



JAVA GOVT. GAZETTE.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Proclamations, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the Java Government Gazette, be considered as official, and daily attended to by the parties concerned. (Signed) G. C. MEYLAN, Acting Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1813. [NO. 61.]

ADVERTISEMENT

Notice is hereby given that the Public Auction of the Opium Farms of Buitenzorg and Champing on the conditions above mentioned, but with the additional regulation, that Government will deliver Opium to the Farmers at the rate of twelve hundred Spanish Dollars per chest.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council. G. C. MEYLAN, Sec. to Govt.

ADVERTENTIE

WORDT hijs, dezer koninklyk geschap, dat op Donderdag den 29 April aanstaande, ten overstaan van President en Magistrate op het Stadhuis te Batavia, des morgens ten negen uren, voor den tyd van den 15de Mey 1813 tot den laatste April 1814 Publick zal worden verpacht de Amfioen Plicht te Buitenzorg en Champing op de voormelde voorwaarden als zyn geannoteert in de Javaische Gouvernements Courant van den 10de April j. l.

Advertisement

THE President and Bench of Magistrates of Batavia, do hereby give notice to all whom it may concern that the period for claiming Timber belonging to Individuals with the mark of the Honorable Company, is prolonged until the end of the ensuing month, and any Persons who may have any Timber in their possession, but yet marked as aforesaid, are hereby required and directed to give notice thereof to the Chief Magistrate, under whose Superintendance such Timber will be marked accordingly.

Advertentie

NADEMAAL dat den President en Magistrate der Stad en Ommelanden van Batavia, uit de afdiening van den Heere Lieutenant Gouverneur in Raad, verkeren is, dat de circulaire orde van den Heere President der particuliere Houtwerken door den Architect Jongkind, behoordlyk in de Engelsche, Hollandische, en Indische Taalen gepub-

liceerd, en vertoelghe, ten gesondt vanden zyn gescheide. J. van der Meer, Magistrate by dezer het Publiek, informeerd dat een nog te bepalen Houtwerk, van den order, medelidiglyk, en behorende Houtwerken opgeven ten Kantoore van genoemde Architect, ten einde dezelve gebrand kunnen worden met het by de voorzige Advertentie gemelde stempel op pens van Confidate der Houtwerken, welke na dien tyd deonden geldend worden niet gebrand te zyn.

(Was Get.) G. F. MEYLAN, Sec. to Govt.

Advertisement

IN pursuance of the Proclamation under date the 10th December 1810, Notice is hereby given, that the fourth half yearly Lottery of the Currency dated Publishing Paper, will take place at the Stadhuis te Batavia, on the 1st of May next, under the Superintendance of a Commission consisting of the President of the Court of Justice, the Secretary to Government, the Accountant, and the Sub-Treasurer.

Advertentie

WORDT hierby kennis gegeven dat ten gevolge der Proclamatie van den 3de December 1810, op den 1te May aanstaande, op het Stadhuis te Batavia, zal getrokken worden de vierde half jaarlykse Lottery, ter verevening der Proberings Credit Papieren onder toezicht van eenre Commisste bestaande uit den President van den Hoogen Raad van Justitie alhier, den Secretaris van het Gouvernement, den Accountant en den Tresaurier.

Bekendmaking

De Heere van Panke, als Commissaris van de Weeswezen, heeft by dezer het Publiek, informeerd dat een nog te bepalen Houtwerk, van den order, medelidiglyk, en behorende Houtwerken opgeven ten Kantoore van genoemde Architect, ten einde dezelve gebrand kunnen worden met het by de voorzige Advertentie gemelde stempel op pens van Confidate der Houtwerken, welke na dien tyd deonden geldend worden niet gebrand te zyn.

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VAN wegens President en Leden van het Collegie van Heeren Weesmeesters alhier, wordt by dezer aan het Bataviasch Publiek bekend gemaakt.

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Bekendmaking

WANTED,
5000 SPANISH DOLLARS,
BOTTOMBY TO JAPAN,
J. VAN REENEN,
BATAVIA,
IRLAND, GEBOREN ZYNDER
WYFADEIGEND,
SPAANSCHS DAALDERS,
BODEMARY,
NAAR JAPAN BESTEMDE
SUKEPEN TE GEEVEN,
ADRESSEEREN ZICH BIJ
J. VAN REENEN,
BATAVIA.

troops from the main army; having also received, at the same time, orders from the Minister at War, who informed me of the junction of both armies, and of the determination made to act on the offensive—that without losing the least time, I should attack the enemy's flank with the troops entrusted to my command; in consequence of this, I ordered four squadrons under Major Bedrago to observe the movements of Macdonald, and inform one of them; and I marched without delay towards the corps of Outinot, which was met with on the evening of the 29th, four weeks from Kochanow. I made the necessary preparations immediately, and attacked him yesterday vigorously. The contest lasted eight hours; and the enemy was overthrown by the valiant troops of your Imperial Majesty, and pursued till late in the evening. In this fight, three officers, and about two hundred and fifty privates, were taken prisoners. The loss of the enemy is great in killed and wounded, and their fugitives have suffered more particularly, who endeavoured to take our batteries, by which they were warmly received. They were also bravely attacked by the Grodno hussar regiment, which has particularly distinguished itself in this action. Although the loss of our side does not exceed 600 men killed and wounded, yet it is rendered painful by the loss of the brave Commander of the 25th Jager regiment, Colonel Drossel, who was killed by a cannon-ball. My intention is to pursue the enemy to the Dwina.

BANKS OF THE MAINE, Aug. 22.

An order was published on the 1st instant, in all the Departments of Westphalia, by virtue of which, every individual who talks about intelligence respecting the situation of the armies in the North, unless such intelligence be official, or published in the journals authorised by Government, shall be immediately arrested, subjected to an examination, and remain in prison till he states who transmitted the news to him.

Speech of the Crown Prince of Sweden to the Deputies of the Estates, on their Dismissal, the 18th of August, 1812.

TO THE KNIGHTHOOD AND NOBILITY.

Good Gentlemen of the Knighthood and Nobility.

The assembly of the Kingdom, which has now arrived at its conclusion, will be remarkable in the annals of our country. Notwithstanding that the din of arms resounds from the Dwina to the banks of the Tagus, notwithstanding the animosity of some of our neighbours; your consultations have rendered themselves remarkable by that coolness which is always the proof of valour and justice.

The orders of Knighthood and of the Nobility have obtained fresh claims to their King's respect and friendships: this estate will always follow the noble example of their fore-fathers;—and the sacrifice of life itself, when the honour of their country is concerned, will always be considered by them as the dearest and most precious of their privileges. Should circumstances require it—should their be no hope for Sweden pursuing her way in peace, then will your King have recourse to your manly courage; and our watchword shall be, God, Liberty, and our native country.

TO THE CLERGY.

Good men of the Reverend Class of the Clergy.

I have perceived with pleasure, and have sufficiently understood, to estimate the peace and unity which have been observed during this assemblage of the States of the Kingdom. This unity,—this sympathy in sentiment, so seldom perceived in numerous assemblies, has chiefly proceeded from the proofs of patriotism and warm attachment which have been given by all the Estates of the kingdom. May your hearts therefore, receive the most lively recompense, in the consciousness of having contributed your efforts to a good purpose. On your return to your parishes, and to those places where the care of souls is reposed in you; endeavour to impress the commandments of Christ on every heart, and be never weary in spreading the benevolent light of his doctrine. Recommend to your prayers the King, our native country, and my son.

TO THE ESTATE OF BURGHERS.

Good Men of the worthy Class Citizens.

The useful and respectable class of which you are the deputies will always enjoy the King's protection. Commerce, trade, and national industry, are the chief supports of the prosperity of a country. The attention which the King has shewn to their increase, may render you assured that no unnecessary hindrances shall be laid in the way of your commercial speculations. His Majesty hopes, that the estate

of the Burgers will second his endeavours for the support of the general credit, and the continuance of its prosperity.

The King has with pleasure observed the unity which prevailed in your councils; when it was the question to raise money for the unavoidable exigencies of the State. I feel a real gratification in imparting to you this proof of his satisfaction.

TO THE ESTATE OF THE PEASANTRY.

Worthy Swedes,

The love you have shewn towards your country,—the late proofs you have given of your attachment to his Majesty's person and to your country,—would, if it were possible, increase the sentiments of regard for you with which I have been impressed ever since my first meeting you. Continue to render Sweden conspicuous by your valour and your virtues. May the populace in other countries attain to such deserved regard as your country gives to you. The King nourishes an unlimited confidence in your sentiments towards him, and will never neglect to call upon the assistance of your Estate. He will always regard you as a support of his throne, and you may always account him as the first defender of your rights and privileges. Should the critical circumstances in which Europe is placed call on your children to defend our religion, our rights, and our laws, I will go with them, participate in their toils, endeavour to relieve their necessities, and as long as danger threatens to them a father.

Carry back to your habitation that spirit of union which has accompanied your steps in this Diet; and again impress on those you left at home that the happiness of the people consists in a close union with the Regent, and in obedience to the laws of the kingdom.

SECRETS

OF THE

COURTS OF ST. PETERSBURGH AND FRANCE.

Extract of a letter from St. Petersburg.

The story of a conspiracy against the life of the Emperor, is without foundation. It is true, however, that Speranskoi and Magnatskoi have been banished to Siberia. The truth is now generally known though only whispered.—Nothing has appeared in our News-papers.

Speranskoi is a man of uncommon ability; an elegant classical scholar, and the finest writer we have ever had; his manners affable, refined and captivating almost to sorcery. Such a man in a Country where merit is a surer means of advancement, than birth or fortune, could not fail of hastily rising in a department where he had an opportunity of displaying his uncommon genius and acquirements—he rose rapidly to the office of a Secretary of State. He wanted, however, one quality, honesty. He was expensive, far beyond his income (and he had no private fortune.) Admonition from higher personages had no effect; unwilling to lose so valuable a servant, and to prevent disastrous consequences, the Emperor gave him large sums of money, and ordered that care should be taken that his pecuniary circumstances were not at any time embarrassed. But this generous and wise treatment of his sovereign could not make of a rogue an honest man. Whether the remedy came too late, or, some suspect, he had strong personal animosities, he sold himself to the tyrant of the world, who achieves more by his purse and his perfidy than by his sword.

While the secrets of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg were made known at Paris, the Russian mission had found a channel, by means of agents, in a much humbler but not less confidential situation, to obtain information of the preparations that were privately making to attack Russia, and the measures that were pursuing in different parts, with other powers, to facilitate the execution of the great object. In consequence of this knowledge, Russia has been for a considerable time preparing for the event, and had gained Sweden to her party. It is supposed some information had also come from Stockholm.

It became evident at St. Cloud that Russia had knowledge of their secret proceeding. Speranskoi at length learned the name of the person who communicated intelligence to the Russian mission, and made it known to the French agents at St. Petersburg. The man's name was Michel Michelle. Before he was arrested, he had time to thrust a large bundle of papers into the hands of a young Russian Nobleman, who immediately left Paris; and by a circuitous route reached the Russian frontier, before the telegraphic dispatches to arrest him arrived.—At Berlin, he had the start of the telegraph but one hour. Torture had made Michelle confess the delivery of the

packet of papers. Had it been immediately discovered, it had never reached St. Petersburg.—Michelle was shot. The papers discovered the treachery of Speranskoi, the utmost extent of which is not known.

FRENCH PAPERS.

FURTHER EXTRACTS.

PARIS, JULY 20.—Yesterday Her Majesty the Empress walked at six o'clock in the evening, in the park of Saint Cloud, amidst an immense crowd assembled from Paris and from its environs, to enjoy the presence of this august Sovereign. It was remarked with pleasure that Her Majesty's journey had done her a great deal of good. She never appeared in better health. The acclamations of the public joy accompanied her during her entire walk.—(Journal de l'Empire, July 20.)

PARIS, JULY 21.—It is by no means certain, say the letters from Wilna of the 8th July, that Prince Bagration can rejoin the army of the right on the Duna; and in that case the situation of the Russians would be still more distressing. The manner in which they retire shews that they have no plan. They march without order, and with a confusion which shews clearly that they have no system of retreat. It is difficult to understand or to conceive this manner of acting after so many menaces and preparations which appeared to announce an intention to act on the offensive, or at least to defend the passage of a great river, and to maintain themselves in a vast province. What appears certain is, that the enemy did not expect to see the French army so soon. Its rapid arrival on the Niemen, has been like a thunder-stroke, which has thrown confusion and doubts into the Russian Councils. Since the occupation of Wilna by our troops, communications are established at all points, and the organization of the country is proceeding with great activity. The enthusiasm of the Poles is wrought up to the highest pitch. The whole army is in the grandest condition, and burns with desire to come hand to hand with the enemy.—(Journal de l'Empire, July 21.)

PARIS, JULY 22.—At a moment when all eyes are fixed upon the grand army, it is interesting to reflect, that notwithstanding the distance, there is a very prompt and easy train of communication between that army and the States which support it with their resources. This train of communication is formed by the rivers, lakes, and canals which we are about to enumerate. Setting out from Dresden, Magdeburg, or Hamburg, you arrive on the Elbe, at the river Havel, which receives the waters of the Spree. These two rivers are navigable. From the Spree you pass into the Oder, by the canal of Muhrose, or of Frederic William, which is three miles long, five perches wide, and six feet deep. This is the track of the boat from Silesia. Another canal, that of Finon, joins the Havel directly with the Oder. It is five miles long, and 40 feet wide, and it bears the largest boats of the Oder and the Elbe. It was commenced in the 17th century, and was repaired and extended by the orders of Frederick II. As it was previously necessary to make a circuit, in order to pass from Magdeburg, by the Elbe, into the Havel, that great Monarch caused the canal of Plauen to be dug, which goes direct from the Elbe to Havel. By means of the two rivers and the three canals that we have mentioned you pass at pleasure from the Elbe to the Oder. In order to go thence into the kingdom of Prussia Proper, you ascend the Wharfa and the Netze, which have been rendered navigable; and you pass thence into the canal of Bromberg. This canal terminates in the Brahe, a small navigable river, which empties itself into the Vistula. The canal of Bromberg is 68,6 perches in length, and twenty-eight in breadth. It carries boats of 400 or 500 quintals burthen. From this you fall down the Vistula, one arm of which leads into the Baltic sea, near Dantzic, and the other into a kind of close gulf or lake, named the Frisch Haf; the other end of which communicates at once with the sea and with the river Pregel. You re-ascend by this river, on which stands Konigsberg; and you pass by the river Labiau, and by the great and little canal of Frederick into the principal arm of the Niemen. You can also enter the Niemen by the Curish Haf. The Niemen leads you by Tilsit to Kowno, in Lithuania, whence you ascend the Vilia to Wilna. From all these details it appears that the grand army is in direct communication with Magdeburg and Dresden: it can, consequently, receive daily, and by the surest and least expensive means, the corn, forage, and cattle which are sent to it from all parts. This is the immense convoy, the head of which, according to the Bulletins, arrived at Kowno the 5th July.

It is of course, understood, that this convoy could not enter the Niemen till after the military operations which place the course of that river in our power. Thus, by means of a wise and regular Administration, the magazines of the grand army, according as they empty themselves from the Vistula into the Niemen, are filled anew by fresh supplies poured in successively from all places with which this extensive line of navigation communicates. This is a summary of all the intelligence on this subject contained in all the letters that we have received from Wilna. Those of the 8th July confirm the observation which we gave yesterday on the last Bulletin of the grand army.—(Journal de l'Empire, July 21.)

DRESDEN, JULY 10.—Yesterday a Deputation arrived here from Warsaw, consisting of the Prince Jablonski, and the Barons Rastowickiey, Graesky, and Ruzman. Its mission relates to the event which took place at Warsaw, on the 28th June.—(Journal de l'Empire, July 21.)

LEONARD, JULY 6.—A division of Austrian chasseurs has arrived here, and is to proceed further.—(Same Paper.)

ASCHAFFENBURG, JULY 15.—Her Majesty the Empress of France entered our city yesterday, at one P. M. amidst the ringing of all the bells.—The city militia under arms, and in full dress, and with arms fixed on their breasts, lined the streets. Her Majesty passed. The Prefect had gone the preceding day to the frontier for the purpose of receiving the Empress. His Royal Highness the Grand Duke, escorted by the city cavalry, went to meet the Empress a league hence, in a Court carriage drawn by six horses. On her arrival at the palace, Her Majesty was received by His Royal Highness, who had come before her for the purpose, and who preceded by the Ministers, the Chapter, the Chamberlain, &c. conducted Her Majesty to the apartments which had been ornamented for her reception. Twenty young girls, elegantly clothed in white, strewed flowers before her as she passed; and the daughter of the Councillor of State Hoefner, after addressing a compliment to Her Majesty, had the honour to offer her a bouquet, which the Princess condescended to accept with kindness. On her entrance into the apartments, which echoed with the sound of trumpet and cymbals, Her Majesty was agreeably surprised by the performance of a *vivot* in music, of the composition of the Master of his Royal Highness's chapel. After Her Majesty had reposed some time in her apartment, a breakfast was served up, after which Her Majesty departed about half past three for Mayence, with the same ceremonial that had been observed on her arrival. The Empress caused a gold watch, ornamented with pearls, to be given to the daughter of the Councillor of State Hoefner, who had presented to Her Majesty the bouquet of flowers.—(Same Paper.)

BERLIN, JULY 14.—The Allied Army has taken possession of two considerable magazines at Poladgen. A great number of English merchants are quitting Riga, and the other Russian ports in the Baltic. Ninety-three of them have left Liebau.—(Berlin Gazette.)

AUGSBURG, JULY 12.—The business of the organization of the Bavarian Clergy is now finished. There are to be in this kingdom an Archbishop, and nine Bishops. The sees of the Bishops are to be Augsburg, Brixen, Riechtraett, Freysing, Constanz, Passau, Ratisbon, and Saltzburg. It is not yet known for whom His Majesty designs the Archbishopric. The Estates of the Order of Malta, which are not yet disposed of, are to serve for the endowments of these Bishoprics. There will be five Bishops to be appointed, for there are only four sees filled at present, those of Augsburg, Riechtraett, Brixen, and Passau. The Protestant churches of the kingdom of Bavaria have a Consistory General at Munich; a central Commission at Nuremberg, for the examination of candidates; four Deanries General at Bayouth, Ratisbon, Anspach, and Munich, for the eight mid circles; and fifty-four Deans of districts.—(Journal de l'Empire, July 21.)

SALONICA, JULY 8.—The plague has broken out at Smyrna. The commerce which subsists between that place and Salonica excites great apprehension in this latter place. Almost all the counting-houses are shut up at Smyrna; and the greater part of the strangers have taken refuge in the country.—(Journal de l'Empire.)

See Supplement.

BATAVIA:

PRINTED BY A. H. HUBBARD,

AT THE

Honorable Company's Printing Office

MOLENYLIET

SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1813.

Proclamation.

Increasing Depreciation of the old ... Provisionally withdrawn from circulation ...

Not however the intention of Gov- ... for more effectually to provide for the ...

No. One. For 1 Spanish Dollar of 66 Stivers, ... Paper Currency.

The undersigned being duly authorized ... do hereby certify, that the Holder ...

(Signed by the Commissioners.) May 1, 1813.

Registered. Above Notes to be legal tender for Span- ...

It will certainly be desirable to withdraw ... as soon as their place can be supplied ...

In order to prevent the establishment of an ... in the City of Batavia and its Environs ...

No Person may plead ignorance here- ... Proclamation is ordered to be printed ...

and affixed at the usual places for public in- formation.

Done in the Council Chamber at Molen- liet, this ninth day of April 1813.

By me, The Lieutenant Governor of Java and its Dependencies. T. S. RAFFLES. Signed by Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council. C. ASSEY, Secretary to Government.

Proclamatie.

DE steeds toenemende daling van het oude Bataviasche Crediet papier, het nood- zakelyk gemaakt hebbende, dat het geheel be- dragen van hetzelfde uit de circulatie werd getrokken, zyn dien ten gevolge de nodige maatregelen door het Gouvernement in het werk gesteld, en by Publicatie van den 1ste Maart 1813, werd aan de Gemeente bekend gemaakt dat het gedachte Crediet papier na en met den 1ste Mei aanstaande zoude ophouden, bevestigd te worden onder eenige Contracten van het Gouvernement.

Het was echter geenzints het oogmerk van het Gouvernement, om door het uit de circu- latie te trekken van dat Papier na het boven- gemelde tydstop, de waarde te benemen aan zodanige sommen van hetzelfde als noch onder Particulieren mogten berustende wezen, welke sommen gevolglyk door de houders steeds zullen kunnen bezigt worden in de vervul- ling van alle Contracten voor den 1ste Mei 1813 in Bataviasche Papieren van Crediet aange- gaan. Het gantsche montan van dat Papier in het vervolg in 's Gouvernements' Tresaurie moetende invloeyen, zal aldaar tot nader or- der gesponoerd te blyven; hetzelve zal niet vernietigd worden, maar eenlyk een waarborg blyven voor het Gouvernement, ingeval hetzelve mogt goetvinden Crediet Papieren van een andere vorm in omloop te brengen.

Met oogmerk om de vervulling van aange- gaane verbindtenissen in oud Bataviasch Crediet papier te faciliteren, en te beletten dat door de beraamde maatregelen de Gemeente in moeylykheden wierdt gewikkeld, wierdt de Bank van Leening geauthoriseerd om beleehin- gen tot een bepaald bedrag te vergunnen; en ten einde in de gedachte moeylykheden ver- der te voorzien, tot dat eene behoorlyke munt- specie kan in circulatie gebragt worden, heeft den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade al verder besloten kleine Papieren van Crediet daar te stellen, welke van 's Gouvernements Tresaurie zullen worden uitgevaardigd na den 1ste Mei 1813 onder de volgende bepalingen.

Het geheel montan van die Crediet brie- ven zal niet te boven gaan eene somma van 250,000 Sp. Dalers, en dezelve zullen ge- maakt worden in sommen ieder beneden, de 100 Sp. Dalers. De vorm van dezelve zal zyn als volgt.

L. No. One Good for 1 Spanish Dollar of 66 Stivers, or for 6 1/2 Rix Dollars old Batavia Paper Currency.

We the undersigned being duly authorized do hereby certify, that the Holder of the above mentioned ...

Deze Crediet brieven zullen wettiglyk kun- nen bezigt worden als Spaansche Dalers in alle betalingen onder 50 Sp. Dalers, en als oud Bataviasch Crediet papier tot een onbe- paald montan in alle contracten voor den 1ste Mei 1813 aangegaan.

Het daarstellen van een deugdelyke Colo- niale munt specie wordt door het Gouverne- ment als uiterst belangryk beschouwd, en de Gemeente zal uit eene Proclamatie ten dien effekte van heden ontwaren, dat nieuwe Ja- vasche Ropyen, in de munt te Sourabaya zyn geslagen, en dat na den 1ste Mei aanstaande, betalingen in dezelve uit 's Gouvernements Tresaurie zullen geschieden.

En Gonde muntspecie is mede reeds ont- worpen, en zodra het doenlyk zal zyn de munt te Batavia weder in werking te brengen, mag men verwagten dat eene aanmerkelyke hoeveelheid van kleine munt in omloop zal gebragt worden.

Het is buiten twyffel wenschelyk het geheel montan van het Japansch koper geld uit de circulatie te trekken, zodra deszelfs plaats door een meer regelmatige muntspecie kan vervuld worden—ten welken einde het Gov- ernement heeft goetgevonden provisioneel, en tot dat een genoegzame hoeveelheid kopere duiten tot dat oogmerk zal voor handen we- zen, Tinné duiten intewoeren, aan welke eene toereikende innerlyke waarde zal gehecht worden, zonder dezelve nogtans een voorde- lig artikel van uitvoer te maken.

Deze Tinné Duiten zullen voor eerst in de betoefden der Gemeente voorzien, en kunnen naderehand worden ingetrokken, zodra een ge- schikter muntspecie voorhanden is.

Ten einde het dalen van de nieuwe Crediet Brieven te beletten, en de belangzuchtige vor- deringen van Geld wisselaren tegen te gaan, en met het oogmerk om tevens de betrekke- lyke waarde van de in de Stad Batavia en des Ommelanden gangbaar zynde Muntspecien en Crediet Brieven duurzaam te bepalen, heeft het Gouvernement nodig geacht eenzeker aantal gelicentieerde Geld wisselaren daartestellen, aan welke het met uitsluiting van alle anderen zal geoorloofd wezen, eenige vastgestelde en bekende percentos op de verwisseling te ne- men, en die ten allen tyde op zekere plaatsen zullen vaceren, en gesteld zyn onder de on- middelyke ordars van een Superintendent, die wederom aan het Gouvernement verantwoorde- lyk zyn zal.

Betrekkellyk de inrigtingen dien aangaande, wordt de Gemeente overgewezen tot de daar omtred bekend gemaakte bepalingen.

En op dat niemand hier van onwetenheid zoude kunnen voorwende, zal deze Procla- matie in de Engelsche en Hollandsche ta- len gedrukt, in de Gouvernements Courant geplaatst, en vervolgens in de onderscheide- ne Inlandsche talen op de gewone plaatsen geaffigeerd worden tot informatie van het Publiek.

Gegeven in de Vergaderzaal op Molen- vliet den negenden dag van de Maand April 1813.

Door my De Luitenant Gouverneur van het Eiland Java en dies onderhorigheden. T. S. RAFFLES,

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY, Sec. van 't Govt.

Proclamation.

THE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to publish and direct, that from and after the 1st of May next, no person shall be allowed to make a stand at, or sit in any Bazar or Market place, or in any Highway, Road, Street, or other place publicly frequented within the City of Batavia or its Environs, for the purpose of exchanging copper or tin coinage, or copper lumps for Notes or Silver, or for exchanging money in any shape whatsoever, except such as are duly authorized by Government, by licence under the regulations for Shroffage of this day's date.

Any person who may transgress this regu- lation, whether by exchanging money or secu- rities, contrary hereto, without a licence, or by forging the licence or badge of any person duly authorized, will be subject to the penal- ty of fine, imprisonment, corporal, or other punishment, according to the circumstances of the case, and as the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor may be pleased to award.

That no person may plead ignorance hereof, this Proclamation is directed to be published in the Native languages by beat of gong, and to be affixed at the usual places in Batavia, and at the several Bazars or Market places in the Environs for public information.

Done in the Council Chamber at Batavia, this ninth day of April 1813.

By me, The Lieutenant Governor of Java and its Dependencies. T. S. RAFFLES. Signed by Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, Sec. to Government.

Proclamatie.

DEN Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade heeft goetgevonden te bepalen en by dezen te Publiceren, dat het van en na den 1ste Mei aanstaande, aan niemand hoegenaamd veroorloofd zal zyn op eenige Bazars of Markt plaatsen, of langs eenige Publieke Wegen, Straaten of andere gefrequenteerde Plaatsen, in de Stad of Ommelanden van Ba- tavia te zitten, of een standplaats te houden, met oogmerk om Kopere of Tinné Munt, of Japansch Kopergeld, te verwisselen tegens Bank-brieven, Crediet-brieven of Zilver Geld, dan wel eenige ander Munt Specien hoe ook genaamt, buiten en behalven de Personen welke daartoe behoorlyk door het Gouverne- ment zyn geauthoriseerd door licentie brief- jes, ingevolge het Reglement voor de Geldwis- selaars gearresteerd.

En zal een ieder die zich mogt onderstaan ter contrarie van de voorschreven order te handelen, het zy door Geld of Credietbrieven te verwisselen zonder daartoe een behoorlyke licentie te hebben geobteneerd, dan wel door het namaken van de gedachte licentie briefjes of van de Schilden welke door het Gouverne- ment aan de Wisselaars zullen worden verleend, onderhevig zyn aan de straf van Geld boete, confinement, of corporele of andere cor- rectie, naar gelegenheid van zaken, en indief- voege als den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur zal goetvinden te bepalen.

En op dat niemand hiervan onwetenheid zoude kunnen voorwenden, zal deze Procla- matie met Bekken slag in de Inlandsche Ta- len bekend gemaakt, en geaffigeerd worden op de gebruikelijke Plaatsen in Batavia, en op de onderscheidene Bazars of Markten in de Ommelanden.

Aldus gedaan in Rade te Batavia, op heden den negende April 1813.

Door my, Den Luitenant Gouverneur van het Eiland Java en dies Onderhorigheden. T. S. RAFFLES.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY, Sec. van 't Govt.

Provisional Regulations for the establish- ment of Licensed Money Exchangers, or Shroffs, in the City and Environs of Batavia.

1.—From and after the 1st of May 1813, there shall be a certain number of Public Money Changers or Shroffs, licensed by Govern- ment, under the control of a Superin- tendent, who will receive his orders from, and be immediately responsible to the Hon- orable the Lieutenant Governor. The per- sons to be so licensed, to be limited to a particular number and previously to give proper security for their good behaviour and due observation of the regulations.

2.—There shall be ten Overseers imme- diately subordinate to the Superintendent, one of whom at least shall on Market Days, at- tend at every Bazar, and the rest shall be so disposed of throughout the City and Envi- rons, as best to check irregularities and pre- vent frauds in the department, as well as any breaches of these regulations.

3.—Subject to the Overseers there shall be inferior money changers or Shroffs, the number of whom to be hereafter fixed according to the ordinary concourse of people at each bazar and the general traffic of the place.

4.—For the present, and until the Shroffs are able otherwise to provide themselves with small coin in sufficient quantity, they shall be supplied with the same by Government on a deduction of one per cent from the amount advanced.—The coinage required from time to time shall be issued on the certificate of the Superintendent, who will be careful to take adequate security for the re-payment thereof at the end of each month.

5.—The Shroffs shall be entitled to deduct three per cent on exchanging Notes and Silver for the inferior coin, for their own benefit, and they are expressly forbidden to take more than the said per centage for the inferior coins in Copper or Tin, on any account or pretence whatever, under pain on conviction, of fine, corporal or other punish- ment, according as the nature of the case may, in the opinion of the Honorable the Lieu- tenant Governor seem to require.

6.—The rates at which the Copper and Tin Coinage, as well as the Copper Lumps, shall circulate with notes and silver, having been fixed by Government, the Shroffs shall in every respect adhere to the same.

7.—No persons whatever shall be allowed to sit in the Public Market places or Highways or Streets for the purpose of exchanging mo- ney or securities, except such as may be licensed by Government under the present Regulations, who when they transact business shall be dis- tinguished as licensed Money Changers by a badge of office, to be furnished to them by the Superintendent; and every person employ- ed in the Department shall be supplied with a certificate signed by the Lieutenant Governor.

8.—It shall be the duty of the Superin- tendent, and the Overseers under him, to take up persons transgressing the above Article, as well as any of the licensed Shroffs who may extort or receive a higher per centage than is allowed, or otherwise abuse the confidence reposed in them hereby, and to deliver all such offenders into the custody of the Police. In these and other like cases the Superinten- dent shall institute an examination into the mat- ter, and report his proceedings to the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor who will decide on the punishment (in the event of the con- viction of the offenders) to be inflicted on them, either by fine to any sum not exceeding 500 Spanish Dollars, imprisonment not ex- ceeding 6 months, transportation for one year, or slight corporal punishment, according as the circumstances may appear to warrant. And the Police are expressly charged in the execution of these Regulations, to give every aid and assistance to the Department of the Superintendent, whose duty it will be, to re- port to the Lieutenant Governor, whenever any hindrance or obstruction is experienced from interested persons or others whomsoever; and the better to carry these Regulations into effect, the names of all persons employed in the above Department shall be registered in the Public Office of the Magistrates.

9.—As soon as the establishment shall have been fixed, the places and shops in which the

Shroffage is carried forward, shall be published and affixed at the Public Markets for general information.

10.—The Superintendent and Overseers shall be entitled to receive from Government compensation for their trouble and responsibility; but the Shroffs or inferior Money changers shall not be entitled to any further remuneration than the per centage fixed by Article 5.

11.—Persons deeming themselves aggrieved by the conduct of the Shroffs or others employed in this Department, either by undue demands made on them, or otherwise by a breach of these Regulations, shall prefer their complaints in the first instance to the Superintendent, and if they be not satisfied with the arrangements made by him, they shall be at liberty to address the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA,
April 9, 1813.

Provisieel Reglement voor de geautoriseerde Geld Wisselaars in de Stad en Ommelanden van Batavia.

Art. 1.—Van en met den 1sten Mei 1813, zullen er openbare Geld wisselaren door het Gouvernement worden gelicentieerd, onder het Oppertoezicht van een Superintendent, die de nodige bevelen zal ontvangen van, en onmiddelyk verantwoordelyk zal wezen aan Zyne Excellentie den Lieutenant Gouverneur. Het getal der aldus geautoriseerde Geld wisselaren zal bepaald wezen, en zy zullen voor het aanvaarden hunner bedieningen, behoorlyke Borg moeten stellen voor hun goed gedrag en voor de getrouwe nakoming van dit Reglement.

2.—Er zullen tien onmiddelyk aan de Superintendent ondergeschikte Opziensers wezen, een van welke ten minsten op elke Bazaar op Marktdagen zal tegenwoordig zyn, terwyl de overigen in de Stad en Ommelanden zullen verdeelt worden, op zodanige wyze als best geschikt zal wezen om ongeregelde en bedriegeryen te keer te gaan en tegen overtredingen van dit Reglement te waken.

3.—Onder de Opziensers zullen mindere Wisselaren geplaatst worden, het getal van welke in het vervolg zal bepaald worden na de gewone toeloop van Volk en de uitgestrektheid van elke Bazaar.

4.—Voor het tegenwoordige, en tot dat de Wisselaars in staat zullen wezen zich op ene andere wyze van genoegzame hoeveelheden klein Geld te voorzien, zal zulks hun door het Gouvernement worden voorgeschoten, onder korting van Een ten Honderd op het voorschot aldus genoten. Deze voorschotten zullen geschieden op vertoning van een bewys van den Superintendent, die zorg zal dragen dat behoorlyke borgtocht gesteld worde voor de terugbetaling, by het einde van elke Maand.

5.—De Wisselaren zullen by het verwisselen van Creditbrieven en Zilvere geldspecien tegens kleine munt, Drie ten Honderd voor hunne moeite mogen rekenen, wordende het hun expresselyk verboden by het verwisselen van kleine Kopere of Tinne munt onder wat voorwendzel ook meer dan de bovengenoemde drie Percent te nemen, op pene van Geld boete, Lyfstraffe of zodanige andere penaltiteiten als naar de gelegenheid der zaak. Zyne Excellentie den Lieutenant Gouverneur zal goedvinden te bepalen.

6.—De evenredige waarde der Kopere en Tinne munt en van het Japansch Kopergeld, tegens Creditbrieven en Zilvere Geldspecien, door het Gouvernement vastgesteld zynde, wordt den Wisselaren aanbevolen zich in allen opzigt stiptelyk na die bepaling te gedragen.

7.—Niemand hoe genaamd zal op eenige Publieke Markt plaatsen, wegen of straten mogen zitten, om zilver of ander geld te verwisselen buiten en behalven de personen die daartoe ingevolge dit Reglement zyn gelicentieerd, zullende de laatstgemelden, wanneer by als zoodanig dienst verrichten, onderscheident wezen door een schild of ander teken, het welk htu door den Superintendent zal worden ter hand gesteld.—Alle personen tot dit Departement behorende, zullen daar te boven voorzien worden van een Certificaat eigenhandig door Zyne Excellentie den Lieutenant Gouverneur ondertekend.

8.—Het zal de plicht zyn van de Superintendent en de hem ondergeschikte Opziensers, om alle overtreders van het voorgaand artikel, als mede alle Wisselaren die zich mogten schuldig maken aan het afpersen of ontvangen van meerdere percenten dan hun zyn toegewezen, dan wel in het algemeen aan het misbruiken van het in hun geplaatste vertrouwen, in verzekering te nemen en aan de Officieren van Politie overtegeven, zullende in deze en alle zoort gelyke gevallen, de Superintendent de zaak behoorlyk onderzoeken, en van zyne verrigtingen kennis geven aan Zyne Excellentie den Lieutenant Gouverneur, welke, indien de overtreders schuldig bevonden worden, dezelvé zal doen straffen met eene geldboete niet te bovengaande eene som van 500 Spaansche dalers, confinement voor niet meer dan 6 maanden, verzending over zee voor een jaar, of wof met een ligte lyf straf na gelang van zaken.—Het wordt de Officieren van Politie expresselyk aanbevolen alle mogelyke hulp te bewyzen aan den Superintendent en zyne ondergeschikten, in het ten uitvoer brengen van hunnen last, terwyl het de plicht van de Superintendent zal wezen, on-

verwyld kennis te geven aan den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur, wanneer belangzuchtigen of anderen de oogmerken van deze instelling mogten tragten tegen te werken, en ten einde deze bepaling te beter effect te laten sorteren, zullen de namen van alle personen in dit Departement geemployeerd, ten Kantore van de Magistraat worden bekend gesteld.

9.—Zodra nadere bepalingen zullen zyn gemaakt, zullen de stand en woon plaatsen der Geld wisselaren bekend gemaakt en op de Bazaars geaffigeert worden, tot een ieders informatie en narigt.

10.—De Superintendent en de Opziensers zullen van het Gouvernement eene vergoeding voor hunne moeite en verantwoordelykheid erlangen; doch de ondergeschikte wisselaars zullen op geen ander salaris of voordeel mogen aanspraak maken, dan de hun by Artikel 5 toegewezen Percenten.

11.—Personen welke zich zelve benadeelt mogten oordelen door de ondergeschikte wisselaren, of anderen tot dit Departement behorende, het zy uit hoofde van ongeoorloofde vorderingen, of andere inbreuken op dit Reglement, zullen ter eerster instantie hun beklag doen aan den Superintendent; doch, geen genoegen nemende in de door hem gemaakte schikkingen, zal het hun vrystaan zich te wenden tot den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur.

Ter Ordonnantie vanden Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY,
Sec. van 't Gouvern.

BATAVIA
den 9de April 1813.

Publication.

ARRANGEMENTS being in contemplation for withdrawing from the Market the copper lumps circulating in the City of Batavia and its Environs, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct as a provisional measure, in order to prevent the further depreciation of the said lumps, that they be allowed to circulate in Batavia and its environs until further orders, as follows:

Each two Stiver piece, to weigh one-third of an ounce, making Rix Dollars 250 to the pecul of 125 lb.

The above to pass by number as heretofore, but in cases of doubt, the parties to refer to the above weight as the standard.

The lumps weighing less than the above, are also to be allowed to circulate at a value proportioned to their reduced weight below the above standard, which may at all times be referred to.

Specimens of the standard lumps are to be sent by the Magistrates to the different Departments, and to the different Bazaars.—And in the future sales of rice, &c. by Government, the receipts are to be taken accordingly; with this exception, however, that lumps weighing less than the above standard lumps, shall be payable into the Government Treasuries, at the rate of 230 Rix Dollars for the pecul of 125 lb.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

Batavia, Council Chamber,
April 9, 1813.

Publicatie.

SCHIKKINGEN in contemplatie zynde om het thans in de Stad Batavia en dies Ommelanden in omloop zynde Japansch koper geld buiten circulatie te brengen, zo heeft den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade provisieel goedgevonden te bepalen, ter voorkoming van de verdere depreciatie van de voorschreven munt, dat dezelve tot nader order onder de volgen bepalingen in circulatie zal blyven; namelyk.

Elk twee stulver stuk zal $\frac{1}{3}$ van een ounce moeten wegen, makende dus 250 Rixdaalders een picol van 125 £.

De bovengemelde koperstukken zullen gangbaar zyn even als te voren, dus ingevalle er twyfel mogt ontstaan by de belang hebbenden omtrent de waarde, zullen zy zich mogen beroepen op het bovengemelde gewigt als de standaard der welke.

De koperstukken welke niet zo veel wegen als hier boven bepaald is, zullen insgelyks in circulatie blyven, tot eene waarde geevenredigd aan de diminutie van gewigt welke zy beneden de voorschreven standaard hebben geleden.

Monsters van de Japansche koper stukken, zullen door de Magistraat verzonden worden naar de vrschillende Departementen en de onderscheidene Bazaars, en zal de betaling in koper by verkoop van Ryst van wege het Gouvernement in den vervolge, naar volgens die monsters moeten geschieden.

Zullende nochtans de koper stukken welke minder houden dan zy naar de bovengemelde bepaling behoren te wegen, in s' Gouvernements kas kunnen betaald worden, tegens de bepaling van 230 Ryksdalers voor een picol van 125 £.

Ter ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY, Gouvt. Sec.

BATAVIA, in de Vergadering
zaal den 9, April 1813.

ADDITIONAL

Custom-house Regulations.

IN pursuance of the Notification made to the public on the 9th February last, and adverting to the Terms of the last Calcutta sales, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following amended Regulations for the importation and sale of Opium in the Island of Java and its dependencies, take effect from the 15th May next, in lieu of the Regulations previously existing, viz.

1.—Opium purchased at the Honorable Company's sales at Calcutta is permitted to be imported at Batavia only, and the importation and sale must not be in less quantities than a whole Chest, and for consumption on the Island it can be sold to the Farmer of Government only.

2.—Any Opium landed or attempted to be landed contrary to the Regulations shall be liable to confiscation.

3.—The Farmer at Batavia will be permitted to purchase Opium in the Market—but only for his own consumption; and all the other Farmers in the Island of Java, including Madura, will be supplied with the article by Government, who will purchase in the Market the quantity required for that purpose.

4.—Upon such Opium as shall have paid Duties at Penang or Malacca no further import Duty will be levied on its being imported at Batavia.—Upon other Opium which has not previously paid these Duties, the established Duty of 30 Spanish Dollars per Chest will be levied as heretofore.

5.—No Duty whatever will be levied on the exportation of Opium to the Dependencies or other Eastern Islands from Batavia—but no drawback will be allowed.

6.—For the accommodation of merchants, the Opium may be deposited in the Company's Ware-house at Batavia, on paying a Ware-house Duty of one Spanish Dollar per Chest per Month—and if it be deposited elsewhere, the Importer must give such assurances to the Collector as he may require that the Regulations regarding its sale are adhered to, and the place of deposit must be officially notified to him.

7.—No Opium can be removed after it has been deposited, whether in the Government Stores or elsewhere, without a permit from the Collector.

8.—The importation into any port of Java or its dependencies, of Opium which may not have been purchased at the Honorable Company's sales at Calcutta, is positively prohibited, and such Opium is liable to seizure and confiscation.

9.—In like manner any importation of Opium into any port of Java (including Madura) except the port of Batavia, is declared to be an illicit trade, and liable to penalties accordingly.

10.—These Regulations are not to affect such Opium still remaining in the Market, as may have been actually purchased previously to the sales of December 1812.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Sec'y to Government.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
BATAVIA, April 9th, 1813.

BYVOEGSEL

Tot de In en Uitgaande Regten.

ALS een gevolg van de Notificatie van den 9de February 11, waar by de Conditionen van de laatst te Calcuta gehouden verkooping van Amfoen bekend gemaakt zyn, heeft het Zyne Excellentie den Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade behaagt vast te stellen, dat de onder volgende verbeterde bepalingen nopens den invoer en verkoop van Amfoen op het Eiland Java en dies onderhorigheden, effect zullen sorteren met den 15de Mei aansaande, in stede van de bestaan hebbende bepalingen, als:

1.—Opium gekocht op de Hd. Compagnies verkooping te Calcuta, zal eenlyk te Batavia mogen worden ingevoerd, doch in geene geringere hoeveelheid dan een geheele kist te gelyk, en wanneer dezelve verkocht wordt voor de consumptie op het Eiland, aan den Pagter van het Gouvernement eenlyk.

2.—Wanneer eenige Opium, strydig tegen de bepalingen, aan land gebragt wordt, of dat men tracht dezelve aan land te brengen, zo zal dezelve onderhervig zyn aan confiscatie.

3.—Het zal den Pachter van Batavia geoorloofd zyn Opium te koop en de markt, doch eenlyk voor zoo veel by voor eigen debiet noodig heeft, terwyl alle andere Pagters op het Eiland Java en Madura, van dit artikel zullen voorzien worden door het Gouvernement, die de daartoe benoedigde hoeveelheid op de verkooping zal inkoop.

4.—De Opium waar van de geregtigheden betaald zyn te Poelo Pinang en Malacca, zal aan geene ingaande regten te Batavia onderhevig zyn—doch op de zoodanige waarvoor deze geregtigheden nog niet betaald zyn, zal de vastgestelde geregtigheid van 30 Spaansche Matten per kist, als bevorens geheven worden.

5.—Er zal geene geregtigheid hoegenaamd geheven worden by den uitvoer van Amfoen van Batavia naar de onderhorigheden of andere Oostersche Eilanden, maar ter zal geene teruggave van Import worden toegestaan.

6.—Tot gerief der kooplieden zal de Opium mogen worden opgeslagen in s' Compag-

nie's Pakhuizen te Batavia, tegens bevel van een Pakhuishuur van een Spaansche per kist 's maands.—en indien dezelve elders wordt opgeslagen, zal de invoer door den Collecteur zodanige zekerheid geven als hy mag noodig oordeelen om te verzekeren dat de gemaakte bepalingen dies verkoop zullen worden nagekeken en de plaats der opschuring zal hun officiële wyze worden bekend gemaakt.

7.—De Opium eens opgeschuurd zohet zy in s' Gouvernements Pakhuizen, ergens elders, zal niet mogen worden plaats veranderd zonder een schriftelyk lof van den Collecteur.

8.—De invoer in eenige haven van Java dies onderhorigheden, van Amfoen, niet op de Hd. Compagnie's verkooping te Calcuta mogt zyn ingekocht, is uitdruklyk verboden, Zoodanige Amfoen zal onder zyn aan aanhaling en confiscatie.

9.—Insgelyk zal de invoer van Opium eenig gedeelte van Java en Madura, uitgederd te Batavia, aangemerkt worden, en ongeoorloofden handel, en over zulks ophetig zyn aan bekeuring.

10.—Deze bepalingen zullen geen beking hebben op zoodanige Amfoen als aanhanden en gekocht is op de verkooping te Calcuta.

Ter ordonnantie van den Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY,
Sec. van het G.

IN DE VERGADERING KAMER
BATAVIA, den 9de April 1813.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Revenue Farms of Opium, which have been held provisionally from month to month from the 1st January last, agreeably to the latest Orders of Government on that subject will be sold by Public Auction to the highest bidder at Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya respectively, on or before the 1st of next, on the following conditions:—

1.—The Farmer at Batavia will continue as at present to purchase Opium in the Market for his own consumption, should he please to do so.

2.—All the other Opium Farmers of the Island of Java, including Madura, will be supplied with Opium by Government as heretofore.

The Farms will be sold for Silver Matten and will continue from the 15th of May to the 30th of April 1814, inclusive.

The Shops for the retail sale of Opium and the internal regulations thereof will continue the same as heretofore.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
BATAVIA,
April 9, 1813.

Advertentie.

WORDT hier mede bekend gemaakt de onderscheidene Amfoen Pakhuizen welke provisieel van den late January gehouden werden van maand tot maand overeenkomstig de laatste orders van het Gouvernement ten dien opzichte, aan de meesten bieder publiek zullen verkoopt worden te Batavia, Samarang en Sourabaya of voor den 25 dezer; op de volgende voorwaarden, als.

1.—De Pagter van Batavia, zal des vermits zende, op den tegenwoordigen voet continueeren om voor zyn eigen Consumptie Opium te kopen op de verkooping.

2.—Alle andere Amfoen Pagters op het Eiland Madura, zullen als bevorens, door het Gouvernement voorzien worden van Amfoen. De Pagten zullen verkocht worden voor zilver geld, voor den tyd van een jaar rekenend van den 15de Mey 1813 tot den 30de April 1814.

De Madatkitten en de inwendige inrichtingen van dezelve zullen verblyven op den tegenwoordigen voet.

Ter ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY,
Gouvt. Sec.

BATAVIA, in de Vergadering
zaal den 9, April 1813.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.
A COMMODIOUS, ready furnished COUNTRY RESIDENCE, with good Stables and other conveniences, in a most healthy situation, on the road to Lintjng, near Tanjong Priok, close to the sea-side.

Also, an elegant fast sailing Pleasure Boat.

For further particulars apply to Mr. F. ARNOLD.

Advertentie.

DIE iets uitstaande hebben met betrekking tot pretentie hebben op den Boedel van wylen C. Vogel, worden verzogt zich wensende te adresseren by J. Schill junr Testamenteire mede Exeecuteur, geboorte den loop dezer Maand April.

SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1813.

THIRD RUSSIAN BULLETIN.

The Commander of the corps first dis-
 tinguishes the following information in
 a report, dated the 21st July, (August 2.)
 According to his Majesty's command,
 the corps entrusted to my orders is destined
 to operate separately. In consequence of which,
 I advanced on the banks of the Dwina, at
 the advanced work of Pokaseuz, to observe
 the enemy stationed opposite to me on the
 bank, and having thrown bridges
 across the river in the course of the night,
 I sent my cavalry out several times on ex-
 cursions, and which in the course of eight
 days took eight Officers and about 1000
 prisoners from the corps of the Gene-
 ral Brigadier St. Genie, and almost en-
 tirely destroyed the 7th and 11th Regi-
 ments of French Yagers; the 8th Uhlaus,
 and the 10th Regiment of Foot Yagers,
 are nearly cut up. Finally, on the
 21st of this present July, I received
 information from my detachments from
 the Marshal Oudinot, Duke of
 Angoulême, after having passed the Drissa with
 his corps, was on his march to Sebesch
 near Dunaburg. I was informed that
 the Marshal had crossed the river
 at the village of Pachtow, and was shaping his march
 towards the village of Pachtow; and according to the state-
 ment of a French Officer of the General
 Staff whom we had taken prisoner, those
 at the churches were destined to cut
 across the road of Pachtow. In this state
 I resolved to attack the enemy nearest
 to me in the church of the village Klastiga,
 where the corps of Oudinot sta-
 tioned before the village of Jackobow, at
 a distance of five wersts, and which was
 already approaching to meet me from
 the east. I attacked it with impetuosity,
 after one of the most obstinate and
 bloody engagements, which lasted without
 intermission for three days, from morning
 till late at night; we at length,
 by the grace of our all-gracious God,
 obtained the victorious Russian
 victory over the most
 valiant and greatest enemy of our native
 country, the victory over the corps of
 the Marshal Oudinot, which consisted of three
 divisions of the flower of the French infan-
 try, totally beaten and thrown into the
 most confusion. It has retired in disor-
 der, only escaped by means of the
 swamps, and by crossing over the
 rivulets, the bridges of which they
 have destroyed, and at the same
 time hindrance in our way at almost
 every step to stop the rapidity with which
 they pursued by us. The Commanders
 of Le Grand and Verdier are
 wounded. I shall pursue them along
 the Dwina to Polotsk.

This three day's battle has crowned
 the Russian army with fresh laurels, and
 the corps entrusted to me have performed
 noble actions by its valour and its dis-
 cipline, which I am unable to describe
 to you. Whatever was opposed to its
 valour and strong columns, it has, with-
 out paying attention to the strongest and
 obstinate opposition on the part of
 the enemy, overthrown and annihilated, by
 the valour and by the effect of the artil-
 lery. All the villages and fields through
 which we passed were covered with dead
 and wounded. We have taken about 3000 pri-
 soners, among whom are 25 officers, two
 pieces of cannon, and several powder wag-
 gons, and both crown and private baggage,
 which is the General's equipage,
 fallen almost entirely into the hands of
 the victors. So soon as I shall have driv-
 en the enemy over the Dwina, I am determined
 to attack them on each side, to turn my-
 self against the corps of Marshal Macdo-
 nald to attack it; and as I hope, with the
 assistance of God, and with the spirit of
 the troops, invigorated by these successes,
 to perform something. I shall en-
 deavour to clear the lines of demarkation
 between me from the enemy, and if this can
 be effected, the enemy's troops must ne-
 cessarily withdraw themselves from before
 me. The loss on our side is not small,
 particularly in having lost the brave Gene-
 ral Oudinot, who yesterday had both his
 arms carried away by a cannon ball, of
 which he died on the spot; and I myself
 wounded by a bullet in the cheek, near
 the temple, but the wound is not at all
 dangerous.

taking of the whole Saxon corps prisoners,
 who had occupied Kobrim, and defended
 it nine hours on the 15th (27th) of July.
 The trophies of this victory are eight pieces
 of cannon, and a great number of arms.
 Among the prisoners are the Commander
 of the corps, General M. Klengel, three
 Colonels, six Staff Officers, 57 Officers, and
 2234 men; above 1000 men left dead on
 the field. The loss on our side is inconsi-
 derable. The Saxon corps, under the
 French General Regnier, marches from
 Slonim. The first corps was here. Prince
 Schwartzberg marches through Sluzk to
 Minsk."

ACCOUNTS FROM RIGA OF THE 9TH—FROM THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

"General Barclay de Tolly and Prince
 Bragration had joined at Smolensk. The
 third army, under General Tomasoff, de-
 feated a Saxon corps at Kobrim, took four
 standards, eight pieces of cannon, and
 made prisoners General Klengel, 70 offi-
 cers, and 8000 men. General Platoff com-
 manding the advanced guard of General
 de Tolly's army, had daily skirmishes,
 which had always proved favourable to the
 Russian arms.

"The army employed in Turkey had
 reached the province of Volhynia. It was
 reported by the deserters, that Bonaparte
 was not up with the army. The Austrians
 remain quiet, and are said to be greatly dis-
 contented with the interference of the
 French in re-establishing the kingdom of
 Poland.

"Moscow had contributed towards the
 war three millions of silver rubles, and
 100,000 men equipped. At St. Peters-
 burgh immense subscriptions were making,
 and 70,000 men were there organising.
 The enthusiastic patriotism of all ranks in
 Old Russia, in succouring the army, is be-
 yond description."

Gottenburgh Mail.

St. Petersburg, July 25, O. S. (5th
 Aug.)—His Majesty the Emperor left
 Witepsk on the 19th instant (1st August)
 for Moscow. The journey has been occa-
 sioned by the patriotic and praiseworthy of-
 fering of the Government of Moscow to
 raise 70,000 men for the Emperor's service,
 all fully provided and equipped, and also
 a considerable sum of money in advance,
 for their subsistence. This zealous exam-
 ple has been followed by several other Go-
 vernments.

Riga, July 23, (Aug. 3.)—The re-
 spectable families in Russia give daily
 striking proofs of their love to their coun-
 try; so that neither ability nor good-will
 is wanting to oppose the enemy. The
 measures taken against such Frenchmen as
 are found in Russia are very severe. The
 French play-house at St. Petersburg has
 been entirely shut up, and the actors dis-
 missed, and sent to distant provinces.

Letter from Her Imperial Majesty the
 Grand Princess Catherine Pavlovna
 (sister to the Emperor) to the Minister
 of the Home Department, with the Empe-
 ror ALEXANDER'S Answer:—

"Donitrije Alexandrowitsch.—At a time
 when every Russian subject is inspired with
 love for his native country and devotion
 for his monarch, which has awakened their
 ardour for the greatest sacrifices; at a time
 when to repulse the enemy, and preserve
 the general safety, it is necessary to make
 great sacrifices and use every exertion, I
 have not been able to reject the feelings of
 my heart in taking an active part in fur-
 nishing the means of supply for our war-
 like preparations.

"After having applied to his Imperial
 Majesty, my beloved Lord and Brother,
 for his approbation and permission, I have
 to turn to you, and through your assistance
 carry into effect a purpose I have concei-
 ved from the most unbounded zeal for the
 honour and welfare of my beloved country,
 and from the most affectionate love for its
 Monarch.

"It is my wish to raise on my heredita-
 ry estates a certain number of warriors, to
 whom separate regulations will be given by
 me, and whom I will arm and maintain at
 my own expence. The raising of these
 men is to be effected in the manner follow-
 ing:—(Here follow the regulations to be
 observed in raising this corps, which is to
 consist of 1200 men, and form a distinct
 regiment.)

"I have not the least doubt, but that,
 according to the instructions you will cause

to be given, this conscription will be per-
 formed with the greatest success; and that
 those who shall be selected for the defence
 of their religion and country, will, by their
 distinguished zeal, soon become equal to
 older warriors,—I remain, &c.

"EKATERINA."

ANSWER of the Emperor ALEXANDER, in his
 own hand writing: "I receive this pro-
 posal with the most grateful thanks."

On the 27th of July (N. S.) the Nobili-
 ty in the Government of Novogorod re-
 solved as soon as possible to raise 10,000
 men, (the whole Government consists of
 only 310,000 souls;) and that the mercanti-
 le interests in that Government should
 raise a subscription of above 200,000 rubles
 for defraying the expences of the war.
 Without doubt the nobility and merchants
 in other Governments will, for their own
 honour, and for the defence of their pos-
 sessions, use every means which honour,
 necessity, and affection for their country
 and the Throne, will point out to them.
 The Chief Procurator of the Government
 Senate has offered his salary of 2000 rubles
 a year towards the expences of the war,
 which the Emperor has accepted with
 thanks. In the Government of Saralow,
 the nobility have contributed 121,800 ru-
 bles for clothing the Yagers, and the towns
 28,205 rubles for baggage waggons.

KING OF SWEDEN'S SPEECH.

Extract from his Royal Majesty's Speech to
 the Deputies of the Estates of the King-
 dom, at Orebro, on the 18th of August,
 1812, when the Diet was closed.

"Noble, honorable, worthy, learned,
 enlightened, and esteemed, worshipful,
 good Gentlemen, and Swedish Men!—It
 was with right confidence that I sum-
 moned you, good Gentlemen, and Swedish
 men, to meet and consult on matters of the
 greatest consequence to our native country.
 It is now, that, with my hopes for the fu-
 ture being confirmed, I close your discus-
 sions.—You have followed the advice of
 your King, and found that it was conform-
 able with what your own hearts and the
 welfare of the kingdom demanded of you.
 Animated by the spirit of unity, you have
 laid aside private interest for the general
 well being; and united for the defence of
 Sweden those powers which, parted, would
 only have witnessed her degradation or her
 fall. You have shewn that a King with
 upright intentions and an open candour,
 need not to fear even under foreign cir-
 cumstances of great import, to rely on the
 Deputies of his people; and that no foreign
 power can loosen or break those bonds of
 union which bind together the heir to Swe-
 den's Throne, and the free-born heirs to
 Sweden's soil. Since I last saw you as-
 sembled before me, the war on the Conti-
 nent has broken out in a greater degree,
 and accompanied with all those misfortunes
 which are usually inseparable from it.
 Confident in the maxim which has been
 confirmed by experience, that strong defen-
 sive preparations are the best means to
 insure the peaceable situation of a State, I
 have found it necessary to pay my particu-
 lar attention to the military force of the
 kingdom. My own and my son's inclina-
 tion should render you assured, good Gen-
 tlemen and Swedish men, that the warlike
 force shall never be employed to any
 other purpose than to defend the honour
 of the nation and the interest of our native
 country. To defend the independence of
 Sweden against present shocks and future
 misfortune should be the united wish of
 yourselves and me. The unity of the Swe-
 dish people, the valour of her sons capable
 of bearing arms, my son's protecting sword,
 and the warm affection I bear to our native
 country, shall lead the way to this end. I
 have on this occasion, good Gentlemen,
 and Swedish men, deemed it likewise
 needful to inform you, that I have, on the
 18th of last month, concluded a peace with
 the King of the United Kingdom of Great
 Britain and Ireland; and that the ratifica-
 tion of this treaty of peace was exchanged
 the day before yesterday. Good Gentle-
 men of the Knighthood and Nobility, con-
 tinue what you have been, and still are,
 true to the memory of your forefathers,
 true to your joint duties, and to the great
 demands which your native country has
 upon you.

[The Speech concludes with exhorting
 the different Orders, Clergy, Nobility and
 Peasants, to contribute all in their power to
 the general prosperity of the kingdom.]

PROCLAMATION OF THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER.

[Published in General Orders, by the Com-
 mander-in-Chief, General BENNIGSEN.]

RUSSIANS!—The enemy has quitted the
 Dwina, and has proclaimed his intention
 of offering battle. He accuses you of timi-
 dity, because he mistakes, or affects to
 mistake, the policy of your system. Can
 he then have forgotten the chastisement
 which your valour inflicted at Dunaberg
 and Mahr; wherever, in short, it has been
 deemed proper to oppose him? Desperate
 counsels are alone compatible with the en-
 terprise he has undertaken and the dangers
 of his situation; but shall we, therefore,
 be imprudent, and forego the advantages
 of our own? He would march to Moscow,
 let him. But can he, by the temporary
 possession of that city, conquer the Em-
 pire of Russia, and subjugate a population
 of 30 millions. Distant from his resources
 near 800 miles, he would, even if victori-
 ous, not escape the fate of the warrior
 CHARLES XII. When pressed on every
 side by hostile armies, with a peasantry
 sworn to his destruction, rendered furious
 by his excesses, and irreconcilable by dif-
 ference of religion, of customs, of language,
 how would he retreat?

Russians!—Rely on your Emperor and
 the Commanders whom he has appointed.
 He knows the ardent and indignant valour
 which burns in the bosoms of his soldiers
 at the boast of the enemy. He knows that
 they are eager for battle; that they grieve
 at its being deferred, and at the thought of
 retiring. This cruel necessity will not ex-
 ist long. Even now the period of its du-
 ration lessens. Already are our Allies pre-
 paring to menace the rear of the invader;
 while he, inveighed too far to retreat with
 impunity, shall soon have to combat with
 the seasons, with famine, and with innu-
 merable armies of Russians. Soldiers,
 when the period for offering battle arrives,
 your Emperor will give the signal, will be
 an eye-witness of your exploits, and re-
 ward your valour.

(Signed) ALEXANDER.

PROCLAMATION OF THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER ON THE RUSSIAN ARMY BREAKING UP FROM DRISSA.

BELOVED SUBJECTS!—In pursuance of
 the policy advised by our Military Coun-
 cil, the armies will, for the present, quit
 their positions, and retire further into the
 interior, in order the more readily to
 unite. The enemy may possibly avail
 himself of this opportunity to advance; he
 has announced this intention. Doubtless,
 in spite of his boast, he begins to feel all
 the difficulties of his menaced attempt to
 subjugate us, and is anxious therefore to
 engage; he is desperate, and would there-
 fore put every thing upon the issue of a
 battle. The honour of our Crown, the in-
 terests of our subjects, prescribe, however,
 a different policy; it is necessary that he
 should be made sensible of the madness of
 his attempt. If, urged by the desire of
 obtaining provisions and forage, or goaded
 by an insatiable cupidity for plunder, he
 should be blind to the danger of farther
 committing himself at such an immense
 distance from his territories, it would be-
 come the duty of every loyal Russian—
 every true friend to his country,—to co-
 operate cheerfully with us in impeding
 equally his progress or his retreat, by des-
 troying his supplies, his means of convey-
 ance; in short every thing which can be
 serviceable to him. We, therefore, order
 that such of our subjects in the provinces
 of Vitebsk and Pskoy, as may have articles
 of subsistence, either for man or beast, be-
 yond their immediate want, to deliver them to
 officers authorised to receive them, and for
 which they shall be paid the full value out
 of the Imperial Treasury. The owners of
 growing crops within the distance of the
 line of the enemy's march, are command-
 ed to destroy them, and they shall be re-
 imbursed their loss. The proprietors of
 magazines, either of provisions or clothing,
 are required to deliver them to the Com-
 missaries for the use of the army, and they
 will be liberally remunerated. In general,
 the spirit of this Order is to be carried into
 execution in regard to all articles, whe-
 ther of subsistence, of clothing, or of con-
 veyance, which may be considered useful
 to the invaders; and the Magistrates are
 made responsible for the due fulfilment of
 these our commands.

ALEXANDER.

OFFICIAL. FROM KOBRIK, July 26 (28.)

I have the honour to congratulate your
 Imperial Majesty on the total defeat and

The Commander in Chief of the Armies, Barclay de Tolly, informs his Imperial Majesty, that the Adjutant General Baron Winzingerode has transmitted him the following report:—"I esteem it my duty to inform your Excellency, that I have forced the enemy to abandon Weich, Uswat, and the suburbs of Surasch; I have already sent strong patrols to Newel and consequently the town of Welickye Luki, and the St. Petersburg road are now secure. The report which was spread of the enemy having pushed into this neighbourhood in great force, proved to be false. The whole of his joint force is assembled at Witepsk, and he has hitherto only sent hither strong detachments of cavalry to spread terror, but chiefly to collect provisions for his army, of which they are in extreme want. Prisoners are daily sent in to me."

The Commander in Chief, Barclay de Tolly, has transmitted the following report, dated 30th August:—"I have the happiness to inform your Imperial Majesty, that the enemy, harassed by the detachment of Major-General Baron Winzingerode, from the side of Witepsk; and Major-General Krasnow, having with his detachment got on his flank, has withdrawn himself from Porchseja, and concentrated his force at Radna, and my right flank being by this means secured, I have marched forward with the whole army, and on the 21 August took a position at the village of Walkowa, where my right wing lies on the Kasplen Lake, and I have the river Wodra in front. The second army was to have taken position at Nadwa, but having received intelligence of the enemy having crossed the Dnieper at Dubrowka in great numbers towards Loedy, Prince Bagration ordered the 7th corps, under the command of Lieutenant-General Rajowski, to cross over the left bank of the Dnieper to reinforce Major-General Newerowski, who was stationed at Krasnow with a detachment; the rest of the 21 army have this morning taken possession of Nadwa. In the course of last night intelligence arrived that the enemy, after having left Rudna and Liosna, was marching for Lubowitsky. On account of this circumstance, the remaining part of the 2d army, which is at present at Nadwa, will this day move to Katan, on the left bank of the Dnieper, and the 6th corps will occupy Nadwa. All the light troops under the command of General Platow, assisted by the detachment under Count Pahler, are in pursuit of the enemy, on the road to Lubowitsky. According to my last reports, the advanced guards of the army have taken about 150 men, of different rank, prisoners."

LETTER FROM THE PRINCE OF WURTEMBERG, GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF WHITE RUSSIA, TO THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF WITEPSK, 19TH JULY.

I have just received from the Minister at War, very pleasing intelligence; God has protected our troops, and the first efforts of the enemy have been fruitless; victory has crowned our arms. The advanced guard of Prince Bagration, which manoeuvred to join the first army, has fallen in with the cavalry of the enemy. After a smart contest 9 French regiments have been defeated; more than 50 officers and 1000 soldiers have been made prisoners. After the gaining of this battle the second army will no longer find any obstacle to joining the first in a short time, and both together will doubtless take vengeance on the unjust assailants of our country. His Excellency the Minister at War adds, that on the right wing of the first army, Koulotew, Commander of the advanced guard of the corps of Wittgenstein, has entirely defeated a brigade of the enemy's cavalry, consisting of two regiments; General St. Genies and a number of soldiers were made prisoners. At the same time the enemy was repulsed before Dunaborg; with a considerable loss in killed and prisoners. On communicating to you these rapid victories, I have ordered the Director of Police at Polotsk to cause *Te Deum* to be sung in all the Greek and Latin Churches, to return thanks to God for this important success. I wrote to you to cause the same thing to be done in all the districts of the Government of Witepsk, and to give the greatest publicity to this intelligence.

The Prince of WURTEMBERG, Governor-General of White Russia.

GENERAL WARLIKE REPORT.

The General of cavalry, Tormassow, has transmitted the following statement to his Imperial Majesty, dated July 28, from the town of Kobryn:—"I have the hap-

piness of congratulating your Majesty on the total defeat of the entire detachment of Saxon troops which had taken possession of the town of Kobryn, on the 16th instant, and who defended the town with the greatest obstinacy for nine hours. The trophies of this victory consist in four stand of colours, eight guns, and a large quantity of different sorts of ammunition. Among the prisoners taken are Major-General Klingee, who commanded the detachment, three Colonels, six Staff Officers, 57 Officers, and 2,234 non-commissioned officers and privates—and more than 1,000 men killed in the field of battle. The loss on our side is not very considerable. The Saxon corps, under the command of the French Field Marshal Reginier, marched from Slonema to relieve the Austrian corps stationed here; and Prince Schwartzenberg marched from Sluzk towards Minsk. At the same time I forward the four stand of the enemy's colours by my Adjutant and Lieutenant in the Guards, M. Bibikow, to be laid at your Majesty's feet. I shall have the happiness of transmitting the particular account relative to this happy defeat of the enemy, and of giving information concerning the further movements of the troops graciously placed under my command. Animated by enthusiasm for their native country, the Nobility of the Government of Moscow have brought forward 80,000 warriors, the Government of Smolensko 20,000, and the Government of Kaluga 23,000 men, cavalry and infantry, and we are daily expecting similar accounts from the other Governments. From this arming will be formed the Army of reserve under the denomination of the Moscovian Army. The Nobility of the Government of St. Petersburg, on hearing the supreme manifesto, bearing date the 23d July, of this year, of his Majesty having received patriotic offers of his loyal subject for a general armament with distinguished gratitude, have, on the same day, and on their own part, proceeded to taking a fresh resolution to the same effect; and agreeable to the example set them by the ancient residential city, and still further to prove their affection and devotion to their Monarch, have unanimously resolved to make an addition to the number of men before destined to be armed, viz. four out of each hundred; and six more, that is to say, that they will give one man out of every ten subjects to be called to arms; to have these immediately assembled, and to provide them upon the same principle as before adopted, with the same kind of clothing, provisions, and pay."

REPORT OF ADJUTANT-GENERAL BARON VINZINGERODE, JULY (17) 29.

"I have the honour to inform your Excellency, that I compelled the enemy to leave the small places called Vallige, Ousvart, and Sourage, and I have sent some strong patrols to Nevel, and thus the tract of Villikloake and St. Petersburg are free from danger. The reports circulated that the enemy had strong positions in these parts, are false. The whole of his combined force remains still at Witepsk, and to this time he has attempted nothing, but sends large parties of cavalry, for the purpose of exciting fear, but principally for the purpose of obtaining provisions, of which he is certainly in great want. Prisoners are brought in daily.

IMPERIAL UKASE, RELATIVE TO PEACE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND ENGLAND

"UKASE OF HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY, AUTOCRAT OF ALL THE RUSSIAS, &c. &c."

"The Senate declares as follows:

"The desirable Peace which has been negotiated between Russia and Great Britain, has at length been accomplished, and we have taken the earliest opportunity of announcing to our faithful people this happy event; and even before the formal ratification has been received. Pursuant to the conditions of this arrangement, we hereby order, that from the present date, all our ports and harbours in the Baltic, the White and Black Sea, and the Sea of Asoph, with all other ports and harbours, wheresoever they may be situated, are open to the flag of his Britannic Majesty; and the trade shall be conducted between the Empire and Great Britain, according to the system adopted under the existing regulations.—The Senate has thought fit to communicate this acceptable intelligence in the present Ukase, that it may be known to all; and it is hereby witnessed by our Public Seal, this 5th (17th) day of August, 1812."

PETERSBURG, AUG. (6.) 18.—Lord Bentinck arrived three days ago, and Lord Cathcart is expected daily.—The news from the armies is favourable. Recruits and volunteers are marching from

all quarters towards the Dwina, and another levy of troops is ordered for September. It is expected 700,000 men will shortly be in arms.

The following is a translation of the letters of Joseph Buonaparte, found in the possession of Mons. Dislandes. From the great inaccuracy of the original, there are several passages the sense of which is obscure; it is however sufficiently obvious that King Joseph is thoroughly convinced of the expediency of quitting Spain.

REGENCY GAZETTE, JUNE 2.

To my Brother His Majesty the Emperor and King;—Paris.—The King of Spain.

MADRID, March 23, 1812.

SIRE.—It is now more than a year since I requested your Majesty to make known to me your pleasure respecting my return to Spain, at which time you desired that I should return thither, where I am at present. Your Majesty was then graciously pleased to say that if the hopes which were at that time entertained, should not be realized, and it should be found necessary for me to return. I should be sure of an asylum in the southern part of the Empire, where I might pass my life in the society of Morfontaine.

Events, Sire, have disappointed my hopes; I have done no good, nor have I a hope of doing any: I therefore beseech your Majesty to suffer me to resign into your Majesty's hands the authorities with which you, four years ago condescended to invest me, by bestowing on me the Crown of Spain. I never had any other object in receiving that Crown, than to promote the welfare of that vast Monarchy; which design it is not in my power to accomplish.

I beg that your Majesty will account me amongst the number of your subjects, and will also believe that you will never have a servant more faithful than one whom nature hath given you.

From your Imperial & Royal Majesty's affectionate Brother. JOSEPH.

To Her Majesty the Queen of Spain.—Paris.—The King.

MADRID, MARCH 23, 1812.

MY DEAR FRIEND,—Forward the letter which I have sent you for the Emperor, provided the decree of re-union has taken place, and is published in the Gazettes.—In any other case, wait for my answer. If it happens that you forward my letter, send me by Courier, the Emperor's answer, together with the passports.

Send me a remittance, for which I am extremely anxious. If they do send me a supply, why do they delay so long with the convoys, and not avail themselves of the express for sending to me remittances of public treasure. I embrace you and my children.

If you are sure, on receiving this letter, that M. Molien has sent me no supply of money since the 500,000 livres, which I have received for January, send to the Emperor my remonstrance; I have absolutely nothing in hand: this then is the state of my finances.

MADRID, MARCH 23, 1812.

MY DEAR FRIEND,—Mr. Deslandes who will convey to you this letter, will supply you with all those details which you may desire, with regard to my situation: I am about to speak to you respecting it myself, in order that you may make it known to the Emperor, and that he may take some part in it: all things conspire to induce me to quit my present situation.

1.—If the Emperor conducts the war against Russia, and believes me to be of any use here, I shall remain under a general order from the general administration.

If he conducts the war, and leaves me no instructions by which I may continue the administration of the country, it is my wish to return to France.

2.—If the war with Russia has not taken place, should the Emperor command me or should he not, I shall remain here, so long as no one shall require of me any concession which can induce a suspicion that I consent to the dismembering of the monarchy, and so long as a sufficient quantity of troops, and extent of territory remains for me; and provided the million of ready cash shall be sent, which has been promised me, I shall remain in my present situation as long as I am able, seeing that my honour is pledged that I will not leave Spain on any trivial occasion, nor during the war with England if any sacrifices should be required of me, which I could not nor ought not to make, excepting at a

general peace, consistently with the of Spain, of France, and of Europe; decree of re-union of the Ebro, reached me unexpectedly, caused me to set out the next morning.

If the Emperor abandons his project of peace, I hope he will supply me with means of existing during the war.

If it is the Emperor's will that I return to Spain, or if events take place which me to leave it, it is of great importance that I should return to France on friendly terms with him, and in consequence of his free and entire permission I declare that reason dictates to me; it is a measure pointed out to me by the condition of this unfortunate country, for which I can do nothing, it is well suited to the state of my domestic connections, which have never yet sent me with a male child, &c. If I return to France, it is my wish to do from the Emperor, an estate, in Tuscany or some where in the South, at about leagues from Paris; where I might pass one part of the year, and the other at Morfontaine. The late events, and unpleasant situation in which I am placed, so very ill adapted to the uprightness of my character, have very much injured my health,—old age is likewise approaching: there is therefore no but honour, and a sense of duty, can detain me here. All my desires unite to drive me hence, unless the Emperor act otherwise than he has hitherto done. I embrace you and my children.

To my Brother Louis.

MY DEAR BROTHER,—I received your letter of the 25th of October, and happy to hear that your health was proving; mine is also in a good state, my affairs are but in a very sorry condition. I have with me an officer who is estimable on account of his great abilities and the sentiments of esteem which he entertains for you.

Never doubt, my dear Louis, of my tender and unchangeable friendship for you with all my heart, and much to see you once more for a few days, enjoying a good state of health, and in possession of that happiness, which is parted by a good conscience and the affection of one's friends.

Your affectionate Brother, JOSEPH. MADRID, MARCH 20, 1812

To Her Majesty the Queen of Naples.—MADRID, MARCH 20, 1812.

MY DEAR CAROLINE,—It was a great pleasure that I received news of your health, and of the children. I am happy I should have been, had I been in Paris on your arrival; I offer up frequent prayers that your affairs may be more prosperous than mine: my health, however, is sufficiently good, and I am not altogether miserable, in as much as I am still in enjoyment of that delightful pleasure which I feel, my dear Sister, in declaring to you that I have now loved you about 20 years, and that I shall be for the remainder of my life your affectionate brother and friend. JOSEPH.

To His H. Eminence the Cardinal Fesch. PARIS. MADRID, MARCH 20, 1812.

MY DEAR UNCLE,—Your letter given me the greatest pleasure; and I am glad to hear that you are well. I shall be for the remainder of my life your affectionate brother and friend. JOSEPH.

PROPOSALS

WILL be received at the Commissariat Office, Weltevreden, for supply by contract, Paddy for the Cavalry and Artillery, quartered at Ryswick for the period of 12 months, to commence on the 1st of next.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE, April 16, 1813.

Advertisement.

ALL Persons having claims on the Estate of the late Captain Samuel Henry Rall, are requested to send known the same with as little delay as possible to the undersigned Executors thereof. In like manner, all Persons indebted to the above Estate, are requested to pay the same without delay.

WELTEVREDEN, SAMUEL SHAW & HENRY RALL April 9, 1813

AN ASSORTMENT OF BLANK BOOKS MAY BE HAD AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.