

JAVA GOVT GAZETTE



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. BLAAGH, Acting Secretary to Government.

Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de Javaanse Gouvernements Courant, geplaatst wordende Aanstellingen, Orders en Bevelen, als Officieel worden aangemerkt en hierna als zoodanig moeten worden erkent. (Was getekent) C. G. BLAAGH, Sec. Genl.

BATAVIA SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1814. [NO. 99.]

Publication.

IT having been represented to Government that in various instances unauthorized Persons have assumed a Military Dress, and that in particular the Servants and Followers, Natives of India, are guilty of this abuse, the Vice President in Council is pleased to prohibit a continuance of this practice, and to direct that all persons so dressed and travelling about the Country be apprehended by the Police.

All Officers in the Civil and Military establishments are positively forbidden to dress their Servants or Followers with any Military Coat or Uniform, and the Residents are respectively ordered to report for the information of Government, the names and occupation of persons apprehended under this order. The Vice President in Council is further pleased to direct that the Magistrates and Residents of Districts respectively be careful to apprehend and commit as vagrants, all Natives of India who may be without service or ostensible means of livelihood within their respective Jurisdiction, and to report the names and description of the parties in order that steps may be taken to remove them from the Island as opportunities may offer.

By order of the Vice President in Council. C. ASSEY, Secretary to Government.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the half monthly sale of Rice, provisionally ordered by the advertisement under date the 4th November, and the payment of 50 Spanish dollars per coyang for Rice imported as allowed until further orders by the advertisement of the 16th October last, will cease from this date.

By order of the Vice President in Council. C. ASSEY, Secretary to Government.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the time for receiving the Duty of an half per cent on the value of Lands situated in the environs of Batavia is prolonged till the 31st of the present month.

By order of the President and Bench of Magistrates. PETER JESSEN, Sec.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late Captain Francis Lynch, Master Attendant, are requested to settle their accounts with the undermentioned Executors without delay, and all Persons having claims on the said Estate, will be pleased to transmit their accounts to the same as soon as possible.

J. FICHAT, R. T. SMITH, Executors.

Advertisement.

ORDER of the President and Bench of Magistrates of Batavia and its Environs. Notice is hereby given to all Merchants, Dealers, and others, that the Assize-master, as usual, will attend at the Stad-house of Batavia every day, from Monday the 7th to Monday the 14th of February next, (Sundays excepted) from four to six o'clock in the afternoon; to have the said Measures and Weights examined and marked with the mark of the Assize-master, and to be subject to the penalties decreed for such neglect.

Notice is at the same time given to Gold and Silver-smiths, residing at this place, that from Saturday the 12th to Monday the 14th of February next, (Sundays excepted) their Weights will be examined at the aforesaid hours at the Stad-house by the Assize-master in presence of the Assize-master foreman.

By Order of the Bench of Magistrates. PETER JESSEN, Sec.

Advertentie.

W O R D hiermede bekend gemaakt, dat de half maandelijksche verkoop van Ryst, die vroeger geplaatst was by Advertentie van den 4ten November, en de betaling van 50 Spaansche Maten per Coyang voor ingevoerde Ryst, is verpand tot nadere orders by Advertentie van den 16den October laats Ledes, van dato dezes zal cesseren.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heere Vice President in Raad. C. ASSEY, Sec. van het Gouv.

Advertentie.

W O R D hiermede bekend gemaakt, dat de tyd tot den ontvangst van het half procent, op de waarde der Landeryen, in de ommeplanden van Batavia, geleege geprolongert is tot ultimo dezer.

Ter Ordonnantie van President en Bench van de Magistratuur. PETER JESSEN, Sec.

ARTICLES.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, A VARIETY OF ARTICLES, CONSISTING OF A LIGHTER, FIVE CHUNIAS, TWO GIGS, A FEW EUROPE SPARS, GHEE, GREASE, OLD COPPER, 60 BULLOCKS, &c.

MARINE STORES, The Property of the late CAPTAIN FRANCIS LYNCH. The Auction to take place on Monday the 24th Instant at 9 o'clock, at the Marine Yard. The Goods, Furniture, Slaves, Horses, Carriages, Iron, and Sheep, will be sold by Auction, at his late Residence in Jacatra, on Monday the 31st Jan. 1814.

Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. G. G. van Rijk has been appointed Agent to take charge of American Ships and Property, that have been, or may hereafter be brought into the Ports or places comprehended under the Islands of Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Malacca, and all places in the possession of the British in the Islands termed the Indian Archipelago, under the Orders in Council of 22d June, 1814.

And the said Mr. G. G. van Rijk being empowered and authorized to that effect by the Board of American Commissioners in London, he is authorized to act according thereto in all such Ports and places aforesaid, as are under this Residency.

Godt SIDDONS, Acting Resident.

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By Order of the Bench of Magistrates. PETER JESSEN, Sec.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the Owners of the respective Bazzars in the Environs of Batavia, that the Duty of five per cent on the Revenues of the said Bazzars for the year 1813, will be received at the Office of the Accountant to the Bench of Magistrates, in the course of the present month.

By order of the President and Bench of Magistrates. PETER JESSEN, Sec.

Advertentie.

ALL Persons having any claims on the Estate of the late Lieut. W. Wood, lately Commander of the ship Mary, or who may be indebted thereto, are requested to send in their Claims or pay their Debts, as soon as possible within the space of one month, reckoned from this date (to the point Enacuaturus Schell.)

BATAVIA, Jan. 13, 1813.

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Godt SIDDONS, Acting Resident.

Advertentie.

W O R D hiermede kennis gegeven, aan de Eigenaren van de respectieve Bazzars in de Ommeplanden van Batavia, dat de zeszigtigheid van vijf procenten op het inkomen van gemelde Bazzars voor den Jaar 1813, gedurende dezes maand ten Kantoor van den Magistraat zal ontfaangen worden.

Ter Ordonnantie van President en Bench van de Magistratuur. PETER JESSEN, Sec.

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Ter Ordonnantie van President en Bench van de Magistratuur. PETER JESSEN, Sec.

Advertentie.

ALLE de goetdiedige ietste prentendaren hebben van, dan wel schuldig aan den Boedel van wylten Luitenant J. Wood, gewonen Gelaghebber van het Schip Mary, gelieve daarvan zo spoedig mogelijk en wel binnen den tyd van een maand van heden af gerekend, opgave te doen aanden moede Execluteur J. Schell.

Batavia den 13 January 1814.

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Ter Ordonnantie van President en Bench van de Magistratuur. PETER JESSEN, Sec.

Vendu Advertissementen.

Doer Vendu-meesteren zullen de volgende Vendu-tes worden gehouden, als:

Op Maandag den 17de January 1814. VOOR de Woning van Mako Meyer staande op de groote Rijk Malacca van alle soorten van jongst aankomende Spaansche Goederen en wesmeer.

Op Dinsdag den 18de January 1814. VOOR de Bank van Leening, ten overstaan van Commissarissen van het Collegie der Bank van Leening, van eenige vervallene Panden, bestaande in Juwelen, Goud en Zilver werken, en wesmeer.

Op Donderdag den 20ste January 1814. VOOR een Huis staande in de Buiten Nieuw Puntt-straat, naast de Woning van den Heer Sherman, van Goud, Zilver en koper draad, en Americanaansche Schoenen, Javasche Tongen, Bonger, kaarsen, Tolwen, Slaven, Paarden en Wagens waar onder er een is voor 20 Personen, Kleederagen en een Tent groot 20 voeten in het vier kant en wesmeer.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

THE House No. 21, Newport street, belonging to J. VAN REENEN.

UIT DE HAND TE KOOP.

HET Huis inde Buiten Nieuw Puntt straat, toebehoorende aan de Heer J. VAN REENEN.

TO BE SOLD.

AT MALACCA STREET, No. 20, EXCELLENT China Ham, Nankoen, Okeroots, Bengal Ghoe, and several other Articles, at moderate prices.

Advertentie.

DIJETS te prentendaren heeft, dan wel verschuldigt, aan den Boedel van wylten J. Wood, in leven Luitenant der Bergery, gelieve daar van opgave te doen, aanden moede Execluteur J. D. Pieters, Boudewins en J. D. Pieters, binnen den tyd van een maand, gerekend van heden af.

Batavia den 11 January 1814.

J. M. G. Gellach, H. G. Hecker, J. G. Gellach, J. F. J. Tysia, J. M. Seltzer, R. F. C. Muller, J. F. Buscher, F. van Amstou, A. G. M. G. Gellach, C. Meelhuizen, A. Mathonnie, Wm. C. De Jonker, J. Eraoer, C. H. Stekkinger, N. B. Knaap, J. H. Willemse, L. P. Prinsen, J. G. Jacobsz, C. Klerke, J. W. Doeve, Cl. van Mayen, J. J. Baboen, Sartorius, A. van Giersbergen, A. F. van der Geugten, A. G. Doeve, H. Knaap, C. Coenradie, N. H. Prinsen, F. Bruno, B. van der Worm, D. Ossenbrugge, W. Lanbergen, Monnerau, J. H. Beer, P. De Lange, S. G. Buijck, J. A. Weingard, J. M. Geerling, Raadschooven, J. N. Roos van Haadschooven, J. C. Stekkinger, J. Rembold, P. B. Doeve, Raadschooven, G. J. Liens, J. A. Kahje, C. F. Dekker, J. M. Meesig, P. van Donburg, H. Oudhoff, A. L. du Hiel Rasour, J. M. Muller, R. C. Kramer, E. A. van der Geugten, E. Kapsenberg.

SAMARANG, Nov. 27, 1813.

Mr. Hope's Reply.
To F. E. HARDY, Esq.
J. A. DOORNIK, Esq.
And the Inhabitants of Samarang and Java.

GENTLEMEN,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the address with which you have been pleased to honour me, expressive of your regret on my departure from the Eastern districts, and communicating to me at the same time the satisfaction which you had felt from the system of management pursued by me while those districts continued under my immediate charge.

I felt sincerely gratified by the compliment paid me in addressing me on the occasion, but the very handsome manner in which you have been pleased to notice both my public and private character, renders it to me doubly pleasing, as proceeding from those among whom I had resided for so long a period, whose characters from long acquaintance I had most respected, and whose approbation would consequently be most agreeable to me.

I shall always recollect, Gentlemen, with pleasure, my residence in the Eastern districts, where if my management has afforded satisfaction, I only do you justice in bearing testimony to the anxious desire and uniform facility evinced by you on all occasions to meet the wishes of Government.

I shall conclude with requesting, that you will accept of my sincere acknowledgements for the honor which you have done me, and should circumstances again admit of my returning to the Eastern districts, it will afford me much pleasure to return to a Society where I have passed so long a period with so much satisfaction.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) H. HOPE.

CHIMANGEE, }
Decemb. 21, 1813. }

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.] Jan. 8.—Ship Coromandel, A. Cameron, from Matritius 2d Dec.
Jan. 11.—Ship Hope, S. Groube, from the Cape of Good Hope the 27th Nov.
DEPARTURES.] Jan. 9.—Arab brig Abassy, Sheik Oemar, for Samarang.
Jan. 14.—Arab brig Herat, Sheik Awal, for Samarang.
Same day.—Schooner Tiger, Cassa, for Samarang.
SAMARANG, Dec. 23.—Arrived the ship Isabella, H. A. Mayne, from Batavia.
Jan. 7.—Arrived the brig Christina, from Batavia the 2d Jan.

SOURABAYA, Dec. 27.—Arrived brig Engilena, P. Boll, from Batavia and Samarang.
Do. 29.—Brig Margatrea, C. Tharep, from Batavia.
Same day.—H. C. cruiser Nautilus, G. W. Walker, from Samarang.
Do.—H. C. cruiser Aurora, D. Macdonald, from do.
Do. 30.—Sailed the ship Creole, W. Smith, for the Isle of France.

Mauritius Government Gazette EXTRAORDINARY.

Nov. 30, 1813.

On Sunday last arrived the brig Susanna, Captain Jordin from London, 98 days, and brought papers up to the 22d August last, from which, we have selected for the information of our Readers, the following Official accounts.

The Captain states, that a vessel which sailed from England two days after him, that on the 25th August arrived at Madeira, just before he sailed, and brought the Star, in which it was stated that the Armistice was broken up, and that the Austrians had joined the Allies with two hundred thousand men.

London Gazette Extraordinary, Dec. 16, 1813.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

His Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of Orange, has arrived at this Office with

Dispatches addressed to Earl Bathurst, by Field-Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, of which the following are Copies.

St. Estevan, Aug. 1.

My Lord—Two practicable breaches having been effected at St. Sebastian on the 24th July, orders were given that they should be attacked on the morning of the 25th. I am concerned to have to report, that this attempt to obtain possession of the place failed, and that our loss was very considerable.

Marshal Soult had been appointed Lieut. de L'Empereur and Commander in Chief of the French Armies in Spain and the Southern Provinces of France, by a Decret Imperial, on the 1st of July, and he joined and took the command of the army on the 13th July, which having been joined nearly at the same time by the corps which had been in Spain under the command of General Clausel, and by other reinforcements, was called the Army of Spain and re-formed into nine divisions of infantry, forming the right, centre, and left, under the command of Gen. Reille, Comte d'Erlon, and Gen. Clausel as Lieut. Generals, and a reserve under Gen. Villate, and two divisions of Dragoons, and one of Light Cavalry, the two former under the command of Generals Treillard and Tilly, and the latter under the command of General Pierre Soult. There was besides allotted to the army a large proportion of artillery, and a considerable number of guns had already joined.

The Allied army was posted, as I have already informed your Lordship, in the passes of the mountains. Major General Byng's brigade of British infantry, and General Morillo's division of Spanish infantry, were on the right in the pass of Roncesvalles. Lieut. Gen. Sir Lowry Cole was posted at Viscarret, to support those troops; and Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas Picton with the third division, at Olague in reserve.

Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill occupied the valley of Bastan, with the remainder of the second division, and the Portuguese division, under the Conde de Amaranta, detaching General Campbell's Portuguese brigade to Los Aldudes, within the French territory. The light and seventh divisions occupied the heights of Santa Barbara, and the town of Vera, and the Puerto de Echalar, and kept the communication with the valley of Bastan; and the sixth division was in reserve at San Estevan. General Longa's division kept the communication between the troops at Vera and those under Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Graham, and Marechal del Campo Giron, on the great road.

The Conde del Abisbal blockaded Pampeluna.

On the 24th, Marshal Soult collected the right and left wings of his army, with one division of his centre, and two divisions of cavalry at St. Jean de Pied de Port, and on the 25th, attacked with between thirty and forty thousand men General Byng's Post at Roncesvalles. Lieut. General Sir Lowry Cole moved up to his support with the 4th division, and these Officers were enabled to maintain their Post throughout the day. But the enemy turned it in the afternoon; and Lieut. General Sir Lowry Cole considered it to be necessary to withdraw in the night; and he marched to the neighbourhood of Zubiri.

In the actions which took place on this day, the 20th Regiment distinguished themselves.

Two divisions of the centre of the enemy's army attacked Sir Rowland Hill's position in the Puerto de Maya, at the head of the valley of Bastan, in the afternoon of the same day. The blunt of the action fell upon Major-General Pringle's and Major-General Walker's brigades in the second division, under the command of Lieut. Gen. the Honorable W. Stewart. These troops were at first obliged to give way; but having been supported by Major-General Barne's brigade of the 7th division, they regained that part of their post, which was the key of the whole, and would have enabled them to reassume it if circumstances had permitted it. But Sir Rowland Hill having been apprized of the necessity that Sir Lowry Cole should retire, deemed it expedient to withdraw his troops likewise to Iruria; and the enemy did not advance on the following day beyond the Puerto de Maya.

Notwithstanding the enemy's superiority of numbers, they acquired but little advantage over these brave troops during the seven hours they were engaged. All the regiments charged with the bayonet.—The conduct of the 82d Regiment, which moved up with Major-General Barne's brigade, is particularly reported.

Lieut. Gen. the Honorable W. Stewart was slightly wounded.

I was not apprized of these events till late in the night of the 25th and 26th; and I adopted immediate measures to concentrate the army to the right, still providing for the siege of San Sebastian, and for the blockade of Pampeluna.

This would have been effected early on the 27th, only that Lieut. Gen. Sir Lowry Cole, and Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas Picton concurred in thinking their post at Zubiri not tenable for the time during which it would have been necessary to wait in it. They therefore retired early on the 27th, and took up a position to cover the blockade of Pampeluna, having the right, consisting of the 3d division in front of Huerta, and extending to the hill,

Beyond Oiaz, and the left consisting of the 4th division, Major-Gen. Byng's, and Brigadier-General Campbell's Portuguese brigade, on the heights in front of Villalba, having their left at a chapel behind Sorassen, on the high road from Ostiz to Pampeluna, and their right resting upon a height which defended the high road from Zubiri and Roncesvalles. General Morillo's division of Spanish infantry, and that part of the Conde del Abisbal's corps not engaged in the blockade were in reserve. From the latter, the regiment of Pravia, and that of El Principe, were detached to occupy part of the hill on the right of his 4th division, by which the road from Zubiri was defended.

The British cavalry under Lieut. Gen. Sir Stapleton Cotton were placed near Huerta on the right, being the only ground on which it was possible to use the cavalry.

The river Banz runs in the valley which was on the left of the allied, and on the right of the French army, along the road to Ostiz. Beyond this river there is another range of mountains connected with Ligasso and Marcelain, by which places it was now necessary to communicate with the rest of the Army.

I joined the third and fourth divisions just as they were taking up their ground on the 27th, and shortly afterwards the enemy formed their army on a mountain, the front of which extends from the high road to Ostiz to the high road to Zubiri, and they placed one division on the left of that road on a height and in some villages in front of the third division. They had here also a large body of cavalry.

In a short time after they had taken up their ground, the enemy attacked the hill on the right of the fourth division, which was then occupied by one battalion of the 4th Portuguese regiment, and by the Spanish regiment of Pravia.

These troops defended their ground, and drove the enemy from it with the bayonet. Seeing the importance of this hill to our position, I re-inforced it with the 40th regiment; and this regiment with the Spanish regiments of El Principe and Pravia held it from this time, notwithstanding the repeated efforts of the enemy during the 27th, and 28th to obtain possession of it.

Nearly at the same time that the enemy attacked this height on the 27th, they took possession of the village of Saurasen on the road to Ostiz by which they acquired the communication by that road, and kept up a fire of musquetry along the line till it was dark.

We were joined on the morning of the 28th, by the sixth division of Infantry, and I directed that the heights should be occupied on the left of the valley of the Lanz; and that the 6th division should form across the valley in rear of the left of the 4th division, resting their right on Oricain, and their left on the heights above mentioned.

The sixth division had scarcely taken their position when they were attacked by a very large force of the enemy, which had been assembled in the village of Saurasen.

Their front was, however, so well defended by the fire of their own light troops from the heights on their left, and by the fire from the heights occupied by the fourth division and Brigadier General Campbell's Portuguese brigade that the enemy was soon driven back with immense loss, from a fire on their front, both flanks and rear.

In order to extricate their troops from the difficulty in which they found themselves in their situation in the valley of the Lanz, the enemy now attacked the height on which the left of the 4th division stood, which was occupied by the seventh Cacadores, of which they obtained a momentary possession. They were attacked, however, again by the seventh Cacadores, supported by Major General Ross, at the head of his brigade of the 4th division, and were driven down with great loss.

The battle now became general along the whole front of the heights occupied by the 4th division, and in every part in our favour, excepting where one battalion of the 10th Portuguese regiment of Major General Campbell's brigade was posted. This battalion having been overpowered, and having been obliged to give way immediately on the right of Major General Ross's brigade, the enemy established themselves on our line, and Major General Ross was obliged to withdraw from his post.

I however ordered the 27th and 48th regiments to charge, first that body of the enemy which had first established themselves on the height, and next those on the left. Both attacks succeeded, and the enemy were driven down with immense loss; and the sixth division having moved forward at the same time to a situation in the valley nearer to the left of the 4th, the attack upon the front ceased entirely, and was continued but faintly on other points of our line.

In the course of this contest the gallant fourth division, which had so frequently been distinguished in this army, surpassed their former good conduct. Every regiment charged with the bayonet; and the 40th, the 7th, 20th, and 23d, four different times. Their officers set them the example, and Major General Ross had two horses shot under him. The Portuguese troops likewise behaved admirably; and I had every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the Spanish regiments del Principe and Pravia.

I had ordered Lieutenant General Sir Rowland Hill to march by Lanz upon Ligates, as soon as I found that Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Picton and Sir Lowry Cole had moved from Zubiri, and Lieutenant General the Earl of Dalhousie from San Estevan to the same place where both arrived on the 28th and the 7th division came to Marcelain.

The enemy's forces, which have been in front of Sir Rowland Hill, followed his march, and arrived at Ostiz on the 29th.

The enemy, thus reinforced, and occupying a position in the mountains, which appeared little liable to attack, and finding that they could make no impression on our front, determined to endeavour to turn our left, by an attack on Sir Rowland Hill's corps.

They reinforced with one division the troops which had been already opposed to him, still occupying the same points in the mountain, on which was formed their principal force, but they drew into their left the troops which occupied the heights opposite the third division, and they had, during the night of the 29th and 30th, occupied in strength the crest of the mountain on our left of the Lanz, opposite to the 6th and 7th divisions; thus connecting their right in the position with the division detached to attack Lieutenant General Sir Rowland Hill.

I, however, determined to attack their position, and ordered Lieutenant General the Earl of Dalhousie to possess himself of the top of the mountain in his front, by which the enemy's right would be turned, and Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Picton to cross the heights on which the enemy's left had stood, and to turn their left on the road to Roncesvalles. All the arrangements were made to attack the front of the enemy's position, as soon as the effect of these movements on their flanks should begin to appear. Major Gen. the Hon. Edward Pakenham, whom I had sent to take the command of the 6th division, Major Gen. Pack having been wounded, turned the village of Sorausen, as soon as the Earl of Dalhousie had driven the enemy from the mountain, by which their flank was defended; and the 6th division, and Major Gen. Byng's brigade, which had relieved the 4th division on the left of our position on the road to Ostiz, instantly attacked and carried that village.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Lowry Cole likewise attacked the front of the enemy's main position with the 7th Cacadores, supported by the 11th Portuguese regiment, the 40th, and the battalion under Colonel Bingham, consisting of the Queen's and 53d regt. All these operations obliged the enemy to abandon a position which is one of the strongest and most difficult of access that I have yet seen occupied by troops.

In their retreat from this position the enemy lost a great number of prisoners.

I cannot sufficiently applaud the conduct of all the General Officers, officers, and troops throughout these operations. The attack made by Lieutenant General the Earl of Dalhousie was admirably conducted by his Lordship, and executed by Major General Inglis and the troops composing his brigade; and that by Major General the Hon. Edward Pakenham and Major General Byng and that by Lieut. General Sir Lowry Cole, and the movement made by Sir Thomas Picton, merit my highest commendation. The latter Officer cooperated in the attack of the mountain by detaching troops to his left, in which the Hon. Lieut. Colonel Trench was wounded, but I hope not seriously.

While these operations were going on, and in proportion as I observed their success, I detached troops to the support of Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill; the enemy appeared in his front late in the morning, and immediately commenced an extended manoeuvre upon his left flank, which obliged him to withdraw from the height which he occupied behind the Ligasso to the next range. He there however, maintained himself, and I enclose his report of the conduct of the troops. I continued the pursuit of the enemy after their retreat from the mountain to Olague, where I was at sunset, immediately in the rear of their attack upon Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill. They withdrew from his front in the night, and yesterday took up a strong position, with two divisions, to cover their rear in the pass of Don Maria.

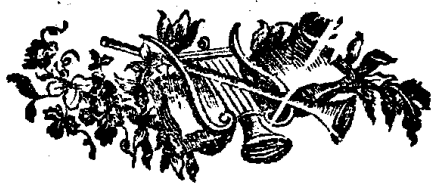
Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill, and the Earl of Dalhousie, attacked and carried the pass, notwithstanding the vigorous resistance of the enemy and the strength of their position. I am concerned to add, that Lieut. Gen. the Hon. William Stewart was wounded upon this occasion. I enclose Lieut. Gen. Sir Rowland Hill's report.

In the mean time I moved with Major Gen. Byng's brigade and 4th division under Lieut. General Sir Lowry Cole, by the pass of Velate upon Iruria, in order to turn the enemy's position on Dona Maria. Major Gen. Byng took, in Elizondo, a large convoy going to the enemy, and made many prisoners.

We have this day continued the pursuit of the enemy in the valley of the Bidassoa, and many prisoners and much baggage have been taken, Major General Byng has possessed himself of the valley of Bastan, and of the position on the Puerto de Maya, and the army will be this night nearly in the same position which they occupied on the 26th July.

I trust that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent will be satisfied with the con-

(Continued after the Poetry.)



ODE,

ON THE WAR IN SPAIN.

Of all the themes which to the muse More properly belong, What nobler subject can she choose To celebrate in song, Than British valor, British glory, What fitter theme for British story? Then turn, my muse, from Java's shore, Where long has slept thy lyre, Where nought can tempt thy wings to soar Nor tuneful lays inspire; Oh! turn thee to Iberia's coast, Where the proud Eagle, Gallia's boast, Chas'd by the conquering Patriot Host, Flies o'er the Pyrenees; While Britain's flag triumphant waves, Exulting o'er the land it saves, And wanders in the breeze! No more the vaunting sons of France, O'er fair Hispania's fields advance, For Britain shakes the vengeful lance, Which ne'er is shook in vain; She fires the heart, she arms the hands, She leads to fight the gallant bands Of Portugal and Spain. But oh! what muse can justly claim, That glorious task, the well earned fame Of Wellington to tell? What bard shall venture to rehearse, His lofty arts in lofty verse, And celebrate them well? To sing thy name, thou proudest boast, And glory of Hibernia's coast! The mighty theme my skill exceeds, I dare not touch the lyre But muse on thy heroic deeds And silently admire; Thy laurels gather'd, chieftain brave, On Vimiera's rescued plain, Along the banks of Douro's wave, And Talavera's fields of slain, The conquest of Buzaco's height, The freedom of Braganza's cross, And all the trophies of the fight At Rodrigo and Badajos; The lessons thou hast taught the foe In Salamanca's great defeat, And in thy last and mightiest blow, Vittoria's battle and retreat; These wreaths of glory thou hast won, Enroll'd in History's page, Shall gild the name of Wellington, In many a future age! Thy Royal Master's fervent praise, Thy country's all-approving smile, Shall deck with honor's brightest rays The noblest Chief of Erin's isle! Though five long years of constant War, And War's terrific train, Have dimm'd Iberia's brilliant star, And spoiled her fertile plain; Yet when the end of war is right, When freemen for their country fight, They never fight in vain; For heaven, soon or late, will bless The cause of justice with success, With victory crown her arms; And then how sweet, when battles cease To taste the joys that smile in peace Secured by war's alarms! Ye chiefs of Douro! Tajo's sons! Whose vengeance now the invader shuns, And Gallia long shall mourn; Aided by England's powerful hand, Ye've chased the spoiler from your land— Oh! let him ne'er return! And ye, by long experience found, On hostile as on friendly ground, Still to make freedom's cause your own, And fight and die for her alone; From Thames, and Tweed, and Shannon's wave Whene'er as conquerors ye advance, Among the fertile fields of France, Let mercy grace the victor's fauce, And merit still a Briton's name, Who conquers but to save!

J. D. P.

(Continued from the Third Page.)

duct of the troops of his Majesty and of his Allies on this occasion. The enemy having been considerably reinforced and re-equipped after their late retreat, made a most formidable attempt to relieve the blockade of Pampeluna with the whole of their forces, excepting the reserve under Gen. Vilate, which remained in front of our troops on the great road from Irun.

This attempt has been entirely frustrated by the operation of a part only of the allied army, and the enemy have sustained a defeat and suffered a severe loss both in officers and men.

The enemy's expectation of success, beyond the point of raising the blockade of Pampeluna, were certainly very sanguine. They brought into Spain a large body of cavalry, and a great number of guns, neither of which arms could be used to any great extent by either party in the battle which took place. They sent off the guns to St. Jean de Pied de Port on the evening of the 28th which have thus returned to France in safety.

The detail of the operations will shew your Lordship how much reason I have to be satisfied with the conduct of all the Gen. Officers, Officers and troops. It is impossible to describe the enthusiastic bravery of the 4th division; and I was much indebted to Lieut. Gen. Sir L. Cole for the manner in which he directed their operations; to Major General Anson, Major General Ross, Major Gen. Byng, and Brig. Gen. Campbell, of the Portuguese service. All the officers commanding, and the officers of the regiments were remarkable for their gallantry; but I particularly observed Lieut. Col. O'Toole, of the 7th Cacadores, in the charge upon the enemy on our left, on the 28th, and Capt. Joaquin Felles Jurduo, of the 11th Portuguese regiment, in the attack on the mountain on 30th.

I beg to draw your Lordship's attention likewise to the able assistance I received, throughout these operations, from Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill, from Lieut. General the Earl of Dalhousie, and Sir Thomas Picton, in those of the 30th and 31st of July.

To the Conde del Abisbal also I am indebted for every assistance it was in his power to give, consistently with his attention to the blockade. I have already mentioned the conduct of the Regiments of Pravia and El Principe, belonging to the army of reserve of Andalusia, in a most trying situation; and the whole corps appeared animated by the same gallant conduct which pervaded all the troops in that position.

Marshal Sir William Beresford was with me throughout these operations, and I received from him all the assistance which his talents so well qualify him to afford me. The good conduct of the Portuguese officers and troops in all the operations of the present campaign, and the spirit which they shew on every occasion, are not less honorable to that nation, than they are to the military character of the officer, who by his judicious measures, has re-established discipline and revived a military spirit in the army.

I have again to draw your Lordship's attention to the valuable assistance I received throughout these operations from the Qr. Mr. Gen. Major Gen. Murray, and the Adjutant General Major General Pakenham, and the Officers of those Departments respectively; and from Lieut. Col. Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Lieut. Col. Campbell, and the Officers of my personal Staff.

Although our wounded are numerous, I am happy to say that the cases in general are slight, and I have great pleasure in reporting to your Lordship, that the utmost attention has been paid to them by the Inspector of Hospitals, Dr. McGregor, and by the Officers of the department under his direction.

Adverting to the extent and nature of our operations, and the difficulties of our communications at times, I have reason to be extremely well satisfied with the zeal and exertions of Sir Robert Kennedy, the Commissary General, and the Officers of his department throughout the campaign, which upon the whole have been more successful in supplying the troops than could have been expected.

I transmit this to your Lordship by his Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of Orange, who is perfectly acquainted with all that has passed, and with the situation of the army; and will be able to inform your Lordship of many details relating to this series of operations, for which a dispatch does not afford scope. His Highness had a horse shot under him in the battle near Sorausen, on the 20th of July.

I have the honor to be, &c. (Signed) WELLINGTON.

I have omitted to inform your Lordship in the body of the dispatch, that the troops in the Puerto de Maya lost their four Portuguese guns on the 25th of July. Major General Pringle, who commanded when the attack commenced, had ordered them to retire towards Maya; and when Lieutenant General Stewart came up, he ordered that they might return and retire by the mountain road to Elizondo. In the mean time the enemy were in possession of the pass, and the communication with the road was lost, and they could not reach it.

I enclose returns of the loss before San Sebastian, from the 7th to the 27th of July; and the returns of the killed, wounded, and missing in the operations from the 25th ultimo to the 1st instant.

MY LORD—I have the satisfaction to acquaint your Lordship, that although from the immense superiority of force which the enemy directed against the position entrusted to my charge yesterday, it became, in my opinion, imperiously necessary for me to retire from that ground: the conduct of the officers and troops, British and Portuguese, was such as to entitle them to my entire approbation, and I could not have wished it to be better.

Major General Pringle, with Major General Walker's brigade under Lieut. Colonel Fitzgerald, of the 60th regiment, supported by the 34th regiment, and 14th Portuguese regiment, opposed the ascent of the enemy to the ridge on the left position, in a most gallant style; drove him repeatedly back, and although unable ultimately to prevent his ascending the ridge, by a more distant movement, our troops kept their ground firmly, and when ordered to retire performed it under Major General Pringle with the greatest regularity, and with small loss, covered by a battalion of the 14th Portuguese regiments under Lieut. Colonel M'Donald, of the conduct of which officer and the steadiness of his regiment, the Major General speaks in terms of the greatest praise.

Col. Ashworth's brigade, also attacked in his position by a superior force, met the attack with the greatest steadiness, and drove the enemy before him at the point of the bayonet, and held his ground as long as I thought it prudent for him to do so; and a Battalion of Brigadier General Costa's Brigade held the ridge on the right of the position to the last covering the formation of the troops on the ground they were directed to take up: the enemy attempted to form the point, but were repulsed by Brigadier Gen. Costa, and

finally driven down the ridge at the point of the bayonet by that battalion, a part of Col. Ashworth's brigade, and a small detachment of the 28th regiment. On the whole, I can assure your Lordship that the enemy had nothing to boast of, nor was our loss severe, considering the disparity of our forces.

I feel particularly indebted to Major General Pringle for his conduct on this occasion, as well as to Colonel Ashworth, Colonel O'Callaghan and Lieutenant Col. Fitzgerald 50th Foot commanding brigades under him, and also Lieut. Gen. Conde de Amarante, and brigadier General Costa, who was wounded.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) ROWLAND HILL. To Field Marshal Marquis of Wellington. K. G.

P. S. I must not omit to mention the services of Col. Pampluna and Lieut. Col. Pym, 18th Regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Grant, and Major Mitchel, commanding the 6th of the line and 6th Portuguese in Colonel Ashworth's brigade.

Elizondo, Aug. 1, 1813.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to acquaint your Lordship, that, in compliance with the instructions I received through Major Gen. Murray, I proceeded yesterday with the column under my orders, on the road to Donna Maria. On our arrival at the foot of the pass we found the enemy ascending the hill in great haste, and closely pressed by the 7th division, moving by a road parallel and to the right of that which my column was on. The rear of the enemy's column having begun to ascend the hills before our arrival, it was impossible to cut off any part of it. It was, however, considerably annoyed on its march by our 9 pounders and a howitzer. I immediately ordered the second division, under Lieut. Gen. Stewart, to ascend the hill by the road we were on, whilst the Earl of Dalhousie's column ascended by one more to the right. The enemy took up a strong position at the top of the pass, with a cloud of skirmishers in the front.

The attack on our side was led by Lieut. Gen. Stewart, with Major Gen. Walker's brigade, under Lieut. Col. Fitzgerald of the 69th, who forced back the enemy's skirmishers to the summit of the hill; but coming upon their body, found them so numerous and so strongly posted, that Lieut. General Stewart was induced to withdraw them until the 7th division should be in closer co-operation with them. About this time the Lieut. Gen. was wounded, and the command of the division devolved upon Major Gen. Pringle, who, with his own brigade, commanded by Col. O'Collogan, renewed the attack on our side, whilst the 7th division pressed them on the other, and both divisions gained the height about the same time, the enemy retiring, after sustaining a very considerable loss. The conduct of Lieut. Gen. Stewart, Major Gen. Pringle, and of the officers and troops in general, was conspicuously good, and I regret that the very thick fog prevented our taking that advantage of the situation of the enemy which it might otherwise have done. A part of each division pursued them some distance down the hill, and occasioned them a considerable loss. Having thus far performed your Lordship's instructions, I withdrew my column from the pass, and moved it upon Almandoz.

Major Gen. Pringle praises the good conduct of Captains Heise and Thorn, on this occasion; and I believe it is the intention of Lieut. Gen. Stewart to report the good conduct of some other officers, but his wound has probably delayed it.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ROWLAND HILL, Lieutenant-General.

Lezaco, August 4, 1813.

MY LORD.—The Prince of Orange having been detained till this day for the Returns. I have to inform Your Lordship that the enemy still continued posted in the morning of the 2d with a force of two divisions on the Puerto de Echalar, and nearly the whole army behind the Puerto, when the 4th, 7th, and Light division advanced by the valley of the Bidassoe to the frontier, and I had determined to dislodge them by a combined attack and movement of the three divisions.

The 7th division, however, having crossed the mountain from Sumbilla, and having necessarily preceded the arrival of the fourth, Major General Barne's Brigade was formed for the attack, and advanced, before the 4th, and light divisions could co-operate, with a regularity, and gallantry which I have seldom seen equalled, and actually drove the two divisions of the enemy, notwithstanding the resistance opposed to them from those formidable heights. It is impossible that I can extol too highly the conduct of Major-General Barne, and these brave troops, which was the admiration of all who were witnesses of it.—Major-General Kemp's brigade of the light division likewise drove a very considerable force from the rock which forms the left of the Puerto. There is now no enemy in the field within this part of the Spanish frontier.

I have the honor to enclose Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thos. Graham's Report of the assault of St. Sebastian.

While the troops were engaged in the neighbourhood of Pampeluna, as reported in my dispatch of the 1st instant, Brigadier General Longa occupied with his division this part of the Badassoa, including the town of Vica. That part of the enemy's army which had been left in observation of the allied troops on the great road from Irun, attacked him on the 28th, but were repulsed with considerable loss.

I have great pleasure in reporting the good conduct of these troops on all occasions; and likewise of a battalion of Spanish Cacadores, in Gen. Barceña's division of the Gallician Army, which had been sent to the bridge of Yausi, on the enemy's retreat on the 1st instant, which it held against very superior numbers during a great part of the day.

Nothing of importance has occurred in Aragon since my dispatch of the 19th of July.

I have a report from Lieut.-General W. Bentinck, from Binároz, on the 21st July, and he was making preparations to cross the Ebro.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON. Earl Bathurst, &c. &c. &c.

P. S. I enclose a Return of the killed and wounded in the attack of the enemy's position on the 2d instant.

ERNANI, JULY 27, 1813.

MY LORD,—The attack of the breach in the line wall on the left bank of St. Sebastian, took place on the morning of the 25th, when the fall of the tide left the foot of the wall dry, which was soon after day light. I am sorry to say, that notwithstanding the distinguished gallantry of the troops employed, some of whom did force their way in to the town, the attack did not succeed. The enemy occupied in force all the defences of the place which looked that way, and from which and from all round the breach, they were enabled to bring so destructive a fire of grape and musketry, flanking and enfilading the column, and to throw over so many hand grenades on the troops; that it became necessary to desist from the assault.

The loss sustained was therefore severe, especially by the third battalion of the Royal Scots, the leading one Major-General Hay's brigade, which being on duty in the trenches, formed the column of attack.—Major-General Spry's Portuguese brigade, that of Major-General Robinson, and the 4th Cacadores of Brigadier General Wilson's being in reserve in the trenches; the whole under the direction of Major-General Oswald, commanding the 5th division.

Though this task has failed, it would be great injustice not to assure your Lordship, that the troops conducted themselves with their usual gallantry, and only retired when I thought a further perseverance in the attack would have occasioned and useless sacrifice of brave men. Major-General Hay, Major Frazer, Colonel the Hon. C. F. Greville, and Colonel Cameron, commanding the Royal Scots; 38th, and the 9th greatly distinguished themselves. Major Frazer lost his life on the breach, with many of his brave comrades.

The conduct throughout the whole of the operations of the siege hitherto, of the Officers and Men of the Royal Artillery and Engineers, never was exceeded in indefatigable zeal, activity, and gallantry; and I beg to mention particularly to your Lordship Lieutenant Colonel Dickson, Fraser and May, and Major Webber Smyth, of the Royal Artillery; Lieutenant Colonel Sir R. Fletcher, Lieutenant Colonel Burgoyne, and Majors Ellicombe and C. F. Smith, of the Royal Engineers.

The three officers of this corps, employed to conduct different parts of the columns of attack, behaved admirably but suffered severely. Captain Lewis has lost his leg, Lieutenant Jones was wounded in the breach and taken; and Lieutenant Marchell, after his return was killed in the trenches.

I beg too to recommend to your Lordship; Lieutenant Campbell, of the 9th, who led the forlorn hope, and who was severely wounded on the breach. I have the greatest satisfaction too in assuring your Lordship of the most cordial support and assistance, afforded by Sir George Collier, commanding his Majesty's ships on the coast, and of the officers and seamen of the squadron employed on shore.

No exertion that could be afforded was wanting, and Lieutenant Colonel Dickson has represented to me in the strongest terms, the steady and gallant conduct of a detachment of seamen in the batteries, under the command of Lieutenant O'Reilly (first Lieutenant of his Majesty's ship Surveillante) and of their exemplary behaviour while on shore. I beg too, to mention Mr. Digby Marsh, Master's Mate, acting as Lieutenant in the batteries, after Lieutenant Dunlop was severely wounded.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) T. GRAHAM. To Field Marshal the MARQUIS OF WELLINGTON, K. G. (See Supplement.)

BATAVIA, PRINTED BY A. H. HUBBARD, AT THE Honorable Company's Printing Office, MOLENVLIET.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1814.

Admiralty Office, July 24.

Extract of a letter from Captain Sir George Collier, of His Majesty's Ship *Surveillante*, addressed to Admiral Lord Keith, and transmitted by His Lordship to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

Surveillante, off Guiteria, July 24.

I have now the honor to report that Guiteria was evacuated by the Enemy this morning at day-break, and afterwards occupied by a division under Baron de Menglana. The Enemy appears to have been so pressed by the appearance of the shipping, after his determination had been taken, that most of the Cannon were left serviceable and all his provisions, calculated for some Months; but it is with regret I mention, that about 3 o'clock p. m. we witnessed a most awful explosion, which by a refinement in cruelty, appears to have been intended to destroy all the poorer inhabitants at a blow. The magazine, contained near 200 Barrels of Gun Powder, and dug in the solid rock connected with the mole, where the fishing Boats lay, had been prepared and a lighted match left with it; two casks of wine, previously broached, were also left by the wall, offering a temptation to the lower classes of the inhabitants; but this circumstance most providentially proved their great preservation. The Spanish Commandant on entering, observed the confusion likely to ensue, ordered the Inhabitants from the mole into the town, and while means were taken to force the door, the explosion took place, and destroyed about 20 of the Garrison and Fishermen, as well as all the boats in or near the mole.

I have the pleasure to acquaint your Lordship, that the castle, town, and port of passage, were recovered from the Enemy yesterday, and its Garrison of One hundred and thirty six men, cut off from St. Sebastian, were taken by a part of the Spanish Brigade of Longa, under the immediate orders of Don Gaspar, attached to Sir Thomas Graham's Division. The Spanish loss on this occasion was very trifling.

LONDON, August 8th, 1813.

Dispatches have arrived with important Intelligence from the army, and from America. The Intelligence from the Army naturally claims our first attention.

The Field Marshal has issued an order which may be considered as indicative of his intention to enter France. It bears the impression of two of the most prominent features of His Lordship's character, wisdom and humanity. He directs the Officers to preserve the most exact discipline, to treat the people well, recollecting always that the two Nations are at war because Buonaparte will not allow them to be at Peace. He inveighs in the warmest terms against the idea of revenging on the peaceful Inhabitants of France, the conduct of the French Soldiery in Spain.

The Order will be found below—The fall of St. Sebastian will be the signal for passing the Pyrennees.

Intelligence from the Allied Army.—

Order of the Day of the Great Lord.

IRUNTA, July 9th, 1813.

The Commander of the Forces is anxious to draw the attention of the Officers of the Army to the situation in which they have hitherto been among the people of Portugal and Spain, and that in which they may hereafter find themselves among those of the frontiers of France.

"2d.—Every Military precaution must, henceforward be used to obtain intelligence and to prevent surprize.—General and Superior Officers at the head of detached Corps will take care to keep up a constant and regular communication with the corps upon the right and left, and with their rear; and the Soldiers and their Followers must be prevented from leaving their Camps and Cantonments on any account whatever.

"3d.—Notwithstanding that these precautions are absolutely necessary, as the Country in front of the Army is the enemy's, the Commander of the Forces is particularly desirous that the Inhabitants should be well treated, and Private Property respected.

"4th.—Officers and Soldiers must recollect that their Nations are at War with France, solely because the Ruler of the French Nation will not allow them to be at Peace, and is desirous of forcing them

to submit to his yoke, and they must not forget the worst of the evils suffered by the enemy in his profligate invasion of Spain and Portugal, have been occasioned by the irregularities of the Soldiers, and their cruelties, authorized and encouraged by their Chiefs, towards the unfortunate and peaceful Inhabitants of the Country.

"5th.—To revenge this conduct on the peaceable Inhabitants of France would be unmanly and unworthy of the Nations to whom the Commander of the Forces now addresses himself, and at all events would be the occasion of similar and worse evils to the Army at large, than those which the enemy's Army have suffered in the Peninsula, and would eventually prove highly injurious to the public interests.

"6th.—The Rules therefore which have hitherto been observed in requiring and taking, and giving receipts for the supplies from the country, are to be continued in the villages on the French Frontiers, and the Commissaries attached to each of the Armies of the several nations, will receive the Orders from the Commander in Chief of the Army of his Nation, respecting the mode and period of paying for such supplies."

Lisbon, July 17.

Affairs go on most prosperously. Head Quarters on the 6th at Amba, not more than a mile from France, and no doubt before this our troops have visited Bayonne. The troops which General Murray brought back to Alicante have driven Suchet's remaining force from the line of the Xucar, in consequence of which, he has evacuated all those parts, and is proceeding by forced marches to form a junction with Clausel, which it is supposed, he will not be able to accomplish. King Joseph is employed raising the Peasantry in the South of France.

Madrid, July 13.

Yesterday arrived a Courier from Brunzum in three days, by whom we are informed, that the English, Spaniards and Portuguese, who form the right, are on the French frontier, and those on the right by the side of Roncesvalles, are in sight of Bayonne.

O'Donnell's army is marching upon Saragossa. The French left in Arragon the garrisons of Daroca and Almunia, but have withdrawn that of Tened. By an extraordinary Messenger, who arrived last night, we received the agreeable notice of the French having abandoned Saragossa at midnight on the 9th July, after blowing up the stone bridge and some buildings. We are ignorant what road they took, but suppose it was Barcelona. In the castle of Saragossa 300 French remain, who are blockaded by some of the troops of Mina and Duran; the remainder of the force under those Generals are gone in pursuit of the fugitives.

Tolosa, July 8.

The French have at Bayonne 20,000 regular troops, and 10,000 armed Peasants. Joseph's troops were very badly received in France, and more than 20,000 of them proceeded into the interior to procure arms, to replace those lost in the battle of the 21st.

Soria, July 1.

The enemy's division which has so often left Lograna and returned there, has at last set out not to return again; seeing it was absolutely impossible to proceed to Navarre, it deliberated upon descending by Tudela into Arragon, which it put in practice; when on the 27th June, it met with Spanish troops, and was compelled precipitately to retire from Calapona and Aldecancuva to Tudela, where it encamped on the 28th; at 3 p. m. after having set fire to the forts there, it marched with that garrison in the direction of Saragossa, amounting in all to about 10,000 Infantry and 150 horse.

BATTLE OF VITTORIA.

Extract of a Private Letter from an Officer in the English Army.

I flatter myself that our operations of late have become in some degree interesting. I shall therefore give you a slight sketch of them. Our Brigade left Salamanca the 2d, which the French had evacuated a few days before our arrival. General Maret made his escape just as we entered the town—the 4th forded the Douro; the French having destroyed the two centre arches of the bridge—the 7th

drove the French out of Palencia; King Joseph left it a few hours before we arrived.

On the 13th we expected a battle before Burgos, but the enemy blew up the castle, abandoned their position, and concentrated the whole of their force at Vittoria. On the 15th we crossed the Ebro at St. Martino, where we joined two other divisions of the Army. On the 20th we were in a wood, about twelve miles from Vittoria; here we were told the French Army was posted, with its right on the town, a river in front, and occupying all the adjacent hills; 85,000 strong, with 150 pieces of Cannon planted on the heights.

On the morning of the 21st, we marched at half past 3 o'clock, being attached to the centre division under Sir T. Picton, at 9 o'clock we found the engagement had commenced. It is impossible for me to describe the position the enemy had chosen, it seemed calculated to baffle human force. I have no hesitation in saying, that if the ground had been in possession of the British Troops, and they had been attacked by the French, that three-fourths of their army would have been cut to pieces; they continued to fight well till 4 o'clock, when they began to give way on their left, and shortly after the retreat became general; we pursued them for nine miles from the field of battle. About half past nine o'clock, we framed an open column of Squadrons with the Hussars in front and dismounted, the enemy covered with clouds and we with glory, and a thick wood, in which we passed the night without food or baggage, after a pleasant little ride of about 18 hours. Lord Wellington came up just as we had dismounted, he said "Well done Life Guards, you have acted nobly; I will send your baggage up to you, make yourselves comfortable, and we will be after them again in the morning," thus amply repaying us for all we had suffered. I am sorry to tell you the French did not stand our charge, but went right about the moment they got a fair view of us, so that we have less credit for valour, having so much for appearance. We have taken a great many Prisoners, 151 pieces of Cannon, all the plunder of the French, their Baggage, Corn, &c. &c. &c. the whole of Joseph's Plate, Cash, Crown, and Carriages. I do not think they will have the impudence to meet us again after the drubbing they have received. A Squadron of my Regiment was sent into Vittoria during the action by Lord Wellington's orders about four o'clock, to take possession of the Town; we were within twenty minutes of catching the usurper of the Spanish Crown. Joe had just time to make his escape and no more; he arrived at Salvatierra about 8 o'clock, to which town we pursued him the next day, he was off before our arrival at Pampeluna.

Our loss must be severe from the situation the French occupied; their's is also great. I shall not shock you by a description of the ground over which we passed in the pursuit, it has made a lasting impression on my mind. The plunder which the Soldiers got is immense. King Joseph, after his arrival at Salvatierra, about 24 miles from the field of battle, as the Mistress of the house assured me, had not a knife, fork or spoon, to eat his supper with, everything he had was in our possession. He gave up the Town to plunder for five hours to the Ruffians who fled with him, and I assure you they performed the task to admiration, as nothing worth taking was left, and destroyed most wantonly whatever they could not remove.

We mentioned yesterday a report that the Marquis of Wellington had gone towards Pampeluna, we understand however, that from the tenor of the latest accounts received, the next dispatches from His Lordship are expected to be dated from some part of the French territory, in the vicinity of the Pyrennees. The intention of entering France, the Gallant Marquis lately announced in his General Orders addressed to his Troops, in which he thanks them for their services in the deliverance of Spain, and expresses his hopes that they will persevere in the same laudable line of conduct, and that on their entrance into France, they will sustain the character of British Soldiers, by treating the people of that country with moderation and humanity. The appearance of a British Army in France must produce a general alarm, and will compel Bona-

parte to make large detachments from the force which he has collected in the North.

By the Lisbon Packet letters have been received, which state, that accounts had arrived there from America, announcing, that the *United States* and *Macedonian* American Frigates and *Hornet* sloop of war, came out for the purpose of attacking one of our ships of War, but on their coming out, the *Ramilies* (64) hove in sight, on which they attempted to return into port, but were prevented, and were then obliged to run into New London; immediately after which, they landed all their guns, stores, &c. and got them on the hills to prevent our ships attacking them in the harbour. Letters from Hartford in Connecticut of the 12th of June, mention, that our ships were also landing their guns to attack the American ships.

Letters have been received through the War Office, dated from Lord Wellington's Head-quarters at Emani 13th inst. three days subsequent to the dispatches. These advices we are told, state, that His Lordship having left a sufficient force to continue the siege of St. Sebastian, was advancing by Fontarabia towards France. The intelligence of the elevation of the Gallant Marquis to the rank of Field Marshal had reached the Army, and had occasioned general satisfaction.

Liverpool, July 24.

By a vessel this evening from Bermuda, whence she sailed on the 19th ult. there are letters mentioning, that Sir J. B. Warren, had, by Proclamation, declared the whole coast of America, from Rhode Island to the Mississipi in a state of blockade, and that he had dispatched vessels to the different Ports to carry the measure into effect.

We learn from Chatham, that Government are going to send all the Prussian subjects among our Prisoners of War, to a Prussian Port in the Baltic. Mr. Giese, the Prussian Vice Consul has been down on board the Prison Ships, and made the selection.

Sir Robert Wilson lately passed through Berlin, and according to report, was going to survey the line of the Oder and of the Vistula before he returned into Silesia.

MONSIEUR and the DUKE D'ANGOULEME and suite have arrived at Colberg, where they were received with all the honors due to their rank. Immediately upon their arrival, the Baron de Rolle was dispatched to the Head-quarters of the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia.

A private letter from Lisbon, states, that the Spanish Government intend to confer on Lord Wellington the title of PRINCE OF VITTORIA.

The French Garrison at Pampeluna is estimated at between 3 and 4000 men, commanded by General Canan, who had issued orders for the removal of all such inhabitants as had not provisions for three months.

It is reported that one of the resources lately adopted to raise money in France, has been to order all the property belonging to the different Municipalities to be sold, and the proceeds paid into the Government Treasury. A large supply of Bullocks was wanted for the service of the Army in Spain; the Prefects were ordered to purchase them at the rate of 400 livres each, they replied that they knew it might be done at a cheaper rate, but they were ordered to do it at the price fixed by Government. In consequence of this the number of Bullocks required were obtained more speedily, and then the Sellers were informed, that they could only be paid at the rate declared by the Prefects to be the Market price; they were paid accordingly, not however in ready money, according to the original agreement, but in bonds or debentures payable after the Peace!

A new Frigate called the *Java*, is ordered to be built at Plymouth Dock-yard, of the following extraordinary dimensions: gun-deck 172 feet, keel 145 feet, breadth 43 feet, 1480 tons. She will be rated 50, but carry 62 guns—30 on her main, and 32 on her flush deck.

A Gottenburgh Mail arrived last night (30th July,) the accounts by which speak of an intended interview between the Crown Prince, (of Sweden) the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Prussia, add-

ing, that Lord Cathcart and Mr. Thorn-ton were to be present at the Meeting.

An order had been issued at Stockholm on the 13th instant, for the stoppage of all communication between Sweden, Denmark and Norway.

The Earl of Aberdeen is reported to be the intended Minister from Great Britain to the Congress at Prague, and that he will very soon take his departure.

The Danes and Swedes are said to have fought a very sanguinary action, the particulars of which we have not been able to ascertain. The result, however, appears to have been favorable to the Swedes, as they advanced after the action towards the seat of War in Germany, and the Crown Prince, who was in command, was to meet the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia about the end of July.

The Baltic trade is so formidably protected by ships of War, that the fleets pass the Danish shore in perfect safety.

A French Governor was sent to Hamburg for the purpose of receiving the heavy contribution which had been ordered. The inhabitants however, either could not or would not pay any part of the fine, and in consequence of their disobedience, 30 or 40 of the principal men in Hamburg were sent off to France, where we doubt not their accounts are by this time finally closed *à la François*. As a sequel to this friendly measure, an order was issued by the French Governor (Davoust,) that every building, garden and plantation, within 150 toises of the exterior works, were to be razed and destroyed within a given time.

The Empress of France left Paris on the 22d July for Mayence, to have the pleasure of an interview with her Imperial Husband at that place; this at least is the alleged motive of her journey; but we think it not improbable, that she had in view a meeting with some other members of her family.

The Ministry are said to have proposed to the Court of Directors the appointment of Thos. Wallace, Esq. M. P. as Governor of Madras.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

Yesterday arrived a mail from Heligoland, with letters from thence to the 5th instant, and from Hamburg to the 2d instant. The Hamburg Correspondent has of course been obliged to assume the badge and to speak the language of slavery; as Journal du Département des Bouches de l'Elbe.

A Gentleman who arrived in the packet, informs us that Marshal Davoust occupied Hamburg with about 7,000 men, and up to the 2d instant inclusively, no outrages had been committed by the French troops: on the contrary, they departed themselves more civilly to the Burghers than they had ever before been accustomed to do. Moreover, though the Marshal had called upon the city for a contribution of six millions of marks, (equal to about 800,000*l.*) which the people were unable to pay, yet he had not resorted to any coercive measure to compel them. All the Senators, with the exception of two, had retired to their country seats, where they had not been molested. The Hamburgers were at a loss to account for the forbearance of the French after their severe threats of vengeance, except by supposing that they considered themselves liable to reverses, and consequently, that they might require mercy in their turn. It is certain, that the French see the necessity of securing themselves against the worst that may happen. The moment they got possession of the city, they commenced throwing over a bridge to Wilhelmsburgh, to make sure of a retreat. Some hundreds of carpenters have been employed on this service.

A report had been circulated at Heligoland, on the authority of letters from Hamburg, that after General Tettenborn, with the Hanseatic Legion, and the Cossacks, had left the city, he gained a signal advantage over the French at Bergedorff. So generally was this intelligence believed, that it was in the first instance considered by the Governor of Heligoland, as entitled to official credit; but before the packet sailed, he was convinced, as well as every informed person on the island, that the whole story had originated in error.

Another report equally prevalent, and which had not been discredited when the packet came away, was, that a French corps had been cut off, in the neighbourhood of Berlin; not (as asserted by some of our journalists,) by the combined Swedes and Prussians, for nobody imagines that there is a Swede within 150 miles of Berlin; but—by the Prussian General Von Bülow and Brostel, reinforced, it may be, by the *levy en masse*. The corps so destroyed is probably Sebastiani's; he having as our readers know, some time since advanced together with Victor, as far as Lükau, in the direction of Berlin. Victor was suddenly called away on the 21st to join the main army; and thereupon Von Bülow and Brostel advanced against Sebastiani. Upon the whole, therefore, this report seems to be not undeserving of attention, and if true, it is to be received with very great satisfac-

tion. That the inhabitants of Berlin themselves look with confidence to a successful termination of the campaign, either by arms, or by negotiation, may be inferred from the orders for colonial produce and British manufactures, which, we hear, they have sent, by way of Heligoland, to a large amount.

Our readers will peruse with emotion, the affecting address of Colonel Von Hesse to the Hamburg Burgher Guard on its dissolution. The sentiments, the language, are above all praise. Neither desperation nor vain boasting enter into its composition; but it breathes a cool, melancholy spirit of self devotion in a cause, of the justice of which, it admits not a passing doubt. As long as respect is paid to the dignity of a man, or to the heroism of a citizen, so long will the name of Von Hesse be pronounced by the wise and good, with grateful veneration. It gratifies us to see, that amidst the agonised feelings of so painful a moment, this brave man maintained and enforced a lively hatred towards the despotism which again threatened his native city, and a confident persuasion that the moment which should destroy the delusions of tyranny was at no great distance. These words must have sunk deep into the hearts of his countrymen; and it is in vain that Davoust has issued a strict order to them to give up every publication which has issued from the press since the 24th of February. He may burn paper, and break types; but he cannot erase from the virtuous soul, thoughts by which it is ennobled and immortalized.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

Heligoland, May 31.—“I left Hamburg last night, at nine o'clock, two hours after the French had taken possession of the town.”

On Saturday last there was a very severe engagement at Ochsenwarden; the Hanseatic Legion; Prussians, and English Riflemen, made a strong resistance, but owing to a blunder of Captain Müller, who took the French, who were commanded in English to be English, 1,500 men took possession of Ochsenwarden. The Swedes never attempted to assist us in this awful crisis. Early yesterday morning General Tettenborn informed the Senate, that he had no longer the proper means of defence, and left it entirely with the Senate what measures they deemed proper to adopt; and he left Hamburg, with his Cossacks, at three a. m. Yesterday, at twelve o'clock, the Danes, 5,000 strong and with a park of artillery, entered Hamburg, with the French General Bruyere at their head, who took possession of the town in the name of the Ruler of France; and at seven p. m. 1,500 French, chiefly Gendarmes and Donauiers, entered Hamburg. When I left that city no proclamation had yet been issued by the French, nor any acts of violence committed.”

The Courier of last night says, “We have heard that a deputation was sent to the Crown Prince at Stralsund, from Hamburg, requesting him to proceed with his whole force to the city, a measure that would ensure it the most effectual protection. The Crown Prince replied, that he had the most sincere respect for the city of Hamburg, and hoped that its rights and independence would be ultimately established.—But that the whole force and attention of the Allies should be directed to one great point and principle—the opposing the main French army under Bonaparte; that if that opposition were successful, the liberties and security of Germany would be the certain result; but that if that were not successful, it was in vain to attempt to render any particular point or city of Germany safe; that undoubtedly the Swedish army could protect Hamburg from the force brought against it, but that nothing would please Bonaparte so much as to see the Swedish army so employed, and the Allies dividing their force to protect this territory or that city; for he well knew that by such diversion the main force opposed to him would be weakened and more easily subdued; that then these detached parts of the allied force would give him no serious disturbance or obstacle.—And thus the forces of the Allies which might have been effectual had they been united, would be broken to pieces and beaten in detail. The Swedish army he is said to have added, was destined to act in one body in another part of Germany, and he trusted its employment there would in the end prove of more real advantage to Hamburg, than had he complied with the wishes of the deputation.—Such is rumoured to have been the reply of the Crown Prince. We shall soon see whether his conduct corresponds with this declaration. It has been said in an article from Stralsund of the 24th ultimo, that the Swedish army was advancing at all points to the Elbe, and that the Crown Prince was expected to be near Wittenburg about the 30th ultimo. He would thus be in the rear of the French army, and able to take up the line of the Elbe behind them, interrupting their convoys and stopping their supplies.”

By the decision of his Excellency Marshal Prince Eckmühl, Governor-General, it is ordered to every inhabitant of Hamburg, to bring without the least delay to the general direction of Police,

Every libel; pamphlet, foreign or not authorised gazette, caricatures; portraits, pic-

ces in verse, &c. &c. published or introduced since the 24th of February, of the current year. Every individual who shall delay in submitting to this order, or who shall not entirely fulfil it, by retaining any of the objects, the giving up of which is prescribed, shall be prosecuted with rigour.

The Director-General of Police,
D'AUBIGNOSE.

In execution of the order of his Excellency the Marshal Prince of Eckmühl.

Every stranger residing in Hamburg, is ordered to present himself, within 24 hours, at the general direction of Police, for the purpose of legitimatizing himself, and obtaining permission, should there be reason, for sojourning:—

Every house-keeper, lodger, or tavern-keeper, is forbidden to afford any asylum to a stranger, who has not received permission to remain at Hamburg.

The old ordinances concerning the movements of travellers are again in vigour. Every breach shall be strictly presented and punished.

The Director-General of Police,
Hamburg, May 31. D'AUBIGNOSE.

THE TIMES,—May 4.

Sunday noon, the Prince Regent received an account from Windsor, of the Queen being indisposed, in consequence of an attack from a female domestic, who was seized with a violent fit of insanity. The Prince ordered a special Messenger to be sent to Windsor, to enquire after the health of his Royal Mother, and the full particulars of the attack. On the return of the Messenger the Prince sent off Sir Henry Hallford, at seven o'clock in the evening, to attend her Majesty. The circumstances of the attack we understand to have been as follow:—The unfortunate female who caused the alarm is named *Davenport*, and held the situation of Assistant Mistress of the Wardrobe to Miss Rice. Her mother has been employed a number of years about the Royal Family; she was originally engaged as *Rockers* to the Princesses; and after filling a variety of situations very respectably, she was appointed Housekeeper at the Lower Lodge, Windsor. Her daughter, the subject of this article, was born in the Queen's palace; she is now upwards of 30 years of age, and has lived constantly with her mother, under the Royal protection. When she was a girl she was attacked with a fit of insanity, but was considered perfectly cured: however, she has frequently been seized with fits of melancholy, crying and being very desponding without any known cause. Her mind had been more affected since the death of the Princess Amelia. She was present at the delivery of the funeral sermon which was preached at Windsor on the melancholy occasion, and which had such an effect on her mind; that she became enamoured of the Clergyman who delivered it, and report assigns love to be the cause of the violent mental derangement with which she was seized on Sunday morning. She slept in the tower over the Queen's bed-room. About five o'clock Her Majesty was awoke by a violent noise at her bed-room door, accompanied with a voice calling loudly for the Queen of England to redress her wrongs, and with the most distressing shrieks and screams imaginable. The Queen's bed-room has two doors: she used such violence as to break open the outer door, but found herself unable to break the inner one. Mrs. Beckendorf, the Queen's dresser, sleeps in the room with her Majesty. They were both extremely alarmed, particularly at first. Her Majesty and Mrs. Beckendorf hesitated for some time about what had best be done; when having ascertained that it was a female voice, Mrs. Beckendorf ventured to open the inner door and go out. She there found Miss *Davenport*, with only her body-lined on. She was extremely violent with Mrs. B. insisting upon forcing her way in to the Queen; and the latter feared, that could she have obtained her object of getting into the Queen's bed-room, she would have vented her rage upon her Majesty, from the language she used. She had a letter in her hand, which she insisted on delivering to the Queen. Mrs. Beckendorf was placed in a most perilous situation for about half an hour, being subject to her violence, and endeavouring to prevent her from forcing her way in to the Queen; and during this time the Queen heard all that was passing, and was in great agitation and distress, lest Miss *Davenport* should gain admittance to her; the unfortunate female declaring the Queen could and should redress her wrongs. Mrs. Beckendorf in the mean time kept ringing a bell in the passage, but unfortunately did not at first awake any one, though at last the incessant and violent ringing of it awoke Mr. Grobecker, the Queen's Page, and two footmen, who came to Mrs. Beckendorf's assistance, Miss *Davenport* made use of very profane language to Mr. Grobecker. All these persons could not manage her till Mr. Meyer, the porter came, and he being a very powerful man, accomplished it. When she found herself overpowered, she insisted upon seeing the King, if she could not see the Queen. Mr. Meyer carried her by force up to her bed-room. Dr. Willis was sent for, who ordered her a strait waistcoat; and she was sent off in a postchaise, accompanied by two keepers, to

a house at Hoxton for the reception of insane persons.

THE FASTING WOMAN.—The pretensions of *Ann Moore*, of Tutbury, to live without bodily sustenance, have at length been set at rest. We mentioned some days ago that several respectable Gentlemen in that neighbourhood, had, with her own consent, agreed to watch her, to prevent the secret conveyance of food to her, and to ascertain whether her power corresponded with her pretensions. We are now authorized to state that she gave in on Friday morning last, the ninth day of the watch, by which time she was reduced to a state of extreme debility and emaciation.

COMMERCIAL BULLETIN.

Current Prices of Sugar, Coffee, Cocoa and Ginger, for July 1813.

SUGAR.	
	S. S.
Muscovy	86 to 95.
Single loave	121 to 122.
Powder. do	121 to 131.
Molasses. do	44 to 45.
COFFEE.	
Dominica & Surinam, Fine	80 to 98.
Good	75 to 80.
Ordinary	62 to 68.
Jamaica, fine	78 to 80.
Good	72 to 76.
Ordinary	60 to 68.
Triage	35 to 55.
Mocha	150 to 196.
Bourbon	90 to 105.
St. Domingo	66 to 76.
Java	80 to 90.
COCOA.	
Trinidad	90 to 95.
Carraccas	120 to 125.
Marauham	55 to 58.
GINGER.	
Jamaica white	90 to 168.
Do .. Black	100 ..
Barbadoes	100 ..

Advertisement.

THE Farmer of the Tax on Horses and Carriages *Tan Tjongko*, at the Custom-house office in Cow Street, informs the public, that he will attend during the present month, daily, Sundays excepted, from eight till twelve o'clock in the forenoon, in order to take down the number of Horses which each person may intend to keep during the present year, and to receive in February the Tax on the same; also the Tax fixed by proclamation of Government, bearing date the 13th September 1803, for watering the Roads, to be levied at the rate of one Rix Dollar for each Horse, on penalty whereof all persons not making the said payments within the time hereby appointed, will be fined according to the Proclamations of the late Government, dated the 3d December 1796, and 26th February 1802.

Advertentie.

DE Pagter van de Wagen Pagt en het Oorgeld der Paarden *Tan Tjongko*, Titulaire Captain der Chineesen, op het Custom-huis Office ten huise van de Heer *Couperus* in de Koestraat, maakt by dezen een iegelyk wien zulks mogte aangaan, bekend, dat hy geduurende January 1814 zal vaccenderen Mandags, Dingsdags, Woensdags, Donnerdags, Vrydags en Zaturdags 's Voormiddags van Agt tot Twaalf Uren ten einde aldaar te noteren de opgaven van het getal Paarden, dat een ieder zal goedvinden dit Jaaraan te houden en in February te Ontvangen de daarvoor verschuldigde Pagt-penningen, zoo meede van het door hunne Hoog-Edelheden by Publictie van den 13de September 1803 bepaalde op het begieten der Wegen, naar rato van het getal Paarden dat door een ieder zal worden opgegeven op poene van anderszins te vervallen in de door hunne Hoog-Edelheeden volgens Publicatie van den 3de December 1796, en 26ste February 1802, bepaalde boete voor de genen, die nalatig blyven voorschreve opgave en betaling binnen den bepaalden tyd te doen.

Advertentie.

WERD uit de hand te koop gepresenteerd, het Stuk Grond waar op de voormalige Post Akeé heeft gestaan, gelegen aan de Noord-zyde van de *Bacheragts-gragt*, hebbende eene Communicatie Brug, in welkers onderhoud voor de helft moet werden ge-participeerd, door den Kooper, nader te bevraagen by
Batavia den }
28 Dec: 1813. } D. PORKENS.