Goddelyke goedheid daar voor lange mogen tience to speak of it .- He contradicts Bonang-do. Hendrik-do. Sophia- do. Minervabewaard blyven.

Batavia den 27 October 1814. §

He next talks of the sufferings of the Actors, but let me tell him they only suf-Heden overleed myn waardige Egtgenoot fered for him, and their cheeks are as lit-JEREMIAS SCHILL, (in leeven) Leeraar by de the sunk as his whoever he is. To speak Surgeons from the date of that. Gentleman's Luthersche gemeente alhier, in den Ouderdom of the gauntlet is not very elegant in good van 64 Jaren en 4 Maanden, na eene hevige verses, and he deserves to run it through a on board of the Transport ship Admiral Drury,

whole regiment; and to say that any thing Ik betreur met myne Kinderen dit voor flies fear-struck from the Play-house was a ons onherstelbaar verlies, het welk my inden very bad compliment; instead of frightening people, on the contrary it invited them, and it is well known that no body who had a ticket was refused admittance.

The next observations which he puts in brackets thus " (pointing to the Ladies)" might as well have been left out, for it almost as soon as he is learnt his grainmir, Myne Kinderen schoon alle reeds verzorgd, that nothing is rader than pointing. As were flushed was I do not hesitate to, say improper, and he clearly meant to insinuate either that they rouged or drunk, and what right had he to say either. But I quite agree with him when he tells us it is all ill exprest; for however fine his com-

pliments may be, he must recollect what Lord Duberly says "fine words butters no

The rest is such a faragio of nonsense himself every ling; first he says it is all do. Seaflower-do., Little Mary-do.; Eugetina-do. E, HELMIG., slander and then it is not activity with a contraction of the state of

of the Madras Establishment, in order to ena- formidable position. ble him to rejoin his corps.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor meses Corps, vice Bruggemeyer, and to promole Colonial Assistant Sargeon Mr. Brokembarkation in charge of Invalids to Bengal, By order of the Nonorable the Lieutenant

Governor in Council. $\partial (f) = C (f)$ C. ASSEY,

1. Secretary to Government.

Shipping Intelligence.

Batavia.

ARRIVALS] Oct. 22.-Brig Minerva, H. Thomp-

son from Indramayo 20th Oct.—Cargo, Coffee. Oct. 23.—Brig Henry, N. Buchanan, from Samarang the 17th Oct.-Oargo, Coffee.--Ship Flinders, J. Leigh, from Sourabaya the 10th and Samarang the 19th Oct.-Cargo, Timber-Passengers, Major and Lieutenant O'Brien. Oct. 24.—Brig Seahorse, J. F. de Roya, from Ta-

gal the 20th Oct. - Cargo, Coffee. Oct. 25.-Ship Po, J. Marian, from Sourabaya 17th Oct.-Cargo, Rice-Passengers, - Brown, Esq. Lieut. Jelly.- Catter Arzthusa, Hekscher, from Tagal 22d

Oct. DEPARTURES Nov. 23 .- Brig Susanna Barbers E. S. Badendyk, for Indranayo. Ship Spike, Thompson, I'r Lindon - Cargo, Coffee and Sugar. Ship diarla Louisa, Co Knuppel, for Indranayo. -Ship Spike, J

Nov. 25. - Brig Jane, P. Marquer, for, Maunifius-

Cargo, Coffee. Nov. 28.-Ship Ruby, F. Hamilton, for Indramayo, Passeager, W. Watt, Esq.

Vessels lying in Batavia-Roads, and

H. M. ship Theban-do: do: Volage-ship Stardo. Madras Mercuant-de. James Drumalofid-do. Providence - do. Cato-do. Flinders-do. Po-brig

Lieutenant-General Don Manuel Freyre mov- the enemy from their exterior works in the ed along the left of the Ers to the front Croix suburb, on the left of the Garonne, within d'Orade, where he formed his corps in 2 lines the ancient wall. Lieuteuant General Sir with a reserve on a height in front of the left Thomas Picton likewise with the 3d division of the enemy's position, on which height the drove the enemy within the tôte-dc-pont on Portuguse artillery was placed; and Major. the bridge of the canal nearest to the Garonne, General Pousonby's brigade of cavalry in but the troops having made an effort to carry reserve in the rear.

that Marshal Sir William Bereford was ready, ed; but I hope not so as to deprive me for any Lieutenant-General Don Manuel Freyre mov- length of time of his assistance; and Lieued forward to the attack. The troops march- tenant Colonel Forbes, of the 45th, an officer ed in good order under a very heavy fire of of great merit, was killed. musquetry and artillery, and shewed great spirit, the General and all his staff being at sides of Toulouse. I immediately detached their head; and the two lines were soon our light cavalry to cut off the communication lodged under some banks immediately under by the only road practicable for carriages the enemy's entreachments; the reserve and which remained to the enemy, till I should Portneguese artillery and British cavalry con- be enabled to make arrangements to establish tinuing on the heights on which the troops the troops between the canal and the Garnone. had first formed. The enemy, however, repulsed the movement of the right of General leaving in our hands General d'Harispe, Ges Freyre's fine round their left flank, and hav- neral Barrot, General St. Hilnire, and sixteen ing followed up their success, and turned our hundred prisoners. One piece of cannon was 45th Foot, 1st Batt -- Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas right by both sides of the high road leading taken on the field of battle, and others and from Toulouse to Croix d'Orade, they soon large quantities of stores of all descriptions, compelled the whole corps to retire. It gave in the town. me great satisfaction to see that although they suffered considerably in retiring, the troops an account from Rear-Admiral Penrose, of rallied again as soon as the light division, the successes in the Gironde of the boats of which was immediately on their right, moved the squadron under his command. up; and I cannot sufficiently applaud the ex. Lieutenant-General the Earl of Dalhousie ertions of Licutenant-General Don Manuel crossed the Garonne nearly about the time Freyre, the officers of the staff of the 4th that Admiral Penrose entered the river, and Spanish army, and of the officers of the Ge- pushed the enemy's parties under General neral Staff, to rally and form them again.

in the field as a volunteer, General Espeletta, Andre de Cubzac, with a detachment of the and several officers of the staff, and chiefs of troops under his command, with a view to corps, were wounded upon this occasion; but the attack of the Fort of Blaye. His Lord. General Mendizabel continued in the field, ship found General L'Huillier and General The regiment de Tirad de Cantabria, under Des Barreaux posted near Etauliers, and the command of Colonel Secilio, kept its made his disposition to attack them, when position, under the enemy's entrenchments, they retired, leaving about 300 prisoners in until I ordered them to retire.

In the mean time Marshal Sir William Be. report of this affairs, resford, with the 4th division, under the command of Licut -General Sir Lowry Cole, and I have had every reason to be satisfied with σ f the entrenchments and fortified houses.

The badness of the roads had induced the ficers of my personal staff. Marshal to leave his artillery in the village of Montblanc; and some time elapsed before Major Lord W. Russel, whom I beg leave to it could be brought to him, and before Lieu. recommend to your Lordship's protection. tenant-General Don Manuel Freyre's corps could be re-formed and brought back to the attack ; as soon as this was effected the Mar. shal continued his movement along the ridge, and carried, with General Pack's brigade of the 6th division, the two principal redoubts and fortified houses in the enemy's centre. The enemy made a desperate effort from the canal to regain these redoubts, but they were repulsed with considerable loss; and the 6th division continuing its movement along the ridge of the height, and the Spanish troops continuing a corresponding movement upon neral L'Huillier and Des Barreaux, with 300 the front, the enemy were driven from the cavalry and 1200 infantry, had retired by two redoubts and intrenchments, on the left, and the whole range of heights were in our intending to turn back again on Blaye, if I possession. We did not gain this advantage, however, without severe loss, particularly in on Saintes. General L'Huillier commanding, the brave 6th division. Licutenant-Colonel thought proper to remain at Etauliers, and Coghlan of the 61st, an officer of great merit drew out his corps on a large open common and promise, was unfortunately killed in the near that, occupying some woods in front of it. attack of the heights. Major General Pack was wounded, but was enabled to remain in the field; and Colonel Douglas, of the 8th Portuguese regiment, lost his leg, and I am tice. The infantry and cavalry gave way, and afraid I shall be deprived for a considerable retired through Etanliers, leaving scattered time of his assistance. The 36th, 42d, 79th, and 61st regiments, fost considerable numbers, and were highly distinguished throeghout the day. I cannot sufficielf/ly appland the ability and conduct of Marshal Sir William Beresford throughout the operations of the day; nor that of Lichtenant Generals Sir Lowry Cole, Sir Henry Clinton ; Major Generals Pack and Lambert, and the troops under their command. Marshal Sir William Beresford particularly reports the good conduct of Brigade General D'Urban, the Quarter-Master General; and General Briton Mozinoho, the Adjutant of the Portuguese army. The 4th division, although exposed on their march along the enemy's front to a galling fire, were not so much engaged as the 6th division, and did not suffer so much; but they conducted themselves with their usual gallantry. I had also every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of Lieutenant General Don Ma. nuel Freyre, Lieutenant General Don Gabriel Mendizabel, Mariscal de Campo Don Pedro de la Barcena, Brigader General Don J. de Espellata, Mariscal de Campo Don A. Garces de Marcilla, and the Chief of the Staff Don E. S. Salvador, and the Officers of the Staff of the fourth army. The officers and troops conducted themselves well in all the attacks which they made subsequently to their being re-formed. The ground not having admitted of the operations of the cavalry, they had no opportunity of charging.

moved to the attack. During these operations tenant General Sir. Rowland Hill drove it, they were repulsed, and some loss was sus-As soon as formed, and that it was seen tained. Major General Erisbane was wound-

The army being thus established on three

The enemy, however, retired last night,

Since I sent my last report, I have received

L'Huillier beyond the Dordague. He then Lieutenant-General Mendizabel, who was crossed the Dordagne on the 4th, near St. his hands. I enclose the Earl of Dalhousie's

In the operation with I have now reported, the 6th division under the command of Lieut. the assistance I received from the Quarter-General Sir Henry Clinton, attacked and Master and Adjutant-General, and the officarried the heights on the enemy's' right, and cers of their departments respectively; from the redoubt which covered and protected that Mariscal de Campo Don Louis Wimpsen, and flank; and he lodged those troops on the the officers of the Spanish Staff and from Major same heights with the enemy, who were, how. General Alava, from Colonel Dickson, comever, still in possession of four redoubts, and manding the allied artillery, from Lieutenant Colonel Lord Fitzroy Somerset, and the of-

I send this dispatch by my Aid-de-Camp,

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON. I enclose a return of killed and wounded in the late operations.

On the Heights near Blaye, 6th April, 1814. My Lond,-On the 4th I crossed the Dor. dagne at St. André de Cubzac, and advanced the next morning with the troops I stated in my last letter to your Lordship, my second brigade, my Cacadores, and the 7th Portaguese regiment, four guns, and one squadran of the 12th Light Dragoons. I learned that Ge-Etauliers. I therefore moved on that point, found these officers had continued their retreit The flank companies of the 6th and Brunswickers soon cleared those woods, and Major Jenkinson's guns had a fair field for his pracparties to shift for themselves. One of these, about eighty men was gallantly charged by the weak squadron of the 12th dragoons, under Major Bridger, and taken Prisoners.

tenants, 22 chsign, 3 staff, 86 sedjeants, Hillinnmersy 21st of the Line Easign Joze de S. Sottemaior

Portugnese Loss-1 lieutenant-colonel, | lieutenant, I ensigh, 4 serjeants, 1 drummer, 70 rank and file, 5 horses, killed; I colonel; 2 majors, 6 captains, 7th Caçadores-Major John Stot Lillie. severely; 5 lieutenants, 9 ensigns, 37, serjeants, 4 drummers, 465 rank and file, I horses, wounded.

Spanish' Liss-1' colonel, I lieutenant-colonel, I 'captain, 5 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 1 staff, 193 rank and file, 2 horses, killed; 2 general staff, 2 colonels, 8 lieutenant-colonels, 4 majors, 18 captains, 29 lieutenants, 30 ensigns, 5 staff, 1031 rank and file, 4 horses, wounded ; I rank and file, I horses, missing. E. PAKENHAM, Adj. Gen. (Signed)

Names of the Officers Killed, Wounded, and Missing, on the 10th April; 1814.

British officers Killed. 10th Royal Hussars-Captain Gordon. (1) (2) (4) Artillery, King's German Legion-Lleutenant Ed.

mund Blumenbach. 11th Foot, 1st Batt .- Lieutenant William Dunkley. 27th Foot, 3d Batt .- Captain Francis Bignal, Lieutenant Hugh Gough.

36th foot, 1st Batt .- Ensign James Cromie:

42d Foot, 1st Batt. - Captain John Swanson, Lieute-nant William Gordon, Ensigns John Latta and Donald M'Crummen.

Forhes.

61st Foot, 1st Batt .- Lieutenant-Colonel Robert John ; Coghian.

79th Foot, 1st Batt .- Captains Patrick Purvis and John Cameron, Lieutenant Duncan Cameron.

87th Foot, 2d Batt .- Captain Henry Bright (Major). Portuguese officers Killed.

8th of the Line--Lieut. Joaq. M. Mascarinha, Ensign Joan Benedits.

21st of the Line-Licutenant-Colonel Walter Birmingbain.

British officers Wounded.

General Staff-Major-General Thomas Brishane, slightly; Majar-General Deals Pack, severely; Captain Hamlet Obins, (20th Foot) Brigade-Major, severely. 5th Dragoon Guards-Cornet S. A. Lucas, slightly. 3d Dragoous-Caplaiy, William Burn, slightly. 4th Dragoons-Cornet Robert Burrowes, Assistant-

Surgeon Gavin Hilson, slightly.

severely.

1st_Hussars, King's German, Legion-Lieutenant C. Poten, slightly. 11th Foot, 1st Batt. --- Lieutenant-Coloncl George

Cuyler, Captain Francis Gualey, Lieutenants David Reid and John Dolphin, severely.

27th Foot, 3d Batt - Lieutenant-Colonel John Mac-lean, Captain John Geddes, Lieutenant John Haructt and Arthur Byrne, and Ensign John Armett, severely

28th Foot, 1st Batt .- Licutenant John Greene, severely; Ljeutenants John Thomas Clarke and James Dearce, slightly,

3411i Foot, 2d Batt .- Captain James H. Baker, se-

verely. 36th Foot, 1st Batt.--Major William Cross (Lieutenant-Golonel), Captain William Campbell (Major), Lieutenants James Prendergast, Thomas D'Estrange, and Peter Joseph Bone, severely; Lieutenant William' Henry Robertson, slightly; Lieutenaut Edward Lewis, severely ; Ensigns Thomas Taylor and James M'Cahe, severely. 39th Foot; 1st Batt.-Captain Thomas Thorpe, severe-

łv.

40th Foot, 1st Batt .-- Captains Richard Turton, and J. I. Barnett, alightly; Lieutenants T. D. Frank-Jyn, T. O'Doherty, and James Anthony, severely; Lieulenant M. Smith, slightly; Ensign James Glynn, Severely; Ensign D. M'Donald, slightly

484 Foot, 1st Balt .- Lieutenant Colonel Robert Macara, severely; Captain James Walker, slightly; Captains John Henderson and Alexander M'Kenzie, Lieutenants Donald M'Kenzie, Thomas Monroe, Hugh A. Fraser, James Robertson, Roderick A. M'Kinnon, Roger Stewart, Robert Gordon, Charles M'Daren, and Alexander Stewart, severely; Lieutenant Alexander Strange, severely (right arm amputated); fileutenants Alexander Innes, Donal Fargubarson, James Watson, and William Urguhart, Ensigns Thomas M'Nivan, Collin Walker, James Geddes, and Mungo M' Pherson, severely.

45th Foot, 1st Batt. - Major Thomas Lightfoot, Capt. ver, severely; Lieurenant Joshua Douglas, slightly; not a little pleased with the extraordinary

1564 rank and file, 54 horses, wounded; deaptain, 23d of the Line-Captain Franc. doze Pra, slightly; 2 ensigns, 14 rank, and file, I horse, missing, Ensign Joaquim Reb Almeida, slightly.

st Caçadores-Captain Martinho de M. Peixolo, slightly; Ensign Bernado Joze Zarea

Lieutenant Joaquim Joze Almeida, severciy.

9th Caçadores-Captain Ignacio Ferreira sa Rocha. severely; Lieutenant Joaquim M. da Silva Rocha, severely

Ith Caçadores-Capfain Vleente Corréa de Mesquita, severely; Lieut, Manoel B. de Macêdo, severely.

Bruish officers Missing

42d Foot, 1st Batt .- Ensign John Malcolm.

74th Foof, 1st Batt.-Captain T. Andrews, (severely wounled, since dead); Ensign John Parkinson, severely.

The Courier, April 18, 1814.

The Eurotus frigate, which carried out the Duke the Berri, on approaching Cherburgh, was ordered by her Commander, Captaine Knox, to sail directly into the harbour! This? was immediately done, the white flag being; hoisted by the side of the English ensign,-The singular spectacle thus exhibited, and the noble confidence displayed by the Britishy Commander, produced results not less honourable to the French character than beneficial to the cause of the Bourbous. The Admiral of Cherburgh, struck with the intrepi-dity and generosity which marked the action we have referred to, felt that the compliment paid to his loyalty and honour was not to be resisted. He expressed the highest admiration of the conduct of Captain Knox, deciared himself at heart the friend of the Bour-; bons, and to prove that generous confidencewas not confined to the sons of England, as, the Eurotas had fearlessly put into Cherburgh, he instantly resolved to go in his own ship (the Polanaise) to Portsmouth. This 10th Royal Hussars Captain George Fitz-Clarence, resolution he carried into effect. Arriving in England, he, without loss of time, set bit for Hartwell, where he arrived, as we have: already stated, at about three o'clock on Saturday, where he paid the necessary homage to his Sovereign. At dinner, he sat; immediately opposite the Duchess D'Angou. leme, who addressed much of her conversation to him. The utmost satisfaction and harmony seemed to animate the whole company; and nothing but the presence of his Majesty, who was kept from the table by indisposition, was wanting to make the felicity complete.

Precisely at six the whole company rose from table. A short time before, the King had passed from his apartment to one adjoining the dining room: He was seated in. a small carriage on wheels, which his attendants guided. As he went through an anti-room, he received the homage of the greater part of the persons who had been. spectators of the dinner. He returned their courtesy with the greatest politeness and good humour. His illness is much abated,: and he appeared in excellent spirits. Then apartment into which he was conducted is: that in which the Royal Family and their. visitors usually amuse themselves at billiards, and here immediately after dinner he was: joined by the Party who rose from table. Into this apartment strangers are not admit-When the whole of the company had, ted. entered the door was closed, and those who T. Hilton, Lieutenants E. F. Boys, and J. E. Tre- had been spectators of the dinner retired,

While the operations above detailed were going forward on the left of the army, Licu.

In all, we took about thirty Officers, and two hundred and fifty or three hundred men. Great numbers dispersed in the woods, and, in a short time, it is thought the whole of their infantry conscripts will leave them,

I have the honour to be, &c. DALHOUSIE.

My loss yesterday was very trifling.

Abstract Return, of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the Command of his Excellency Field-Marshal the Marquess of Wellington, in Action with the Enemy from the 22d of March to 8th April, 1814, inclusive.

Total British Loss-3 rank and file, 3 horses, killed; 1 colonel, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 4 serjeants, 24 rank and file, 30 horses, wounded; 1 serjeant, 9 rank and file, 9 horses, missing.

Names of Officers Wounded.

26th March-15th Hussars-Lieutenant Edward Barrett, severely.

8th April-7th Hussars-Colonel Hussey Vivian, severely.

13th Hussars-Captain Richard Croker, severely. (Signed) E. PAKENHAM, Adj. Gen. Abstract Return of Killed Wounded, and Missing, of the Army under the command of his Excellency Field. Marshal the Marquess of Wellington, K. G. in the Attack

of the Enemy's fortified position covering Loudouse, on the 10th day of April, 1814 Total British Loss-42 Lieutenant-colonels, 6 captains, 5. lieutopauts, 3 ensigns, 17 serjeants, 1 drummer, 278 rank and file, 55 horses, killed : 2 general staff, 3 lieutenant-colonels, 4 majors, 31 captains, 69 lieuard Hill, slightly; Ensign John Edinonds, severely.

46th Font, 'tet Batt .- Captain James Reid, severely ; Lieutenant John Campbell, slightly; Ensign W. Fox, severely (right leg amputated); Adjutant George Skeene, severely (right leg annutated). 50th Foot, 1st Batt.-Lieutenant William Saykins,

severely; Ensign William Jull, severely.

53d Foot, 2d Batt .- Captain James Mackay, slightly ; Captain Robert Mansel, severely; Lieutenants James Hamilton and Thom Impett, severely.

60th Foor, 5th Batt .-- Captain Edward Burdon, severely; Ensigns Henry Shevebridge and John Bruce, severaly.

61st Foot, 1st Batt .- Major John Oke (Lieutenant-Colonel), severely; Captains William Green and E. Charinton, severely; Lieutenants A. Porteous, N. Furnace, Thomas Gloster, Dennis O'Kearney, severely; Lieutenant Henry Ardin, severely (since dead); Lieutenanis John Wolfe, Edward Gaynor, William White, J. Harris, George Stewart, severely; Lieute-"nant J. H. Eflison, slightly; Ensign John Wright, severely; Ensign W. A. Favell, severely (since dead); Ensigns Cuthbert Eccles and Spry Bartlett, severely.

74th Foot, 1st Batt,-Captains James Miller (Major), D. J. M'Queen and W. Tew, severely; Lieutenants Eyre John Crab, Jason Hassard, William Graham, slightly.; and H. Stewart Hamilton, severely.

79th Foot, 1st Batt .- Captain Thomas Mylne severely; Captain Peter Inves, slightly; Captain James Campbell, severely; Captain Win. Marshall, slightly; Lieutenants William M'Earnett, Donald Cameron, James Frazer, Duncan M'Pherson, Ewen Cameron, jun. severely (since dead); John Kynock, severely; Charles M'Arthur, Allan Macdonnell, slightly; Ensign Allan Maclean, severely; Adjutant Kenneth

Cameron, slightly. 87th Foot, 2d Batt.-Lieutenant William W. Lamphier, Eusign Abraham F. Royse, slightly.

88th Font, 1st Batt .- Captain Robert Nickle, severely; Lieut., William Poole, severely.

91st Foot, 1st Batt .- Major Augustus Meade (Lieut. Colonel), slightly; Captain James Walsh, and Alexander James Callender, slightly; Lieuterants John M'Dougail, James Hood, Colin M'Dougall, slightly.

95th Foot, 24 Batt -Captain Michael Hewan, se-

96th Foot, 1st Batt .--- Volunteer Homes, severely. Portuguese officers Wounded.

Sth of the Line-Colonet James Douglas, severely; Ensign Cazemiro Candido, Luis Pinto, Joze Macimo, slightly.

11th of the Line-Ensign Manoel de Lourecro, severe-

12th of the Line-Major Igoacio Luis Madelra, severe-Captain Antonio Joze Carmo, severely; Lieutenant Joze de Mosquita e Souza, and Antonio Alves da, Souza, slightly; Ensign Manbel Antonio Telsera,

spectacle they had been permitted to witness.

The Morning Chronicle, April 26, 1814:

Just as this paper was going to press we received, French Papers to the 24th inst.

The Duc de Berri arrived at Paris on the 20th at half past twelve at noon. He entered at the gate of Clichy, having on his right hand the Marshal Berthier and on his left Marshal Moncey, supported by other Marshals, Generals, and Gentlemen in his train. He was received with the loudest acclamations." When he reached the church of St. Roche, the Curé offered him incense and holy water, and the Clergy chaunted Te Deum. Monsieur waited for him at the foot of the stairs of the Thuilleries and folded him in his arms in a warm and tender embrace. Six hundred menby each of twelve legions, were under arms to receive his Royal Highness. He traversed Normandy in a post-chaise without suite, without a guard, without an usher. This generous confidence has ever been one of the uoblest parts in the character of the House of Bourbon.

Bonsparte demanded 200 pieces of cannon to fortify his Isle, and an" English frigate to protect him from the danger of Corsairs." This was refused him. He himself overlook ed the package of his effects. He had demanded 160 waggons to earry them. He has been lately reading Robinson Crusoe.

Bonaparte set out from Fontainbleau on the 20th at noon, accompanied by four Commissioners from the four Allied Powers, and under the escort of 200 foreign troops. At the moment of his departure he spoke to the officers and subalterns of his old guard who were near him. He desired that an eagle might be brought him. He embraced it lightly, saying, " An! dear eagle ! may the kisses that I give you gor down to posterity." And he addled, "Adieu, my children-Adieu, my brave fellows." Four officers of his housely; Captain Joze Antonio da Costa, slightly ;/ hold accompanied him, "allet 'two Generals go with him to the Isle, Generals Bertrand and Delautoy. He had fourteen carringes. severely ; Ensign Joze M. Barno, slightjen and such (Continued lifter Plany if suchas



Staff of England.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "MUSCOVY," &c.

The glories of Britain, her power and her might, Like a Meteor blaz'd torth in Victoria's fight, On Wellington's brow placed the wreath of renown, And a last and hest Jewel in Brunswick's Crown. The Prince and his people devoutly shall bend, And gratitude's voice to Omnipotence send, For great and abundant its mercies are shown, When piety breathes from the Heir of a Throne. The Marshal's Baton, which the Gallic Chief bore, The spoil of the Battle on Zadora's Shore, A Trophy more honour'd, more sacred and true, Than the Capture or Death of his Myriad Crew. The Marshal's Batôn, from the Conqueror's hand, As a lasting memorial in Britain's proud land, At the feet of Great Brunswick the Soldier shall place, His reign to adorn, and his triumphs to grace : And the Staff of Great Britain, at Brunswick's com-[mand,

Is firmly entrusted to Wellington's hand, And the Warlike enthusiasts shall hail its advance, With shouts that shall startle the Convicts of France. May the Youth of our Islands, in emulous pride, Seek conquest and glory by Wellington's side, And may England's free Sons in pure loyalty own, That the true Staff of Britain, is Great Brunswick's [Throne.

O long may the Chief lead the arms of his Prince, In health and in honor his prowess evince; And long may Great Brunswick in strength and in Prove the Staff of his Country her Bulwark and [Tower,

(Continued from the third page.) Five foreign Senators have given in their

resignation. The Legislative Body deputed twenty-five of its Members to go and meet the King, to

present their felicitations to his Maj sty. The Papers contain an account from Tou. louse of the 16th, stating the terror that prevailed there on the 11th; in consequence of its being understood that Marshal Soult had de. termined to bury himself under the ruins of the City. He however retreated in the night for Lower Languedoc, and on the 12th Lord Wellington entered the City. The inhabi. tants immediately declared for the Bourbons, displayed their insignia, and hoisted the white flag and cockade. M. Larmelere, Premier Adjunct, addressed the Marquis of Welling. ton, who returned an appropriate reply, and loud shouts on the part of the people follow. ed, of "Vive Lord Wellington, Vive le Roy, Vive Louis XVIII." About five in the afternoon of that day the dethronement of Bonaparte by the Senate, and the calling to the Throne Louis XVIII. were publicly announced by Lord Wellington A Monitcur, containing the details, also arrived. Messengers were immediately sent off to Soult and Suchet with the intelligence, and the enthusiasm of the people increased. The Marquis went to the Theatre, where the performance was Richard Cour decLion, all the allusions In which that bore upon present circumstan. ces were eagerly seized by the audience, and highly applauded. His Lordship gave an cirtertainment to the principal persons of the city, which was terminated by a ball.

time, and by very few, defaced and destroy. ed. The strongest iron doors to the vaults were broken open, the walls stripped of their decorations and emblems of mourning, the last tributes of grief and affection annihilated, and every atom of wood thrown into the rails, with which the generality of the graves were encompassed, mostly disappeared, and the only vestiges of them to be found were their ashes, or the relics of the recking-brands as easily as a fowler's net. The carcasses of horses now replaced upon the graves the monuments of mourning for the peaceful dead. October, was crowded with sick. It could therefore intermingled, and lay down pellmell among the graves. What had hitherto been spared was now completely destroyed. In this case, indeed, dire necessity pleaded a sufficient excuse. Who could find fault with distress and despair if they resorted to the only means that could afford them the slightest alleviation? Who could grudge them a shelter in the cold autumnal nights, even though they sought it in the dreary abode of mouldering corpses? Every vault which it was possible for them to open was converted into a chamber and dwelling-place, which at least was preferable to a couch between graves soaked with rain or covered with hoar frost They descended into the deepest graves, broke open the coffins, and ejected their tenants, to procure fire wood to warm their frozen limbs, I myself saw a French soldier who had, fallen among a heep of coffins piled up the height of more than twelve feet; and, unable to chamler up again, had probably buried him there several days, and beed added by death to the number of his former victims. The appearance of the skulls, before so carefully concealed from the view of the living, now thrown out of the coffins into the graves, was truly ghastly.

"In spite of all the exercions of the new authorities, appointed by the Ailies to alleviate the general misery, it was utterly impossiple for any human power to restore order in the horrid chaos which the French had left behind them. A severe want of all necessaries was filt in the city; the circumjacent villages, far and wide, were plundered and laid waste. From them, of course, no supply could be obtained. More than thirty hospitals were not c. pable of receiving-all the sick and wounded who applied for admission. Where were to be found buildings sufficiently spacious, mattresses, bedding, utensils, provisions, and the pro-, digious number of medical attendants, whose services were so urgently required by these poor creatures? Every edifice at all adapted to the purpose had long been occupied; and so completely had every thing been drained by requisitions, that the hospital committee As all sought relief, there was of coarse none to afford it. It was difficult to decide whether first to build, to slaughter, to brew, to bake, to bury the dead, or to assist the wounded, as all these points demanded equally prompt attention. "In the city lay many thousands of newly which occurred in and near Leipsic, &c. arrived troops, who came from the fight, and were both hungry and thirsty. Nothwith-"The great church-yard exhibited a spec- standing their moderation, some of these tacle of peculiar. horror The peaceable dead could obtain nothing, and others but a very and their monuments had been spared no scanty supply. Gladly would every citizen more than any other sorner of the city. have entertained them in the best manner; Here also the king of terrors had reaped a but not even a glass of the worst beer or without success, to find other provinces rich harvest. The slight walls had been con- brandy was now to be had. Many of them abounding in grain and forage. The fertile verted into one great fort, and loop-holes naturally ascribed this to ill-will, and observ- fields of Silesia and Bohemia were beyond formed in them. Troops, had long before bi- ed that every thing was denied them Because vouacked in this spot, and the Prussian, Rus- they were not Frenchmen. How little did sian, and Austrian prisoners were here con. they know of our real situation! In the fined, frequently for several successive days, house where I live six of the Prussian foot in the most tempestuous weather and violent guards were quartered. They complained rain, without food, straw, or shelter. These when nothing was set before them but dry poor follows had nevertheless spared the ma, potatoes; but listened with calmness to the ny handsome monuments of the deceased, and excuses that were offered. Without making only sought a refuge from the wet, or a lodg- any reply, four of them took their arms, and ing for the night, in such vanits as they found departed. In about an hour they returned, resembled a superbly embellished garden than had taken from the French. These they prea burial-place, now fell under the all-desolat. sented to their host, and immediately felt to ing hands of the French. It soon bore not work and killed them. In two hours the the smallest resemblance to itself; what art family was abundantly supplied with meat, had, in the space of a century, employed a so that it could assist others; and, as great

siderable time. Frenchmen would certainly which their eagle eyes would not at last penot have acted thus.

be adduced to prove that it was absolutely the French. The barrels were rolled away impossible for any thing whatever to be left with incredible expedition, and conveyed to in the vity, that its resources were complete. The bake-houses. Each baker was supplied watch-fire; so that the living could no longer ly exhausted, and that extreme want could with two a day, which he was obliged to make know where to look for the remains of the not but prevail, let one instance suffice. up with all possible dispatch into bread, and deceased objects of their love. The elegant There were in the city two granaries, one of to carry to the cloth-hall. Here the loaves which, in the Palace of Plessenburgh, had were piled up in immense, rows, and sent off been supplied at the King's cost, and the to the famishi g army. From morning till other, called the corn-magazine, at the ex- night nothing was to be seen but waggons pence of the Magistrates. The former had loading and setting out. Not a morsel, howof the watch-fire. On the 19th this wretched long been put in requisition by French Com- ever, was given to the soldiers quartered upon bulwark also was stormed, and thrown down missaries, and had been chiefly applied to the the citizens; their superiors well knew that provisioning of the French garrisons of Wit- the patient landlord had yet a penny left in his temberg and Torgau. As this was the King's pocket to help himself out with. Thus the property, it was perhaps but right to demand fine magazine was stripped; and its valuable After the battle, part of the French prisoners . it for the fortresses which were to defend the contents, which would have kept twenty years were confined in this place. The church of country. The stores possessed by the Magis- longer without spoiling, and had been pre-St. John, which stands in it, had, as early as trates were purchased in those years when a served with such care, were dissipated in a the month of May, been converted into an scarcity of corn prevailed in Saxony. To moment. You may easily conceive how hos ital, which, ever since the beginning of afford some relief the Government had im- severe a misfortune this loss proved to the ported great quantities from Russia, by way city, and how keenly it was felt, when you hold no more ; the sick and prisoners were of the Baltic and the Elbe. The Magistrates know that we were in a manner besieged for of it, that they might be able to relieve the wants of the citizens in case a similar calamity should again occur. It was ground and put into casks, each containing 450 pounds. They had in their, Magazine 4,000 such casks, which had been left untouched even in the year 1806, and were carefully preserved, to be used only in cases of extreme necessity. This was certainly a wise and truly paternal precaution. So valuable a store would have been sufficient to protect the city from hunger for a considerable time. As the French army behaved all over Saxeny as though it had been in an enemy's country, and consumed every thing far and hear, the most urgent want was the inevitable consequence. They forgot the common maxim, that the bread of which you deprive the citizen and the husbandman is in fact taken from yourself; and that the soldier can have nothing where those who feed him have lost their all. The country round Dresden was already exhausted. Soldiers and travellers coming from that quarter could scarcely find terms to describe the distress. They unanimously declared that the country from Oschatz to Leipzig was a real paradise, in comparison with Lusatia, and the circle of Misnia, as far as the Elbe. Of this we soon had convincing proofs. It was necessary to pick out a great number of horses from all the regiments, and to send back numerous troops of soldiers to the depôts. Don Quixote's Rosinante was a superb animal compared with those which returned to Dresden." Most of them had previously perished by the way. Here they covered all the streets. The men sold them out of hand, partly for a few groschen. A great number, were publicly put up to auction by the French Commissaries; and you may form some idea what sorry beasts they must have been, when you know that a lot of 26 was sold for 20 dollars. After some time the whole of the horse-guards arrived here. They to a heap of ashes. Black storm-clouds gatherwere computed at 5,000 men, all of whom were unfit for service. How changed ! how new sun, the cheering hope of better times, lost was their once imposing appearance! burst forth. Large bodies of troops are yet Scarcely could troops ever make so ludicrous, within our walls; and they are a heavy burhad for some time been unable to collect so grotesque, and so miserable a figure. den to the impoverished inhabitants, under even the necessary quantity of lint. Almost Gigantic grenadiers, with caps of prodigious their present circumstances. We shall, howevery Barber's apprentice was obliged to height, and heavy armed cuirassiers, were seen ever, be relieved of some pirt of it, on the exercise his itnskilful hands in the service riding upon lean cows, which certainly did reduction of the fortresses upon the Elbe, of the hospitals. It would have been impos- not cut many capers. It was wonderful that which the enemy may yet defend for some sible to procure any thing with money, had the animals shewed no disposition to decline it been ever so plentiful; and this resource, the singular honour. Their knapsacks were moreover, was already completely exhausted. fastened to the horns, so that you were puz-The most acute understanding, and the most zled to make out what kind of a monstrous, of that river. Symptoms of reviving trade and invincible presence of mind, were inadequate creature was approaching. Carbineers, with commerce begin at last to appear. The gates are to the providing of a remedy for these evils. cuirasses and heimets polished like mirrors, No where was there to be seen either begin- lay without boots and stockings in wheelning or end. The city was covered with car- barrows, to which a peasant had harnessed casses, and the rivers obstructed with dead himself with his dog, and thus transported bodies. Thousands of hands were necessary the heroes. Few of the horses were yet able to remove and bury these disgusting objects to carry the knapsack, and much less the from pain, but his recovery is sure, he has before any attention could be paid to the rider. The men were therefore obliged to clearing of the field of battle about Leipzic. drag the jaded beasts by the bridle through the deepest morasses, and thought themselves fortunate when at last the animals dropped to rise no more. Compared with these endless caravans, a band of strolling players might be considered as the triumphant procession of a Roman Emperor. All these men were proceeding to Erfurt and Mentz. "These, and similar scenes which we had daily witnessed, were a natural consequence of the French system 'of supply, and the prodigious badies of troops, which bore no proportion to the resources of a small tract of country. Attempts had been made but their reach. The angel with the fiery sword vigilantly guarded the avenues to them against the fallen children of Adam. It was now absolutely necessary to devise some expedient; and to the French all means Some rice had been prowere alike. cured by way of the Elbe and the Rhine. The stocks in the ware-houses of the tradesmen of Leipzig were now put in requisition, and sent off to the army; and I shrewdly saspeet that no part of them was paid for: These however, were but small privations; to relieve the general want required no less a miracle than that by which 4,000 men were fed with five loaves. The valuable stores in the city magazine had not yet been discovered. But

netrate? The flour was soon spied out, and " Among the thousand of facts which might forthwith destined for the hungry stomachs of of Beipzig had bought a considerable part several weeks, and that not a handful of flour was to be had even at the mills themselves.

"If you now take into the account the state of the city in a financial point of view, you may judge how dreadful its condition in general must have been. In no town is a better provision made for, the indigent that in Leipzig. Here were poor houses under the most judicious regulations, where food, fire and lodging, were afforded. These build. ings were converted into hospitals, their inmates were obliged to turn out, at length the necessitous were deprived of their scanty allowance-the funds were exhausted, and no fresh supplies received. The citizen, sunk under the weight of his burdens, it was im. possible to lay any new ones upon him. A. mong the different sources of income enjoyed by the city, the author knows of one which at each of the two principal fairs commonly produced 4000 dollars; whereas the receints from it at the late Michaelmas fair fell snort of 100 dollars. All the other branches of revenue, whether belonging to the King or to the city, fared no better.

"Such was the state of a city, which a few years since might justly be numbered among the most opulent in Germany, and whose resources appeared inexhaustible. It may be considered as the heart of all Saxony, on account of the manifold channels for trade, manufactures, and industry, which here meet as in one common centre. Hence the commerce of Saxony extends to every part of the globe. With he credit of Leipzig, that of all Saxony could not fail to be in a great measure destroyed. Had this state of things continued a little longer, absolute ruin would probably have ensued, as the total suspension of trade would certainly have occasioned the removal of all the yet remaining monied men. So low, however, the city was not destined to fall. The fatal blow already impended over Leipzig, which was on the point of being reduced ed thick around it but they passed off; and a time, though without any other prospect than that of final surrender, and of wielding for the last time his desolating arms on the shores no longer beset with the Argus eyes of French. inspectors. The patient indeed, brought as he has been to the very gates of death, is yet. extremuly weak, and requires the aid of crutches. Long will it be before he is free quitted the close sick room, and is now consigned to better care, to the hands of Prudence. and Philanthropy, who are acquainted with his condition, and will infallibly restore, him. to his former health and vigour. " The Confederation of the Rhine and the Continental system, -terms synonymous with all the evils which have brought Germany and Europe to the hrink of destruction, will in future have no other signification in the vocabularies of the writers on political economy than that interval of severe probation when Germany seemed to be annihilated, but yet rose from her ruins with renewed energies, and united more firmly than ever, by new ties, with the other states, of Europe, resumed her ancient rights. The battle of Leipzig was the watch-word to this great revolution. History, therefore, when partiality and passion shall. have long been silent, will not fail to class it, among the most important events recorded in her annals. "Here permit me to conclude my letter respecting those eventful days of October, which must ever be so deeply impressed upon the memories of us all. What may be called the military part of my narrative may be imperfect; the names of the Generals who commanded, the positions of particular corps, and other circumstances of minor importance, may perhaps be incorrect; yet the circumstantial detail which I have given will enable you to form to yourself in some measure a complete picture of that, memorable, conflict."

There are still no details of the action on the 10th.

Amongst the acts of Government of Monsiour, is one directing that the insignia, ornaments, seals, archives, &c. of the Pope, now at Paris, or elsewhere in the kingdom, should be placed at the disposal of his Holiness.

Another appoints the General of Division. Count Souham, to the command of the 20th military division. 2 h 🖓 🖓

A further list is given of those who have sent in their addesion, amongst whom is Mar. shal Lefebvre, Duke of Dautzic, Generals Alix, Lefevre, Desnouettes, and the troops under his orders, the Commandant of Valenciennes, &c. &c.

The marauding troops of Joseph and Jerome Bonaparte have been centirely dispersed.

THE BATTLES OF LEIPSIC. Narrative of the most remarkable events from the 14th to the 19th of October.

open. This spacious ground, which rather bringing with them two cows, which they thousand hands to produce, was in a short part was pickled, it was supplied for a cont- where is the door, however strong, through

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Supplement to the Java Government Gazette.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1814.

Anti-Gallican Monitor, is not of a very to prison (1). Therefore Buonaparte's polate date, yet recent political events have pularity in France exists only in the imatendered it worthy of being inserted .--- gination of a few persons in this country. How fully have the arguments of Mr. Goldmith been established and how entirely has the popularity of Bonaparte been disproved by the prodigious Revolution in France and the general desertion of his cause.

Anti-Gallican Monitor, October 31, 1814. BUONAPARTE'S POPULARITY IN FRANCE.

In my last Number, I promised to conlinue my reply to the extraordinary opinions broached by the Editor of The Morning Uhronicle, respecting "Buonaparte's popularity in France."

From the Conscription, and the other few ters of his Government, as already stated in by last Number, the reader cannot suppose that Buonaparte can be popular in France. Can Frenchmen forget the promises made to them by that Tyrant, when he usurped the reins of government on the 18th Brumaire? He promised to govern by law. What law is put in force but what is his will? Stat pro ratione voluntas. He promised the people of France to govern them on the principles of liberty, equality, and justice. I have remarking, that if Buonaparte's Governalready stated in my last Number his arbitary act in deporting persons to Cayenne Who displeased him: but his interference with the public press in France soon cou-Vinced Frenchmen what Buonaparte's intentions were; for he had no sooner grasped the rod of power, than be suppressed about a dozen newspapers, and passed a law, that no one should establish a journal unless he Obtained the permission of Government. Such an act did certainly not contribute to "Buonaparte's popularity." Then again, the system of finances which he introducedsystem the most extraordinary and vexatious that ever was established. For in-Mance, a certain department pays so many millions per annum to the land and excise tax; the next year it must pay the same, for "A. is unable to pay, B. and C. must make up for the deficiencies. The reason is this: the re-sivers of taxes for the departments Senerally make an advance of three years to Government; if there is a deficit in the receipts, the receiver cannot look to Government for the difference, as he would be sure of not getting any thing from that quarter; be, consequently, makes those persons pay who can for those who cannot pay. This System is followed up by others as veratious. Every butcher, every baker, in short, every tradesman, down to the ticket-porter, must Pay annually a tax for exercising their trades. The same is extended to merchants, bankers, Attornies, notaries, sheriff's officers (huisliers), and even women of the town, who Pay each six livres per month. For such Systems of taxation as never yet before existed in France, surely Buonaparto cannot have acquired a popularity. -- Or could he have acquired popularity for reducing the number of attornies, notarics, booksellers and printers, who were all thrown upon the world, and deprived of their employment, because It pleased a Foreign Vagabond to do so? Or was he popular because he cashiered several of the most respectable judges, who would not execute his commissions of blood? Or is Buonaparte become popular because he established, by a solemn decree, Eight State Prisons, to immure persons without trial? Or was he popular because he poisoned Toussaint, tortured and mangled Pichegru, murdered the Duke d'Enghien, and Captain Wright? Or was he popular because he made himself an Emperor? Or perhaps he is popular because he metamorphosed Duchess? has heard that all these acts have made Buo- tuguese Government. naparte popular, he has been deceived. I countenance of men of all ranks, excepting his titled liveried slaves and assassing. If towns are illuminated on such occasions, the there, they soon learn that the invitation consisted Prefect invites the inhabitants to do it; but if they do not comply with the invitation, (2). This is a designation given, I believe, by all believe, by all Governments to those mea who embark in such has they are invited to attend at the Prefecture zardous enterprizes.

Although the subjoined Letter from the of Police, when they are very politely sent

But perhaps it will be said, that Buonaparte is popular for his great military exploits, and for having carried his triumphant eagles to the extremities of continental Europe. On this opinion I must observe, that every War undertaken by Buonaparte is unpopular, and every Frenchman knows that besis the aggressor, and every French. man, from the First Minister to the meanest peasant, feels convinced, that so long as Buonaparte lives, so long will France be at war. And here I must say, for the honour of Frenchmen, that the conduct of Buonaparte towards Spain was reprobated by all classes : - and that was very energetically told to him by Fouché, in 1809, just before Buonaparte quitted Paris (on his return from Madrid) to place himself at the head of his army which was to attack Austria. Buonaparte asked Fouché, what the opinions of the Parisians were, respecting the affairs of Spain ? Fouché replied, " Not very tavour-"Then (said Buonaparte) incarable." cetate all those babblers who censure my conduct in Spain." "Were I to do that, parte's popularity respecting his aggressions towards Spain.

ment acquired any stability, let it not be attributed to his popularity in France, but Peace is no more than a truce; besides, to the shameful and disgraceful Treaties which the Sovereigns of Europe entered into in driving Buonaparte back within the anwith that Chef de Bundit; and, what was cient limits, they are strong enough to pro-still worse, for intermarrying with him and ceed further, therefore it is only held out of the conscription: and when any person dies in his revolutionary associates. To these acts to us that their object is confined to that; France, notice thereof must be given to the Muni-may be attributed the consolidation of Buo- but we are well convinced that their real may be attributed the consolidation of Baos but we are well convinced that their real naparte's Government. Indeed, what can object is the dismemberment of France; if be thought of those Governments, where a they do not wish that, why do they not carry French Ambassador conducted himself like on the War in the name of the legitimate one of Buonaparte's Prefects in his provin- Sovereign of France. That will be our best cial towns. The submission of the foreign guarantee, that France will not be given up Sovereigns, the sneaking manner of their to spoliation, dismemberment, and plunder." Ministers, was a kind of command given to -So reasoned the Frenchmen in 1793, so Frenchmen to obey their oppressor. Of they reason now, at least so they reasoned the conduct of the French Ambassadors, and when I left France, which was in 1809. Secret Agents in Germany, I have already And unless we act as above pointed out, given an account. I will now 'en pussant, it will always appear as if Buonaparte really relate a few anecdotes of what occurred at was popular in France. For let the Reader the Court of Portugal, though I have al. recollect, that when his army was des. ready, in the 104th Number of the Antigal- troyed in Russia, I stated in one of my he represented the Corsican Emperor at the Court of Portugal.

A French Spy, of the name of Alexis Vial, was arrested at Lisbon, in 1806, having been detected in taking sketches of the different fortifications about Lisbon. His papers were ion that he could never raise an army again. has always furnished excellent soldiers. seized, and proofs of his guilt were found I asserted the contrary .- History has judged The inhabitants are well made, robust, upon him.-Instead of shooting him, he was between us, which were in the right, for we active, courageous, sober, and lively, liberated, after a few weeks imprisonment, and sent away from Portugal. But M. Vial did not allow the matter to rest here; on his arrival in Paris, he of course, misrepresented the conduct of the Court of Lisbon towards him, and stating he had been put to the torture, to make him confess, and that the Portuguese Government robbed him of all his ready cash, which amounted to 10,000 louis d'or his jewels, his cloaths, &c. He therefore requested the French Minister of Foreign Af. fairs, to claim, from the Portuguese Government, 20,000 louis, as a compensation for his losses. Talleyrand very strongly supported this claim; in a conversation on this subject with the Count de Lima (the Portuguese Minister at Paris) the latter observed, that his Government might have shot M. Vial, as they had proofs sufficient this country.-I had the courage to come to justify such an act. "Then why did you not do it said Talleyrand? Dead men tell went so far as to say of him in that publino tales; and you would have saved 20,000 cation (page 88), although no military man louis, which you certainly must pay."

which order was complied with !!!

naparte's Government to be firmly establish. ed in France.

assurance that Frenchmen require of their tion. not becoming subjects of Austria, Prussia, Courts may think of the practicability of in any other part of the civilized world? being at Peace with Napoleon, should he be And here I must take the opportunity of compelled to make Peace on the statu quo ante bellum, Frenchmen know that he will not remain long at Peace, and that such a Frenchmen will say, if the Allies can succeed

of mourning, and never to wear it again; obtain credit because I believed in the good ness of the French Revolution. On the con Such humiliating conduct, on the part of trary, had I been all my life a loyal and a the legitimate Sovereigns, occasioned Buo. Anti-Gallican writer, I should then mor likely have been a person unworthy of belie and credit. But another reason for dis. But now that an English army has en- crediting me was, that Buonaparte was not tered the French territory, an opportunity kind enough to me. I again say, that I represents itself to ascertain whether the ceived many and repeated acts of kindness People of France are, according to the Morn- from him. I might have had what the Cauing Chronicle, in love with Buonaparte's laincourts and the Savarys have:- I might System or not. A Proclamation should, have been as rich-but then I must have certainly be issued, stating that the Allies do been as guilty. Thank God ! my conscience not enter into France for the purpose of dis. is pure.-- I have known how to resist the membering it. What then? Why to destroy temptation of gold. The world may set me the Government which has waged, and ever down either as an extraordinary man, or an imwill wage, eternal War against all Nations; becile. It is not for me to say which I am. and the best proof, which the Allies can give All I have to say is, that I request those that it is not their intention to dismember who censure me to lay their hands on their France is, by declaring that their object is hearts, and let them honestly say how they to restore Louis XVIII, which is the only would have acted had they been in my situa-

I hope, therefore, that I shall never again or Russia. Buonaparte it must be observed, have to write on Bounaparte's supposed in all his addresses, and Speeches, talks of the popularity in France. Can he who has intention of the Allies to dismember France, ransacked the coffers of the rich, and stripwhich convinces Frenchmen, that the object ped even poverty of its rags; who steals the of the war is not to restore the Bourbons, the infant at his birth, and enrols him in his only Government which can procure Peace to book of blood !* say, Readers of the (observed the Minister) I have only to shut France, but to drive Buonaparte within the Antigallican, can such a man,-can Na. the barriers of Paris." Such was Buona- ancient limits. Now whatever the Allied poleon Buonaparte be popular in France, or LEWIS GOLDSMITH.

> * In France, when a child is born it is within four and twenty hours after its birth, no matter whether sick or well, taken to the Municipality, where it is registered, and literally, speaking, examined, for the purpose of accertaining whether it be male or female. The father, the accoucheur, the godfather and gode mother, and two housekeepets must attend and sign

EARLY LIFE OF BERNADOTTE.

This celebrated personage, upon whose actions the attention of Europe is now fixed with anxiety, was born on the 26th of January, 1763, at Pau, the capital of Bearn, the birth-place of the Great Henry: His father, who was a Gentleman of moderate fortune, followed the profession of the law, and took care early to inspire in his son just and elevated sentiments. It tican, given some account of the insolent Numbers of December last, that Buonaparte appears, however, that he did not suc-conduct of the late Marshal Lannes, when being without an army, that we should ceed in familiarizing him with classical proclaim the Bourbons, and if we did not knowledge, or literature in general. The that we should witness new conscriptions, youthful John had too much vivacity of -new wars,-and new disasters. All the character to attend to the repulsive duties other writers and politicians of these King- of study. Bearn, a province of France, doms thought differently; they were of opin- situated to the north of the Pyrennecs, Agreeably to the manners of the country, Bernadotte was early enured to fatigue and hardship. In winter, as well as summer, he was accustomed to run about bareheaded and bare-footed, with the children of the lower classes; and his favourite aliwrite I do from knowledge of facts, and ment was bread, with some fruits. At public who have read my various publica. house, and enlisted in the regiment of seen that I have always spoken of Buona- in the East Indies, during the American parte as he deserves. Indeed there was a time, war, under the orders of M. de Busay, "The Secret History of the Cabinet of frein. He was made a corporal a year after Buonaparte" first appeared, that it was his enlistment, and was appointed serjeant unfashionable, and even unpopular, to decry on his return to France, in 1783. Some the abilities of the "greatest man of the time after this he was made Adjutant under age," as he was called by some people in Officer. His regiment was then garrisoned at Marseilles, and, soon after his arrival at that place, the French Revolution broke out, which opened, at once, a career for Bernadotte, and many others like him, Murat, a post-boy, into a King; or Au- "Had we done that (said the Count) you mand a Russian, an Austrian, or a Prussian wherein they might signalize their talents, Screau, a gally slave, into a Duke; or Ney, would have declared war against us." "2th, army, that he never would have been so and reap the reward of them. His conthe scissar grinder, and a common robber, Bah! (said Talleyrand) Governments never successful as the Archduke Charles, or as duct, however, has generally been held into a Prince; or Victor, a drummer, into a bak on a common robber, a scription of the scissof their Spies, these Generals Blucher and Bennigsen." I know to be more pure than some of the Revo-a Duke; or Lefebre, a scription, and his men are designated in the Political Diction. that the Revolutionists gave advantages to lutionary Generals, and he was always into a Duke and the source of the rough army which the Scouch army which the others had not much beloved by his soldiers. An an-Wife, an ex-washerwoman, into a Duke and ary, as des Enfuns perdus (lost chil- the French army which the others had not. much beloved by his soldiers. An andren)."(2) In short, M. Alexis Viai, A drummer might become a field-marshal in ecdote is related of him which sh "s If the Editor of the Morning Chronicle received his full demand from the Por- the French army, whilst a private soldier in that he can assume a requisite dignit of the others, who was not of noble extraction, station. When he was serving with L. naparte in Italy, the latter invited Bernadotte to dine with him, and requested him to come early. Bernadotte did so; but when he arrived, Duroc, who was then Captain Aid-de-Camp to Bonaparte, informed Bernadotte that General Bonaparte was busy finishing his post, and begged him to wait a while. Bernadotte replied, " Tell the General in Chief that it does not suit General Bernadotte to wait in the anti-room in the army, since of State for the Home Department, almost as at Paris the Directors themselves never soon as I arrived in London. Now, it ap. exposed him to a similar mortification."pears to me extraordinary, that I should not Duroc was going to reply, when Bona-

hereby challenge and defy any person to sign guese Government may also be noticed here. than that of a serjeant. - Recent events have his name to an assertion that Buonaparte is The Court of Lisbon went into mourning proved that what I wrote about Buonaparte, Popular in France, or among Frenchmen. for the Duke D'Enghein. About that period, in 1809, was correct; but I was not be-So far from it, that whenever an account is Lannes had a child baptized, and the Prince lieved, because I had written, when a youth, received in France of his having gained a Regent was its Godfather. On this oc. the "Crimes of Cabinets," and edited forty. Fictory, there is an evident gloom on the casion Lannes ordered the Court to go out nine numbers of the "Argus," which was

have seen new conscriptions, -- new wars, -new disasters. And all the subsidies we can give, and all the armies which can be raised will never crush Napoleon : the only chance of success left to us is the Bourbons,-and nothing but the Bourbons.

And here again I must say, that what I upon my own experience. Those of the the age of 15 he eloped from his father's tions, since my return from France, must have Royal Marines, in which corps he served especially when my publication entitled and with the squadron of Bailly de Sufforward, and write his private life, and even myself, "that if Buonaparte had had to com-Another trait of weakness of the Portue could never be promoted to any higher rank published at Paris, and, what was worse, the cannon roars for victory, it is the Go-vernment commands it to be done. If the attend at my Hotel, "&c. On the persons arriving I have pleaded guilty, nay. I myself stated all I have pleaded guilty, nay, I myself stated all these mighty things to his Majesty's Secretary

parte suddenly made his appearance. Na saluted Bernadotte in a siniling manner, C. van Vollephover, apologised for not havings conte imme- G. J. van Voorst. ... diately, and proposed to take a walk in W. van Vredenburoh, the garden whilst waiting for dinner. As they were going along, Bonaparte said, W. C. Wittert, 45 I am, sorry, General, that, instead of sending in your name, you did not come straight into my closet. You need not doubt the pleasure I should have selt. The Officer told me, that two Generals requested to speak, with me, without giving metheir names; but as soon as I heard your voice, which I know very well, I was anxious to repair the mistake, I am sorry you could suppose I had the inten--tion to use eliquette with you, whom I consider as the right arm of the army."--To this, Bernadotte replied, " I am, my General, of a country where the men have es warm heads as good hearts; I have only to congratulate myself on your goodness towards me, and it was on that account I could not help expressing surprise on hearing Duroc tell me to wait."

INSURRECTION IN NORWAY.

A vessel arrived yesterday from Christiansand, bringing letters of the 9th instant, which contain intelligence ha less important than unexpected?" During the fiegociations between the Swedish Crown Prince and the Danish Government, the Norwegian Nobility and Gentry, without communicating their views to the Danish Ministers, sent a confidential message to penare on the sent a confidential message to penare on the sent a set of the s Ministers, sent a confidential message to Highness instantly obeyed the summons, and passed over to Norway in the disguise of a Sallor. Whilst the negociation was pending, he occupied himself in visiting the different fortressus, and holding clandestine meetings with the leading personages in various and sand of Country. Every preparation any consequently made for the line of the bid and the bound to be persued, shou'd then Sovereign, y will be to the necessity of his affairs, consent to the union of Norway with Sweden. The instant the evening when they had anties. pated, was ascertained to have taken place, the Members of the secret associa-tions threw aside all disguist, and dispers-ing themselves all over the kingdom, roused the lower orders to resistance. They were every where received with enthusiasm, and the result has been that on the 9th inst. Prince Christian was so-lemnly proclaimed King of Norway, and the country declared independent. We understand that a flag of truce was to sail on the 9th for this country, with dis-patches for Government, apprizing, them of the establishment of the hew order of things, and soliciting their mediation with Sweden. Up to a late hour, however, pated, was ascertained to have taken Sweden. Up to a late hour, nowever, Tast night, no official communication apon this subject had reached the Roreign Office. The Master of the vessel which has arrived, supposes the flag of truce

Naamen Woonplaatsen. Rolterdam. Delft. Ditto. A. van der Werff van Zuidland, Dordrecht. J. Witler, Leiden. s'Hage. ·Rotterdam. Th. van Zeller, Van Zuylen van Nyeveit, Dordrecht. VRIESLAND.

> 52 Persoonen. Nadmen.

Willem Albarda, ... Berend Alring, Barro Adema, Gerrit Ferdinend van Asbeek, ... Johan Casparus Bergama Pz., J. S. G. Juckema van Bur-? Julius van Bormania, Adriaan Gilles Gamper, Pieter Cats, Car, Em, Els, Collot d'Escury, Jacob Nanning Dutour, Frans Julius Johan van Eysinga Sicko Gerlsma, Arend Johan vab Glinstra, Sybrand van Haarsma, Daniel Bonif. van der Haar,... Albert van Harinkina thoe? Sloeten, Tjepko Haitsma, 3. Hylke Hanekuik, s. Cornelius Scheltinga van Heemstra, ... Jelle Heyés, Johan yan Insinga, old Griffier der Staten. Johan van Insingå, old eerste pres rada A. A. van Andringa de Keni-Andreas Muller, Salar as

Willem Olivier, J. F. van Poppenfinizen, Lamoraal Jozehim Rengers, Frans Julius van Scheltinga, ¿ old raadsh. Leonardus Epens van Scheltinga Menno Coehoorn van Schellinga Jacob Frederik van Sloterdyck, Willem Livius van Sminia, ... V. L. Vegelin van Claerbergen, Martinus yan Vierssen, Willem Livlus van Viersen, ... Kl. Arrien Wassenaar (......

vEverwinus¹Wassenberg, ..., eonardus de Weudt Frederik de Wit, Everhard. Epens Willinge v.

Janssieco thoe Zwartzenberg én Hohenlandsberg bwillem Hendrik van Zytsama, 18U31

ed our, Vdasa Stander. 53 Personen.

2 Fre St . Naamen G.hAlbenda van Menkema, Utthalzen O, F. Alberda van Reosuma, O. R. Alberda van Ekestein ... Warniol^o Afings Tjamsweerd. Gasselte. B. Off Janvan Asbeek. van ¿ Waefhuizen. What shuisen a J. H. L. d'Aulnis de Bou-rouil van Byma, Oldekerk. Gröningen. N. Busch, Bail madle, Haren' Vit Cremes 55 I.A. Fruiter, S.I.G. Geersama van Sjallema, Groningen. Ditto. Noordhorn. Stednin. PAS Genacius van Steduna, J. Wolvan Glasseler de Headte Wedde. Noordbii Groningen. Zuidlaren. . . . gelo. L. Homan, Fries. Avisima Siccama, Groningen T.J. Huishof,Ditto. E. van Iddekinge, J. van Iddekinge, Zuidbroek. B. D. van Idsinga, H. C. van In- en Kniphui-?" Grøningen. zen van de Nienoord, ..., S W. W. Jullens, J. H. Keyser, Ditto. W. Kymmel, 'Havelte J. Lewe)van Adaarda Aduard. E.J. Lewe van Middelstum, ... Middelstum. W Lewe van Nyenstein, ... D. Lichtenvoort, Groningen. J. H. P. van Lier, Assen. Groningen." R. de Marcos van Swinderen, .: J. Nysing, J. H. Oosting, . Assen. J. E. van Polman Gruis van } Garreweer, Tjamsweer. J. D. Quiglus, our ger inst Groningeu. J. Ruardi. H. de Sandra Veldunan van J. Slochteren. Ditto. J. Slochteren. M. As de Savomin Lohman, Groningen. M. Sichtermani) ... (s. lyot. Ditto. W. de Sitter, W. van Swinderen, P. L. Foldkens, Winschoten Groningen. F. E. Fondkens, Note, Note, Joseph Tripys. a. od. auf. (routingen.)) A. J. Trip. 1. S. amov.d. "Raterswolds. : S. Trip, D. N. van der Veen, Wesicrb oek, G. W. de Vos van Bieebwyk, 5 'Havikshorst. Groningen. Westerb oek. And the burner destablished. the offer and 43 Personen. Naumen. V. R. Bentinck, Land-Gom-AL COBRANACE for Wieuhus, Schoonheten.

Woonplaatsen Marrum. Sneck. Ditto. Leeuwarden. Metselawier. Leeuwarden. Zweins, Olterierp. Leeuwarden. Ditto.

Ditto. Ditto. Franeker. Leeuwarden Minnersga. Lecuwarden Langweer. Hindelopen. Cornjum. Buitenpost. Condum. Waaxens. Leeuwardens Harlingen. Oeskerk.

Rodelopen Feedwarden. Ditto.

Lemmer. Oldeboob.

Beesterzwaar. Dokkum Bolsward. Sneek.

> Leinmer. Leeuwaarden. Augustinusga. Heereuveen.

Marssum.

Hussem. Bergum. Joure. Leeuwarden. Ditto. Francker, 11

Naamen. A. C. W. van Haersolte tot ? den Doord W. H. van Hambroick tot Zwolle. Weleveld, Heerdt tot den Eversberg Jr, M. Helmich. Zwolle. W. F. van Hemert, R. H. van Isselmuden tot 2 . H. van Zwollingerkamp, J. van Ittersum, Kesselaar, ... В. Campen. F. Lemker, Ditto. H. E. van Marle, van der Merwede. . . . R. W. van Middagten, .. L. B: C. Nyland, .. JaJ: Optendord, A. W. van Pallandt, ... J. ter Pelkwyk, D. Promers, F. H. Queysen, W. Queysen, D. J. W. J. van Raesfeld} tot Elsen, F. L. C. van Rechteren Limpurg tot Rechteren, ... F. R. E. van Rechteren tot de Hofstede. . F. W. Sloet tot Warmelo, .. R. W. Sloet tot Marksveld, . A. Sloet tot Oldrutenborgh, . B. J. van Sonsbeek, J. J. Gansneb, genaamd Ten- ? Campen. gnagel tot de Luttenberg,... G. J. Thomassen à Thuessink, Zwolle. H. A. Tobias, Ditto. W. L. van der Upwich, Campen. R. H. de Vos van Steenwyk)

tot den Hogenbof,

G. E. Vos de Waat,

J. D. van der Wyck,

Woonplaatzen. den Doorn. s'Hage. Campen. Wanneperveen. Vollenhoven.

Zwolle Campen Vollenhoven. Zwolle. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. op Rechteren. Raalte. Warmclo. Olstl. s' Hage: Zwoile.

Staphorst.

Zwolle.

Ditto.

N B: Het vervolg in ons volgende nommer.

VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDEN.

'sGRAVENHAGE, 'den 8 Maart.

AMSTERDAMSCHE COURANT,

VAN DEN 14 MAART, 1814.

WY WILLEM, by de gratie Gods, Frinse van Oranje-Nassou, Souverein Vorst der Vereenigde Nederlanden, enz. enz. enz.

Overwegende, dat het strydig is met het door Ons voor de welvaart der goede Ingezeteneu aangenomen' systhema eens' vryen Handels, om den aanvoer van Oost-Indische Prs dukten aan speciale concession en byzonder bepalingen te verbinden, verder dan in die 89 vallen, waar zulks door by zondere omstand heden van eene gebiedende noodzakelykheid 🖡 of by vervolg most worden;

Willende tevens wegnemen alle onzekerhen nopens de regten, waaraan de voorz; Produtten; by het firkomen en uitgaan, ten behoek van 's Lands Schatkist, zollen zyn onderwefpen, ten einde daardoor de spekulauen der Nederlandsche Handelaren uan to moedigen

Gehoord het Rapport van Onzen Kommissaris-Generaal tot de Financiën (2.78002

Hebben besloten en besluiten :

Art 1. Tot iyd en wyle daaromtrent anders mogt worden verstaan, wordt de invoer en uitvoer van alle Oost-Indische Produktes vrygesteld, tegen betäling van zoodanige regten en premie of veilgeld, als voor andere go? deren van gelyke benaming, by de lyst va 31 July 1725 en opgevolgde alteratien, zyn bepaald of hierna worden opgegeven, en zul ter vervanging van de lasten van recognitie al anderzins, waaraan die goederen, voor de vef eeniging dezer Landen met Frinkryk, zyn onderworpen geweest, · ·

2. Van de navoigende en alle andere, nu iu de Lyst van 1725 speciaal genoemde Arth WILLEM, BY DE GRATIE GODS, "Relen, zal moeten worden betaad drie perCent PRINSE VAN ORANJE NASSAU, Sou- inkomenile, en free perCent uigaande.

VEREIN VORST DER VERGENIGDE NEDERLAN- 6. Aloë, Bejnin, (Beizoen); Campher, Cal-DEN, enz., enz., euz.; euz.; enz., Euz.; enz. Statut Statut Statut Schou, Cauris, Cardumom (divers), Drakey. bloed, Foely, Mascaat-Nooten, Paeil d' Amour, Schelpen, Zago, Schellak, Soja et Tamarinde.

99 3. Van de Spiaulter zal worden betaals

an na Pirita d	inkomende zes stuivers,	
	ni gaaude tien stuivers.	
Curcuma	Javas, van de 100 ponden :	
	inkomende een gulden,	
	uitgaande twie stuivers.	
Bind-Rol	tingen, van de 100 ponden a	
	inkomende achi stuivers,	
	uitgaande vyf stuivers.	
Olie van l	Specergen, van de waarde :	
	inkomende vuf percent,	<u> </u>
	tilgaande een percent.	
4. Met		005
schreven tyst	, zal moeten worden betaald,	The second
Indigo. vun	alle soort, van de 100 ponde	¥∏ ! adi:
	inkomende troes guldeus,	
	Ditgaaude di ie guldens.	- <u>9</u>
Peper val	n'ulle sourt, van de 100 ponde	n 1
	inkomende drie galdens,	71 .
 A set of the set of	uitgaande twice galdens.	<u>.</u>
Kaneel,	Ceilonsche, per pond, vry	-> 7 7 2 1
premie :	for the set of the point, viy	- 4
•	inkomende drie stuivers,	
	uitgaande twee stuivers.	. 5
Kaneet	Chineesche, per pond :	_ X
	inkomende drie stuivers,	
y the second	nitesando bi	, , , 1

uitgaande lweestuigers. 5. Alle de voorschreven Waren en Koop verre dezelve daarvan niet, by doze Publikate of vroegere Wetten, specialyk zyn vryfestill 6. Onze Kommissaris-Generaal voor de zaken der Financien wordt belast uret ne executie van het tigen woordig Beslait, het welk in het Staatsblad zal worden geïnsereerd. Gegeven in's Gravenhage, den 2den naart

Marsum. Oude Berkoop. Hichtum. Collum. WESTER-ERMS. Woonplaatzen. Buthaistermeden.

Op den Huize Baaring h 'te Dwin-Echtens Hoogeveen. Winsum. vm rice. Op de Leek Groningea. Winschoten, Granden In de Wyck. Do that MONDEIN VANDENZY'SSEL. Same in the Woonpleatzen, s'Hage: HE R. C. Bentinkie Solidonbeten; [199] eichuls - Elici-J. B. Blydenstein, 1. Enscheden 1 95 A. H. Cramer, A. F. By Deventer, W. J. van Dedem wit den Berg, Zwolle, B. Feltlicht, M. L. Brito, Ditto, R. Frith, e. F. Bisson, J. Bisson, J. Bisson, W. Frith, e. Feltz, Marker, Ditto, M. C. Frith, W. Kinger, Feltz, Marker, Ditto,

St. Jacobi Parochie. Collugii. eni ma Augustinusga.

2. De Thee waarvan Wy den invoer, by manschappen zyn mede aag de betalig de art. 3 van Onsamcorgedacht Besnit, hebben premie of het veilgeld onderworpen, von zog toegestaan, om in de Najaarswerkooping te worden begregen, zal-niet pan le onvernementslwege worden verkocht, mådr dadelyk, ha den Sisten Augustus aanstaande, door Unzen Commissaris. Genernal voor de Financien, aan de viye beschikking dert Eigenaren worden overgethten, stegon werabing van zoodanige mkomende regien, als by Ons voorschreven Be- des Jaars 1814, en van onze Regering hel sluit, onder de benaming van recognitie, zyn Eerste. mitgedrukt. ં પ્રો 3: Alle andere Thee, hetzy daar voor permissie tot invoer al reeds mogt zyn gevraagd of Miet; en die, voor den eersten October dezes Jaars, binnen deze Banden zul worden ingevoerd, zal, tot aan dat tyditip, onder custodie van 's Lands 'Ambtenaren worden gehomen', en niet, dan na dien tyd, uit do Pakhuizen van den Staat afgefevere en in circulatie gebragt mogen worden. 4. Provisioneel tot den cersten Jauuary 1815, worden de inkomende regten op de Thee, waarvan de algemeene invoer, hy het tegenwoordig Besluit, is vry en open gesteld, bepaald op tien per Vent van de waarde, zonder aan eeinge verdere betaling, ouder den naam van recognitie, veilgeld, premie of anderzins onderworpen te zyn,

Willende aan het, door Ous, ten besterder Ingezetenen, en tot bevordering van de algemeene weivaarty jaangenomen systema cenes zwryen handels, de meest mogelyke útgebreid-

heid geven, en hatzelve ook toepasselyk maken - van de 100 ponden : op de Thee, welk arukel, snaar aanteiding van vroogere Wetten, daarvangitot nu toe, is uitgesloten gebleven, en tevens zullende bepalen de hoeveelheid der regten, waaraan de intevoerene Theo zal onderworpen zyn,

s "Gehoord net rapport van Onzen Commissans-Generaal voor de Financiën,

Hebben besloten en besluiten:

Art. I. De reeds, door Ons Besluit, van den 25sten January, dozes Jaars, No: 72, verleende concessien, met betrekking tot den aanvoer, opslag en verkoop der Thee, voor de aanstaande voorjaars, verkoopingen, in volle kracht blyvende, wordt het aan elk en eeu' iegelyk vrygelaten, om, met en na den eersten October dezes Jaars, hetzy registreeks uit China, of uit de havens en plaatsen van met ons bevriende Mogendheden, binnen de Verëenigde Nederlanden Thee in te voeren, zonder aan eenige andere formaliteiten of bepalingen onderworpen te zyn, dan alleen aan de betaling der inkomonde regten, in artikel 4 en 5 gemeld; wordende dienvolgens alle vroegere daar tegen stradende prohibitive en andere Wetten, nu voor alsdan, ingetrokken en gesteld huiten effect, , and a

may have been entangled in the ice, C. H. Goekinga, through which he huuselt made his way S. f. tan Heiden, with considerable difficulty. This change of us da general interest of Europe, will be the of depriving the common cause of the services of the Crown Prince, and his gallant army. [The Englishman.

VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDEN, S'GRA'VENHAGE, DEN 7 MAART,

VERVOLG

.237, BI O DER & LIYST von nit abete personen uit de onderischeidene alepastementen, 1698 emil om te 1 worden ohrandenen Ceri Deoordeeling van er een matulopiller gnondiet boor de Ver-Weenigute Nederlandenissing Boldw . min add ciatho warr bas , allers et al - 100 e 11 . un HIS Personen.

Burgen Woonpluatse J. Pampes Gorinchem. Pompe Meerdervoort, Dordrecht. Wissandles Pot van Groenevelle, Rotterdam. . Woonpluatsen. s Quarles, and langer desides integel out allowers M. G. Rees, inv. 22 Roest van Alkemade, Sillare, Sillare, Sillare, T. de Roo van Westmaas, Bordrecht. Betvador, L. Sillare, Silla J. H. Schiefbau, Bittes: (65 Of 2011) Schailenburg van Bommenede, s Hage. Sit van Hillegom, '..... Trillegong : C a dit J. Slicher, Singelandt, Bitto. Bitto. D. P. J. van der Staal van) Lisson . , bolto ar Riershil, Berge, 2005 y Hage, a sol a D. J. Steyn Parye, 2005 y Hage, a sol a C. van Stoffer, 2005 y Rotterdam SoMossel, van Straalen I. 2007 s Hage, 913 ni tie.v R. Sareaberger is enclose Autordamained in

5. Wy reserveren Ons, am, voor de maand October dezes Jaars, te bepalen de inkomen. vervolgens, van de Thee, by de aangifte op de gewone Kantoren der Convooren vem Licenten, binnen deze Landen zullen worden Detaald.

6. Onze Commissuels-Generall Voor de Zoken der Finnheien is belastimet de nitvoering van het wegensciondig Bestult, herwetk in bet Staatsblad zaluworden geïnsereerd, and a Gegeven in 's Gravenhage, den 5den Maart van het jaar 1814, en van onze illegering het Eersteatet too beer onested glandebee and Czeteckendy " W.T.L.E.M. Ter ordonnantie van Zyne Komnklyke De Algemeene Secertaris van Stuat.

> (geieekend) A. R. FALCE.

WILLEM. Ter Ordonnantie van zyne Koninklyke Hoogheid. De algeméene Sekretáris van Staal, A. R. FALOK

HUUR. E Bazar te Taugerang, te bevragen by J. EKENHOLM.

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WHE HOUSE adjoining the Free mason's Lodge La Vertuense, conde regten, welke, gedurende den jare 1815 en sisting of two large Parlours, two Sleeping Rooms, of the same size, and two small Rooms, with boarded floors and ventilated large dining Verandah, etegantly fitted up, and ht for the residence of a small genteel family-with suitable Out-offices, Kitchen, double Coach-house, with staby Ling for 10 horses, cow, and detached out houses Kuchen Garden in high-cultivation, with extensive grazing or pasture lauit, invall; stocked with & Cocoamit-trees; together . (if required) with Familture, Slaves, Horses and Carriages, Cows, Sheep, &c. &c. For particulars apply to

J. FICHAT.

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