



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.

Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle van wegens het Gouvernement in de Java'sche Gouvernements Courant, gepubliceerde Aanstellingen, Ordeeren en Bekenemakingen, als Officieel moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend.

VOL. II

BATAVIA, SATURDAY FEBRUARY 5, 1814.

(NO. 102.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that all Gentlemen wishing to have a private Audience with the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor, will be received at the Government-house on every Thursday morning in each week, between the hours of ten and two, and are requested to signify their wishes in writing during the week to the Aide-de-Camp...

Advertisement. NOTICE is hereby given, that a Sale of Camphor will take place at the Government Ware-houses, under the Superintendance of the Commercial Committee, on Wednesday next, at half past 9 o'clock.

Advertentie. WORD mits dezen bekend gemaakt, dat op aanstaande Woensdag, des Morgens om half 10, zullen een verkoop van Camphor gehouden worden onder het opzigt van het Commerciaal Comité.

Advertisement. THE Public Sale of Timber intended to take place on the 7th instant, is unavoidably postponed to a future day, of which due notice will be given.

Advertentie. DE publieke verkoop van Houtwerken, dewelke op den 7sten aanstaande, zoude plaats hebben, is onafwendelyk uitgesteld tot een nadere aanpauze, waarvan behoorlyke kennis zal zekeren worden.

Notice. IS hereby given, that Government is desirous to accept a further amount of Twenty Thousand (20,000) Spanish Dollars for Bills on the Supreme Government, at thirty days sight, with the usual option of postponing payment for six months, on paying interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, and that tenders for the same will be received daily at the Accountant's Office, from the present date until the 15th Proximo.

BT Gouvernment genegen zynde, om nog Twintig Duysend (20,000) Spaansche Daleren te acceptaeren op Wissels op het Supreme Gouvernement, betaalbaar 30 dagen na den dag van de betaling, met de gewone optie van uitstellen van betaling voor zes maanden, op het betalen van interest ten voeten van zes per cent per jaar, en dat tenders daarvoor dagelijks in de Accountants Office, van den heden af tot den 15den Proximo, worden ontvangen op het Kantoor van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur, op den 5den Januarij, 1814.

Advertisement. THE President and Magistrates of Batavia and Environs, having taken into their consideration the indifferant and uncleanly manner in which many of the Inhabitants, particularly Chineses and Massinghees, keep their houses, and being convinced that such want of cleanliness in that particular is in many instances productive of sickness and distempers, which are afterwards complained further, have thought proper to direct, and it is hereby directed accordingly, that within the space of fifteen days from the date of this Advertisement, all the Inhabitants of the Town and Suburbs, without exception, are to have their houses, stables, godowns, and other buildings, property white washed, and otherwise cleaned. Any person, who shall hereafter be found to have neglected the observing of this order, will be subject for the first offence to a fine of ten, for the second to a fine of twenty, and for the third to a fine of thirty Spanish Dollars, and for further offences, they shall be subject to such other punishment as the exigency of the case may require.

Advertentie. PRESIDENT en Leden van de Magistraat der Stad en Ommelanden van Batavia overtuigd dat de onderschillige en morsige huishouding in 't byzonder van veelen der Chinesische en andere Onchristen In- en opgezetenen van de Stad, en Voorstad, veel aanleiding geeft tot ziekten en ongesteldheden, waar in zelfs dikwyls welgezinde en goede gebaren moeten deel nemen, lasten en bevelen dienvolgende aan alle In- en opgezetenen, gene uitsluitend, zo binnen als in de nabijheid van de stad, hare Huizen, Pakhuizen of andere getimmerens, schoon en zuiver te houden en wel Speciaal, om de Huizen, Stalle, en andere Gebouwen van steen gemaakt, binnen een tyd van vyftien dagen van dato dezes bevels, van buiten te kalken en te witten, en het hout dat zich van buiten verthoudt, te schilderen, althans schoon en wite te maken, en te houden, en opzigt daar by gebreke van dien, door den Eigenaar of Huurder van zoodanig Huis of getimmer, naar bevinding van Zaken zal worden verbeurd, ene poete, voor de eerste keer 10, voor de tweede keer 20, en voor de derde keer 30 Spaansche Daleren, en wyders yodanige arbitraire Straffe als den Magistraat zal oordeelen te behooren, zullende de voorschreven amende komen ten behoeve van de Magistraats Kas, om hier uit te vinden het geene den Magistraat ter bereiking van het voorschreven oogmerk, misschen wel verplicht zal worden voor arme en volstrekt onvermogende menschen te moeten impenderen.

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Advertentie. AT the house No. 10, Newport-street, is to be had for Ready-money, Ladies' Shoes—Prime Gun Powder—Souchong and Hyson Teas—Camp Cots—Couches—Bedsteads—Dining and Cambric Tables, &c. &c.

Advertentie. STEUFHAAS, bied zyn Tuyn te Koop geligend aan de Noord-zyde van de Amans Gragt.

Vendu Advertissementen. Op Maandag den 7de Feb. 1814. VOOR de Woning van J. L. Wybanket staande aan de Oost-zyde van de Tyngstraet, van Huismeeubelen, Wagens en Paarden, Klederagien, Juweelen, Goud en Zilver-verken en weemoer.

Op Dingsdag den 8de Feb. 1814. VOOR het Sterf-huis van wien J. L. Doemars, staande op de Voorste haiten de voormelde Nieuwe Gragt, van Huizen, Goud Zilver en koper-werken, Huismeeubelen, Klederagien, Slaven, Wagens, Paarden en andere Goederen meer.

Op Vrydag den 11de Feb. 1814. VOOR 't Negotie-huis van Wilham Watt, staande aan de Oost-zyde van de Groote Rivier, van diverse Goederen, waar van nader Catalogus zal worden uitgegeven.

Op Zaterdag den 12de Feb. 1814. ZAL door den Griffier van den Hoogen Raad van Justitie, ten overstaan van Commissarissen van Welmelde Hoogen Raad, Vendutie worden gehouden voor de Woning van den Chineses Lee Dienko, staande aan de Zuid-zyde van het Arreks Gragt in de Chinesee Kamp, van een party, by wege van Executie agterhaalde Huismeeubelen, Lywaten, Slaven, Wagens en Paarden, nevens andere Goederen meer.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, This day SATURDAY, the 5th Feb. 1814, THE BRIG MARGARET, BURTHEN ABOUT 90 TONS, A FAST SAILER, Lately undergone a thorough repair, and in every respect fit for Sea, A LIST OF HER STORES, To be seen at the MASTER ATTENDANT'S OFFICE, AT BATAVIA, AND EVERY PARTICULAR ENQUIRED OF BY Order of the Executors to the Estate of the late Captain F. Lynch, R. T. SMITH, J. FICHAT, Executors.

Notice. THE Sale of the ship Hector, advertised in the two last Gazettes, is postponed until further notice.

Bekendmaking. DE Verkoop van het Schip Hector, aangekondigt in de twee laatste Gazettes is uitgesteld tot een nader aankondiging.

Advertisement. ALL Persons having Claims upon or being indebted to the Estate of the late DAVID HOPKINS Esq. are desired to make the same known to Lieutenant THOS. WILLIAMS, the sole Executor of the last Will of the Deceased. THOS. WILLIAMS, Lieutenant.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, AT SAMARANG, ON THE PART OF MARON NEXE, Unless previously disposed of by private contract, THE VALUABLE PROPERTY, BELONGING to the ESTATE of the LATE DAVID HOPKINS, Esq. ELEGANT and fashionable Bengal Madras Parasiters, Plate Glass, Queens, English, & China Ware, Wines, Liquors and Beer, of excellent qualities, Sarcenet, Fine Cloths, &c. a Palanquin Carriage, by Stewart and Co. a Calcutta built Pinion, a Travelling Carriage, Riding and Carriage Horses, a superb set of Maps, in cases with spring rollers, viz. Map of the World on Mercator's Projection, Maps of Europe, Asia, Africa and America, of England, Ireland and Scotland, and a Map of Spain, without a case, all of the latest issue, a large collection of Books, in Greek, Latin, French and English, well selected and many of them rare, double and single barrel Guns, by Joseph Manton and other respectable Makers, Pistols, Side-arms, &c. Branch Wall Guns, &c. &c. Surgical Instruments, and many other Articles, too numerous to be inserted in an advertisement. Lists will hereafter be made out and deposited for inspection at Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya. SAMARANG, January 10, 1814.

TO BE SOLD AT CAPTAIN RICHARDSON'S, THE UNDERMENTIONED GOODS, At the following reduced prices, viz. BLACK Tea, in chests of 62 lbs. at 16 Dols. Ditto ditto, in 25 catty boxes, 5 Hyson, in chests of about 60 lbs. 30 Ditto Souchong, 20 Figured Satin and Sarcenets, 25 per cent under the former selling prices, Round Bolt Iron, at 8 Dols. per peunt. China ware in Dinner sets of 25 pieces, at 32 Dollars each set. Breakfast sets of 48 pieces, 21 each set. Tea Cups and Saucers, in chests of 600 Cups and 600 Saucers, at 30 Dollars. Excellent Cogniac Brandy, in bottles at 30 Dollars per dozed.

Advertisement. ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late P. Muller, are requested to settle their accounts with the undermentioned Executors without delay, and all Persons having claims on the said Estate, will be pleased to transmit their accounts to the same as soon as possible. J. ADRIAANSEN, G. ABLD, Executors.

Advertentie. ALLE de gene die ten te preterdeeren hebben van den wel schuldige zyn aan den Boedel van wien P. Muller, in leven Burger ander, gelieven daar van opgave te doen, aan de Exequeuten J. Adriaansen en G. Arld, binnen den tyd van Zes Weeken, gerekend van heden af Batavia den 5de February 1814.

Advertisement.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that from and after the 15th instant, all Carriages hired at his Stables at Weltevreden, whether for a trip into the Country or by the Day, must be paid for in advance.

L. F. VILLENEUVE.

Weltevreden, Feb. 5, 1814.

Advertentie.

BY J. T. P. VAN DER KAA, op de hoek van de Leepelstraat in het Negotie-huis van den Overleeden P. Mailer, is te bekome, Conjac Brandewyn, Bengaalsche Rum in Vaaten en Kelders, wit en geel Nankin, witte Zyde heele en halve Kouse, Zyde Stoffe, enz Chinascche Hammen, Glaaze-ruiten, en Japansche Soya, differente Japansche ver-lakte Goederen, Europeische Omizen &c. Batavia den 5de February 1814.

Advertisement.

MR. SCHIERHOUT offers for Sale his House and Garden, pleasantly situated a few minutes walk from Ryswick, on the Tanabang-road. There is a Paddy field attached, also 30 Cows—2 Buffaloes—European and Slaves.

Advertentie.

SCHIERHOUT bied uit de hand te koop zyn Tuyn, Weid en Zay-velde, gelegen boven Ryswick, nevens 30 Koe-beesten en 2 Buffels, Indische slaen, Slaven en Slavinne, &c. &c.

P. J. VOESTERSONS.

NO. 12, NEW PORT STREET, OFFERS FOR SALE.

BENGAL Brandy—Ghee—Cheroots—Brandy—Madeira—Holland's Gla, &c. &c. at very reduced prices.

ALSO, A NEW AND FASHIONABLE CARRIAGE.

Advertisement.

ALL Persons having any claims on the Estate of the late Lieut. W. Wood, lately Commander of the ship Mary, or who may be indebted thereto, are requested to send in their Claims on pay their Debts, as soon as possible within the space of one month, reckoned from this date, to the joint Executor J. Schill.

BATAVIA, Jan. 13, 1814.

Advertentie.

ALLE de gene die iets te pretenderen hebben van, dan wel schuldig zyn aan den Boedel van wylen Luitenant W. Wood, gewesene Gezaghebber van het Schip Mary, gelieve daarvan zo spoedig mogelyk en wel binnen den tyd van een maand van heden af gerekend, opgave te doen aan den meede Executor J. Schill.

Batavia den 13. January 1814.

Advertentie.

ALLE de gene die iets te pretenderen hebben van, dan wel schuldig zyn aan den Boedel van wylen Luitenant W. Wood, gelieve daarvan ten spoedigste opgave te doen, en wel binnen den tyd van een maand van heden af gerekend, aan de Testamentaire Executor, de Mevrouw Hoogveld.

Batavia den 4de Febr. P. WEDDING. February 1814.

Advertentie.

ALLE de gene die iets te pretenderen hebben van, dan wel schuldig zyn aan den Boedel van wylen Luitenant W. Hoogveld, gelieve daarvan ten spoedigste opgave te doen, en wel binnen den tyd van een maand van heden af gerekend, aan de Testamentaire Executor, de Mevrouw Hoogveld.

Batavia den 2de Febr. 1814.

Advertentie.

DIAK is gevondt een Bruin Paard, dat ter hand geseld zat worden, aan die geen die Bewys van Eigendom van hetzelfde zat. De Bewys van de Schout Beyvocht te Ons genoege, nits betalende de Omkosten van dit Advertissement. Onderhand van het Paard.

Advertentie.

BY KRUYTHOOF, ass te bekomen onderscheiden soorten van Satic Balken, en andere Hout-werken.

BATAVIA

PRICE CURRENT.

Table listing various goods and their prices in Java Rupees. Items include Dutch in Casks, Almonds, Alum, Amber, and various oils and wines.

Table listing various goods and their prices in Java Rupees. Items include Handkerchiefs, Indigo, Iron, Lead, and various types of cloth and paper.

Table listing various goods and their prices in Java Rupees. Items include Table Cloths, Taffetas, Tobacco, and various types of wine and spirits.

BATAVIA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE

February 7, 1814.

CURRENT VALUE. Of Lombard Bank Notes in Java Rupees, during the week ending the 4th February, 1814.

BATAVIA, January 28, 1814.

Batavia Government Gazette.

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1814.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. G. A. Addison, Assistant Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department. Mr. R. D. Selby, Marine Store-keeper. Mr. A. van den Berg, Member of the Orphan Chamber. Mr. F. von Winckelmann, Acting Superintendent General of the Forests. Mr. A. T. Vermeulen, President of the European Orphan Chamber at Sourabaya. Mr. J. A. Knipping, Secretary to ditto.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor, having returned to Batavia on the 28th ultimo, as was expected, arrived in the evening of Tuesday last at the Government House at Ryswick, where he was received with the military honors due to his rank.

The next morning His Excellency held a levee which was most numerously and respectfully attended, and afterwards gave audience to such Gentlemen as remained in attendance for that purpose.

We are glad to hear that the Lady Governor is daily expected to arrive from the Eastward.

A vessel called the Maria, passed through the straits a few days ago, but was prevented by contrary winds from reaching Anjer—the Commander however sent a note on shore, with information that the fleet from China might be expected off that place between the 20th and 25th inst., as they intended to sail from Macao on the 6th.

A Portuguese Ship from China bound to the Brazil, passed Anjer a few days afterwards, but no intelligence was received from her.

Private letters have been this week received from Bencoolen, which appears that the declaration of Austria against France was credited at that place, but we have been unable to ascertain from what source their information was derived.

In the year 1800 several native inhabitants of Maronda, on the Coast near

Chiliching, having furnished supplies and given other assistance to the English vessels then cruising in that direction, were seized by the late Government, and with their families banished to the eastern extremity of the Island.—The circumstance having lately come to the knowledge of Government, an enquiry was ordered in that quarter, with a view to ascertain if any of these unfortunate persons yet remained. Ten of them only had out lived their captivity, and we have the satisfaction of stating that they have at last been released from confinement, and allowed to return to their homes by the orders of Government.

We are glad to have obtained permission to insert the following correspondence and conditions of the new Insurance Society now forming at Batavia, being desirous to assist as far as we can the completion of so beneficial an undertaking, by giving publicity to these particulars concerning it, and which, we believe, many of our Readers will be glad to have in their possession.

TO THE HONORABLE

THO. STAMFORD RAFFLES,

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF JAVA AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Honorable Sir,

The unremitting solicitude you have evinced for the good of this Colony, inspires us with confidence in laying before you, a proposal for the Establishment of an Insurance Society at Batavia, an institution, indispensably necessary to the Individual success of its Merchants, and nearly so to the general prosperity of the Island.

An Establishment of this kind to give confidence in foreign Adventures, by securing Ships and Merchandise at Sea, is a desideratum the Merchants have much at heart. They endeavoured to accomplish it by their own means and exertions, but through their insufficiency, are obliged to look up to you, Honorable Sir, for your assistance in leading them to a favourable issue.

We enclose a copy of such propositions as would stand primary in the wished for Establishment, but an obstacle occurs in the Investment of one moiety of the Capital Stock of the Society in Government Securities bearing Interest. We find that many Individuals would gladly become Partners in the Society, but are prevented by the loss they would sustain in purchasing with Paper Currency a quantity of Treasury Notes for the purpose; these are the only Government Securities at present procurable, yet they would hardly answer being liable to be paid off at any time according to the option of Government which might so materially embarrass the arrangements of the Society, as to bring it to an premature termination.

Under this consideration the Society solicits that Government will receive from it 250,000 Dollars in the Paper Currency of Batavia, to run at Interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, indulging the Society with a right to withdraw any part or the whole should losses occur of such magnitude, as to absorb the other moiety of the Capital, and to urge an infringement upon this as the last resource.

With assurance that the proposed Establishment will enjoy your support as far as consistent with the Interests of your Honorable Employers,

We subscribe ourselves,

Honorable Sir,

With full respect and regard,

Your very faithful & obedient Servants,

(Signed) SHRAPNELL and CO.

BATAVIA,

Sept. 28, 1813.

Messrs. SHRAPNELL and CO.

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, enclosing terms on which you propose to establish an Insurance Company in Batavia, and requesting the support of Government in receiving the sum of 250,000 Spanish Dollars, and allowing Interest thereon for three years; the Society however retaining the power to withdraw the amount in the interval if losses should render it necessary for them to employ that portion of their Funds.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council being desirous to promote as far as practicable the commerce of the Colony, and the general interests of the Community, has been pleased to accede to your request, and I am instructed to acquaint you, that Government will receive from the Java Insurance Company the sum of 250,000 Spanish Dollars, in deposit as above stated, such sum being paid in Cash, Treasury Notes, or Colonial

Paper Currency, bearing date anterior to the 1st instant.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) C. ASSEY,

SUITENZORG, } Secretary to Government.
Oct. 11, 1813. }

Rough sketch of the Conditions on which it is proposed to establish a Society at Batavia, for the Insurance of Ships and Merchandise at Sea.

1st.—The Society to be established and to carry on its business at Batavia, under the denomination of the Java Insurance Society.

2d.—That the Capital of the Society shall be computed at 500,000 Spanish Dollars, and to be divided into 100 Shares, of 5000 each.

3d.—That the Subscribers or Co-partners may hold any number of shares, not exceeding 5; that 50 per cent of each share shall be deposited in Treasury Notes of this Government, or in the obligations or Bonds of any of the East India Company's Governments in India, and that for the remaining 50 per cent, each Subscriber shall pass his own personal Bond, to answer whatever demand may be made against him to its full extent for the satisfaction of any losses that may occur.

4th.—That the Interest on the forementioned Company's Securities shall be received by the Society, and together with all premiums of Insurance, be employed to augment the Capital Stock of the Company, if not disposed of as follows.

5th.—This augmentative part of the Stock to be first employed when necessary for the satisfaction of losses; where it may not be sufficient, the Co-partners to be called upon for an adequate sum in virtue of their personal Bonds; and lastly, when the losses may be unhappily great, that the deposited Government Securities shall be ultimately employed for their liquidation, as it will be desirable, this Fund should remain undiminished as long as possible.

6th.—Should the Majority of the Co-partners be of opinion, that the augmentative part of the Fund will admit of it, an annual dividend of 15,000 Spanish Dollars to take place, which will be an equivalent to the Co-partners for the interest of the Government Securities they have deposited.

7th.—That the duration of the Society shall be three years; when these are expired, the whole Stock of the Society to be divided and distributed among the Co-partners, in proportion to their Shares.

8th.—That no risk shall exceed 25,000 Spanish Dollars, on any single Ship or Vessel, unless with the general concurrence of the Partners.

9th.—That a Quarterly Committee shall be appointed to Superintend the General concerns of the Society; That a general Meeting of the Co-partners shall be convened four times a year, to nominate or select the Committee, and to consider of matters of importance.

10th.—That a Secretary shall be appointed to keep the Books and Registers of the Company, which shall at all times be open to the inspection of the Members.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

Yesterday being the Anniversary of Her Majesty's Birth-day, a Ball and Supper was given at Djoejocarta, by the British Inhabitants, in honor of the day; the rooms were filled at an early hour by all the beauty and fashion of the place—at 8 o'clock the Country-dances commenced, which were maintained with a few intervening Scotch reels till past midnight, when the company sat down to an excellent Supper. After the viands were removed, many loyal and patriotic toasts were drank with rapturous enthusiasm, each being accompanied by a well adapted tune. The party then adjourned to the dancing-room, where the merry dance was kept up with great vivacity until sunrise.—The utmost harmony good humour and gaiety prevailed throughout the night, and every one returned highly gratified with the attention and hospitality they had experienced.

Jan. 19, 1814.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

BATAVIA.

ARRIVAL.] Jan. 30.—Arab ship Hydroos, Shaik Husman, from Palembang 14th Jan.

DEPARTURES.] Feb. 2.—Schooner Java Packet, P. C. Hogan, for Calcutta.
Feb. 4.—H. C. Gun-boat No. 9, Herbst, for Sourabaya, —Passenger, Captain Garnham.

Ships lying in Batavia-roads, Feb. 4.
H. C. G. Antelope—do do. Psycho—do do. Gun-boat No. 8—Ship Minerva—do. Charlotte—do. Mary—do. Hector—do. Coromandel—do. Hope—do. S. Mielche—Brig Covelong—do. Minerva—Arab ship Hydroos—do. brig Slior—do do. Boeroong—Chinese brig Hingshong.

SAMARANG.

ARRIVALS.] Jan. 25.—H. M. ship Malacca, Captain Mackay, from Batavia.
Jan. 29.—Brig Hope, from Minto.

DEPARTURES.] Jan. 23.—Brig Greyhound, Carroll, for Baeger—Passenger, Mr. Hunt.
Jan. 27.—H. M. ship Malacca, for Sourabaya.

Vessels lying in Samarang-roads, Jan. 22.

Brig Greyhound—do. Helena Jacoba—Arab brig Jalance—do. do. Mahabar—do. do. Herat—Schooner Tiger—Sloop Kadar.

SOURABAYA.

ARRIVALS.] Jan. 11.—Portuguese ship Luconia, D'Leas, from Macao.—Brig Eagle, Lardie, from Sumanap.

Jan. 16.—Brig Good Hope, Domingo, from Palembang 26th December, and Cheribon the 5th January.

DEPARTURES.] Jan. 10.—Brig Henry, Curtoys, for Timor.

Jan. 11.—Brig Engelina, Bol, for Amboyna.

Jan. 13.—Cutter Harmony, van Zuylen, for Cassar.

Jan. 15.—Ketch Chapman, Buchanan, for Timor.

Jan. 20.—Brig Good Hope, for Sumanap.

Vessels lying in Sourabaya-roads, Jan. 19.

H. C. ship Malabar—do do. Aurra—do. brig Nautilus—do. do. Mary Ann—Ship Volunteer—do. Luconia—Brig Zeepaard—do. Tweed—do. Eagle—do. Humbow—do. Christina—do. Hokgoan—Schooner Success—do. Inverness—Cutter Harmony—H. C. Gun-boat No. 7.

SUMANAP.

ARRIVALS.] Jan. 13.—Brig Henry, Curtoys, and Ketch Chapman, Buchanan, from Sourabaya.

Jan. 22.—Brig Olivia, Ross, from Bisuki.—Brig Good Hope, Domingo, from Sourabaya.

DEPARTURE.] Jan. 23.—Brig Henry, for New Holland, and the Ketch Chapman, for Timor.

BENGAL HURKARU, Nov. 6.

The following is a surprising and authentic account of a wonderful child, lately exhibited in London; we have met with frequent allusions to, and partial notices of, this *tusus naturæ* in papers of the first rank. The powers of computation displayed by this boy, exceed every thing hitherto related of the most experienced mathematicians. Among the men of Science who examined him, was Sir James Mackintosh. The narrative is extracted from Nicholson's Journal of Philosophy, Chemistry and the Arts.

Zerah Colburn; a child, just eight years of age, without any previous knowledge of the common rules of arithmetic, or even of the use and power of the Arabic numerals, and without having given any particular attention to the subject, possesses (as if by intuition) the singular faculty of solving a great variety of arithmetical questions by the mere operation of the mind, and without the usual assistance of any visible symbol or contrivance.

Zerah Colburn is at present to be seen at the Exhibition Rooms, Spring Gardens. Many persons of the first eminence for their knowledge in mathematics, and well known for their philosophical inquiries, have made a point of visiting him;—and they all have been struck with astonishment at his extraordinary powers. It is correctly true as stated of him, that—“He will not only determine, with the greatest facility and dispatch, the exact number of minutes or seconds in any given period of time; but will also solve any other question of a similar kind. He will tell the exact product arising from the multiplication of any number, consisting of two, three, or four figures, by any other number consisting of the like number of figures. Or, any number, consisting of six or seven places of figures, being proposed, he will determine, with equal expedition and ease, all the factors of which it is composed. This singular faculty consequently extends not only to the raising of powers, but also to the extraction of the square and cube roots of the number proposed; and likewise to the means of determining whether it be a prime number (or a number incapable of division by any other number); for which case there does not exist, at present, any general rule amongst mathematicians.” All these, and a variety of other questions connected therewith, are answered by this child with such promptness and accuracy (and in the midst of his juvenile pursuits) as to astonish every person who has visited him.

At a meeting of his friends, which was held for the purpose of concerting the best method of promoting the views of the father respecting his education, this child undertook, and completely succeeded in raising the number 8 progressively up to the sixteenth power; and in naming the last result, viz. 281,474,976,710,656, he was right in every figure. He was then tried as to other numbers, consisting of one figure; all of which he raised (by actual multiplication and not by memory) as high as the tenth power; with so much facility and dispatch, that the person appointed to take down the results was obliged to enjoin him not to be so rapid! With respect to numbers consisting of two figures, he would raise some of them to the sixth, seventh, and eighth, power; but not always with equal facility: for the larger the products became, the more difficult he found it to proceed. He was asked the square root of 106,929, and before the number could be written down, he immediately answered 327. He was then required to name the cube root of 268,336,

125, and with equal facility and promptness he replied 645. Various other questions of a similar nature, respecting the roots and powers of very high numbers, were proposed by several of the gentlemen present, to all of which he answered in a similar manner. One of the party requested him to name the factors which produced the number 217,483, which he immediately did by mentioning the two numbers 911 and 239; which indeed are the only two numbers that will produce it. Another of them proposed 171,395; and he named the following factors as the only ones that would produce it; viz. 5+34279, 7+24485, 59+290583+2065, 35+4897, 295+581, and 413+115. He was then asked to give the factors of 36083; but he immediately replied that it had none; which in fact was the case, as 36083 is a prime number*. Other numbers were indiscriminately proposed to him, and he always succeeded in giving the correct factors, except in the case of prime numbers, which he discovered almost as soon as proposed. One of the gentlemen asked him how many minutes there were in forty-eight years; and before the question could be written down, he replied 25,228,800; and instantly added, that the number of seconds in the same period was 1,513,728,000. Various questions of the like kind were put to him; and to all of them he answered with nearly equal facility and promptitude; so as to astonish every one present, and to excite a desire that so extraordinary a faculty should (if possible) be rendered more extensive and useful.

It was the wish of the gentlemen present to obtain a knowledge of the method by which the child was enabled to answer, with so much facility and correctness, the questions thus put to him; but to all their inquiries upon this subject (and he was closely examined upon this point) he was unable to give them any information. He positively declared (and every observation that was made seemed to justify the assertion) that he did not know how the answers came into his mind. In the act of multiplying two numbers together, and in the raising of powers, it was evident (not only from the motion of his lips, but also from some singular facts which afterwards occurred,) that some operation was going forwards in his mind; yet that could not (from the readiness with which the answers were furnished) be at all allied to the usual mode of proceeding with such subjects; and moreover, he is entirely ignorant of the common rules of arithmetic, and cannot perform, upon paper, a simple sum in multiplication or division. But, in the extraction of roots and in mentioning the factors of high numbers it does not appear that any operation can take place; since he will give the answer immediately, or in a very few seconds; where it would require, according to the ordinary method of solution, a very difficult and laborious calculation: and moreover, the knowledge of a prime number cannot be obtained by any known rule.

It may naturally be expected, that these wonderful talents, which are so conspicuous at this early age, will by a suitable education be considerably improved and extended; and that some new light will eventually be thrown upon those subjects, for the elucidation of which his mind appears to be peculiarly formed by nature, since he enters into the world with all those powers and faculties, which are not even attainable by the most eminent at a more advanced period of life. Every mathematician must be aware of the important advantages which have sometimes been derived from the most simple and trifling circumstances; the full effect of which has not always been evident at first sight. To mention one singular instance of this kind. The very simple improvement of expressing the powers and roots of quantities by means of indices introduced a new and general arithmetic of exponents; and this algorithm of powers led the way to the invention of logarithms, by means of which all arithmetical computations are so much facilitated and abridged. Perhaps this child possesses a knowledge of some more important properties connected with this subject; and although he is incapable at present of giving any satisfactory account of the state of his mind, or of communicating to others the knowledge which it is evident he does possess yet there is every reason to believe, that, when his mind is more cultivated and his ideas more expanded, he will be able not only to divulge the mode by which he at present operates, but also point out some new sources of information on this interesting subject.

* It had been asserted and maintained by the French mathematicians, that 4,294,967,297 (= 232 x 1) was a prime number; but the celebrated Euler detected that error by discovering, that it was equal to 6,700,417 x 641. The same number was proposed to this child, who found out the factors by the mere operation of his mind.



SONNET.

When wise men love, they love to folly,
When Blockheads love, they're melancholy,
When Coxcombs love, they love for fashion,
And quaintly call it the belle passion.

Old Batchelors who wear the willow,
May dream of love and hug the pillow;
While love in Poet's fancy rhyming,
Sets all the bells of folly chiming.

But women, charming women, prove
The sweet varieties of love;
They can love all, but none too dearly,
Their Husbands too, but not sincerely.

They'll love a thing whose outward shape,
Marks him twin brother to an Ape;
They'll take a Miser for his riches,
Or wed a Beggar without breeches.

They'll wed a Lord whose breath shall falter,
While he is crawling from the altar;
In short, what will not women do,
When they love Man and Money too?

D. C.

MISCELLANEA.

The following Anecdotes taken from a periodical publication, tend to shew that mankind were as much given to folly a hundred years ago, as the present generation.

AN OLD SPORTSWOMAN.

About the early part of the last century, a female resided at Wanstead, who annually attracted the attention of the public by advertisements: that for 1717, was as follows:—"This is to give notice to all my honoured masters and their ladies, and the rest of my loving friends, that my lady Butterfield gives a challenge to ride a horse, to leap a horse, or run on foot, or halloo, with any woman in England, seven years younger, but not a day older, because I would not undervalue myself, being now seventy-four years of age. My feast will be the last Wednesday of this month, April, where there will be good entertainment for that day, and all the year after at Wanstead, in Essex.

PEDESTRIANISM.

In 1729, a poulterer of Leadenhall-market betted 50l. he could walk two hundred and two times round the area of Upper Moorfields, in twenty-seven hours, and accordingly performed this feat within the limited time, walking at the rate of five miles an hour.

SADLER'S WELLS.

The following paragraph occurs in the Weekly Journal of March the 15th, 1718, from which an idea may be formed of the audiences at Sadler's Wells about that period. "Sadler's Wells being lately opened, there is likely to be a great resort of strolling dancers, half-pay officers, peripatetic tradesmen, tins, butchers, and others, that are musically inclined, who have also this season an opportunity of gratifying their curiosity, by listening to sentences in German, French, and English, pronounced by a Speaking Dog, in sounds so correctly articulate, as to deceive a person who did not see him into a belief, that the vox humana was actually in use at the moment."

WAGERS.

In 1722, eccentric wagers were common. About this time, some young men subscribed for a piece of plate, which was run for in Tyburn-road, by six asses, rode by chimney-sweepers. And two boys rode two asses on Hampstead Heath, for a wooden spoon, attended by above five hundred persons on horseback. Women running for Holland smocks was not uncommon; nay a match was projected for a race of women in hooped petticoats. And another actually took place in consequence of a wager of 1000l. between the Earl of Litchfield and Gage, Esq. that the latter's chaise and pair should outrun the Earl's chariot and four. The ground was from Tyburn to Hayes; and Mr. Gage lost through some accident. Vast sums were betted on all these occasions.

ST. GEORGE'S FIELDS.

In 1711, St. George's Fields abounded with gardens, where the lower classes met to drink and smoke tobacco, but those were not their only amusements. Mr. Shanks, near Lambeth-marsh, contrived to assemble his customers with a grinning-match. The prize was a gold-faced hat, and the competitors were exhilarated by music and dancing. The hour of exhibition, twelve at noon; the admission 6d. and in the evening, another portion of the same class were entertained with contortions of ano-

ther and different description; the performances of a Posture-master, as described in the following advertisement: "At Mr. Shanks's great room, near Lambeth-marsh, is to be seen the famous Posture-master of Europe, who far exceeds the deceased posture-masters, Clarke and Higginings; he extends his body into all deformed shapes, makes his hip and shoulder bones meet together, lays his head upon the ground, and turns his body round twice or thrice without stirring his face from the place; stands upon one leg and extends the other in a perpendicular half a yard above his head, and extends his body from a table with his head a foot below his heels, having nothing to balance his body but his feet; with several other postures, too tedious to mention."

**THE COURIER,
JUNE 2, 1813.**

WAR OFFICE, JUNE 1st.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to appoint the following Officers to take rank by Brevet as undermentioned; their Commissions to be dated 4th June, 1813.
Lieutenant Generals G. Bernard, Sir G. Nugent Bart. and K. B.—W. Macormic, J. Frecke, Sir R. Stuart, Bart. Sir W. Weppel, K. B.—J. Lord Hutchinson, K. B.—J. Hamilton, A. I. Hay, J. Stuart, Sir C. Hastings, R. Manners, W. Loftus, O. Nicolls, and G. Hewett, to be Generals in the Army.

Major Generals G. Earl of Dalhousie, T. Baker, G. Potter, J. Erskine, H. Williams, F. Earl Conyngham, Honorable A. Hope, J. Fraser, P. Heron, T. Peter, Honorable M. Mathew, J. Ramsay, J. D. Broughton, W. Dyott, R. C. Ferguson, A. Gammell, M. Mackenzie, Sir S. Achmuty, K. B.—J. G. Grosble, H. L. Carmichael, Hon. J. Rodrick, A. Warde, J. Durham, Honorable D. Leslie, Sir J. Leith, K. B.—J. M. Kerr, T. Scott, W. Robertson, M. Baillie, T. A. Turner, C. Chowne, W. Simson, Hon. W. M. Maitland, W. Munro, J. Campbell, Sir T. Picton, K. B.—J. G. Cuming, J. Crowe, Honorable Sir G. Cole, K. B.—Sir G. Bromhead, Bart. Q. J. Freeman, G. Earl of Grauard, S. Lightborne, J. H. Lolt, F. Moore, R. Vise Lorton, W. H. Clinton, and the Honorable W. Stewart, to be Lieutenant Generals in the Army.

Colonels G. Gossehn, on the half-pay of the 130th Foot; Wm. Alexander, of 1st Garrison Battalion; F. P. Robinson, on half-pay 91st Foot; C. Campbell, on half-pay of 132d Foot; A. R. Dilson, on half-pay of 115th Foot; D. Darrock, of 36th Foot; J. Grey, on half-pay of 113th Foot; F. Stewart, of 1st Ceylon Regiment; J. Murray, Adjutant General in the West Indies; J. Mackenzie, on half-pay of Ross and Cromarty Fencibles; E. Barnes, of the 46th Foot; H. Davis, Aid-de-Camp to the King; P. Riall, of 96th Foot; W. Broke, of the 5th Dragoon Guards; Honorable W. Ponsonby, of the 5th Dragoon Guards; T. Molineux, on half-pay of 104th Foot; B. Forbes, of 80th Foot; Haveland Smith, of the 27th Foot; William Peachy, on half-pay of the 108th Foot; William Inglis, of the 37th Foot; John Vincent, of 49th Foot; R. Lethbridge, inspecting Field-Officer in Canada; W. Fred. Spry, of 77th Foot; H. Proctor, 41st Foot; J. Brown, of Royal Staff Corps; W. Hutchinson, of 48th Foot; D. Seddon, on half-pay of 22d Light Dragoons; G. R. Ainslie, of 25th Foot; J. Byng, of 3d Foot Guards; T. Brisbane, on half-pay York Rangers; R. O'Donovan, of 6th Dragoons; Honorable T. W. Fermor, of 3d Foot Guards; A. Halkett, of 104th Foot; J. Byne Skerrett, of 47th Foot; Sir Wm. Keir, on half-pay 22d Light Dragoons; D. Pack, Aid-de-Camp to the King; C. Griffiths, of 11th Foot; Sir Granby T. Calcraft, Knt. of 3d Dragoon Guards; Lord R. E. H. Somerset, Aid-de-Camp to the King; J. Picton of 12th Foot; B. Travers, of 56th Foot; Edw. Scott, of 96th Foot; Wm. Macaskill, on half-pay 92d Foot; J. Crowey, of 72d Foot; Fred. W. Buller, Aid-de-Camp to the King; T. Bradford, of 82d Foot; T. G. Elrington, on half-pay of 115th Foot; G. C. Cley, on half-pay of 24th Light Dragoons; William Lockhart, of 30th Foot; A. C. Jackson, of 66th Foot; B. Ross, Aid-de-Camp to the King; Honorable Wm. Blaquiere, on half-pay of Birmingham Fencibles; H. G. Barry, of 15th Foot; Thomas Browne, of 69th Foot; Louis de Watterville, of Watterville's Regiment; J. Lambert, of 1st Foot Guards; J. W. Gordon, Quarter Master General; M. Head, of 13th Light Dragoons; J. Fuller, of Coldstream Guards; M. Power, of 32d Foot; Adam Gordon, of 67th Foot; T. G. Montresor, of 22d Light Dragoons; Mat. C. D. Griffiths, of 1st Foot Guards; R. Darling, Deputy Adjutant General; J. F. Kelly, of 1st Foot Guards; G. Horsford, of 18th Foot; R. Marriott, of 24th Foot; L. Macquarie, of 73d Foot; S. Gibbs, of 56th Foot; H. Taylor, of Coldstream Guards; Sir R. T. Wilson, K. B. Aid-de-Camp to the King; and Matthew Lord Aymer, Aid-de-Camp to the King, to be Major Generals in the Army.

Lieutenant Colonels Lewis Grant, of 70th Foot; Honorable F. G. 436, on half-pay of 9th Garrison Battalion; Lord F. Bentinck, of 1st Foot Guards; J. P. Taming, of ditto; Claus Baron Decken, of King's German Legion; W. Douglas, of 98th Foot; A. Broke, of 44th Foot; H. Lowe, of Royal Corsican Rangers; P. Carey, of 18th Foot; T. W. Kerr, of 3d Ceylon Regiment; P. Hardyman, of 17th Foot; H. S. Keating, of the Bourbon Regiment; J. Macknair, of 90th Foot; F. Warren, of 27th Foot; P. McKenzie, of 81st Foot; W. Needham, of 3d Garrison Battalion; A. Wallace, of 88th Foot; H. Fraser, of 86th Foot; R. L. Blantyre, on half-pay of 8th Garrison Battalion; J. Campbell, of 94th Foot; S. Mawbey, of 53d Foot; Edward Codd, of 60th Foot; Robert Swell, of 98th Foot; A. A. Harcour, of 40th Foot; S. Swinton, of 75th Foot; J. M. Mainwaring, Commandant at Hilsca Barracks; C. F. Belson, of 28th Foot; W. A. Prevost, of 67th Foot; Honorable John Meade, of 45th Foot; P. Adams, of 25th Light Dragoons, Wm. Rodewald, of King's German Legion; G. Klingsohr, of Jitto; Edward Drummond, of 86th Foot; Sir J. Pringle Dalrymple, Bart. half pay of late Regiment of Malta; W. Kelly, 24th Foot; J. Macleod, of 78th Foot; H. Scott, of 103d Foot; H. Elliott, of 96th Foot; R. Kelso, of 22d Foot; G. Bundell, of 12th Light Dragoons; J. N. Smyth, of 55th Foot; J. Lamont, of 92d Foot; Wm. Fuller, of 1st Dragoon Guards; W. Armstrong, of 2d Garrison Battalion; W. H. D. Jancey, Assistant Quarter Master General; B. Durban, of 2d West India Regiment; J. Locke, of 84th Foot; C. Baron Ompleda, King's German Legion; J. Taylor, of 83th Foot; T. Reynel, of 71st Foot; G. B. Bingham, of 53d Foot; T. B. St. George, inspecting Field Officer of Militia in Canada, J. Murray, ditto; Hon. C. J. Greville, of 38th Foot; L. W. Orway, on half-pay of 20th Foot; W. Nicolay, of Royal Staff Corps; E. Kerrison, of 7th Light Dragoons; A. M. K. Hamilton, of 5th West India Regiment; H. Wade, of 93d Foot; J. Strike, of 12th Foot; L. Smith, of 65th Foot; Sir J. Leath, Bart. of 42d Foot; R. Barton, of 2d Life Guards; F. Austen, of 60th Foot; W. Paterson, of 21st Foot; C. D. S. Plas, of King's German Legion; G. A. Madden, late of 12th Light Dragoons; J. Guise, of 3d Foot Guards; C. W. Doyle, of 87th Foot; Hon. H. Cadogan, of 71st Foot; J. Barthurst, on half-pay of Argyllshire Fencibles; P. Anderson, of 60th Foot; H. H. Mitchell, of 51st Foot; and J. Dalrymple, of 22d Foot; to be Colonels in the Army.

Majors J. G. Cuyler, of Cape Regiment; T. Athorp, of Royal Horse Guards; W. N. Neitch, of 72d Foot; L. Emes, of 5th Foot; J. Napper, of 83d Foot; F. de Wessell, of King's German Legion; J. Bennett, of the 32d Foot; W. Baron Linlügen, of King's German Legion; J. de Schroeder, of ditto; H. Austen, of 59th Foot; J. Wardle, of 66th Foot; R. Diggins, of 11th Light Dragoons; W. Thursby, of 53d Foot; T. G. Fitzgerald, on half pay 8th Garrison Battalion; G. O'Malley, of the 101st Foot; R. Mowbray, of Sicilian Regiment; C. Plenderleith, of 49th Foot; A. Schummelke, of Royal Corsican Rangers; R. Dale, of 93d Foot; N. Ramsay, of 5th Garrison Battalion; J. Welsford, of 101st Foot; P. D'Arcy, on half pay, of 7th Garrison Battalion; Edward Gregory, of 44th Foot; Alexander Milne, of 15th Foot; Henag King, of the 82d Foot; J. Gillies, of 40th Foot; W. Drummond, of 104th Foot; J. Macdonald, of 64th Foot; C. Furner, on half pay, of 135th Foot; W. F. W. B. Loftus, of 38th Foot; F. S. Tidy, of 14th Foot; Edward O'Hara, of York Light Infantry Volunteers; T. Bates, of 25th Light Dragoons; E. O'Rourke, of Royal West India Rangers; G. Burrell, of 90th Foot; W. Wallace, of 13th Foot; J. Ogilvie, of 8th Foot; A. B. Linfinger, of King's German Legion; M. Bayard, of the Meuron's Regiment; I. B. Clarke, of 2d Dragoons; J. Farrer, of 81th Foot; R. Ross, of 4th Dragoon Guards; J. L. Higeins, of 6th Dragoon Guards; J. Gordon, of 1st Foot; J. F. De Burgh, of 2d Foot; T. Wright, of 19th Foot; H. De Luterman, of King's German Legion; William Kinloch, of 67th Foot; L. A. Northey, Assistant Quarter Master General; James M'Dermott, Royal Military College; R. J. Riddell, Assistant Quarter Master General; and R. Skeene, Cavalry Depot at Maidstone; to be Lieutenant Colonels in the Army.

Captains R. Lisle, of 19th Light Dragoons; C. Vigny, of 60th Foot; J. Poole, of 2d Dragoons; D. Fyfe, of 44th Foot; G. Davidson, of 22d Foot; J. Powell, of 103d Foot; T. Tisdall, of 55th Foot; Mr. Close, of 1st Garrison Battalion; Amende de Courten, of Watterville's Regiment; G. Elrington, of 39th Foot; J. L. Watson, of 69th Foot; T. Hunter, of 104th Foot; J. Mylne, of 21st Light Dragoons; A. Douglas, of 93d Foot; G. Percell, of 32d Foot; W. H. Tyntun, of 64th Foot; W. Loftie, of 6th West India Regiment; J. Winnett, of 68th Foot; G. Lawrence, of 15th Light Dragoons; G. A. Henderson, of 2d Foot; J. Staunton, of 15th Foot; E. Darley, of 39th Foot; W. A. Gordon, of 50th Foot; G. J. Sale, of 17th Light Dragoons; H. Skelton, of 19th Light Dragoons; J. Gils of 53d Foot; Hon. E. Malless, of 28th Foot; W. Irwin, of 5th Dragoon Guards; E. Smith, of 63d Foot; J. B.

Hirtz, of Dillon's Regiment; J. Reed, of 4th West India Regiment; H. Shum, of 6th Dragoon Guards; F. Etwin, of 44th Foot; W. Onslow, of 4th Dragoons; G. Ewart, of 55th Foot; W. H. Rarkes, of Coldstream Guards; J. Bradbey, of 28th Foot; Hon. C. Murray, of Royal Horse Guards; J. Werge, of 38th Foot; J. Campbell, of 11th Foot; G. S. Burdett, of 1st West India Regiment; W. M. Morrison, of 7th Dragoon Guards; J. Ben, of 20th Foot; W. H. Lapsley, of 30th Foot; to be Majors in the Army.

**THE TRAVELLER,
MAY 8, 1813.**

CAPTAIN BOCK'S LETTER.

The distinguished marks of attention given by the Lord Mayor to the Russian officer, Captain Bock, have called forth the following letter on his departure to join the army. Captain Bock was accompanied to this country by the Don Cossack, who so very general attracted the notice of the Public.

To the Right Honorable George Scholley,
Lord Mayor.

MY LORD,
I feel it quite impossible for me to leave this country, without thanking you for the distinguished kindness, with which you have been pleased to honour me during my stay in London. I entreat your Lordship to accept the tribute of my warmest thanks, and I beg, through you, to express to that illustrious city, of which your Lordship is the Chief, the real gratitude I feel for their flattering condescension towards me.

The very kind reception which I met with at your hands can never be effaced from my mind. It will act as a happy and powerful motive to attach me to that great and good cause to which I have devoted my life. You have deigned to receive me as a brother, and your esteem and welfare will henceforth become requisites, without which my happiness would be incomplete. I was present when first our armies entered Konigsberg, Berlin, and Hamburg. It was with sentiments of heartfelt joy that every Russian beheld his country thus brilliantly saved and re-annexed. The triumph of our august and beloved Sovereign, who, guided by justice, honour, and constancy, and protected by Divine Providence, had then obtained so glorious a victory over ambition and pride. The horrors of war which had preceded this epoch, and which I had witnessed from their commencement; the awe with which every mind contemplated the heavenly chastisement inflicted on the miserable instruments of tyranny—all these feelings, I truly rendered me peculiarly susceptible of the impressions made on our minds by the enthusiasm and benedictions with which we were every where greeted. Nevertheless, without wronging the Germans, it seems to me that our whole army, to whose exertions was due the fair prospect opening for Germany, did not receive in that country a more hearty welcome than I, individually, met with in London; I, who could not arrogate to myself any title to the regard or attention of Great Britain. In fact, I consider the good will and courtesy with which you have been pleased to treat me, under no other view than as a proof of the fraternal sentiments which obtain in England towards Russia, and particularly in the City of London, towards the Russian army. Far from diminishing my personal gratitude, this consideration will serve only to augment it. The smallest share which my country might grant me of the applause which she has acquired, and which I shall thus partake in common with her, will be more sweet than all the honours which could be heaped on myself alone. I trust you will not have to regret your choice of an Interpreter to the Russian Army. I shall render to my superiors, as to my brothers in arms, a faithful account of your kindness, and the effects which it will produce shall be seen on the field of battle. I am grieved at having so ill expressed my sentiments in your fine language; but I believe they are such as could scarcely be adequately represented by your most eloquent writers.

I beg to subscribe myself, with every sentiment of respect and gratitude, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient servant,

TIMOTHY DE BOCK.

Captain in the Guards of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias.
London, 29th April, 1813.

(See Supplement.)

BATAVIA,

PRINTED BY A. H. HUBBARD,
AT THE...
Honorable Company's Printing Office
GEBRUKT BY A. H. HUBBARD,
IN DE
EDEL COMPAGNIES DRUKKERY,
Op Molenkloet.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1814.

THE SUN,—MAY 18.

INTERESTING DETAILS
OF THE

LOSS OF THE JAVA.

The following were the Minutes taken at a Court Martial assembled on board his Majesty's ship *Gladiator*, on the 23d of April last, in Portsmouth Harbour, on the surviving officers and crew of his Majesty's late ship *Java*.

Lieutenant Chads's letter, detailing the cause and circumstances of the capture and loss of that frigate having been read,

The Judge Advocate asked Lieutenant Chads,

Have you any further narrative to produce relative to the capture and loss of his Majesty's late ship *Java*?

A further narrative was produced by Lieut. Chads, which was read by the Judge Advocate.

To Lieutenant Chads :—

Have you any complaint to make against any of the surviving officers and ship's company of his Majesty's late ship *Java*, respecting her capture?—None.

To the Officers and Ship's company :—

Have you any complaint to make against Lieutenant Henry Ducie Chads, First Lieutenant of the ship, respecting his conduct as to her capture?—None.

Lieutenant W. Heringham, Second Lieutenant of his Majesty's late ship *Java*, called in and sworn.

The Court asked,

Have you heard the letter and narrative of Lieut. Chads, and the detail of the action, read to the Court?—Yes,

Are the contents of them, as far as came to your knowledge, correct and true, to the best of your knowledge and belief?—To the best of my knowledge and belief, they are.

Did the *Java* suffer by the two broadsides fired from the *Constitution* before the *Java* opened her fire?—From being on the main deck, I cannot speak positively as to the sails and rigging; but I believe not materially.

Were you on deck during the whole of the action?—Yes.

Did you suffer much from the musquetry of the Americans?—I believe there were a number of musquet shot wounds. Captain Lambert was killed by a musquet shot.

At what period of the action did you sustain the greatest loss?—Not in the early part of the action. After the ship became unmanageable, and the *Constitution* took a raking position, our loss became considerable.

Mr. B. Robinson, Master of his Majesty's late ship *Java*, called in and sworn.

The Court asked,

Did you hear the letter and narrative and detail of the action, produced by Lieutenant Chads, read to the Court?—Yes.

Are the contents of them correct and true as far as came to your knowledge?—Yes.

At what period was you wounded?—About a quarter past three o'clock.

Was the *Java* disabled before you were under the necessity of quitting the deck?—No.

Had you at that time a favourable prospect of the action terminating in your favour?—No; our rigging was much cut up: the sling of the main yard shot away; the head of the bowsprit gone.

Was the American frigate alongside you, when you were wounded?—She was right abreast of us, within about pistol shot.

Do you remember if they annoyed you much by musquetry whilst you were on deck?—A good deal from the tops.

Did the American, whilst you were on deck, appear to avoid close action?—Yes, by keeping away.

By what was you wounded?—By a grape shot.

When you bore down to the enemy, and hauled your wind, what part of your broadside were you able to bring upon him?—The whole of the starboard broadside.

Did you receive material damage in going down before you brought to the wind?—Not material damage.

Lieutenant George Buchanan, Third Lieutenant of his Majesty's late ship *Java*, called in and sworn.

The Court asked,

Did you hear the letter, narrative, and detail of the action, delivered by Lieut. Chads, read to the Court?—I did.

Are the contents of it, as far as came within your knowledge, correct and true?—Yes.

Where were you stationed in the action?—At the after guns, on the main deck.

Have you any thing to add to that stated by Lieut. Chads?—Nothing.

Lieutenant J. Saunders, of the Royal Navy, called in and sworn.

The Court asked,

Did you hear the letter, narrative, and detail of the action, read to the Court?—I did.

Are the contents of them, as far as came within your knowledge, correct and true?—Yes.

Did you suffer much in the fore-castle from the enemy's musquetry?—Very much indeed.

Were you stationed there?—Yes.

Did you think the *Java* had a fair chance of succeeding, before the end of the bowsprit was shot away?—Yes.

At what period of the action did you suffer most?—When the bowsprit went.

Did the American appear to you to avoid close action at the first part of it?—Yes.

Did the American appear to keep up her fire early in the action, as she did after the bowsprit was carried away?—She slackened her fire after the first broadside from the *Java*, and appeared to be in confusion.

Did you understand that the American lost her wheel?—I afterwards found that she lost her wheel by the first broadside from the *Java*, and that four men were killed.

Mr. James Humble, late Boatswain of the *Java*, called in and sworn.

The Court asked,

Did you hear the letter, narrative, and detail of the action, read to the Court?—Yes.

Are the contents of them as far as came within your knowledge, correct and true?—Yes.

How long had the action lasted before you were wounded?—Better than an hour, I believe.

Was the *Java* much disabled before you were wounded?—Yes, aloft, the fore-top; two planks were shot out of it, and lodged into the bunt of the fore-sail.

Did you suffer much from the musquetry on the fore-castle?—Yes, and likewise from the round and grape.

Did you think you had so good of the action as the American before you were wounded?—Yes; they seemed to be very sick upon it.

Did you come again after going below?—Yes; I was down about an hour; and when I got my arm put a little to rights, by a turniket being put on it, nothing else, my hand was carried away, and my arm wounded about the elbow, I put my arm into the bosom of my shirt, and went up again, when I saw the enemy a-head of us, repairing his damages. I had my orders from Lieutenant Chads, before the action began, to cheer up the boarders with my pipe, that they might make a clean spring in boarding.

Did the *Java* receive much damage from the enemy, before the *Java* returned any fire at all?—Yes; we received, besides what I have stated, much damage in the rigging.

Do you think the *Java* had a fair chance of succeeding, before you were wounded and went below?—It appeared to me she would. The second broadside his wheel was carried away: and he got a good touching up about the quarter-deck and fore-castle; and he downed fore and main tacks to go a-head of us; and when our fore-mast went, he up-courses again, and continued the action. Then I got wounded.

John Macdonald, Boatswain's Mate, belonging to the *Java*, called in and sworn.

The Court asked,

Where were you quartered in the action?—At the fifth-gun on the quarter-deck.

Did you think, before the *Java* was disabled, that you had a good chance of beating the enemy's ship?—Yes; I think we had as good as they had.

Did the Americans appear to you to avoid a close action or not, in the early part of the action?—They kept at long balls; they kept edging away, until the *Java* was disabled.

Did you hear the letter and details of the action delivered to the Court by Lieutenant Chads read?—Yes.

Are the contents of it, as far as came to your knowledge, correct and true?—It is all true and correct, as far as I know.

Did you hear Capt. Lambert order the *Java* to be laid on board the American?—Yes.

What distance was you then from the enemy's stern?—Not quite a cable's length upon our leebeam; the helm was put a weather.

Do you remember the bowsprit touching the mizen rigging?—Yes, it took the mizen rigging, which appeared to me to prevent our boarding at the time.

Were the men all ready?—Yes, they had been called, and were all ready for jumping on board on the fore-castle, Marines and all.

Did you see any of the enemy's men ready to receive the boarders?—No, I did not see any of them at the time.

Did you hang some time by the mizen rigging?—Not long.

Did they get their chasers then out, and rake you?—Yes.

When you were about to lay the enemy on board, from your seeing no men on her decks, and from the state of your own ship, do you think that the action would have terminated in your favour, had not the fore-mast been carried away?—Yes, I think it would.

Were you ever in action before?—Yes.

C. SPEEDY, Captain of the Fore-castle of the *Java*, called in and sworn.

Did you hear the letter and narrative of the detail of the action read?—Yes.

Are the contents of it correct and true?—Yes, very true, as far as I know.

Were you on the fore-castle during the whole of the action?—Yes, from the beginning to the last, quartered at the foremost carronade.

Before the *Java* was disabled by losing the end of her bowsprit and fore-mast, did you think you had as good of the action as the American?—Yes; I thought we were going on very well. About the middle of the action I thought they had got enough of it, and was making off from us: I saw her stern towards us, and came round on the other tack.

Did they annoy you much on the fore-castle by musquetry?—More by round and grape double-headed. I picked up five bar-shot which fell out of the fore-mast in rolling; I put three of them in our guns, and fired them back again.

Did the American appear to avoid close action?—He did always avoid close action, he kept away; whenever the smoke cleared away, we always found him yawing away from us.

Do you remember when the *Java*, endeavoured to board her?—Yes, it was just as the fore-mast fell.

Were you all ready for boarding them?—They were called on the gangway and fore-castle, and were all ready, boarders, and marines.

Did you see many of the enemy ready to oppose the boarders?—Not many on deck. I saw some men there, but there were a great many on the tops.

From the few men you saw on the deck of the enemy's ship, had Captain Lambert's intention succeeded in laying on board, have you reason to believe it would have been successful?—Yes, I have.

Was you ever in action before?—Yes, once before.

Lieutenant R. MERCER, of the Royal Marines, called in and sworn.—

Did you hear the letter, narrative, and detail of the action read?—Yes, I did.

Are the contents of them true, to the best of your knowledge and belief?—They are.

Had you any of your men at small arms?—I believe thirty-four; upwards of twenty on the quarter deck, and ten on the fore-castle.

Did the enemy make use of their small arms much?—Yes, from the decks and from the tops. Were you much annoyed with the small arms?—Yes, we were; the first broadside I believe there were no small arms, there might be the second.

Were your decks exposed to their tops?—Yes, very much; they could see us to take aim.

Do you remember when the *Java* attempted to lay the enemy on board?—Yes, Captain Lambert spoke to me about it;

he said it was his intention to board, and desired me to prepare the marines on that occasion, which was done.

Do you know by what circumstances it was prevented?—I understood it was by the loss of her fore-mast at the time.

How near did you get to the enemy in the attempt?—Very close, within pistol-shot; I only saw two men on board the American at that time, one was on the after-part of the quarter deck, and one on the maintop.

Were the marines keeping up their fire then?—Yes, they were, and the boarders were all ready, I think the Americans were waiting under their barricading to receive us.

Did the Americans appear to avoid close action?—Yes, they evidently did, they continually kept away.

What sort of men were the marines;—Eighteen of them were very young recruits, the rest have been to sea before.

Captain JOHN MARSHAL, of the Royal Navy, called in and sworn.

Did you hear the letters, narrative, and detail of the action read to the Court?—Yes, I did.

Are the contents of them true and correct, to the best of your knowledge and belief?—Yes. Being on board his Majesty's late ship *Java*, in the action between that ship and the United States frigate *Constitution*, I beg leave to submit to this Honorable Court my deposition, relative to the conduct of Captain Lambert, his Officers, and ship's company, throughout the action: it is therefore most gratifying to me to mention, the cool and determined manner in which Captain Lambert brought the enemy to action, and the gallantry which he displayed to the moment when he fell mortally wounded, inspiring every individual under his command with a steady and honorable sense of their duty. It is equally pleasing to me, to inform this Honorable Court of Lieut. Chads' distinguished conduct, when the command of his Majesty's ship devolved on him, in consequence of Captain Lambert's much-lamented wound; and I beg leave particularly to notice, the persevering, resolute manner in which Lieut. Chads fought the *Java*, when all hopes of successful contest had vanished with the loss of that ship's fore-mast, and it only remained for him to uphold the honour of the British flag; with this view, Lieut. Chads continued the defence of his Majesty's ship with the most determined spirit, till the loss of her three masts and bowsprit reducing the ship to a perfect wreck, enabled the enemy to assume a position on the bow and ahead. The fore part of the *Java* being covered with the wreck of falling masts and yards, it was impossible to bring a gun to bear on the enemy. Lieut. Chads did not surrender his Majesty's ship until bereft of every means of defence. I beg leave also to state, the general gallantry of every Officer, seaman, and marine, on board her.

Did you hear the orders given by Captain Lambert to board?—No, I did not; but I knew it to be his intention.

Did it appear to you, that the enemy's frigate endeavoured to avoid close action, by edging away?—Most assuredly, from her continually wearing to avoid our fire.

Did it appear to you, that the *Java* had a fair prospect of a successful termination of the action, previous to the loss of her fore-mast?—I conceived the enemy's ship to be superior from the weight of her metal, and number of men; but conceived we possessed equal chance from the accidents incident to action.

Do you remember the attempt to lay the enemy on board?—I remember the attempt being made to lay her on board for that purpose, when our fore-mast going over the side, prevented our intention of boarding her; instantly our bowsprit touched their rigging, our fore-mast went over the side, and the wind operating on our after-sails, brought the ship in a line with the enemy; and we fell astern of her; our bowsprit passed over her taffrail, as we fell to leeward.

Do you know when you experienced the greatest loss?—I think, about the time that Captain Lambert fell; she was raking us for about an hour, she laying under our stern and starboard quarter.

Was there a good breeze during the action?—Yes; but it fell at the latter part of the action, and she rolled very much in the sea, and the American was kept steady by her sails. In one or two instances, the

muzzles of our main deck guns nearly touched the water. The American ship's guns were much higher than the *Java's*.

Lieutenant Chads asked, Did you not know it was our intention to have engaged her again, had she come upon our broadside?—It was: Lieutenant Chads, to the best of my belief, kept the colours flying, in the hope that the enemy would come alongside; they were not lowered till his intention was evident of placing himself a-head in a raking position; and, as the Commander informed me, he had already given orders to fire, when our colours were lowered.

Major-General THOMAS HESLOP called in and sworn.

Have you read, or heard read, the letter and narrative of Lieut. Chads, delivered to the Court? I have.

Are the contents of them correct and true, to the best of your knowledge and belief?—As far as it can be supposed that I as a military officer can be a judge of the detail of a naval action, they are strictly so, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

You will be pleased to state to the Court any other observations you may wish respecting the conduct of the officers and ships's company on that occasion?—As it cannot be expected I can enter into a detail of the action, I could wish to read to the Court my observations as I have put them on paper:—

“Mr. President, and Gentlemen of this Honorable Court.

It would be presumption in me to suppose, that any testimony of mine can be requisite to give weight to the more substantial proofs which must appear to the Honorable Court at which you preside, in manifestation of the exemplary conduct of Lieut. Chads, as connected with the important matter submitted to its knowledge and judgment. Impressed notwithstanding, with the hope that if I cannot strengthen, I shall not at any rate diminish the claims he may otherwise be found to have to a decision most honorable to him, I have felt induced to give indulgence on the present occasion to the expression of those feelings of admiration with which I witnessed the firm, cool, and determined resolution of that officer, when it was but too evident that no chance remained to him of any successful resistance against a renewal of the action by the enemy; nevertheless, his determination to maintain the contest, should the possibility of hurting or disabling the ship present itself, remained unshaken; such an opportunity was not, however, put in his power; and it was not until the unavailing loss of innumerable lives was at the point of being effected, that he consented to yield to the superior force that he had contended with, thereby exhibiting to the latest moment a degree of undaunted perseverance which did not fail to acquire the encomiums of the brave enemy he had been opposed to, whose voluntary and unexpected avowal thereof was subsequently in the handsomest terms communicated to him.

“The officers and ships company did every thing that could be done, and every exertion was made during the action by them. I have not mentioned any thing as to the conduct of Captain Lambert, as unfortunately he is not before the Court; any comment from me is perfectly unnecessary, as to the character of an officer of such distinguished reputation, whose fall I most earnestly deplore.”

LIEUTENANT CHADS'S DEFENCE.

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Honorable Court,

Standing before this Honorable Court to answer for the loss and capture of his Majesty's late ship *Java*, by the enemy, I cannot but feel myself deeply impressed at the great responsibility that attaches to me, which cannot but affect my mind with the deepest anxiety and solicitude, increased to distress by the untimely fall of my ever-to-be-revered and lamented Commander. In this situation, Sirs, I could not bear up, did I not feel the cheering, though still anxious hope that I shall, with the surviving Officers and ship's company, be considered, by this Honorable Court, as having made every effort within the power of human exertion to defend and save his Majesty's ship. I feel also great consolation in believing, that in the detail of the action, which I shall lay before this Honorable Court, the skill and determined bravery of our beloved Captain will be most conspicuous; and that in the last action of his life, although success has not crowned his exertions, that yet his character will be unsullied, and his memory honored and revered.

My public letter is before this Honorable Court; but being written immediately after the action, and on board the enemy, it does not, nor indeed could the

compass of a letter contain, the whole detail of so long an action, and which detail, therefore, I now submit to this Honorable Court.

DETAIL OF THE ACTION.

At 8 A. M. close in with the land. Wind at N. E. discovered a sail to the S. S. W. and another off the entrance of St. Salvador. Cast off the prize in tow, and made sail in chase of the vessel to leeward. At ten made the private signal, which was not answered. At eleven hauled up, bringing the wind on our larboard quarter; took in all studding sails, prepared for action, the stranger standing towards us under easy sail, apparently a large frigate. A little after noon, when about four miles distant, he made a signal, which was kept flying about ten minutes; 12, 15 he tacked, and made all plane sail away, running just good full, hauled up the same as the chase, but the breeze freshening, could not carry our royals; we were going at least ten knots, and gaining very fast on the chase. At 1. 30 he hoisted American colours. At 1. 50 having closed with the enemy to within two miles, he shortened sail to top-gallant sails, jib, and spanker, and luffed up in the wind; hoisted our colours, and put ourselves under the same sail; bore down upon him, he being at this time about three points on our lee bow. At 2. 10, when about half a mile distant, he opened his fire from the larboard side, and gave us about two broadsides before we returned it, which was not done till within pistol shot on his weather bow, with our starboard guns; on the smoke clearing away, found him under all sail before the wind; made sail after him. At 2. 25 engaged him with our larboard guns, received his starboard; 2. 35, wore and raked him close under his stern, giving him the weather gauge, which he did not take the advantage of, but made sail free on the larboard tack; luffed up, and gave him our starboard guns raking, but rather distant; made sail after him. At 2. 40 enemy shortened sail; did the same, and engaged him close to windward; 2. 50, he wore in the smoke, and was not perceived till nearly round; having just lost the head of our bowsprit, with the jib boom, &c. hove in stays, in the hopes of getting round quicker, and preventing our being raked; but the ship hung a long time, and we received a heavy raking broadside into our stern at about two cables length distant; gave him our larboard guns on falling off. The enemy wore immediately; 2. 55, did the same, and brought him to close action within pistol shot. Mr. Robinson, the Master, was at this time severely wounded, and taken below, 3. 5, finding the day evidently gone, from all our rigging being cut, with our fore and main-masts badly wounded, Captain Lambert determined on boarding him, as our only hope; bore up, and should have succeeded in laying him aboard abreast the main chains; but from the fall of our fore-mast, the remains of our bowsprit passing over his stern, and catching his mizen rigging, which was a great misfortune, as it brought us up to the wind, and prevented our raking him. Whilst under the enemy's stern, attempting to board, there was not a soul to be seen on her decks, from which circumstance I am induced to believe there was a good prospect of success. This manœuvre failing we were left at the mercy of the enemy, which he availing himself of, wearing across our bows, raking us, and passed under our stern. At 3. 20, he wore again; lost our main top-mast. At 3. 30, our gallant Captain was wounded, and carried below. From this time till 4. 15, when our mizen-mast was shot away, he laid on our starboard quarter, pouring in a tremendous galling fire, whilst on our side we could never get more than two or three guns to bear, and frequently none at all. After this we fell off, and the enemy shot a-head, which gave us the chance of renewing the action, which was done with good spirits, broadside and broadside, at about a cable's length distant, till 4. 35, us very frequently on fire, from firing through the wreck, which lay on the side engaged. The enemy now made sail, and got out of gunshot, leaving us a perfect wreck, with our main-mast only standing, and main-yard gone in the slings. Cleared the wreck, and endeavoured to get the ship before the wind, by setting a sail from the stumps of the bowsprit and foremast; got the main tack forward, the weather yard-arm remaining aloft; cleared away the booms, and got a top-gallant mast out, and commenced rigging it for a jury fore-mast, and a lower studding sail as a fore-sail; but before we could get this accomplished, we were obliged to cut away our main-mast, to prevent its falling on board, from the heavy rolling of the ship.—The enemy

now bore up to renew the action; made every preparation to receive him, re-loaded the guns with round and grape; mustered at quarters, and found 110 men missing, six quarter-deck guns, fore-castle, and many of the main-deckers disabled with the wreck laying over them, the hull knocked to pieces, all three masts and bowsprit gone, and the foremast in falling had passed through the fore-castle, and the ship making water, with one of the pumps shot away, consulted now with Lieutenant Herringham and Buchanan; Master below wounded; when it was determined to engage him again, should he give us an opportunity of so doing, with a probability of disabling him, which was now our sole object; but that it would be wasting lives resisting longer, should he resume a raking position, which unfortunately was the case, and when close to us, and getting his whole broadside to bear, I struck, and hailed him to say we had done so, at 5. 50. At 6 he took possession of us and proved to be the American frigate *Constitution*. The next day I found our loss was 22 killed and 102 wounded, two of whom are since dead. The Americans allowed they had 10 killed, but differed very much about their wounded, which I found to be 44 severely, and 4 mortally.

Having in the detail of the action stated the number killed and wounded on both sides, and as my account differs from the one in the public papers, said to be the Official Report of Commodore Bainbridge, I beg leave to state to the Court the manner in which I obtained the knowledge of his loss: being of course anxious to discover the loss sustained by the enemy in killed and wounded, I directed Mr. Cap-peni, Assistant Surgeon, to assist in attending their wounded; this he did, and reported to me the statement I have laid before the Court.

It having also been said, the *Constitution* was in a short time in a condition to commence a second action, I beg to observe, in my opinion such a statement could never have been made or authorised by Commodore Bainbridge; for her rigging and sails were very much cut, and her masts badly wounded, so much so as to oblige her to return to America, which she certainly otherwise would not have done; for I learnt on board her, that she was only waiting to be joined by the *Essex*, when the further destination of these two ships was India.

The enemy having hauled off gun-shot, was for upwards of an hour refitting and repairing to renew the action; during this interval, having on board Lieutenant-General Hislop, an Officer of distinguished rank, I thought it my duty to make a communication to him of the situation of the ship, and to apprise him, that should the enemy resume a raking position, that I feared a continuation of the action would be fruitless, but that I was still ready to do it; to this the Lieutenant-General replied, that he was fully satisfied every thing had been done for the defence of his Majesty's ship, and that further resistance would be hopeless.

I beg further to offer to this Honorable Court a Note, which expresses the sense our enemy entertained of the action, and which was transmitted to me from Commodore Bainbridge, after the *Constitution* left the port.

“Commodore Bainbridge has learnt with real sorrow, the death of Captain Lambert. Though a political enemy, he could not but greatly respect him for the brave defence he made with his ship; and commodore Bainbridge takes this occasion to observe, in justice to Lieutenant Chads, who fought the *Java* after Captain Lambert was wounded, that he had done every thing for the defence of that ship which a brave and skilful Officer could do; and that further resistance would have been a most wanton effusion of human blood.

“United States Frigate *Constitution*, St. Salvador.
“To Lieutenant Chads.”

I shall trouble the Court but with one more remark: when the crew was removed from the *Java*, she was set fire to, although but twelve leagues from St. Salvador, with moderate weather; the cause of which was her shattered state, and not from any fear of taking her to a neutral port, as stated by Commodore Bainbridge, for he repaired to the same port with his own ship, carrying in with him a very valuable prize, the *Eleanor* schooner, from London.

Having submitted every thing that occurs to me, to justify and preserve from censure the memory of my much-lamented Captain, I leave his character, together with my own, and that of the Officers and ship's company, to the protection of this Honorable Court, to whose opinion I look with heartfelt solicitude, an opinion by which our country will judge of our conduct, and on which all my future prospects

in life depend.—Hitherto I have preserved an honourable character, and should this character be once sullied, life can be no longer desirable. I will not trouble the Court longer, but beg leave to offer my grateful thanks for the great indulgencies I have experienced.

The Court immediately adjudged the said Lieutenant Henry Ducie Chads, and the other surviving Officers and ship's company, to be honorably acquitted.

MAGDEBURG, — JUNE 5.

The King of Prussia has announced to his People the conclusion of the Armistice, by the following proclamation:

The Enemy has offered an Armistice; I have accepted of it in concert with my powerful Ally till the 20th July. It has been acceded to in order completely to develop the national energy which in the present contest has distinguished my people. We cannot attain this object without an indefatigable activity—and efforts persevered in, without interruption. Till now the enemy has been superior to us in numbers; we cannot but re-establish the national honour. Let us profit by this short interval to augment our forces, in order to insure our independence. Persist in your firm resolutions. Place your confidence in your King; Let us make continual efforts, and they will be crowned with success.
Ober Gorditz, near Schweidnitz, 5th June 1813.

Agreeably to the conditions of the Armistice, the French troops have evacuated Breslaw on the 11th, to retire on the line appointed for them. The commissioners for the execution of the Armistice are still assembled at Newmarket.

Accounts received in London from Baltimore dated the 5th May, state that the English had made an attack in that place on the day preceding, but were repulsed. We have however succeeded in possessing ourselves of a small fortification at French Town, and have burnt all the Magazines there, with a quantity of Merchandize. We landed afterwards at Whitehall and marched upon a battery which was in front, after having received two or three discharges from which the force is said to have immediately disembarked. Thirteen Craft filled with troops were approaching at that moment. The Americans were all under arms and expected every moment a fresh attack.

A Ship had arrived from Halifax in 25 days and brought Papers from thence up to the first of May, which contain the disagreeable intelligence that York the capital of Upper Canada, had been taken on the 26th April by the American General Dearborn who had 5000 men with him, and Commodore Chauncey.

The General made the attack by land, and the Commodore by water; after some fighting the town was taken. A great number of Militia and Indians have been made prisoners, a quantity of Provisions had been found in the place. The American Brigadier general Pike and two hundred of his men were killed by the explosion of a Magazine in one of the Batteries. Fifty English Artillery men were also killed by this explosion. General Sheaffe retired with his regular troops. His force is not mentioned, nor the loss in killed and wounded.

The troops under General Sheaffe's orders were much inferior to those of the American General.

The Captain of this Ship reported, that at his departure from Halifax, troops were embarking on board of Seven Transports, which were to sail immediately for Quebec. He says also that the Squadron under the Command of Admiral Warren had destroyed French Town on the Chesapeake.

The American Frigates President and Congress sailed from Boston on the first of May; they were fallen in with on the ninth in 44 N. lat. and 61 W. long. and it was conjectured that they were proceeding towards the gulf of St. Lawrence.

The Armida frigate arrived the 14th May at Halifax, after a passage of 28 days from Cork. She parted company on the 9th off Cape Race with some Transports for Quebec, having on board the 17th Regiment of Foot and the 29th Dragoons under convoy of the *Sybil* frigate and the *Cyene* Sloop of War.

Advertentie.

BY *Aron Leeve*, op de Voorry, is voor Civele Pryzen te bekomen jongst met het Schip *The Hope*; aangebragte Kaapsche Provisien, namentlyk Boter in vatjes, Kaapsche Madeira, Frontinjac en Pontak Wyn in vatjes, Amandelen, Rosynen en gedroogde Vruchten, voorts nog Japansche Sackey en Soya in Balies, Brande-wyn, Genever, Port-wyn, Muska-della-wyn, Rhum, Seroeten, Rook-tabak, en andere Goederen meer.

Advertentie.

OTTO VAN BRAAK, Burger te Grisse, Presenteert te Koop of hy de Maand te Huur, cen Schoener, groot Hondert Ton, gekoperd en goed bezeild, met zyn compleete Inventaris, genaamd de *Vliegende Drank*.

Notification.

In conformity with the Proclamation of the 1st November last, wherein the Java Silver Rupee is declared to be the standard silver coin of this Island. Notice is hereby given that the Promissory Notes of the Lombard Bank issued from and after this date will bear the following form:

No. *Good for Java Rupees*
 The Director and Members of the Lombard Bank do promise to pay within six Months from the date hereof, or at such other period as may be notified in the Java Government Gazette, to Mr. _____ or Bearer, the sum of _____ Java Rupees, in lawful currency of the Colony, together with the Interest thereon at the rate of six per cent per Annum from the date hereof, and on the Security of the Estates Mortgaged under the Publication of the 1st November 1813.

Batavia, _____ A. B.
 the _____ day of 1814

In like manner the Treasury Notes of Government will in future be made out for Java Rupees instead of Spanish Dollars as heretofore.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, Secy. to Govt.
 BATAVIA, }
 Febr. 7, 1814. }

OVEREENKOMSTIG met de Proclamatie van den 1ste November laatst leden, waarin de Javaasche Zilver Ropy verklaard word de standaard van de Zilver Munt van dit Eiland, te zyn, word mits deen bekend gemaakt, dat de Bank-brieven van de Bank van Leening, daerlike na dato afgegeven sijn, allegegeven in het volgende Model zullen zyn:

Good for Java Rupees
 The Director and Members of the Lombard Bank do promise to pay within six Months from the date hereof, or at such other period as may be notified in the Java Government Gazette, to Mr. _____ or Bearer, the sum of _____ Java Rupees, in lawful currency of the Colony, together with the Interest thereon at the rate of six per cent per Annum from the date hereof, and on the Security of the Estates Mortgaged under the Publication of the 1st November 1813.

Batavia, _____ A. B.
 the _____ day of 1814

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, Secy. to Govt.
 BATAVIA, }
 Febr. 7, 1814. }

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Sixth Half-yearly Lottery of the Probolingó Paper Currency, will take place on the 1st Proximo, at the Stadt-house in Batavia, in the usual manner.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, Secy. to Govt.
 BATAVIA, Feb. 7, 1813.

Advertentie.

WORD mits deen bekend gemaakt, dat de Zesde half-jaarlyesche Lottery van het Probolingó Papiere Geld, zal plaats hebben op den 1ste van de volgende maand op het Stadhuis te Batavia, volgens de gewoone wijze.

Les Ordonnantie van den Heere Lieutenant Gouverneur in Raad.

C. ASSEY, Secy. to Govt.
 BATAVIA, den 7de Feb. 1814.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Prizes drawn in the Fifth Probolingó Lottery on the 1st November last, will be payable in silver at the Treasuries of Samarang and Sourabaya, on or after the 25th instant, and that for the accommodation of the holders of these Prizes at Batavia, the same will in like manner be payable at Batavia in Treasury Notes.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

J. DUPUY, Secy. to Govt.
 BATAVIA, Feb. 7, 1814.

Blendenballe.

WORD mits deen bekend gemaakt, dat de Prizen van de vijfde Probolingó Lottery, welke op den 1sten November 1813 afgetrokken sijn, op den 25sten dierzelver maand te Samarang en Sourabaya, of op den 25sten dierzelver maand te Batavia, in de vorm van de daar te hebben zijnde Loterijbrieven, zal worden afgegeven.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

J. DUPUY, Secy. to Govt.
 BATAVIA, Feb. 7, 1814.

C. ASSEY, Secy. to Govt.
 BATAVIA, }
 Febr. 7, 1814. }

