



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 Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de *Javassche Gouvernements Courant*, geplaatst wordende Aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officieel moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend. (Was getekend) C. G. BLAGRAVE, Sec. Genl. BATAVIA, den February 1812.

VOL. II]

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1813.

[NO. 91.]

COURT OF REQUESTS, BATAVIA.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council having been pleased to direct, that the Fee of 5 per cent heretofore allowed on all Goods and Property sold at Public Outcry, by the Decrees of the Court of Requests at Batavia, to the Officer attending such sale, should be abolished, and in lieu thereof, to authorize and establish that a Fee of 5 per cent on all sums recovered by Suitors by the Decrees of the said Court, shall in future be received and taken by the Clerk thereof for his use; the same is hereby notified for general information, and the Table of Fees with the foregoing alteration published accordingly.

Table of Fees for the recovery of small Debts at Batavia.

Sums sued for.	Judgement.		Causes compromised.		Non-Suits.		Causes Dismissed.		Warrant and Attachment.		Subpoenas.		Entering Complaint and granting Summons.	
	Dollars.	Stivers.	Dollars.	Stivers.	Dollars.	Stivers.	Dollars.	Stivers.	Dollars.	Stivers.	Dollars.	Stivers.	Dollars.	Stivers.
Not exceeding 15 Dollars	1	—	—	32	—	50	—	50	—	32	—	15	—	32
Above do. & not exceeding 35 Dollars	2	—	1	—	—	32	1	32	1	32	—	15	—	32
Above do. & not exceeding 50 Dollars	3	—	1	—	—	32	2	32	—	32	—	15	—	32

Five per cent allowed to the Clerk on all sums received by Suitors, by Decrees of the Court, to be paid by the party concerned. Published by authority of Government. Wm. YOUNG, First Commissioner. By order of the Court. J. MATAK, Clerk. BATAVIA, Nov. 13, 1813.

Advertisement.

BY Order of the President and Bench of Magistrates of Batavia and its Environs, Notice is hereby given, that from the first to the last of the month of December next ensuing, the duty of an half per cent on the value of Lands situated in the Environs of Batavia will be received at the Office of their Accountant at the Stad-house, agreeably to a Government Order of the 26th February last. PETER JESSEN, Sec. BATAVIA, Nov. 19, 1813.

Advertentie.

VAN wegen President en Magistraten der Stad en Ommelanden van Batavia, word mits dezen bekend gemaakt, dat van den Eersten tot den Laatste van de aanstaande Maand December, des Maandags, Dingsdags, Donderdags en Vrydags, de Zon-en Feest-dagen uitgezonderd, ten Kantore van hunne Accountant op het Stad-huis zal ontfangen worden Een half Per Cent op de getaxeerde waarde der Landeryen in de Ommelanden van Batavia gelegen, en zulks voor den gepasseerden jaare, of van Primo January tot Ultimo December 1812, ingevolge Gouvernements Besluit van den 26ste February dezes jaars, zullende tegen de nalatigen worden geprocedeert naar laid der hier omtrent gestelde Orders. BATAVIA, den 19de November 1813. PETER JESSEN, Secretaris.

Advertisement.

WORD by dezen bekend gemaakt, dat den Heer J. de Jongh, door het Gouvernement is aangesteld, tot derde Commissaris van de Bank van Lening, en dat de Nieuwe Bank-brieven volgens de Order van den 1sten November dezes jaars, door denzelfde, by afwisseling met een der twee andere Commissarissen, de Heeren De Veye en Heyneman, zullen getekend worden. Wordende hier by verder bekend gemaakt dat de Beleningen op Vaste en Loss-goederen, na de nieuwe form, en navolgens de in de Courant geannonceerde Ampliatie op de Instructie voor de Bank van Lening, een aanvang zullen nemen op Maandag den 22ste dezer. Ter Order van Directeur en Commissarissen van de Bank voornoemd. P. DECKER, Sec. Batavia in de Bank van Lening den 18de Nov. 1813.

Vendu Advertissementen.

Door Vendu meesteren zullen de volgende Venduties worden gehouden, als:
Op Maandag, den 22ste November 1813. VOOR het Negotie-huis van de Heer W. Watt, staande binnen de Nieuw-poort Straat, van Genever, Bengaalsche Booyer, Wax, diverse Lywaten, Vengsteramen, Bengaalsche Wagens en Chaisen, Palembangse Zeylgaren, en wat verder zal worden vertoond.
Op Dingsdag, den 23ste November 1813. VOOR de Wooning van Sator Luit, staande op de groote Roca-malacca, van diverse Lywaten, Bengaalsche en Europese Chitsen, Brandwyn en Portwyn, Lakens van diverse Couleuren, Javase Lywaten, Goud en Zilver-werken, Juwelen, Hollandsche Azynop Bottels, en andere Negotie Goederen meer.
Op Woensdag, den 24ste November 1813. VOOR het Vendu-kantoor, van diverse Goederen voor Rekening van Particulieren.
Op Vrydag, den 26ste November 1813. VOOR de Wooning van M. Heckscher, staande in de buiten Nieuw-poort Straat, van Wagens, Paarden, Huismeubelen, en andere Goederen meer, ook zal opgeveild worden deszelfs Woonhuis, of zeeker twee Erven naast den anderen gelegen nte samen getrokken, en tot een gemaakt, bebouwd met een Steenhuis, Combuis, Dispens, Slave-vertrekken, Paardestal en Wagenhuis, alles van Steen met Pannen gedekt, staande en gelegen buiten deze Stad. Nieuw-poort, in het Oosterveld het 35ste deel van het Blok L, Littra B, sub No. 16 en 17, belend ten Oosten met de buiten Heere of Nieuw-poort Straat, ten Westen en Zuiden met Gouw Boensien, en ten Noorden met De breedte en diepte vide meebrief van den 28ste January 1813, vermeld, welke dagelyks ten Vendu-kantoor voor de Verkoopung te zien is. En voor Rekening van A. van der Liefde, Zecker stuk Thuin-land, bebouwd met een Steenhuis, Combuis, Dispens, Slave-vertrekken, Paardestal en Wagenhuis, van vooren met een Hekwerk met Steene Pilaaren en Borstweringen, staande en gelegen omtrent 3 uurgaans, Oostwaards buiten deze Stads-poort

Rotterdam, in het Oosterveld het 13de deel van het blok L, sub No. 109, belend ten Noorden met de Heere weg langs de Angioise-vaart, ten Zuiden met J. Jacobs, ten Noorden met de Heer A. C. Coenradi, en ten Westen met J. Muns.—De breedte en diepte vermeld by meebrief van den 19de November 1813. Ouder Conditie dat den Koop van gemeente Thuin, niet voor den 3de January 1814, kan worden aanvaard. Voor Rekening des Boedel van wylen M. A. Louis. No. 1.—ZECKER stuk Thuin Land, bebouwd met een Staccosaarsch huis van steen, onder hetzelve met twee Wagen huizen, Combuis, Dispens en Slave vertrekken van steen, benevens een Paarde stal, alles met pannen gedekt, staande en gelegen by na een quart uurgaans buiten deze Stads poort Rotterdam, in 't Oosterveld het 13de deel van 't blok L, sub No. 103, belend ten Noorden met de Heere weg langs de Angioise vaart, ten Zuiden en Oosten met J. Jacobs, en ten Westen met den Boedel van P. C. Wykert.—De breedte en diepte vide meebrief van den 19 Nov. 1813. 2.—Zecker Erf, bebouwd met een steene huize, staande en gelegen binnen deze Stad, aan de Westzyde van de Grootte-rivier, in 't blok B. sub No. 139, belend ten westen met de barn langs de Renocerus-gragt, ten oosten met Fakier Mochidien Bappu Sap, ten zuiden met dese boedel, en ten noorden met Sesma Lobe.—De breedte en diepte volgens meebrief van den 19 November 1813. 3.—Zecker Erf, bebouwd met een Steene Pedak met Pannen gedekt, staande en gelegen binnen deze Stad, aan de Westzyde van de Grootte-rivier, in het blok B, sub No. 140, belend ten westen met de Barn langs de Spinhuis-gragt, ten Oosten met de Wel Edele Gestr. Heer Mr. W. van Hoesen, ten Zuiden met Mochamat Djapar, en ten Noorden met desen Boedel.—De breedte en diepte vide meebrief van den 19de November 1813. Zynde de meebrieven dagelyks voor de Verkoopung ten Vendu-kantoor te zien.

JONES AND CO.

Tanners, Curriers, Boot and Shoe-Makers, No. 2, TANK-SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

BEG leave to inform the Public, that the interest of Mr. W. Jones, in the said concern, ceased on the 1st instant; and that the business will be carried on, as usual, by the remaining Partners, John Imlay & Geo. Farrow; who are likewise to adjust all claims against the late Firm, and receive all Debts due thereto. IMLAY & FARROW, who, during the last four years, have been Partners in the late Firm of JONES & CO. Beg leave to return thanks to their friends and the public, for the liberal support they have hitherto experienced, and to solicit a continuance of their orders, to which the most unremitting attention will at all times be paid.

I. and F. beg that Drafts for the amount at six months sight may accompany the orders, and the Articles to be delivered to the House drawn upon in Calcutta. CALCUTTA, } March 25, 1813. }

CURRENT PRICE OF PROBOLINGO CREDIT PAPER.

Samarang, 13th November, 1813. From 38 to 40 Spanish Dollars for 100 Rix Dollars Probolingo. Sourabaya, 10th November. 40 Spanish Dollars for do. C. ASSEY, Sec. to Govt. BATAVIA, Nov. 19, 1813.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received a Communication from Salatiga, which is too short for insertion, but if our Correspondent can overcome his fears, we shall be happy to receive the account he alludes to. LATE EUROPE DEATH. At his house in George-street, Edinburgh, on the 6th of November last, Phineas Hall, Esq. formerly of Calcutta, and for some time Solicitor to the Honorable Company at Bombay; deeply and deservedly regretted.

Java Government Gazette.

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1813.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. J. C. Boswel, President of the Native Orphan Chamber.
Mr. J. Fichat, Superintendent of the Vendue Department.
Ditto, First Commissioner of the Court of Requests.
Ditto, Member of the European Orphan Chamber.
Mr. W. Barrett, Ware-house-keeper.
Ditto, Member of the Commercial Committee.
Mr. R. W. Walker, Secretary to the Revenue Committee.
Mr. J. W. Borrewater, Officiating Member of the Supreme Court of Justice.
These appointments take effect on the 15th instant.

On Wednesday last, the 17th instant, arrived the ship *Frederick*, Captain Duncan, from Calcutta, last from Banca. This vessel sailed from Bengal on the 30th September, and has brought us a series of Calcutta papers to the 16th of that month; they do not however contain any intelligence from Europe of later date than we were already possessed of, the accounts from England only reaching up to the end of March.—A few extracts of local interest are inserted in our subsequent columns.

We have much pleasure in communicating to our readers, that the late Address of the principal Dutch Inhabitants of Batavia and its Environs to the Right Honorable the Earl of Minto, has been received by His Lordship with that gracious and benevolent affability for which he has ever been distinguished, and has been published by his authority in the Calcutta papers, with all the names of those respectable Inhabitants of this metropolis, who, in the month of June last, thus expressed their grateful attachment to the benefactor of Java.

The following Extract from the Calcutta Gazette will place our readers in possession of the particulars of His Lordship's reception of the address.

From the Calcutta Gazette, Sept. 2, 1813.
On Monday last, the Right Honorable the Governor General held a Levee, at the Government House, which was very numerously attended by the Principal Civil and Military Servants of the Company, and the other European Inhabitants of Calcutta, on which occasion Lieutenant Colonel Mackenzie, of the Madras Establishment, Chief Engineer on the late Expedition to Java, and lately arrived from thence, and Major Archibald Campbell, of the 5th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, Deputy Commissary General at that place, presented to His Lordship an Address from the Dutch Inhabitants of Batavia and its neighbourhood.

Lieutenant Colonel Mackenzie spoke to the following effect:—
"To us, My Lord, who had the good fortune to witness that paternal solicitude, that humane feeling, which while directing the energies of warfare for expelling the declared Enemies of our Country from the former opulent seat of the Netherland Oriental Power, studiously watched the interest and safety of unoffending suffering millions, once the Subjects of an ancient Ally, whom the convulsive agitations of the Civilized World had reluctantly thrown into the scale, adverse to their best interests, and to our wishes; it is subject of pleasing gratification to be the bearer of the spontaneous testimony of the happy fruits of that beneficent spirit, which in securing the hearts of the last remnant of an Ancient Nation, naturally attached to us,

promises the most solid foundation of legitimate Power, of Opulence and Security, by uniting all Classes in the same sentiments of attachment, fidelity and gratitude to the British Government, and of just confidence in the Administration that it places over them.

Here follows the Address (which we have already published, vide No. 75) with all the original signatures.

On receiving the Address, His Lordship was pleased to make the following reply:—

Gentlemen,
If I am gratified, as I naturally must, by the kindness and partiality evinced towards me individually, by this Address, I feel at the same time, I assure you, a pleasure of a higher nature, from that spirit of fidelity and attachment, breathed in every line of that Paper, by so large and respectable a body of our new fellow subjects, towards our common Sovereign and the Government to which they are now happily united. These sentiments are, from them, the more welcome, as they appear evidently to have sprung, partly from wise and just views even of their own National Patriotism, partly from the experience, which I am happy to think they may already have obtained, of benefits actually derived from the just principles and paternal Administration of their new Government.

I refrain, however, from enlarging to day, on these grateful topics, because it is my intention to address my acknowledgements more directly to the Gentlemen themselves, who have done me the honour to affix their Signatures to this Address.

Permit me, in the mean while, to add, that the satisfaction I derive from this proceeding, has been much enhanced by the respectable and honorable hands from which so flattering a communication has been received. It could not have been presented to me by any Gentlemen, towards whom I could have professed with greater sincerity, the warmest personal regard, and the highest degree of public esteem.

Gratifying as the above answer must be to the feelings of those to whom it refers, it encourages them to look forward to a yet higher degree of satisfaction on the receipt of the more direct and circumstantial reply which it leads them to expect from His Lordship, but which we regret to add has not yet come to hand; we may however indulge in the hope of receiving it at an early date.

In the mean while, we trust the following translation of the above paragraphs will be gratifying to those members of the Community, who from their partial knowledge of our language would otherwise be deprived of the gratification it is our wish to afford them on this interesting subject.

Het is ons zeer aangenaam om aan onze Lezers te communiceren, dat het Address van de voornaamste Hollandsche Ingezetenen van Batavia en dies Ommelanden, aan den Hoog Edele Gestrenghe Heer Lord Minto gerigt, door Zyne Excellentie ontfangen is met die gunstige en goedwillige vriendelykheid, die steeds Zyne Hoog Edele gekenschetst hebben, en dat hetzelfde op zyne autoriteit in de Calcutta Couranten is gedrukt geworden met alle de namen van de respectabele Ingezetenen van deze Hoofdstad, die in de maand Juny laatst leden dusdanig hunne dankbare toegenegenheid aan den Weidender van Java hebben tekennen gegeven.

Het volgende Extract uit de Calcutta Gazette zal onze Lezers, bekend maken met de byzonderheden van de receptie van dat Adress door Zyne Excellentie.

UIT DE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, DEN 2 SEPT. 1813.

Voorleden Maandag heeft den Hoog Edele Gestrenghe Heer Gouverneur Generaal een Levee gehouden, waarop de voornaamste Civile en Militaire Dienaren van de Compagnie, en de andere Europeische Ingezetenen van Calcutta present waren, by welke gelegenheid Luitenant Colonel Mackenzie van het Madras Etablissement, Chef der Genie by de Expeditie naar Java en onlangs van daar gere- tourneerd, en Major Archibald Campbell, van het 5de Regiment der Bengaalsche Inlandsche Infanterie, Deputy Commissaris Generaal ter dier plaats, aan Zyne Excellentie een Adress van de Hollandsche Ingezetene van Batavia en dies omtrek overhandigt hebben.

Luitenant Colonel Mackenzie, sprak als volgt:

“Voor ons, My Lord, die het geluk hadden om ooggetuigen te zyn van die Vaderlyke Bezorgdheid, dat menschlievend gevoel de welke dewyl U. Excellentie de kracht der krygskunde bestierde om de verklaarde Vyanden van ons Land te verdryven van de voormalige opulente Zetel der Nederlandsche Oostersche Magt, en voorbedraglyk de interesse en het behoud van schulddelozelydende Millioenen voormaals de onderdanen van een zeer oude Bondgenoot bewaakte, die door de rastelose bewegingen van de Beschaafde Waereld onwilliglyk geworpen waren op de

schaal, strydig met hunne beste interesfen en met onze wenschen:—is het een taak van de genoeglykste gunstbewyzyng om de overhandigers te zyn van dit ongedwongen getuigenis der gelukkige uitwerkingen van die weldoende geest, die by het verzekeren der harten van het laatste overblyfsel van een oude Natie; door de natuur aan ons verknogt, de sterkste grondlegging van wettige Magt, van Opulentie en Zekerheid beloofd, door alle Classen te verenigen in dezelfde gevoelens van verknogtheid, getrouwheid en dankbaarheid aan het Britsch Gouvernement, en van oprecht vertrouwen in die Administratie, die over hun gesteld word.”

Hier volgt het Adress (het geen wy reeds gepubliceerd hebben vide No. 75) met alle de originele handtekeningen.

By het aannemen van het Adress, behaagde het Zyne Excellentie, het volgende te antwoorden:—

Myne Heeren,
Indien ik vergenoegd ben, gelyk ik natuurmoet zyn, door de toegenegenheid, en eenzydigheid dewelke aan my onverdeeldelyk bezeten word, door dit Adress, gevoel ik ter gelykertyd, verzeker ik U. een meer verheven genoegen, door de geest van getrouwheid en verknogtheid, dewelke in ieder regel van dat Papier word uitgedrukt, door zoo eene groote en aanzienlyke gedeelte van onze nieuwe Onderdanen, jegens onzen algemeenen Souverein en het Gouvernement, met het welk zy nu gelukkig verenigd zyn.—Deze uitdrukkingen zyn van hun des te meer welkom, dewyl zy zigbaar schynen te hebben ontstaan, gedeeltelyk uit wyze en billyke inzigten zelfs van hun eigen Nationale Vaderlandsch gezindheid, gedeeltelyk uit de ondervinding welke ik met genoegen vermenne dat zy bereeds verkregen mogen hebben, van de voordelen, wezentlyk ontstaan door de billyke grondbeginselen en Vaderlyke Bestiering van hun nieuw Gouvernement.

Ik zal my egter onthouden om heden op deze dankbare onderwerpen uittebreiden, omdat ik van voornemens ben om myne erkentenis meer directlyk aan die Heeren zelve te adresseren, die my de Eer aangedaan hebben om dit Adress te onderteekenen.

Vergun my intusschen, hier by te voegen, dat het genoegen het geen ik gevoel by my te ontstaan door deze handelwyze, zeer veel is vergroot geworden door de eerwaardige en lofwaardige Handen, uit welke ik zo eene vlyende kennisgave ontvang heb.—Het kon my door gene Heeren overhandigt zyn geworden jegens wien ik met groter opregtheid, de warmste personeele genegenheid en de hoogste publieke achting kon verzekerd hebben.

Hoe genoeglyk het bovenstaande antwoord moet zyn voor de gevoelens van de gene die zulks aangraat, des te vlyender is het vooruitzigt voor hun van een nog hogere graad van voldoening by den ontvangst van het meer direct en onstandig antwoord, welke zy mogen hopen te ontfangen van Zyne Excellentie—maar het welk wy met leedwezen moeten melden dat nog niet ter hand is gekomen wy mogen ons egter vlyen om het zelve binnen kort te zullen ontfangen.

At a Meeting of the Batavian Literary Society, specially convened previous to the departure of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor for the Eastern Districts, the President communicated a letter from the Right Honorable Earl Minto, in which that distinguished Nobleman was pleased to accept the Title of Patron of the Society, and to promise that on his arrival in England he would take measures for meeting its wishes in forwarding his Bust to be placed in the Library of the Museum, about to be established at Ryswyk.

We have succeeded in obtaining copies of the Address presented by the Society on this occasion, and of His Lordship's gracious reply to the same, both of which we shall have the pleasure of laying before our Readers in our next number.

At the last Meeting of the Society, it received a distinguished addition to its Members in the person of Major General Nightingall. On the same occasion Mr. DuPuy was appointed English Secretary to the Society, in the room of Dr. Ainslie, and Mr. Assistant Surgeon Jacob, a Member of the Committee of Papers, in lieu of Colonel Mackenzie.

By een byeenkomst van het Bataviasch Genootschap speciaal byengeroepen voor het vertrek van den Heere Lieutenant Gouverneur naar de Oostersche Districten, heeft de President den inhoud van een brief van den Hoog Edelen Gestrengen Heer Lord Minto bekend gemaakt, waarin het die gedistingueerde Edelmaan behaagd heeft om de Titel van Patroon der Societeit aanteneenen en te beloven dat by zyn arrivement in England, Zyne Hoog Edele Gestrenghe de middelen in het werk zal stellen om de wenschen der Societeit te gemoet te komen, door het verzenden van het Borst-beeld van Zyne Hoog Edele Gestrenghe, om geplaatst te worden, in de

Bibliotheek van het Museum het welk op Ryswyk zal geestablisceerd worden.

Wy zyn gelukkig genoeg geweest om Copieen van het Adress, het geen by deze gelegenheid is gepresenteerd geworden, te verkrygen, zo mede van het goedgunstig antwoord daarop van Zyne Excellentie, welke beide wy met genoegen in onze volgende aan onze Lezers zullen bekend maken.

By de laatste byeenkomst der Societeit, heeft dezelve een gedistingueerde vermeerdering van dies Leden verkregen in de Perzoon van de Major General Nightingall.

By die zelfde gelegenheid is De Heer Du Puy, tot Engelsche Secretaris benoemd, en de Heer Assistent Chirurgyn Jacob, als Lid van het Committee der Papieren.

On Friday evening, a Ball and Supper were given by Messrs. Assey, Tucker, and Mackenzie, at the elegant mansion of Mr. Smitsaert, at Molenvliet, which, on this occasion, was honored by the presence of the Commander of the Forces and his Lady. It would not do justice to our hospitable entertainers to publish a repetition of the common-places phrases, in which it has long been customary to record similar fetes—suffice it to say, that the selection of the guests, and particularly the beauty of the female part, displayed the taste of their inviters, that the dancing did credit to the votaries of Terpsichore, that the Supper did honor to the Cooks, and the guests did justice to the Wine. We need only add, that the *tout-ensemble* of the scene was such as would have inspired real pleasure in the heart of a Misanthrope, had such a miserable animal been present.

We have had the satisfaction of receiving from our correspondent at Macassar the following report of the effects produced there by the abolition of the Slave Trade.

“The influence of the abolition of Slavery is already felt to a great degree in this Country.—Murders, which were formerly so numerous here, now happen very seldom, the people of the Country travel about to any distance in perfect security—Those wretches whose former employment was stealing and selling Children into Slavery, are now obliged to confine their depredations to Horses and Buffaloes, and the scantiness and precariousness of this mode of subsistence compels many to cultivate the land to procure a livelihood—under these circumstances cultivation and civilization are daily increasing and must extend rapidly over the Country. The Native Chiefs in Celebes do not conceal that they are much poorer in consequence of the change, but although they cannot at present be expected to co-operate willingly in the suppression of Slavery, they are perfectly conscious of the blessings it must ultimately produce.”

Every wellwisher to liberty and humanity must rejoice at learning the rapid decline of the Slave Trade in a Country which till very lately was its principal mart in the Eastern Seas, and every Briton will feel an honest pride in reflecting that this happy change has only occurred since the freedom-giving banner of his Country has waved in triumph on the coast of Celebes.

We have learnt from the Commander of the Frederick, that on the same day that vessel sailed from Saugor (30th September,) the Right Honorable the Earl of Moira and suite arrived there, and immediately embarked in a Pilot Schooner, in which they proceeded to Calcutta.

We understand the Honorable Company's Cruiser Nearchus was waiting at Saugor to receive the Government dispatches for this Island—the licensed ship Claudine was also on the eve of departure from Bengal for this Port by way of Bencoolen, and ultimately for England.

NAUTICAL INFORMATION.

We feel it our duty to publish for the general information of the Nautical world, the following communication with which we have been favored by a Correspondent; convinced that it cannot fail of being interesting to all who are concerned in Eastern Trade and Navigation.

Shoals seen from on board H. M. brig *Hecate*, Capt. Drury—Brig *Greyhound*, Capt. Bean, and Ship *United Kingdom*, Capt. Laird, on their passage from Malacca to Batavia, in September 1813.

H. M. brig *Hecate*—Two small Sandbanks, with a tree on one, lat. 3° 40' South, long. 109° 5' East, deep close to.

Brig *Greyhound*—A Reef of Rocks, with Breakers, lat. 3° 24' South, long. 109° 14' E. deep close to, about a mile long, N. N. E. and S. S. W. next day a Sand-bank, with a Rock and drifts upon it, lat. 3° 40' S. long. 109° 23' E. deep close to.

Ship *United Kingdom*—A low white Rock,

with some sand and grass on the top, and a tree, lat. 3° 33' South, long. 109° 23' East.

N. B.—This ship sent her boat on shore, and found deep water close to it, at the same time a Frigate within five miles to leeward could not see it.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.] Nov. 12.—Brig *Charlotte*, G. W. Curtoys, from Paccatongan, 11th Nov.—Cargo, Shingies for Government.—Passenger, Mr. G. van Litigan.

Nov. 16.—Chinese brig *Tiangsoen*, Lie Penko, from Cheribon, 9th do.—Cargo, Rice and Sundries.

Same day—Brig *Mary Ann*, E. Bradley, from Banjer-massing, 2d do.—Cargo, Pepper and Rattans.

Brig *Maria*, E. Matson, from Samarang, 5th Nov.—Cargo, Rice.

Nov. 18.—Ship *Frederick*, W. Duncan, from Calcutta, 30th Sept.—Cargo, Wheat and Sundries.

Nov. 17.—H. C. Gun-boat No. 3, I. M. Kern, from Palembang, 30th Oct.—Passenger, Mr. Basyn.

DEPARTURES.] Nov. 14.—Arab brig *Herat*, Seb Awal, for Indramayo.

Nov. 19.—Chinese schooner *Drake*, The Huko, for Amboyna.—Cargo, Sundries.

SAMARANG, Nov. 11.—Arrived the brig *Maria*, Hermans, from Batavia.

Do. 12.—Do. brig *Amazon*, Gebhard, from do.

SOURABAYA, Nov. 2.—Arrived the Transport ship *Phoenix*, Campbell, from Samarang.

Nov. 3.—Arrived brig *Covetong*, Schultz, from Batavia.

Do. 7.—Do. the schooner *Success*, Heather, from Amboyna.

Do. 10.—Sailed the brig *Seaborne*, Budding, for Batavia.

SUMARANG, Nov. 3.—Sailed the H. C. brig *Mary Anne*, Captain Buchanan, for Banjer-masin.

GRISSEE, Nov. 9.—Sailed the transport ship *Volunteer*, Captain Waterman, for Batavia.

Vessels lying in Batavia-roads.

H. M. sloop *Hecate*—H. C. Gun-boat No. 3—Ship *Hoogly*—do. United Kingdom—do. Hoop Hersted—do. Creole—do. *Frederick*—Brig *Minerva*—do. *Jane*—do. *Susanna Barbera*—do. *Emilie*—do. *Good Hope*—do. *Charlotte*—do. *Mary Ann*—do. *Maria*—do. *Margaretta*—Schooner *Maria*—do. *Flying Dragon*—Cutter *Harmony*—do. *Arathusa*—Arab brig *Mahabar*—Malay brig *Maria*—Chinese brig *Tingsoon*.

MARRIAGE.

On Sunday last, the 14th instant, Mr. M. van Doorninck, Assistant in the Secretary's Office, to Mrs. Bremer.

DEATH.

On Monday morning, the 15th instant, Mr. M. Holmes, late Commander of the Brig *Minerva*.

Calcutta Gazette, August 5, 1813.

It is with much concern we record the loss of the Honorable Company's ship *Earl Howe*, Captain Hooper, on her passage from Calcutta to Saugor Roads. She left Kidderpore on Thursday last, and on Sunday at 10 o'clock A. M. while dropping down the river to get into a proper birth to take advantage of the ensuing tide, to cross the James and Mary Sand, she unfortunately touched the edge of the bank, and heeled over to starboard so quickly, that before the ports could be lowered, the greater part of her deck was under water, and she would have gone completely over, had not the support afforded by her yard arms taking the ground, prevented her further descent. The velocity and extent of the motion in heeling were such, that the salt petre and other parts of her cargo on board, were thrown over to starboard. She remained in this position till noon, when she floated off the bank.—every exertion was now made to right the ship, but the great accumulation of weight to starboard, rendered ineffectual every effort, and she continued to float on her broadside. As it was evident that the ship had received very material injury, and no hope of her righting being left, she was run on shore at the uppermost point of the anchoring creek, where she lay some time; during which the sails were unbenet, and yards and topmasts struck. About 2 P. M. she slipped off the bank, and was driven up along shore, being totally unmanageable and floating on her broadside: at length, she ran upon the mud at the upper point of Raz-muth river, and there bilged.

Two or three of the Europeans, and some of the lascars on board the *Earl Howe*, were severely bruised and wounded, but fortunately no lives were lost. Besides four or five thousand bags of salt-petre, she had on board a number of bales of piece goods, a great part of which with the principal part of her stores, are expected to be saved. [Mirror.]

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

Morning Chronicle, April 1, 1813.

Paris papers of the 25th, 27th and 28th ultimo reached town at a late hour last night. Those of the 24th and 25th have not yet been received. Bonaparte still remained at Paris, nor is there any announcement respecting his departure. A number of persons have been arrested at Vienna by order of the Government, amongst whom are several military men of distinction. The following are extracts:

“VERSAILLES, MARCH 25.
“Their Majesties on Tuesday, the 23d, left the Palace of the Thuilleries to proceed to Paris. During all the time their Majesties sojourned there they enjoyed the best health, as well as the King of Rome. The Emperor and Empress every day went out a hunting or walking in the large and small Park of Versailles.

PARIS, MARCH 27.

"They write from Bayonne, that the communication with Spain daily becomes more free, and that the Couriers arrive regularly from Madrid.

VIENNA, MARCH 15.

"On the 9th instant six prisoners of state were conveyed to Olmutz. Among them was Baron de Hornoy, known by his writings; the Captain of a Circle, de Roschmann; and Doctor Schneider, known by the part which he played in the troubles of the Vorarlberg in the late war. It is said, that they composed a work tending to excite troubles in a neighbouring state. As they could not disavow their writing, their trial and judgment was but the business of a day.

FRANKFORT, MARCH 21.

"To-day the Duke of Treviso reviewed the different Regiments of Guards which are here.

NUREMBERG, MARCH 20.

"According to intelligence from the Army, much marching and counter-marching is observed among the Russian troops stationed beyond the Oder. It is said that one of their corps has retrograded upon the Vistula, because the Russian forces before the fortresses occupied by the French troops were not sufficient.

FRANKFORT, MARCH 21.

"Generals Gerard and Ruerd have arrived here.

VIENNA, MARCH 14.

"Government has caused several more persons to be arrested suspected of being accomplices with those of whom we have already spoken, and who have been transferred to the citadel of Olmutz. Of this number several are military men of distinction. It is not known how far they allowed themselves to wander, but it is generally believed that they are guilty of little more than imprudence. As soon as the Police were informed of the means they practiced to excite rebellion in a neighbouring allied country, they gave information of it to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and his Majesty the Emperor ordered suspected individuals to be watched and seized, as soon as proofs could be obtained against them. Intercepted letters gave the first information of a crime which was afterwards proved by witnesses.

"Another society was afterwards discovered which was formed but to imagine and propagate bad news. The Police had their Chiefs before them, forbid them all kinds of meetings, and threatened them with the most severe penalties if they were not more circumspect in future. A part of Count De Narbonne's household has already arrived in this capital, and every preparation has been made for the reception of the new Ambassador.

"It is said that Major-General Prince Maurias de Lichtenstein is immediately to set out for Paris.

We learn that the troops at Plymouth, which were in the course of embarkation to proceed to America, have been ordered to remain until further instructions be transmitted. It is now said, that all the disposable force will be employed to make a diversion in the North of Europe, and that the Duke of Cambridge will engage in another expedition to Hanover to assume the Command.

The Duke of Cambridge has no wish to return to Germany, though he says he will not decline going if called upon by the Hanoverians; but the Duke of Cumberland has volunteered his services, and we hope his Royal Highness will forthwith embark, as every thing must depend on the promptitude of our exertions. If we are to judge of the extent of the diplomatic powers of his Royal Highness, from the success of his efforts, in every quarter in which he has thought it worth his while to obtain an ascendancy at home, he must be admirably qualified to treat with Foreign Princes.

APRIL 2.

A Gentleman has arrived from Hamburgh, who brings accounts to the 21st ult. The French who had continued within a few miles of that city, in small numbers, on the Hanoverian side of the Elbe, had withdrawn, and it was supposed that they had become the victims of the indignation of the peasantry.

The blockade of the Elbe is, it appears, still maintained, and we learn that Government have too much distrust of Denmark to permit the commercial shipping to proceed along the coast of Holstein to Hamburgh.

The Duke of Cumberland certainly goes to Germany, if he can be spared from domestic Councils. He is to be accompanied by the Baron St. Quintin of the 10th Hussars, Colonel Halkett, of the German Legion, and, as we know that the two battalions of Marines who were under orders of embarkation for America, where they would have been so useful on the lakes, have been countermanded, they are, in all probability, intended also for Germany.

THE ARMY.

Alterations of considerable moment are daily expected to take place in this part of our national bulwark. Arrangements, we understand, have been made for placing the light infantry corps on the same footing with respect to pay as the artillery, which change, we doubt not, will meet with the hearty approbation of every wellwisher of the service, and prove the means of strengthening and keeping effective a species of force of such known utility, and to which we owe so large a portion of the glory gained by the British arms in the fields of Spain and Portugal. The 85th regiment, in which such an unexampled change of officers lately took place, has been ordered to Portsmouth for embarkation, to proceed, it is said, to Jamaica, for the purpose of relieving one of the regiments in that Island, which goes to Canada.

The 4th Dragoon Guards and 13th Dragoons are on their return from the Peninsula, those regiments being so much reduced by service.

We believe Sir Charles Stuart is certainly going to the North of Germany instead of the Peninsula.

It is said the 3d Dragoons of the King's German Legion are also going thither.

Lieutenant-General Sir John Murray arrived at Alicante on the 25th February, and immediately assumed the command of the British Forces there. Major-General Campbell proceeded to his station in the Ionian Islands.

APRIL 3.

A number of petitions for peace were presented yesterday to both Houses of Parliament; and in answer to a question, asked by Lord Holland, it was acknowledged by the Earl of Liverpool, that an offer of negotiation had been made verbally, to which our Ministers had (we fear also verbally) replied, that they were ready to negotiate on the terms formerly stated. We wish they had so far departed from etiquette as to have given a clear official declaration of the terms on which they were ready to treat in conjunction with their Allies. We are glad, however, to hear from Lord Castlereagh, in answer to the question by Mr. Whitbread, a confirmation of the assurance that Government disavow all knowledge or countenance of the Proclamation lately issued by Louis XVIII. We want no such barrier as that would be to negotiation; but undoubtedly it is not by Petitions to Parliament that we are likely to bring the enemy into a disposition to treat upon reasonable terms. It is only if we perceived a reluctance in Ministers to offer or to listen to pacific overtures, that we should become advocates for public petitions. As yet, notwithstanding the frothy brandishing of bumpers to the restoration of the Bourbons, in the orgies of State, we do not suspect the Cabinet to be disinclined to peace.

The Courier must be somewhat dismayed at seeing the perfect coincidence of sentiment on this material point, on the very night when it had given us so picturesque a description of the difference between the mountain and the valley.

APRIL 5.

Paris Papers to the 1st instant, reached town last night. They do not contain much military news. The head-quarters of the French army are stated to have remained at Leipsic on the 17th ult. Troops are mentioned as marching to Magdeburg, and a considerable force is said to be assembled, forming the army of observation of the Rhine. A hope is expressed that there will be no necessity for destroying the bridges on the Elbe at Dresden, which had been mined in readiness for that purpose; but no prospect is held out of making any stand in the field against the Russians, nor is any thing said of the strength of the position at Magdeburg. The chief assemblage of force appears to be in the neighbourhood of the Rhine. These troops, it is stated, were waiting for orders to proceed to their ulterior destination, but the nature of that destination is not alluded to.

If an article from Rastadt of the 25th ult. is to be relied upon, it would seem to negative the report of the Prince Royal of Bavaria being the State-prisoner so often alluded to, in Germany, as it speaks in the ordinary way of the Prince and Princess Royal returning from Munich to Inspruck.

The Duke of Abrantes (Junot) is mentioned to have arrived at Trieste on the 10th ult. but for what purpose is not stated.

The Moniteur of the 30th ult. contains the following curious remarks on paragraphs contained in English newspapers of the 22d and 23d:—

"ENGLISH PAPER.—We learn with regret that there is not among the Powers of the North that accord which we expected, &c.

"NOTE 1.—What accord do you wish there should be among the Powers of the North? The project of England is that Denmark should cede Norway, and be indemnified at the expence of France. Was ever a more extravagant project conceived? And how imagine that a Cabinet, which has shewn the most good sense in its conduct, would fall into such a snare? Indemnities at the expence France! But were the enemy's armies encamped upon the heights of Montmatre, not a village of the villages constitutionally united to the Empire should be ceded; it is therefore a gratuitous sacrifice they wish to obtain from Denmark. She would cede Norway, with the certainty of never being indemnified. Independently of the King and of his character, so contrary to even the thought of partaking of spoils from one of his allies, the Danish people know well that the French nation is not one of those nations which are stripped, and that madmen only wish to draw its hatred and vengeance upon them.

"ENGLISH PAPER.—All the merchants of Hamburgh and Lubbeck have renewed their correspondence with their friends in England, &c. &c.

"NOTE 2.—We had the simplicity to content ourselves with 16,000,000, which the trade of Hamburgh paid to re-buy the English merchandize. It shall not be so this time.

"ENGLISH PAPER.—Our letters state that Dantzie still holds out, &c.

"NOTE 3.—It is a long time since your accounts stated it to have surrendered. The French army will quickly be there; but should it not be there for six months, there would be nothing to fear for that town.

"ENGLISH PAPER.—A Journal of Sunday last, states, that the Emperor Alexander has offered to place 40,000 men at the disposition of the English Government, &c. &c. &c.

"NOTE 4.—Fine intelligence! The Emperor Alexander has occasion for his troops.—Your moments of joy have passed.—We are awaking.—The lion slept, and you have believed him dead.

"ENGLISH PAPER.—It is said the Prince Regent intends sending a person of distinction with the Order of the Garter to the Emperor Alexander, as soon as he shall have received intelligence of his arrival at Berlin.

"NOTE 5.—Make haste."

We have a few additional Correspondents from Hamburgh, with private intelligence to the 22d of last month. The ancient Constitution of that City had been completely restored, and two subjects were under the immediate consideration of the Senate and the Burghers. 1. The contribution to be afforded from the young and active population of the city, to join the ranks of the Russians. 2. The re-establishment of the Commercial Relations of the place with Great Britain, connected with which is the removal of the blockade of the Elbe.

None of the advices which has fallen within our observation, confirm what is stated, of the disagreements at Munich between the Crown Prince and his Father, on the occasion of a Council held in that capital, but we have no doubt from the tenor of our letters, that the spirit of resistance to French rapacity, which is so active in Prussia, Saxony and Westphalia, is extending its influence to Wirtemberg and Bavaria, and will have a powerful effect on the operations of the approaching northern campaign.

Lisbon Papers arrived last night to the 16th ult. A part of the French forces having marched in the direction of Valladolid, the 3d brigade of Sir R. Hill's division in consequence advanced from Coria to Placentia. The departure of Soult for France is again positively stated, as will be seen by the following account from Toledo, which is corroborated by other statements in the Lisbon Papers:—

TOLEDO, FEB. 22.

"To-day Soult left this city with 5000 men, for France; in his journey he will unite with Caffarelli, Darnogac, and other Generals. King Joseph is expected here, because the Episcopal Palace is preparing for him."

Government have received accounts from Yarmouth, confirming the intelligence of insurrections being prevalent in Holland; and likewise that the seamen belonging to the squadrons in the Texel, at Flushing, and at Antwerp, have so openly manifested their dissatisfaction, that it has been determined to attempt removing them into French ports. To prevent the execution of this plan, orders have been transmitted to the Port Admiral to reinforce our fleet in that quarter. Five of the Russian ships of the line, in the Medway, are also fitting with all expedition to cruise off the Texel, under the command of Admiral Koropka.

Yesterday the following Bulletin was shewn at St. James's Palace:—

Windsor Castle, April 3.

"His Majesty has been almost uniformly under a slight degree of excitement since the last Monthly Report." (Signed as usual.)

Discovery of the body of King Charles I. On Wednesday last at the interment of the Duchess Dowager of Brunswick, an important discovery was made. It had been long suspected that the remains of King Charles I. were deposited in this Vault at Windsor. Indeed, Wood in his *Athenæ* states the supposition. On Wednesday a search was made—a coffin was opened, which was found to a certainty, to contain the long-sought body. It was not at all decayed. The severed head had been carefully adjusted by a cement to the shoulders; and the most perfect resemblance to the portraits was remarked in the shape of the head, the pointed beard, &c. fragments of which were carefully taken off as relics, as well as to identify the body.

Dr. Letsom gave on Friday, a Lecture at the Surrey Institution, on *Tea*; and in the ensuing week is to give another at the same place on *Spirits*. Indeed the spirit of lecturing and attending lectures has become so fashionable, that a dentist at the West End of the Town has circulated a syllabus of a course on teeth, and we hear that an *artiste decroiseur*, from Paris, purposes giving a course on *polishing shoes*!

APRIL 6.

It is understood that a small British force is to accompany the Duke of Cumberland to the Continent: we hope that the same dilatory spirit which affected all our preparations for the reinforcement of the army in the Peninsula last year, will not also paralyse our efforts on the present occasion. The Royal Duke is quite ready for embarkation, and every thing depends on the celerity with which the demonstration in Germany is made. It cannot be expected that the people will rise, or that any of the oppressed and feeble powers will dare to throw off their yoke, until there shall actually appear in the field a sufficient power to protect them from the fury of the French Emperor. Of their inclinations their can be no doubt, but the result of all the former confederacies has shaken their faith; and the convention recently concluded with Sweden cannot be held out to them as an inducement for confidence in the magnanimity of the Allied Courts. It may not be true that they have offered to Denmark an indemnity for the sacrifice of Norway, at the expence of France. They may not have offered her the departments of the Elbe and the Weser; but if they have covenanted for the dismemberment of Norway from the Crown of Denmark, as a price for the purchase of the exertions of Sweden in the war, they have held out a threat to terrify, and not to stimulate the German States. But it is of the utmost importance that an inquiry should be made into the truth of the assertion of Bonaparte, that "the departments of the Elbe and Weser (as he chooses to call them), have been offered to Denmark as an indemnity for the loss of Norway. It ought instantly to be contradicted from authority if false; for though the charge would come with a very bad grace from the Usurper, if would be most unjust and impolitic in the Allies. We trust that some notice of the imputation will be taken in Parliament, and that Ministers will be able to justify themselves from so foul a charge.

Our private advices by the Lisbon Mail are to the 17th instant.

We are sorry to observe that the number of sick in the Allied Army is very considerable.

The advices from the United States, by a vessel that has reached the Clyde, are to the 6th of last month. The latest Papers, which are of the 4th, from New York, the day of the inauguration of Mr. Madison, are not important, but those of an earlier date inform us, that the Bill for the importation of Foreign Manufactures (British included) had passed to the third reading. The native manufactures had both improved and increased, and new and high duties were to be imposed to protect them. The Bill for the Non-employment of Foreign Seamen had passed the Senate, and it was under the consideration of the Legislature to authorize, by a special act, its re-assembling in the month of May next.

The Legislature of Massachusetts, in compliment to Commodore Bainbridge, has voted an Address of Thanks to him for his distinguished services in the capture of the *Juno* frigate.

We understand that it is the intention of Ministers to follow the course they have pursued in respect to cotton from the United States, and to allow the importation of all other descriptions of produce from thence under regulations as to the duties.

A rumour was prevalent at New York when the *Christiana Catherina* (the Swede) left that port, that the *Essex* American frigate had been taken. A French corvette had reached the harbour, which, according to report, had made six prizes.

The day before the interment of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Brunswick, in the new vault in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, a discovery as we have stated, was made by the workmen, of two ancient coffins, one of lead, the other of stone. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent being at Windsor on Thursday evening, he was of course consulted about the mode of exploring the Royal remains, which he directed to be immediately done in his presence. Sir Henry Hallford attended his Royal Highness to the vault, when the leaden coffin being unsoldered, a body appeared, covered over with a waxed cloth; on carefully stripping the head and face, the countenance of the unfortunate Martyr, Charles the I. immediately appeared, in features apparently perfect as when he lived. Sir Henry Hallford now endeavoured to raise the body from the coffin, in attempting which the head fell from it, and discovered the irregular fissure made by the axe, which appeared to have been united by a cement. What added considerably to the interest of this extraordinary spectacle was, that as the head separated from the neck, a fluid drop, of the appearance of blood, fell upon the hand of Sir Henry Hallford, which he accounts for, by supposing it to have been the dissolution of some congealed blood, on its being exposed to the warmth of the air.

The stone coffin was next opened, which from its inscription, was found to contain the remains of Henry the Eighth, which consisted of nothing more than the skull and principal limb bones, which appeared in a perfect state.

APRIL 7.

Their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Cumberland and Cambridge are on the point of setting off for the Continent. The destination of the former is, we understand, Berlin, and of the latter, Hanover.

Colonel Marton, lately Commanding Officer at the Foreign Depot at Fort Cumberland, is going to Hanover with several officers and 400 non-commissioned officers and privates, detachments of the King's German Legion, for the purpose of raising and organizing a military force in that country.

The following Letter was yesterday received from Deal:—

DEAL, APRIL 4.—A Gentleman or Nobleman of high rank, has this morning arrived from France, by the way of Flanders, for the purpose of proceeding to London, being charged with an important communication to the British Government, but no orders having been received here to permit him to proceed to the capital, he is detained till the directions of the Alien Office are sent down.

"He carries his taciturnity to an extreme, contenting himself with replying to all inquiries, that he can communicate with none but the Premier Department in London. He gave a very large sum to a Flemish boat to put him on board one of the British cruisers, in which he was brought to this country. Conjecture is extremely busy as to the nature or import of the stranger's visit, but nothing further can be learnt than is stated above.

"APRIL 5.—The above-written being too late for post, was kept back till this day; but nothing further has transpired."

APRIL 8.

Every day now brings us the arrival of persons from the Continent, with the flattering advice of the universal spirit of insurrection which is manifesting itself in Germany. But they all, to a man, in their intercourse with Ministers, either begin or end with an *if*. If Great Britain would assist them with money and arms—if they were sure of protection—if they had the means of equipping themselves, they would rise to a man: but nothing, they fear, can be expected, *if* they are not assisted! This is the burthen of every tale; and it is probable that some of the bearers of this important information may be charged with a special commission for the purpose, by Bonaparte himself.

(Continued after the Poetry & Miscellanea)



FROM THE MIRROR.

When Liberty's the Poet's theme,
The Muse on soaring pinions flies
To higher Regions of the Skies,
And gilds his visionary Dream;

(To be Continued.)

MISCELLANEA.

The following Extract from a recent English Journal contains an excellent plan of domestic economy, which we recommend to those of our readers who are in the habit of giving large supper parties.

At the fashionable supper parties, it is considered ungentle to cut the pastry, as, if not touched, it will serve most of the suppers for the season, which are generally provided by contract.

A trait, truly Spartan, of the Turkish commandant Ha-nedar Aga, which took place before the taking of the town of Lofeza, deserves to be mentioned.

Certain it is, that until the people of Germany can have the assurance of support, they will not declare themselves, and all the accounts from thence ought to be received with extreme caution.

The notice from the Admiralty to the merchants, that the navigation of the Elbe was not yet safe, gave a serious alarm to Lloyd's Coffee-house.

A Lisbon Mail has arrived, by which we have advices to the 21st ult. Soult was withdrawing from Spain, for the purpose, as supposed, of assisting Bonaparte in the North of Europe.

Detachments of the King's German Legion, consisting of Horse Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry, from Bexhill and Ipswich Barracks, were to embark yesterday or to-day at Sheerness for Hanover.

Soult left Toledo on the 1st, entered Madrid on the 2d, and left it the next day with about 14,000 men, taking the direction of France.

Another Heligoland Mail arrived yesterday. The following statement in the nature of a Bulletin, of the intelligence brought by it was circulated by Government:—

Accounts from Heligoland of the 1st April state, that the Russians had left Hamburg for the Weser. Prussian troops from Mecklenburgh have occupied Hamburg, and more Prussians were expected.

Many Saxon, Bavarian, and Westphalian Officers have entered the German Legion, after publishing their reasons in spirited Proclamations.

Stettin has been summoned. The besieging General has had a few hours' conference with the Governor. The people were clamorous for a capitulation, and it was expected to fall in a few hours.

The Emperor of Russia returned to Kalitch on the 19th. The King of Prussia arrived at Potsdam on the 25d.

A troop of Westphalian horse has deserted from Magdeburgh, and more desertions were expected.

By private accounts we learn that an action had taken place between the French and Russians, in the high road from Dresden to Leipsic, near Meissin, when the former were completely defeated, and fell back towards Leipsic.

In Hamburg the recruiting for the army had been attended with unexampled success; 2500 youths had quitted their counting houses and other industrious occupations, and having enrolled themselves for the army, were daily undergoing the discipline necessary to prepare them for their military duties.

The Duke of Mecklinburgh Schweritz has issued a Declaration against France, corresponding with that of the King of Prussia. The Senate of Hamburg has also given a public notification, informing the citizens that the sum of 200,000 dollars has been appropriated towards the military expences.

Prince Dalgurouki, a Russian Nobleman, formerly employed on a political mission to Paris, is said to have arrived at the Court of Copenhagen, in order to effect an amicable arrangement between the Emperor Alexander and the King of Denmark.

If the following letter should happily be confirmed, it will be the most convincing proof that we have yet received, of the pressure of the affairs of Bonaparte:

Buenos Ayres, near Lisbon, Sunday Evening, the 22d March.

The best and most encouraging intelligence is just arrived. Soult has broken up, and is in full retreat with forty thousand men, and the whole French force are expected to be on the move to quit Spain, for they have not now an army in it to stand against Lord Wellington, who will follow Soult as soon as the earth furnishes him with forage for his horses, which will be very shortly now.

Every effective soldier leaves this place for Lord Wellington next Thursday.

Captain Steele is gone to Badajos, from thence to Seville and Cadiz.

The abandonment of the Peninsula would afford to all the would the demonstration of his inability to withstand the host by which he is assailed in the North, without the said of Soult's veteran arm. We trust the news will be confirmed.

We lament, however, to learn from some of the private letters brought by the Lisbon Mail, that one of the first acts of the new Spanish Government has been the rejection of the proffered aid on the part of the Emperor of Russia, the Regency having, it is stated, positively refused to admit the Russian troops proposed to be sent, to enter the Spanish territories.

PARIS—APRIL 5.

Yesterday, Sunday, the 4th of April, the Empress received a Deputation from the Senate, composed of thirty Senators, when the President of the Senate presented to her Majesty the following Address:—

MADAME, His Majesty, on the eve of setting out to command his Armies, has confided to your Imperial and Royal Majesty the Regency of his Empire. He could not have granted to his people a greater consolation in his absence.

The Senate, Madame, experiences a lively satisfaction in thinking it shall see its walls adorned with all the brilliant virtues with which your Majesty embellishes the Throne.

It offers you the tribute of its respect and of its devotion.—It adds, Madame, that of its inviolable fidelity to the greatest of Monarchs, and his dynasty, as the homage the most dear to your Majesty's heart, and the most worthy of the grand daughter of Blanche, and Maria Theresa, of the Mother of the King of Rome, and of the august spouse of Napoleon.

The Empress replied in these terms:—

Gentlemen.—The Emperor, my august and well-beloved husband, knows what love and affection my heart contains for France. The proofs of devotion which the nation daily gives us increase the good opinions which I had of the character and grandeur of our nation.

My heart is much oppressed at seeing that happy peace distant which alone can render me content. The Emperor is lively afflicted at the numerous sacrifices which he is obliged to demand of his people; but since the enemy, in place of giving peace to the world, will impose shameful conditions upon us and every where preaches civil war, treason and disobedience, it is necessary the Emperor should have recourse to his always victorious arms, to confound his Enemies, and civilized Europe and its Sovereigns from the anarchy with which they are threatened.

I am truly affected with the sentiments which you expressed in the name of the Senate.—Journal de l'Empire, April 6th.

AMERICAN PAPERS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEB. 24.

The following message was received from the President of the United States, which, after being read, was referred to the Committee of Foreign Relations:—

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

I lay before Congress copies of a Proclamation of the British Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Bermuda, which has appeared under circumstances leaving no doubt of its authenticity. It recites a British Order in Council, of the 26th of October last, providing for the supply of the British West Indies, and other colonial possessions, by a trade under special licences, and is accompanied by circular instructions to the Colonial Governors, which confines licensed importations from the ports of the United States to the ports of the Eastern States exclusively.

The Government of Great Britain had already introduced into her commerce during a war, a system which at once violated the rights of other nations, and, resting on a mass of forgery and perjury unknown to other times, was making an unfortunate progress in undermining those principles of morality and religion which are the best foundation of national happiness.

The policy now proclaimed to the world introduces into her mode of warfare, a system equally distinguished by the deformity of its features, and the depravity of its character; having for its object to dissolve the ties of allegiance, and the sentiments of loyalty in the adverse nation, and to seduce and separate its component parts the one from the other.

The general tendency of these demoralizing and disorganizing contrivances will be reprobated by the civilized and Christian world; and the insulting attempt on the virtue, the honour, the patriotism, and the fidelity of our brethren of the Eastern States, will not fail to call forth all their indignation and resentment, and to attach more and more all the States to that happy Union and Constitution against which such insidious and malignant artifices are directed.

The better to guard, nevertheless, against the effect of individual cupidity and treachery, and to turn the corrupt projects of the enemy against herself, I recommend to the consideration of Congress the expediency of an effectual prohibition of any trade whatever, by citizens or inhabitants of the United States, under special licences, whether relating to persons or ports, and, in aid thereof, a prohibition of all exportation from the United States in foreign bottoms, few of which are actually employed, whilst multiplied counterfeits of their flags and papers are covering and encouraging the navigation of the enemy.

Feb. 24, 1813.

JAMES MADISON.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER, DATED RICHMOND, FEB. 14.

Smith's Island at the mouth of the Bay, is in possession of the English: fortifications are erected, and his Majesty's colours flying there. Two frigates have proceeded up as far as York River. Indeed nothing can pass or re-pass or evade the enemy. It is the general opinion, that a long and severe blockade is intended. Norfolk is, I think, safe; the time (which has been improved) allowed for defensive measures, and 3000 brave men, will, I think, ensure its safety.

A party from the British squadron, a few days since, came up to burn a schooner which had run ashore, but were driven back by a party of militia. Two companies have marched to-day (Sunday) to Rackett, to embark for Norfolk.

P. S. Evening.—News in town, that the British squadron has received a reinforcement of eight or ten sail, probably to relieve some vessels that have been out a long time. So you see a force sufficient can be kept here, even without a supply from us.

From Cape Henry an engagement has been seen, between two frigates, which lasted two hours and 20 minutes. We are ignorant of the result.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—Lieutenant Wendell, who left Buffalo on Monday of last week, states, that Major Stoddard had arrived at that place, previous to his departure, from Harrison's army; that he brought intelligence of an engagement between the opposing armies, in which the enemy was defeated with a loss computed at 600 men; and that the accounts from Fort Erie tended to confirm the statement. It was also reported at Buffalo that the British had withdrawn from Detroit, and concentrated their force at Malden; and that Harrison had marched over, and actually taken the latter place.

These reports are in some measure corroborated by a Gentleman who arrived in this city on Saturday from Newark (U. C.) via Niagara. He states, that several expressos had arrived in succession on the British side from Malden; and although a studied silence was observed as to the intelligence brought by the couriers, he was satisfied, from the hints which he received from British Officers, that a battle was fought on the 2d February, in which Harrison defeated the British and Indians with a heavy loss. This Gentleman, who is acquainted, and has resided some time in Canada, gives it as his opinion that the enemy have not been able to muster a force (regulars and militia) at Malden, of more than 3000 men.

Our last accounts from Harrison's army, by way of Pittsburgh, are to the 30th January. It was then stated, that the army would be on the Raisin on the following day. Indeed, from the character of the General, and the intrepidity of his men, stimulated too by a desire to avenge the death of their brethren, we have a right to expect that the army would press forward to Malden before the reinforcements from Fort Erie could arrive; and from the corroborating reports which we have given, we are disposed to attach full credit to the first part of the news, and to think that of the capture of the Malden not at all improbable.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—We learn by a Gentleman who left Albany on Tuesday, that the news of the victory obtained over the English at the river Raisin by Gen. Harrison's army, was discredited at Albany.

Letters of a late date from St. John's mention, that all the disposable force at Halifax and St. John's has been sent out to Quebec.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM UTICA, DATED THE 10TH INSTANT.

I saw an Officer last evening from Buffalo, who left there on Monday last, and saw an express from General Harrison, who stated that he had defeated the British and Indians at the river Raisin, opposite Malden, and that he would take complete possession of Malden. He also stated that the British at Erie acknowledged their defeat, and that they had drawn off their forces from the Niagara frontier, and from Kingston, to reinforce their army above, for again attacking Gen. Harrison.

A letter from General Harrison's army, dated at the Miami Rapids, February 12, to a Gentleman in Pittsburgh, states, that a party had been sent out to pursue a body of British and Indians, but returned without overtaking them. The letter adds: "It is generally thought that Malden will be the first object with the General, and it is probable we may move from this place on that route to-morrow; at all events we shall in a few days."

This proves beyond a doubt, that the report we had some days since, of a victory gained by Gen. Harrison, is without foundation.

The following is copied from a paper of yesterday.—"It would have been a singular instance of retributive justice should Admiral Tchitschagoff have had the good fortune to capture Buonaparte in his flight. It is not perhaps generally known that this Russian Officer married the youngest daughter of the late Commissioner Proby, at Chatham. While travelling in France, this amiable lady was detained as a prisoner, and sent to Paris; and notwithstanding every intreaty of her husband to permit her to be removed to a more southern province, on account of the delicate state of her health, the Tyrant's obstinacy was not to be softened, and this accomplished woman fell a victim to the dreadful malady with which she was then afflicted. The personal injuries sustained by this gallant officer would, we doubt not, superinduce a degree of activity to enable him to inflict summary vengeance on the head of the destroyer of all his happiness."

HOUSE OF COMMONS, DEC. 16.

ALLEGED OPPRESSION.

Sir Francis Burdett stated, that he held in his hand a Petition from Mr. Inglis, a ship master, complaining of unjustifiable hardships to which he had been subjected, and praying relief. The circumstances of the case he would state shortly, and they were as follows:—Captain Inglis was about to proceed on a voyage of survey to Port Jackson, and had, with considerable difficulty, succeeded in procuring a crew for his brig, all of whom were furnished with protections. As the vessel was sailing down the river, some of the crew went ashore for the purpose of procuring some necessaries. They were attacked by the pressgang, but resisted, and beat the pressgang off. In this case, it was to be considered that the crew had protections; but at any rate Captain Inglis had nothing whatever to do with the resistance made to the pressgang. It would have been better for him if the men had submitted quietly; for as they had protections, he was sure on representation being made in the proper quarter, that he would have his men back again. Soon after, however, Captain Inglis and a part of his crew were taken into custody, and conveyed to the Thames Police Office. If the allegations in the petition were correct, the treatment he received at the Police Office was most scandalous, shameful and shocking. He was put with four other men into a place which he was almost ashamed to mention, and kept there from four o'clock in the evening till eight o'clock the same evening; and when he was taken out, he was literally ready to faint with the stench: in short he had been put in a common p—y. When at last brought before the Magistrate, (we think the Honorable Baronet mentioned Mr. Herriot) he was hand-cuffed and sent to Clerkenwell prison, where he was turned into the ward with the felons, and obliged to accept half a bed with one of those felons who was in irons. A prosecution had been instituted against him; which was not to be brought to a hearing till March next, at the Maidstone assizes; by which delay he would be deprived of the evidence of many persons whom he would have called in his defence, if they had not gone out of the country. The consequences would, besides, be a privation of his situation, and various losses amounting to absolute ruin. Under these circumstances, the Hon. Baronet thought the house could not refuse to interfere, if necessary. Captain Inglis was a most respectable man, well connected and well known. He had been in the navy, where he served under an uncle of his as Midshipman. He had afterwards entered into the East India Company's shipping service, where he had been promoted to the rank of first Officer of the Cornwallis, and had always given satisfaction to his employers. He also received the thanks of Marquis Cornwallis, and a reward of 1,500 Sicca Rupees for having been instrumental in the preservation of the lives of the crew of a vessel which had been wrecked at Bengal. As to his character, he gave reference to a great number of most respectable men;—to Lord Erskine, the Hon. Henry Erskine, Mr. John Inglis, the East India Director, and a number of others, whom it was unnecessary to mention. He was also cousin to Admiral Inglis, who commanded the Belliqueux ship of war in one of our most celebrated naval actions. Having stated these circumstances to the House he should content himself with moving that the Petition be laid on the table, in hopes that it would be attended to by the Admiralty; and that such measures would be taken in consequence, as might render it unnecessary to move that it be taken into consideration. The Petition was then presented; and

the Honorable Baronet said, it might be read short, as he had stated the prominent facts.

On the suggestion of the Speaker, the petition was, for the present withdrawn, for the purpose of being condensed. The House then went into a Committee of Supply, when Six Millions were voted for the Army estimates.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS,
Thursday, Feb. 18.

WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Earl Bathurst rose to make his promised motion on the subject of the war with America. His Lordship first drew the attention of the House to the negotiation with America previous to the declaration of war, and observed that there would be no difference of opinion on the line of conduct pursued by his Majesty's Government in rejecting the propositions transmitted to them by Mr. Secretary Munro, as the ground of amity between the two Governments. The general proposition submitted on the part of the United States had been the relinquishment of the right of search, and impressment, a right on which the security of our maritime force rested, and the prosecution of the war. The Government of the United States were said to be hostile to this country, and unjust on points which it was impossible for England to yield, consistent with her rights and interest. The Noble Lord entered into a detail of impositions practised on British Officers, with respect to men decoyed from the British Navy, and afterwards detained as American subjects, to the great injury of the naval service. Having detailed the cause of the failure of the negotiation, the cession of the obnoxious Orders in Council, and the Declaration of War by America, his Lordship stated the measures taken by the Government to repel acts of hostility, and the prosecution of the war. The retaliatory acts on the part of this Government were said to have taken place as promptly as circumstances would allow; and the Noble Lord concluded by moving "An humble Address, to acquaint his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, that the House had taken under consideration, according to the direction of his Royal Highness, what had led to a declaration of war with the United States, and while they recommended a perseverance in the war, they were satisfied that the propositions of the American Government could not be agreed to without resigning some of our most ancient rights. In the just war in which we are engaged, his Royal Highness might depend on the assistance of that House."

The Marquis of Lansdowne approved of the Address, but deprecated the want of energy in the prosecution of the war after it became inevitable.

Lord Melville defended all the measures of Government with respect to the United States, as the most prompt and vigorous that could be adopted.

The Marquis of Wellesley gave assent to the objects of the Address, but could not approve of the conduct of Ministers in the prosecution of the war with America. It had not, in his Lordship's opinion, been consistent with their means.

Lord Liverpool defended the acts of the Government.

The Address was carried *nem dis*. The Marquis of Wellesley fixed his motion for the 4th of March, on the subject of the War, &c. in the Peninsula.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,
Thursday, Feb. 18.

AMERICA.

Lord Castlereagh said, in rising to call the attention of the house to the voluminous body of information which had been laid before them upon the subject of the late negotiations with America, he expected that Parliament would agree in the opinion, that Ministers had acted in every part of the transaction between the two Countries with much credit to themselves and much honour to Great Britain. He trusted that Gentlemen on the Opposition side would be willing to acknowledge, that there had been no reluctance in his Majesty's Ministers to give

them all the information under all the circumstances which it was consistent with the security of the state to publish at the various periods of the negotiation. His Lordship lamented the measures of war, which had been resorted to, notwithstanding the principles of justice upon which the British Government had founded the whole tenor of their conduct. He looked forward to unanimity of sentiment in that House, and trusted that peace, which was so desirable, would be established by the vigor of our exertions, that America, which had sometimes her rational moments, would see that though we wished to be friends, we would not submit to degradation as a bond of that friendship. From the decision of that night, and the unanimous feeling which he hoped would take place, America would see the necessity of peace. His Lordship then proceeded to what principally affected the question. He said that the American Government had, in their negotiation with England, produced, as a ground of complaint, several points which had been long since settled and regulated, in order to give a colour to their proceedings. The main argument upon which they built up their cause, was the impressment of his Majesty's seamen on board American ships. They also deprecated the Orders in Council and the blockades. He would prove that their conduct had called into its defence measures which were directly calculated to have an effect of a different tendency from that which they were irrational enough to suppose could be produced. With respect to the Orders in Council, he begged to be understood as one who considered them wholly consistent with sound policy, and admirably adapted to the period at which they were established; and if such a measure had not been resorted to, the power of France would now be as commercially triumphant as it has been unsuccessful and broken in a military point of view. England had always acted with great relaxation towards other Powers, when there existed no probability that she would suffer by her indulgence, and to say that she acted upon the principle of selfish politics was as ungenerous as it was absurd. The blockade of 1806, against which the United States now so loudly exclaimed, had originated when Mr. Fox was Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and it was a measure founded on a system of maritime justice, and which could not be said to have the slightest effect in encroaching upon the rights of other nations. But the point upon which the American Government dwelt with peculiar force of accusation, was the impressment of his Majesty's seamen on board American ships. This mode of proceeding was the one which could be presumed to be the greatest security to our naval strength. This was a right incidental and indispensable; and America, when she copied her conduct against England for such a measure, was guilty of prostituting the character of her Government, and tainting its principles with folly as well as vice. They said that Great Britain had, by taking away the seamen from their ships, sacrificed the rights of America, and they assumed that every person found on board an American ship was an American subject. This was a sort of doctrine, the absurdity of which was evident enough to require no comment. They also stated that there were 15 or 20,000 American seamen in our service. Even if such was the case, was that such an object as to induce us to be deaf to the interests of the State; but so far from there being 15 or 20,000 Americans in the marine of this country, the Admiralty have called upon the 150,000 men in the service of Great Britain, and desired to know from them the numbers of the Americans amongst them, and whether those Americans wished to go to their own country. It was then proved, that in January 1811, there were only 3,500 who declared, upon their own simple assertion, that they were Americans, and when a similar application had been made afterwards by the Board of Admiralty, the number was found to be three or 400 less, in consequence of the wish of the Admiralty to give them the privilege of going to their own country. The House might upon a fair calculation, presume that there were about 16 or 17 hundred Americans at this time in the service of Great Britain—and could the House suppose, could any body be so foolish as to believe, that the British Empire was reduced to such extremities as to violate the pride or justice of her character for such a

paltry consideration. He saw nothing in the conduct of America which could disarm us of a just resentment, and compel us to turn over our interests into her hands. His Lordship then proceeded to state the system by which fraudulent certificates were obtained in New York and Philadelphia by British Seamen. He mentioned, that in New York an old lady was in the habit of swearing before the Collector, for the sum of two dollars, that each British seaman was born an American. The virtues of this venerable woman, who was exceedingly infirm, could not escape the observation of the Collector's clerk who informed his master of the nefariousness of her conduct; but the only reply that was made was, that it was a system countenanced by the Ministers, and therefore should not meet with the animadversion of those who acted for the benefit of the State. In this manner hosts of Englishmen were born again in America, and the Government are willing to recognize them as the children of that country, under all those circumstances of fraudulent regeneration. His Lordship concluded a long speech by moving an Address to the Prince Regent, approving of his conduct in the case of the late negotiations, &c.

Mr. Ponsonby made some observations which did not go against the principle established by Lord Castlereagh, so as to affect the question of the propriety of sending up the Address to the Prince Regent. He said that he should vote for the Address.

After some observations from Mr. Whitbread and other Gentlemen, the motion was agreed to, and the House adjourned.

The Times, Feb. 27, 1813.

SWEDEN.

Official Documents annexed to the report to His Majesty the King of Sweden, by his Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, dated Stockholm, January 7th 1813.

Extract of a Dispatch to the King from Baron de Lagerbjelke, Swedish Minister at Paris, dated October 26, 1810.

Notwithstanding all the personal prejudices of which I had just been the object, it would have been easy for me to have prepared myself against a scene but little agreeable. The nature of my conferences with the Duke of Cadore, the precipitate departure of M. De Czernicheff; the catastrophe with which Switzerland saw herself threatened on commercial accounts; the advantages gained in Portugal, by which it was no doubt intended to profit, to bear down the English on all points at once; all these circumstances united, had given me sufficient insight to judge what the object of the audience would be; but I acknowledge that I did not expect so violent an explosion; I had never beheld the Emperor in anger; but he was so at this time to a point which surpasses all imagination.

I was introduced a little after nine o'clock in the morning. I found the Duke of Cadore with the Emperor, and the presence of this third person caused me at first to suppose that I had been called to hear an official declaration, but that I should not be permitted to attend the discussion. I, nevertheless, resolved to reply on every occasion, where I could introduce a word.

It is impossible for me to render your Majesty an account of all that the Emperor said during the space of at least an hour and a quarter, because his agitation was so great, his discourse so broken, his repetitions so frequent, that it was extremely difficult to remember all. I began by presenting your Majesty's letter,—Do you know, (said the Emperor) what is the subject of this letter? I explained it, adding a compliment. Without making any reply thereto, the Emperor went on. (Every break in in the Emperor's discourse will sufficiently explain to your Majesty the nature of the short replies which I endeavoured to make in the intervals). "Oh, ho, Monsieur le Baron, do they at length cease to believe, in Sweden, that I am merely a dupe? do they think that I can accommodate myself to this mixed or half state of things? Oh give me no sentiments! it is from facts that we draw our proofs in matters of politics."

Let us see these facts. You signed the Peace with me in the beginning of the year,—you engaged yourselves to break off all communication with England,—you kept a Minister in London, and an English Agent in Sweden until the summer was far advanced,—you did not interrupt the ostensible communication by the way of Gottenburgh until still later, and what was the result of it? that the correspondence remained the same, neither more or less active.—Poh! the question is not a communication by this way, or by that; it is regular; it is very considerable. You have Vessels in all the Ports of England.—Salt, truly! Do you get salt in the Thames? The English trading Vessels besiege Gottenburgh—a fine proof that they do not enter there!—They exchange their merchandise in the open sea, or near to the coasts.—Your little Islands serve as Magazines in the winter season. Your Vessels openly carry Colonial produce into Germany; I have caused half a score of them to be seized at Rastock.—Is it possible that one could affect thus to be mistaken on the first principle of the Continental system? very well. You do not approve of this in your note? it is not of that I complain, it is of the fact.—I have not slept a single hour in the night, on account of your affairs: you might suffer me to repose in peace, I have need of it.—Again, is this restitution of the English Prisoners, a proper thing; those who had so impudently attempted the dignity of the King, and violated his territory, restored without any satisfaction!—was it not so, Monsieur de Cadore? (The Minister, all in tremulation, did not omit replying affirmatively to this, as well as to some other similar questions.) Another violation of territorial right, is the capture of a French Privateer in the interior of the Port of Stralsund, but to me no account has been rendered (a)—It is not to one's friends that one shows these little attentions!—very well, remain with the English!—If one were to judge from the evil which you have done to me this very year, you never could have been better friends to the English, than at this moment.—Oh, oh, it is you that tell me so! it is you who assure me that Sweden wishes rather to remain on my side; but proofs, I say, give me proofs!—Very well, your state, at the end of an unfortunate war required circumspection and precaution.—Well, I have had them to my loss, you have cajoled me, yes you; you yourself.—You have had the address to gain the bad season; you have time to settle your interests with England; is it just, that if any engagements exist contrary to faith, that I am to bear the burden?—You have had time to put yourselves in a state of defence; you have still the winter before you. What, then, have you to risk?—Yes, the Export trade; that is the battle-horse: what then is become of the neutral flag?—There are no longer any neutrals: England acknowledges none, nor can I any longer.—Salt, eye, Salt! one can find means to obtain what is necessary. How did you do in 1801, when you were in open rupture with England?—Suffer? Do you not believe that I suffer; that France, that Bordeaux, that Holland, that Germany suffer? But this is precisely what an end must be put to.—A maritime peace at any price!—Here the Emperor was violently agitated. Yes, Sweden is the sole cause of the crisis I experience. Sweden has done me more harm than five coalitions together. But now, restored to her communications with the rest of Europe, she has taken advantage of it to carry on the commerce of England.—Ah! Sir, time! always time; I have lost too much time.—It was necessary, you said, to enter into the new system, without making too many sacrifices: it was also necessary for me, you added, to do some good for Sweden. Hear me: when you made choice of the Prince of Ponte Corvo, did I risk nothing in permitting him to accept the offer? Was I not on the point of embroiling myself with Russia? Was it not believed—is it not perhaps still believed, that you, on your side, and the Saxons and Poles on the other, supported by me, would arm to re-conquer their lost provinces? What did I do then? I caused such things to be said, such reports to be circulated, as might detach Russia from my system. It is only now that, more and more undeceived with respect to Swedish politics, I have taken a decisive step, which I will not conceal from you. I have sent back M. De Czernicheff to

Russia; I have informed him of the declaration which I have made to you to-day. I have strongly pressed the Emperor Alexander to take the same step on his part.—Choose! Cannon must be fired on the English which approach your coasts; and their merchandise in Sweden be confiscated, or you must have war with France. I cannot do you any great harm: I occupy Pomerania, and you do not much care about it: but I can cause you to be attacked by the Russians and the Danes; and I can confiscate all your vessels on the Continent; and I will do it, if within 15 days you are not at war with England.—Yes, you are right; the time for the going and returning of the courier must be reckoned, and something more. Here, M. de Cadore, I order if within five days after the official act of M. Alquier, the King has not resolved to be at war with England, M. Alquier shall set out immediately, and Sweden shall have war with France and all her allies.—Yes, it is just: I have not positively demanded the state of war before this moment; but I am now forced to it by all imaginable means.—Sweden has already found that she cannot remain in a mixed state with England, without doing great injury to the continent. At length, things have taken a general development, which requires a perfect equality of measures or a state of open hostilities. This is what all other powers have thought ought to be done.—Russia, though stronger than the rest, has only obtained peace with me, on the condition of declaring war against England. Austria, a power of the first order, if France did not exist, has frankly taken her resolution. I have been a long time the dupe of Prussia, and of you. She at length came to find, by the catastrophe of Holland, that it was necessary to come to a determination, and she frankly adopted a state of war. Denmark has done so long ago; but with what title can I exact from that country what I cannot obtain from Sweden? I often say to myself, who knows whether I shall always be on a good footing with Russia? Who can read the chapter of events? May it not one day be of the greatest interest to me, to have a friendly power in the North, strong in its own resources, as well as by alliance? But could it, meanwhile, be believed in Sweden, that I would relax any thing in my invariable principles in favour of the new Prince Royal?—On the contrary, the political crisis into which I have brought myself in her favour, gives me a stronger title. Meanwhile Sweden owes a great obligation to the person of the Prince Royal; for without that choice, (by no means influenced by me), I should two months ago have taken the step which I now find myself forced to do. I nevertheless repent of this delay, which, on account of the season, has been so beneficial to you; not because I regret whatever good you may have derived from it, but because you have used me too ill.—For a long time past, the office which was intended for you, was ready in the bureau of Monsieur the Duke de Cadore, (an affirmative reverence from the Minister), but I waited for the arrival of the Prince Royal, who is instructed in my way of thinking. (b) I have not been able to do it; I have told you, that I was on the point of embroiling myself with Russia; I gave all Europe notice, that at this decisive moment, my system might be capable of modification. Besides this, new complaints against Sweden reached me from all sides. Ah! I know what you have to say to me: I have read all that you wrote.—Well, be it so, there may have been some exaggeration in the complaints, but there still remains a sufficient quantity of truth.—I wish that you had a better cause to defend. Oh no! the situation of the Prince Royal will not be so difficult; all comes from hence; there is nothing embarrassing in the choice.—But yet, could they believe in Sweden, that they might serve the cause of England, without resentment on my part, because I love and esteem the Prince Royal! I likewise love and esteem the King of Holland; he is my Brother, and yet I have broke with him; I have silenced the voice of nature, to give ear to that of the general interest.

If you were on my frontiers, I should, with regret, be forced to act as I have just

The Emperor had promised the Prince Royal not to exact any thing from Sweden, before the month of May, 1811; and the Prince Royal assured him, that after that term, Sweden would extend her system of policy, and be openly for or against the Continental system, according as her interest might require.

doctre with the Swiss, I have caused some troops to march, and the Government has confiscated the English merchandize. Let us resume ourselves at length. Let Sweden act as she thinks most advantageous. I know that it is out of my power to force her. Let her frankly range herself on the side of England against me and my allies, if such be her interest; or let her unite with me against England.—But the time for hesitation is passed. When five days have elapsed, M. Alquier will depart, and I will give your passports.—You have said no more than what you ought to have said; but I cannot do otherwise than send you back.—Open war, or constant friendship, this is my last word, my ultimate declaration.—Adieu, may I see you again under more favourable auspices.—The Emperor then left me, without deigning to hear me farther. On leaving his apartment, I saw no one else in the other apartment, not even the officers on duty. I know not what had given cause to this extraordinary circumstance, whether it was by order, or proceeded from the spontaneous discretion of the Functionaries, because the Emperor had frequently elevated his voice to such a pitch, that it was impossible not to hear him in the next room.

I had afterwards a conference with the Duke of Cadore, on parting from whom I set off from Paris. This conversation was nothing more than a repetition of what had passed with the Emperor; that my dispatch to your Majesty, and that of the Minister to Baron Alquier, might agree as near as possible. Every thing having been said on this subject, I could not forbear expressing to the Duke of Cadore, how sensibly I felt the harsh and violent form into which the Emperor had put his demand, the minister laid great stress on the satisfaction which I ought to feel (as he told me) in tempering the Emperor's vivacity, especially towards the conclusion, and quoted several passages which alluded some hopes for the future. He gave me a courier passport, which was prepared beforehand. He promised me not to send his courier from Fontainebleau, until about the same time that I should expedite mine from Paris, that is to say, in the evening of this day, in order that the bearer of this might have a little advantage. He assured me, that M. Alquier would have two days to arrange his office, besides the five which formed the time of his limitation. He dwelt much on the fact, which he requested me also to consider as important, that the election of M. Mousigneur the Prince Royal, far from having provoked this step on the Emperor's part, had retarded it for several months, and had thereby procured for Sweden a delay doubly important, on account of the season. He added, that the Emperor's resolution of taking this step, even whilst the Prince was said to be on his journey, had partly in view the intention of not rendering him innocently unpopular.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that whenever Government may require Cash for Bills on India, the same will be disposed of by Public Auction, at the most favorable rate of Exchange that may be offered, and that due Notice of the same will be given in the Government Gazette.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
BATAVIA, Secretary to Government,
Nov. 1, 1813.

Advertentie.

WORD mits dezen bekend gemaakt dat wanneer het Gouvernement Contanten mogt benodigt hebben voor Wissels op Indien, dezelve per publieke Vendutie zullen verkogt worden, voor de meest voordeligste Wissel Coers, dewelke daar voor aangeboden word.—en dat behoorlyke bekendmaking daar van in de Gouvernements Gazette zal geschieden.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY,
BATAVIA, den 1ste Nov. 1813. Sec. van het Gouvt.

Advertentie.

ALLE degeene welke iets te pretendeeren hebben, van dan wel schuldig zyn aan den Boedel van wylen Johannes Staalthoff, getieve daarvan binnen de tyd van een maand gerekend van heden, opgave te doen, aan desselfs testamentaire Exccuteur, H. F. J. Salinger.

Notice is hereby given, THAT all persons having Mortgaged Estates to this Chamber, are called upon under the authority of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council to pay one tenth of the sum received thereon, the same to be realised before the first of January next, and in default thereof the parties will be proceeded against according to due course of Law.

J. H. DE HOOGH, S
BATAVIA, in the Orphan Chamber the 8th Nov. 1813.

INGEVOLGE erlangde Order van den Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade word mits deezee kennisse gegeven alle de geene die Vastigheden by den Kamer verbonden hebben, een tiende gedeelte van de daar op beleden gepitaalen, voor den eersten January aangaande, zullen hebben op te brengen, zende tegens die geenen die daar aan gebreken blyven naar de Wetten dezer Landen worden geprocedeert.

J. H. DE HOOGH, S
BATAVIA, in de Weeskamer den 8ste Nov. 1813.

UIT DE HAND TE KOOP.

EEN zeer aangename en gezonde Thuyne, gelegen aan Zeestrand een quartier uur gaans, beoosten Tanjong priok, bebouwd met een nieuw spatie Huys, van onderen van Steen, en boven van Hout, waar in agt kamers zo boven als beneden, benevens een voor en agt gallery, voorts een combuys, Stal voor vier Paarden, &c. alles met Pannen gedeeld zynde de Thuyne voorzien van twee groote Visch-voormen, en beplant met Clappus en Mangos.

Als mede een gekoperde Zeyl-schuyt met zeil en treil en verder toebehooren. Den Koper kan des verkiezende er overneemen, een slave jongen, benevens diverse meubelaire Goederen, waar van de Inventaris, zo wel als de Condition der Verkoop te bevragen zyn by den Heer Johannes van Reenen, by Noordwyk.

DEN Raad van Justitie te Sourabaya, den Deurwaarder en Gezworenen Exploiteur hier toe verzogt Salut.

ALZO den Sequester JACOB GERRY VAN DER VEE, in zyne qualiteet aanvaard hebbende, den Boedel en Nalatenschap van wylen den Wedeliden Gevregden Heer A. COUPERUS, in leven President van dezer Raad, by requeste van den 15de September j. l. gedaan verzoek, om Citatie by Edictia Advokas Curie ter indaging van alle een iegelyk die vermeenen mogten recht, actie, of pretentie te hebben op voorschreven Boedel, ten einde zig in de tyd van twaalf maanden ofte in drie termynen, ter Ordinaire Raad-zaal alhier te adresseeren van vier tot vier maanden, gerekend op Woensdag den 2de February 1814 het Eerste, het Tweede op Woensdag den 2de Juny en Woensdag den 27sten October 1814 het Derde termyn.

Zo is het dat Welmeide Raad in aanneming genomen hebbende de afgelegene distantie waar den overledene woonagtig geweest is, en dat verzoek bewilligt hebbende, U ontbieden en daar toe Committeeren mits dezen, dat gy ten verzoeken van voorschreven Sequester voor de Eerstemaal dagvaard alle en een iegelyk die vermeene mogten eenig recht, actie, of pretentie op den voorschreven insolvente Boedel voornoemd te hebben, om op de bestemde tyd te Compareeren dan wel gemagtigden te zenden, ten einde hunne pretentien bekend te maken, die te instituereen en fundereen, op poene dat aan die geene die hier aan ingebreken blyven, zal worden g'imponneerd een Ewig silentium, Relateert ons en Exploet.

Gegeven in Rade te Sourabaya, onder Ons gewoon Zeguly, dezen 6den October 1813, (Onderstond) was geelckender (W. F. VAN PANHOÿS,) lagger ter Ordnantie van deselve (was geteekend) J. G. VAN DER VEN, Sec. in margine het gewone Zeguly met Rood Lak (daar onder) ter Ordnantie van den Heer President, (was geteekend) J. G. VAN DER VEN, Accordest.

A. G. DE ROOCK.

A. G. DE ROOCK.

A. G. DE ROOCK.

a The Trade of Stralsund, by the King's orders, paid the value of this privateer, which was taken merely in consequence of her own imprudence.