



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, 1812.

Den Heere Lieutenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de Java'sche Gubernement's Courant geplaatst wordende aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Official moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zodanig moeten worden erkend. (was getekend) C. G. BLAGRAVE, Sec. Genk. BATAVIA den February 1812.

VOL. I.]

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1812.

[NO. 34.]

**VENDU ADVERTISSEMENTS.**

Door Vendu-meesteren zullen Vendu'tien werden gehouden; als:

**Op Maandag den 19 October 1812.**  
des agtermiddags te 4 ure.

**V**oor rekening van wylen de Heer *P. Tency*, in de Thuin van de Heer *Baggers* op Weltevrede, van eene party rey en trek Paarden.

**Op Mandag en Dingsdag den 19de en 20st October 1812.**

**V**oor 't Sterf Huis van wylen *Eleonora Dorothea Hellemans* gese-pareerde Huisvrouw van *Joseph de Lort*, staande op de grote Roemalacca, van Juweelen, Goud en Zilver werken, Huis-meubelen, Slaven, Wagens, Paarden en een Pranw Paping, welk bezigtigd kan worden voor het huis van de Heer van der *Keer* op de Tygers gragt.

**Op Woensdag den 21st Oct. 1812.**

**V**oor 't Sterf Huis van wylen *Trenatus van Kroonstraat*, staande aan de westzyde van de Voorburgs gragt, buiten de voormalige Rotterdammer Poort, van Goud en Zilver werken, Huismeubelen, Wagens, Paarden, Slaven en wess-meer.

**Op Donderdag den 22st Oct. 1812.**

**I**n de Thuin van wylen de Heer *N. Maas*, gelegen aan de weg van Jacatra, van Goud en Zilverwerken, Huis-meubelen, Slaven, Wagens en Paarden, nevens andere goederen meer.

**Op Saturday den 24st Oct. 1812.**

Voor 't Vendu Kantoor van de te mel-dene vaste goederen, als:

**V**oor rekening van wylen *Eleonora Dorothea Hellemans*.

No. 1. Zeeker twee ledige Erven thans te zamen getrokken en tot een ge-maakt, gelegen binne deze Stad aan de Oostzyde van de grote Rivier in het blok Q 4. sub No. 19, 20, 21, 22, 75 en 76.—Belend ten Westen met de Barm langs de Tygers gragt ten Oosten met de gedempte Caymans gragt, ten Zuiden met *J. van den Berg* en ten Noorden met de Heer *Jagler*.—De breete en diepte vol-gens meet brief gemeld, te zien ten Vendu Kantore, gedateerd 12 October 1812.

No. 2. Zeeker Erf, bebouwd met een steene Huis, Combuis, Dispens, Slave vertrekken, Paarde stal en Wagen huis &c. staande en gelegen binne deze Stad aan de Westzyde van de grote Revier in 't blok E. sub No. 42 en 122.—Belend ten Oosten met de heere weg langs de Jon-kers gragt en *G. Manuk*, ten Westen met de heere weg langs de Renoseros gragt en de Heer *G. J. Steufhaas*, ten Zuiden met *G. Manuk* en meer anderen, en ten Noorden met de Heer *G. J. Steufhaas*.—De breete en diepte vermeld by meetbrief van den 12 Oct. 1812, welk te zien is ten Vendu-Kantore.

**Voor Reekening van Margaretha Geer-truida de Moor.**

Zeeker Erf bebouwd met een steene Pedak staande en gelegen binne deze Stad aan de Oostzyde van de grote Revier in 't blok S 2. sub No. 75.—Belend ten Westen met de gedempte Kaymans gragt, ten Oosten *J. P. de Graaf* en ten Zuiden met den boedel van *J. Boots*.—De breete en diepte volgens meet brief van den 12 October 1812.

**Voor Reek. van Gerardus Martinus.**

Zeeker Erf bebouwd met een steene Pedak, staande en gelegen binne deze Stad aan de Westzyde van de grote revier in 't blok D. sub No. 71.—Belent ten Noorden met de Barm langs de gedempte Maleidse gragt, ten Zuiden met de Wed.

*Pieters*, ten Oosten met *Assan Anna David*, ten Westen met *Kadier Mochti-dien Bappa Sap*.—De breete en diepte vermeld by meetbrief van den 10 October 1812, welk ten Vendu Kantore te zien is. **Voor Reekening des Boedels van wylen Jacob Bootts.**

Zeeker Erf bebouwd met een steene Pedak, staande en gelegen binne deze Stad aan de Oostzyde van de grote Rivier in 't blok S 2. No. 76.—Belend ten Wes-ten met de Barm langs de gedempte Kay-mans gragt, ten Oosten met *Johannes Dorsman*, ten Zuiden met *Sara Adolphina Davids*, ten Noorden met *Margareta Geotruida de Moor*.—De breete en diepte by meetbrief vermeld, welk te zien is ten Vendu Kantore.

Ook zal op Saturday den 24 October 1812, voor Reekening van het Gouverne-ment voor *Zilvergeld* opgeveind worden. **Drie Tellagrappen, als:**

1. Een staande op Weltevreden.  
2. Een — — — Tjillitang. Die da-gelyke te zien zyn op huzie plaatsen.  
3. Een van Mr. *Cornelis*, welk te zien is in het voormalig ambagts-Kwartier.  
Zo mede een party Houtwerken voor een Tellagraph, nevens 63 zeildooske Bal-lons, of zo veel als er zyn.

**SHIP EXPERIMENT.**

**CAPT. WALKER,**  
Will sail for China on the 24th.  
For freight apply to  
**J. C. VAN RYK.**  
Oct 17.

**FOR SALE,**  
**NUTMEGS, MACE,**  
And a quantity of  
**EXCELLENT**  
**JAVA INDIGO.**  
APPLY TO  
*Wattleworth & Davidson,*  
New-port Street.  
October 3, 1812.

**ADVERTENTIE.**

**A**lle de geene welke iets te vorderen hebben, dan wel schuldig zyn aan de boedel van wylen *ALEXANDER BRAN-NEL*, gelieven daarvan opgaave te doen, aan deszelfs weduwe *JOHANNA CONSTAN-TINA NEUN*, voor ultimo der aanstaande maand November.  
Batavia den 17de October 1812.

**ADVERTENTIE.**

**E. S. & D. S. SMIT** bieden uit de hand te koop Hun Woonhuis, gelegen alhier in de Kalverstraat No. 8, met dies aan-hoorende Paardestal en twee Wagenhuy-zen, mitsgaders eenige Meubelen, Wagens en Paarden en andere goederen.

**ADVERTENTIE.**

**A**lle de geene die iets te vorderen hebben dan wel schuldig zyn, aan den boedel van wylen *TRENATUS VAN KROONSTRAAT*, gelieven hunne pretentie optegeeven, aan desselfs Testamentaire Exceuteur *JOHANNES BOOTS*, binne dea tyd van een Maand gerekend van den 10de October tot den 10de November aanstaande.  
Batavia den 10de October 1812.

**ADVERTENTIE.**

**A**lle de geene, die iets te vorderen hebben van of verschuldigt zyn aan den boedel van wylen *Vrouwe ELEONORA DOROTHEA HELLEMANS*, Huisvrouw van den Heer *JOSEPH DE LORT*, gelieve daar van ten spoedigste opgave en befaling te doen aan haren Testamentaire Exceuteur *GEORGE VAN DER KEER*.

**ADVERTISEMENT.**

**MR. THOMAS WATTLEWORTH** and **MR. JOHN DAVIDSON** have this day united their interests for the purpose of carrying on General Agency and Com-mission Business, under the firm of **WATTLEWORTH AND DAVIDSON**, and solicit the support and countenance of their friends and the public, who may have occasion to employ their services on this Island.  
BATAVIA,  
1st October 1812.

**JOHN WHITE,**  
*Music Master to H. M. 14th Band,*  
Most respectfully begs leave to in-form those Ladies and Gentlemen who may do him the honor to patronise his composition in commemoration of the *Battle of Cornelis*.

that *Major Johnson*, Deputy Pay-master General at Weltevreden, *W. M. BOGGIE*, Esq. Custom-Master at Samarang, and *Capt. Byers* of the Royal Artillery at Sourabaya, have kindly consented to receive the subscription money.  
October 3.

**H**EEDEN zyn Getrouwd, **P. VAN HERMSTEDDE CAPPELHOFF**, en **C. J. VAN RIEMSDYK**, laatst Weduwe wylen **P. ENGELHARD**.  
BATAVIA  
den 11 October }  
1812.

**H**EEDEN Overleed tot myn en myns **Vrouws** innigste smart ons eenigst **Kindje CHARLOTTA ADRIANA FREDRIKA**.  
**H. A. PARVE**  
BATAVIA  
den 14 October }  
1812.

**Current Price of Probolinggo Credit paper,**  
**SAMARANG, 10th Oct. 1812.**  
35 Spanish Dollars for 100 Rix Dollars Probolinggo.

(Signed) **J. C. LAURENCE, Resident.**  
A true Copy,  
**C. G. BLAGRAVE,**  
Act. Sec. to Govt.  
BATAVIA  
2d. October 1812.

**Java Government Gazette.**

**BATAVIA,**  
**SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1812.**

**GENERAL ORDERS,**

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Gov-ernor in Council.

BATAVIA, OCTOBER 5, 1812.

The further services of *Captain Limond*, of the Madras Artillery, and of the Ordnance Officers from that Presidency, having become unnecessary in consequence of the arrival of Officers in the Artillery and Ordnance De-partments from Bengal, they are directed to hold themselves in readiness to return to Fort St. George by the first opportunity.

Further arrangements respecting the Or-dnance Department, will be published previous to the 1st of the ensuing month, from which date *Captain Limond* and the Ordnance Of-ficers from the establishment of Fort St. George, are to be struck off the strength of the Garrison of Java.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

**W. H. WOOD,**  
Act. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

**GENERAL ORDERS**

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, OCTOBER 10, 1812.

The Right Honorable the Governor Gen-eral in Council having been pleased to direct, that the forms of Books and Papers as es-tablished for the Ordnance Department in Bengal, shall be invariably adhered to in Java, and that the complete forms of Books and Papers as contained in *Captain Henley's Code of Bengal Military Regulations*, be made ap-plicable to the Ordnance Department serving on the Island of Java, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the rules therein prescribed be in-variably adhered to accordingly.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

**W. H. WOOD,**  
Act. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

**GENERAL ORDERS,**

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Gov-ernor in Council.

BATAVIA, OCTOBER 11, 1812.

Agreeably to the Bengal Regulations, a special Committee to assemble at Weltevree-den, without delay, for the purpose of finally examining all European Soldiers now in that Cantonment, who have been recommended for the Invalid Establishment by Medical Commit-tees held at the several military stations on the Island.

The Superintending Surgeon to be Presi-dent of the Committee, and two Surgeons or Assistant Surgeons from His Majesty's service, together with the Surgeon of the General Hospital, and Assistant Surgeon of Artillery to be Members thereof.

The Officer Commanding at Weltevreden will be pleased to order the attendance of every man, and of such Officer or Surgeon as may have arrived in charge, to furnish the Committee with every information in their power; for the same purpose, copies of the original Invaliding Rolls are to be forwarded to the special Committee from the Deputy Ad-jutant General's Office.

Reports in duplicate to be sent in to Gov-ernment as soon as the Committee has closed its proceedings.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to make the following ap-pointments, viz.

*Captain Colebrooke* of the Royal Artillery, to act as Military Secretary to the Comman-der of the Forces until further orders, vice *Hanson*, employed in a Civil capacity.

*Lieutenant Parsons*, of H. M. 22d Light Dragoons, to be Major of Brigade to the Com-mander of the Forces, vice *Bowen*, deceased.

The appointment of *Captain Colebrooke* to take effect from the 5th instant, and that of *Lieutenant Parsons* from the 15th August last.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the provisional appointment made on emergency with the sanction of the Commander of the Forces, of *Lieutenant Wetherall*, of His Majesty's Royal Regiment of Foot, to take charge of the Arsenal at Sourabaya, during the absence of *Captain Byers*, Assistant Commissary of Stores at that station, in June last.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the nomina-tion by the Commander of the Forces, of *Lieutenant Coates* of His Majesty's 80th Regiment, to take charge of the Invalids pro-ceeding to Europe.

The plan for the proposed barracks in the neighbourhood of Onarang, together with the estimate for the construction of the same, having been approved of by Government, the Assistant Deputy Barrack-master General is directed to commence on the work without delay.

The Resident at Samarang, has received au-thority to advance one third of the estimated expence; and the quantity of Timber re-quired, will be furnished by the Timber Store-keeper, on indent.

Two Assistants from the Office of Super-intendent of Buildings, will be placed under the orders of *Lieutenant Taylor*, who will

report weekly the expenses that shall have been incurred, as well as the progress made in the Buildings, for the information of Government.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

W. H. WOOD, Ass. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, Oct. 16, 1812.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council directs the publication of the following forms of vouchers, prescribed by the Transport Board, and communicated by the Senior Officer of His Majesty's Navy on this Station, as necessary to be observed in all cases where sick or wounded Seamen, belonging to the Navy, are sent for cure to Hospitals on shore.

TRANSPORT-OFFICE.

Particulars of Vouchers required for all Sick and Wounded Seamen belonging to His Majesty's Navy, when sent on Shore to Sick Quarters for Cure, upon a Foreign Station, viz.

I. A List of the Mens' Names, and other Particulars, agreeably to the accompanying Form, No. 1.

N.B. This List is to receive the written Approval of the Commander in Chief, or in his Absence, of the Senior Naval Officer on the Spot. It is also to be attested, on Oath, by the Surgeon, according to the Form, No. 2.

II. Sick Lists for every Man mentioned in the List, No. 1, agreeably to the Form, No. 3.

III. A Receipt for Payment of the Money whenever the Amount may be paid abroad.

No Claims on the abovementioned Account can be admitted, or paid by the Board, unless accompanied by all the Documents here specified.

By Order of the Board, JOHN HOUSEMAN, For the Secretary.

No. 1.

AN ACCOUNT of the Names of such Sick and Wounded Seamen and Marines as have been received into the Hospital, at ... and victualled, and provided with Medicines, Medical Attendance, and Necessaries, by ... between the ... and the ...

Table with columns: REMARKS, Amount of Clothing charged in their Discharge, Number of Days Hospitalized, What Ship returned for or how disposed of, D.D. or other Discharge, Quality of the Disease or Hurt, When received, Quality, Mens' Names, Ships' Names, No. on Ship's Book, Current Number.

Approved, Commander in Chief, or Senior Naval Officer.

A Conduct List, (No. 3.) is required for each Patient.

No. 2.

THIS Deponent Surgeon to the Hospital, at ... voluntarily maketh Oath, that none of the Sick and Wounded Seamen, and Marines, sent to the said Hospital between the ... and ... were ordered to be kept a Day longer in the Hospital, or Sick Quarters, than was necessary to the Recovery of their

Health, or Cure of their Wounds or Hurts, nor ordered to be discharged a Day sooner than he judged them fit to be returned to their Duty, to the best of his Knowledge and Belief, except the Persons named and numbered in the Margin; the Reasons whereof are noted against their respective Names, that they were victualled with all suitable Provisions, and provided with Medicines, Medical Attendance, and Necessaries, during the Time they were in the said Hospital.

Sworn before me, Surgeon, at this Day of 18

This Affidavit is to accompany the List, No. 1.

Table with columns: Number on the Ship's Book, NAME, Quality, Quality of the Disease or Hurt. Includes a 'WHEREAS' clause and a note about the number of men.

NOTE. The Number of Men is to be written in Words at Length, and not in Figures, and the List is to be signed by the Captain or Commander of the Ship or Vessel, and the Officer who attends the Men on Shore.

To the Commissioners appointed to take Care of Sick and Hurt Seamen, or their Agent at

The Surgeons in charge of the Hospitals to which men belonging to His Majesty's Navy may be sent for cure, are required to pay strict attention to the above forms of vouchers.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor.

W. H. WOOD, Assist. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

The capture of Badajoz may be considered as one of the most important events that has occurred during the progress of military operations in the peninsula. This city is the capital of Estremadura, standing on an eminence on the South side of the river Guadiana, over which there is a bridge 700 paces long, and 14 broad, built by the Romans. By this bridge it is connected with Fort Christoval, which stands on the North side of the river. This city was named by the Antients Pax Augusta, which was corrupted by the Moors to Bax Augos, whence, by an easy transition, the modern name. It has always been considered as the bulwark of Spain on the side of the Portuguese, who besieged it in 1658, but without success. It covers Alentejo, and commands one of the principal roads to Lisbon. It will restore the province of Estremadura, which is of the first importance on account of its greatness and fertility. Madrid, the center of Spain, on one side, and Andalusia on the other, will remain exposed to be invaded, and the French will be in continual alarm. Its influence upon the Spanish Government, and the protection it will hold out to the loyal inhabitants, are very great, and will extend to the mountains of Navarre and Catalonia.

In expectation of the siege, it is stated that General Phillippon had employed 1300 men to work on the fortifications for two months. His garrison were picked men. Three months provisions were found in the place. The difficulties and dangers of the siege are stated in the Lisbon papers to have been aggravated by the tempestuousness of the weather for a continuance of eight days, and the loss in the assault was not a little increased by the darkness of the night and the springing of two mines. The place fell after 21 days open trenches, and 13 days continued firing. Private letters received in England, state that Phillippon, with his whole staff, 300 officers and 3000 men, were on their route to Lisbon. Letters from Lisbon state, that a part of the force under Ballasteros, increased by bodies of peasantry, who flocked from all parts to join it on the road, entered Seville on the 8th of April, the enemy retiring at one gate as the Patriots entered at the other.

From the English papers in April and the beginning of May, it does not appear that any declaration of war had taken place between Russia and France, but active military preparations were going on on both sides. An alliance offensive and defensive is said to have been concluded between Sweden and Russia. This report is strengthened by the following account of the speeches on the opening of the diet at Orebro, which are important documents.

CONTENTS OF ANHOLT MAILS. An Anholt Mail arrived on Friday, with Swedish Papers. They contain the "Address of the King" of opening the extraordinary meeting of the Diet, at Orebro, on the 20th April. The style is manly, dignified, and independent. He says, "I have called

you together at a moment when great and important occurrences, out of our native country, seem to threaten Europe with new misfortunes. Guarded by her situation from the forced obligation of paying obedience to foreign sway, which possibly might not accord with her own interest, Sweden has every thing to hope from independence, and every thing to lose if she herself is to be divided into divisions and unwise feuds. It is by the bond of unity between me and you, by my sons' sword, rich in honor, by the valour of our youth in arms, by the powerful will of the Swedish people, that the prosperity of your laws and the honor of your liberties are secured. It is by the high and valuable example of undisturbed confidence between the King and subjects, by firm and manly decisions in the midst of tempestuous times, that the powers of Europe should be convinced, that the independence of Sweden is not solely defended by the seas which surround her coast. He then hints that he was influenced in the removal of the Diet from Stockholm to Orebro by a desire to preserve the freedom of deliberation, pays some warm and handsome compliments to the Crown Prince, who, during his illness, maintained public tranquillity, and whose self-denial, he says, lays on him and the Diet the joint and sacred obligation of not deceiving his noble hopes, and thus concludes: "The people of Sweden have their eyes fixed on me and you; they shall not be deceived in their reasonable expectations by a King, who never hesitated to offer for his country both the pleasures of quiet life, and a harbour already gained after troubles sustained. This, my solemn promise, which contains my fixed determination of going hand in hand with my son, in defence of hostile threats from without, and possibly of opinions at home, to retain the liberty and independence of this ancient realm, lays you, my good lords and Swedish men, under a like obligation of contributing unapishly to the same object."

The Reply of the Crown Prince (Bernadotte) to the States of the Kingdom, contains the following remarkable passage:— "To the Burghers, — Gentlemen, — Agriculture, commerce, and trade, constitute the prosperity and welfare of States. Far from being inclined to lay any bonds on his subjects, the King has called the Estates of the kingdom together, in order to consult with them on the means of extending the boundaries of commerce, that infallible security for the power of nations, — you will support his fatherly intentions. The love of your native country will be the leading point to be kept in view in your consultations; and you will shew what a nation is capable of effecting, when determined to free its Commercial Industry from all Foreign Yokes — Doubt not, Gentlemen, of my sentiments towards you; you are deserving of them, for the utility you bring to your native country."

Mr. Thornton repaired to Orebro, about the same time that Bernadotte went thither, and was received as the accredited Minister of Great Britain at the Court of Sweden.

Letters from St. Petersburg state, that M. Spiranski, Secretary to the Cabinet, had been detected in a plot to assassinate the Emperor Alexander. He was assisted in the project by Magnetski, one of the Ministers, and by a Frenchman. The correspondence having been detected, all three had been banished to Siberia. A new levy had been ordered to be raised in Russia, in the proportion of 2 men out of every 500, which will recruit the armies to the extent of about 85,000 men. The following extracts throw farther light on this subject.

Stockholm, April 20. — Orders have been sent, to the coast to afford British ships, in distress, every assistance they may require.

Gottenburgh, April 25. — Orders have been sent from Stockholm to Carlscrona to equip the whole of the fleet. The Swedish cruisers have already sent into Carlsham six French privateers, one of which carried 18, and another 14 guns. The prisoners have been sent to the interior.

From Russia, 18th March. — Almost at one and the same time, the Civil Governors of the Polish Stadtholdership of Wilna, Grodno, and Wittersk, as also from the Stadtholdership of Wolagde, have arrived at St. Petersburg, conformably to orders transmitted them, as have likewise several Generals from different parts of the Empire. Gen. Kutusow is daily expected. — Gen. Beningsen is likewise to have a command in chief.

Gottenburgh, April 25. — Late events have rendered the friendship of Sweden of so much importance to Russia, that it is currently reported that Gen. Von Suchtelen has proffered the restoration of the island of Aland upon certain conditions.

Stockholm, April 18. — Major Von Klint, who sailed in the frigate Chapman, on the 7th instant from Carlscrona, to his cruising station, has made report to his Majesty, that on the afternoon of the same day, when at the distance of four German miles north west from Cartholms, he took the French privateer Le Jeune Adolphe, of eight guns and 31 men, commanded by the privateer Captain, Henry Lorutt, fitted out from Dantzic, but last from Copenhagen, which vessel he immediately sent to Carlscrona.

Petersburgh, March 20. — Some regiments of guards commenced their march to-day from this city. The Hexholm regiment of infantry, which was quartered here, marched off on the 29th February.

On the other hand great preparations were making in Austria, Prussia and Poland, to cooperate with Buonaparte. On the preparations in Poland, the following extract appears in a paper of the 3d of May.

Warsaw, March 28. — A grand review of the troops in this neighbourhood, amounting to 25,000 men, took place yesterday. The concourse of people who assembled to witness the manœuvres was immense. Nearly at the conclusion of the review, Prince Poniatowski assembled the principal officers in a circle, and addressed them as follows.

"Gentlemen, — The independence and tranquillity of our country is again menaced, and important circumstances have rendered your assemblage necessary. Whether the Power, whose ambition has so frequently desolated our fruitful plains, will listen to the admonitions of reason; a short time will shew; — in the mean while, it is incumbent upon all to manifest their devoted attachment to their country, and their particular affection to our Great Protector, by rallying around those colours, which his genius has so often led to victory. Gentlemen, remember that we owe the independence of our country to the greatest of heroes — that he merits our gratitude, our affection, and the most profound devotion: let us then be prepared to follow, either in the North or the South, the bright career of glory which his genius may trace."

In an order of the day, Prince Poniatowski concludes his Address to the Soldiers as follows: —

"Fellow Soldiers, — Remember the trophies which your brethren have gained in Spain under the banners of the Great Napoleon — emulate their deeds, and merit the highest reward — the thanks of the Emperor of the French." — (From the Frankfort Gazette, of March 30.)

In consequence of the French Government having announced, contrary to what has been so positively asserted in America, that the Berlin and Milan decrees are still in force, the

British Government has, by a declaration which appears in one of the following columns, announced that the orders in Council will continue to be enforced, till the Berlin and Milan Decrees be expressly and unconditionally repealed by an authentic act of the French Government; but that whenever this condition shall be fulfilled, those orders shall, without any further order be actually revoked; and that any vessel captured under those orders shall be restored on establishing the fact, that such repeal had effectively been declared by the French Government previously to the capture.

In the supplement to the paper of last Saturday we gave some of the proceedings in Parliament, on the subject of a complaint made by the President of the United States, that an Agent of the British Government had fomented a conspiracy to separate their Union. In this paper will be found the President's Message to Congress on the subject. Mr. Henry, the person alluded to, seems to have been employed, not by the Government, but by Sir James Craig, the Governor of Canada, to gain information regarding the invasion with which that province was threatened, and by the influence which he was supposed to possess with some of the leading men, to endeavour to counteract that design. So far the object appears unquestionably legitimate; for a Governor would be guilty of unpardonable negligence were he not to use his utmost diligence to gain information of dangers which threaten the province committed to his charge, and to ward off the impending storm, by every means consistent with the rights of the states, with which his government is still at peace. How far any circumstances could justify attempts, by the intervention of an individual, to separate the Members of the federal union, while no war was yet declared, nor hostility committed, is a more doubtful point. On a similar topic, namely the practice too common with ambassadors of promoting intrigues at the courts to which they are sent, an author, whose authority has deservedly great weight, pronounces that "to corrupt a person, or seduce a person, by the powerful allurements of gold, to betray his prince and violate his duty, is incontestably, according to all the principles of morality, an evil action." "Nothing can be conceived more flagitious, more opposite to the duties of men, than inducing any one to do evil, &c. &c." But he adds, "If ever bribery be excusable, it is when it happens to be the only way for coming at a discovery of and detecting a heinous plot, capable of ruining the state which we serve, or of bringing it into great danger. In betraying such a secret, there may, according to circumstances, be little guilt. The great and lawful advantage accruing from the action, drawn from the urgent necessity of having recourse to it, may excuse us from too scrupulous an attention to what may be exceptional in it, on the part of the person bribed. To gain him is no more than an act of simple and just defence. Every day, in order to baffle the machinations of the wicked, men are under a necessity of practising on the vicious dispositions of others. On this footing it is that Henry the fourth said to the Spanish Ambassador, That an ambassador may bribe, to detect the intrigues carrying on against his master's service; adding, that the cases of Marseilles, of Metz, and several others, sufficiently showed, that he might very well endeavor to dive into the designs forming at Brussels against the tranquillity of his kingdom. That great prince unquestionably did not think that bribery was always excusable in a foreign minister; he himself having ordered Bruneau, secretary to the Spanish Ambassador, to be taken into custody, for having tampered with Mairargues, that Marseilles might be delivered up to the Spaniards.

"Barely to make use of a traitor's offers, without any previous inducement, is less contrary to justice and probity. But the example of the Romans, who not only acquainted Pyrrhus with the atrocious design of his physician, who had offered to poison him, but likewise refusing to avail themselves of a lesser crime, sent back bound to the Falisci, a traitor who had offered to deliver up the King's children, these instances, which related to declared enemies, shew that a great soul rejects even this method, disdaining to encourage venality and treachery. A prince or a minister, with sentiments not inferior in generosity to those ancient Romans, will never close with the offers of a traitor, unless obliged to it by a severe necessity; and then not without a sensible concern, that he must owe his safety to an unbecoming expedient. But, I do not here mean to condemn the polite methods, nor even presents or promises which an ambassador employs for procuring friends to his master. To conciliate affections is not corrupting and alluring into guilt; and it is the concern of these new friends, that their inclination for a foreign prince may never warp them from the fidelity which they owe to their sovereign."

Now, to apply these principles to the transaction before us; it may be asked, supposing that the Governor of Canada found that a party existed, in one or more of the states, who were advocates for a dissolution of the federal union, as a measure advantageous to the states to which they belong, and farther saw that such a measure would, more effectually than any other, secure the safety of his

\* Vattel law of Nations, B. iv. C. 7. §. 93.

province, is he bound to abstain from giving any countenance to such a party. In this case there are several particulars more favorable than in that which is stated by Mr. Vattel as justified, by necessity. Here, the act was not that of an ambassador, abusing the confidence with which he is received by a friendly power; nor is it alleged that so base an expedient as bribery was employed. Farther, although no act of open hostility had been committed, or visible preparations were making, and with that avowed purpose of invading the province of Canada.

After all, it is satisfactory to observe, that whatever ill will may attach to this transaction, the British Government appears, by the positive disavowal of the Minister, to have never given it the sanction of its authority.

**THE SLAVE TRADE DEFENDED.**

To the EDITOR of the JAVA GAZETTE, SIR,  
It is with feelings of regret, and I really confess with no small degree of mortification, that I observed in a late Gazette, the misapplication of such talents as Sassafras appears to possess, in the hackneyed and common place invectives against so useful and praiseworthy an institution as the slave trade. That a man who has hourly practical proofs of the humanity, the justice, the policy, the liberality, nay, the sacredness of so honorable and meritorious a compact, should be betrayed into the ridiculous cant and absurd jargon of a set of methodistical enthusiasts; men equally ignorant of the country, and the people which they are so ambitious to regulate and amend upon hypotheses founded on their misguided imagination, and inflamed by their bigotted zeal. But that a near observer should be carried away by such erroneous doctrines, and flimsy arguments does indeed excite in my breast the strongest feelings of astonishment and surprize.—But we, Sir, (the honorable body of slave-dealers) are determined not to be cajoled out of our common intellects, nor ridiculed out of the best feelings of the human heart, by the follies, the prejudices or the artful designs of any set of men whatever.

I am willing, as far as my narrow limits will permit me, to analyze the merits of the slave trade on the score of humanity, justice, policy, &c. and have no apprehension of proving, to the satisfaction of every unprejudiced mind the validity of my remarks and the incontrovertibility of my statements.

If mercy be the brightest jewel in the crown, I conscientiously believe humanity to be the most brilliant star in the illuminated breasts of the slave dealer; and, notwithstanding all the taunts and gibes of common place railers, I trust I shall make it appear, if not as strong as proofs of holy writ, at least (in the fashionable phrase) as clear as the sun at noon day.

What, Mr. Editor, is the acknowledged origin of all crimes among the lower orders of mankind, but idleness, the want of labor, consequently the want of food and clothing, and hence the criminal contrivances to remedy such wants. But the active benevolence of the slave owner strikes at the root of this parent of crimes and origin of sin; they humanely never permit this monster (idleness) to poison the industry of their thrice happy slaves.—they oppose this destroyer of humanity, *manibus pedibusque*.—You hear no cry amongst them of a deficiency of labor, which so frequently forms the complaint of the lower orders in England—No, Sir, they are humanely compelled to labor all day, and if they please all night, (and whether they please or not,) so that they are made to earn their food, aye, and more than earn it,—there is no kicking up a row (as at Nottingham) about a want of bread—No, Sir, they have the sweet satisfaction of eating the bread of industry, soaked by the delicious sweat of their ever industrious brows, nor have they any idle time to brood over criminal purposes, or any purpose under heaven; but such as the active benevolence of their philanthropical masters chalks out for them.

Look at the wretched establishments of work-houses at home, view the dreadful necessity of erecting asylums for the reception of orphan children abandoned by the cruelty of their criminal parents to wretchedness and want.—Such Sir, is not the deplorable lot of the all felicitous slave; no, thanks to the benevolence of his tender-hearted master; his task-shop is one perpetual work-house to him, where the sweets of his labor are ever benevolently looked after and held in strict estimation, nor are his beloved progeny abandoned to the lukewarm care of uninterested strangers—No! no! the master feels deeply interested in them, he humanely values them as his own, nor has any unfair consideration ever induced him to disown his paramount right, or forego his exclusive duty.

We have heard of the ridiculous remarks of the ill treatment and cruel punishment of slaves, but who, Sir, under heaven believes it? No man in his senses can conceive that we value them less than we do our horses, our buffaloes, or any other beast, which we have purchased for a valuable consideration, and whose labor promotes our general interest, that is to say beyond the glaring necessity of the thing, because it is inconsistent with the rights of proprietorship, and hence obviously incompatible with the benevolent humanity of the tender hearted slave-dealer.

In a word, Mr. Editor, from infancy to decrepitude, in sickness or in health, day after day, and through all the stages of his existence, the slave owner watches, with the solicitude & anxiety of a parent, over the welfare of this useful class of beings, for the sole and humane purpose of adding to the general stock of human industry and happiness, without one selfish purpose or interested motive whatever.

As to the justice of the slave trade, there can be but one opinion; the earth must be cultivated for food, nor can any society exist without labor. We consequently purchase both man and beast, and allot to each animal that portion of labor agreeable to its respective capacities and powers, not only that they may subsist each after his own manner, but that the society in general may be benefited by their united labors; surely this is no injustice to mankind? But the superficial man will say "how comes it that China, with 375,000,000 of souls, has existed for ages in the highest state of civilization without slavery?—How do they manage in the greater part of Europe without it, and in almost all Asia? But surely, Sir, such flimsy arguments as these can never be brought to bear on a clear question of this nature; it would not bear sifting to the bottom. How ridiculous, to compare all Europe to the West Indies, or all Asia to the slave trade on Java! no, no, Sir, this would be as childish, as to compare the all spreading ray of the glorious sun, to the glare of a farthing of rush light.—Hence, every man of the smallest penetration must see the justice of the act arising from the necessity of the thing; it is so singularly obvious to my mind as not to require farther comment.

As to the policy of the trade, it is unquestionable; in Europe, they are compelled to pay a labourer not only a sufficiency to subsist himself, but as much additional wages, as will enable him to support a wife and family of children, whilst the latter do not a jot of work for the benefit of the employer of the man; but only see the happy policy of the slave-dealer, they not only make the man and his wife labor, but the children also from the earliest infancy to the most decrepid age, and that at the same cost or lower, i. e. just keeping body and soul together; surely this is policy.

Can there be a more superlative policy than the following.—The sensible and politic slave owner calculates, with arithmetical accuracy, the loss sustained in rearing young slaves, and this principally arising from the number of deaths before they reach an age of maturity and in fact utility: thus he accurately knows that two grown-up slaves may be purchased cheaper than the expence of rearing one, and even if he knocks up one out of two by over working them, still he is clearly the gainer by the former judicious mode. It hence becomes a most masterly policy in him to check by every possible means the propagation of the species, for he not only avoids a very unnecessary expence by the most sensible precautions, but the animal system of the slave becomes less relaxed and better calculated for productive labor.—This, Sir, is surely a very profound policy in the slave-dealer, and speaks volumes in favor of this intelligent and beneficent class of benefactors to the human race.

As to the sacredness of the institution, I could elucidate it by very appropriate and pious quotations, and prove to the world the moral and religious principles which actuate the piety of the slave dealers.—But it is sufficient Sir, to remind you and every intelligent man, that the arch foe of mankind vulgarly *yclept* His Satanic Majesty, is indubitably the first among the *sable* hue—hence these animals, the image of their maker, cannot but be considered as the enemies of the human race; therefore, any system that has for its express object, the subjugation or destruction of his damned and devilish works, must be pre-eminently sacred, and becomes the paramount duty of every good and pious character, let his creed or faith be what it may.

Relative to the argument between immediate emancipation and gradual abolition, the only difference to the slave-dealer, is, the choice of being hung up by the neck *secundum artem*, or to be suspended by the heels until he arrives at the end of his journey.

This reminds me of the difference of Swift's *Tweedledum* and *Tweedledee*, and I am sorry to see that the rest of the world think very little upon the subject.

One remark more and I have done.—Sassafras asks how comes it that such men as a Fox, a Pitt, a Sheridan, and a Willberforce, could have so ardently desired the abolition of the slave trade, had it not been beneficial and necessary to society?—I impute this to their *sheer ignorance!* and as an unquestionable proof of it, Mr. Editor, which you will scarce think credible, (though you may positively rely on the authenticity of my statement) they never had the sagacity to consult me upon this subject; for had they, can any man in his senses for an instant doubt that such invincible arguments must have dragged forth their errors to the bar of conviction, and have so rectified and chastened their understandings, as to have converted them into steady supporters and strenuous advocates of an institution founded on reason, philanthropy and the rights of mankind. I have the honor to be,

Sir,  
Your profound Servant,  
PETER PANGLOSS,

11th October, 1812.

**FIRST DAY'S DRAWING.**  
*Java Road Lottery.*

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1812.

- No. 3380 a Prize of 25,000 Spanish Dollars.  
Nos. 428, 2881, 3231 and 3389 Prizes of 2,000 Spanish Dollars each.  
Nos. 227, 1942, 2456, 2993 and 3041 Prizes of 500 Spanish Dollars each.  
Nos. 493, 1208, 1450, 1783, 2316, 2871, 3123, 3263, 3435, 3582, 3665 and 3982 Prizes of 100 Spanish Dollars each.

Prizes of 25 Spanish Dollars.

882	901	1053	1163	1430	1502	1563
1607	1695	2301	2656	2788	2892	2908
2952	3081	3095	3411	3547	3586	3765
3973						

BLANKS.

2	8	9	11	12	13	17
21	44	48	49	50	57	61
67	77	81	82	84	94	95
105	108	109	118	120	134	139
145	151	156	169	170	172	177
225	226	237	241	243	260	265
297	300	321	323	358	364	380
383	394	397	410	423	432	445
462	463	467	489	509	514	525
537	539	540	542	547	553	564
572	574	577	579	582	584	603
622	628	634	645	654	664	665
678	679	690	698	703	722	734
739	740	751	658	760	761	763
772	780	792	794	809	810	829
833	848	852	858	861	862	881
888	889	890	900	909	913	915
923	927	930	943	953	955	966
967	974	978	988			

1010	1012	1036	1047	1056	1059	1066
1069	1075	1077	1084	1093	1095	1116
1120	1124	1157	1164	1167	1179	1189
1196	1203	1207	1210	1215	1217	1218
1220	1234	1244	1248	1252	1255	1271
1272	1278	1279	1282	1285	1297	1301
1313	1317	1327	1329	1333	1342	1343
1357	1364	1370	1387	1393	1398	1399
1400	1436	1439	1461	1465	1486	1501
1506	1507	1513	1517	1520	1522	1525
1531	1533	1547	1555	1558	1562	1568
1583	1588	1592	1594	1600	1610	1634
1636	1642	1643	1649	1656	1674	1676
1682	1685	1688	1698	1703	1705	1717
1723	1732	1733	1766	1769	1781	1789
1793	1795	1800	1804	1818	1831	1833
1810	1814	1856	1859	1861	1867	1897
1907	1916	1928	1918	1955	1960	1966
1967	1969	1971	1975	1978	1993	

2003	2008	2036	2050	2061	2070	2092
2105	2120	2140	2141	2144	2153	2158
2160	2166	2188	2213	2234	2238	2240
2243	2248	2265	2274	2276	2282	2288
2289	2398	2306	2310	2320	2331	2340
2343	2352	2354	2359	2406	2409	2410
2413	2415	2428	2450	2454	2460	2465
2487	2493	2498	2500	2511	2513	2530
2538	2551	2571	2572	2580	2584	2496
2612	2614	2615	2633	2644	2668	2676
2694	2704	2707	2718	2727	2729	2775
2776	2778	2782	2787	2802	2813	2835
2843	2844	2849	2856	2869	2891	2917
2926	2944	2946	2959	2964	2967	2970
2971	2972	2977	2989	2997	2998	

3019	3034	3042	3043	3068	3086	3091
3096	3109	3142	3125	3130	3133	3134
3139	3146	3188	3191	3210	3214	3215
3224	3229	3234	3238	3240	3245	3246
3248	3255	3257	3259	3262	3266	3267
3290	3297	3299	3300	3314	3315	3323
3324	3325	3343	3356	3360	3372	3375
3382	3384	3385	3403	3410	3412	3426
3429	3436	3441	3443	3447	3448	3458
3461	3481	3501	3504	3506	3518	3520
3523	3536	3544	3554	3555	3559	3573
3585	3591	3602	3615	3616	3625	3626
3613	3649	3650	3654	3661	3662	3668
3679	3680	2688	3690	3694	3698	3702
3707	3715	3716	3618	3725	3727	3733
3737	3750	3752	3753	3754	3757	3773
3774	3778	3785	3795	3800	3817	3820
3828	2852	3859	3867	3869	3875	3884
3898	3903	3913	3923	3932	3946	3951
3952	3961	3965				

SECOND DAY'S DRAWING.  
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1812.

- No. 3060 a Prize of 2,000 Spanish Dollars.  
Nos. 45, 2261, 2740, 3512, 3619 and 3640 Prizes of 500 Spanish Dollars each.  
Nos. 1122, 1263, 1585, 1798, 2073, 2328, 2426, 2861, 2978, 3222, 3357, 3618 and 3759 Prizes of 100 Spanish Dollars each.

Prizes of 25 Spanish Dollars.

187	414	639	656	1082	1085	1214
249	1570	1782	1994	2109	2126	2151
2277	2394	2920	2987	2991	3028	3438
3567	3704	3745	3767	3894	3912	3977

BLANKS.

19	34	63	64	87	96	106	127	130
135	161	173	175	176	184	185	187	190
194	208	214	224	233	236	242	252	259
269	287	293	296	301	302	305	312	327
331	339	340	343	347	348	362	378	379
389	392	402	406	412	414	420	431	442
448	465	477	478	481	484	485	488	497

499	507	523	530	535	543	545	548	553
559	567	578	593	612	615	617	642	644
618	649	650	653	659	662	669	670	674
677	682	685	691	714	717	732	742	749
765	773	774	781	787	799	805	818	821
822	823	827	831	837	839	845	853	859
894	898	904	920	937	940	946	969	986

1007	1028	1034	1041	1061	1051	1087	1088	1091
1180	1104	1105	1108	1121	1127	1133	1168	1190
1283	1230	1238	1257	1268	1268	1274	1275	1286
1295	1296	1295	1304	1307	1320	1322	1324	1360
1365	1383	1403	1413	1427	1434	1444	1446	1447
1457	1462	1470	1478	1481	1487	1510	1532	1540
1548	1556	1567	1569	1575	1582	1595	1606	1615
1624	1652	1667	1668	1691	1692	1700	1702	1704
1709	1712	1713	1718	1727	1730	1733	1739	1740
1742	1745	1750	1756	1758	1772	1775	1787	1790
1801	1827	1805	1815	1842	1845	1854	1865	1879
1890	1892	1900	1913	1925	1932	1934	1935	1940
1961	1961	1973	1974	1982	1985	1986	1988	1997

THIRD DAY'S DRAWING  
MONDAY OCTOBER 5, 1812.

- Nos. 1212 a Prize of 2000 Spanish Dollars.  
Nos. 544 and 1591 Prizes of 500 Spanish Dollars each.  
Nos. 92, 1355, 1843, 2119, 2201, 2337, 3282 and 3953, Prizes of 100 Spanish Dollars each.  
Nos. 33, 104, 382, 563, 589, 633, 993, 1065, 1119, 1292, 2021, 2108, 2168, 2210, 2251, 2263, 2831, 3118, 3797 and 3858 Prizes of 25 Spanish Dollars each.

BLANKS.

10	14	26	29	31	32	37	41	46
54	55	65	74	75	80	83	86	99
100	102	107	111	164	174	179	180	192
203	206	249	253	258	268	271	282	289
298	308	317	319	329	333	336	337	345
346	373	386	388	417	429	443	461	466
469	472	482	503	512	518	521	552	558
565	566	573	590	591	595			

475	487	490	498	527	533
557	569	570	583	586	598
614	636	637	671	672	686
702	706	708	710	713	718
738	746	754	768	770	778
790	795	798	800	802	812
826	828	836	849	851	863
873	878	891	903	921	926
939	941	950	951	958	984

1002	1023	1048	1051	1055	1067	1086
1101	1115	1117	1148	1169	1175	1178
1183	1198	1221	1224	1226	1233	1245
1216	1247	1256	1261	1283	1289	1309
1306	1309	1315	1325	1334	1349	1351
1352	1368	1373	1380	1381	1391	1409
1412	1416	1433	1453	1455	1469	1477
1479	1489	1492	1495	1496	1503	1529
1545	1553	1574	1584	1597	1604	1612
1614	1628	1630	1644	1645	1647	1651
1669	1671	1687	1696	1714	1731	1746
1749	1759	1770	1771	1773	1779	1809
1812	1839	1846	1857	1858	1862	1863
1871	1874	1885	1896	1903	1908	1923
1929	1947	1958	1976	1977	1987	
2029	2046	2052	2055	2057	2069	2071
2075	2100	2103	2116	2122	2133	2152
2162	2167	2176	2181	2183	2189	2192
2194	2195	2199	2208	2212	2218	2219
2221	2226	2229	2233	2236	2237	2245
2258	2262	2271	2281	2293	2294	2303
2324	2325	2326	2330	2339	2348	2355
2361	2367	2377	2392	2400	2401	2420
2442	2445	2446	2501	2503	2509	2510
2518	2523	2535	2547	2560	2562	2568
2592	2602	2603	2611	2623	2624	2648
2658	2665	2673	2685	2696	2699	2702
2706	2708	2709	2712	2715	2719	2721
2730	2749	2756	2767	2779	2780	2795
2799	2804	2809	2811	2820	2821	2823
2840	2855	2859	2868	2885	2913	2918
2922	2924	2929	2932	2939	2971	
3008	3012	3021	3022	3024	3027	3031
3035	3040	3045	3157	3158	3059	3064
3072	3075	3088	3108	3116	3121	3126
3131	3136	3142	3155	3167	3189	3199
3203	3206	3217	3232	3242	3252	3258
3261	3285	3292	3298	3301	3336	3340
3358	3388	3395	3397	3404	3414	3416
3423	3452	3466	3476	3478	3489	3499
3537	3539	3552	3558	3562	3575	3577
3588	3597	3601	3605	3608	3609	3613
3624	3633	3647	3653	3664	3666	3675
3678	3681	3689	3699	3719	3730	3732
3749	3772	3777	3782	3784	3787	3792
3807	3835	3848	3851	3860	3862	3865
3879	3895	3900	3902	3910	3911	3939
3943	3944	3949	3963	3967	3968	3987
3995						

**Arrivals—Eastern Division of Java.**  
 At Sourabaya, 24th Sept. H. M. sloop of war Procris, Capt. Norton, from Banjowangee—Sailed on the 27th, on a cruise.  
 At do. on the 28th do. brig Johanna, J. van Sluys, from Banda—Sundries.  
 At do. on the 29th do. H. M. sloop of war Procris from a cruise.

**GENERAL ORDERS,**  
*By the Commander in Chief.*

Head-quarters, Calcutta, 19th May, 1812.  
 The undermentioned Officers are appointed to do duty with the Volunteers of Cavalry and Infantry called for by the Orders of Government, bearing date the 6th January last, for Service on the Island of Java.

- Light Corps of Cavalry.**  
 Captain L. O'Brien, 8th N. C.  
 Lieutenant S. Reid, 8th do.  
 S. J. Bacon, 1st do.  
 H. T. Ker, 7th do.  
 Cornet F. Peret, 3d do.  
 G. Roxburgh, 6th do.  
 H. DeBurgh, 2d do.  
 G. Burgess, 5th do.
- Horse Artillery attached.**  
 Capt. Lt. J. P. Boileau, Artillery Regt.  
 Lieut. G. E. Gowan, do.  
 S. Pariby, do.

- Infantry.**  
 Captain W. Colt, 14th Reg. N. I.  
 Lieut. H. Shadwell, 7th do.  
 A. Black, 8th do.  
 A. MacLeod, 12th do.  
 L. Courroy, 12th do.  
 G. W. A. Lloyd, 2d do.  
 T. Hopworth, 4th do.  
 J. R. Knight, 25th do.  
 W. R. Hardwick, 9th do.  
 J. F. Hyde, 15th do.  
 G. Cowper, 15th do.  
 Ensign J. O. Clarkson, 21st do.  
 D. Mason, 25th do.  
 W. Jover, 4th do.

J. Steel, 21st do.  
 R. Burney, 8th do.  
 W. H. Wake, 22d do.  
 The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments to the Corps of Java Light Cavalry and Horse Artillery.  
 Captain L. O'Brien, of the 8th Regiment Native Cavalry to Command the United Corps of Cavalry and Horse Artillery.  
 Lieutenant S. Reid, of the 8th Native Cavalry to be Adjutant, and Lieutenant H. T. Ker, of the 7th Native Cavalry, to be Quarter-master to the Corps of Cavalry.  
 Lieutenant S. Pariby, to be Adjutant and Quarter-master to the details of Artillery attached to the Corps of Cavalry.  
 The foregoing appointments to have effect from the 20th instant.  
 Captain O'Brien will proceed immediately to form his Corps into Troops and Brigades conformably to the principles laid down in Government General Orders of the 6th January last—keeping men from the same Corps together as far as may be practicable.  
 The Horse Artillery to be considered in every respect as attached to the Java Light Cavalry, and to be detached in Brigades as occasion may require according to the judgment of the Commanding Officer of that Corps; subject, at the same time, to be occasionally detached and to act separately under the Command of the Senior Officer of Artillery.  
 (Signed) G. H. FAGAN,  
*Adjutant General.*

**EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.**  
 LONDON,—April 24, 1812.

**IMPORTANT DECLARATION.**

On Wednesday morning the following Declaration was published by his Majesty's Government.  
 "The Government of France, having by an official report communicated by its Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Conservative Senate on the 10th day of March last, removed all doubts as to the perseverance of that Government in the assertion of principles, and in the maintenance of a system, not more hostile to the maritime rights and commercial interests of the British empire, than inconsistent with the rights and independence of neutral nations; and having thereby plainly developed the inordinate pretensions, which that system, as promulgated in the Decrees of Berlin and Milan, was from the first designed to enforce; his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, deems it proper, upon this formal and authentic republication of the principles of those decrees, thus publicly to declare his Royal Highness's determination still firmly to resist the introduction and establishment of this arbitrary code, which the Government of France openly avows its purpose to impose by force upon the world, as the law of nations.  
 "From the time that the progressive injustice and violence of the French Government, made it impossible for his Majesty any longer to restrain the exercise of the rights of war within their ordinary limits, without submitting to consequences not less ruinous to the commerce of his dominions, than derogatory to the rights of his Crown, his Majesty has endeavoured, by a restricted and moderate use of those rights of retaliation, which the Berlin and Milan Decrees necessarily called into action, to reconcile neutral states to those measures, which the conduct of the enemy had rendered unavoidable; and which, his Majesty has at all times professed his readiness to revoke, so soon as the Decrees of the enemy, which gave occasion to them, should be formally and unconditionally repealed, and the commerce of neutral nations be restored to its accustomed course.  
 "At a subsequent period of the war, his Majesty, availing himself of the then situation of Europe, without abandoning the principle and object of the Orders in Council of November, 1807, was induced so to limit their operation, as materially to alleviate the restrictions thereby imposed upon neutral commerce. The Order in Council of April, 1809, was substituted in the room of those of November, 1807, and the retaliatory system of Great Britain acted no longer on every country in which the aggressive measures of the enemy were in force, but was confined in its operation to France, and to the countries upon which the French yoke was most strictly imposed; and which had

become virtually a part of the dominions of France.  
 "The United States of America remained nevertheless dissatisfied; and their dissatisfaction has been greatly increased by an artifice too successfully employed on the part of the enemy, who has pretended that the Decrees of Berlin and Milan were repealed, although the Decree effecting such repeal has never been promulgated; although the notification of such pretended repeal distinctly described it to be dependent on conditions, in which the enemy knew Great Britain could never acquiesce; and although abundant evidence has since appeared of their subsequent execution.  
 "But the enemy has at length laid aside all dissimulation; he now publicly and solemnly declares, not only that those Decrees still continue in force, but that they shall be rigidly executed until Great Britain shall comply with additional conditions equally extravagant; and he farther announces the penalties of those Decrees to be in full force against all nations which shall suffer their flag to be, as it is termed in this new code, "denationalized."  
 "In addition to the disavowal of the blockade of May, 1806, and of the principles on which that blockade was established, and in addition to the repeal of the British Orders in Council, he demands an admission of the principles, that the goods of an enemy, carried under a neutral flag, shall be treated as neutral;—that neutral property under the flag of an enemy shall be treated as hostile;—that arms and warlike stores alone (to the exclusion of ship-timber and other articles of naval equipment) shall be regarded as contraband of war, and that no ports shall be considered as lawfully blockaded, except such as are invested and besieged, in the presumption of their being taken [en prevention d'etre pris], and into which a merchant ship cannot enter without danger.  
 "By those and other demands, the enemy in fact requires, that Great Britain and all civilised nations shall renounce, at his arbitrary pleasure, the ordinary and indisputable rights of maritime war; that Great Britain, in particular, shall forego the advantages of her naval superiority, and allow the commercial property, as well as the produce and manufactures of France and her confederates, to pass the ocean in security, whilst the subjects of Great Britain are to be in effect proscribed from all commercial intercourse with other nations; and the produce and manufactures of these realms are to be excluded from every country in the world to which the arms or the influence of the enemy can extend.  
 "Such are the demands to which the British Government is summoned to submit—to the abandonment of its most ancient, essential, and undoubted maritime rights. Such is the code by which France hopes, under cover of a neutral flag, to render her commerce unassailable by sea; whilst she proceeds to invade or to incorporate with her own dominions all states that hesitate to sacrifice their national interest at her command, and in abdication of their just rights, to adopt a code, by which they are required to exclude, under the mask of municipal regulation, whatever is British, from their dominions.  
 "The pretext for these extravagant demands, is, that some of these principles were adopted by voluntary compact in the treaty of Utrecht; as if a treaty once existing between two particular countries, founded on special and reciprocal considerations, binding only on the contracting parties, and which in the last treaty of peace between the same powers, had not been revived, were to be regarded as declaratory of the public law of nations.  
 "It is needless for his Royal Highness to demonstrate the injustice of such pretensions. He might otherwise appeal to the practice of France herself, in this and in former wars, and to her own established codes of maritime law: it is sufficient that these new demands of the enemy form a wide departure from those conditions on which the alleged repeal of the French Decrees was accepted by America, and upon which alone, erroneously assuming that repeal to be complete, America has claimed a revocation of the British Orders in Council.  
 "His Royal Highness, upon a review of all these circumstances, feels persuaded, that so soon as this formal declaration, by the Government of France, of its unabated adherence to the principles and provisions of the Berlin and Milan Decrees, shall be made known in

America, the Government of the United States, actuated not less by a sense of justice to Great Britain, than by what is due to its own dignity, will be disposed to recal those measures of hostile exclusion, which, under a misconception of the real views and conduct of the French Government, America has exclusively applied to the commerce and ships of war of Great Britain.  
 "To accelerate a result so advantageous to the true interests of both countries, and so conducive to the re-establishment of perfect friendship between them; and to give a decisive proof of his Royal Highness's disposition to perform the engagements of his Majesty's Government, by revoking the Orders in Council, whenever the French Decrees shall be actually and unconditionally repealed; his Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been this day pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, and by and with the advice of his Majesty's Privy Council, to order and declare:  
 "That if at any time hereafter the Berlin and Milan Decrees shall, by some authentic act of the French Government, publicly promulgated, be expressly and unconditionally repealed; then and from thenceforth, the Order in Council of the 7th day of January, 1807, and the Order in Council of the 26th day of April, 1809, shall, without any further order, be, and the same hereby are declared from thenceforth to be wholly and absolutely revoked; and further that the full benefit of this order shall be extended to any ship or vessel captured subsequent to such authentic act of repeal of the French Decrees, although, antecedent to such repeal, such ship or vessel shall have commenced, and shall be in the prosecution of a voyage, which, under the said Orders in Council, or one of them, would have subjected her to capture and condemnation; and the claimant of any ship or cargo which shall be captured at any time subsequent to such authentic act of repeal by the French Government, shall, without any further order or declaration on the part of his Majesty's Government on this subject, be at liberty to give in evidence in the High Court of Admiralty or any Court of Vice Admiralty, before which such ship or vessel, or its cargo, shall be brought for adjudication, that such repeal by the French Government had been by such authentic act promulgated prior to such capture; and upon proof thereof, the voyage shall be deemed and taken to have been as lawful, as if the said Orders in Council had never been made: saving nevertheless to the captors, such protection and indemnity as they may be equitably entitled to, by the judgment of the said Court, by reason of their ignorance or uncertainty as to the repeal of the French Decrees, or of the recognition of such repeal by his Majesty's Government, at the time of such capture.  
 "His Royal Highness however deems it proper to declare, that, should the repeal of the French Decrees, thus anticipated and provided for, afterwards prove to have been illusory on the part of the enemy; and should the restrictions thereof be still practically enforced, or revived by the enemy, Great Britain will be obliged, however reluctantly, after reasonable notice to neutral powers, to have recourse to such measures of retaliation as may then appear to be just and necessary."  
 "Westminster, April 21, 1812."  
 Sherborne, April 27.  
 On Saturday the letters by two Lisbon mails, with gazettes, were delivered in London from the post-office and on the authority of the former we have the satisfaction to announce the return of Seville under the authority of the Spaniards. During the important operations of Badajoz, an express was sent by Lord Wellington to General Ballasteros, at San Roque, which arrived on the 3d inst. This commander immediately broke up his camp, and advanced upon Seville, which is distant about 90 miles, and the result is what we have stated. The evacuation of the south western districts of Spain by the French is daily expected, in consequence of the late successes of the allies.  
 On Friday afternoon Mr. Wagstaff arrived at Deal with the official answer to the dispatches received by the flag of truce from France. It is stated in the Ministerial circles in London, that the dispatches contained propositions for peace from Buonaparte, but what the conditions were can only be conjectured.

**BATAVIA:—PRINTED BY A. H. HUBBARD, AT THE HONORABLE COMPANY'S PRINTING OFFICE, MOLENVLIET.**  
 It is requested that all orders for the Java Government Gazette, be addressed to the Printer at the above Office, who will give the necessary information respecting the Terms of Subscription and of Advertising in the said paper. Advertisements, Articles of Intelligence, Essays and Poetical Pieces, will be received at the same place and duly attended to.  
 It is requested that gentlemen whose Papers are not regularly delivered, will have the goodness to give notice to the Printer, that the mistake may be rectified.

**GEDRUKT TE BATAVIA BY A. H. HUBBARD, IN DE EDELE COMPAGNIË Drukkery OP MOLENVLIET.**  
 Wordt by deze bekend gemaakt, dat alle Orders voor de Javaasche Gouvernements Courant, moeten worden ingezonden aan het adres van bovengemelde Drukker, by wien de nodige inlichting omtrent de termen van loting en het plaatsen van Advertisementsen in, gedagte Courant, te bekomen zyn—Advertisementsen, Nieuwstydingen, Verhandelingen en Poetische Stukken, worden alzoo ter plaatse voornoemd, ingezonden.  
 De Heeren wien hunne Couranten niet op de behoortlyken tyd ontvaangen, worden verzogt daar van den Drukker te willen informeren, ten einde zulks in den vervolge voor te komen.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1812.

**Examination of Witnesses on the Murder of Mr. Perceval.**

(FROM THE BRITISH PRESS.)

The first witness examined was Mr. Burgess, of Curzon-street, May-fair, the tenor of whose deposition was as follows:—He was in the lobby of the House of Commons a few minutes after five o'clock, waiting to have an interview with one of the Members. He heard the report of a pistol, saw Mr. Perceval walk forward towards the House door, and, about the centre of the lobby, stagger and fall. He observed the Prisoner, at the same moment, with a pistol in his hand, move towards the bench near the fire, whither he followed him, and took the pistol from his hand, or from under his hand, on the Bench. The barrel was warm as if just discharged. He asked the prisoner what could have induced him to commit so vile an act? and he said he was an unfortunate man, and had sought redress from Government of his grievances in vain, or words to that effect. He confessed that he was the man guilty of the deed. Witness then put his hand into the waistcoat pocket of the prisoner, from which he took a guinea in gold, a pound note, a Bank token of 5s. 6d. two of 1s. 6d. a small pen-knife, and a bunch of keys. He also observed another person take from the person of the Prisoner a pistol similar to that which he had himself taken from his hand, together with some papers, which were taken from him by General Gascoigne.

The deposition having been read to the prisoner, he was cautioned by Mr. Taylor not to say any thing to criminate himself, and asked if he had any questions to put to the witness. He said, "Perhaps Dr Burgess was less agitated than I was; but I think he took the pistol from my hand, and not from the bench under me."

Mr. Stephen here entered the room and mentioned to the Chairman a circumstance, which he considered to be important. He had been informed by Mr. Spottiswood, a Gentleman of great respectability, that he (Mr. Spottiswood) saw two tall men running through Westminster-hall at a time which must have been immediately consequent upon the shot being fired, and who, from the rapidity of their course, he conjectured at the moment were escaping from bail, or from some legal or other restraint. No proceeding took place upon this information.

General Gascoigne was the next witness examined. He deposed, that, shortly after five o'clock, as he was writing in the smoking room, he heard the report of fire arms—he started up, and said, "That is a pistol; what can it mean?" He then rushed down stairs to the lobby, and was told by the way, that Mr. Perceval was shot. On entering the lobby, he found the prisoner on the bench seated, as we have already described. He also assisted in securing him, and searching his person—from which he took a bundle of papers tied with red tape, which the Prisoner seemed unwilling to part with, and which he held above his head, to prevent him from recovering. The pressure was extreme at this time; and, apprehending from an apparent struggle which was made, that a rescue was attempted, or might be attempted, he delivered up the papers to Mr. Hume, and held the prisoner with additional force, and never lost sight of him till that moment he was now under examination. He thought it necessary also to observe, that he recognised the person of the prisoner the moment he saw him, but did not at first recollect his name, which he now knew to be Bellingham; he was also aware that he was formerly a merchant of Liverpool.

Mr. Hume, Member for the county of Wicklow, the Gentleman alluded to by General Gascoigne, deposed, that he rushed from the House to the lobby, on the alarm being given; he saw a crowd collected about the prisoner, and saw General Gascoigne take the papers, which he then produced, from his person. He also saw another person draw a pistol from the prisoner's breeches pocket. These papers Mr. Hume then marked separately, with his initials, and having enclosed them in a sheet of paper, which he sealed with his own seal, delivered it over to Lord Castlereagh.

A Messenger was now dispatched to the lodgings of the prisoner, No. 9, New Millman-street, Bedford-row, to secure whatever papers or property might there be found. A Messenger was likewise dispatched to procure a pair of hand-cuffs, and the attendance of the Police Officers.

The prisoner, on being asked whether he had any thing to say upon the last deposition, stated, that when General Gascoigne seized him, he held him with so much violence that he was apprehensive his arm would be broken and that he then said, "You need not press me, I submit myself to justice."

Michael Sexton, a journeyman bookseller, residing No. 12, China-row, Lambeth, deposed, that he was in the Lobby at the time

the shot was fired. He saw two Gentlemen coming from the House (Lord F. Osborne and Mr. Colbourne,) and saw them make way, as he thought, for a Gentleman who was entering the lobby, and whom he afterwards understood to be Mr. Perceval. He heard the report of the pistol, saw Mr. Perceval walk forward to the middle of the lobby, stagger, and fall. He heard him exclaim, "Murder!" or "I am murdered!" and saw him carried into the Secretary's room. He also witnessed the pressure, and circumstances which took place about the prisoner, and heard him say, "I am the unfortunate man that did it."

Mr. Colbourne next gave his testimony—he was leaving the House with Lord Francis Osborne, and in passing through the lobby stopped to talk with a person who accosted them—at that moment he heard the report of a pistol, saw Mr. Perceval advance towards the House and fall, and immediately ran to his assistance and supported him into the Secretary's room.

Lord F. Osborne corroborated the testimony of the last witness in every particular.

Francis Phillips, of Longsight-hall, near Manchester, deposed, that he was standing near the fire-place in the lobby, when he heard the report of a pistol. He saw Mr. Perceval walk forward, stagger, and fall on his knees, and heard him exclaim, "I am murdered!" twice—he rushed forward, caught him in his arms, supported his head upon his shoulder, and assisted in carrying him into the Secretary's room, where he soon after died in his arms—it might be ten, five, or fifteen minutes, he was so extremely agitated, that he could not state the precise time. He did not hear him utter a word from the time of his first exclamation unto his death.

Francis Romilly, a clerk with a Gentleman at No. 56, Gower-street, was standing in the lobby by one of the pillars on the right of the door of entrance to the House; he saw the prisoner and two other persons standing together on that side of the lobby next the fire-place, and near the door. He saw Mr. Perceval enter, and the door shut. He then saw two flashes of fire from a pistol held above him. Mr. Perceval advanced, and he thought he was not wounded, till, upon arriving in the centre of the lobby, he suddenly stopped, cried out, "I am murdered!" staggered, and fell. He heard the Prisoner declare that he was the perpetrator of the crime, and saw him searched and secured.

Mr. Jordan, of Cromwell Cottage, Old Brompton, was the next witness examined. He stated that a few minutes after five o'clock he was proceeding up the stone steps, from the place where the Members leave their great coats, to the door of the lobby; Mr. Perceval was immediately before him—he saw him push open the lobby door and enter—almost instantaneously he heard the report of a pistol within the lobby, and rushed forward to the spot. He saw Mr. Perceval walk slowly to the centre of the lobby, suddenly stagger, and sink down. Seeing several persons run to raise and support him, he directed his attention to the prisoner, who was pointed out by some person, who exclaimed, "That is the man!" Mr. Perceval cried, "I am murdered!" and uttered two groans; he also clapped his hand to his breast, and was subsequently borne to the Secretary's room. In the meantime witness seeing the prisoner wholly unsecured, and retreating towards the bench, seized him by the collar, and never quitted his hold till he was conveyed into the House of Commons. The witness did not believe that any persons quitted the lobby by the stone steps consequent upon the firing of the pistol, and if any person did leave it, he conceived it must have been by the side door, which communicates with the House of Lords, at which there was considerable confusion and bustle. He saw Mr. Burgess take the pistol which had been discharged from the hand of the prisoner, as well as the other things from his waistcoat-pocket. Upon many Members running from the House, and calling out—"Who did it? who did it?" the prisoner replied, "I am the unfortunate man—I wish I were in Mr. Perceval's place." He repeated, more than once, "I am the unfortunate man." Upon the great pressure around him, he said, "I submit myself to the laws, or, I submit to justice." Witness also saw Mr. Dowling, whom he knows, search the pockets of the Prisoner, and take from one an opera glass, which he handed to witness; and afterwards a small pistol, corresponding in size with that which had been taken by Mr. Burgess—this he understood to be loaded.

Mr. Dowling was then called; he produced the loaded pistol which he had taken from the smallcloths pocket of the prisoner, and which he had kept in his possession, and had never lost sight of, though he had put it into the hands of a Member at the bar of the house.

The papers, as brought from the prisoner's lodgings, were produced, tied in a handkerchief, by Vickery, the Bow-street officer, and consigned to the charge of Lord Castlereagh, in order that they might be submitted to the Privy Council.

The examinations having been brought to a conclusion, the prisoner was asked what he had to say against the fact with which he was charged, and again cautioned by Sir John Cox Hippisley not to say any thing that would be injurious to himself.

The prisoner spoke to the following effect:—"I have admitted the fact—I admit the fact; but wish, with permission, to state something in my justification. I have been denied redress of my grievances by Government; I have been ill-treated. They all know who I am, and what I am, through the Secretary of State and Mr. Becket, with whom I have had frequent communications. They knew of this fact six weeks ago, through the Magistrates of Bow-street. I was accused most wrongfully by a Governor-General in Russia, in a letter from Archangel to Riga, and have sought redress in vain. I am a most unfortunate man, and feel here, (placing his hand on his breast) sufficient justification for what I have done."

Here Lord Castlereagh interfered, and informed the prisoner that he was not then called on for his defence, but merely to say what he had to urge in contradiction to the fact with which he was charged. Any thing he might feel desirous of stating in extenuation of his crime, he had better reserve for his trial.

The prisoner said, "Since it seems best to you that I should not now explain the causes of my conduct, I will leave it until the day of my trial, when my country will have an opportunity of judging whether I am right or wrong."

Upon being again questioned, he repeated, "I admit the fact;" which admission was accordingly entered upon the record. The Bow-street Officers were then called in; and the prisoner having been permitted to dress, was hand-cuffed by Vickery and Adkins.

Mr. Whitbread then suggested the propriety of the prisoner's being conducted down stairs by one or two of the Magistrates & the Officers, his commitment to his Majesty's jail of Newgate having been previously made out; and that the gentlemen present should remain in the room, that no crowd might lead to confusion below. This plan was acceded to, and the prisoner taken out.

London, May 2.

**EAST INDIA HOUSE.**

Yesterday a General Court of Proprietors was held at the India House, convened upon special affairs.

The Chair was taken at twelve o'clock. Sir Hugh Inglis (the Chairman) stated to the Meeting, that in obedience to the unanimous vote of the last Court, a Petition had been presented to the House of Commons on the subject of the Charter, and sundry papers referring to the bye-laws were also laid before the House.

The minutes of the last Court, upon the Correspondence which had passed between the Board of Control and the Court of Directors, and also the minutes of the proceedings at the Court, were read.

The Chairman called the attention of the Meeting to the objects for which this Court had been specially summoned, namely, to lay before them the state of the negotiation between his Majesty's Ministers and the Court of Directors. He was sorry to announce, that the result of that negotiation would not bear so favourable an aspect as it did at the last Meeting. The papers which would be read to them would best explain the difficulties which had arisen.

The papers were then read by the Clerk. The first was a letter, dated the 15th of April, from the Court of Directors, to the Earl of Buckinghamshire, President of the Board of Control, containing remarks on the outline of the negotiation, and stating "that the commercial advantages expected from the opening of the trade to the East, would not be realised; that, on the contrary, the Eastern possessions would, in the opinion of the Court, be hazarded. In that opinion, which they were justified in promulgating, they were fortified by the concurrent testimony of Lord Melville, the late President, who thought, from the information which he possessed officially, that the advantages expected by the public would be much less than are generally hoped; and from certain circumstances, the Court could state, would be now materially decreased. The letter then proceeds to enumerate the various benefits resulting to the revenue of the country, from the trade to the East being in the hands of the Company as a perpetual Chartered Corporation, & states, that, in the event of taking it out of their hands, a defalcation of four millions sterling, would be felt by the public.

They trust, therefore, that the Charter will be renewed: it then states the danger of granting a free trade to the out-ports, from the encouragement which would be consequently given to smuggling, to the prejudice of the revenue—notices the little consumption of East India goods in the interior of the country, and the beneficial effect of town sales by public auction. A variety of hints and observations, generally embraced in the propositions contained in the previous correspondence, are then adduced, to shew the sound policy upon which the Company contend for the extension of their Charter; they observe, among many other observations, that, with respect to the shipping to be employed, should the trade be thrown open (with the exception of that to China) it would be desirable not to employ vessels of less than 400 tons burthen; larger ships being navigated at a cheaper rate; that as to the possession in the East, the King's forces should not exceed 15,000 men, and that number be reducible if expedient; that with respect to captures hereafter made, those should be at the charge of the Government, for they state that already they have paid two millions into the Pay-Office, on account of former captures; that with respect to the dividend upon their stock, they trust that they shall be exonerated from payment of the property tax; that the surplus of their profits shall be applied to the reduction of the debt, until it is under ten millions sterling. It concludes with some observations as to the open trade to some of the islands, and proposes that no ship should be allowed to go to any of the islands without licences, and not be permitted to engage in the country trade."

The next Paper was—"The minutes of a Conversation between the Earl of Buckinghamshire and Sir Hugh Inglis, of Sunday evening, the 19th April, in which Sir Hugh represented to the Noble Earl the necessity of resistance to the project for allowing imports to any other ports in the kingdom, but the port of London; and he also stated that the Court of Directors would recommend to the Proprietors ultimately to second such resistance for the benefit of the whole."

A variety of other documents were read, consisting of "Minutes of the Secret Court of Directors of the 28th of March;"—"Of the Correspondence of the 28th April;"—"Of a Letter from the Earl of Buckinghamshire to the Court of Directors, dated the 27th of April, in which the Noble Earl states, that the Government conceive it necessary to adhere to their original resolution of opening the Trade to all the Ports in the Kingdom." Then follow "The Minutes of the Court of the 29th of April;" and a "Letter from the Court to the Noble Earl of the same date, expressing their concern at the determination of his Majesty's Government, and stating the hardship which would arise, in consequence, to the trading interests, and to the Commanders of the India ships, and the Officers of the same, to the number of 1400, who, with upwards of 8000 seamen, would be unemployed—that several thousand labourers would be reduced to great distress—that a total of 21,000,000 sterling annually employed, which produces to the Revenue 4,000,000 and, in addition, a saving of 150,000 in the collection, would be affected—and that these benefits would be endangered by the proposed measure."

The CHAIRMAN addressed the Meeting, and observed, that by the unfortunate result of the negotiation, as unforeseen as it was unexpected by the Court of Directors, the dearest interests of the Proprietors were at stake. The unfortunate result could only arise from the clamours (it was an unfortunate word to use, but he knew of no other more expressive) made by the traders in the out-ports, who conceived their interest would be benefited by opening the trade; the impression they had suffered to take possession of their minds on this subject would not be realized. Was it likely that the natives of the East would take the goods of the manufacturers of Manchester? or the goods of those of Glasgow and Liverpool? yet they petitioned Parliament to open the trade as a means of relieving them from the pressure under which they at present are. With respect to Nottingham, from which town a Petition had been presented, would the manufacturers there be benefited by the projected measure, for they never wear stockings in India? Birmingham and Sheffield too could hope little benefit. To counteract

these clamours, it behoved every individual Proprietor to unite with the Court of Directors in support of a system which has stood the test of ages, and proved eminently beneficial to the public at large. The great body of merchants in the export trade were interested as well as those of the import trade. When it was stated, that the revenue benefited 4,000,000 sterling, it was under-rated; he might estimate the benefit at double that sum, for there were in the warehouses of the Company, of private property, not less in amount than 6,000,000 distinct from the Company, and that would be increased by the arrival of the fleet shortly expected. The Proprietors would also see the justice of consulting the interests of another class of persons concerned in the trade, namely, the Captains and Officers employed in the shipping concerns—to whom, not only the Company, but the public, were much indebted—they not only were Officers, but they added to that employment the character of Merchants, and exported annually from 5 to 600,000 worth of goods—they were, therefore, worthy the attention of the Legislature. With respect to the trade, the City of London would be materially affected by the removal, and tens of thousand of persons would be thrown out of employ, and cast upon their parishes in the eastern part of the metropolis. The public interest was at stake therefore; but it might be said that other interests were concerned, so they might; but if smuggling followed the extension, the revenue of course would be defrauded, new taxes must be laid to provide for the defalcation in the revenue, and those new taxes, in the present situation of things, must press hard on every member of the community. Time, with respect to the decision of this question between the Government and the Company, pressed hard—it was the most anxious desire of the Court to come to a speedy decision, but he was aware it could not be come to at the present moment. Some time was necessary for consideration, in order to enable the Proprietors to instruct their executive body; the alternative of a decision in a day or two could not affect the question. It was necessary that they should peruse the papers, and then, after cool deliberation in their closets, make up their minds. The papers would be ready by to-morrow at noon for delivery, so as to enable them to understand the full bearing of the question. At various times, he observed, the Company had to contend with hosts of enemies, but at no time were those enemies so formidable as at the present moment. In former times, they had risen superior to the machinations set on foot against them, & he hoped & trusted they would again do so. Thanking them most heartily for the attention which had been paid, and calling on them most earnestly for support in this great crisis of the Company's affairs, on which their safety depended, he should conclude with proposing a day for adjournment, wishing to take the earliest day, so as give the opportunity for deliberation, and at the same time not be accused by Ministers of unnecessary delay in their answer, he should propose, that the Court, at its rising, do adjourn till Tuesday.

Mr. WILLIAMS (a Director) took a review of the great question in a political and commercial sense, and considered that a blow was aimed at the commerce of the Company, which must be partial, or they would never recover from its effect if once struck. He called upon the Proprietors to exercise that power with which they were invested (and which so eminently belonged to this nation as a commercial one) to exercise that power in support of their just rights and their dearest interests. The Hon. Director noticed the situation of the Officers of Company's ships as described by the Chairman, and observed, that he had been thirty years in the service, and had seen the superiority of their exertions as contrasted with other Officers in the Trading Service, instanced the valour and heroism displayed by Sir N. Dance, when he beat off a French force, and saved to the country upwards of seven millions and a half of property. He also instanced the brave conduct of Captain Farquharson, who, with six Indiamen, protected the returning China fleet from an attack of six ships of the line belonging to the enemy, and noticed the loss of six ships by the visitation of Providence, leaving the wives and families of the Officers and men in the utmost pecuniary distress. These facts he stated, to show the claim that the India service had upon the country, and the consequent injury it would sustain by the proposition for opening the ports to free trade.

A Proprietor asked whether it was understood that Ministers meant to carry the proposition through Parliament this Session?

The CHAIRMAN could not answer the question, he did not know what were the

intentions of Ministers. The President of the India Board called for a speedy answer, and until the decision of the Court was known, it was impossible to say what would be done by the Government.

Mr. RIGBY made a variety of observations and alluded to the Resolution of the Meeting at which the Lord Mayor presided. He wished publicity had been given to those Resolutions, and noticed a letter of Marquis Wellesley, of 1801, to the Court of Directors, which had altered his opinion as to the proceedings of the Court in January 1809: that letter, he thought, ought to have been published.

Mr. DAVIES was present at the Meeting alluded to by Mr. Rigby, and stated that publicity had been given to the proceedings. With respect to the trade to India, that, he observed, had been thrown open, being engaged in it himself, and his opinion was, that it would not be worth while for any man to embark his capital in it.

Mr. Alderman ATKINS said, it was throwing away arguments now to debate the subjects, as the Proprietors could not come to a decision till they had read the documents. The worthy Alderman contended (adverting to something that had fallen from Mr. Rigby) that to the four Representatives must be referred the question; they were the best judges; but still he should maintain that he, in common with those concerned in the question, had an undoubted right to support their interests, when any thing affecting the capital embarked, was in contemplation by the Government. He commended the general conduct of the India Commanders, and considered them as entitled to public protection. With respect to the rights of the Company, he trusted that the Legislature would not annihilate those rights; they might perhaps say, "We will not ultimately extend your lease, but we will give you time not to embark more capital, before we do annihilate you." It was the duty, therefore, of the Proprietors respectfully to represent their grievances, and to entreat redress. He should, for one, respectfully and manfully, and boldly come forward, and rest satisfied, that in stating to Parliament those rights, Parliament would in return give that relief which was in its power to bestow.

Mr. RANDLE JACKSON recommended to the Proprietors firmness in coming to a decision, and regretted that the Resolution amended at the last Court had not met the eye of Government. That Resolution would have shown the real disposition of the Company; it would have satisfied them, that in respect to their fellow-subjects, they acted like generous citizens; not being known, it had induced many to make fresh demands, and to raise the tide of prejudice to its highest limits. He desired them to look danger boldly in the face, in order to be prepared for the worst, and not to engage in an imbecile Charter, which twelve months hence, they might regret.

The CHAIRMAN observed, that the letter of the Marquis Wellesley, which the Proprietor had alluded to, was to be found in the Report of the Court of Directors soon after its publication.

The Court then adjourned to Tuesday next.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF LORDS, FRIDAY, MAY 1.

#### CHARGE MADE BY THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT.

Lord Holland, pursuant to what he stated on a former evening, called the attention of their Lordships again to this subject. He said, he confessed it was with some surprise, and with still more regret, that he learned it was the intention of Ministers to resist his proposed motion for what he deemed indispensably necessary information for the satisfaction of the House and the country. There were documents connected with the transaction alluded to, the authenticity of which the Noble Earl did not seem to contradict. He thought it best to leave explanation, in the first instance, to Ministers themselves. The Noble Secretary did not state it was his intention to bring forward any papers on the occasion. When he first notified his intention to move for these documents, he entertained a firm conviction, that the Noble Secretary was not inclined to resist such a procedure. As another important topic was about to come under their Lordships' consideration this evening, he should not now press his intended motion, but he should bring it forward on Tuesday next; and would move that the Lords be summoned on the occasion. What he proposed then to move for, was for copies of all communications made by Sir James Craig, to his Majesty's Secretary of State, respecting the employment of Mr. Henry on a secret Mission to the United States of America. Also for a copy of the correspondence with

Gen. Prevost on the subject of the compensation claimed by Captain Henry; and also for a copy of the instructions sent by the Secretary of State to Sir James Craig, respecting the employment of a person to procure information respecting the United States of America.

The Earl of Liverpool said, that whenever the Noble Baron should bring forward his motion, he should be perfectly ready to state the grounds on which he deemed it his duty to oppose the production of those documents, and to state such circumstances of the transaction as to induce him to form such a conclusion. He was ready to meet the Noble Baron on the subject on any day; to that specified he had no objection, as there was no intention of opposing the intended motion of referring the Positions of the Manufacturers to a Committee of the whole House.

The following are the papers from America, on which this motion was founded.

#### AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 9.—The following is a copy of a Message sent by the President this day to both Houses of Congress. To the Senate, and House of Representatives:—

"I lay before Congress copies of certain documents which remain in the department of State; they prove, that at a recent period, whilst the United States, notwithstanding the wrongs sustained by them, cease not to observe the laws of peace and neutrality towards Great Britain, and in the midst of amicable professions and negotiations on the part of the British Government there, and its public Minister here, a secret agent of that Government was employed in certain States, more especially at the seat of Government, Massachusetts, in fomenting disaffection to the constituted Authorities of the nation, and in intrigue with the disaffected, for the purpose of bringing about resistance to the laws, and eventually in concert with a British force destroying the Union, and forming the Eastern part thereof into a political connection with Great Britain: in addition to the effect which the discovery of such a procedure ought to have on the public Councils, it will not fail to render more dear to the hearts of all good Citizens that happy Union of these States, which, under Divine Providence, is the guarantee of our liberties, their safety, their tranquillity, and their prosperity.

(Signed) "JAMES MADISON."

March 19, 1812.

[This Message was accompanied with several documents upon which it was founded. They contain the correspondence of the Earl of Liverpool and Sir James Craig, late Governor of Canada, with a certain Capt. John Henry, who is the secret agent spoken of, and who has himself made the disclosure to the Government and given the document, alleging as the reason, that the British Government had refused to give him his reward. The documents were transmitted by Mr. Henry to Mr. Monroe, the American Secretary, in a letter, dated Philadelphia, 20th Feb. 1812, in which he says, that his great object in making the disclosure, is to produce unanimity among all parties in America.]

No. II. contains the general instructions from Sir James Craig to Mr. Henry, dated on the 6th Feb. 1809, respecting his secret mission. The following is the most material part of them:—

"It has been supposed, that if the Federalists of the Eastern States should be successful in obtaining that decided influence, which may enable them to direct the public opinion, it is not improbable that rather than submit to a continuance of the difficulties and distress to which they are now subject, they will exert that influence to bring about a separation from the general Union. The earliest information on this subject may be of great consequence to our Government, as it may also be, that it should be informed how far, in such an event, they would look up to England for assistance, or be disposed to enter into a connection with us.

"Although it would be highly inexpedient that you should in any manner appear as an avowed agent, yet if you could contrive to obtain an intimacy with any of the leading party, it may not be improper that you should insinuate, though with great caution, that if they should wish to enter into any communication with our Government through me, you are authorised to receive any such, and will safely transmit it to me."

No. VI. Mr. Henry's Memorial to Lord Liverpool, enclosed in a letter to Mr. Peel, dated June 13, 1811.—in this memorial he alludes to the object of his mission, which

Was to promote and encourage the federal party to resist the measures of the General Government: to offer assurances of aid and support from his Majesty's Government of Canada: and to open a communication between the leading men engaged in that opposition and the Governor-General, upon such a footing as circumstances might suggest; and finally to render the plans then in contemplation subservient to the views of his Majesty's Government.

"The undersigned undertook the mission, which lasted from the month of January to

the month of June, inclusive, during which period those public acts and legislative resolutions of the Assemblies of Massachusetts and Connecticut were passed, which kept the General Government of the United States in check, and deterred it from carrying into execution the measures of hostility with which Great Britain was menaced."

The Memorial concludes with saying that, "the appointment of Judge Advocate General of the Province of Lower Canada, with a salary of 5000 a year, or a Consulate in the United States sine curia, would be considered by him as a liberal discharge of any obligation that His Majesty's Government may entertain in relation to his services."

Then follow some letters from Mr. Ryland, Secretary to Sir James Craig, to Mr. Henry, dated Quebec, May 1809, requesting him to return to Quebec, Mr. Erskine's arrangement having rendered his mission no longer necessary.

Ceylon Government Gazette, May 13, 1812.

The Editor has been favored with a copy of the following address which has been transmitted to England to be presented to the Right Honorable Lieutenant General T. MAITLAND.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE

THOMAS MAITLAND,

Lieut. Gen. of His Majesty's Forces,  
and late Governor of Ceylon.

The address of the gentlemen of the civil service and other British subjects, resident on the Island of Ceylon.

SIR,  
The arrival of His Excellency Lieutenant General Brownrigg, having terminated the expectation of your resuming the government of this colony, we cannot resist our desire to offer you this testimony of the sincerest respect and esteem.

We have been gratified to learn, from the high authority of your successor, that your public conduct in this island has obtained the merited approbation of your Sovereign—to that approbation we would wish, could it be done without presumption, to add our feeble suffrage.—But of our personal feelings it may be permitted us to speak more confidently.—Few of us there are who have not had individual proofs of your paternal kindness, who have not had occasion to admire that union of firmness and forbearance, of your integrity and indulgence, which will ever render dear to us the recollection of governor Maitland.

We are anxious to record these sentiments, and therefore entreat your acceptance of the memorial of our affection which accompanies this address.

We have the honor to be,  
SIR,

Your obliged & grateful

Colombo }  
March 26, 1812 }  
Your Servants,

John Rodney, chief secretary to government.—R. Boyd, commissioner of revenue.—John Wilson, major gen.—Hardinge Gillford, advocate fiscal.—J. W. Carrington, vice treasurer.—Wilsone Wilson, lieutenant colonel, royal artillery.—A. Cadell, civil and military pay master general.—J. Deane, provincial judge, Colombo.—Frederick Hankey, lieutenant colonel.—Thomas Eden, collector of Jaffnapatam.—Mack Prager, captain, assistant quarter master general.—John D'Oyly, collector of Colombo, and chief translator to gov.—Henry Layard, provincial judge, Matara.—Alex. Gordon, Odnaume storekeeper.—William Willey, captain H. M. 19th regt.—Egbert Bitterman, collector of customs.—G. Tarnour, collector of the Wanny.—J. E. Grant, captain, royal artillery.—P. Edwards, captain 4th Ceylon regt.—H. Marshall, assistant surg. 2d Ceylon regt.—George Stewart, captain, assistant qr. m. gen.—W. Montgomery, superintendent cinnamon plantations.—James Gay, deputy secretary to government.—C. E. Layard, collector Callara.—W. H. Gheather, captain 4th Ceylon regiment.—J. Maitland, assistant superintendent cinnamon plantations and garrison storekeeper.—S. Savers, collector of Batticaloa.—W. C. Gibson, master attendant, Point de Galle.—J. Gibson, garrison storekeeper Point de Galle.—James McNeill, major commanding 19th regiment.—Robert Watts, captain 19th regiment.—T. Dobbin, lieutenant 19th regiment.—W. Arnott, deputy pay master general K. T.—James Maitland, lieutenant colonel.—L. C. Hook, captain, town major, Colombo.—Aw. High, m. d. surgeon to the forces.—James Sutherland, deputy secretary to gov. in the judicial and Home department.—David Stark, 1st assistant secretary's office.—W. Toffrey, assist. commr. of revenue.—A. Bertolacci, compr. general of customs and actg civil auditor gen.—Robert B. Duke, lieutenant and adjutant, 19th regiment.—J. A. Farrell, collector of Hambantotte.—F. J. Twisleton, chaplain.—C. Alms, captain, royal artillery.—Ed. Smith, captain 2d Ceylon regiment.—S. Moffatt, 1st Ceylon regiment, captain commanding.—L. Hughes, lieutenant 19th regiment.—J. Bradish, captain commanding, Chilaw.—J. Fitzgerald, captain, Grenada, 19th regt. infantry.—J. Truter, capt. 2d Ceylon regt.—J. Antill, capt. 2d Ceylon regiment, commanding Minor.—Charles Scott, provincial judge of Galle.—Robert Nichols, paymaster H. M. 19th regt.—D. Moffatt, surgeon 3d Ceylon regiment.—George Loughton, master attendant Colombo, &c. &c. &c.

The Supreme Court of Judicature has recently concluded a circuit of gaol delivery into the northern districts.—A heavy calendar, of various offences came before the Court at Jaffrapatam, & a number of convictions took place.—Six persons received sentence of death for Murder; four of whom are ordered for execution on the 25th inst. the other two his excellency the governor intends to recommend to his Majesty for mercy.

Juries of Bramins & other Hindoo casts inhabiting the northern part of the island were organized for the first time on this occasion, & performed their duty with the same intelligence & impartiality as had been previously experienced in the Cingalese districts.

The Judges were received at the different stations with the usual honors, and their return to Colombo was announced by the salute due to their rank.