



The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the Java Government Gazette, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned. J. DUPUY, Acting Secretary to Government. BATAVIA, May 1, 1814.

Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de Javaasche Gouvernements Courant, geplaatst wordende Aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officieel moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zodanig moeten worden erkend. J. DUPUY, Waarnemend Secretaris van het Gouvernement. BATAVIA, den 1ste Mey, 1814.

Advertisement.

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

CONDITIONS.

Payment to be made in cash 10 per cent. deposit on the day of sale, and the remainder previous to delivery. The lots to be at the risk of the Purchasers at the expiration of one month after the Sale, and to be cleared away from the Stores within three months from the Sale—in failure whereof, the deposit will be 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 as may be deemed adequate to the probable amount of Postage for the month, together with a Book ruled in the form in which the Post Office Books are kept:—these accounts are to be settled at the end 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 Postage due upon letters received or delivered, in failure 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 Post-master to make up his accounts. C. ASSEY, Secretary to Government. BATAVIA, Oct. 17, 1814.

Advertentie.

BY deezee wordt tot narijgt gegeven dat de Post-meester te Batavia, gelast is om voortaan met geen Persoon hoegenaamd maandelijksche reekening te houden, ten zy met zodanige, welke verkiezen in het Postkantoor eene zekere Somma te deponeren, die de Post-meester oordeelt toereikende te zyn om hruone Maandelijksche Brieven-port daaruit te betalen, en waarvan by een iegelyk contra boek zal dienen gehouden te worden, zullende met het einde van de Maand de reekeningen gesloten worden, en weer op nieuw fournisseur geschieden, Zodanige welke dit Reglement niet verkiezen na te volgen worden verzocht om dadelyk hruone Brieven-port te betalen, zoo wel van de ontfangene als afgezondene Brieven; hieraan niet voldaan wordende 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 iets verschuldigd zyn, worden verzocht om zulks zoo spoedig mogelijk te voldoen ten einde de Post-meester in staat te stellen zyn reekening te kunnen opmaken. Batavia den 17de Oct: 1814. C. ASSEY, Sec. van het Gouvernment.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the conditions of the sales of COFFEE, which took place under the advertisements of the 8th and 16th June, 1814, having stipulated 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 resale by Auction, 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 made good by the first purchasers.

Notice is hereby further given, that the risk and charge attendant on this Coffee from the expiration of the stipulated period of clearance up to the actual time of delivery 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 van de verkopeningen van KOFFY, welke hebben plaats gehad ingevolge de Advertentien van den 8 en 16 Juni 1814, bedongen is, dat genoemde Koffy binnen drie maanden na de verkoping uit de Pakhuizen moest worden afgehaald—en dat tyderk reeds lang verstreeken is, zo wordt hier nevens kennis gegeven dat alle zodanige Koffy, welke op den 16de en 22ste der volgende maand, noch in de Pakhuizen moigt leggen publiek op het Stadhuis te Batavia zal verkocht worden, terwyl het gedeponneerde gedeelte der kooppenningen zal beschouwd wezen als verbeert, en alle verliezen by de tweede verkoopings zullen gedragen worden door de eerste kopers.

Terzelve 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 tyderk, tot op het oogenblik dat dezelve werkellyk wordt afgehaald, dan wel, tot den 16 der volgende maand voor de palatigen, voor reekening zal wezen van de eerste kopers. Ter Ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade. C. ASSEY, Sec. van het Gouvernment. BATAVIA, den 15 Oct 1814.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the seventh half yearly Lottery of the Propolingos 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.

WORDT hiernevens bekend gemaakt dat de Zevende half Jaarlyksche Lottery van de Propolingosche Krediet papieren, plaats zal hebben op den 1ste November aanstaande ten Stadhuize te Batavia op de gewone wyze. Ter Ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade. C. ASSEY, Sec. van het Gouvernment. BATAVIA, den 14 October 1814.

FOR PRIVATE SALE,

A HANDSOME PIANO FORTE, MADE BY MEINCKE and Pieter Meyer, AT AMSTERDAM, For particulars enquire AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Vendu Advertissemmenten.

Door Vendumeesters zullen de volgende Venduties worden gehouden; als.

Op Maandag, den 31ste October, 1814.

VOOR de Bank van Leening ten overstaan van Commissarissen van genoemde Bank, van eenige resterende vervallen Panden, bestaande in Juweelen, Goud en Zilverwerken, welke op Zaturdag den 29ste bevorens voor een ieder ten toon zullen worden gelegd des morgens van 9 tot 11 uren.

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, Schryfheeftens, en zo voorts.

Op Woensdag, den 2de November, 1814.

VOOR het Pakhuis van Mr. Jessen, Trail & Co. staande aan de Oostzyde van de Grootte Rivier van diverse Negotie Goederen &c. volgens Catalogus.

Op Donnerdag en Vrydag, iden 3de en 4de November, 1814.

VOOR de woning van Sawu Kongko, staande buiten de voormalige Nieuw-poort van Portelynen en differente waanen, van Cusj en Javaasche Lywaten, &c. &c.

Op Saturday, den 5de November, 1814.

Voor het Vendu-kantoor van de volgende Vastgoederen; als:

Voor Rekening van J. van den Berg.

1.—Zeker Erf, bebouwd met een oude Pedak, van steen en Bamboesen met Paalgedek, staande en gelegen even buiten de Stads Poort Rotterdam, aan de westzyde van de Verburgs-gragt, in het Oosterveld het 18de deel van het blok L, sub No. 13 belend ten 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.—Zeker Erf, bebouwd met een oude steene Pedak, staande en gelegen wat buiten deze Stads Poort Rotterdam, aan de westzyde van de Verburgs-gragt, in het Oosterveld het 18de deel van het blok L, sub No. 14 belend ten oosten met de here weg langs gem: Gragt, ten westen met de Heer A. Maarschalk, ten zuiden met dezen boedel, en ten noorden met de Heer P. J. Beetjes.—De breedte en diepte volgens meetbrief van den 20ste September 1814.

Voor Rekening van den oud Captain Chinees te Grisse Tan Sungho, door den oud Captain Chinees alhier Souw Kongko.

Zeker Erf, bebouwd met een groote steene Huis, verscheide kamers en combuis &c. alle op de Chinese manier getimmerd, staande en gelegen even bezuiden de Voorstad, aan de mond van de Rivier Crocot of in het Westerveld het 4do deel van het blok M, sub No 49 belend ten noorden met een gemeene weg langs de Rivier Crocot, ten zuiden met Tan Peenko, ten oosten met Tjil Bongtjan, en ten westen met Tan Tongkean.—De breedte en diepte vde meetbrief van den 21ste September 1814.

Voor Rekening van den Chinees Engtjong.

Zeker stuk veruuld land Zaay-land, gelegen buiten deze stad, tusschen de Rivier Sonthar, in de groote Tjakong in het Oosterveld van het blok A, sub No. 15 belend ten noord oosten met de groote Tjakong, ten zuid westen en noord westen met de Wel Edele Gest: Heer J. M. Baljé, en ten zuid oosten met Rotoe Ompok.—Breedt voor noord oost 125 roeden, oost westzyde 82 roeden, diep noord west 268 roeden, en aan de zuid oostzyde 232 roeden, vide meetbrief van den 3de October 1814. Zynde alle de meetbrieven, dagelyks ten Vendu-kantoor, voor de verkoping te zien.

Advertentie.

DIET iets te vorderen heeft van of verschuldigd is aan wylen Jacob Wessink, gelieven daar van voor ultimo November aanstaande, opgave te doen aan Pieter Veeris.

Advertisement.

ALL persons indebted to, or having any claims on the Estate of the late Laurenceau, are hereby requested to address themselves, 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.

ALLE de geene die iets te pretenderen hebben van, ofte verschuldigd zyn aan den Boedel van wylen Laurenceau, worden verzogt daarvan binnen den tyd van zes weken opgave te doen, aan den Ondergetoekenden Secretaris van het Eerwaarde Collegie van Heeren Weesmeesteren dezer Steede. J. H. DE HOOGH, Sec. BATAVIA den 13 October 1814.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene die iets te pretenderen hebben van, dan wel verschuldigd zyn aan den Boedel van wylen den Heer G. F. Smit, in leven Vendu-meester alhier, gelieve daar van opgave te doen aan deszelfs Weduwe, binnen den tyd van twee maanden van heden af gerekend. Batavia, den 28ste October, 1814.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene welke iets te pretenderen hebben, of verschuldigd zyn aan den boedel van wylen de op Cheribon overleedene Burger Fredrik August Schuber, gelieve daar van binnen een Maand opgave te doen aan den meede Exccuteur Simon Rodenhuis, ten Huizen van de Heer P. de Brujn Verreer.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene die iets te pretenderen hebben, ofte schuldig zyn aan den boedel van wylen den Heer Jacob Gerrit van der Ven, in leven Secretaris van den Raad van Justitie alhier, gelieve daarvan opgave of betaling te doen aan de ondergetekenden als gesubstitueerde Exccuteur in gedachte boedel. Js: de Bruyn H. A. van den Broeck.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geenen die iets te pretenderen hebben, ofte verschuldigd mogte zyn, aan wylen den Captain ter Zee Pieter Meeuse, gelieve daar van opgave te doen, aan deszelfs Weduwe te Samarang, binnen den tyd van Zes weken, gerekend van dato dezes, tot de voorschreeve tyd. Samarang den 27 October 1814. J. C. van den Berg Wed: P. Meeuse.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene welke tot ultimo Augustus l. l. iets te pretendeeren hebben van ofte verschuldigd zyn aan den Heer J. C. Boswel, worden verzogt daar van binnen den tyd van vier weken opgave te doen ten Huize van de Weduwe Ketelaar, aan C. A. Boswells geb: Delicot.

UIT DE HAND TE KOOP,

1. Het Huis cumerven No: 33, thans bewoond door den Heer Boswel. 2. Zeker stuk Thuin-land, bebouwd met een Steene Woonhuis, Slaven Vertrekken en Pakhuis &c. alle met Pannen gedekt, staande en gelegen aan de Zuid-zyde van de Ribalts-gang buiten deze Stad. Het een en ander te bevragen ten Huize van de Weduwe Ketelaar, by C. A. Boswel, geb: Delicot.



Staff of England.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "MUSCOVY," &c.

The glories of Britain, her power and her might,
Like a Meteor blaz'd forth in Victoria's fight,
On Wellington's brow placed the wreath of renown,
And a last and best 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 Baton, 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
power,
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 Majesty.

The Papers contain an account from Toulouse of the 16th, stating the terror that prevailed there on the 11th, in consequence of its being understood that Marshal Soult had determined 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 inhabitants immediately declared for the Bourbons, displayed their insignia, and hoisted the white flag and cockade. M. Larmetere, Premier Adjunct, addressed the Marquis of Wellington, who returned an appropriate reply, and loud shouts on the part of the people followed, 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 *Moniteur*, 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 Cœur de Lion*, all the allusions in which that bore upon present circumstances were eagerly seized by the audience, and highly applauded. His Lordship gave an entertainment to the principal persons of the city, which was terminated by a ball.

There are still no details of the action on the 19th.

Amongst the acts of Government of Monsieur, 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.

A further list is given of those who have sent in their adhesion, amongst whom is Marshal Lefebvre, Duke of Dantzic, 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 entirely dispersed.

THE BATTLES OF LEIPSIĆ.

Narrative of the most remarkable events which occurred in and near Leipśic, &c. from the 14th to the 19th of October.

"The great church-yard exhibited a spectacle of peculiar horror. The peaceable dead and their monuments had been spared no more than any other corner of the city. Here also the king of terrors had reaped a rich harvest. The slight walls had been converted into one great fort, and loop-holes formed in them. Troops had long before bivouacked in this spot, and the Prussian, Russian, and Austrian prisoners were here confined, frequently for several successive days, in the most tempestuous weather and violent rain, without food, straw, or shelter. These poor fellows had nevertheless spared the many handsome monuments of the deceased, and only sought a refuge from the wet, or a lodging for the night, in such vaults as they found open. This spacious ground, which rather resembled a superbly embellished garden than a burial-place, now fell under the all-desolating hands of the French. It soon bore not the smallest resemblance to itself; what art had, in the space of a century, employed a thousand hands to produce, was in a short

time, and by very few, defaced and destroyed. 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 watch-fire; so that the living could no longer know where to look for the remains of the deceased objects of their love. The elegant 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 reeking-brands of the watch-fire. On the 19th this wretched bulwark also was stormed, and thrown down as easily as a fowler's net. The carcasses of horses now replaced upon the graves the monuments of mourning for the peaceful dead. After the battle, part of the French prisoners were confined in this place. The church of St. John, which stands in it, had, as early as the month of May, been converted into an hospital, which, ever since the beginning of October, was crowded with sick. It could hold no more; the sick and prisoners were therefore intermingled, and lay down pell-mell 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 heap of coffins piled up the height of more than twelve feet; and, unable to chamber up again, had probably buried him there several days, and been 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 exertions of the new authorities, appointed by the Allies to alleviate the general misery, it was utterly impossible 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 felt 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 capable 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 prodigious 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 committees had for some time been unable to collect even the necessary quantity of lint. Almost every Barber's apprentice was obliged to exercise his skilful hands in the service of the hospitals. It would have been impossible to procure any thing with money, had it been ever so plentiful; and this resource, moreover, was already completely exhausted. The most acute understanding, and the most invincible presence of mind, were inadequate to the providing of a remedy for these evils. No where was there to be seen either beginning or end. The city was covered with carcasses, and the rivers obstructed with dead bodies. Thousands of hands were necessary to remove and bury these disgusting objects before any attention could be paid to the clearing of the field of battle about Leipśic. As all sought relief, there was of course 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 arrived troops, who came from the fight, and were both hungry and thirsty. Notwithstanding their moderation, some of these could obtain nothing, and others but a very scanty supply. Gladly would every citizen have entertained them in the best manner; but not even a glass of the worst beer or brandy was now to be had. Many of them naturally ascribed this to ill-will, and observed that every thing was denied them because they were not Frenchmen. How little did they know of our real situation! In the house where I live six of the Prussian foot guards were quartered. They complained when nothing was set before them but dry potatoes; but listened with calmness to the excuses that were offered. Without making any reply, four of them took their arms, and departed. In about an hour they returned, bringing with them two cows, which they had taken from the French. These they presented to their host, and immediately felt to work and killed them. In two hours the family was abundantly supplied with meat, so that it could assist others; and, as great part was pickled, it was supplied for a con-

siderable time. Frenchmen would certainly not have acted thus.

"Among the thousand of facts which might be adduced to prove that it was absolutely impossible for any thing whatever to be left in the city, that its resources were completely exhausted, and that extreme want could not but prevail, let one instance suffice. There were in the city two granaries, one of which, in the Palace of Plessenburgh, had been supplied at the King's cost, and the other, called the corn-magazine, at the expense of the Magistrates. The former had long been put in requisition by French Commissaries, and had been chiefly applied to the provisioning of the French garrisons of Wittenberg and Torgau. As this was the King's property, it was perhaps but right to demand it for the fortresses which were to defend the country. The stores possessed by the Magistrates were purchased in those years when a scarcity of corn prevailed in Saxony. To afford some relief the Government had imported great quantities from Russia, by way of the Baltic and the Elbe. The Magistrates of Leipśic had bought a considerable part 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 Saxony as though it had been in an enemy's country, and consumed every thing far and near, 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 Leipśic 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 were computed at 5,000 men, all of whom were unfit for service. How changed! how lost was their once imposing appearance! Scarcely could troops ever make so ludicrous, so grotesque, and so miserable a figure. Gigantic grenadiers, with caps of prodigious height, and heavy armed cuirassiers, were seen riding upon lean cows, which certainly did not cut many capers. It was wonderful that the animals shewed no disposition to decline the singular honour. Their knapsacks were fastened to the horns, so that you were puzzled to make out what kind of a monstrous creature was approaching. Carbineers, with cuirasses and helmets polished like mirrors, lay without boots and stockings in wheelbarrows, to which a peasant had harnessed himself with his dog, and thus transported the heroes. Few of the horses were yet able to carry the knapsack, and much less the rider. The men were therefore obliged to 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 bodies of troops, which bore no proportion to the resources of a small tract of country. Attempts had been made but without success, to find other provinces abounding in grain and forage. The fertile fields of Silesia and Bohemia were beyond 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 were alike. Some rice had been procured by way of the Elbe and the Rhine. The stocks in the ware-houses of the tradesmen of Leipśic were now put in requisition, and sent off to the army; and I shrewdly suspect 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 where is the door, however strong, through

which their eagle eyes would not at last penetrate? The flour was soon spiced out, and forthwith destined for the hungry stomachs of the French. The barrels were rolled away with incredible expedition, and conveyed to the bake-houses. Each baker was supplied with two a day, which he was obliged to make up with all possible dispatch into bread, and to carry to the cloth-hall. Here the loaves were piled up in immense rows, and sent off to the famishi g army. From morning till night nothing was to be seen but waggons loading and setting out. Not a morsel, however, was given to the soldiers quartered upon the citizens; their superiors well knew that the patient landlord had yet a penny left in his pocket to help himself out with. Thus the fine magazine was stripped; and its valuable contents, which would have kept twenty years longer without spoiling, and had been preserved with such care, were dissipated in a moment. You may easily conceive how severe a misfortune this loss proved to the city, and how keenly it was felt, when you know that we were in a manner besieged for 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 than in Leipśic. Here were poor-houses under the most judicious regulations, where food, fire and lodging, were afforded. These buildings 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 impossible to lay any new ones upon him. Among 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 receipts from it at the late Michaelmas fair fell short 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 the credit of Leipśic, 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 impending over Leipśic, which was on the point of being reduced to a heap of ashes. Black storm-clouds gathered thick around it but they passed off; and a new sun, the cheering hope of better times, burst forth. Large bodies of troops are yet within our walls; and they are a heavy burden to the impoverished inhabitants, under their present circumstances. We shall, however, be relieved of some part of it, on the reduction of the fortresses upon the Elbe, which the enemy may yet defend for some time, though without any other prospect than that of final surrender, and of wailing for the last time his desolating arms on the shores of that river. Symptoms of reviving trade and commerce begin at last to appear. The gates are 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 extremely weak, and requires the aid of crutches. Long will it be before he is free from pain, but his recovery is sure, he has 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 brink 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 Leipśic 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."

Although the subjoined Letter from the Anti-Gallican Monitor, is not of a very late date, yet recent political events have rendered it worthy of being inserted.— How fully have the arguments of Mr. Goldsmith been established and how entirely has the popularity of Buonaparte 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 continue my reply to the extraordinary opinions broached by the Editor of *The Morning Chronicle*, respecting "Buonaparte's popularity in France."

From the Conscription, and the other few acts of his Government, as already stated in my 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 already stated in my last Number his arbitrary act in deporting persons to Cayenne who displeased him: but his interference with the public press in France soon convinced Frenchmen what Buonaparte's intentions were; for he had no sooner grasped the rod of power, than he 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 introduced—a system the most extraordinary and vexatious that ever was established. For instance, a certain department pays so many millions per annum to the land and excise tax; the next year it must pay the same, for if A. is unable to pay, B. and C. must make up for the deficiencies. The reason is this: the receivers of taxes for the departments generally 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; he, consequently, makes those persons pay who can for those who cannot pay. This system is followed up by others as vexatious. 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, attorneys, notaries, sheriff's officers (huissiers), 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 Buonaparte cannot have acquired a popularity.—Or could he have acquired popularity for reducing the number of attorneys, notaries, 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 inure 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 Murat, a post-boy, into a King; or Aureau, a gally slave, into a Duke; or Ney, the scissar grinder, and a common robber, into a Prince; or Victor, a drummer, into a Duke; or Lefebre, a serjeant, and his Wife, an ex-washerwoman, into a Duke and Duchess?

If the Editor of the *Morning Chronicle* has heard that all these acts have made Buonaparte popular, he has been deceived. I hereby challenge and defy any person to sign his name to an assertion that Buonaparte is popular in France, or among Frenchmen. So far from it, that whenever an account is received in France of his having gained a victory, there is an evident gloom on the countenance of men of all ranks, excepting his titled liveried slaves and assassins. If the cannon roars for victory, it is the Government commands it to be done. If the towns are illuminated on such occasions, the Prefect invites the inhabitants to do it; but if they do not comply with the invitation, they are invited to attend at the Prefecture

of Police, when they are very politely sent to prison (1). Therefore Buonaparte's popularity in France exists only in the imagination of a few persons in this country.

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 he is the aggressor, and every Frenchman, 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 favourable." "Then (said Buonaparte) incarcerate all those babblers who censure my conduct in Spain." "Were I to do that, (observed the Minister) I have only to shut the barriers of Paris." Such was Buonaparte's popularity respecting his aggressions towards Spain.

And here I must take the opportunity of remarking, that if Buonaparte's Government acquired any stability, let it not be attributed to his popularity in France, but to the shameful and disgraceful Treaties which the Sovereigns of Europe entered into with that *Chef de Bandit*; and, what was still worse, for intermarrying with him and his revolutionary associates. To these acts may be attributed the consolidation of Buonaparte's Government. Indeed, what can be thought of those Governments, where a French Ambassador conducted himself like one of Buonaparte's Prefects in his provincial towns. The submission of the foreign Sovereigns, the sneaking manner of their Ministers, was a kind of command given to Frenchmen to obey their oppressor. Of the conduct of the French Ambassadors, and Secret Agents in Germany, I have already given an account. I will now *en passant*, relate a few anecdotes of what occurred at the Court of Portugal, though I have already, in the 104th Number of the *Anti-Gallican*, given some account of the insolent conduct of the late Marshal Lannes, when 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 seized, and proofs of his guilt were found upon him.—Instead of shooting him, he was 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 Affairs, 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 to justify such an act. "Then why did you not do it said Talleyrand? Dead men tell no tales; and you would have saved 20,000 *louis*, which you certainly must pay." "Had we done that (said the Count) you would have declared war against us." "Ah, Bah! (said Talleyrand) Governments never acknowledge the acts of their Spies, these men are designated in the Political Dictionary, as *des Enfans perdus* (lost children)." (2) In short, M. Alexis Vial, received his full demand from the Portuguese Government.

Another trait of weakness of the Portuguese Government may also be noticed here. The Court of Lisbon went into mourning for the Duke d'Enghien. About that period, Lannes had a child baptized, and the Prince Regent was its Godfather. On this occasion Lannes ordered the Court to go out

(1) Very frequently persons received letters from the Prefect, couched as follows:—"I invite you to attend at my Hotel," &c. On the persons arriving there, they soon learn that the invitation consisted in being detained there for several weeks, or months.

(2) This is a designation given, I believe, by all Governments to those men who embark in such hazardous enterprises.

of mourning, and never to wear it again; which order was complied with!!!

Such humiliating conduct, on the part of the legitimate Sovereigns, occasioned Buonaparte's Government to be firmly established in France.

But now that an English army has entered the French territory, an opportunity presents itself to ascertain whether the People of France are, according to the *Morning Chronicle*, in love with Buonaparte's System or not. A Proclamation should, certainly be issued, stating that the Allies do not enter into France for the purpose of dismembering it. What then? Why to destroy the Government which has waged, and ever will wage, eternal War against all Nations; and the best proof, which the Allies can give that it is not their intention to dismember France is, by declaring that their object is to restore Louis XVIII, which is the only assurance that Frenchmen require of their not becoming subjects of Austria, Prussia, or Russia. Buonaparte it must be observed, in all his addresses, and Speeches, talks of the intention of the Allies to dismember France, which convinces Frenchmen, that the object of the war is not to restore the Bourbons, the only Government which can procure Peace to France, but to drive Buonaparte within the ancient limits. Now whatever the Allied Courts may think of the practicability of being at Peace with Napoleon, should he be compelled to make Peace on the *statu quo ante bellum*, Frenchmen know that he will not remain long at Peace, and that such a Peace is no more than a truce; besides, Frenchmen will say, if the Allies can succeed in driving Buonaparte back within the ancient limits, they are strong enough to proceed further, therefore it is only held out to us that their object is confined to that; but we are well convinced that their real object is the dismemberment of France; if they do not wish that, why do they not carry on the War in the name of the legitimate Sovereign of France. That will be our best guarantee, that France will not be given up to spoliation, dismemberment, and plunder."—So reasoned the Frenchmen in 1793, so they reason now, at least so they reasoned when I left France, which was in 1809. And unless we act as above pointed out, it will always appear as if Buonaparte really was popular in France. For let the Reader recollect, that when his army was destroyed in Russia, I stated in one of my Numbers of December last, that Buonaparte being without an army, that we should proclaim the Bourbons, and if we did not that we should witness new conscriptions,—new wars,—and new disasters. All the other writers and politicians of these Kingdoms thought differently; they were of opinion that he could never raise an army again. I asserted the contrary.—History has judged between us, which were in the right, for we 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 write I do from knowledge of facts, and upon my own experience. Those of the public who have read my various publications, since my return from France, must have seen that I have always spoken of Buonaparte as he deserves. Indeed there was a time, especially when my publication entitled "*The Secret History of the Cabinet of Buonaparte*" first appeared, that it was unfashionable, and even unpopular, to decry the abilities of the "*greatest man of the age*," as he was called by some people in this country.—I had the courage to come forward, and write his private life, and even went so far as to say of him in that publication (page 88), although no military man myself, "that if Buonaparte had had to command a Russian, an Austrian, or a Prussian army, that he never would have been so successful as the Archduke Charles, or as Generals Blucher and Bennigsen." I know that the Revolutionists gave advantages to the French army which the others had not. A drummer might become a field-marshal in the French army, whilst a private soldier in the others, who was not of noble extraction, could never be promoted to any higher rank than that of a serjeant.—Recent events have proved that what I wrote about Buonaparte, in 1809, was correct; but I was not believed, because I had written, when a youth, the "*Crimes of Cabinets*," and edited forty-nine numbers of the "*Argus*," which was published at Paris, and, what was worse, I had been employed on various confidential missions by Buonaparte. To all these charges I have pleaded guilty, nay, I myself stated all these mighty things to his Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, almost as soon as I arrived in London. Now, it appears to me extraordinary, that I should not

obtain credit because I believed in the goodness of the French Revolution. On the contrary, had I been all my life a loyal and an *Anti-Gallican* writer, I should then more likely have been a person unworthy of belief and credit. But another reason for discrediting me was, that Buonaparte was not kind enough to me. I again say, that I received many and repeated acts of kindness from him. I might have had what the Cailincourts and the Savarys have:—I might have been as rich—but then I must have been as guilty. Thank God! my conscience is pure.—I have known how to resist the temptation of gold. The world may set me down either as an extraordinary man, or an *imbécile*. It is not for me to say which I am. All I have to say is, that I request those who censure me to lay their hands on their hearts, and let them honestly say how they would have acted had they been in my situation.

I hope, therefore, that I shall never again have to write on Buonaparte's supposed popularity in France. Can he who has ransacked the coffers of the rich, and stripped even poverty of its rags; who steals the infant at his birth, and enrols him in his book of blood! say, Readers of the *Anti-Gallican*, can such a man,—can Napoleon Buonaparte be popular in France, or in any other part of the civilized world?

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 ascertaining whether it be male or female. The father, the *accoucheur*, the godfather and godmother, and two householders must attend and sign their names as witnesses. This is done on account of the conscription; and when any person dies in France, notice thereof must be given to the Municipality.

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 appears, however, that he did not succeed in familiarizing him with classical knowledge, or literature in general. The youthful John had too much vivacity of character to attend to the repulsive duties of study. Bearn, a province of France, situated to the north of the Pyrennees, has always furnished excellent soldiers. The inhabitants are well made, robust, active, courageous, sober, and lively. 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 bare-headed and bare-footed, with the children of the lower classes; and his favourite aliment was bread, with some fruits. At the age of 15 he eloped from his father's house, and enlisted in the regiment of Royal Marines, in which corps he served in the East Indies, during the American war, under the orders of M. de Busay, and with the squadron of Bailly de Suffrein. He was made a corporal a year after his enlistment, and was appointed serjeant on his return to France, in 1783. Some time after this he was made Adjutant under 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, wherein they might signalize their talents, and reap the reward of them. His conduct, however, has generally been held to be more pure than some of the Revolutionary Generals, and he was always much beloved by his soldiers. An anecdote is related of him which shews that he can assume a requisite dignity of station. When he was serving with Buonaparte 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 Buonaparte, informed Bernadotte that General Buonaparte 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 at Paris the Directors themselves never exposed him to a similar mortification."—Duroc was going to reply, when Bona-

WY WILLEM, by de gratie Gods, Prins van Oranje-Nassau, Soverein Vorst der Vereenigde Nederlanden enz. enz. enz.

Overwegende, dat het strydig is met het door Ons voor de welvaart der goede Ingezetene aangenomen systema eens vryen Handels, om den aanvoer van Oost-Indische Producten aan speciale concessien en byzondere bepalingen te verbinden, verder dan in de gevallen, waar zulks door byzondere omstandigheden van een gebiedende noodzakelykheid is of by vervolg mogt worden;

Willende tevens wegemen alle onzekerheden van de rechten, waaraan de voorz. Producten; by het aankomen en uitgaan, ten behoeve van 's Lands Schatkist, zullen zyn onderworpen, ten einde daardoor de spekulation der Nederlandsche Handelaren aan te moedigen;

Geheard het Rapport van Onzen Commissaris-Generaal tot de Financien;

Hebben besloten en besluiten:

Art. 1. Tot tyd en wyle daaromtrent anders mogt worden verstaan, wordt de invoer en uitvoer van alle Oost-Indische Producten vrygesteld, tegen betaling van zoodanige rechten en premie of veigeld, als voor andere goederen van gelyke benaming, by de lyst van 31 July 1725 en opgevolgde alteratiën, is bepaald of hierna worden opgegeven, en zulks ter vervanging van de lasten van recognitie, anderszins, waaraan die goederen, voor de vereeniging dezer Landen met Frnkryk, zyn onderworpen geweest.

2. Van de navolgende en alle andere, niet in de Lyst van 1725 speciaal genoemde Artikelen, zal moeten worden betaald drie per Cent inkomende, en twee per Cent uitgaande. Aloë, Bejrin, (Benzoen), Campher, Carchol, Gauris, Carrumom (divers), Drabeblood, Foely, Muscaat-Nooten, Paeld'Amour, Schelpen, Zago, Schellak, Soja en Tamarinde.

3. Van de Spijutter zal worden betaald van de 100 ponden:

Inkomende zes stuivers, in gaande tien stuivers.

Curcuma Javaz; van de 100 ponden; inkomende een gulden, uitgaande twee stuivers.

Bind-Rottingen, van de 100 ponden; inkomende acht stuivers, uitgaande vijf stuivers.

Olie van Spereyen, van de waarde: inkomende vijf percent, uitgaande een percent.

4. Met alteratie en ampliatie van voorsz. Indigo, van alle soort, van de 100 ponden:

Inkomende twee gulden, uitgaande drie gulden.

Peper van alle soort, van de 100 ponden; inkomende drie gulden, uitgaande twee gulden.

Kaneel, Ceilonsche, per pond, vry van premie:

Inkomende drie stuivers, uitgaande twee stuivers.

Kaneel, Chineesche, per pond: inkomende drie stuivers, uitgaande twee stuivers.

5. Alle de voorsz. Waren en Koopmanschappen zyn mede aan de betaling der premie of het veigeld onderworpen, voor zo ver dezelve daarvan niet, by deze Publicatie of vroeger Wetten, speciaal zyn vrygesteld.

6. Onze Commissaris-Generaal voor de zaken der Financien wordt belast met de executie van het tegenwoordig Besluit, het welk in het Staatsblad zal worden geinsereerd.

Gegeven in 's Gravenhage, den 2den Maart des Jaars 1814, en van onze Regering het Eerste.

WILLEM. Ter Ordonnantie van zyne Koninklyke Hoogheid. De algemeene Sekretaris van Staat, A. R. FALCK.

TE HUUR.

DE Bazar te Tanagerang, te bevragen by J. EKENHOLM.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

THE HOUSE adjoining the Freemason's Lodge La Vertueuse, consisting of two large Parlours, two Sleeping Rooms, of the same size, and two small Rooms, with boarded floors and ventilated, large dining Verandah, elegantly fitted up, and fit for the residence of a small genteel family—with suitable Out-offices, Kitchen, double Coach-house, with stable for 16 horses, cow, and detached out-houses, Kitchen Garden in high-cultivation, with extensive grazing or pasture land, well stocked with Coconut-trees, together (if required) with Furniture, Slaves, Horses and Carriages, Cows, Sheep, &c. &c. For particulars apply to

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parte suddenly made his appearance, saluted Bernadotte in a smiling manner, apologised for not having come immediately, and proposed to take a walk in the garden, whilst waiting for dinner. As they were going along, Bonaparte said, "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 felt. The Officer told me, that two Generals requested to speak with me, without giving me their 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 intention to use etiquette 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 as 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 no less important than unexpected. During the negotiations 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 Prince Christian, requesting his immediate presence in Norway. His Royal Highness instantly obeyed the summons, and passed over to Norway in the disguise of a Sailor. Whilst the negotiation was pending, he occupied himself in visiting the different fortresses, and holding clandestine meetings with the leading personages in various parts of the country. Every preparation was consequently made for the line of conduct adopted to be persued, should the Sovereign, yielding to the necessity of his affairs, consent to the union of Norway with Sweden. The instant the event, which they had anticipated, was ascertained to have taken place, the Members of the secret associations threw aside all dissimulation, and dispersing 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 solemnly proclaimed King of Norway, and the country declared independent. We understand that a flag of truce was sent on the 9th for this country, with dispatches for Government, proposing them of the establishment of the new order of things, and soliciting their mediation with Sweden. Up to a late hour, however, last night, no official communication upon this subject had reached the Foreign Office. The Master of the vessel which has arrived, supposes the flag of truce may have been entangled in the ice, through which he himself made his way with considerable difficulty. This change of affairs in Norway has certainly occurred at a most critical moment to the general interest of Europe. We must, however, that it will not have the effect of depriving the common cause of the services of the Crown Prince, and his gallant army. [The Englishman.]

VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDEN.

S'GRAVENHAGE, DEN 7 MAART,

VERVOLG

DER

LYST van inkomen personeel uit de onderscheidene departementen, alsz om te worden opgegeven ter beoordeel van een commissie van gecommitteerden van de Vereenigde Nederlanden.

MONDEN VAN DEN 7 MAAS.

Table listing names and locations for the first part of the payroll list.

Table listing names and locations for the second part of the payroll list.

VRIESLAND.

52 Personen.

Table listing names and locations for the third part of the payroll list.

WESTER-ERMS.

53 Personen.

Table listing names and locations for the fourth part of the payroll list.

Table listing names and locations for the fifth part of the payroll list.

VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDEN.

S'GRAVENHAGE, den 8 Maart.

WY WILLEM, BY DE GRATIE GODS, PRINSE VAN ORANJE-NASSAU, SOVEREIN VORST DER VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDEN, ENZ., ENZ., ENZ.

Willende aan het door Ons, ten basterder Ingezetenen, en tot bevordering van de algemeene welvaart, aangenomen systema eens vryen Handels, de meest mogelyke uitgebreidheid geven, en hetzelfde ook toepasselyk maken op de Thee, welk artukel, naar aankonding van vroegere Wetten, daarvan tot nu toe, is uitgesloten gebleven, en tevens zullende bepalen de hoeveelheid der regten, waaraan de intecorene Thee zal onderworpen zyn,

Geheard het rapport van Onzen Commissaris-Generaal voor de Financien;

Hebben besloten en besluiten:

Art. 1. De reeds, door Ons Besluit, van den 25ten January, dezes 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 een iegelyk vrygelaten, om, met en na, den eersten October dezes Jaars, hetzj regtstreeks uit China, of uit de havens en plaatsen van met ons bevriende Mogendheden, binnen de Vereenigde Nederlanden Thee in te voeren, zonder aan eenige andere formaliteiten of bepalingen onderworpen te zyn, dan alscen aan de betaling der inkomende regten, in artikel 4 en 5 gemeld; wordende dienvolgens alle vroegere daar tegen strydende prohibitive en andere Wetten, nu voor alsdan, ingetrokken en gesteld buiten effect.

2. De Thee waarvan Wy den invoer, by art. 3 van Ons meergedacht Besluit, hebben toegestaan, om in de Najars-verkooping te worden begrepen, zal niet aan onvernemenswege worden verkocht, maar dadelyk, da den 31sten Augustus aanstaande, door Onzen Commissaris-Generaal voor de Financien, aan de vrye beschikking der Eigenaren worden overgelaten, tegen betaling van zoodaange inkomende regten, als by Ons voorsz. Besluit, onder de benaming van recognitie, zyn aangedrukt.

3. Alle andere Thee, hetzj daar voor permittie tot invoer al reeds mogt zyn gevraagd of niet; en die, voor den eersten October dezes Jaars, binnen deze Landen zal worden ingevoerd, zal, tot aan dat tydtyd, onder custodie van 's Lands Ambtenaren worden gehouden, en niet, dan na dien tyd, uit de Pakhuizen van den Staat afgeheverd en in circulatie gebracht mogen worden.

4. Provisioneel tot den eersten January 1815, worden de inkomende regten op de Thee, waarvan de algemeene invoer, by het tegenwoordig Besluit, is vry en open gesteld, bepaald op tien per Cent van de waarde, zonder aan eenige verdere betaling, onder den naam van recognitie, veigeld, premie of anderszins onderworpen te zyn,

5. Wy reserveren Ons, om, voor de maand October dezes Jaars, te bepalen de inkomende regten, welke, gedurende den jaer 1815 en vervolgens, van de Thee, by de aangev. en gewone Kantoren der Consoygen van Licenten, binnen deze Landen zullen worden betaald.

6. Onze Commissaris-Generaal voor de zaken der Financien is belast met de uitvoering van het tegenwoordig Besluit, het welk in het Staatsblad zal worden geinsereerd.

Gegeven in 's Gravenhage, den 5den Maart van het jaer 1814, en van onze Regering het Eerste.

WILLEM.

Ter Ordonnantie van Zyne Koninklyke Hoogheid.

De algemeene Sekretaris van Staat, (geteekend) A. R. FALCK.