

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Purchasers of the Opium Farm of Batavia having failed in the payments required by the Conditions...

C. ASSEY, Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, May 28, 1813.

Advertentie.

DE Kopers van de Amphioen Pacht te Batavia niet aan de by de Condition geëischte betaling voldaan hebbende, zo wordt by deze bekend gemaakt dat gedachte Pacht op den 15de Juny aanstaande op nieuw aan de meestbiedende zal Verpacht worden...

C. ASSEY, Sec van het Gouv.

BATAVIA, den 28 May 1813.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that with the view of encouraging the construction of small Vessels to be employed in the Trade of the Eastern Islands, it is the intention of Government to dispose of a quantity of Teak Timber fit for building Vessels not exceeding 100 tons burthen...

C. ASSEY, Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, May 14, 1813.

Advertentie.

MET het oogmerk om het bouwen van kleine Vaartuigen voor den handel op de Oostersche Eilanden te bevorderen, zal het Gouvernement eene hoeveelheid Jatty houtwerken tot den opbouw van Vaartuigen niet boven de 100 Ton geschikt, tegens verminderde pryzen afstaan...

C. ASSEY, Sec van 't Gouv.

BATAVIA, den 14 Mei, 1813.

Advertisement.

J. B. DECKER, bied te koop het Land goed Kobong Joeroek, benevens zyn Hoek-huys, op de Tygersgragt.

EENIGE HOLLANDSCHE ALMANAKKEN, VOOR HET LOPEDE JAAR Zyn op de LANDS Druk-kery te bekomen

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders will be received by the Secretary to Government, for the purchase of from twenty to forty chests of Opium by Government.

The Opium must be from such as has been purchased at the Calcutta sales, and the tenders are to specify at what rate the same will be delivered at Batavia or at Samarang, stating also the terms and period of payment.

These tenders will be received at any time between the 15th instant and 1st proximo.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, May 14, 1813.

Advertentie.

WORDT mits dezen bekend gemaakt, dat aan de Secretaries van het Gouvernement, verzegelde aanbiedingen kunnen toegezonden worden, tot den inkoop van Twintig tot Veertig Kisten Amphioen door het Gouvernement.

De Opium moet op de Verkoopingen te Calcutta gekogt zyn, en de Aanbidders moeten bekend stellen de prys waarvoor zy dezelve te Batavia of te Samarang aannemen te leveren, als mede tegens welke voorwaarden en binnen welke tyd de betaling moet geschieden.

Deze Aanbiedingen zullen ontfangen worden tusschen de 15de dezer en den 1ste van de volgende Maand.

Ter Opponantie van den Heere Lieutenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY, Gouvernements Sec.

FOR SALE

BY PUBLIC AUCTION, AT SAMARANG, On the 15th June, 1813.

THE BRIG now on the Stocks at Rembang, belonging to Government, with her masts and yards as far as completed—the particulars of which may be ascertained on application to the Master Builder.

The Brig to be at the risk of the Purchaser from the time she is knocked down to the highest bidder.

One half the purchase money to be paid in the name of the purchaser within 48 hours, and the remainder in ten days after the day of sale.

The established duties on the sale or transfer of Vessels to be paid by the Purchaser.

The sale to take place by the Vendue-Master, at the Master-Attendant's Office at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the day above-mentioned.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, May 20th, 1813.

TE SAMARANG

Zal by Publieke Vendutie op den 15de Juny 1813, Verkogt worden,

DE BRIK thans te Rembang op Stapel staande en aan het Gouvernement toebehorende, met deszelfs Masten en Raaf voor zo ver dezelve gereed zyn.

Het Vaartuig zal lopen voor Rekening van de Koper van het ogenblik dat het zelve door den meestbiedenden gemynd is.

De helft der Kooppenningen zal voor Rekening van de Koper binnen 48 Uuren en het overschot binnen Tien Dagen na het Sluiten van de Koop voldaan worden.

De gewone geregtigheden op de Verkoop of Overdragt van Vaartuigen zullen door de Koper gedragen worden.

De Verkoop zal ten dage voornoemt gehouden worden door de Vendu-meester ten Kantore van de Equipage-meester, ten Tien Uuren voor de Middag.

C. ASSEY, Sec. van 't Gouv.

BATAVIA, den 20ste Mei 1813.

Advertentie.

ALZOO de Perzoon van Johannes Wilhelmus Hesselaar, by appointement van den Raad van Justitie te Sourabaya is gesteld onder Curateele, Zoo word een iegelyk geadvertreed den zelve na dato dezes niet te Crediteeren.

Sourabaya den 8ste Mey 1813.

C. Vos.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geenen dewelke sustineeren eenig recht van pretensie te hebben dan wel schuldig zyn, aan wylen Jan Dirk Nanninga, gelieven zulks voor ultimo Juny aanstaande optegeeven aan deszelf Testamentairen Exequeutor O. George van der Keer.

BATAVIA den 26 Mei 1813.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that it is the intention of Government to rent for a period of seven years, the District in Bantam named Binoongan, in which is situated the Bird's Nest Rock named Taradja, with all the privileges and advantages arising from the said Rock and District, under terms and conditions which will be defined on the day of sale, and may be previously known on application to the Magistrates or to the Resident at Bantam.

The sale will take place by Public Auction at the Stadt-house at Batavia, on the 15th of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, May 18, 1813.

Advertentie.

WORDT hiermede kennis gegeven dat het Gouvernement voornemens is voor een tyd van zeven jaaren te staan het District van Binoongan, een gedeelte van het Bantamsche uitmakende, in hetwelk gelegen is de Vogel Berg genaamd Taradja, met alle privilegien aan genoemde Berg en District gehecht en alle voordelen uit dezelve voortspriete, op zodanige voorwaarden en condition als op den dag der verkoop zal bekend gemaakt worden, en overigens voor dat tyd stip te zien zyn by de Magistraat van Batavia en de Resident van Bantam.

De verkoping zal by publieke vendutie geschieden op het Stadhuis te Batavia op den 15de Juny aanstaande ten 10 uren voor de middag.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heere Lieutenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY, Sec. van 't Gouv.

BATAVIA, den 18 Mei, 1813.

Advertisement.

THE BRIG WILLIAM having been detained at the Port of Minto as an illicit trader and that detention having been approved by this Government, it has been determined to submit the whole of the circumstances connected therewith to the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council; Notice in consequence is hereby given that the said vessel being found unfit to proceed to Bengal has been valued by a competent committee as well as the Cargo landed from her, and that the owners or proprietors thereof, or any persons acting or authorized to act for them may receive the same with the exception of the military stores or giving adequate security for the amount, and to abide by the decision which may be eventually made on the case in Bengal.

With respect to the Cargo belonging to individual freighters the same will in like manner be delivered to the consignees or other agents of the respective proprietors on their giving the like security to refund the amount in case such decision should be unfavorable to them.

Any persons concerned in the vessel or property will also be afforded a passage to Bengal with a view of enabling them to defend their interests therein.

Applications for the purposes herein stated may be made to the Secretary to Government at any period within one Month from this date at the expiration of which Government will take such measures for the disposal of the property in such manner as shall then appear most adviseable and conducive to the interest of the several parties concerned.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, Sec. to Govt.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, May 14th 1813.

Advertisement.

SOME misunderstanding having occurred relative to the terms on which the Government Gazette is circulated to individuals—Notice is hereby given, that the subscription price is fixed at 6 1/2 Spanish Dollars per quarter, and that all persons who neglect to discharge their bills on presentation thereof, agreeably to the above-mentioned rate, must expect to have their papers discontinued.

By Authority, A. H. HUBBARD, Superintendent of the Honorable Company's Printing Office.

BATAVIA, May 20, 1813.

Advertentie.

EENIG misverstand ontstaan zynde ten aanzien van de Pryzen waarop de Gouvernements Courant aan Particulieren word rondgezonden.

Zo wordt mits dezen bekend gemaakt, dat die Pryzen bepaald is op 6 1/2 Spaansche Matten voor de Drie Maanden, en dat alle

Personen die nalatig blyven in het Betalen hunner Rekeningen ingevolge de bovengemelde bepaling, verwagten moeten dat hunne Couranten aangehouden worden.

Op Authorisatie,

A. H. HUBBARD, Superintendent van de Edle Compagnies Drukkery.

BATAVIA, den 20 Mei, 1813.

Vendu Advertisements.

Door Vendu-meesters zullen de volgende Venduties werden gehouden; als

OP aanstaande Maandag den 31 Mey 1813, des Morgens de klokke 10 uren, zal door Vendu-meesteren verkoping werden gehouden voor het Vendu Kantoor, voor rekening van het Gouvernement van een party van 60 stuks Paarden.

Op Dinsdag den 1 Juny 1813. VOOR de Woning van den Chinees Lie Kiangseeng, staande in de Kibalts-gang, van eenige huishoudtellen, goud en zilver werken, eenige lywaten, nevens andere goederen meer.

Op Woensdag den 2 Juny 1813. VOOR Reekening van de Prys Agent, aan de Westzydsche Pakhuizen, van goud en zilver passamenten en epolette, houtwerken in soort, manilache damms, cumpassen, octanten en sextanten, fuey-stof, coffy bonen, en andere goederen meer.

Op Donderdag den 3 Juny 1813. VOOR het Negotie Huis van W. L. Baggers, staande op de grote Roeca Malacca, voor rekening des Boedels van wylen P. Ten-cy, van diverse goederen en slaven.—Ook zal ten zelfden dage opgeveild worden, de volgende Vastigheden; als:

Voor Reekening des Boedels van wylen C. Vogel.

ZEEKER twee Erven, nu te samen getrokken en tot een gemacht, bestaande uit een steene huis, een dispens, drie kamertjes, paard, en een domboung, staande en gelegen buiten deze stad poort Rotterdam, of in 't Oosterveld het 17de deel van 't blok L. sub Np. 128, 129, 130 en 127.—Belend ten Noorden met de Heere weg langs de Angiolsche Vaar, en differente Personen, ten Zuiden met B. Matthee, ten Oosten met J. Wolf, en ten Westen met de Verburgs Gragt.—De breete en diepte volgong meetbrief van den 19de Mei 1813, ten Vendu Kantore te zien.

2. Zeeker Erf en een gedeelte uit een meerder party, bebowd met een nieuwe steene woonhuis, combou, verscheide slave vertrekken, paard, en wagen, lruis alles met papuen, gelyk, staande en gelegen buiten deze stad poort Rotterdam, in 't Oosterveld het 16de deel van 't blok L. sub No. 111, 112 en 113.—Belend ten Noorden met de Heere weg langs de Angiolsche Vaar, ten Zuiden met F. E. Abrahams, ten Westen met de gedempte Jan Wynands gragt, en ten Oosten met 't restant van F. E. Abrahams en de Heer J. Wolf.—De breete en diepte vide meetbrief van den 13de April 1812, ten Vendu Kantore te zien.

3. Zeeker twee rustende stukjes Thuin Landen, thans te samen getrokken en tot een gemacht, gelegen buiten deze Stad, in het Westerveld 't 3de deel van 't blok M. sub Np. 5, 6, 7, 30, 31 en 32.—Belend ten Noorden met de Heere weg langs de Grote Rivier, ten Zuiden met het Exersitie Veld, ten Oosten met den Wel Ed. Gestr. Heer J. A. van Braams, en ten Westen met het meerder gedeelte van de Heer Jan Samuel Einerman Thyssen.—De breete en diepte volgens meetbrief van den 24te Augustus 1812, ten Vendu Kantore te zien.

2. Zeeker stuk Land, zynde een gedeelte uit een meerder party, genaamd Campong Baroe, gelegen ruim 12 uren gaans Zuidwaards buiten deze Stad, in 't Westerveld het 3de deel van 't blok M sub Np. —Belend ten Noorden met het Land Kaawong Pandak van Radeen Baroe, G. S. ten Zuiden oosten met het restant van het Land Campong Baroe den Wel Ed. Gestr. Heer N. Engelhard C.S. toebehorende, ten Oosten voor 't benedenste gedeelte met de Rivier Tjielooar tot aan het hoofd van 't zelve, en voorts met de Spruit Tjielooar, ten Noord-oosten met het restant van het Land Soekarsang, of thans genaamd Tjielooar, en ten Westen en Zuiden westen met de Grote Rivier of Tjieliwong.—De breete en diepte volgens meetbrief van den 12de Mei 1813, liggende ten Vendu Kantore NB.—De Condition van de Verkoop van gemelde Land, zyn dagelyks te zien, zoo ten Vendu Kantore als by de Executeurs van wylen Ten-cy, zynde de Heeren Baggars en G. Drost.

Voor Reekening van wylen J. F. Goert. 1. Zeeker stuk Thuin en Zaayland genaamd Boekiet Doerie, gelegen 2 1/2 uren gaans Zuidwaards buiten deze Stad, in het Westerveld 't 13de deel van 't blok M. sub Np. 112.—Belend ten Oosten met de Grote Rivier, ten Westen voor een gedeelte met de Grote Rivier, en voorts met het land Kayoe Pomie dan deesen behorende en meer andere, ten Noorden met de Grote Rivier, en ten Zuiden met het land

Campeng Ilker.—De breete en diepte by meet-brief vermeld, welke ten Vendu Kantoore te zien is.

2. Zeeker stuk Zaay-en Weyland, genaamd Kayoe Poëtie, gelegen ruim twee uren gaans Zuidwaards buiten deze Stad, aan de Westzyde van de Grote Rivier, of in 't West-terveld 't 3de deel van 't blok M. sub No. 110. Bekend ten Noord-oosten met de Rivier, ten Zuid-westen met het land Matwan van zyn Hoog Edelheid Siberg, ten Zuid-oosten met Lenz C. S., en ten Noord-westen met Salha C. S.—De breete en diepte zyn niet meer als welk, almeede ten Vendu Kantoore te zien is.

Advertentie.

DOOR de Officianten van de Vorige Administratie der Bank van Leening, werd bydesen nader bekend gemaakt, dat tot het Lossen der Panden welke voor Primo Maart 1813 in Oude Bataviasche Credit papieren zyn gemaakt en voor den 25ste Juny aanstaande dienen te worden gelost, behalven het gemelde Oude Bataviasche Credit papier en Gouvernements Certificaten, gelyk bereeds geannonceerd is, mede zullen worden geaccepteerd Bank en Treasurie Noten, tot een onbepaald bedrag en tegens Zes en een halve Ryksdaalders de Spaansche mat.

Dat voorts de Boeken van gemelde vorige Administratie der Bank, uitsluitend onder ultimo July dezes Jaars zullen worden afgeleverd, en later sterhalven werd aangegeven, en zyn weder rendementen, dat na den 30ste Juny te verkopen ongeloste panden, voor medio July aanstaande aftehalen.

Batavia in de Bank van Leening den 14de Mey 1813. P. DECKER, Casster.

Bekendmaking.

DEN ondergetekende Secretaris van het Eerwaarde Collegie van Heeren Weesmeesteren dezer Steede, maakt by deeze bekend dat by Maandags, Dingsdags, Donderdags en Vrydags, ten zynen Kantoore zal vaceren tot den ontfangst der verscheene renten onder ultimo April j. l., op de by deze Kamer verbondene Vastigheden, zullende die geene welke mankeren gemelde renten voor ultimo Juny aanstaande te voldoen, hunne Kapitalen gehouden worden als op gezegd en verpligt zyn hunne verbanden te lossen.

J. H. DE HOOGH, Secretaris.

BATAVIA, den 20 Mei, 1813.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in consequence of the death of Mr. THOMAS DALTON, the Co-partnership Firm of DALTON and WATT, will from the 1st of the ensuing month of June be dissolved.—As it is highly necessary that all outstanding concerns be settled with the least possible delay, all persons having claims either on the Firm or the Estate of the late Mr. DALTON, and such as may be indebted thereto, are requested to state their demands and pay their debts to the Subscriber, with whom friends abroad will please to correspond in future.

WM. WATT.

BATAVIA, May 15, 1813.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

THE Estate called SOEDIMARA, with its Inventory, situated near Ryswick, with several Slaves and some Furniture.

For particulars apply to the owner, Mr. A. A. CASSA.

Advertentie.

A. A. CASSA, presenteerde uit de hand te koop zyn Landgoed Soedimara met dies Inventaris, als meede zyn Woonhuys op Noordwyk, en eenige Slaaven en Meubelen.

Advertisement.

JAN NAZET is desirous of disposing by private sale, of the HOUSE and PREMISES, situated in the Zand-tee, commonly called "The Union Tavern," and of the Bake-house thereto belonging, together with a number of Slaves and Sundry Articles, mentioned in the Inventory.

Advertentie.

JAN NAZET presenteerde uit de hand te koop, deszelfs Woonhuys, met de daar by zynde Brood-bakkerij, Slaven en andere Inventaris Goederen, staande en gelegen in de Zand-zee.

FOR SALE. At No. 30, Great Malacca Street, **BENGAL GHEE,** PER CASK OR POUND. BATAVIA, May 29, 1813.

Advertentie.

OP Zaterdag den 5 Juny 1813, Zal door den Secretaris van Boedelmeesteren deser Steede, Vendutie werden gehouden voor 't Sterfhuys van den Chinees *Khouw Tekhien*, gelegen op Lianhoff, van een parthy Meubiliare en andere goederen, item een ryst en een katjang moolen, benevens een oly slagery, met dies inventaris dewelke zullen te zien zyn ten Kantoore voorm: van Maandag tot Vrydag den 4 deezgr.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene die iets te pretenderen hebben dan wel verschuldigd zyn aan den boedel van wylen *Bernardus de Ridder*, gelieve daar van binnen den tyd van twee Maanden opgaave te doen aan desselfs meede Executeur *F. M. Kihian*.

Advertentie.

R. DALMEYER bied uit de hand te koop het Logement te Samarang, met de daar by zynde Wagen-verhuurderij, Brood-bakkerij, Slaven en wat verder tot dat Logement behoort, als meede daar van zynde Inventaris, te bezorgen by den Eigenaar voornoemd.

Samarang den 26ste April 1813. R. DALMEYER.

Java Government Gazette.

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1813.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor requests the pleasure of the Company of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Civil, Military, and Naval Servants, at a Ball and Supper, at Goenoeng Saharie, at 8 o'clock, on Friday the 4th of June, to celebrate His Majesty's BIRTH-DAY.

THOS. OTHO TRAVERS, AID-DE-CAMP. GOVERNMENT HOUSE, RYSWICK, May 26, 1813.

ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council having had under serious and mature consideration the Civil Establishments of this Island, and deeming it essentially and imperiously necessary, under the present state of commerce and the consequent diminution of resources in the Revenue which would be derived therefrom, to fix these Establishments on the most economical arrangement that can be made consistent with their due efficiency and with the demands of the public service, he is pleased to make the following alterations in the existing Civil Establishment of this Island, and to direct that the same be published for general information.

- The following appointments are abolished from the 1st proximo:—
- Dutch Registrar.
 - Two Commissioners in the Leening Bank.
 - Deputy Registrar in the Supreme Court of Justice.
 - Superintendent of Tonnage and Cargoes.
 - Resident at Crowang and Indramayo.
 - Marine Store-keeper at Samarang.
 - Deputy Master Attendant and Deputy Marine Store-keeper at ditto.
 - Marine Store-keeper at Sourabaya.

The undermentioned Establishments are arranged and modelled from the same date as follows:—

BATAVIA COURT OF REQUESTS.
 Commissioners: Mr. Wm. Robinson, Sub-treasurer, Mr. J. DuPuy, Dept. Sec. to Govt., Mr. Wm. Young.

EUROPEAN ORPHAN CHAMBER.
 To consist of a President, Vice-President, and three Members.
 President: Mr. L. W. Meyer.
 Vice-President: Mr. Thos. Bingley.
 Members: Mr. W. Barrett, J. F. Tannay, Christiani.
 Secretary: Mr. DeGough.
 Assistant: P. E. Neyland.

NATIVE ORPHAN CHAMBER.
 To consist of a President and three Members.
 President: Mr. L. W. Meyer.
 Members: Mr. Bridero, van Louwen, de Jongh.
 Five Chinese and Native Members.
 Secretary and Cashier: Mr. van Rossum.
 Deputy do: Mr. J. Krammel.

SAMARANG COURT OF REQUESTS.

Commissioners: Mr. De Salis, Magistrate, Mr. W. Boggie, Dept. Coll. of Cust.

EUROPEAN ORPHAN CHAMBER.

To be composed of a President and two Members.
 Four Chinese and Native Members.
 President: Mr. Zhatzky, Mr. Robert Scott, Members: Domis.
 Four Chinese and Native Members.
 Secretary: Mr. Holmberg de Beckfelt.

SOURABAYA COURT OF REQUESTS.

Commissioners: Mr. P. A. Goldbach, Magistrate, Mr. Hulffvan Hoorn, Dept. Col. of Cust.

In publishing these arrangements and the removals and reductions which have been made, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council deems it proper to declare his entire satisfaction with the conduct of those Officers of Government, who have necessarily been removed from official employment, and to assure them that as this measure has originated from an attentive examination of the internal resources of the Country, (confined as they now are by the actual state of exterior commerce at the present moment), and from a consideration of the injury that must result to the permanent interests and prosperity of the Colony if an expenditure were permitted beyond its means, it not only conveys no disapprobation of their conduct, but gives them an additional claim to the future notice and attention of Government when circumstances may arise in which their services can again be brought forward.

To those Public Officers of Government whose Salaries have unavoidably been lessened in the general system which has been adopted, the foregoing observations are equally applicable, and as the Lieutenant Governor in Council is persuaded, that the actual efficiency of their several departments will not be injured if they continue that zealous and active line of conduct which is equally necessary to the public interests, and honorable to themselves, he does not hesitate to be assured, that they will see the propriety and urgency of the present arrangements, and that the exigencies of the public service will be an additional inducement and spur to their exertions.

APPOINTMENTS.

BATAVIA. REVENUE COMMITTEE.
 President: H. W. Muntinghe, Esq. Member of Council.
 Members: Mr. W. Robinson, Sub-treasurer, Mr. J. G. Bauer, Accountant.
 Secretary: Mr. W. Young.

COMMERCIAL COMMITTEE.
 President: W. J. Craansen, Esq. Member of Council.
 Members: Mr. J. DuPuy, Dept. Sec. to Govt., Serriere, Advocate Fiscal, Ficht, Ware-house-keeper, Goldman, Deputy Accountant.
 Secretary: Mr. P. Couperus.

BANTAM.
 Mr. Robert Macgregor, Deputy Master Attendant and Store-keeper at Anjier.

Mr. F. E. Hardy, Deputy Resident at Samarang.

Mr. De Lanoy, Collector of Duties on Collateral Successions at Sourabaya.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.
 C. ASSEY, Secretary to Government, Batavia, May 28, 1813.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, May 21, 1813.
 On the approaching departure of His Majesty's 14th Regiment, and the return of the Detachment of Royal Artillery, and the Madras details, The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is happy to record in the strongest terms the approval and acknowledgements of Government for their eminent public services on this Island.

The share which these corps have had, as well in the first conquest of Java, as in the subsequent Military operations which have taken place, is fully known, and it has received the most honorable distinction from the highest authorities; it remains only therefore for the Lieutenant Governor in Council to bear testimony of the uniform discipline and gallantry which have marked the services of His Majesty's 14th Regiment, and of the Detachments of Royal Artillery, Madras Horse Artillery, and His Majesty's 22d Dragoons, while employed under this Government, to perform the pleasing duty of submitting this testimony of their services to the notice of the Supreme Government, and to express his cordial good wishes for their future welfare and prosperity.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council also conveys his acknowledgements to

express his entire approbation and acknowledgement of the uniform ability, zeal and attention to the public service which have been evinced by Colonel Watson in the command of the Samarang Division, and which have been eminently distinguished at a period when that command acquired a peculiar delicacy and importance.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, Secretary to Government.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, MAY 21, 1813.
 As soon as the Detachment of Troops and Horses shall have landed from the Transport Ship Indian, that Vessel is to be immediately white-washed between decks and prepared for the reception of Troops.

The Indian is then allotted for the conveyance of the Detachment of His Majesty's 22d Dragoons and Madras Horse Artillery, in the Western Division to India, with their followers attached.—And the Commander of the Forces will be pleased to issue the further Orders necessary to carry the same into execution with the least possible delay.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, Secretary to Government.

HEAD-QUARTERS, WELTVEEDED, May 12, 1813.

General Orders by the Commander of the Forces.

His Majesty's 14th Regiment being about to return to India, the Commander of the Forces conceives that in marking his full sense of the conduct of the Officers and men of that distinguished corps, during the eventful period of its service on Java, he holds up to general notice and attention some of the leading features in the character of Soldiers, which render them formidable to their enemies, and respectable to their friends.

The share they had in the operations which effected the conquest of the Island, and the distinguished part they bore in the successful assault at Djocjocarta, marked their character for forward gallantry, steadiness and discipline, while the intervals of inaction have served to gain them the respect of a numerous population, who have noticed their temperance, decorum, and Soldier-like deportment in quarters.

To Lieutenant Colonel Watson and the Officers of the corps every economy is due, and in taking a Soldier's farewell of them, Major General Gillespie must express, that His Majesty's 14th Regiment carries with it from Java his deep regret for the loss of its services, and his warmest wishes for its future glory, prosperity and happiness.

By Order of the Commander of the Forces.

(Signed) RICH. BUTLER, Dept. Adj. Genl.

(A true Copy) W. COLEBROOKE, Acting Mil. Sec.

By the arrival of a vessel from the Isles of France via Bencoolen, accounts have been received confirming the latest intelligence from the Russian armies.

The Bulletins on both sides admit the occupation of Moscow by the French, and that previously to the evacuation of that City it was so completely fired and destroyed by the Russians that the enemy have been wholly disappointed of the comforts and resources which he had expected to find there—the obstinacy of the preceding engagements is fully confirmed, and we may credit the full extent of the intelligence before received by the overland advices as well as calculate on all the important results to be expected from it.

Previously to the departure of this vessel from Port Louis, a ship arrived from the Cape of Good Hope, bringing English news to the end of October last. It would seem that this must have been received in a Frigate which brought out Admiral Tyler to relieve Admiral Stopford in the command of His Majesty's Squadron. A letter from the Cape dated the 3d January mentions this arrival, and we have the pleasure to add the following intelligence receive through this channel with every appearance of its being authentic.

"A Detachment of British troops in Canada consisting of about 700 men and accompanied by some Indians have taken an American Fort by Escalade.—The Garrison consisting of 2000 men, surrendered to the British on the 10th of the line and some frigates had arrived from England to fall in with the American Squadron under the command of Commodore Rogers, captured the whole without a shot, and carried them into Halifax, 50 American privateers had also been destroyed.

"The French have lost 30,000 men in Russia during the campaign."

Other reports mention the same circumstances with the addition that La Guerriere English Frigate has been captured by the American Frigate Constitution after a severe and hard fought action.

It will be a matter of curiosity to know in what spirit the Americans will receive this loss of their Fleet, and check in Canada, which is altogether so different from what their Leaders had led them to expect. May this lesson of their real strength remove the haughty prejudice that influences the leading party in their Government and restore the cordiality and friendship between the two nations which are as beneficial to their mutual interests as they are congenial to their common language and habits.

A report obtained circulation during the early part of the week that General Maitland had arrived at the Cape of Good Hope in the beginning of January last, and after a short stay, proceeded on his voyage to Bengal. We have not been able to trace the report to any authentic source, and it seems to rest on the report of a Captain of a vessel arrived at the Isle of France, who said that previously to his departure General Maitland had touched at the Cape—but it would appear to be somewhat singular that none of the letters received from the Isle of France or from the Cape should mention a circumstance which might be supposed to be rather interesting than otherwise to their correspondents in Java; and on a comparison of dates and recent arrivals from different Ports of India, it is equally strange that if General Maitland were likely to sail from England in October, about which time he must have sailed if he reached the Cape early in January, his arrival should be wholly unlooked for in India, and positively declared unlikely to occur in the advices from England dated in the end of September. In short we are inclined to believe that the report is altogether improbable.

It is with regret we have to mention very unpleasant advices from the Eastward where a disturbance has arisen in the district of Probolingo. Various reports have been in circulation on the subject, and we believe the following to be the most correct statement of the circumstance as far as it is hitherto known.

On the 18th instant, Colonel and Mrs. Fraser, with four Officers of His Majesty's 78th Regiment, proceeded to Probolingo and passed the day with the land-holder of that Province, in the evening intelligence was received that a few Bobbers were in a neighbouring Desa, on which Colonel Fraser, with other officers and the land-holder of Probolingo, went to the place with a few followers. They arrived at the village about 10 o'clock, and found there a number of people assembled. Colonel Fraser fired his pistols several times, but the followers ran away, and the Banditti pursued and seized Colonel Fraser and Captain McPherson of the 78th Regiment and the land-holder of Probolingo. They then increased in numbers and proceeded to the town of Probolingo, which they plundered; before their arrival however, the other Officers had been able to seize a Prow, and escape with Mrs. Fraser to Passaroang.

A Detachment of Troops was marched with the utmost expedition from Sourabaya, under the command of Major Forbes, together with a large body of armed men collected by the Resident of Passaroang. Subsequent accounts mention that this Detachment came up with the Banditti on the morning of the 20th, and completely routed them, the Chief was taken and beheaded in the Passerban of Probolingo, and about 150 of the Banditti killed without any loss among the Troops.

We sincerely lament however to add that the melancholy fate of the officers who fell into their hands is confirmed, and it is ascertained that Colonel Fraser and Captain McPherson were put to death. It may be concluded that the Proprietors of Probolingo shared the same fate.

On Wednesday arrived the Swallow Transport from Samarang having a Detachment of the Troops returning to India. It is understood that she will sail from this port, together with the Indian Transport, in a few days, for Madras and Bengal.

The Honorable Company's Ship Princess Charlotte of Wales, sailed from Tagal for Samarang on the 20th instant, but had not reached that Port, nor had the Honorable Company's ship Fairlie arrived at the date of the last advices.

Extract of a Letter from Bencoolen. The Passummahs have appeared hostilely in borders of 300 at several places, they lately attacked Padang Gooden's House, with a party of 2 to 300, but were defeated with

the loss of their leader, and 8 men killed; it is said they have buried many in the woods, and had 24 wounded, most of them desperately. Mr. Hudson, the Assistant, obtained 13 Shields, 3 Spears, and 6 Creeses; it is said the Passummahs have received a reinforcement of 200 men, and intend making another attack.

In March last, they made their appearance within 10 miles of Fort Marlborough, near Sillabar, plundered the dwellings, and carried away several Natives in that neighbourhood and many other places. During several months these Passummahs have greatly disturbed the country, and annoyed the territory under the Honorable Company's authority, particularly the Manna District, by which the lives and property of their servants have been greatly endangered, notwithstanding the force at Fort Marlborough exceeds 500 men (chiefly Seapoys.)

No effectual check has been given by the very small force which the Resident of Manna could send against them, consisting of Malays, from whom the Passummahs have obtained several Muskets after many attacks, in which the loss of both has probably been equal.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.] May 22.—Brig Charlot, E. Masquiere, from Bencoolen, 5th May.
Do. 25.—Ship Swallow, C. Brodie, from Samarang, 22d May.—Passengers, Lieutenant Black, Assistant Surgeon Smart, of the Madras Horse Artillery, and Ensign Ash.
Do. 26.—Arab brig Montrose, Said Ali, from do. 16th do.—Cargo, Rice for Govt.
Do. 27.—Ship Cornwallis, from do. 23d do.

DEPARTURES.] May 22.—Brig Gloucester; D. Smith, for Pontiana.
Do. 24.—Arab brig Mahadar, Seh Faram, for Samarang.
Do. 27.—Ship Anns, E. Bemont, for Tagal and Amboyna.

Vessels lying in Batavia Roads.

Ship Charlotte, —do. Indian, —do. Swallow, —do. Cornwallis, —do. Mary, —do. Eugenia—Brig Emilie, —do. Hoo op Better, —do. Charlot, —H. C. Gun-schooner Young Baracouta, —Arab ship Candang Russe, —An Arab brig, —Brig Selayhor, —do. Montrose, —Ship Perseverance.

DEATHS.

At Batavia, on the 16th inst. Bernardus de Ridders, late a Capt. in the Dutch service.
On the 14th inst. a child of Mr. F. Bredero.
On Monday the 24th inst. Mr. Jan Dirk Nantaga.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

INSURRECTION OF THE FRENCH PRISONERS AT DARTMOOR DEPOT.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 14.—An express arrived here last night, at eleven o'clock, informing General Stephens that a serious commotion had broken out among the prisoners in Dartmoor Depot, that the Cheshire Militia stationed there, were under arms, and that immediate assistance was necessary. Three field-pieces, with 15 gunners and 15 artillery drivers, were immediately sent off to Dartmoor, and their appearance quickly restored order among the insurgents. It appears that the bake-house having been burnt down last week at Dartmoor, in which bread for the prisoners had usually been baked, a pound and a half of biscuit had been served out to each man, but this had been reduced, by an order from Government, to one pound, the usual allowance of bread. This was resented by the whole body of prisoners (about 7000), and they shewed so determined a disposition, that such measures were found necessary as were adopted. They even had in contemplation to fire the prison and effect an escape. Some of them were for seizing the depot of arms at Tavistock, but the appearance of the artillery settled every thing.

Five o'clock, (Monday).—I have just seen one of the Gloucester Militia, who came from Dartmoor a few hours since, and all was then quiet, though it was deemed prudent to keep the artillery there.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 15.—It appears that the prisoners had worked themselves up to the highest pitch of rage at being allowed no more than one pound of biscuit per day. The use of biscuit it is observed, was to be discontinued as soon as the bake-house had been rebuilt, but the Frenchmen were absolutely deaf to remonstrances. A detachment of the Cheshire Militia, and the South Gloucester Regiment, were drawn upon the walls surrounding the prison; and, although they had loaded their pieces with ball, the prisoners appeared undaunted, and insulted them in the grossest terms; indeed our brave men withstood the contemptuous language of the prisoners with a patience beyond all praise. A sentinel on duty, called Jones, had his bayonet

wrenched off his piece, yet nobly reserved his fire: an Officer, however, followed the Frenchman, struck him over the shoulder with his sword, and brought off the bayonet. The Frenchmen even bared their breasts to the troops, and seemed regardless of danger. The number of prisoners is about 7500; and so menacing was their conduct, that an express was sent off to Plymouth Dock, at eleven o'clock on Sunday night, soliciting immediate assistance.

Three pieces of artillery (six-pounders) were in consequence sent off, early on Monday morning; and on their arrival at the principal gate (iron), the bars of which, of immense size, had been previously broken by stones hurled against them by the insurgents, they were placed in such directions as completely to command the whole of the circle which the prison describes. This had the desired effect, and order was restored.

THE ILLUSTRIOUS WELLINGTON.

An intelligent Correspondent remarks, that it evidently appears, from the nature and tenor of the last Peerage promotion of this great and incomparable chieftain, viz. to be Marquis of Wellington, that it is in the contemplation of Government to elevate him, ultimately, to the very highest honour of the Peerage, namely, a Dukedom (an honour which, he asserts, and we agree with him, was not so well deserved, either in the view of important service, or brilliancy of achievement, by the renowned John Churchill, who from Earl, was created Marquis of Blandford and Duke of Marlborough). Inasmuch, as he observes, there is no interposing second title to be used by the eldest son, as in the immediately preceding case of Lord Camden, who was created Earl Brecknock and Marquis of Camden, &c.

The ulterior elevation of the great character in question will probably be an Irish Dukedom, as our beloved Sovereign had for many years shown himself decidedly adverse to increasing the number of English Dukes, though, we believe more than once solicited; and he suggests, rather ingeniously, that the title should be Duke of Connaught, as that of the province which had the honour of giving birth to the Hero, (Leinster) is already conferred on one of the most ancient and noble houses in Ireland, and those of the two other Provinces, Ulster and Munster, are the Earldoms of their Royal Highnesses of York and Clarence, sons of His Majesty. Connaught, as an Earldom, is already attached as one of his minor titles, to a collateral branch of the Royal Family; but there are numerous precedents which would authorise conferring the Dukedom of Connaught, on the truly noble Marquis of Wellington.

MARGATE, —SEPT. 18.

At the Wellington ball the Ladies all wore the letter W. either in gold embroidery, in white satin, or in rubies; some actually wore it in brilliants. The Gentlemen had laurel leaves entwined in the button-holes of their coats.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, JULY 21.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JULY 21, 1812.
Copy of an enclosure to Vice Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. dated on board the Caledonia, off Toulon, June 10, 1812.

His Majesty's ship America, off Languilla, May 10, 1812.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you, that having yesterday, in company with the Leviathan and Eclair, fallen in with a convoy of eighteen sail of the enemy deeply-laden, which took shelter under the town and batteries of Languilla, and Captain Campbell concurring in opinion with me as to the practicability of bringing them out or destroying them by getting possession of the batteries, the marines of both ships under the direction of Captain Rea of the America, were landed this morning at day-break to effect it.

A party under Captain Owen, royal marines, of the Leviathan, was detached to carry a battery of five twenty-four and eighteen pounders to the eastward, which he performed in a very spirited and judicious manner, the French officer who commanded falling in the attack; the main body in the mean time rapidly advanced through a severe fire of grape, carried the battery adjoining the town of Languilla, (consisting of four twenty-four and eighteen pounders, and a mortar,) though protected by a strong body of the enemy posted in a wood, and in several contiguous buildings, upon the latter of which the guns were immediately turned with much effect. The enemy were now driven from the houses lining the beach, by the fire of the Eclair, and the boats then proceeded to bring out the vessels that were secured by various contrivances

to the houses and beach, their sails and rudders being mostly removed on shore: sixteen were towed off (as per inclosed list) which being accomplished, the marines were re-embarked in the most perfect order, under cover of the fire of the Eclair, and without molestation from the enemy, though a strong party was advancing from the town of Allassia to reinforce them.

I regret to state that our success has been clouded, and our loss on this occasion much extended by an unfortunate accident which occurred in landing the party; the America's yawping, sunk by a chance shot from the only gun that could bear on the boats, and before assistance could be afforded, I lament to say, ten marines and one of the crew were drowned.

I have great satisfaction in the favourable report I feel it my duty to make of the officers, seamen, and marines, employed on this occasion; the gallant and able conduct of Captain Rea, who commanded the marines, was very conspicuous, and his reports in the most favourable manner of Captain Owen, and Lieutenants Neame, Cock, Cardon, and Hill, and of the orderly good conduct of the whole detachment. To Captain Bellamy I was much indebted for his able and judicious management of the Eclair, who was swept in, and the fire she kept up to cover and protect the troops and boats during their operations. The ships being prevented by the light and baffling winds getting close enough to act. The services of the boats in landing and embarking the troops, and (being all armed with guns or carrot axes) assisting with their fire, and the expedition with which the enemy's vessels were brought out, does much credit to Lieutenant Richardson, first of this ship, who had the direction of them, as also to Lieutenants Molesworth and Moodie, of the America; and Dobbs and Hambly, of the Leviathan, who were employed in them. I cannot conclude without requesting permission to recommend to your notice, Mr. John Harvey, master's mate of this ship, who has particularly distinguished himself both on the present and other late occasions of boat service.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JOSIAS ROWLEY.

Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. Commander-in-Chief, &c.

[Here follows a list of the vessels captured or destroyed and the names of killed and wounded.]

Total killed.—1 sergeant of marines, 1 private marine.

Total drowned.—10 private marines, 1 seaman.

Total wounded.—1 corporal of marines, 11 private marines, (1 since dead), 1 seaman.

(Signed) JOS. ROWLEY, captain.

E. Y. BLOMLEY, Surgeon.

A List of seamen and Marines of His Majesty's ship Leviathan, killed and wounded in action with the Enemy at Languilla, May 10, 1812.

Killed.—Corporal Bix, John Mills, seaman.

Wounded.—Thomas Williams, seaman; Michael Dunn, private marine, dangerously; Robert Shorn, ditto, ditto; Isaac May, ditto, severely; Thomas Smallwood, ditto, ditto; Thomas Moore, seaman, ditto; Corporal Harrison, severely; Henry Collins, private marine, ditto.

(Signed) PATRICK CAMPBELL, Captain.

R. GRIFFITH, Surgeon.

Copies of two Letters from Captain Napier, of his Majesty's ship Thames addressed to Rear-Admiral Fremantle, and transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. by Vice Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Bart.

His Majesty's ship Thames, April 16, 1812.

SIR,—I enclose you a letter from Captain Nicholas, of the Pilot, by which you will observe that he has taken 10 vessels without loss; he speaks highly of Lieutenant Campbell, and Mr. Langlands, acting master, an excellent and brave officer.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES NAPIER.

T. F. Fremantle, Esq. Rear-Admiral of the Blue, &c.

His Majesty's sloop Pilot, off Cape

Paffuro, April 16, 1812.

SIR.—Having observed nine coasting vessels of the enemy hauled upon the beach near the town of Policastro, I thought it practicable to take them off by anchoring the Pilot close to the shore which was immediately done, and her fire opened to

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BATAVIA:

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Honorable Company's Printing Office, MOLENPLAAT.

(Continued from the Gazette.)

drive away the armed force that was collected for their protection, and nearly at the same moment a party of seamen and the machines were landed under the direction of Lieutenant Alexander Campbell assisted by Mr. Langlands, the acting master, and through their gallantry and exertions above eighty of the civic militia were obliged to retire, and were kept in check by the marines and small arms men, whilst the vessels were launched which was fully accomplished in about four hours, notwithstanding they were hauled very high up, and had been much stove by their crews. They proved to be laden with oil, and were from no bound to Naples.

I have great pleasure in reporting that a person belonging to the Pilot was hurt in this affair, and which from the enemy's fire kept up almost a constant fire of artillery from behind trees and hedges is attributed to the able conduct of Mr. Langlands, who had the charge of the people in advance at small arms, and I trust you will make it known to the Rear-Admiral, as he is a young man of great merit, and has repeatedly been recommended for conspicuous bravery.—I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) J. T. NICHOLAS, commander. Napiery, his Majesty's ship Thames.

His Majesty's ship Thames, Sapri, May 14.

Sir—I this day, in company with the ship, attacked the port of Sapri, defended by a strong battery and tower mounting thirty two pounders, with an officer and men which surrendered at discretion, after being battered for two hours within shot; but in consequence of their stout defence, I allowed them to march with the honours of war, but not to be against us in this expedition. We had twenty eight large vessels on the beach loaded with oil, some of them near a quarter of a mile in the country, all which were launched, and the battery was before sunset.

I owe much to the support I received from Captain Nicholas, who flanked the battery in a most judicious manner, and afterwards commanded the launching, assisted by my First Lieutenant Alexander Campbell, an officer of six years' standing, as well as Mr. Langlands, Acting Master of the Pilot, who, by his able direction of the marines who were under command (there being no officer of the corps on board), kept upwards of 200 of the peasantry in check, and had only one man wounded.

The firing of both ships' companies was superior to any thing I ever saw, and their conduct on shore was no less praise-worthy. I never saw a man on board: our ship lost a man on board; our material injury we have suffered. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) CHAS. NAPIER, Francis Fremantle, Esq. Rear-Admiral of the Blue, &c.

A letter has been received from Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated off Toulon, 1st of June, stating that a small twenty gun ship having escaped into Ciotat, a new store-ship was fitted for sea, and an attack was intended to be made upon the place on the 1st ult. with a detachment of the marines of his Majesty's squadron. The marines had reached the point at day-break: but the wind having fallen, and the ships appointed to cover the debarkation not being able in consequence to enter the bay, without whom was not intended the marines should land, the latter were recalled without success on shore.

His Majesty's ship Kent was unfortunately struck by a chance shot from one of the batteries, by which accident Lieutenant Waldron and one seaman were killed, and three or four wounded; the ship was a casualty on the occasion.

Vice Admiral Sir Edward Pellew has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. from Captain Hope, of his Majesty's ship Salsette, giving an account of having, on the 21th of April last, captured, and afterwards destroyed, La Favorite, a French privateer, of two 18 pounders and 45 men; and also two letters from Lieutenant Charles Phillips, acting command of the Onyx sloop, and Lieutenant James J. Osborne, commanding the Fearless gun vessel, to the Hon. Vice-Admiral Legg: the former giving

an account of the burning of a brig on the beach of Conil, under the protection of a battery and musketry, by the boats of the Onyx and Desperate, under Lieutenant Biddulph, of the former; and the latter, stating the capture of a French privateer of one gun and eight men, with small arms, by the Fearless.

Copy of a Letter from Vice Admiral Thornbrough, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels on the coast of Ireland to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated at Cork, the 11th instant.

Sir,—I have to acquaint you for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that his Majesty's ship Sybille captured, on the 10th inst. in latitude 40 deg. 6 min. north, and longitude 8 deg. 12 min. west, the French cutter privateer L'Aigle, (formerly the Chesterfield Guernsey packet) commanded by Alexander Black, mounting fourteen guns, eight of which were thrown overboard in the chase, and having sixty-one men on board. The said privateer arrived this morning.

Captain Upton states the L'Aigle was only three days from Bannodet, near Quimper, and had captured, on the morning of the 10th, the brig Alicia, from Bristol-bound to Gibraltar.

I am, &c. (Signed) E. THORNBROUGH, Vice-Admiral.

Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Captain Moresby, of his Majesty's sloop Wizard, giving an account of his having, on the third of April, captured in the Archipelago, the Corcira, an exbeck privateer of eight guns and sixty men, belonging to Corfu; and also a letter from Captain Down, of his Majesty's sloop Redwing, stating his having on the 8th of May, taken, off Cape St. Vieto, a small Neapolitan privateer of one gun.

CARLTON-HOUSE, JULY 17. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on William Garrow, Esq. his Majesty's Solicitor-General.

AFRICA. PARTICULARS OF MR. MUNGO PARK'S DEATH. The following interesting extract from a periodical publication, contains some further particulars with regard to this enterprising traveller.

"The last accounts of Mr. Park, from himself were from Sansanding, on the Niger, whence he transmitted his Journal to the Government. The African Institution are about to publish this for the benefit of his unfortunate family. Along with Mr. Park's Journal will be published that of Isaac, a native Mahometan, who accompanied him to Sansanding, and was afterwards sent by Governor Maxwell to procure some account of his fate—he returned to Senegal after an absence of 20 months, and made his report in writing. From it we extract the following account of Mr. Park's death, as given to Isaac by Amadu-Fatouma, who accompanied him from Sansanding, on board a large schooner rigged canoe, in which he had undertaken the navigation of the river to its mouth. Amadu-Fatouma accompanied him till two or three days after he had reached the kingdom of Haoussa.

"Next day," says he, "Mr. Park departed, and I slept in the village (Yaour). Next morning I went to the King, to pay my respects to him; on entering the house, I found two men, who came on horse-back, they were sent by the Chief of Yaour. They said to the King.—'We are sent by the Chief of Yaour to let you know that the white men went away without giving you or him (the Chief) any thing—they have a great many things with them and we have received nothing from them: and this Amadu-Fatouma is a bad man, and has likewise made a fool of you both. The King immediately ordered me to be put in irons, which was accordingly done, and every thing I had taken from me—some were for killing me, and some for preserving my life. The next morning early, the King sent an army to a village called Baussa, near the river side; there is before this village a rock, across the whole breadth of the river, one part of the rock is very high; there is a large opening in that rock in the form of a door, which is the only passage for the water to pass through; the current is here very strong.—The army went and

took possession of the top of this opening. Mr. Park came there after the army had posted itself: he nevertheless attempted to pass. The people began to attack him; throwing lances, pikes, arrows, and stones. Mr. Park defended himself for a long time: two of his slaves, at the stern of the canoe, were killed—they threw every thing they had in the canoe into the river, and kept firing; but being overpowered by numbers and fatigue, and being unable to keep up the canoe against the current, and seeing no probability of escaping, Mr. Park took hold of one of the white men, and jumped into the water—Martin did the same, and they were drowned in the stream in attempting to escape. The only slave remaining in the boat, seeing the natives persist in throwing weapons at him, stood up and said to them—'stop throwing now; you see nothing in the canoe, and nobody but myself; therefore cease. Take me and the canoe, but don't kill me.' They took possession of the canoe and the man, and carried them to the King.

"I was kept in irons three months, the King then released me, and gave me a female slave. I immediately went to the slave taken in the canoe who told me in what manner Mr. Park, and all of them had died, and what I have related above."

THE CHILD OF SIMPLICITY.

A FRAGMENT.

AS Billy Bloom's judgment ripened, he was more and more convinced that glowing expression or lofty thought was no part of poetry. His aversion to epic poetry was incurable. He used to compare Milton to a man in a dropsy, ready every instant to burst, and yet swelled up with nothingness. The sight of Homer never failed to have the effect of an emetic on him; and he has often declared, that a man who could use a metaphor would not scruple to pick a pocket. He was enamoured with that kind of writing where chaste, obvious, and natural thoughts are expressed in a simple manner. He was fond of Virgil's eclogues; because he had imbibed an early partiality for them, although he frequently used to hint that early prejudices are not easily removed. Theocritus he liked better, but always read him in English, because he thought the very sound of the Greek language was too bold for pastoral. He had a vast collection of old ballads, but, of all authors, he most admired Shenstone. I have heard him declare that there were more simple thoughts, and more simple expressions to be found in him, than in all his collection of ballads put together. He made him his pattern, and soon had an opportunity of showing how well he could copy. This arose from his feeling a passion, in his eighteenth year, for Joan Ciodpatc, an apprentice to a farmer in the parish. To her he wrote a number of sonnets. What use she made of them we know not; but it is certain that she neither returned his passion nor his songs. We have unfortunately been able to preserve but one of them from oblivion; but dictated by so chaste an imagination, and written with such uncommon simplicity, it may well serve as a model for this style of composition.

THE INVITATION.

The spring is now coming on fast,
The birds they are perched on the sprays,
The wintery frosts they are past,
The shepherds are tuning their lays.
The trees are all covered with leaves,
The ground it is cheerfully green,
But still the lost Corydon grieves,
For Phillis is not to be seen.
The daisy is raising its head,
The golden cups cover the ground;
See my herds on the meadow are spread,
See my flocks they are feeding around.
But my herds they no longer delight,
Nor my flocks can give pleasure to me,
For say, is the daisy so white?
Or the golden cup brighter than she?
My mind it is tortur'd with doubt,
My breast is tormented with fear;
Like a mailman I run in and out,
And I ramble I do not know where.
I sleep not a wink all the night,
And my days they dolefully pass,
Till I see her (oh! exquisite sight!)
Come tripping it over the grass.
Oh! say, canst thou hear me complain,
Nor list to thy shepherd so true?
Oh! come, and give life to the swain,
Who now is a-dying for you.
No hurt my sweet Phillis shall ail,
By Venus the goddess I vow,
For whilst I am holding the pail,
Why—she shall be milking her cow.

This conclusion is beautifully chaste, and bespeaks all the pure simplicity of infant innocence! But we are told that Phillis did not see the force of it. We can-

not suppose that his mistress was any great judge of classical purity; but as a famous ancient would not tell a lie in jest, so Mr. Bloom would not write incorrectly to an apprentice girl. To this delicacy we are indebted for the preservation of this poem; for although it seems simplicity itself, yet on revision he thought *exquisite*, in the third line of the sixth stanza, too bold an expression, and not being able to find one more simple, he put the poem in despair into his desk, where I found it on his decease, and preserved it, notwithstanding his imitating Virgil, by desiring, that, like the *Aeneid*, it might be committed to the flames.

Before he had been of five months' standing at college, he had an opportunity of displaying his poetical knowledge. The president receiving a new edition of Addison, presented the book to the college. Bloom, perusing that celebrated simile of the angel in the campaign, when he came to this line,

"Rides in the whirlwind, and directs the storm." scratched out the *in*, and substituted an *on*. Immediately the whole college divided themselves into two parties, who were long known by the name of the *ins* and *ons*. The *ins* alleged, that the whirlwind forming a vortex, must of course draw into its centre any matter in its way; and the angel being matter, must of course be sucked in by the whirlwind. The *ons* advanced, that the angel could not be supposed a mass of heterogeneous matter, but being a light airy spirit could not be sucked into a mass of thicker consistence than itself, and therefore must naturally and physically be conveyed on the surface of the whirlwind. Amidst this whirlwind in the college, Bloom walked about as unconcerned as the angel in dispute. He never condescended to advance any arguments on his side; and, whenever attacked on that head by his opponents, was content to answer, "*Crede mihi periculo.*"

Mr. Bloom, about his twenty-seventh year, fell again in love; but meeting still with ill success, he formed the desperate resolution of entering into the militia. Inflamed with this idea, he composed the two first stanzas of the following copy of farewell verses; but, being informed that the lady did not entirely despise his simplicity, he altered his resolution, which is elegantly pointed out to us in the two concluding stanzas; and it is worthy of remark, that, though written at two different periods of time, it has all the connexion and regularity generally to be met with in compositions of this nature.

By the side of crystal fountains,
Soft I lie, reclin'd at ease!
Tow'ring rocks and tow'ring mountains,
Where's the nymph my soul can please?
Rise, ye rivers! Oh, my Phillis!
Murmur, waves, upon the shore;
Haste to arms, cries great Achilles;
Oh! I ne'er shall see thee more.
Lo! the vines intwine the elm, oh!
Oh, the pleasures of the grove!
Let me then embrace my Helen, oh!
Virtue yields the pain to love.
Hence, stern war, the herds are lowing,
Off, then, every gloomy care!
See! my soul with joy o'erflowing,
Where art thou, oh! Phillis, where?

Mr. Bloom carried his love for simplicity so far, that it ruled him even in the necessary appetites. He was so immoderately fond of sweetmeats, that he has often declared to me, that he never passed by the gateway of Stion-house, but it gave him so great a longing for white gingerbread, that he was obliged to cure it at the first confectioner's he came to. I asked him how he could resist the rage for barley sugar, when he saw the new pillars at Drury-lane? But he replied with some warmth, that no man of taste could like barley sugar, for the coloring destroyed the simplicity.

Mr. Bloom was determined to show his taste in improvements. He purchased a small farm, which had been prettily laid out; but Mr. Bloom, by destroying the garden, permitting the weeds to grow, and by other means, which fell of their own accord into this anticlimax in the scale of improvement, restored it to such a state of nature, that you could find no vestiges of the art and expense that had been made use of in its reduction to simplicity. He published an account of his villa, and in page 23th he says, "Crossing the duck pond on a plain, you have the dunghill full in view, tufted with toadstools, and so naturally scattered as to hide the appearance of art. On the left is the hog-stye, embosomed in a grove of nettles." This, however, he afterwards converted into the Temple of Simplicity.

PRICE CURRENT, for SOURABAYA and GRISSEE.

	Sp. Dollars		Sp. Dollars		Sp. Dollars
ALE, in bottles, per dozen	6	Iron, Hoop, pecul	8 to 9	Turpentine, spirits, gallon	2
Ditto, in casks, barrel	45 to 50	Lazares, 1st sort, corge	150	Tutenages, pecul	25
All-spice, lb.	2	Do. 2d do. do.	100	Twine, Europe, cwt.	40 to 50
Almonds, cwt.	10	Do. 3d do. do.	70	Do. Bengal, pecul	20
Alum, cwt.	4	Kissmies, 100 lb.	75 to 40	Varnish, black, gallon	1
Ambergris, ounce	6 to 7	Lead, Pig, cwt.	8 to 9	Do. white, do.	250 to 350
Amber, (fine white large pieces), pecul	20 to 30	Do. Sheet, do.	10 to 12	Verdigrease, cwt.	250 to 350
Ditto, (fine, false), do.	5 to 10	Do. red, do.	20 to 25	Vitery, Bengal, pecul	20
Anchors, cwt.	12 to 14	Do. white, do.	20 to 25	Do. Danish, do.	35 to 40
Arrack, per leaquer	100	Leather, Morocco, skin	2	Wax, Bees, 1st sort, do.	25 to 30
Assafetida, pecul	7	Lines, Deep-sea and Log, cwt.	30 to 35	Do. 2d do. do.	25 to 30
Balfias, red, 1st sort, corge	20 to 25	Liquors, in bottles, dozen	8 to 10	Wheat, bag	2 1/2
Do. do. 2d do. do.	15 to 20	Long-cloth, Bengal, 1st sort, piece	20 to 22	Woolen-cloth, Europe, 1st sort, yard	9 to 10
Do. blue, 1st sort, do.	20 to 25	Do. do. 2d do. do.	15 to 18	Do. do. 2d do. do.	8
Ditto, do. 2d do. do.	15 to 20	Do. do. 3d do. do.	10	Do. do. 3d do. do.	5
Ditto, white, 1st do. do.	20 to 25	Do. do. 4th do. do.	8	Wine, Claret, English, in bottles, dozen	18 to 25
Ditto, do. 2d do. do.	15 to 20	Do. do. Madras, 1st do. do.	30 to 35	Do. do. French, do.	20 to 20
Beache de Mar, 1st sort, batoo, pecul	40	Do. do. do. 2d do. do.	25 to 23	Do. do. in cask, cask	200
Ditto ditto, different quality, do.	5 to 30	Do. do. do. 3d do. do.	18 to 20	Do. do. in cask, 1/2 cask	40
Beef, salt, Bengal, barrel	12 to 14	Do. do. do. 4th do. do.	15 to 18	Do. Madeira, London market, dozen	15
Ditto, do. Europe, do.	12 to 15	Lumber, pine Scantlings, 1st size foot	1	Do. do. in cask, pipe	350 to 400
Bee's Wax, (very best), pecul	35 to 40	Do. do. 2d do. do.	1 1/2	Do. do. London particular, do.	15 to 18
Ditto do. 2d sort, do.	25 to 30	Do. do. boards 1st do. each	1/2	Do. do. do. in cask, pipe	400 to 450
Bird's Nests, 1st sort, lb.	30	Do. do. red, do.	1/2	Do. do. India market, do.	300 to 350
Ditto ditto, 2d do. do.	25	Do. do. do. 2d do. do.	1/2	Do. do. do. in bottles, dozen	12 to 15
Ditto ditto, 3d do. do.	20	Do. do. spars, pine, do.	3	Do. Port-wine, do. do.	15 to 18
Biscuit, Bengal, cask	6 to 8	Do. do. Teak, do.	3	Do. Hock, in bottles, do.	18 to 22
Ditto, American, do.	8 to 10	Do. do. Planks, 1st size do.	1 1/2	Do. Cape, in cask, pipe	200 to 220
Borax, cwt.	10 to 14	Do. do. do. 2d do. do.	1 1/2	Do. Teneriffe, do. do.	250 to 275
Brandy, in bottles, dozen	18 to 20	Do. do. do. 3d do. do.	1 1/2	Wood, Mahogany, foot	1
Ditto, in casks, gallon	5 to 6	Do. do. do. 4th do. do.	1 1/2	Do. do. do. do. in cask, pipe	400 to 450
Ditto, Shrub, in pint bottles, dozen	8 to 10	Do. do. do. 1st size, do.	1	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	300 to 350
Brass, pecul	35	Do. do. do. 2d do. do.	1 1/2	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, dozen	12 to 15
Brimstone, do.	4 to 6	Do. do. do. 3d do. do.	1 1/2	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Brocades, piece	25 to 125	Do. do. do. 4th do. do.	1 1/2	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Cables, (Europe) cwt.	20 to 25	Do. do. do. 1st do. do.	3	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Ditto, Coir, pecul	6 to 7	Do. do. do. 2d do. do.	3	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Cambays, (superfine Caddelore) corge	15 to 25	Do. do. do. 3d do. do.	3	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Do. Pate, do.	10 to 15	Do. do. do. 4th do. do.	3	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Cambrics, Europe, 1st sort, piece	25 to 30	Do. do. do. 1st do. do.	3	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Ditto, do. 2d do. do.	15 to 20	Do. do. do. 2d do. do.	3	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Ditto, Madras, 1st do. do.	15	Do. do. do. 3d do. do.	3	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Ditto, do. 2d do. do.	10	Do. do. do. 4th do. do.	3	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Camphor, (Barrod) real head, lb.	25	Do. do. do. 1st do. do.	3	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Ditto, do. 2d sort, do.	20	Do. do. do. 2d do. do.	3	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Ditto, do. 3d do. do.	15	Do. do. do. 3d do. do.	3	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Ditto, do. 4th do. do.	8 to 10	Do. do. do. 4th do. do.	3	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Candles, Wax, Bengal, maund	40	Do. do. do. 1st do. do.	3	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Ditto, do. Europe Mould, lb.	1/2	Do. do. do. 2d do. do.	3	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Ditto, Spermaceti, do.	1/2	Do. do. do. 3d do. do.	3	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Ditto, Tallow, pecul	6 to 8	Do. do. do. 4th do. do.	3	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Canvas, Europe, do.	20 to 25	Do. do. do. 1st do. do.	3	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Ditto, Bengal, do.	8 to 12	Do. do. do. 2d do. do.	3	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Ditto, Chittagong, do.	6 to 10	Do. do. do. 3d do. do.	3	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Ditto, Danish, do.	25 to 30	Do. do. do. 4th do. do.	3	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Cardamums, 1st sort, pecul	100 to 110	Do. do. do. 1st do. do.	3	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Ditto, 2d do. do.	80 to 100	Do. do. do. 2d do. do.	3	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Do. 3d do. do.	30	Do. do. do. 3d do. do.	3	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Cassia, 1st sort, do.	10 to 15	Do. do. do. 4th do. do.	3	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Ditto, 2d do. do.	8 to 10	Do. do. do. 1st do. do.	3	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Cinnamon, 1st sort, lb.	2 to 2 1/2	Do. do. do. 2d do. do.	3	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Ditto, do. 2d do. do.	1 1/2 to 2	Do. do. do. 3d do. do.	3	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Charconahs, 1st sort, corge	80 to 120	Do. do. do. 4th do. do.	3	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Ditto, 2d do. do.	55 to 65	Do. do. do. 1st do. do.	3	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Cheese, American, cwt.	40 to 50	Do. do. do. 2d do. do.	3	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Ditto, Europe, do.	60	Do. do. do. 3d do. do.	3	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Ditto, Dutch, do.	60	Do. do. do. 4th do. do.	3	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Chintz, Europe, piece	12 to 25	Do. do. do. 1st do. do.	3	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Ditto, Patna, corge	25 to 30	Do. do. do. 2d do. do.	3	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Ditto, Mirzapore, do.	15 to 20	Do. do. do. 3d do. do.	3	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Ditto, Arcot, do.	15 to 20	Do. do. do. 4th do. do.	3	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Ditto, Cuddelore, do.	25	Do. do. do. 1st do. do.	3	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Ditto, Super-sannah, do.	30 to 40	Do. do. do. 2d do. do.	3	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Do. Gilleahs, red, do.	30	Do. do. do. 3d do. do.	3	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Ditto, do. blue, do.	30	Do. do. do. 4th do. do.	3	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Ditto, Hurrepaul, pocket, do.	4 to 6	Do. do. do. 1st do. do.	3	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Ditto, Martin, fine, do.	12 to 16	Do. do. do. 2d do. do.	3	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Ditto, do. coarse, do.	6 to 10	Do. do. do. 3d do. do.	3	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Ditto, Pullicat, do.	30 to 100	Do. do. do. 4th do. do.	3	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Ditto, Vansipollan, 1st sort, do.	110	Do. do. do. 1st do. do.	3	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Ditto, do. 2d do. do.	75	Do. do. do. 2d do. do.	3	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Ditto, do. 3d do. do.	40 to 60	Do. do. do. 3d do. do.	3	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Cloves, 1st sort, pecul	120	Do. do. do. 4th do. do.	3	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Ditto, 2d do. do.	100	Do. do. do. 1st do. do.	3	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Cochineal, do.	5	Do. do. do. 2d do. do.	3	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Cocoa, Carracas, 100 lbs. do.	10 to 12	Do. do. do. 3d do. do.	3	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Ditto, Islands, do.	10 to 12	Do. do. do. 4th do. do.	3	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Coffee, 1st sort, Java, pecul	3 to 4	Do. do. do. 1st do. do.	3	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Ditto, Cheribon, do.	3 to 4	Do. do. do. 2d do. do.	3	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Coir Rope, do.	2 1/2 to 3	Do. do. do. 3d do. do.	3	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Copperas, cwt.	8	Do. do. do. 4th do. do.	3	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Copper, Sheet, English, pecul	35 to 40	Do. do. do. 1st do. do.	3	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Ditto, Bolt, do.	30 to 35	Do. do. do. 2d do. do.	3	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Ditto, Japan, do.	35 to 40	Do. do. do. 3d do. do.	3	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Coral, do.	60 to 70	Do. do. do. 4th do. do.	3	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Cordage, Europe, do.	25 to 30	Do. do. do. 1st do. do.	3	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Ditto, Manilla, do.	10 to 12	Do. do. do. 2d do. do.	3	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Cordials, in bottles, dozen	10 to 12	Do. do. do. 3d do. do.	3	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Corks, gross	1 1/2 to 2	Do. do. do. 4th do. do.	3	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Cornelian Beads, set	1 1/2 to 2	Do. do. do. 1st do. do.	3	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Cossage, superfine gold-head, corge	200 to 220	Do. do. do. 2d do. do.	3	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Ditto, 2d sort, do.	80 to 100	Do. do. do. 3d do. do.	3	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Ditto, 3d do. do.	40 to 50	Do. do. do. 4th do. do.	3	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Cossumbo Flower, 1st sort, pecul	60	Do. do. do. 1st do. do.	3	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Ditto, do. 2d do. do.	30 to 40	Do. do. do. 2d do. do.	3	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Cotton, Surat, good and free } from seed, } do.	10 to 11	Do. do. do. 3d do. do.	3	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Curwahs, Company's length, corge	15 to 20	Do. do. do. 4th do. do.	3	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Ditto, short, do.	15	Do. do. do. 1st do. do.	3	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Cuttings, scarlet, pecul	60	Do. do. do. 2d do. do.	3	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Ditto, coloured, do.	40	Do. do. do. 3d do. do.	3	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Dammer, do.	1 to 2	Do. do. do. 4th do. do.	3	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Dates, bag	3 to 5	Do. do. do. 1st do. do.	3	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Dimity, fine, Europe, piece	20	Do. do. do. 2d do. do.	3	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Ditto, coarse, do.	15	Do. do. do. 3d do. do.	3	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Ditto, Dacca, corge	25 to 30	Do. do. do. 4th do. do.	3	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Ditto, 2d sort, do.	18 to 25	Do. do. do. 1st do. do.	3	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Dorrees, fine, do.	100 to 120	Do. do. do. 2d do. do.	3	Do. do. do. do. in bottles, do.	15 to 18
Ditto, coarse, do.	60 to 65	Do. do. do.			