



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

Den Heere Lieutenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de Java'sche Gouvernements Courant geplaatst wordende aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officieel moeten worden aangenomen en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend. (was getekend) C. G. BLAGRAVE, Sec. Gen. Batavia den 10en Febr. 1813.

VOL. II

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1813.

[NO. 56]

PROCLAMATION

THE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that from and after the 1st day of April next, the annual Tax on houses and lands, which is collected in the Town and Environs of Batavia, according to the Resolutions of the late Government, under date the 26th February 1810, and the 15th March 1811, shall be extended to the Town and Environs of Samarang and Sourabaya, with the following exception, that the lands recently sold by this Government, under the Advertisement of the 5th November 1812, are not for the present to be included in this Tax.

In pursuance of this order a Committee is formed, consisting of the Resident, the Magistrate and the Sworn Appraisers of Samarang and Sourabaya respectively, to assess the Houses and Lands, at those places as above stated, and the Tax will commence from the above mentioned date although the Assessment may not have been completed by that time.

That no person may plead ignorance hereof, this Proclamation is ordered to be printed and published in the English, Dutch, and Native Languages, and affixed at the usual places at Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

Given in the Council Chamber at Batavia, this first day of March 1813.

The Lieutenant Governor of the Dutch East Indies

THOS. S. RAFFLES

Signed by order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council. C. G. BLAGRAVE, Act. Sec. to Govt.

PROCLAMATIE

NADIAAL den Heere Lieutenant Gouverneur in Rade, heeft goedgevonden te bepalen, dat van en na den 1sten April volgende, het Vendu-departement te Samarang en Sourabaya zal worden geconstateerd, en overgenomen op de bepalingen voor het Venda-departement te Batavia, op den 13de May 1812 gearresteerd, en door middel van de Courant bekend gemaakt op den 6de Jany daaraan volgende. Dien toe gevolge van de volgende aanstellingen gedaan, en het Salaris van de Venda-meesteren bepaald op een benderd en vyftig Spaansche Matten ieder per maand.

Zoo wordt dien toe gevolge een Commissie benoemd, bestaande uit de Resident, de Magistraat en de Gezworen Taxateur te Samarang en Sourabaya respectie, tot het taxeren der Huizen en Landeryen op de voornoemde plaatsen, zulkent met het heffen der genoemde belasting een aanvang gemaakt worden op het hier boven vermeld tydstip, ongeacht de taxatie alsdan noch niet mogte afgevolgen.

En op dat niemand hiervan onwetendheid zoude kunnen voorwenden, zal deze Proclamatie geprint, in de Engelsche, Hollandsche en Inlandsche taalen bekend gemaakt, en voorts op de gebruikelijke plaatsen te Batavia, Samarang en Sourabaya bevestigd worden.

Gegeven te Batavia, in de Vergaderzaal desen eersten dag van Maart 1813.

Den Lieutenant Gouverneur van het Eiland Java en des omliggende eilanden

THOS. S. RAFFLES

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heer Lieutenant Gouverneur in Rade. C. G. BLAGRAVE, Sec. Gen.

PUBLICATION

THE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that from and after the 1st of April next, the Vendue Department at Samarang and Sourabaya shall be conducted on account of Government, and in conformity to the Regulations laid down for the Vendue Department at Batavia under date the 13th May 1812, and published in the Government Gazette of the 6th June, 1812.

The following appointments are in consequence made, and the salary of the Vendue Masters fixed at one hundred and fifty Spanish Dollars each per month.

Mr. Budach, to be Vendue Master at Samarang.

Mr. Moor, to be Vendue Master at Sourabaya.

With reference to the Publication of the 1st instant, no further sales are to be made for Batavia Paper Currency.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. G. BLAGRAVE, Act. Sec. to Govt. Batavia, March 9, 1813.

PUBLICATIE

Den Heere Lieutenant Gouverneur in Rade, heeft goedgevonden te bepalen, dat van en na den eersten April volgende, het Vendu-departement te Samarang en Sourabaya zal worden geconstateerd, en overgenomen op de bepalingen voor het Venda-departement te Batavia, op den 13de May 1812 gearresteerd, en door middel van de Courant bekend gemaakt op den 6de Jany daaraan volgende.

Dien toe gevolge van de volgende aanstellingen gedaan, en het Salaris van de Venda-meesteren bepaald op een benderd en vyftig Spaansche Matten ieder per maand.

De Heer Budach, wordt benoemd tot Venda-meester te Samarang.

De Heer Moor, tot Venda-meester te Sourabaya.

In gevolge Publicatie van den 1ste instant zullen er geen Verkopeningen voor Batavia'sche Papiere geld meer gehouden worden.

BATAVIA, den 9de Maart 1813. Ter Ordonnantie van den Heere Lieutenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. G. BLAGRAVE, Waarn. Govt. Sec.

COURT OF REQUESTS.

ORDINARY SITTING DAYS, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. At 10 o'clock A. M.

Extraordinary or special Courts held as often as cases of emergency render it necessary. J. MATAK, Sec.

COURT OF REQUESTS, Batavia, March 20, 1813.

REQUEST-KAMER

GEWONE ZITTINGEN

DINGSDAGS DONDERDAGS EN SATURDAGS Ten 10 uren voor de Middag.

Buitengewone Zittingen zullen gehouden worden wanneer zaken van aanlegentheid zulke noodzakelyk maken.

REQUEST-KAMER den 20sten Maart 1813. J. MATAK, Secretaris.

Advertisement

THE Director and Commissioners of the Lombard Bank, being duly qualified, inform the Public, that the said Bank is authorized by Government, to create and to issue bills of the fixed sum of 250,000 Spanish Dollars each, acknowledgments for an additional sum of 300,000 Spanish Dollars, of Four, Three, Two and One Spanish Dollar each.

That the said acknowledgments will be signed by two Commissioners only, and countersigned by the Director and Cashier of the Bank.

That the letters of classification and the sum will be printed therein, and not written as in the acknowledgments already circulating, in virtue of the Publication of Government of the 1st instant.

And lastly, that the said acknowledgments of Four, Three, Two and One Spanish Dollar will be issued on and after the 1st day of May next, when they will be allowed also to circulate as specie in the same manner as those issued by the Bank of the above mentioned Publication of Government.

By order of the Director and Commissioners of the Lombard Bank.

P. DECKER, Sec. Batavia, March 10, 1813.

DIRECTEUR van Commissarissen van de Bank van Leening

Bank van Leening, maken by deze Directie bekend, dat by van den Heere Lieutenant Gouverneur qualificeeren hebben ontvangen, en behalven de door het Gouvernement bereeds bepaalde en in circulatie zijnde Somma van 250,000 Spaansche Matten aan Bank Nooten van Sp; De 1000, tot Sp; De 500, als nog aan te maken, voor eene Somma van Spaansche Matten 300,000; dat dezelve op grond van gemelde qualificatie tot die Somma zullen bestaan in Bank Nooten, van Vier, Drie, Twee en Een Spaansche Mat. Dat dezelve zullen getekend zyn, door twee Commissarissen der Bank, en gecontrasigneerd door den Directeur en Cassier.

Dat de Classificatie Letters en de Somma daarvan zullen zyn uitgedrukt met Druk letters, en niet met Scary letters, zo als in de bekende in circulatie zijnde Bank Nooten plaats heeft.

Dat inderdijk gemelde Bank Nooten van Vier, Drie, Twee en Een Spaansche Mat in circulatie zullen worden gegeven, met en na den 1sten Mey aanstaande, wanneer dezelve even en op dezelfde wyze als de vorige, in den gangbaar zyn.

BATAVIA den 10de Maart 1813. Ter Ordonnantie van den Directeur en Commissarissen der Bank van Leening. P. DECKER, Sec.

LOST.

TWO Treasury Notes, Nos. 274 and 523, for three hundred and fifty Dollars each, in the name of Mr. P. T. Couperus.

Payment is stopped at the Treasury and Government Offices, and the person who has found the above is requested to send them to the owner at the house of J. W. Cransden, Esq. Jacatra, where any reasonable expences incurred will be thankfully repaid.

Advertentie

ALLE de geenen die iets te vorderen hebben van, dan wel schuldig zyn aan den boedel van wylten J. J. Blanch, (in leven) President van Wees en Boedelmeesteren alhier, gelieve daar van opgave te doen binnen den tyd van twee maanden gerekend van de eerste plaatsing dezer te Samarang aan dezelve. De boedelmeesteren N. A. H. de Boedelmeester te Sourabaya aan A. de Boedelmeester.

Advertentie

LIJF de Hand te Koop een groot stree Woonhuis, staande en begrensd aan de Oost-zijde van de Tygersgracht, te bestraagen by J. M. Kerk.

Venda Advertissements

Door Vendu-meesteren zullen de volgende Vendu's worden gehouden, als:

Op Maandag den 22en Maart 1813. IN de Veer van de Gouverneur staande aan de weg van Jacatra, te Diverse Negotie Goederen, als: 1ste een op verzoek van den Capitein, A. de Boedelmeester, te Batavia, by Publicque Vendu's ten Huize van J. de Boedelmeester, twee aankomende van de Amsterdamsche werden verkocht, het Schip de Persepolis met die Inventaris, 100000 van in slag, zodanig als het selve op de 1ste Maart 1813 zonken is leggende. — De Cargu van gemeld Schip zal ter gelyker tyd worden verkocht, en alle Articleen, die behouden zyn, en behoren tot de Inventaris van het Schip, zo wel als de Cargu, zullen aan de respectieve Koopers wif. Men overzelekerd. De Lyst der goederen, diezig aan Board inwendig hebben, tegen het selve ommeent, is te zien by het Venda-meester.

Op Dingsdag en Woensdag den 23ste en 24ste Maart 1813.

VOOR het Negotie Huys van Batavia, staande op de Groote Rijn Ma-jacca, van afschande voort van Lywaken, Juweelen, Goud en Zilver werken, Ammanden, Bengaalse Sigaren en andere Negotie Goederen, meer.

Op Donderdag den 25 Maart 1813.

VOOR de Woonstij van Ago Ices, staande in de Oostzijde van de Tygersgracht, van Juweelen, Goud en Zilver werken, Huysmeubelen, Slaven, Wagens en Paarden, nevens andere Goederen meer.

FOR SALE, AT THE HOUSE, NO. 16, New Post Street.

A QUANTITY of French and English Claret, of the finest quality, in chests and half-chests; Holland's Gin, in cases; Rum and Raspberry Strub; English-made Hessian, Military and Jockey Boots; Neat Officers' and Walking Saddles, complete; A most Choice Hamon; for simple Horses; Chests, Chaises, and loaded stags; Large Best Clocks and Blankets—Lately landed from the Honorable Company's Ship Apollo.

N. B.—For Ready Money.

Advertisement

THOSE Gentlemen who are indebted to the Estate of the late ROBERT SCOTT, are informed that MONS. RIBOT, residing opposite the Stad-House Wall, has authority from me to grant receipts for the amount.

H. H. SMITH, Executor.

Advertisement

SHOULD any person have claims against the undersigned they are requested to send them in for immediate payment.

H. H. SMITH, Batavia, March 21, 1813.

THE Members of the Harmony Society

are requested to discharge their debts to said Society in the course of the present month.

BATAVIA, March 13, 1813.

HEEREN leden van de Societeit

van de Harmonie worden vriendelyk verzocht om hun debet aan ged. Societeit voort uit dezer maand te wilsen voldoen. Batavia, Maart 13, 1813.

Do. 16.—Ship Good Hope, J. Napier, from Banda, 11th January, 1813, to 20th Jan. 1813. Arrived at Fort William, 20th Jan. 1813. Departure, 1st March 1813. Cargo, Rice and Sugar.

Adjustment of Rank.
Lieutenant Charles Isaac Lewis, to rank from the 30th March 1811, vice Wallace, struck off.
Lieutenant William Pasmore, to rank from the 15th May 1810, vice Pepper promoted.
Lieutenant Edmund Carncross Sneyd, to rank from the 2d October 1810, vice Maxwell, deceased.
Lieutenant Lyttleton Lyster, (resigned,) to rank from the 7th May 1811, vice Douglas, resigned in Europe.
Lieutenant John Jackson, to rank from the 20th June 1811, vice Nesbitt, promoted.
Lieutenant Arthur Fordyce Binghamwall, to rank from the 11th March 1812, vice Lyster, resigned.

The Commissions which may have been already prepared for the Officers above named, are hereby cancelled.
8th Regiment Native Cavalry.
Senior Cornet John Nicholson, to be Lieutenant from the 7th December 1812, vice Strright, deceased.
The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Gilbert McCharr Kennedy, late Surgeon of the Honourable Company's establishment, to be an Assistant Surgeon on this establishment, until the pleasure of the Honorable the Court of Directors shall be known.
Lieutenant C. B. Borlase of the 2d Regiment Native Cavalry, having produced the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department, is permitted to visit the Presidency of Fort St. George, and to be absent for that purpose for five Months from the 1st Instant. The extension of leave of absence granted in General Orders of the 12th September last, to Lieutenant Robert D. Colquhoun, of the 1st Battalion 2d Regiment Native Infantry, is further prolonged for four Months from the 5th December last.

These mysteries have accompanied the stream of Time from those distant ages in which the earth was divided by the Great Patriarch of the anti-deuvian world among the descendants of the *Nubchida*; and that they were therefore, at one time, known to the whole people of the earth.—These social ties and bonds were equally studied by the *Præses of Isis*, the elders of Israel, the sages of Greece, (particularly those acquainted with the mystical rites of *Eleusis* and *Jupiter Eleutherius*) the *Druids* of Britain, and the *Antients* of the East. They were intimately interwoven with the ancient Jewish polity during its three stages of the *Theocracy*, the *Monarchy*, and the *Maccabees*; and, perhaps, it would not be advancing too far into the wilds of speculation to assert, that the principles of the finest and most perfect form of government the World has yet seen are drawn from the same source.

BENGAL EXTRACTS.

Calcutta Gazette.—Jan. 7, 1813.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.
JANUARY 1, 1813.

Mr. J. Littledale, Collector of Customs at Allahabad.
Mr. Edward Barnett, Collector of Revenue at Jessahybe.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.
FORT WILLIAM, DECEMBER 24, 1812.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the following revised Establishments of the Fort, Master of Fort William.

Paymaster of Extraordinary, 100
House Rent, 80
Head Assistant, 60
Head Native Writer, 25
Second Ditto, 22
One Translator, 8
One Dictionary, 5
Total Monthly Establishment, St. Rs. 300

Durrack-Master of Fort William.
One Writer, Sonant Rupees 30
One Diuto, 20
Total Monthly Establishment, St. Rs. 50

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

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.
FORT WILLIAM, DECEMBER 24, 1812.

Mr. James Bunch Clapperton, having produced the Certificate from the Pay Department, is permitted to proceed to Fort St. George, and to be absent for that purpose for five Months from the 1st Instant.

Major George Kaller, of the Regiment of Artillery, having produced the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department, is permitted to proceed to Fort St. George, and to be absent for that purpose for five Months from the 1st Instant.

Lieutenant Colonel John Olow, and Ensign John Hay, of this Establishment, have been permitted by the Honorable the Court of Directors to return to their duty without prejudice to their rank.

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

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.
FORT WILLIAM, DECEMBER 29, 1812.

Major Andrew Greave, of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry, having produced the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department, is permitted to proceed to Fort St. George, and to be absent for that purpose for five Months from the 1st Instant.

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

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.
FORT WILLIAM, DECEMBER 31, 1812.

Lieutenant Alexander Charles Trevor, of the 2d Battalion 16th Regiment Native Infantry, having produced the prescribed Certificate from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to proceed to Fort St. George, and to the Mauritius, for the recovery of his health, and to be absent on that account for six Months from the 1st proximo.

Cornet Henry Vercher, of the 4th Regiment Native Cavalry, having produced the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department, is permitted to proceed to Fort St. George, and to be absent for that purpose for five Months from the 1st proximo.

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Adjustment of Rank.

Lieutenant Charles Isaac Lewis, to rank from the 30th March 1811, vice Wallace, struck off.
Lieutenant William Pasmore, to rank from the 15th May 1810, vice Pepper promoted.
Lieutenant Edmund Carncross Sneyd, to rank from the 2d October 1810, vice Maxwell, deceased.
Lieutenant Lyttleton Lyster, (resigned,) to rank from the 7th May 1811, vice Douglas, resigned in Europe.
Lieutenant John Jackson, to rank from the 20th June 1811, vice Nesbitt, promoted.
Lieutenant Arthur Fordyce Binghamwall, to rank from the 11th March 1812, vice Lyster, resigned.

The Commissions which may have been already prepared for the Officers above named, are hereby cancelled.

8th Regiment Native Cavalry.
Senior Cornet John Nicholson, to be Lieutenant from the 7th December 1812, vice Strright, deceased.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Gilbert McCharr Kennedy, late Surgeon of the Honourable Company's establishment, to be an Assistant Surgeon on this establishment, until the pleasure of the Honorable the Court of Directors shall be known.

Lieutenant C. B. Borlase of the 2d Regiment Native Cavalry, having produced the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department, is permitted to visit the Presidency of Fort St. George, and to be absent for that purpose for five Months from the 1st Instant.

The extension of leave of absence granted in General Orders of the 12th September last, to Lieutenant Robert D. Colquhoun, of the 1st Battalion 2d Regiment Native Infantry, is further prolonged for four Months from the 5th December last.

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

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.
FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 2, 1813.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the Detachment of His Majesty's 14th Regiment of Foot, now in Fort William, proceed to Berhampore, by water.

The Officer Commanding at the Presidency, will take the necessary measures for carrying the foregoing order into effect.

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

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FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 2, 1813.

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The Officer Commanding at the Presidency, will take the necessary measures for carrying the foregoing order into effect.

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"In Love and in Concord they always agree,
"For such are the Tenets of FREE MASONRY.
Tenets of, &c.
"In Politic discussions they ne'er interfere,
"Their actions are ruled by the COMPASS AND
"Supported by JUSTICE they never can fall;
"Their PLUMB LINE IS TRUTH, and they're FREE
"If all this is true, Madam FRIENDSHIP," said he,
"Take VENUS and BACCHUS as favours from me,
"To enlighten their moments when'er they're inclin'd;
"Says MORUS, you know that I can't stay behind."
That I can't, &c.

Now here we're assembled by Jove's high decree,
United as BROTHERS, as MASONS we're FREE,
No mortals on Earth have such pleasures divine,
TRUE FRIENDSHIP, LOVE, WIT AND FULL BLEM-
[PERS OF WINE.
And full, &c.

Then fill up your Glasses and ere we be gone,
Attend to my toast, it is " LODGE NUMB' ONE,"
TRUE FRIENDSHIP shall ever attend at our call;
HERE'S HEALTH AND SUCCESS UNTO FREE MA-
[SONS ALL.
Unto Free-masons, &c.

The following beautiful verses, which,
though not sung, were written for the occa-
sion, by a brother, I have much pleasure in
communicating to you for the information of
your readers.

Come, let our free and social Band,
Accord in heart, join hand to hand,
With Love and Unity;
For we true Brother-masons are;
Who lived upon th' unerring Square,
In Peace and Harmony.
To know our MYST'RIES thousands come,
And bear the Rule, the Square, the Plumb,
To form their Morals right;
But none within our lodge is found,
Whose mind and body are not sound,
To view the MYSTIC LIGHT!
RELIGION, of our Craft's the spring,
We're honest, faithful, love our King,
And act with Equity;
To the GRAND ARCHITECT above,
We homage pay with hearts of love,
And filial piety.
Here FAITH directs our fainting sight,
And guides our HOPE, our footsteps right,
To Immortality;
Till FAITH, and HOPE, are lost in Love,
Accomplish'd in the Lodge above,
And bounteous CHARITY.

At one o'clock the "Parting Song" was
sung, and the Masonic rites terminated in
the most mutual harmony and "True
Friendship."

Upon the whole, (which was in a manner
entirely owing to the abilities of the Brother
Presiding in the East) no Masonic party has
probably ever been conducted with more
propriety, or productive of more real grati-
fication. Several of the votaries of the Rosy
God did not depart till after partaking of a
second Supper, which was prepared at four
o'clock.

I remain, Sir,
Your's &c.
A. H. R. A.
Companion of L. No. 1.
January 11th, 1813.

LATE MARRIAGES IN EUROPE.

The Hon. Mr. Eliot, brother to Lord Eliot, to Miss Robinson, daughter of General R.
Sir John Blunden, Bart. of Castle Blanden, Kil-keny, to Miss Melshan, daughter of John M. Esq. and niece of C. Brown, Esq. of Bath.
Sir Humphrey Davy, the celebrated Chemical Professor, to Mrs. Apreece.
The Right Hon. Lord Charles Townsend, to Miss Loftus, daughter of General, and the late Lady Elizabeth Loftus.
H. Moore, Esq. of Guernsey, to the second daughter of Colonel Windham, of Charlotte Street, Bedford Square.
Captain Graham Moore, brother of the late Sir John Moore, to Dora, daughter of the late T. Eden, Esq. of Wimbledon and niece of Lord Auckland.
William Hooper, Esq. of Ross, to Miss S. Symonds, niece of T. P. Esq. of Pengethley, M. P. for Hereford.
On the 3d of May, at St. George's, Hanover-Square, by the Revd. Dr. Aikin, Prebendary of Winchester, Sir Henry Rivers, Bart. to Miss Eles.
At the same place, and on the same day, Robert Orde Fenwick, Esq. eldest son of R. Fenwick, Esq. of Lemington, in Northumberland, to Louisa, daughter of the late Benjamin Jones, Esq. of Grosvenor-place, and sister to the Hon. Mrs. Mullins.
On the 5th, at Mary-le-bone Church, Sydney Shore, Esq. the eldest son of Samuel Shore, Esq. of Norton Hall, Derbyshire, and of Castle Hill, Dorsetshire, to Miss White, only daughter of the late Charles White, Esq. of the county of Lincoln.
On the 14th, at Rochdale, John Entwistle, Jun. Esq. of Foxholes-House in Lancashire, to Ellen, second daughter of one of the co-heiresses of the late Thomas Smith, Esq. of Castleton, in the same county.
At Putney, Timothy Yeat Brown, Esq. only son of Timothy Brown, Esq. of Peckham Lodge, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the late Benjamin Goldsmith, Esq. of Rochampton.
On the 18th, at St. James's Church, by the Bishop of Kidder, John Burke, Esq. eldest son of Sir Thomas Burke, Bart. of Marble Hill, county of Galway, and Colonel of the 94th Regiment, to Elizabeth Mary, eldest daughter of John Calcraft, Esq. M. P. for Rochester.
On the 20th May, were married, by special licence at the Palace, Lambeth, by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, Robert Nassau Sutton, Esq. third son of the late Sir Richard Sutton, Bart. of Norwood Park, Nottinghamshire, to Mary Georgiana, daughter of J. Manners Sutton, Esq. of Belham, in the same county, niece to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Lord Mansfield, Chancellor of Ireland. Immediately after the ceremony they set off in an elegant chariot and four, for Sir George Osborne's seat, Chick-sands, Bedfordshire.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS. CONSTITUTIONAL LIVELY.

The third Anniversary of the Constitu-
tional Livery was held on the 27th May,

at the London Tavern, Alderman Christo-
pher Smith, in the Chair.

After dinner, *Non nobis Domine*, was
most expressively sung by Messrs. Dignum,
Taylor, Smith, Leete, Pyle, Ternall, Doyle,
and Master Doyle.

"The King," with three times three,
was drunk with most unbounded applause.
The popular air of "God save the King,"
followed.

"The Prince Regent," with three times
three, was then given, and received with
reiterated plaudits.

Mr. Taylor sang, "The Prince and
Old England for ever."
"The Queen and Royal Family," was
then drunk with similar symptoms of
approbation.

The House of Brunswick, and may it
never forget the principles which seated
the Family on the throne of these realms.

The Chairman then addressed the Meet-
ing, to propose a toast, which he was
convinced all would drink with sentiments
of regret. After the assassination of the
Right Honorable Spencer Perceval he
should be wanting in those feelings which
he owed to the Meeting; feelings which
all descriptions of persons trad shew'd, if
he were to detain them by any encomium
on the merits of the lamented person to
whom he had alluded; those merits had
been fully acknowledged by his very
enemies, if enemies he had. All parts of
the kingdom had been loud in detestation
of the act which deprived the country of
his services; and therefore he would not
detain them further than to propose,—

"The immortal memory of the Right
Honorable Spencer Perceval," which he
recommended to be drank in silence.

"This sentiment was accordingly drank
in the manner proposed.

"Peace to the souls of the heroes," was
then sung with the most happy effect.

Mr. Brown then proposed the health of
the worthy Chairman, observing that the
Livery were assembled for the most impor-
tant and beneficial purposes, to tell the
country and the world that they were sen-
sible they lived under, and enjoyed in its
utmost purity, the blessing of liberty and
the free exercise of the Constitution. They
had been grossly traduced and misrepres-
ented by those persons who had got pos-
session of the Common Hall on a late occa-
sion, and held forth doctrines as those of
the Livery of London, calling for a redress
of grievances under the specious name of
Reform, and holding out inflammatory
language not calculated to benefit the state.
In reference to such men he would say,
"we desire no change, and least of all such
change as you would give us."

The health of the worthy Chairman was
then drunk, amidst the most unqualified
applause.

Mr. Alderman Smith returned thanks in
a neat speech, in which, after a due tribute
to the loyal Livery of London, he expres-
sed himself in the most feeling terms of
abhorrence at the late atrocious assassina-
tion of Mr. Perceval.

The next toasts were, "The Army and
Navy." "The Lord Mayor" then followed.
"Lord George Beresford, and the Loyal
and Independent Irish."

Lord G. Beresford addressed the Meet-
ing in very impressive terms; and, after
doing justice to the disposition of the
people of Ireland, paid a most neat and
elegant compliment to the conduct of the
Prince Regent. His Lordship concluded
by giving—"The Loyal and Independent
Livery of London, who signed the De-
claration of May, 1810."

"Earl Wellington, and our brave and
gallant Army in Portugal and Spain."

This toast was drunk amidst the loudest
acclamations.

The Chairman then proposed the healths
of the Representatives, Sir W. Curtis and
Sir J. Shaw; Sir C. Price being absent on
account of the loss of a valuable and near
relation. The Chairman observed, that
had not business in the House of Commons
detained the Honorable Gentleman, Mr.
Mellish would have been present.

Sir W. Curtis and Sir J. Shaw returned
thanks, in short, but loyal and impressive
speeches.

Mr. Alderman Atkins then proposed the
health of the Gentlemen who this day car-
ried up the Address, and enforced the ne-
cessity, in an energetic speech, of preserv-
ing the Constitution entire, of acting with
vigour and energy, and of convincing the
country, that, in the conduct of the loyal
and independent Livery could they hope
for success.

Mr. Marten returned thanks as one of
the Committee who went up with the Ad-
dress.

The health of Marshal Beresford was
then drunk; and

Lord George Beresford expressed his
thanks for the honour done to so near and
dear a relative.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, JULY 27, 1812.

THE DISTURBED DISTRICTS.

On the third reading of the Peace Pre-
servation Bill,

Lord HOLLAND adverted to the evidence
upon which this Bill was founded, as de-
tailed in the Report of the Committee of
Secrecy, and conceded (though he did
not mean to impeach its truth) that it was
not of a nature to ground upon it such a
measure as the present. It chiefly consist-
ed of letters from Magistrates, stating rather
rumours and reports than what could with
any strictness be called evidence; and
therefore he thought that parole evidence
ought to have been examined particu-
larly as from the comparative vicinity of
the disturbed districts, witnesses might
have been brought from thence with facili-
ty to testify as to the actual state of those
districts—a measure which he considered
the more necessary, as in point of time
they had no evidence of transactions, or of
the state of those districts, later than the
23d of June. It had been admitted by the
Noble Viscount opposite, that necessity
alone could justify a measure like the pre-
sent—but it was equally true that the ne-
cessity ought to be clearly proved. He
(Lord Holland) was far from saying, that
no case of necessity could exist which
could justify the enactment of a measure
like the present; but what he meant to
contend was, that the necessity ought to be
satisfactorily proved to exist, and he
would apply to this subject an expression
of a Noble and learned Lord on a memo-
rable occasion, that what necessity creates
ought to be limited by that necessity. In
the Report of the Secret Committee, he
could see no case made out which called
for the strong enactments of the present
Bill. The disturbances had not assumed
any malignant political character—any
character which tended to endanger the
Government—they appeared to have ori-
ginated in certainly most mistaken notions
—but notions, which it was very likely
would be corrected by that return of em-
ployment which recent measures would
probably create. It appeared also from
evidence adduced on a trial, at the Special
Commission at Lancaster, that of the 40
persons assembled on Dane Moor (a meet-
ing much relied upon for the purpose of
establishing the alleged character of these
disturbances), ten of these forty persons
were actually the spies of the Magistrates.
With this fact therefore known, and with
the additional fact which he believed also
to be correct, that these spies were the
most active in what was called twisting in,
there was surely great reason to doubt how
far the evidence before them was sufficient
to authorize the present Bill. The Report
of their Lordships' Secret Committee also
was contradicted by inference, by the Re-
port of the Secret Committee of the House
of Commons, in not mentioning circum-
stances on which the former mainly relied;
and was also contradicted by a Petition he
had presented from one of the districts re-
ferred to in that Report, which Petition
was signed by respectable persons who had
been appointed by the Magistrates, Con-
stables of watch and ward, and who stated
that tranquillity was completely restored
in that district; and that the provisions of
the Watch and Ward Act had in conse-
quence ceased to be enforced. He main-
tained therefore that the necessity of the
case did not justify the principle of this
Bill, and he was prepared to shew that the
detail of the Bill went even beyond the
principle itself. The Bill might be stated
to consist of three parts, the first giving
authority to Magistrates to search for and
seize arms concealed, or suspected to be
stolen; the 2d giving them a power to take
arms from persons whom they suspected to
be unable to defend themselves, and the
third for the purpose of preventing unlaw-
ful assemblies. In this latter object he
was disposed to acquiesce, but, at the same
time, thought that by executing this pur-
pose the former provisions of the Bill
would be rendered unnecessary, as if arms
were stolen in consequence, as stated, of
the organization of secret meetings, to de-
stroy these unlawful assemblies would be
to destroy the organization which led to the
stealing of arms. With respect to the
power of searching for arms, he could not
think that any ground had been laid for
its enactment. There was no proof of the
discovery of any concealed depot of arms,
no proof of any body of men appearing
armed, or of assembling as an
army, or any thing like an army. The
main principle which distinguished a free
constitution from an arbitrary government,
was the right of bearing arms for self-de-
fence. This was a right secured to the
subjects of this country by the Bill of
Rights; it was a right essential to the exis-

tence of a free constitution. He did not,
however, mean to state that no case could
exist in which this right ought not to be
infringed; all he contended for was, that
the necessity ought to be distinctly proved.
This Bill, however, gave to one justice
of the peace or magistrate power, upon
mere suspicion, to search a man's house
for arms, and to take them away. The
wards which were inserted in the Act
applying to Ireland, in 1807, namely, "rea-
sonable ground of suspicion," were not in
the present Bill, so that a party aggrieved
by an unjust seizure of his arms, was de-
prived of all remedy, with a view to sub-
sequent compensation for the injury, as a
magistrate might, from mere whim or cap-
rice, from the impulse of suspicion, for
which he could state no reasonable ground,
seize the arms of any individual. He
wished most distinctly to be understood as
not intending to cast any reflection upon
the Magistrate, whom he considered gen-
erally, as a most respectable body of men,
but he must be allowed to say, that he
would rather entrust the power given by
this Bill to his Majesty's Government than
to the Magistrates. With respect to the
Noble Viscount (Sidmouth) opposite, he
was satisfied that there was no man in the
country less likely to abuse power, or trust-
ed to him than that Noble Viscount, he
believed the same also of his Noble Friend
near him (Lord Liverpool), but he could
not forget that there were persons in the
Cabinet who had either proposed or been
instrumental in enacting measures of a si-
milar character to this in a neighbouring
country, measures of which they had reap-
ed the bitter fruits. He knew it had
been answered to an accusation relative to
these measures in Ireland, on the part of
those who were instrumental in enacting
them, by saying, we knew there were great
atrocities practised, but we could not help
it, we could not prevent it. Why then
this was the strongest argument against the
present Bill, against giving a power which
might be exercised from whim or caprice,
from party motives, or from prejudice, or
from an honest but mistaken zeal, to the
great oppression and injury of individuals.
He should therefore move to amend the
Bill by inserting two magistrates instead of
one and that they should only act upon a
reasonable ground of suspicion. He hoped,
however, at all events, that Noble
Lords on the other side would agree to
his amendment, that the Magistrate
should go himself to make the search, and
not leave it to the delegated power of the
constable, who might then go with a mob
to the house of an individual to search for
arms, from which act the most dangerous
consequences might ensue. What, for in-
stance, would have been an act of greater
injustice than to have taken away the arms
of Mr. Cartwright, who so bravely de-
fended his life, and yet this might have
happened under this Bill, had it been in
force? He was aware that in this advan-
ced period of the Session, and in the present
state of the House he could do nothing
more than state his opinion of the Bill,
but feeling as he did upon the subject, he
could not reconcile it so his duty to abstain
from at least declaring his dissent to the
provisions of this Bill, except that part of
it for preventing unlawful assemblies, and
that clause of which he highly approved,
placing in the hands of Government the
power of withdrawing any district from the
operation of the act.

Lord SIDMOUTH thought, that if the
friends of the Noble Baron had concurred
with him in the censure he had bestowed
upon this Bill, they would have been pre-
sent this night to state their dissent, more
especially as on a very recent occasion
they had attended to vote a large sum of
the public money to the late Comptroller
of the Post-Office. He was rather surpris-
ed that the Noble Baron himself had not,
during some of the previous stages of the
measure, urged those objections which he
now appeared to feel so warmly and had
urged so vehemently. The Noble Lord
had complained of the Report of the Se-
cret Committee, and had insisted that
parole evidence ought to have been adduc-
ed. Such was not now the question; all
the House had to decide at present was,
whether the Bill upon the Table was just-
ified by that Report. He (Lord Sid-

(Continued in the Supplement.)
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ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

BATAVIA, MARCH 20, 1813.

During the last week the ship Charlotte has arrived from Bombay, and we have been favored with the perusal of a Madras Courier Extraordinary of the 30th January last, from which the following extracts appear in addition to the intelligence already received from other quarters:

Heads of Intelligence by H. M. ship Mendea.

His Majesty's health experienced little alteration.

No change in Administration.

Lord Wellington had advanced beyond Madrid, in pursuit of the French army, after their two defeats near Salamanca.

Lord Wellington made a Marquis.

Accounts had been received; both Russian and French, of two battles having taken place between these powers, in which each party claims the victory. The French and Russian armies are each about 200,000 strong.

The Mendea spoke a ship at sea (an English trader bound to Buenos Ayres) on the 27th September, from which they learned that just before she left England, an Envoy had arrived from America, and the adjustment of our differences with that power was confidently expected to take place without delay.

The French General Moreau, had arrived in Sweden, also General Bluscher, and were to have commands either in the Swedish or Russian armies.

A motion in the House of Commons to address the Regent, stating the regret of that House that the desire expressed in the Address presented to His Royal Highness on the 21st May had not been realized; and praying for the formation of such a Ministry "as might deserve and possess the confidence of the Nation" was negatived, there being for the motion 164, against it 289, Majority for Ministers 125.

The Administration, after the above was carried, were receiving a daily accession of strength.

Letters from Riga assert, that the French have commenced their retreat from Wilna. It is also alledged, that five thousand Prussians had gone over to the Russians, shooting the French General who commanded them, and carrying with them the whole of their Artillery and Baggage.

Lord Cathcart appointed on an important Mission to the Russian Head Quarters. Lord Walpole accompanies him as Secretary of Legation.

A dispatch from Lord Wellington, dated Rueda, 7th July, states that the enemy passed the Douro, and took their position with their right on the heights opposite Pollos, their center at Sordesillas, and their left at Simancas on the Pisuerga. Lord Wellington moved his left to Pollos on the 3d, and obtained possession of the Ford over the Douro at that place. General Bonnet was at Aquilar del Campa in the end of June.

In the South of Spain, General Hill, with an inferior Force, keeps Soult in complete check.

A Letter from Oporto, dated 9th July, says it is reported there that General Bonnet with 1500 Men have been made Prisoners by the Guerillas, that the French were flying before our Troops; that our Force is 72,000, the Enemy's 36,000, and that Joseph Bonaparte, is said to be with Marmont, and that Madrid is left to its fate.

The King of Spain and Family are arrived in Rome.

By Letters from the Eastward we learn that H. M. Sloop Hecate, has sailed from Samarang in prosecution of her Voyage to the Eastern Islands, and that the Transport Ship Matilda for Bengal, via Batavia, would probably leave Sourabaya for Batavia on the 12th Instant.

Dear Mr. [Name]

I have your letter of the 12th and am glad to hear that you are well.

I am well at present and hope these few lines will find you the same.

I have not much news to write at present.

I have been thinking of you very much lately and wondering how you are getting on.

I have been very busy lately but I will try to write you more often.

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(Continued from the Gazette.)

...was persuaded that a case was made to induce Parliament not to lose an instant in affording the protection it owed the peaceable inhabitants of the disturbed districts. Even if the Secret Committee had not been appointed, his Lordship, on his own responsibility, should have felt it his duty to suggest the present measure. He fully concurred in what Lord Holland had said, of the right of Englishmen to have arms in their possession; but temporary circumstances might call for the suspension of that right. It had been stated, that no outrages had been committed since the 23d June: the details before Ministers were of a different complexion, for evidence had been transmitted to them, that during one night the whole of the arms of a large village had been swept away. Another recent instance had occurred in Cheshire. The house of an old man of 80 years old was attacked, his legs and two ribs were broken, and he was compelled to yield up his musket, and was now lying in such a state that his life was despaired of. These distressing scenes could not have occurred if the Magistracy had been invested with the wholesome powers contained in this Act. His Lordship put it to the House, whether the Bill before it went all beyond what the Report justified, and the circumstances of the times required.

Lord Stanhope reminded the Noble Viscount (Sidmouth) that he had carefully avoided attempting to reply to the stronger parts of Lord Holland's speech. He disapproved of the present measure on several grounds, but principally because it was inconsistent with the law of the land, which provided that the Officers of the Militia should be so sufficiently armed as to quell any insurrection. All power at present the operation of the Bill was confined to particular districts, yet it might be extended by Ministers, at their own pleasure, to the whole empire. The cause of these disturbances was the misery of the people, misery created by the conduct of Government. Some years ago he Lord Stanhope had proposed to the House one of the wisest measures that ever was planned by a British Ministry. By which public granaries were to be established, at which corn was to be purchased at a fixed price. Such a provision would have prevented the possibility of a serious scarcity and consequent distress; but Ministers had most imprudently rejected it. By their mismanagement the trade of the country had been nearly annihilated, and they revoked the Orders in Council. Perhaps the voice of the Nation had been lately attended to, and if war was actually declared by the United States, none of these Bills would have been introduced. It was to make a people tranquil was to make them happy.

Lord Darnley repelled the attacks of Lord Sidmouth, regarding the objections of Noble Lords who would have opposed this Bill; after a fatiguing attendance was not to be expected that they could attend the seizure of Ministers, who did not choose to introduce until the end a Bill, that if required at all, was equally necessary at the beginning of the session. If the proper means had been taken to subdue on the commencement the disturbances at Nottingham, the riots in other parts of the Kingdom would never have existed. His Lordship agreed that something was necessary, but he could not consent to give Magistrates the power, on mere suspicion, at night to search for arms. It was fit that the House should look to the causes of these dissensions, from which the attention of Parliament had been studiously withdrawn, it would then be found not that the high price of grain, but that the almost total stagnation of trade, in consequence of the non-repeal of the Orders in Council, was their true origin. What then was the House called upon to do? To clothe with authorities, almost unprecedented; Ministers who only a few weeks ago were voted by one branch of the Legislature incompetent. It was a fact notorious to every man of common sense, that they were incapable of discharging the functions of their offices. The revival of this subject might be very welcome to our illustrious Perambulator, but his Lordship felt it his duty to remind the Nation of the hands to whom its fate was intrusted.

Earl Camden highly approved of the Bill in all its parts; but would not have

deviated from his usual course of giving a silent vote, had not some remarks fallen from a Noble Lord (Holland), which it was necessary for him to notice. It had been complained that the conduct of the Government, of which he (Lord Camden) was the head, was unwarrantable; that measures of unjustifiable severity had been resorted to. The usual accusations against the Executive Authority of that day was, that steps of a firm and decisive nature were not taken sufficiently early; but for whatever blame attached on either account, he (Lord Camden) was perfectly ready to be responsible. He could not, however, in candor allow that those who were not concerned should suffer unmerited odium. A Noble Viscount (Castlereagh), whose name was always coupled with some epithet of cruelty, when the affairs of Ireland, of that day, were referred to, bore no share of the Government, but was only an active and zealous Magistrate, to whom Ireland was much indebted for his exertions, not only for her tranquillity then, but for her subsequent welfare. The obloquy that had been thrown on that deserving personage was entirely unmerited; and his Lordship rejoiced in having this opportunity of bearing testimony to the acknowledged abilities, and to the mild conciliatory disposition of his Noble Friend.

The Earl of Liverpool concurred most sincerely in the eulogium just pronounced upon the conduct of his Noble Friend (Lord Castlereagh); there was no man who had been more injured in the public estimation, and no man who was less capable of resorting to measures of severity, or even of harshness, unless circumstances compelled him to stifle the gentle emotions of his nature. He hoped that the Noble Viscount would receive the approbation of a British, as he had secured the gratitude of the most respectable portion of the Irish public. With respect to the measure under consideration, his Lordship insisted that Ministers had called for the aid of Parliament as soon as circumstances had allowed, and that the Orders in Council could not be justly deemed the author of the prevailing disturbances; to prove this assertion, he appealed to the evidence taken at the Bar, by which it appeared, that although the town of Birmingham was almost the only place that was materially injured by their operation, yet that there perfect tranquillity had prevailed, and that at Huddersfield, which had not suffered at all, the riots had been carried to the greatest extent. His Lordship regretted that topics wholly unconnected had been introduced by a Noble Lord (Darnley), who had warmly inveighed against Ministers, reviving the cry of incompetency. It was true, that one House had so voted; but the numbers were comparatively small, and the notice short; that Resolution had been subsequently reversed in a full attendance, and after some experience. The same Noble Lord had expressed his opinion decidedly against the greater part of the Bills, but Lord Liverpool trusted that a short trial would prove the utility of his objections. That the Noble Lord could change his opinion, was known from the censure which he bestowed upon the prosecution of the war in the Peninsula, which some time since he termed little short of madness, and now, as extravagantly eulogised, Ministers at that time were contending in favour of continued resistance, at a time when our army was retreating, but only retiring to ensure ultimate success. He hoped that his glorious example would be followed in a quarter where he trusted a similar result would be obtained. (Hear, hear, hear!) It was now obvious to the most bigoted, that the confidence reposed in the great general who commanded the British army, was not ill-placed, and the pretexts of Ministers, showed, as their subsequent conduct would show, that whether they did or did not obtain applause, at least that they deserved it.

Lord Darnley explained, acknowledging the exalted talents of Lord Wellesley, and applauding the vigorous prosecution of the war in Spain. The question that the Bill be read a third time, was then put and carried. Lord Holland, after repeating a few of the remarks he had made upon the conduct of the Irish Government under Lord Camden, proposed his two first amendments, which were negatived. Lord Stanhope explained, that in the expressions he had used, he imputed no blame to Noble Lords for non-attendance; he only meant to state, that if they really objected to this Bill they would have

thought it their duty to have attended to resist it.

A division then took place upon Lord Holland's third amendment, depriving the Magistrates of the right of search during the night. The numbers were.

For the Amendment 6—Against 17. The Bill was then passed and ordered to the Commons.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Thursday, July 21.

LATE OVERTURES FROM FRANCE.

Mr. Sheridan rose, in pursuance of his notice, to move for the production of copies of the Correspondence that had lately taken place between our Government and that of France; and in thus shortly andverting to it, he almost felt as if he had fired them already. (A laugh.) He had not been originally his intention to go into any detail upon a question, in his opinion, so clear, still less was it then his wish to do so, when the motion had to be conceded to him, and when so considerable an interest had been excited to hear the sentiments of his Hon. Friend (Mr. Whitbread) who had left his country ease and occupations to come down to that House to prove that they were all in the wrong in approving of the answer given by this Government to France. He confessed that he shared most largely in this general anxiety, as he felt impatient to hear how his Hon. Friend could contrive to make that proposition out; he was earnest to hear the reasons which had induced his Hon. Friend to come to so extraordinary a conclusion—to be sure his Hon. Friend might see what others could not see, he acknowledged his powers; and in thus committing himself against his Hon. Friend, he was but too conscious with what and whom he had to contend; but though he stood there in his own humility, opposed to all the weight of his Hon. Friend just at hand and ready to bear down upon him—though he was but the poor pheasant timidly fluttering beneath the mighty bird hovering over his head, and ready to pounce upon him—(a laugh)—notwithstanding all such disadvantages he was ready to enter the list with his Hon. Friend, to hear what arguments could be advanced by him to prove that the French Government was sincere in their late overture, or to show that that proposition did not deserve the character which he (Mr. Sheridan) had already given it, that of being at once perfidious, infamous, and insulting. (Hear, hear, hear!) perfidious, because it called upon us to do that which could not be done without the grossest perfidy to our allies, and the most treacherous violations of all our most solemn engagements. (Hear, hear!) infamous, because it wanted to ensnare us into the appearance of doing what it never seriously meant we should do, because it apparently directed us, when we were addressed to another (Hear, hear, hear!) and insulting, because it had been both the former, and because it must have been made on the presumption, either that we were sufficiently besotted to be the dupes of such an artifice, or sufficiently degraded to connive at it. (Hear, hear!) Of its insulting perfidious character, he should not say another word, it was as infamous as either. He called it so, because it had been addressed really to another power, while nominally addressed to us; did any man doubt that this proposition was never addressed to us?—(Hear, hear!) was never meant for us?—(Hear, hear!) when had it been made? In the heat of the Russian negotiation, the Emperor of France, or the French Government, called upon what they pleased a matter of very little importance, in the act of treating with Russia. Russia hesitates and grows reluctant. In order, therefore, to excite her jealousies or fears, he strikes up the faint of a negotiation with England; and takes care to forward with all possible dispatch, a list to Russia of all the great and many sacrifices, he is willing to make to induce England to a peace. The letter of the Duke of Bassano to the noble Lord is dated the 17th April; and the letter of Count Romanzow, appraising the Court of St. Petersburg of the offer made to England, is dated the 25th of the same month; the answer of our Government was written the 23d April. It was impossible, therefore, that our rejection of that proposition could have been forwarded to Russia at the same time with the intelligence of the proposals made us

In fact, it was never meant they should. They were in no hurry either for our answer, since he had heard that our Flag of Truce was fired at from the French coast and that the mail was obliged to be forwarded by Morlaix. No reply had been given to our answer. Was any man who heard him surprized at this?—(Hear, hear, hear!)—Did any man seriously expect that Bonaparte would have sent an answer?—(Hear, hear, hear!)—He only wished for the appearance of a negotiation with England while menacing Russia—and all disposed as he must be at all times to our Government, he did not think so meanly of it as to expect that it could have been caught by such naked juggles. If he could, and that we had actually stepped into the snare with our eyes open, why then we can readily suppose that he might have been still more amiably frank in his further dealings with us. He might have said to us—Russia is inexorable in her determination to resist that system that has for so long a time been the cause of all those national rights and privileges that constitute the maritime power of England. She obstinately refuses to join me in attacking the source and sinews of your wealth and strength; let me beg, therefore, that you will join me in establishing the permanent blessings of—a temporary truce. I will guarantee your ally, Spain, because I want 150,000 men now employed there, to act against this Russia, who would not act against you—you will assist me therefore. I shall then destroy Russia—and you will be obliged to you for your peaceable forbearance in the mean time, I shall then return and destroy Spain. (A laugh.)—That such was no very extravagant statement he left it to the House to decide.—(Hear, hear!)—How had Bonaparte himself stated his own case?—Let the Emperor speak for himself. He then read the following passage:—“Seeing himself thus constrained to abandon every hope from Russia, his Majesty, before he should commence this contest in which so much blood was to be shed, felt it to be his duty to address himself to the English Government; the distress felt by England, the agitations to which she is a prey, and the changes which have taken place in her Government, decided his Majesty to take this course.” So that Bonaparte's imperial sympathies for the distress of his beloved England, his contrite pity for the agitations to which she was a prey, were the moving impulses that finally swayed his gentle spirit to solicit peace.—(A laugh)—But this was too much—too much even for the charitable credulity of his Hon. Friend. And so far was he (Mr. Sheridan) from admitting those agitations to exist in this country, either to the extent or in the spirit so infidiously implied in the passage just read, that he believed that if ever there was a period since the commencement of the war, in which we might and ought to make one bold struggle, it was the present; because, however severe the pressure of the times might have been felt, the people of this country were well aware of the wild ambition to which they were to be traced, and the implacable hostility by which that ambition was infuriated.—(Hear, hear!)—Put to them the alternative of privation or conquest, and would a second thought stay the indignant decision of one freeman throughout the empire.—(Hear, hear!)—Indeed, were it possible for him to regret the repeal that had lately taken place, he would regret it if it had the effect of so libelling the national character, as to induce a belief that that repeal had been conceded, in order to make men willing to resist a foreign yoke, and to have a temporary privation, were to make individuals were ripe for slavery; but it was impossible! He referred to his Hon. Friend, who had spoke but the language of every man in the country, when he said, that he should rather see the empire fall in the contest, than see it in a state of such a degrading peace.—(Hear, hear!)—And could his Hon. Friend shut his eyes to what was the sole object of Bonaparte's? Did he believe that Bonaparte's battles, his marches, his councils, the indefatigable toil of his restless spirit had no other aim, no dearer object, than the Dominion of Spain; the Crown of Sicily, the sovereignty of Malta, or the subjugation of a sugar island? Did not his Hon. Friend know, that the fiercest cravings of that

man's ambition were stimulated by the deeply lodged grudge seated in his heart against England?—(Hear.)—The lust that has seized, and preys upon him, to destroy the maritime superiority of this country. (Hear, hear, hear.) There is nothing in the letter containing these overtures which can lay the ground of suspicion that it was the intention of the French Government, that the basis of the negotiation should contain any qualification of the continental system—that conspiracy which he has formed, and headed against our maritime rights. "By war," said Mr. Sheridan, "he never, thank God, can deprive us of those rights; and I trust in God that he never will by negotiation." (Hear, hear.) He complains of our zeal in behalf of those rights—of our zeal to preserve inviolable the inheritance left us by our brave ancestors, and to transmit it unimpaired to our posterity. Let him shew to us any other country possessed of the same right and privileges as England, and exercising them with the same moderation (hear.) I should be glad to see—not that it could be matter of much gratification either—but if this temperate conqueror were to be interested with similar rights and privileges, I should be curious to see the practical rebuke inflicted on English capacity, by the characteristic weakness, and the deration of the French Ruler.—(Hear, hear, hear.)—England might challenge him to say, he could have done what she had on similar circumstances. He could be what she was—Esne Qualis eram? But rather than concede what it would be dishonour to yield—rather than stoop that flag that had waved high for England in every quarter of the world, I would scuttle the island, and let in the ocean to overwhelm them and it, sooner than consent to a surrender of that charter to which nature had set her seal, and which seemed to have been secured by the guarantee of Providence itself.—(Hear, hear, hear.) Mr. Sheridan, after one or two other observations, approving of the answer given by his Majesty's Ministers, concluded by moving, "that an humble Address be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, praying the production of the correspondence between the Duke of Bassano and Lord Castlereagh."

Mr. Whitbread seconded the motion. He said, if all that had been said of the implacable hostility of the Emperor of France were to be permitted to influence our deliberations, there must be interminable war between the two countries—it would be impossible to make peace—to even treat with France. They had been told, that it was the object of France to ruin England, and what other was the object of England? But there seemed to be always one justice for England, and another for the rest of the world. She, to be sure, was totally blameless in the exercise of her maritime power, though guilty of that abominable outrage, the seizure of the Spanish frigates, and of that other signal atrocity, that eternal blot upon our annals, the seizure of the Danish fleet at Copenhagen. With respect to the negotiation pending between France and Russia, Russia had refused to continue the negotiation unless France should first evacuate Prussia. At the present moment, when the Emperor of France was distracted with a Northern war, when he was disappointed in his reliance upon a person whom he had placed as the eventual heir to the Crown of Sweden; when he was harassed with the war in Spain, and with difficulties at home, he did think that this was a most fortunate moment to open a negotiation upon a basis of good faith and sincerity; and that Ministers would have acted with prudence, had they advised the prince Regent to send a direct proposition to France. Consequently, he thought it highly imprudent in the Noble Lord to rob the answer which he had given, saying this, he would be the last man to stoich to any thing derogatory to the national honour. He believed France sincere in her overtures; and he believed she had always been sincere in them. But if the House at all thought with him as to the sincerity of the French Government, on the late occasion, then they would agree with him also, that the Noble Lord should have returned a very different answer to what he did. The answer he could have wished to be returned was this: upon such terms as you have proposed, as a basis for negotiation, we are willing to treat; if one, however excepted; we cannot receive that; we do not, however, ask you to recognise Ferdinand VII. as the King of Spain, any more than we will consent to acknowledge the dynasty you wish to found; but we ask, that the existing authorities of Spain should be a party to the negotiation. Lord Castlereagh would put it to the House, whether it was not a violation of

all sound reasoning, to consider the answer returned to the French Government, as a direct negative upon all negotiation. He would say, that any other answer would have been a dereliction of duty. He was far from contending for the principle of interminable war, nor would he justify the proceedings of Government upon any such principle; but at the same time, he thought they would study the lesson of the last twenty years, to very little advantage, if they adopted the feelings of the Hon. Gentleman, who so far from having any jealousy towards the French Government, not only thought the present moment the most proper for negotiation but also contended, that every overture from France during the last an present war had been made with sincerity and good faith. (Hear, hear.) He did not think any other man in the Empire would affirm that proposition; and if the Hon. Member did really think so, he would say; that his mind must be practically disordered upon that particular topic. (Hear, hear.) He (Lord Castlereagh) thought there was something in the time of making the overture that seemed suspicious; for it had always been the policy of the French Ruler to make propositions for peace to this country when he was about to place himself at the head of an army for purposes of the most extensive conquest. The Right Hon. Gentleman who made the motion had justly observed, that those propositions were seldom sincere, but that they were to be considered as one of the instruments in the shape of negotiation to be turned against the enemy he was going to crush. The Hon. C. Hutchinson would say, without any affectation, that no Russian could be more anxious for the honour and glory of that country than he was. He had seen enough of the Russians to be convinced that braver troops could not exist than they were, and that they would discharge their duty whatever be the consequence, with honour to themselves; but he must be blind indeed who was any thing acquainted with the nature of the Russian power who did not see that it would soon fall before the power of France. He complained of the abuse which was thrown upon the Emperor of the French—of the names which were given him. He would ask, who was better entitled to his throne than Bonaparte?—(Hear, hear.)—He would boldly assert that no person in ancient or modern times, who had obtained a Crown through a Revolution, ever merited it better than he did.—(Hear, hear.)—He never knew of a Conqueror in ancient or modern times who had arrived at his end with so few acts of enormity to answer for personally, as Bonaparte.—(Hear, hear.)

Mr. Canning said, that it was some consolation to men like him, who five years ago had been concerned in the orders issued for seizing on the Navy of Denmark, that it spite Bonaparte's memory at that time to tell to all the world to tell to the questioners of the Copenhagen Expedition, who pretended it could not be justified by any but forged documents, that the Emperor of Russia did engage to France to compel Denmark and Sweden to engage in a war against England.—(Hear, hear.)—What, he would ask, might have been the consequences if that blow had not been intercepted. It was some consolation to him certainly, that he should in time be justified by the fact. Mr. Sheridan, in reply, asked Mr. Canning if he knew that the navy of Denmark was to be seized in hostility against us, why he did not bring that circumstance forward in justification of that atrocious act? With respect to Bonaparte, if he were to see him marching sword in hand over Europe he would respect him; though he detested the principle on which he acted; but when he saw him forfeiting every promise, and violating every principle—when he saw him cabling every power for the purpose of luring them to their destruction, it was impossible not to feel the strongest abhorrence for him. It had been said it was natural for us to hate him. But what provocation had Spain given him? While he was leading her armies to win in the North, he chose that time to start up the King and the Prince of Asturias to attempt to induce the Queen to bastardize her own offspring. Was this the man who they were told was the first Conqueror of the world?—(Hear, hear.)—He dreaded to hear a man in this country panegorize such a character. Let him retain the Crown of France—all that he wanted was, that he should never have the Crown of Great Britain; though he could not but see a way smoothing for this, which filled him with the greatest alarm.—(Hear, hear.)—He deprecated the tendency of the arguments of the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Whitbread), which could only inspire the coun-

try with aversion for the war at a time when he could not entertain a hope of peace (Hear.)—That success would follow the contest, he was not so bold as to assert. The immortality of nations was not committed to mortal custody. But if this country should at last fall, a country whose constitution with all its faults afforded the best practical security for the liberty of man of any that ever yet existed, we should at least be able to record, that Great Britain fell after shedding her bravest blood in her defence. Let us command it from the future historian, if one independent historian be left to record the event, that when Great Britain at last fell, there fell the best champion for the liberties and glory of the civilized world.—(Hear, hear.)

The question was then put and carried in the affirmative.—Adjourned.

Singular and Interesting Narrative.

In the wars betwixt the Russians and the Turks, there are many barbarities committed by the troops of both nations, and they frequently rather contrive which shall lay a plan for a murder with more ingenuity, than fight with the open bravery and generosity of European warfare. The following story, told and vouched as a truth by a respectable officer in the service of the Court of Muscovy, is a most remarkable instance of this. The two armies, he said, were encamped at no great distance from each other on the banks of the Danube, and there was a deep morass between them, at the approaches to which each of the armies had pickets. Owing to the length of time the war had been carried on in the country, necessaries were becoming somewhat scarce; and the officers, in particular, having been deprived of many of those little luxuries which are considered of so much importance in a camp, were very liberal to any one who could provide for them.

Among others, whom the love of money tempted to engage in this traffic, there was an old woman of a very singular character and appearance. She was accustomed to bargain with the officers, to afford them every thing, at a very inconsiderable price, on condition, that if they were killed before that time, she should have their property. Many of them were extremely willing to make an agreement on these terms, as they had no prospect of fighting for a long while after the time she mentioned; and they were accordingly supplied in every thing they wished.

Every one, to the great surprise of their comrades, were killed almost at her day, and almost in such a manner as could excite no suspicion that she had the smallest connection with it; it was perhaps their turn to go out on a foraging party, and they were met by a detachment of the enemy on the same errand, or some dangerous post was given to their charge, on which they were attacked, and their whole party cut to pieces. The thing, however, happened so naturally, that others only cursed the luck of the old witch, and continued to make agreements with her; "among others," said the officer, "I was tempted, through curiosity, as much as other motives, to visit her, and bargained for some thing, on condition that she should have my gold watch and seals, should I be killed before the expiration of a fortnight. The time passed on till the last evening, and at that time it was not my turn to do any duty; two days after, I was making merry upon the subject of Madame Grim's disappointment, and took a walk out to see the guard march off for a post on the outside of the camp, to which a great deal of importance had been always attached, as it was the only pass by which the Turks could surprise us. It was like the only thing of which I was afraid, in my bargain; for during the whole of the week, every detachment which had been sent to watch it, had been found in the morning dead; to a man, with their heads cut off; and although the numbers had been almost doubled every time, it had been of no avail; none of them returned alive. I was quite secure, but fell a prey to that horror which naturally seizes on very narrowly escaping a terrible danger, especially as many of the officers, killed on this spot, had fallen just at the time the old hag had predicted."

The men were drawn up, and ready to march, and my comrades were telling me I was one of the luckiest fellows in the world; when a message was sent from headquarters for the next officer, in order to assume the command of the guard, as he, whose turn it was, had fallen sick. I was somewhat disconcerted at this; but still, as it was not my turn, I found an excuse, and to my great satisfaction the guard at last marched off, while I betook myself to my tent for the night. Imagine my

consternation, however, when not many minutes after, orders were sent that should mount and follow the detachment as their officer had his arm broke by a fall from his horse. There was no alternative so with as good a grace as might be, took my place; comforting myself that had twice as many men as any of the others, and would at least stand against the Turks, though much superior in number till I could send for assistance. The post was on the side of a deep morass, and of accessible by two ways, one from the Turkish camp, and one backwards, by which we reached it. Nothing seemed to disturb us, and I had entirely forgotten superstitious; the night was very beautiful, and the dead stillness of every thing around, interrupted only at slow intervals by the neighing of the horses, or the solitary voice of the sentinels, made the scene all solemn. We were in this situation a considerable time, when, as if it had been thunder, the shouts of men, the clattering of horses, and the sound of arms were heard close upon our post; and in moment several troops of Turkish soldiers, half naked, and brandishing their cimeters in defiance, were seen galloping down the descent of the opposite ground. The moon shone full upon them, and the savage appearance, together with the number, which was more than double of made us all tremble. It was impossible to think of retreating; that would have exposed us to such a host of savages was certainly death. They were on us in an instant, I had no time to draw up my men with their backs to the morass. The Turks cut and slaughered at a terrible rate; and though my brave fellows behaved like heroes, they were hewed to pieces in a twinkling; was left with only one or two, and the most dreadfully wounded of my comrades. I breast with a sabre, my head bleeding, and almost blind with rage and blood, I was still eager for revenge, and would have had it—the leader of the murderers, was just at the point of my sabre, and I went to stab him to the heart, when one of my attendants perceiving my design, made furious blow at me; his cimeter, however, or something else, terrified the horse which ran backwards, and snatched me from one of the deepest holes in the morass. I was inevitably gone, and I felt myself suffocated. By some means, however, I caught hold of the grass on the banks, and not there a few minutes till I recovered my senses. The Turks, supposing I was dead, made no more inquiries after me, while I was obliged to witness such a scene of horror as never human being saw. The field was strewed with men and horses, dead and dying, and the Turks were busied cutting off the heads of those they had killed. They went away at last, and endeavoured to ravinate myself, which, by my weakness, I was several times unsuccessful. I came out, however, but guess my honor when I was instantly seized by a gigantic Turk whom I had not observed pillaging the dead bodies; he very goodly took out a knife to cut my head off. I besought him in the name of God to spare me, and told him I had friends, who would give him a large reward if he did. He said, he was not certain of that; but if he took my head to the camp, he would get thirty dollars for the delivery of it, and was proceeding to his purpose, notwithstanding my struggles, when I luckily perceived a dagger in his belt; I drew it, and stabbed him near the heart as I could think; he instantly fell; and thanking heaven for preserving me through so much, I took up the shaft of a lance, and supported myself with it to the camp. The General heard my story the next day, and came to inquire of me. I was so weak that I could hardly collect myself sufficiently to speak; something, however, came across me about the old woman, and I could only say that the guard should be doubled, but a false number given out in the camp. This was done accordingly, and the Turks found themselves fairly out-numbered, and the holding my suspicions; and when the old hag was seized, and brought a little to herself, fear of being given to the soldiers for marks to be shot at, she confessed she had always made it her practice to inform the Turks of the number of men to be set out on out-posts. She had frequently done us the like good offices. With respect to her contrivances she confessed a great deal, and that when she witnessed a combat between two, one of which was a friend, she contrived to irritate the other's blood somehow in such a manner that it struck him. The soldiers insisted she should be burnt alive, but the Commander contended himself with nailing her ears to a post for a day, and giving her the knout.

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CATALOGUE

OF

SUNDRY PROPERTY,

BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE,

CAPT. WALTING,

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON SATURDAY, THE 27TH MARCH, 1813,

*At the House lately occupied by the Deceased, agreeably
to the terms specified in the Government Gazette
of the 20th Instant.*

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK, PRECISELY,

WILL BE SOLD,

THE DWELLING HOUSE

AND

GROUNDS, &c.

AFTER WHICH,

A close Carriage, in one lot,

A set of Harness, in ditto,

One pair of Carriage Horse, in ditto,

One pair ditto ditto, in ditto.

- 36 One Trunk,
- 37 One ditto,
- 38 One ditto,
- 39 One Back-gammon Board,
- 40 One Dressing Table,
- 41 One Looking-glass,
- 42 One Chest of Drawers,
- 43 One ditto do. to match,
- 44 One Piano Forte,
- 45 One Harp,
- 46 One lot of Kitchen Furniture,
- 47 One Case, with stand for 12 bottles,
- 48 One small Table,
- 49 One ditto ditto,
- 50 One ditto ditto,
- 51 One large Chest,
- 52 One Dripstone, with case,
- 53 One do. case,
- 54 One dozen of Chairs,
- 55 Four ditto ditto,
- 56 Mrs. Glasse's Art of Cookery,
- 57 Brooke's History of St. Helena,
- 58 The Seaman's New Vade-mecum,
- 59 Shaw's Travels,
- 60 Staunton's Penal Laws of China,
- 61 Constantine de Castille's general and particular Chart
- 62 An East Indian Pilot of general and particular Charts
- 63 One Chart,
- 64 Two Charts, and case,
- 65 One bag Sago,
- 66 Two bags Corks,
- 67 Two bags Table Rice,
- 68 Half bag Garlick,
- 69 Eleven bags Paddy,
- 70 Seven bags Green Tea,
- 71 Four dozen and 3 bottles of Beer,
- 72 Five do. quart and 9 pint bottles of Sweet Wine,
- 73 Three do. of Beer,
- 74 Seven dozen and 3 bottles of Madeira,
- 75 Forty-seven dozen and 10 empty Bottles,
- 76 Twenty-three Case Bottles,
- 77 Fourteen Spruce Bottles,
- 78 Forty-three empty Bottles,
- 79 A capital Writing Desk,
- 80 A set of Knives and Forks, incomplete,

- 81 Two Corks for Bottles,
- 82 Six pair white Trowsers,
- 83 Half a dozen Shirts,
- 84 Half ditto ditto,
- 85 Half ditto ditto,
- 86 Half ditto ditto,
- 87 Half ditto ditto,
- 88 Half ditto ditto,
- 89 Half ditto ditto,
- 90 Half do. Table Cloths,
- 91 Half ditto ditto do.
- 92 Half ditto ditto do.
- 93 Half ditto ditto do.
- 94 Half ditto ditto do.
- 95 Half ditto ditto do.
- 96 One black Coat,
- 97 One blue Coat,
- 98 Two pair Casimere Breeches,
- 99 Six Waistcoats,
- 100 Ditto ditto,
- 101 One Boat-cloak,
- 102 One set Coach Furniture,
- 103 One ditto ditto,
- 104 One set of Musquetoe Curtains,
- 105 One set of Coach Furniture,
- 106 Half a dozen Banyans,
- 107 Four Banyans,
- 108 Three pair white Trowsers,
- 109 Four pair of Drawers,
- 110 Half dozen Neck Handkerchiefs,
- 111 Half ditto ditto,
- 112 Half dozen pair nankeen Pantaloon,
- 113 Half ditto ditto,
- 114 Three pair nankeen Trowsers,
- 115 Half dozen white Jackets,
- 116 Half ditto ditto,
- 117 Half ditto ditto,
- 118 Half ditto ditto,
- 119 Half ditto ditto,
- 120 Half dozen white Waistcoats,
- 121 Half ditto ditto,
- 122 Half ditto ditto,
- 123 Half ditto ditto,
- 124 Half ditto ditto,
- 125 Half ditto ditto,

Lot

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- 126 Half dozen pair Stockings,
- 127 Half ditto ditto,
- 128 Half ditto ditto,
- 129 Half ditto ditto,
- 130 Half ditto ditto,
- 131 Half ditto ditto,
- 132 Half ditto ditto,
- 133 Half ditto ditto,
- 134 Five pair Woolen Stockings,
- 135 Six Flannel Waistcoats,
- 136 Three ditto ditto,
- 137 One small lot of China-ware,
- 138 Half dozen Knife Cloths,
- 139 Ditto ditto ditto,
- 140 Ditto ditto ditto,
- 141 Ditto ditto ditto,
- 142 Half dozen Pillow-cases,
- 143 Lot of Dish-covers,
- 144 One Telescope,
- 145 One Stool,
- 146 One Iron Chest,
- 147 One Settringee.

