

JAVA GOVT. GAZETTE

EXTRAORDINARY.

BATAVIA, JANUARY 18, 1813.

Yesterday evening arrived the ship General Brown, from Calcutta, from which we sailed on the 2d ultimo.

Many private letters have arrived by this opportunity. We hasten to communicate to our Readers the principal heads of intelligence received by this conveyance, reserving more particular details for the regular Gazette.

Our last accounts from India, advices from Europe have been received by a packet from Bussorah, and by the arrival of a fleet from England. By these opportunities English Newspapers have been received to the 20th of June, and Frankfort Journals to the 23d ult.

At the latest advices, no further arrangement whatever had been made in the Government of this Colony, and it is understood, that nothing would be decided until the Ministry were in possession of Lord Minto's reports and sentiments on the subject.

Subsequent to the death of Mr. Percival, and continued intrigues and negotiations have been carried on in the formation of a new administration, and the following appears to be a concise statement of the object.

After the assassination of Mr. Percival, his Colleagues resolved to invite the Marquis Wellesley and Mr. Canning to join their party; and the following changes were provisionally made:—

Lord Liverpool, to be first Lord of the Treasury.

Mr. Vansittart, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Lord Harrowby, President of the Council.

Lord Sidmouth, Secretary for the Home Department.

Lord Bathurst, Secretary for the War and Colonial Department.

On the 21st of May a motion was made in the House of Commons by Mr. S. Wortley to address the Prince Regent against the formation of a Ministry which in consequence he said no person could consider prudent. Notwithstanding the efforts of the Ministry against this motion, it was carried by a Majority of 174 to 170, and a corresponding address having been presented, the Prince returned for answer "that he would immediately take into consideration the address he had received." After having dismissed this deputation from the House, the Prince Regent sent for Marquis Wellesley, and directed him to form an administration. This has been found more difficult than was at first imagined, as the Marquis Grey and Grenville refused to join Lord Minto securing a Majority in the Cabinet, while on the other hand the decided adherence of principle on the part of Lord Liverpool and Melville, respecting the Catholic Claims, prevented any cordial co-operation between them and the Marquis. While matters remained unsettled, the Prince Regent on the 25th May sent for his long tried friend Lord Moira, to ask his advice and propose that he should form a new Administration. It appears that Lord Moira refused to take the place of Prime Minister, and endeavored to mediate between the several parties without success. On the 2d June, the Prince again desired the Marquis Wellesley to propose an Administration, and after consultation between the leading Members of the Grey and Grenville parties, his proposals were rejected. Thus the negotiation again failed; and at the latest date, July 6th, it appears that Lord Moira was again exerting his utmost influence to bring about a union of parties. It is stated that his Lordship expressed a hope in Parliament on the 10th July, that reconciliation could not be dispensed of; on the other hand it is added, that the success of these continued overtures was very uncertain.

It appears on the whole that the leading propositions of Lord Wellesley are—

1st. An early consideration of the Catholic Claims with a view to their amicable and final adjustment.

2d. A vigorous and more extended prosecution of the War in the Peninsula.

On the former point Lords Grey and Grenville agree with him, but on the latter they differ, and they refuse throughout to join without a majority of their friends in the Cabinet.

The Percival Administration on the contrary, will not consent to the Catholic Claims, and decline joining an Administration formed by Lord Wellesley.

In this state of public affairs it is not surprising that the decision of Government on many important points of policy appears to be deferred.

The disturbances in the northern counties have been partially suppressed.

The further discussion on the subject of the Honorable Company's Charter is postponed in Parliament for one year.

The following extracts are highly important, particularly as they tend to confirm the intelligence which we had the satisfaction of announcing to the public in our Extra Gazette of Saturday.

"Intelligence from Bagdad, the 9th September, 1812.

"By a Tartar arrived a few days ago from Constantinople, in 17 days, a private letter has been received, mentioning in the most positive and unequivocal manner, that an express had reached Mr. Liston, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, informing him of a Signal Victory having been obtained by Lord Wellington's Army over the French, commanded by Marshal Marmont, in which the latter had suffered a loss of 8,000 men in killed and wounded, besides prisoners, one of whom is stated to be a person of very high rank. The combined British and Portuguese forces amounted to 50,000 men, and the French to 60,000.

A letter of very recent date from the same channel, mentions the arrival of a Russian ship from the Black Sea, purposely to communicate to Mr. Stakiaskir the Russian Ambassador, accounts of an action fought between the Russians and a French army of 90,000 men, in which the latter were defeated with the loss of 30,000 men in killed, while the loss of the Russians, it is said does not exceed 8000.

The Emperor had positively rejected the overtures made by Buonaparte, demanding as a preliminary that the French troops should quit the Russian Territories.

A perfect understanding exists between Russia and Sweden.

At the time when the General Brown sailed from Bengal, the Honorable Company's Cruiser Teignmouth and Brig Minto were destined shortly for Java.

The Light Cavalry details for this Island received their colours from Major General Eden, in the middle of November last.

The Charlotte packet and Phoenix Yatch had safely arrived in Bengal.

The latest accounts from America mention that the American Government were resolved on war, and that an embargo of 90 days had been laid by Congress on all American vessels, except those which should obtain a special permission of the President to depart.

A Royal salute was fired this day at noon in honor of Her Majesty's Birth-day, and a second in the course of the afternoon in honor of the glorious successes of His Majesty's arms in Spain.

