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# JAVA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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**NO. 120**  
SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1814.

## Advertisement

NOTICE... that a sale of...  
The COFFEE...  
The COFFEE...  
The COFFEE...

## Advertisement

WORDT...  
Gouvernement...  
De Koffy...  
De Koffy...

## Advertisement

De Koffy...  
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## Advertisement

De Koffy...  
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De Koffy...

## Notice

IS hereby given, that the Pass for the annual...  
G. DUPOY, Secretary to Govt.

## Bekendmaking

De Koffy...  
De Koffy...  
De Koffy...

## Additional

Custom-house...  
De Koffy...  
De Koffy...

## Additional

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## Additional

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## AMPLIATE

### Tulhuys Rejlement.

De Heere Luitenant...  
De Heere Luitenant...  
De Heere Luitenant...

## Advertisement

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De Heere Luitenant...

## UIT DE HAND TE KOOP.

DE Thuyt van J. F. SASSE, op de...  
De Thuyt van J. F. SASSE...

## Advertisement

De Heere Luitenant...  
De Heere Luitenant...  
De Heere Luitenant...

## Vrijwillig Advertissementen.

De Heere Luitenant...  
De Heere Luitenant...  
De Heere Luitenant...

## Op Vrijdag den 13de Juny 1814.

De Heere Luitenant...  
De Heere Luitenant...  
De Heere Luitenant...

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## UIT DE HAND TE KOOP.

DE Thuyt van C. W. THALMAN, op de...  
De Thuyt van C. W. THALMAN...

## Advertisement

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De Heere Luitenant...

## JUST LANDED

SHIP LANTON, Bengal...  
White Gurrabs...  
Carpets...  
Port Wine...  
Claret from Cognac Brandy...  
Claret from Cognac Brandy...  
Claret from Cognac Brandy...

## FREIGHT TO ENGLAND.

SHIP JAVA, Captain Henry...  
Guns...  
Sealed Tenders...  
G. C. VAN RYCK, Esq.

## Advertisement

De Heere Luitenant...  
De Heere Luitenant...  
De Heere Luitenant...

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De Heere Luitenant...



Advertisement.

MR. JOSHUA STEVENS, being de-
termined to depart from this
Country, begs leave to request those that
are indebted to him to make payment of
their respective debts without loss of
time.

Batavia den 28ste May 1814.

Advertentie.

MR. JOSUA STEVENS, van voor-
rekeningzide van de verrek-
ken, zoo wordt by dezen aan een yder ken-
nen gegeven, met verzoek, aan alle die
genen die hem schuldig is, zoo spoedig
mogelyk hunne schulden afteleggen zou-
der versym.

Batavia den 28ste May 1814.

Advertentie.

BY J. F. LIPPE is bekomen
Mans en Vrouwen, wite zyde en kat-
toene Kousen, papera, fyn, en verschoide
andere goederen.

COMPLETE SETS

Jaya Government Gazette,
For the Year 1813,
May be had on application at the
PRINTING OFFICE.

Ouden State Mey J. I. is te Japara
overleden J. H. MULLER, We-
dwe van de Capitein det Infanterie
bunder het Hollandsche Gouvernament
VORSTER.

WBAARDE LANDGENOTEN.

De ontwerpen der byde adressen aan
ZYN KONINGLYK HOOGHEID DEN PRINS
REGENT VAN GROTE BRITANIE en ZYNE
DOORLUCHTIG HOOGHEID WILHELM FRIE-
DRICK KONING VAN ORANJE EN NA-
MELAND, PRINS DER VERENIGDE NE-
derlanden, zyn ten tyde zynich met des
baas van de erfen en hunne Landgenoten. Tot
het toewenden der een nitnodiging, dat ons
Vaderland, in de omtrent een aanschyn
vocht en billyk aanspraak tot de op-
rijping van ondersteuning van ieder weldenkend
Hollander heeft, en daar een byzondere harte-
lyke belangstelling in de gelukkig verlossing
van ons Vaderland, en de glorijke herstel-
ling van het dierbaar Huis van Oranje met
behoefte aan verondersteld en ook by iedere
geestelich door de overtuigendste blyken
bevonden zal worden, was het geensints te
denken dat een zoigewichtig plan en voorstel
daar toe aan hunne Landgenoten verzuimd
zoude worden, en om hun hiertoe aantemoedi-
ge of optewekken was geensints eene publieke
nitnodiging of herinnering, die boven dien
withoofde van desselfs voordragt daar toe wy-
ning berekend was, noodig, -waare Vader-
lands liefde, opregte verkleefheid aan het Huis
van Oranje en een besef der pligten waar mede
zy zich gechargeerd hebben by de nitnodiging
hunner Landgenoten, tot de ondertekening der
voormelde Adressen, zoude hun beweging
hebben met een edele geestdrift en ware harte-
lykheid hunne Landgenote tot eene vrywil-
lige opoffering voor ons dierbaar Vaderland,
nuttendogigen, dat zy het reppen ook met recht,
dat hier aan voerf gaan de verzekering
dat hunne Landgenoten volkomen in hunne
gevoelens deelden, want zy geensints twy-
felden, dog want dat zy zich zo veel mogelyk
wenschten te overtuigen, en een verzoek en
raadpleeging met zyne Excellentie den Heere
Luitenant Gouverneur om de zodanig geest-
lecterd wordende gelden op de spoedigste
voordeligste en zekerste wyze naar Europa te
remitteren, dan als nu door de geestdrift
waar mede eene ieder hunner Landgenoten de
beide Adressen is kome, tekenen, overtuigd
zynde dat dezelve genegen zyn hiertoe harte-
lyk in evenredigheid van hun vermogen byte-
dragen, zo zullen zy naar hier toe verlot van
het Gouvernament verzogt te hebben, een plan
daar toe aan hunne Landgenoten voor dragen
het geen zy vertrouwen dat ten genoegen en
overeenkomstig te beginnende gevoelens van
alle ware beminnars van hun Vaderland zyn
zal en door aanzienlyke algemeen onderteke-
ning bekroond zal worden.

W. J. CRANSSEN,
J. BERKHOUT,
C. L. DE VEYE,
R. PREDIGER,

BATAVIA, den 11de Juny, 1814.

For the Java Government Gazette.

SCRIBINUS INDOCTI.

The vanity of human nature is so great,
that every man has a constant desire to
show his own pretty face; and it is by
this impulse that a man in general writes:

he may pretend it is for the public good,
but he is not believed. In the present
age, if a man only knows how to hold his
pen, he will write; - it does not signify on
what subject; if he has not a store of ma-
terials in his own mind, he will resort to
other men's brains, and like an apotheca-
ry, pour out from a mortar into a phial.
It will be said that vanity eggs me to
write; and that I also make mixtures; -
indeed, many things are more improba-
ble, for when women quarrel, the
greatest shrieks out first. It is rati-
onal, to find out a mental cure for the
scribendi cacothet; but Locke is not a
favourite author: and there is no small
degree of satisfaction in scratching where
it itches. It is more fashionable to find
out a cure for the diseases of our body
than those of our mind; I am therefore
not a little pleased, considering that I have
some idea of following the fashions, to
lay down part of a conversation that I
had yesterday, with Bolus, my physician
bodily, on the very subject. Bolus visit-
ed me in the morning, and after con-
versing on the topics of the day, I asked
him; knowing his humour, what was the
best method of evacuating an abscess,
formed in the pineal gland? Bolus,
raising himself, replied "why Sir, you
may consider yourself particularly for-
tunate in asking my opinion; my practice,
I believe, is extensive: I had a case in
point only the other day. I was called in,
to Scriblerus, whose wife acquainted me,
that he was generally hazy whenever the
mood was at her full. I felt his pulse,
and immediately asked him, as is my
custom, if he voided his functions at his
case? Scriblerus made no reply, but
strongly contracted his facial muscles. I
then attentively eyed him, and plainly
observed his eyes rolling in their orbits,
a determination of blood upwards, and
the hairs of his head completely per-
pendicular. I knew the case immedi-
ately. Galen does not mention it: we call
it Hæmorrhæia. I then took out my lancet,
and following the custom of the ancients,
opened the cephalic vein of his right
arm. I did not like the appearance of the
blood. After venesection I put him to
bed, and injected a mild enema to pre-
vent obstipation. My patient was very
restless at this moment, for while per-
forming this operation, one of his lower
extremities was seized with a clonic
spasm, which rendered a slight contusion
very painful. It was not of much con-
sequence; for Galen remarks, that when
the pineal gland is -

Here Bolus was obliged to make a sud-
den stop, for his friend Bob came in to
pay me a morning visit; as he entered, he
cried out, in rather a ventrophonick man-
ner, ORANJE BOVEN! ORANJE BOVEN!
Bob, being an excellent fellow, I imme-
diately shook him by the hand; and pit-
ting on my spectacles, plainly observed
the sly rogue had a piece of orange rib-
bon dangling down the fifth button-hole
of his jacket. Now, I am told, that he
has a sneaking regard for some Oranje
young lady, near Batavia - but that is a
secret! It is well known, that he is a
great favourite among the ladies - can he
be otherwise? He is reckoned nulli
secundus in his dress and address.

I apprehend the pitch of Bob's voice
was rather too high for Bolus' auditory
nerves, as soon after his entrance, he look-
ed at his watch and said, "flux them! -
who thought it was so late? I am to be
present at a consultation with three of my
brethren at this identical hour. You will
excuse me gentlemen - I wish you a good
morning!" Bob looked at Bolus, and
giving me a knowing wink, followed his
heels.

When I was left by myself, I was re-
flecting on Bolus' prescriptions, with a
pen carelessly in my hand, and on a sud-
den, the fingers of my right hand were
seized with a clonic spasm; which has
lasted full half an hour, and has just this
moment left me.

(1) O.

CAUTION

TO COMMANDERS OF SHIPS

Extract of a Letter - I can assure you for
the information of your sea-faring friends and
the Public, that the Longitude of Algoa Bay
is not 20 East, and not in 26 40 East, as
laid down in the Charts, and the Bird's Isles
are in 23 20 East, and not in 27 30 East, and
these Isles and Rocks lay five Leagues off
shore, off Cape Padron. - Every Commander
may mark this on his Chart as certain, - by
several good observations by Sun and Moon,
as also by several Chronometers on board
H. M. S. Stag.

T. CALLENDER.

Cape of Good Hope,
April 10, 1814.

Java Government Gazette.

BATAVIA,

SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor
in Council.

BATAVIA, JUNE 8, 1814.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in
Council is pleased to confirm the following
General and District Orders.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Commander of the Forces.

Head-quarters, Bydokie, May 8, 1814.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Gray, Garrison
Surgeon at Sourabaya, is directed to take
charge of the Medical Depot, Vaccination,
and Lock Hospital at that Station, subject to
the confirmation of Government.

(A true copy)

J. NIXON, Mil. Sec.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant
Governor in Council.

J. DUPUY,

Att. Secretary to Govt.

Extract from District Orders by Colonel
HALES, Commanding the Centre
Division.

SERONDOLE, April 20, 1814.

In consequence of the arrival of the De-
tachment of the Majesty's 59th Regiment,
under the command of English Doctor, and
it being quartered at Serondole, Lieutenant
Wentworth, Assistant Deputy Barrack-master
General, is directed to discharge on the first
proximo, the establishment of 2 Mandors,
and 18 Men authorized to be entertained by
him to the District Orders of the 9th instant,
for the protection of the Sanctuaries of that
place.

(A true copy)

(Signed) JOHN McIVER,

Major of Brigade, Centre Division.

(A true copy)

L. CONROY,

A. D. A. G.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant
Governor in Council.

J. DUPUY,

Acting Secretary to Govt.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor
in Council.

BATAVIA, June 9, 1814.

Batta and Allowances for the months of
December 1813 and January 1814, and ad-
vances of pay for those of February and
March 1814, will be issued to the Troops serv-
ing on Java on or after the 20th instant.

Lieutenant Baker is appointed to superin-
tend the repairs necessary in the Forts and
Public buildings in the Native Provinces,
this appointment to take effect from the date
of his assuming charge of the duties thereof.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant
Governor in Council.

J. DUPUY,

Att. Secretary to Govt.

We shall now endeavour to give our
Readers a Summary of the great events
which have led to the present glorious
state of affairs in Europe, with a view of
forming, as far as possible, a connected
series, of those grand occurrences which
have already been announced from time to
time, as soon as we received the different
accounts successively.

The War in Germany naturally forms
the most prominent feature in the general
face of affairs, and of course demands our
first attention. We do not think necessary
to revert further back than to the battle
of Toepnitz, as our Readers are already in
possession of the History of the War be-
fore that action. They will recollect that
it took place in the month of September,
after the defeat of Vandamme's army at
Culm, that of the Grand French Army by
Gen. Blucher, and of the Princess Moskwa
by Bernadotte at Deenewitz, in all which
engagements the French loss was immense.
In the battle of Toepnitz, then, which
lasted three days, and in which Buona-
parte commanded in person, the Allies
obtained a decided victory over the French
Army, which retreated in consequence,
and was pursued by the conquerors to
Dresden.

In the beginning of October, Napoleon
quitted that city and marched towards
Leipsic; about this time an expedition of
light cavalry under the Russian General
Czernicheff, was sent to Cassel, the capital
of Jerome Buonaparte's pretended domi-
nions. This miserable ape of Monarchy
took french leave of his subjects, and ran
off at a moment's warning. On the 8th
October, the Allies were strengthened by

the accession of Bavaria, which, with
35,000 men under General Wrede, joined
the Austrian Army. That Officer having
long served under Bonaparte, had become
perfect master of his system of Warfare,
and thus as in many other instances, the
arts he taught his followers were conducive
to his own disgrace.

In the middle of October, the French
Army was concentrated in and round
Leipsic. By degrees the Allied Force
had entirely encompassed that city, and
the French Army being thus hemmed in,
was attacked on the 15th October in three
different directions. The battle was most
sanguinary, as might have been expected
from the situation of the contending par-
ties; the Allies sustained a loss of 6000
men, but they gained a most decided vic-
tory, the French having lost double that
number, besides artillery and ammunition
of all descriptions.

On the next day, however, Buonaparte,
who knew the desperate posture of his af-
fairs, made a bold attack on the centre of
the Allies near Leipsic. He was met and
repulsed by the Austrian Cuirassiers, and
on the evening (of the 16th) both Armies
remained on the ground where the contest
commenced. The day following was em-
ployed by the Allies in preparation for a
decisive and combined attack; this was
commenced on the following morning (the
18th Oct.) by the Crown Prince of Swe-
den, falling on the enemy at Taucha, on
the Partha river, in the neighbourhood of
Leipsic. Buonaparte crossed this river
with little opposition, but was afterwards
encountered by the English Rocket Brigade
at the village of Pausdorf. The dread-
ful weapon of Congreve so alarmed the
French, that a solid square of infantry, af-
ter one specimen of its effects, delivered
itself up without a blow. A large body of
Saxons and Westphalians now came over
and joined the Allies, with a number of
guns, which were immediately turned
upon the French, and the Crown Prince
himself led on the men against their former
oppressors. In another quarter General
Blucher had succeeded in forcing back
the French lines, notwithstanding their
desperate resistance. We cannot minute-
ly describe the succession of events which
marked this glorious day, suffice it to ob-
serve, that it closed with a loss to the
French of above 45,000 men hors de com-
bat, and a great number of cannon.

After this disastrous battle, the French
Army retreated towards Westphalia dur-
ing the night, and Buonaparte himself fol-
lowed the next morning. The Allies now
attacked the town of Leipsic, which was
carried after an insignificant resistance.
The Emperor of Russia, the King of Prus-
sia, and the Crown Prince of Sweden, hav-
ing entered the Town at different points,
met in the grand square, where they were
hailed by the inhabitants as deliverers,
and took the royal family of Saxony pris-
oners, with an immense number of sick
and wounded French.

Le Grand Empereur had another very
narrow escape, he got off from Leipsic
only two hours before the Allied Princes
entered it. The French Army now reduced
to 100,000 men, continued a rapid and dis-
orderly retreat, daily suffering fresh losses
in partial actions with the troops of Gen-
erals Blucher and Wrede, who were pur-
suing them. On the 30th October, and
other action took place at Hannau, where
a part of the Allied Army had come up
with the French, who sustained again a
complete defeat and immense loss. The
wreck of the Army of Buonaparte now
reduced to 80,000 men, again retreat-
ed by Franckfort and Mainz. Napoleon
himself went on to Paris, where he order-
ed a fresh conscription of 300,000 men to
be levied, and all persons to be taken be-
tween the ages of 15 and 60. The un-
happy daughter of the Emperor of Aus-
tria was compelled to become the organ of
this demand, which does not appear to
have been complied with so readily as the
former requisitions.

In the mean time the city of Dresden
being summoned by detachments from
the Allied Armies, was obliged to surren-
der to the Austrian General Klenau, and
the Governor, Marshall St. Cyr, with 30
Generals and 40,000 men, made prisoners
of War. About the same time, Hanover
surrendered to the Crown Prince of Swe-
den, who, in the name of his Britannic
Majesty established a provisional Govern-
ment in that and the neighbouring States.
The Princes of the Confederation of the
Rhine now came over one after another
to the Allies, bringing daily additions of
strength to the good cause. These events
occurred in the month of November, dur-
ing which the Allied Armies were still
advancing, and in the beginning of Decem-
ber, the two Emperors and the King of
Prussia took up their Head-quarters at
Franckfort.



About the middle of December, the Crown Prince, who had been rapidly advancing, had succeeded in dispossessing Marshal Davoust of his strong line on the river Stecknitz, he took possession of the Duchy of Holstein and separated the Danes from their French Alliance. A cessation of hostilities followed, and the final result was the junction of Denmark, the last Ally of Buonaparte, to the good cause, leaving the would be Emperor of the West without a friend to aid him against a world of Foes.

The confined limits of our Paper obliges us to conclude at present rather abruptly, we shall continue this summary in our ensuing number.

By the *Melantho*, which had a very short passage from England, (little more than three months) only two or three papers have been received—the substance of the intelligence brought by this vessel was communicated to our Readers in an Extra Gazette a week ago. Some extracts were afterwards published in an Additional Supplement, and further articles of interest will be found in our present number. The *Guildford*, which arrived on Thursday, had remained so long at the Cape, that the papers which have reached us by her, have lost all claim to novelty. We hope the arrival of some of the Honorable Company's Ships will soon supply the present deficiency of our resources.

On Saturday last, the Anniversary of our loved and venerable Sovereign's Birthday was celebrated with more than usual joy and splendour.

A Royal Salute announced the rising of the glorious day, and prepared the inhabitants of Batavia and its Environs for the scenes of pomp and gaiety that were to follow. At 10 o'clock, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor held a Levee at the Government-house, which was soon crowded with happy faces and loyal hearts. A party of the Bengal Volunteer Battalion, with band and colours, lined the front porch through which the visitors passed, and which was appropriately decorated for the occasion. The Audience-room was also superbly fitted up—under the portrait of the Benefactor of Java, surmounted by a canopy of yellow satin with gold ornaments, was placed an elevated seat of crimson velvet, and here the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor received the following Address, which was read by Mr. Cranssen, in the name of the Dutch Inhabitants.

"Allow me, Honorable Sir, on this joyful day, (that we may compliment ourselves reciprocally on so many brilliant achievements,) to congratulate you on the Anniversary of His Majesty our most revered and beloved Sovereign's Birthday, wishing that it may please providence in his mercy, to grant once more to this virtuous Monarch the blessing to partake in the joy of his faithful subjects, at the great and astonishing events resulting from His Majesty's indefatigable perseverance and exertions in the defence of the liberty of all the Nations of Europe, and to grant to him a long and happy life to enjoy in the midst of his family, an undisturbed rest as the reward of his labours. I consider this the happiest day of my life, that I may congratulate you also, on the great and unexpected favorable turn of affairs in Europe, through which, Netherland, our dear beloved country, has been liberated from the oppression it has been sighing under for nearly twenty years. It would be needless to assure you, that I, as well as all my countrymen are overjoyed with this intelligence, as the sincere part your heart takes in it, which you have amply manifested to us, must convince you of our feelings—to crown this happiness, the peace with England is restored, and revived industry with prosperity will be the share of the two countries, if faithful, and for ever united together by sincere friendship; this wish is double on my side, as well as a native of the Netherlands, as on account of my high situation, which I have the honor to hold under a British Government, which has cemented my attachment and connection to that great Nation in such a degree, that I will, during my whole life, consider myself as well a British as a Dutch subject.

"It having been the good fortune of myself, with those Gentlemen who joined me in the Address to you on the 27th of last month, to receive your approbation for laying before my countrymen for signature, Addresses to two mighty Princes, who to all appearance will be still closer united together, and to find the hearts of our countrymen congenial with ours, which is proved by the zeal with which a considerable number of the most respectable came forward to sign them; I take the liberty to present the two Addresses to you, the one to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Great Britain, and the other to His Serene Highness, the Prince of Orange, Sovereign Prince of the Netherlands, and we request you may be pleased to forward the same;

this being the best way of conveyance, through which they undoubtedly will be laid before the two Princes.

"I assure you, that the happiness of myself, and the three Gentlemen who have joined me, is inexpressible, that we, after having, without any deviation from our first principles, been attached to Orange as our lawful Prince, and to England as our always faithful Ally; at last have been the medium, through which our countrymen have been enabled to manifest the feelings of their hearts. I further fulfil the pleasing task of my duty to recommend all my countrymen in this Island and its dependencies, to the continuance of your friendship, protection and care."

Mr. Cranssen having concluded, His Excellency delivered the following elegant and appropriate reply:—

"GENTLEMEN, It will afford me the highest satisfaction to meet your wishes in forwarding the Addresses—the sentiments which they contain are so honorable to yourselves, and so appropriately expressed on the present occasion, that I cannot doubt their being acceptable to the Illustrious Princes, for whom they are intended. To His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, it will be gratifying to know, that his subjects in this remote part of the world, are actuated one and all by the same feeling, that they have a just sense of the exertions of England in the great cause, and are anxiously attached to his person and government. To the Prince of Orange, your Address will be consolatory, inasmuch as it will prove that neither time nor distance, nor all the arts and wiles of the base disturber of the world have perverted your respect for his person, or corrupted the principles, which should ever distinguish the true Hollander."

To you Mr. Cranssen, who have taken the lead in this enthusiastic burst of generous feeling, and whose attachment to the House of Orange has distinguished every period of your life, it must be peculiarly gratifying to reflect on the part you have acted through out, and on the example you have shown to your countrymen—your election, Sir, was never doubtful, and placed on the high and proud pinnacle on which you now stand, the connecting link between the English and Dutch Members of this Society, I am confident, that I do not hazard too much in the anticipation, that the House of Orange, now again restored to its dignity and rank among Nations, will recognize in you one of its most faithful adherents."

When the general applause and congratulation excited by the foregoing speeches, and the glorious events to which they allude, had in some measure subsided, The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor addressed the assembly, stating that the present must be deemed a proper occasion for the inhabitants of Batavia to express their gratitude to heaven for the late happy turn of affairs, as well as their inclination to promote the welfare of mankind, by forming an institution among themselves, the object of which would be to diffuse the knowledge of the Holy Scriptures among the inhabitants of the Eastern Islands in general.—The plan of a society under the name of "the Java Auxiliary Bible Society" was then read, and immediately concurred in by every one present. The reverend Mr. Ross, in a short but energetic speech, pointed out in particular to the Dutch Members of the Community, the laudable objects proposed by this institution, and which the present moment was peculiarly adapted to establish; a Subscription was then opened with the names of the Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Raffles at the head, and in five minutes, as many Thousand Rupees were devoted to the virtuous purpose of distributing Copies of the Holy Bible among the natives of Eastern Asia, in their own languages, but without note or comment. This amount would doubtless have been considerably increased by the donations of many respectable persons who were unfortunately absent from unforeseen circumstances. We are glad, however, to state that it is daily augmenting, and as an annual subscription will besides be collected, we have every hope that the Society will possess adequate funds for the efficient execution of its praise-worthy objects.

The assembly did not entirely break up till the hour of Tiffin, after which all retired to prepare themselves for the evening festivities.

These commenced with an almost general illumination, which in some places, was very splendid.—The Gardens in front of the Government House exhibited a continued circle of brilliancy.—The Lawn behind was distinguished by a triumphal colonnade of three arches, in each of which a Transparency appeared amidst a blaze of light. In the middle one, stood the initials of our beloved Monarch, encompassed with laurel wreaths, and surmounted by a regal Crown. On each side were the glorious words of "Vittoria" and "Leipsig." A kind of Garland with the old and dear motto of "Oranje Boven" completed this brilliant and tasteful illumination.

Over the door in front the Royal Arms of Great Britain were displayed in a beautiful transparency entwined with wreaths of laurel, and the British Flag waving above. Mr. Cranssen's house at Jacatra, was also illuminated with great beauty. The words "Orange Restored by British Assistance" had a very happy effect—the house of Mr. Wait shone with great splendour, as did several others, which the limits of our paper do not allow us to notice particularly. The dancing room at the Government House was hung with Orange Curtains, formed by laurel wreaths into graceful festoons, and was illumed by countless lamps and lustrés. The dancing commenced about eight o'clock, and was kept up till midnight, with that grace and spirit which characterises the ladies of Batavia. Meanwhile, however, the general pleasure was heightened by the receipt of our last Extra number, which, hot from the Press, was distributed among the party, its gratifying contents, completed their delight, joy reigned in every heart and gaily smiled in every face. The glorious News gave a higher relish to the pleasures of the banquet, which was laid out in elegant abundance in the Saloon and Verandah of the Government House. It is difficult to say whether the Table was more covered with delicacies or crowded with guests: After the latter had done ample justice to the former, the following Toasts were given successively, each being accompanied by its appropriate tune.

The King.  
The Prince Regent.  
The Prince of Orange.  
The Allied Monarchs.  
The Army and Navy.  
The East India Company.  
Marquis Wellington, & the Army in Spain.  
The Earl of Moira, Governor General.  
The Earl of Minto.

By Mr. Cranssen.  
The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor.  
The Lady Governess.

By the Lieutenant Governor.  
The Island of Java, and success to it.  
The Ladies who now honor us with their company.

By Mr. Engelhard.  
Everlasting alliance between England and Holland.

Between two of the above Toasts, a well written Ode was recited with great effect by a Gentleman well known for his dramatic talents. The subject was the late glorious deliverance of Europe, with some additions more peculiarly adapted to the occasion. We regret that we are not now at liberty to gratify our Readers with the publication of a Poem, which reflects high honour on the Muses of Java.

God Save the King was sung in full chorus at a proper interval, with some other patriotic Songs, after which the tables were deserted, except by a few loyal and jovial spirits, and the dancers resumed their lively motions—both amusements were maintained, with very little intermission, until the break of dawn informed the Votaries of Bacchus and of Terpsichore, that His Majesty's Birthday had been over several hours.

We are sorry to add that our amiable Lady Governess was attacked with a return of indisposition towards the close of the evening, which has continued, but we are glad to learn by our last accounts from Buitenzorg, that she was recovering.

We have the pleasure to record an entertainment of a novel nature in Batavia, which was given by Mr. Cuiperus Deputy Collector, at his house in Town on the 3d instant, and comprised a Concert Supper and Ball. The musical department was admirably supported by Amateurs of acknowledged talent, and graced by the melodious voices of some fair vocal performers. That modesty which ever accompanies real talent, has forbid us to mention the names of those, to whom the party owed so agreeable an entertainment. The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor, the Lady Governess, the Members of Council, and the Chief Civil and Military Officers of Government were among the party. The house was tastefully illuminated on the occasion, and the lights reflecting on the river which runs before it, had a very pleasing effect. The Supper was very excellent, the dancing lively, and the tout ensemble such as to inspire every one with pleasure and to distinguish the liberal and elegant hospitality of our worthy host and his amiable lady.

We have much satisfaction in publishing the following Correspondence which reflects great honour on all the parties concerned.

On board the ship *Charlotte*, 19th May, 1814.

DEAR SIR,  
We, the undersigned Officers of His Majesty's 78th Regiment, have the pleasure of being on board the *Charlotte*, on the expedition to Batavia, to express to you our warm acknowledgements for the very obliging hospitality and kind attention we met with from you and your Officers on all occasions, both on board and on shore; and we take the liberty of requesting your acceptance of a piece of Plate, of the value of One Hundred Guineas, as a small testimony of our grateful remembrance of them.

Wishing you and the Officers of the *Charlotte* every success and welfare, we have the pleasure of subscribing ourselves,

Dear Sir,  
Your very faithful humble Servants,

- James, Colonel, Commanding Reserve.
- D. Forbes, Major, Comd.
- D. Mackeay, Major, Comd.
- T. Cameron, Captain.
- H. D. Douglas, Captain.
- R. McCune, Lieut.
- Neil Campbell, Lieut.
- R. Hart, Lieut.
- A. M. K. Cameron, Lieut.
- F. McRae, Lieut.
- A. Campbell, Lieut.
- A. Brodie, Lieut.
- J. Pennington, Lieut.
- Alex. Maitland, Lieut.
- D. Cameron, Lieut.
- D. E. McCune, Lieut.
- R. Cameron, Lieut.
- J. McCrummer, Ensign.
- G. H. Douglas, Ensign.
- J. Cooper, and A. Stewart, Surgeons.
- Neil Currie, Surgeon.
- A. Maitland, Lieutenant Light Infantry Battalion.

To  
Captain Brown,  
Commanding the *Charlotte*.

To  
The Officers, of H. M. 78th Regt.  
Et. &c.

GENTLEMEN,  
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your very handsome letter of the 19th instant, and to return you my best thanks for the pleasure its contents have afforded me.

If any part of my conduct, or that of the Officers of the *Charlotte*, has met with the approbation of the Officers of H. M. 78th Regiment, by doing nothing more than what I conceive to be the duty of all Commanders and Officers, who have Gentlemen as passengers, I can only attribute the highly flattering sentiments expressed in your letter, to that goodness of heart, which, during the whole of the voyage, has evinced itself by an evident desire to render every thing as far as you could comfortable.

I, with gratitude, Gentlemen, accept of so valuable a mark of your esteem, which I shall with pride hand down to my family as the gift of much respected friends.

With sincere wishes for your welfare and success, and that of His Majesty's 78th Regiment, I have the pleasure of subscribing myself,

Gentlemen,  
Your most obedient humble Servant,  
PETER BROWN.

Ship *Charlotte*, at sea,  
May 30, 1814.

## EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

Supplement to the London Gazette of Tuesday, February 8.

FOREIGN OFFICE, FEBRUARY 8, 1814.  
Dispatches, of which the following are extracts, have been received at this office from the Right Hon. Lord Burghersh and Lieut. General the Hon. Sir C. W. Stewart, K. B.

Extract from Lord Burghersh, dated Temol, Jan. 14.

In pursuance of the system I had the honour of detailing to your Lordship in my last dispatch, as having been determined upon by Prince Schwartzberg, the reserve; under the orders of the Prince of Hesse, moved upon Besancon on the 9th, and completed the investment of that fortress. Gen. Bubna had been destined to advance upon Dole, but the direction of his march has been changed, and he has proceeded towards Lyons. Since I last had the honour of addressing your Lordship, affairs of considerable importance have taken place between the corps of Gen. Wrede and the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg, and the French forces in their front. The advanced guard of General Wrede, under the orders of General De Roy, was attacked on the 10th at St. Diez, by the corps of General Milhaud, which has lately been in occupation of Colmar. This advanced guard was forced to retire behind St. Marguerite, General De Roy having, however, there assembled the force under his command, attacked the enemy, though superior to him in numbers, and drove him to Roon P'Etappe, took 500 prisoners, and killed or wounded a considerable number of the enemy. St. Diez was retaken. General De Roy was wounded in this affair; the pursuit of the first advantages was directed by Colonel Freyberg. General Wrede lost, on this occasion, ten Officers killed or wounded, amongst whom he regrets particularly Major Harety of the 8th Regiment.

(Continued after the Poetry.)





Dat uw Kroonken zo ontzettend aan hun biën!  
Maar nee! Partyzucht ziet voor 't laast haar fakkel  
branden.  
Ofsjae wringt die uit haar vuilbesmette handen,  
Zyn aem blykt de vlam, en onder zyn gebied,  
Start d'eenen, Batawie het bloed des and'ren niecht!  
Ry swyk by BATAVIA,  
den 1de Juni, 1814.

TER EERE  
DER HOOPLEGTE VERJAARDAG  
VAN  
**GEORGE DEN DERDE,**  
KONING,  
VAN  
ENGELAND, SCHOTLAND EN IERLAND.

Gevierd door de Facellentie  
**THOMAS STAMFORD RAFFLES,**  
Luitenant Gouverneur van het Eiland Java en dijs onderhorigheden, 82. 82. 82.

Vier bly het plechtig Feest, gelukkig zulk een dag  
Die aan de beste Vorst het licht en leven gaf.  
Een Vorst met wysheid en voorzichtigheid omkleed,  
Die zyn talenten heeft tot Nut van 't Ryk besteed.  
Die meer dan drie vierde eeuw het Britsche Volk be-  
haagden,  
En drie en dertig jaar de Kroon en Rykszorg schraag-  
den.

Die 't groot Matousche Land, ontelbaar Legerkoegen,  
Vorst Hydr Alie Chah en Whipos Ryk deed slegten,  
Hun zoons als gyslaars held, de oude Stam herstellde,  
Vorst Gokar, Smully en Bera's dappere helden,  
Wier yzere vuyt in 't Oorlog's berk geducht,  
Vernederde en hant Trotsch, verdroef in hooge lugt.  
Die twee en zeventig gekroonde Mogendheden,  
Uit vrees voor zyn banier, deed smeecken om de vree-  
den.

Een Vorst, die Engelandsch Vlag zo ver heeft uitge-  
breid,  
Als immer vlag bestond van eenig Mogendheid.  
Geen scheepsmagt was zoo groot, zoo 't van vlot-  
lingen,  
Geen legers meer berugt na waare eer te dingen.  
De daugden van de Vorst, bekend by onderzaaten,  
Daald zelfs by 't stormend woed in 't harte der Sotla-  
ten!

De Prinsen uit dat Huis, de Edelen en Grootten,  
De minse roemt te zyn, uit Brittenland gesproten.  
Waar is den Akkelman meer nyurig in zyn zaak?  
Den Koopman zoo berugt te werken met vermaak!  
Den Zeeman zo belust om winst op winst te haalen,  
Wie kan de onpuibre schat der renteniers byhalen?  
Waar word het handwerk en de kunsten meer beloofd?  
Ja! waar door goed bestier meer overvloed getoofd?  
Ook zie men 't volk des ryks: Myoerdig zig verlaten.  
Op Godsdienst, steunpilaar des Vorstelyke Staten.  
Uw vaderlyke zorg was ook voor vreedme volken  
Wier staatsbelang verzonk in 't afgrond's diepe kolken  
Als die zig overgaf: Een vlyend gebouwen,  
Aan onzigers, juist gebaard ten schrik van vrouw na-  
tuur.

Maar! laat ik van het wee dier drooye tyden zwynen,  
En ziggen van de deugd, de Groote GEORGE eigen.  
Hij heeft Vorst Nassau's huis in Nederland hersteld,  
De Prins vergeeft, vergeet, der tyden woest geweld.  
'T is GEORGE die de rust zal aan Europa schenken,  
En 't laatste nageslacht zal zyne naam gedenken.  
De Vorst en 't Vorstlyk huis besta tot 't wereld's end,  
Beschermd door hem, die dag, nog tyd, nog eeuwen  
kend.

De snaaren tokkelen reeds op het meugezangen,  
Dat Koning GEORGE leef is alle ons verlangen!  
Wy zyn die brave Vorst op 't alder duurst verpligt,  
Ons auge op uw Altaar, myn offer, dit gedicht.  
Uw dankbaarheid,  
M. A. MOSSEL.

ODE.

Uw volkryk Land door vlyt aan d'Oceaan ontrukkt,  
Wierf't lang door 't Yzer Rok van Gallien gedrukt:  
Maar d'eedle Vryheids zucht die Spanje eens deedt  
beven,

Komt, Nederlanders, nu met kracht by u herleven!  
Door eenen Geest bezielt verbrant gy in een dag,  
De lippen waarin Neerlands Leeuw geketend lag?  
De Fransche vlag montt op uw 'tieders' e'ontbieren,  
Het blide Bootsvolk heist de aloude scheeps banie-  
ren!

En grypt naar 't bliukend Zwaard en zweest den  
Dwinghand af!  
Die zyne wrede wet te lang aan Holland gaf!!!

Doet zyne lage vrees van Oorlog'stuig beroofd,  
Echt gy, Batawen, hem maluoed'ig teg het hoofd!  
Niets kan de drift van het verbitte Volk betomen,  
Alom ziet Gallie's bloed vlyzbe henden stromen,  
De Jongling zelfs verlaat Kaap, Grotius, Guleen,  
Ed vliegt vol wak'ten moed naar 't roemvolk strydepk  
heen!

Maar, schouw de baken van het vryheid  
gloeyen,  
Menschteydenheid doet elke wrede daad verfoeyen.  
De Frank wort trouw gespaard wanneer by cervol  
zwich!

Doch, stort by Burger bloed, wordt weerwaak eent  
plicht!

Maar hoe, o Zanggodin, de gruwelen geschetst,  
Die 't Fransche Heir bedreef in Woerdens bange  
Vest?

De Faam slaat 't woetgraag oog op de beblude Wal-  
len,  
Zy ziet daar Tierfanny door 't Zwaard der Vryheid  
vallen,

Es schoon zy glimlacht om der Hatten helden daan,  
Ons gysat weemoedighed haar eene zilte traan!  
Aan smooiers zwoegend hart, de oorsprong van zyn  
leven!

Ziet zy de zuigeling door 't kintend mo'rdstaal sneven!  
Zy deinst terug! En daar zy Neerland hulde doet,  
Bevlekt zy Galliens naam met schuldloos kinder  
bloed!

Terwyl de Oorlog dus zyn woedend vuur ontdeekt,  
Vergeet men echter niet waar 't Holland aan ont-  
breekt!

Men Kiest de aloude lens, weleer de schrik van Spanje,  
En op het bly gejuich van NEERLAND EN ORANJE!  
Verbergt de twee kragt zich, en tot behoud van 't Land;  
Vliegt aller harten wensch naar Albions gastvry straand;  
Naantw is daar de afgezant van Neerlands volk gekomen,  
Of 't klaterend geschot des Toewers wordt vernomen,  
En maakt met luid gebrul de blyde maar bekend,  
Dat Holland WILLEM als haar Wettig Vorst erkend!!

Geteisterd Vaderland! meermaal hebt gy ontwaard,  
Dat tweespalt bitt're ramp—dat eendracht voorspoed  
baart!

(Continued from the Third Page.)

of infantry, killed, and Major the Baron Pletten, severely wounded, the loss in men amounts to about 200. The intention of General Milhaud, in his attack upon the Bavarians, seems to have been to possess himself of the debouches of the mountains of the Vosges into the valley of the Rhine. This object (of the greatest importance to the French armies) has been prevented by the good conduct of the troops, and the able dispositions of General De Roy. General Wrede has since advanced with his corps to Rombervillers and Bruyeres. The Prince Royal of Wurtemberg, having arrived at Reuilmont on the 10th, where he received information that a corps of French, amounting to 4,000 men, and composed principally of the young guards of Bonaparte, was in occupation of Epinal, he determined to attack it. He moved forward with the corps under his orders to effect that object on the 12th, General Count Platoff co-operated in this movement, and marched by the right of the enemy towards Charnes in his rear. The French force relied on the advance of the Prince Royal. That Officer, however, pursued with his cavalry and some artillery, overtook the enemy, and took a considerable number of prisoners. The advanced guard of General Platoff, commanded by General Grechow, arrived upon the flank of the enemy, while retiring at Thoon, charged its cavalry, dispersed it, and took a number of prisoners. The artillery of General Platoff was delayed by the badness of the roads, but arrived later in the day, and did considerable execution. The enemy was pursued to Charnes; 500 prisoners, a considerable quantity of baggage, arms, and accoutrements remained in the power of the Allies. The loss sustained by the French, in killed and wounded, has also been considerable. The results of the advantages obtained by General Wrede and the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg, have been to clear the strong country upon the right of Prince Schwartzenberg of the presence of an enemy, to enable him to employ the force under the Prince Royal, in his operations in front of this place upon Langres, and to entrust the defence of his right to the corps only of General Wrede. Since the passage of the Rhine by General Wittgenstein, the Cossacks under his orders have had several successful affairs with the enemy. On the 7th, General Rudiger was directed to take possession of Hanzeneau. Upon his approach the enemy abandoned the town, but took up a position with 1,000 infantry and 500 cavalry near Henheim; General Rudiger charged this force, took two Officers and 60 men, and pursued the corps to the gates of Strasburgh. The enemy left 70 men killed on the field of battle; and amongst them the Commandant of the corps. Bonaparte appears to have taken every means in his power to induce the people of France to raise against the troops of the Allies now established within their frontiers; as yet he has been unsuccessful. At Langres some shots were fired at a patrol of Austrians that entered that town; if they were fired upon by the inhabitants of the place, it was under the direct influence of the person sent for that purpose by Bonaparte. It is due in justice to Prince Schwartzenberg, to state to your Lordship, the excellent discipline he has maintained in the army under his orders, since its entry into France; no act of outrage of any sort has been committed by the troops; violence has been repressed with the utmost severity. It is equally to the honour of the troops that they have abstained from the pursuance of a far different conduct, of which, in the different countries from which they have been here assembled, they have witnessed the cruel example held out to them by the troops of France.

Extract from Lord Burghersh, dated Langres, Jan. 18.

It is with considerable satisfaction I am enabled to date this dispatch from Langres. Your Lordship will have been informed that a force consisting of Bonaparte's guards had occupied the important position of this place. The mountains of the Vosges, which form one of the principal barriers to the entry into the heart of France on this side, offered a formidable position to a defensive army in the neighbourhood of this town. From the arrival of the guards, it had been presumed, that a considerable corps of French would be assembled here. Prince Schwartzenberg, in consequence, determined to advance upon it with a force which would secure him success in the attack of the position. Marshal Mortier did not await the advance of the allied army. It appears that on the 16th he began his retreat from this place. On the 17th General Giulay pushed forward his advanced guard. The Commandant of the town endeavoured to capitulate for it, but he was told he must surrender; he was left without the means of resistance. The levy en masse which had been ordered by Bonaparte, had not been carried into effect by the people. General Giulay

took possession of the place; 13 cannon which had been brought from Dyon, a considerable quantity of powder, and 200 men, have been captured by the Allies. Marshal Mortier retired towards Chaumont; he occupied this place with 12,000 of the old guards, unsupported by any other troops. At Chaumont there does not appear to be any reinforcement arrived for him: the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg has been directed to march upon that town, and it is expected he will be in possession of it this evening. General Count Platoff has arrived with his Cossacks at Neuf Chateau, and has already pushed his patrols in advance of that place. The headquarters of General Blucher were to have been yesterday at Nancy. The Cossacks, under Prince Tcherbatoff, according to the last report from that Officer, were advancing upon Toul.

Extract from the Honorable Sir C. W. Stewart, dated Basle, Jan. 17.

The details from all the advanced corps continue to be of the most encouraging description. Marshal Blucher has taken near 3,000 prisoners and 25 cannon, since his passage of the Rhine—his last reports are from St. Arrol, of the 10th instant. Detachments of his corps occupy Treves, and in a few days Luxembourg will be invested. Marshal Marmont has been under the necessity of making the most rapid forced marches to prevent the Silesian army getting into his rear by the Vosges mountains. In his retreat, he has broken down all the bridges over the Saar; but Marshal Blucher is pursuing him.

Your Lordship will have, with the advance of the armies, more detailed information than I can give. Prince Schwartzenberg was still at Vesoul the 15th. The enemy were collecting at Langres, and the Prince Marshal was preparing to attack them if they remained there, which I should doubt; he had made his dispositions for this purpose. The main Russian army, under General Barclay De Tolly, will be ready to support Prince Schwartzenberg's offensive movement. General Wittgenstein's corps occupies the country between General Barclay De Tolly and Marshal Blucher, and the Russian and Prussian reserves, together with his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, have left this place to march on Vesoul. The French garrison that retired into Bezancon amounts to 8,000 men. The fort is still bombarded, and General Scholler commands the forces which it engages. General Buhna's last reports were from Bourg en Brasse, having left detachments at Geneva and Fort L'Ecluse (which was taken), and Settin; the Simplan, and St. Bernard, are occupied. The Prince of Wurtemberg had advanced from Epinal, the enemy retiring, after their defeat by General De Roy, towards Charnes. The Prince of Hesse Hombourg, from Dole, and General Scheitler, surrounded the fort of Salins. General Platoff's Cossacks are heard of in every quarter.

Extract from the Honorable Sir C. W. Stewart, dated Basle, Jan. 22.

The details which your Lordship will receive from the advance of the grand army, will be more satisfactory than any I could relate. The entry of the Emperor of Russia into Vesoul with the Russian and Prussian reserves, the abandonment of Langres and the position around it by the enemy, the advance of the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg to Chaumont, are all subjects of congratulation. The movements of so powerful a force as the Allies now possess in all directions, upon any central point, render any position the enemy takes up so precarious, that I was satisfied (as I ventured to express in a former dispatch) they would not hold out at Langres. Marshal Blucher's last reports are of the 17th, from Nancy. He sent the keys of this town to the grand headquarters; the Emperor of Russia met the Officer bearing them, as he was on his march to Vesoul; he immediately sent two of the keys to the King of Prussia, reserving two for himself, with an appropriate message, which shews the anxious attention and consideration that exists between the Allied Sovereigns on every occasion. Marshal Blucher is in communication with General Wrede's corps, and thus with the grand army. This animated veteran gives a vigour and life to all his proceedings, that affords an invaluable example to every professional man. It is with no small satisfaction I announce to your Lordship another brilliant achievement of the Prussian arms. His Prussian Majesty is again master of Wittgenberg, and by no other means but the glorious valour of his brave soldiers. The siege was begun on the 25th of December, and the place was in our possession on the 12th of January. No impediment of the season arrested the spirited exertions of the besiegers; the enemy made a valiant resistance. A breach was made on the 11th, and it was practicable on the 12th, when a proposal to surrender was made and refused. At midnight the assault was determined on in four columns; the gallant Prussians overcame every obstacle, and in less than half an hour they were masters of the place. All the garrison that did not throw down their arms were put to the sword. The Governor had entrenched the Castle and the Hotel de Ville; the latter was carried by the troops, and the Governor, who was in it, surrendered at discretion, with the rest of the garrison. This capture would add much to the fame of that

distinguished officer, General Tauentzien, were it capable of addition, but his exploits in this war are too well known ever to be obliterated from the records of posterity. The siege has cost about 300 men killed and wounded, and the assault about 100, and seven officers wounded. The Prussians found 96 pieces of artillery here, and made 2,000 prisoners. In Torgan they already had obtained possession of 316 pieces. In these fortresses the Prussians have found considerable magazines of corn and gunpowder. General Tauentzien will now proceed to Magdeburgh.—It is not to be overlooked here, that every fortress that now falls by the admirable dispositions that have been made, augments very materially the force advancing against the enemy. We have thus reinforcements and three lines of reserve, as it were on the Oder, the Elbe, and the Rhine, from which we constantly derive aid. The headquarters of the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia, will be transferred this day to Vesoul.

The Pilot, February 12, 1814

Advice was yesterday received of the armies of General Sir T. Graham and General Bulow having, on Sunday last, advanced against Antwerp. On the 3d a heavy firing was commenced, which continued on the 4th; and on the following day either the town or the fleet was in flames. A letter, dated the 7th inst. from an officer on board our fleet in the Roompot, says, "the Allied army, under Sir T. Graham and Gen. Bulow, began to bombard Antwerp on the 5th inst. The Nymph and Forth frigates, with the Cretau and Banterer brigs, were sent to force the passage of the West Scheldt, which they yesterday accomplished with little damage, considering the heavy fire of shot and shells from the French batteries at Flushing and Cadsand. However, British valour and perseverance soon effected this desirable object. But what cannot our gallant tars do when directed by spirited and skillful officers? Several men of war are now at anchor near fort Baiz, under the direction of Commodore Owen, and all communication is suspended between Antwerp and Flushing. Deserters come daily on board Admiral Young's ship, and report, that there are not many French troops in the island of Walcheren. At Flushing there are about 1,500, who, according to report, are very much discontented, and in hourly apprehension of receiving a visit from the Allied armies."

The following is an extract from another letter.

"Roompot, Feb. 5.—We are full of joy here at the news which has just reached us. The Allies are in possession of Ghent, and the French are quitting the left bank of the Scheldt. A Lieutenant has crossed over, and the people have joyfully proclaimed the Prince of Orange. Sir T. Graham advanced upon Antwerp on Sunday, and on Thursday night and Friday morning a heavy firing was heard in that direction."

On Saturday last arrived at Yarmouth, Captain Spencer Scott, late of the brig Liberty, of that port, having made his escape from France, where he had been a prisoner about four years. During the principal part of the time, he was confined in the fortress of Bitche. On the advance of the Allies, he was, with other prisoners, removed to Sedan, where they remained till the middle of January. An order was then received to march the prisoners from that depot further into the interior. On the day they set out, Captain Scott, with another person (belonging to London) contrived to escape; and after a great deal of fatigue, marching chiefly by night, and avoiding large towns and high roads, they fell in with a party of Cossacks, who directed them to Roermonde, where they found General Winzingerode, from whom they obtained a passport to Dusseldorf, where they crossed the Rhine, and proceeded by the right bank, in order to avoid straggling parties of the enemy, for Holland. They reached Rotterdam, on the 2d of February, and embarked on board a King's cutter, which landed them near Lowestoft. Captain Scott speaks highly of the kindness of General Winzingerode, and the Officers of the Russian army. The General not being able to accommodate them with any means of conveyance, generously gave them six Napoleon d'ors to defray their expenses, jocosely telling them, they might repay him, if ever they should chance to meet in Russia.

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Supplement to the London Gazette of Saturday February 12.

FOREIGN OFFICE, FEB. 12, 1814.

The Messenger, Sylvester, has arrived at this Office with dispatches, of which the following are copies and extracts, from Lieutenant General the Honorable Sir Charles William Stewart, K. B. and the Right Honorable Lord Burghersh.

Extract of a Dispatch from the Honorable Sir C. W. Stewart, dated Chateau de Brienne, February 2.

I am gratified in being enabled to send your Lordship a far better report of the details of the battle of La Rothiere, than if I had been so fortunate as to have been myself in the field.

Colonel Lowe's detail is so satisfactory, and so accurate, from his having had the advantage of being with Marshal Blucher in the advance during the whole day, that there is little in the official reports that have come in, which Colonel Lowe has not already noticed.

If Marshal Blucher was not long since immortalized, this day would have crowned him in the annals of fame, for whatever were the apprehensions entertained by many for the result of the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg's attack on the right, your Lordship will see, by Colonel Lowe's report, the Marshal steadily pursued the combination upon which the result of the day depended; this foresight, judgment, and decision, is done justice to by all the allied army. The Russian artillery are spoken of in the highest terms of praise; the ground was so covered with snow, and so deep, that they were obliged to leave half their guns in the rear, and by harnessing double teams to the other half, they contrived to bring them forward and got a sufficient number into action.

The Allies had about seventy or eighty thousand men in the battle; the other corps of the army which are not enumerated in the report, were not up. The enemy are supposed to have had about the same strength.

The enemy's last attack on the village of La Rothiere, was at two o'clock this morning, immediately after they seem to have commenced their retreat, passing the Aube River; they took up a very strong rear-guard position at Lesmon with their right, and extending behind the Voire. Dispositions were made to attack it with the corps of the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg, and Generals Wrede and Guilay, and there was a sharp fire all this morning on this spot, but the day was so very unfavourable, and the fall of snow so excessive, the troops could make no progress.

In the mean time Field-Marshal Prince Schwartzberg has made his arrangements for the pursuit of the enemy, who have retired on Vitry, Troyes, and Arcis.

Military Report from Colonel Lowe to the Hon. Sir C. W. Stewart, dated Headquarters, Army of Silesia, Trannes, Feb. 1, 1814.

Sir,—My report of last night will have informed you of the state of preparation in which both armies stood for a general battle on this day. The confidence of the Allied Sovereigns, and of the Commanders of their armies, having placed at Field-Marshal Blucher's disposal the Austrian corps of General Count Guilay, and of the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg, in addition to the forces under his own immediate command, he, after a reconnoissance this morning, made the following disposition for an attack.

[Here follows the disposition of the attack.]

The attack commenced precisely at twelve o'clock. The enemy was in possession at Dienville and La Rothiere, and having his left at the small village of La Gibré. His cavalry, as well as that of the Allied Forces, was drawn out in the plain between the two positions; his infantry disposed in large masses on the flanks, and within the villages, which were lined with artillery.

Skirmishing and cannonading in the plain were the preludes to the attack, but the attention was soon directed from this to a very heavy cannonading and musketry from the small wood on the right, and the village of La Gibré. The Prince Royal of Wirtemberg drove the enemy from the village; but they returned in force, and again expelled him. A brigade of grenadiers were ordered to his support,

but his own zeal and activity rendered this aid unnecessary. He attacked again, and remained master of both the wood and village. The movements in this quarter occupied nearly three hours. The enemy's demonstration menaced the flank of the position of the Allies; but Field-Marshal Blucher was not to be diverted from his object by them. The effect of the combination of General Wrede's movement was foreseen with the most accurate judgment; and before the village of La Gibré was in the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg's possession, every requisite order was given for the execution of the movements just directed.

The enemy having moved a corps to his left, Gen. Baron Sachon drew all his force to the attack of La Rothiere, which formed the key of the enemy's position.

General Count Guilay attacked the town of Dienville, but met with very considerable opposition. The contest was protracted to a very late hour, and it was not until after midnight, that it was announced to the Marshal that the enemy was expelled, leaving two hundred and eighty prisoners in Count Guilay's possession.

The most obstinate resistance however was made at La Rothiere; Baron Sachon expelled the enemy, but he returned with heavy columns of infantry and batteries of artillery, and renewed the attack with great vigour, gaining possession of the church and some of the houses, whilst the Russians occupied the others. Bonaparte in person, it is reported by the prisoners, led on the attack himself, at the head of the young guard, and had a horse shot under him. The fire with which they were received, rendered the attempt of no avail, and about ten o'clock at night the whole village was ceded to the more obstinate valour of the Russian troops.

On the right of the village Gen. Sachon took upwards of 20 pieces of cannon; near 1000 prisoners were also taken; the loss in killed and wounded was very great.

The Prince Royal of Wirtemberg advanced upon Chaumonil, and formed his junction with the General Count Wrede. The former took six pieces of cannon, and the latter 17.

Thus was the victory complete in every quarter.—I have, &c.

(Signed) H. LOWE, Colonel.

P. S. The reports state 60 pieces of cannon taken.

The Gazette also contains Lord Burghersh's report of the battles, which is in effect the same as that of Colonel Lowe's. Dispatches from Lord Burghersh, dated Bar Sur Aube, February 2.

My Lord.—In continuation of my report of yesterday, I have this day to announce to your Lordship the retreat of the enemy from all his positions about Brienne, with the loss of seventy-three pieces of cannon, and about four thousand prisoners.

Bonaparte continued the action of yesterday with considerable obstinacy till towards twelve at night; his principal efforts were directed to the re-occupation of the village of La Rothiere; he directed himself the attack of the young Guards upon that place, but was repulsed with considerable loss.

Baffled in the different attempts to regain the advantages he had lost, Bonaparte at last decided upon a retreat; his columns appear to have begun their movement to the rear about one in the morning, his rear guard was however in occupation of the position of Brienne at daylight.

The troops of the Allies have universally fought with the most distinguished gallantry; they merit the gratitude and admiration of the world. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) BURGHESH, Lieut. Col. 63 Reg.

Extract of a Dispatch from Lord Burghersh, dated Bar Sur Aube, February 6, 1814.

I have the satisfaction of being able to report to your Lordship, that the advanced guard of General D'York made yesterday a successful attack upon the rear of Marshal Macdonald's army near La Chaussee, between Vitry and Chalons. Three cannon and several hundred prisoners were taken by the Allies; the enemy was pursued on the road to Chatons.

The Gazette also contains Colonel Murray's report to Major-General Vincent, of his having taken possession of Fort George, at Niagara, on the 12th December, 1813, without opposition.

LONDON, FEB. 12, 1814.

DISPATCHES FROM LORD CASTLEREAGH.

The first communication from Lord Castlereagh has been received. Mr. Sylvester, the Messenger, who was the bearer of it, came through France, by way of Paris, and was every where on his route accommodated with every possible facility on the part of the Government, and experienced every mark of respect and attention on the part of the people. Mr. Sylvester left Chatillon, the seat of negotiation, on Monday last, arrived at Paris early on Wednesday morning, where he waited a few hours for the necessary orders of the Minister of Marine to prepare a vessel for his conveyance from Calais. He arrived at Calais about six o'clock yesterday morning, and, embarking soon after, landed at Dover about eleven, and reached the Foreign Office in Downing-street between five and six yesterday evening. The following may be considered a demi-official notification of the military contents of the dispatches brought by him:—

Mr. Sylvester, the Messenger, arrived last night with dispatches from Lord Castlereagh, dated at Chatillon, on the 6th inst. They bring the accounts of the battle of Brienne, on the 1st inst. which was fought between the Allies and the whole of Bonaparte's army, which he commanded in person. We understand the Allies defeated the enemy on all points, took 76 pieces of cannon and 4,000 prisoners.

Bonaparte retreated upon Troyes, and when the Messenger came through, his head-quarters were at Nogent, thirty miles in the rear of Troyes, and within sixty of Paris. Another general action was expected.

On the 5th, the corps under General D'York defeated Macdonald's army at Chemise, near Vitry, made several hundred prisoners, and took three pieces of cannon.

Respecting the diplomatic part of Lord Castlereagh's communication, nothing has been suffered to transpire officially. The regular system and practice of the British Cabinet is to preserve the most profound secrecy upon all matters of that kind, until the result requires and enjoins publication. In a subsequent paragraph, we give what we have been enabled to collect touching the issue. The following is extracted from a private letter:—

DOVER, FEB. 11.

"A French fishing boat, bearing a flag of truce, arrived here this morning, about ten o'clock, from Calais, whence she had a short passage of only four hours, bringing over Mr. Sylvester, the King's Messenger, charged with dispatches from Lord Castlereagh. As soon after his landing as the conveyance could be got ready, Mr. Sylvester set off for town, in a post-chaise and four, the telegraph having previously announced his arrival. From his being permitted to pass in a direct way to the coast of France, through Paris, and his being accompanied all the way by a French Officer, specially charged to take care that every attention was paid to him; from the additional fact of orders having been given to the French Minister of Marine to cause a vessel to be prepared with the utmost dispatch for his passage to England, it is inferred, that the nature of the dispatches is equally important and conciliatory. At the same time that Mr. Sylvester was sent off by Lord Castlereagh, Messengers were dispatched to all the Continental Courts, and the Commanders of all the armies, including Sir Thomas Graham and Lord Wellington, the Messengers to whom had safe conduct through France. Hence, it is concluded, that a general armistice has been agreed upon, preparatory to a peace. Others go farther, and infer, that preliminaries of peace have been signed on the terms offered by the Allies to Bonaparte. Several other rumours are afloat here, probably not one of them correct; and it is likely that you will be in possession of the true state of the case before this comes to your hands. During the short time that Mr. Sylvester remained, that is, while his carriage was preparing, he was surrounded by a crowd of questioners, eager to find out something from him. Of the contents of his dispatches he was of course not permitted to say any of the inquirers; and with respect to what he knew, he was probably not dis-

posed to be communicative, or did not think it necessary to be correct or consistent, for the tales told of what he said are as inconsistent and contradictory as could be well imagined. Among other statements, one is, that the establishment of a Provisional Government in France was likely, and a peace as a consequence.

Such is the intelligence from our Correspondent at Dover on this interesting subject; for the further information collected from our other sources, we refer our readers to the next paragraph, which contains a summary of the fluctuations of rumour and opinion since the first notice of the arrival of the flag of truce, down to the discovery of the termination of the negotiations, in the manner that we announced yesterday towards the close of our publication.

Yesterday was remarkable for a great variety of momentous and contradictory reports, which we announced in The Pilot successively as they prevailed. The arrival of a flag of truce at Dover, with a Messenger from Lord Castlereagh, gave rise to a belief that the negotiations at Chatillon were in a satisfactory train; the greatest difficulty, according to public opinion, having been in making the parties meet, and particularly in bringing Lord Castlereagh to sit down with M. Caulincourt. From the first rumour of satisfactory progress arose a confident assertion, and to a considerable extent, an easy belief, that preliminaries were actually signed; Bonaparte having, as it was supposed, from the apparent necessity of his circumstances, accepted at once the conditions presented to him. In the course of the evening, however, quite an opposite statement came out, and we announced, in a Third Edition of The Pilot, we have every reason to be assured, with perfect correctness, that Bonaparte refused to submit to the conditions prescribed to him, and the negotiations have, in consequence, proved abortive.

The result, most desired by some of our fellow Journalists, most dreaded and deprecated by others, most of them of either sentiment endeavour to disguise and to shade off, or at most to hint at, to insinuate upon, and all to involve in mystery. This course we look upon to be most unfair, and to be calculated only to favour the views of stock-jobbers, who, being in possession of the fact; make use of it to take in those who are in ignorance. We have no connection with, no interest for persons of this description on any side or party. We follow the strict line of duty in declaring the truth, the plain truth, and the whole truth, as soon as we know it. The real welfare and dignity of the nation can be preserved and promoted only by a strict regard to truth; and neither the public wishes, nor our own, shall ever induce us to depart from that unerring standard.

We find in more than one of the Morning Papers, with merely some little verbal variation to disguise the sameness of the origin, paragraphs of this kind, "had the things which he has brought relative to the negotiations been unfavourable to the wishes of Bonaparte, he would not certainly have obtained such facilities. It seems clear, therefore, that the statement said to be contained in private letters of the 9th, from Paris (the very day on which Mr. Sylvester passed through that city), of Bonaparte having rejected the overtures of peace, made at Chatillon, is unfounded. Had he rejected these overtures, he would not, of course, have granted a free passage to a British Messenger to travel through France, to convey the intelligence to our Court."

Arguments of this kind can arise only from the total want of reflection; for no ignorance can be so gross as to give birth to them. The safe conduct and accommodation given to Ambassadors and their suites, are indispensable to all negotiations in civilized countries, whatever the issue of those negotiations may be; and it would be just as reasonable to suppose that Lord Whitworth and the Earl of Lauderdale were harbingers of peace, because permitted to come home without molestation, as that Lord Castlereagh's negotiation was proceeding favourably towards peace, because the Messenger bearing his Lordship's dispatches was permitted to travel to the seat of his Government, through one part of the French territory instead of another, the place of Congress being in



the French territory, and in the part of it occupied by the arms of Bonaparte.

The following is given as an abstract of the terms proposed to Bonaparte and rejected by him:—That France should be confined within the limits of Louis XIV.; that on receiving back her soldiers from captivity, she should reduce her peace establishment to 50,000 men, and her marine in proportion; that she should repay within a stated time the contributions levied on all the continental nations at different periods; and that she should place her fortresses in the hands of the Allies as a security for such payment.

In addition to the Members of Congress assembled at Chatillon-sur-Seine, there are attending at Sir C. Stewart, our Minister to Prussia; Lord Viscount Cathcart, our Ambassador Extraordinary to the Emperor of Russia; Mr. Thornton, our Envoy Extraordinary to the Crown Prince of Sweden; the Earl of Aberdeen, our Minister to the Court of Vienna.

## RISE OF THE FUNDS.

### STOCK EXCHANGE, ONE O'CLOCK.

The rise in the funds, which got to such an astonishing height yesterday, has been exceeded this day, Omnium having opened at between 27 and 28 premium, and Consols at between 70 and 71, at which prices they continued, with some fractional fluctuations, down to the latest accounts. The speculations are still for peace.

The concentration of the French troops in front of Lord Wellington's army, as mentioned in his Lordship's last dispatch, gave reason to think that the enemy meditated some extraordinary proceeding. The recent statements in the French papers of the arrival of large bodies of troops at and near Paris, from the frontiers of Spain, gave grounds to infer that the concentration alluded to, was made with a view to these movements; and we yesterday expressed our confidence that Lord Wellington would improve the opportunity for an attack on the reduced forces opposed to him. The following letter would lead us to believe, however, that the enemy were the assailants; but the glorious result to the British arms, in which the action terminated, leaves us no reason to repent that they anticipated Lord Wellington's intention of attacking them.

Bristol, Thursday Morning.

"I hasten to communicate the following pleasing intelligence:—The Aurora, Captain Moore, from Guernsey last night, spoke with a vessel (name I have forgot) bearing dispatches from Lord Wellington. The Captain states that Soult was defeated with the loss of at least 5,000 men killed, exclusive of those wounded and taken prisoners, who are supposed to amount (at a moderate calculation) to 3,500;—that the enemy was in full retreat, and Lord Wellington in pursuit. Five General Officers are taken prisoners. Soult narrowly escaped. Sir John Hope was very slightly wounded. Our troops are every where very kindly received by the inhabitants. Excuse haste, as the mail is just going off."

The following articles are extracted from the Dutch and German Papers:—

BREDA, Jan. 31.—In consequence of the strength of the garrison of Antwerp, and the inclemency of the season, it has not been deemed expedient to retain possession of the village of Merxem, or of the battery which the enemy had erected on Brescaal Heath. On the 23d, 24th and 25th instant they were abandoned, but the enemy has not yet taken possession of them.

BREMEN, Jan. 26.—The Russian Lieutenant General Woronzow has arrived here with his Staff, and 7,000 of his troops have already entered the city. This army consists of between 40 and 50,000 men which will immediately proceed southward and enter Holland.

MANHEIM, Jan. 18.—Metz was taken by the army of Silesia, it having been evacuated by Marshal Victor the day before. All accounts state, that the Allies conduct themselves with great humanity to the people of France, by whom they are every where favourably received.—Naarden is day after day more inclosed. The village of Kerchem, which lies near this fortress, is taken possession of, and from thence the works have been commenced.

## ADMIRALTY OFFICE Nov. 2.

Copy of a letter from Admiral Lord Keith, K. B. to John W. Croker, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's ship Sultan, in Cawsand Bay, Oct. 30.  
Sir—Capt. Tobin, of his Majesty's ship Andromache, arrived here this morning

with the French frigate La Trave, of 44 guns, which he captured on the 23d instant, after a short action.

This frigate is the consort of the Weser, taken by the Rippon, Scylla, and Royalist, on the 21st.

I inclose a copy of Capt. Tobin's letter, reporting this capture, and am sorry to observe, that his First Lieutenant, Mr. Dickinson, is severely wounded. I have, &c.

(Signed) KEITH, Admiral.

Andromache, Oct. 25, Scilly, N. N. E. distance 22 leagues.

My Lord,—As the day opened on the 23d instant, the Andromache gave chase to a frigate under jury-masts in the N. E. quarter; about four p. m. (the Saintes bearing E. by S. fourteen leagues) she opened a fire on us from her stern guns, which was not returned until a position was taken on her weather quarter, when, after a feeble resistance of about fifteen minutes, she struck her colours; indeed, such was the disabled state of her masts previously to our meeting, that any further opposition would have been the extreme of rashness. She is La Trave, of twenty-eight French 18 pounders, and sixteen 18-pound carronades, only nine months old, with a crew of 341 men (nearly all Dutch), one of whom was killed, and her Commander, Jacob Van Maren, Capitaine de Vaisseau, and Member of the Imperial Order of Re-union, the Second Lieutenant, Oxholm, two midshipmen (one of them since dead), and 24 seamen, wounded. The Andromache has received no injury in her hull, nor ought to mention in her sails or rigging, while I lament to say, that M. T. Dickinson, the First Lieutenant, is severely wounded, and one seaman slightly.—have &c.

(Signed) Geo. Tobin, Captain To Admiral Lord Keith, K. B. &c.

P. S. It seems that La Trave had two men wounded by an English brig of war on the 19th.

## From the Frankfort Gazette.

The Austrian corps Parmee united to that of the Bavarian army, under the orders of his Excellency the General of Cavalry, Count de Wrede, consists of three divisions. The Field Marshal Lieutenant de Fresnel, who at this moment occupies the place of the Count de Wrede, commands the first division, which is composed of a battalion of chasseurs of the regiment of the Archduke Rodolph, and of that of Jordis. He has under his orders the Major-Generals Gurdegg and Woltmann. The second division, consisting of two battalions of Landwehr, and of seven battalions of grenadiers, is under the orders of Field-Marshal Lieutenant de Bach, who has under him the Major-Generals Ruder and Klenau. The Field-Marshal Lieutenant de Spleny commands the third division, which is composed of the hussars of the Archduke Joseph, of Szeckler, and of Frimont, of the uhlaus of Schwarzenberg, of the dragoons of Gnesewich, and of the cuirassiers of Lichtenstein. The Major-General de Tillon is the second in command of this division.

Proclamation published by General Von Hiller, at Trent, on the 26th of October, 1813.

## PEOPLE OF ITALY;

I have passed the Alps with an army of 60,000 men, and I enter the plains of Italy. Providence is going to put a period to the tyranny that oppressed you: sacrificed your youths in the north of Spain, for an unjust cause; paralysed commerce and industry, and spread desolation in the fields of Italy, so favoured by Heaven. I have occupied the passes leading from Italy into Austria: I have turned at their sources, the Isongo, the Tagliamento, the Piave, and the Brenta; and I have made it impossible for your General in Chief to escape me, whithersoever he may turn. Verona, Mantua, and Milan, expect to be delivered in a few days. The north, the east, and west of Europe, have furnished all their forces, and the flower of their young population, to re-establish the independence of their states, and they are now free. Search in Austria, in Russia, in Prussia, or in Spain, the French who ruled the world! you will find corpses, prisoners, wounded, and traces of devastation, but the enemy have there no longer any bodies of troops under arms.

The fine provinces of the south of Europe ought likewise to participate in the joy of the world, on account of the return of ancient times, of order, and of justice. My Sovereign has been pleased to entrust to me this great work: rise, therefore, people of Italy; you know what means of resistance the enemy has to oppose to me; you are aware that they are the last. I have under my banners thirty thousand men, who have not yet fought in this holy war, and who are burning with a desire of sharing in the glory of those that preceded them. Fresh armies are forming beyond the Alps; the fate of Italy is decided; remind your children that they were born in the ancient country of glory, and that the height of glory consists in combating under the banners of the most just of monarchs, for

the peace of the world, and for the independence of nations.

The General of Artillery, Commander in Chief of the Imperial and Royal Army of the Tyrol and of Italy.

BARON VON HILLER.

## FRENCH PAPERS.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—The *Moniteur* of today contains the Decree of the Emperor, appointing the Empress Regent during his absence with the army.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—In order to increase the measures employed for the defence of the city of Paris, indentures have been opened at some distance from each other, in the walls which are on each side of the barriers. The doors and windows of those barriers, on the side next the country, are walled up, and indentures also made therein, as well as on the pallsades. Before the buttresses of some barriers, ditches are digging, and bastions in pallsade raising before the gates.

## ORDER OF THE DAY.

Liste, Jan. 29, 16th Military Division.

In consequence of a general movement, combined and ordered by His Majesty the Emperor, the enemy has thrown some parties of cavalry on his right flank, to disturb the army of Antwerp. It may be possible that some of these parties may dare to present themselves towards the frontiers of the division, hoping to impose on it by their presence and their fallacious proclamations. They will be deceived in their vain hope, they will every where find a barrier of iron and of fire; in fine, they will every where find Frenchmen.

The Emperor has set out for his army. Some partial affairs, utterly to our advantage, have already taken place, and lead us to expect the most happy results from his judicious combinations. It will be necessary in the present circumstances to redouble our zeal, activity, courage, and watchfulness. We must not expect to be completely supplied with all we want, but must make the best use we can of our resources, which will enable us to derive every possible advantage.

The Commandans d'armée will take all possible measures of precaution to prevent every kind of surprize, and to gain information of the movements which the enemy may attempt. They will previously take the necessary measures to introduce into the places, in case the enemy should present himself, the nearest brigades of *gens d'armes* and all the persons employed by Government, in all the administrations, whom they shall form into companies, to which they shall assign a service analogous to their functions. The Commandans d'armes shall hasten as much as possible bringing in provisions for a siege.

The men leaving hospitals, and acknowledged fit to perform active service, shall be afterwards in corps rated in the depots which are in the place, if there are no depots among the detachments of troops which are in the place.

The enemy is not strong; he can attempt nothing serious; it is, therefore, only necessary to take precautions against *coups de-main* and surprizes. I rely on the zeal and devotedness of the Commandans, to do all that the good of the service shall require under these circumstances.

Baron BRENIER,

The Commandant-Gen. of the 16th Military Division.

SAULIEU, Jan. 29.—On the 19th, at nine in the morning, eight horsemen and a quarter-master appeared before Dijon, and summoned the town. The national guard received the flag of truce, and accompanied him to the Mayor. The Mayor replied to the quarter-master, that there were no troops in the town; but for the honour of the place, he could not receive them in such small numbers. At noon they came with 2,000 horse, and 1,000 foot, with twelve small cannon. There were five Generals—Prince Lightenstein and Hesse Homburg, Generals Klenau, Noslity, and another. The Prince of Hesse Homburg, brother to the first who commands this corps, arrived on the 20th. On the first day they ordered the inhabitants to bring in their arms. Prince Schwarzenberg arrived at midnight on the 22d. They imposed large contributions. Three thousand men left Dijon the 26th, leaving 1,000 in garrison. They were in general very distrustful, and fearful of events.

French Funds, Feb. 8—50s. 25c.

## AMERICAN PAPERS.

New York, Jan. 22.—Letters received in this city, yesterday, from Washington, dated 18th inst. state, that the Senate have confirmed the nomination of Messrs. Clay and Russell, to join Messrs. Bayard

and Adams, as Ministers, on the part of the United States, to treat with Great Britain on the subject of Peace between the two countries. The negotiations to be carried on at Gottenburgh.

Nath. W. Strong, Esq. of this city, has been appointed by the President of the United States, and approved by the Senate, Consul for the United States at Gottenburgh and its dependencies.

New York, Jan. 15.—Mr. Russell is also nominated Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Sweden.

The House of Representatives yesterday passed, after a warm debate and unusually late sitting, a Bill to encourage the recruiting service, by increasing bounties, &c.

Zwolle, den 22 November.

Nadat, gepasscerde woensdag door de Russische Kozakken, waarvan de eerste zich reeds den 21den, des avonds, in een weide buiten de stad gelegd en ook dadelijk bezit van twee der stads poorten genomen hadden, van hier een verveegsche poging gedaan werd, om, met poeten en schuiten, den overtoegt over den Yssel, aan het Katerveer, ten uitvoer te brengen, waarbij twee Kozakken aan deze zijde sneevelden, werd vrijdag namiddag, die onderneming hervat. Het geheele korps Kozakken, ruim 200 man, hetwelk alhier gekampeerd ligt, bijgestaan door een achttien-tal kanonniers dezer stad, onder aanvoering van onzen stadgenoot C. Janssen, als kommandant, alie lieden, die te voren bij de burgerlijke of militaire artillerie gediend hadden, met twee stukken kanon, daags te voren van het huis te Gelder, drie uren van hier, afgehaald, marcheerde omstreeks twee uren na den middag van hier naar den Yssel aan het Katerveer, aan welks overzijde een Fransche wacht van eenige Infanterie en Gendarmerie lag. Na dat alles tot den overtoegt gereed gemaakt, en de twee stukken geschut aan deze zijde geposteerd waren, begon men omstreeks vier uren na den middag, het embarkeeren der Kozakken, onder een hevig musketvuur van wederzijden, terwijl een oogenblik daarna de gemeente artilleristen het kanon begonnen te lossen. Na het tweede schot, zetteden het de Franschen op de vlugt, en na dat vijf schoten uit de kannonnen gedaan waren, was die post reeds door alie de Fransche troepen verlaten, die de vlugt naar Hattem, het Broek en Wapenvelde namen. Weinige oogenblikken daarna landde een gedeelte der Kozakken aan de overzijde, die dadelijk naar Hattem trokken, zo te paard als te voet, en die stad alsoo bemagtigden. Na deze volbrachte expeditie trokken de overige Kozakken naar deze stad in hunne kampementen terug, benevens de Zwolsche artilleristen met de stukken geschut, en kwamen hier laat in den avond binnen zoodat nu de communicatie met Gelderland weder open is.

Diezelfde dag arriveerde alhier een Adjutant van Z. H. den prins Naritschitz, welke in het Hof van Holland zijner intrek nam.

Des anderendaags, zaterdag, om tien uren der morgens, marcheerde het Kozakken korps, verzeld vande Zwolsche kanonniers en de twee stukken geschut, van hier naar Kampen, om die stad, waarvan het Fransch garnizoen steeds weigerde, de Russische troepen binnen te laten, te bemagtigen; hetwelk dan ook, na een hevig kanon- en musketvuur, ten uitvoer werd gebracht.

(In het onderstaande berigt uit Kampen, worden de verdere bijzonderheden medegedeeld.)

Zaterdag nadenmiddag arriveerde alhier Z. D. H. de prins Naritschitz, Kolonel van Z. M. den Keizer aller Russen, welke over het korps Kas-keizerlijke troepen, hetwelk dat departement bezet, het bevel voert. Hoogstdezelve nam zijner intrek in het logement het Hof van Holland, zoodat zich nu thans alhier het hoofdkwartier bevindt.

Kort na de aankomst van Z. H. arriveerde alhier, op nieuw, een korps Kozakken van circa 300 man, welke onder leiding van een trefelijk Russisch koorgezag, door deze stad en voorbij het logement van Z. H. defileerden, en zich vervolgens in het kampement, bij o. ze voorstad legerde.

Een gedeelte dezer troepen trokken zondag morgen naar Kampen.

Zondag nadenmiddag werden alhier in Kampen krygsgevangen gemaakte troepen, onder een eskorte van Kozakken, binnen gebracht, en des avonds kwamen de twee stukken geschut, benevens de kanonniers en een groot gedeelte der Kozakken, van de volbrachte expeditie op Kampen, terug.

Zondag nadenmiddag zyn nog weder een korps Kozakken van circa 200 man alhier aangekomen.



SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1814.

JAVA AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

At a General Meeting held at the Government-house, on Saturday the 4th June, being the Anniversary of His Majesty's Birth-day.

THE HONORABLE THOMAS STAMFORD RAFFLES, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, IN THE CHAIR.

THE FOLLOWING PROCEEDINGS WERE HELD ON THE 12TH DAY, WEEK READ.

At a Meeting held on the 12th of May, 1814, with a view of instituting an Auxiliary Bible Society...

1.—That this Meeting highly approve of the object of the British and Foreign Bible Society established in London...

2.—That this Meeting do now form themselves into a Society, to be entitled 'The Java Auxiliary Bible Society'...

3.—That the business of the Society be conducted by a President, Vice-President, a Treasurer, Secretary, and a Committee...

4.—That in order to give effect to the intentions of the Society, benefactors and subscribers be received...

5.—That each person contributing annually 100 Java Rupees shall be eligible to hold any Office in the Society.

6.—That Christian Ministers of all persuasions who shall aid this Institution be entitled to attend and vote at all meetings of the Committee.

7.—That there shall be an Annual General Meeting of benefactors and subscribers on the 4th of June...

8.—That a report with an account of receipts and disbursements be published annually 10 days previous to the general Meeting...

9.—That the Committee for conducting the business of the Society during the present year...

10.—That the Ministers of the Christian Religion be requested to give notice in their respective Churches...

11.—That the Committee be competent to receive the assistance of the Resolution, the first general Meeting of the Society...

12.—That the Ministers of the Christian Religion be requested to give notice in their respective Churches...

13.—That the Ministers of the Christian Religion be requested to give notice in their respective Churches...

14.—That the Ministers of the Christian Religion be requested to give notice in their respective Churches...

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR having signified his acquiescence in the wish of the Society, that he should act as President, Professor Ross addressed the Meeting in an eloquent and forcible speech...

- Mr. Engelhard, to be Vice-President. Mr. van Ysseldyk, Mr. Parvé, Mr. Romswinkel, Mr. Du Puy, Mr. H. Veeckens, Baron von Lützow, Mr. de Witt, Rev. Mr. Supper, Rev. Mr. Schill, Rev. Mr. Wedding, Mr. Timmerman Thyssen, to be Treasurer, Secretary.

It was then ordered, that the following plan of the British and Foreign Bible Society be published for general information.

Plan of the Society.

The object of the British and Foreign Bible Society is distinctly and exclusively to promote, in the largest practicable extent, the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment, both at home and abroad...

The members of the Society shall be the co-operation of all persons who are disposed to concur in its support.

The proceedings of the Society are conducted by a Committee, consisting of thirty-six Laymen, six of whom are Foreigners residing in London and its vicinity...

The President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and Secretaries, are ex-officio Members of the Committee; and every clergyman or dissenting Minister, who is a Member of the Society, is entitled to attend and vote at all Meetings of the Committee.

One guinea annually constitutes a Member; five guineas at one time a Life Member; fifty pounds a Life Governor. Governors are entitled to attend and vote in the Committee.

Members are entitled to purchase Bibles and Testaments at reduced prices, to be sold at the expense of their annual subscription.

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Christen in dat Westind-deel, en dat den 4-ten Juni, als de Geboortedag van onzen geëerbiedigden Souverein, byzonder geschikt geacht zynde voor de grondvesting van een Genootschap als het tegenwoordige, over zulks zal worden aangekomen als de Verjaardag van de stichting des Genootschaps.

3.—Dat de zaken van het Genootschap zullen bestierd worden door een President, Vice-president, een Treasurer, Secretaris en een Committee onder de bevoegdheid van den Hoog Edelen Heer Luitenant Gouverneur en Vorst van Java.

4.—Dat ten einde de bedoelingen van het Genootschap te werk te stellen, zulke ontzagen worden als gaven en inschrijvingen, en Lysten opgemaakt voor het tekenen der namen.

5.—Dat ieder persoon, welke by jaarlyk een giff, hoe gering ook, tot het Genootschap of bydragen aangemerkt zal worden als Lid van het Genootschap.

6.—Dat ieder persoon, die jaarlyk 100 Java'sche Ropjen bydraagt, tot een bediening van het Genootschap zal verkiezbaar zyn.

7.—Dat Christen Leeraars van alle gezindheden, welke deze stichting zullen ondersteunen, geëigend zyn om alle vergaderingen van het Committee te bezoen en stem te geven.

8.—Dat op een jaarlyke Algemeene Vergadering van Benefactoren en Intekenaars op den 4-ten Juni van elk jaar de rekeningen van het vorige jaar te versien, en een Committee te verkooren voor het bestier der zaken van het volgende jaar.

9.—Dat een Verdrag met een rekening van ontvangsten en uitgaven jaarlyk aan dagen voor de Algemeene Vergadering zal worden uitgegeven, ten gunste van de Intekenaars.

10.—Dat een Vergadering den Hoog Edelen Heer Luitenant Gouverneur verzoekt om President te zyn.

11.—Dat ter eenige Algemeene Vergadering van het Genootschap zal verkooren worden een Committee voor het bestier der zaken des Genootschaps gedurende het tegenwoordige jaar, in verdraging van den President, Vice-president, Treasurer en Secretaris, en dat ten zelve een President and Secretaris zullen benoemt worden.

12.—Dat de leden van het Committee in vergadering van de zaken des Genootschaps te handelen.

13.—In besluten, dat overeenkomstig het tweede artikel, de eerste Algemeene Vergadering van het Genootschap zal plaats hebben in het Gouvernements huis op Batavia, den 4-ten Juni, aanstaande, tevens zal een vergadering van de leden van het Genootschap en van de voorgeschiedene Algemeene Vergadering.

14.—Dat de Leeraars van den Christelyken Godsdienst verzocht worden om in hunne onderscheidene Kerken kennis te geven van het voorwerp des Genootschaps en van de voorgeschiedene Algemeene Vergadering.

(Getekend) THO. S. RAFFLES, President.

J. Th. Ross, Sec.

DE LITENANT GOUVERNEUR te kennen gegeven hebbende Hoogt deszelfs toestemming inde wensch van het Genootschap om aan Hoogt deszelfs het President optredagen.

Wende Professor Ross, zich tot de Vergadering in een welbeprekeende en krachtvolle aanspraak, de hoogst belangrijke en gewichtige bogmerke der instelling verklarende.

De vergadering ging daar na over tot het kiezen van een Committee en het doen der volgende beslootingen om hare zaken te handelen te weten.

Den Heere N. Engelhard, Vice-President.

van Ysseldyk, Parvé, Romswinkel, J. Dupuy, H. Veeckens, Baron van Lützow, de Witt, Wel Eerw. Heer Supper, Schill, Wedding.

De Heer Timmerman Thyssen tot Treasurer. Professor Ross tot Secretaris.

De nodige boeken ter admisse van Leden en het doen van Intekeningen vervolgens geopend zynde, werden openblykelyk aanmerkelyke sommen ingeschreven, en het gegeven om bekend te maken dat Boeken ter verdere Intekening en ter admisse van Nieuwe Leden zullen leggen ten Huize van den Secretaris te Molenvliet.

Hiera is verdt goedgevonden de bekendmaking tot een jeders informatie, van de volgende instellingen van het Britsche en Uitslandsche Bybel Genootschap.

INSTELLINGEN VAN HET GENOOTSCHAP.

Het doel van het Britsch en Uitslandsche Bybel Genootschap is dieldelyk en by uitsluiting, om zo veel maar immer mogelyk is, de heilige Schriften, zonder kant-teekening of uitleggingen, te verspreiden in Engeland, en in andere gewesten. Volgens een der grond wetten van het Genootschap, moeten de in de talen van de Vereenigde Ryken rondgezonden exemplaren, volmaakt overeenstemmen met de geautoriseerde vertaling.

De instellingen der Societeit nemen de medewerking aan van alle personen welke geneigd zyn iets tot deszeve instandhouding by te dragen.

De handelingen van het Genootschap worden bestierd door een Committee, bestaande uit zes en dertig Waereldlyken, zes van welke Vreemdelingen zyn in Londen of deszeve nabuurschap wonende, de helft deroverigen zyn Leden van de Kerk van Engeland, en de andere helft Belyders van andere Christelyke Gezindheden hoe ook gesaamd.

De President, Vicepresident, Tresorier en Secretarissen, zyn ex officio Leden van de Committee, en alle Geestelyken, zo mede alle non-conformisten Leeraars, welke Leden van de Societeit zyn, hebben het recht de Vergaderingen van de Committee te bezoen, en daar hunne stemmen te geven.

De opbrengst van een Guinea jaarlysch geeft recht op den naam Lid, vyf Guineas op die van Bestierder. Een giff van tien Guineas geeft recht op de benaming van Levenslang Lid, Vyftig pond tot die van Levenslang Bestierder. Alle Bestierders hebben sitting en stem in de Vergaderingen der Committee.

De Leden, zynen Bybels en Testaments kunnen erlangen tegen verminderde pryzen, voor een bedrag van vyfmaal hunne jaarlysche contributie. Gevers van tien Guineas worden gerespecteert onder de jaarlyk-sche instellingen voor een Guinea, en gevers van vyftig ponden sterling onder die van vyf Guineas.

NB.—Medewerkende Societisten han gebed fonds contribueerende na aftrek der nodige uitgaven, zullen Bybels en Testaments kunnen erlangen tegen inkoop pryzen, voer de helft van de waarde der alre bygedragen gelden, en de helft deszeve Leden het recht hebben om Bybels en Testaments uit de Plaat deszeve Bewaarplaats tegen verminderde pryzen te kopen, even als aan de Leden der moeder Societeit is toegestaan, met betrekking tot de Bewaarplaats in Londen.

Waar na de Vergadering scheide. Gepubliceerd op Orde van het Auxiliair Bybel Genootschap.

(Wet getekend) T. S. RAFFLES, President.

J. Th. Ross, Sec.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that BOOKS are opened at the House of Professor Ross at Molenvliet, Secretary to the Java Auxiliary Bible Society, for the donation of Members and the Registry of Contributions and Subscriptions to the said Society.

By order of the Society, T. S. RAFFLES, President.

J. Th. Ross, Sec.

Advertentie.

WERDTHier mede kennis gegeven, dat op Molenvliet ten Huize van Professor Ross, Secretaris van het Java'sche medewerkende Bybel Genootschap, Boeken leggen ter tekening van Leden, en ter inschrijving van weldadige giften en subscriptionen, ten voordele van dat Genootschap.

Ter Ordoonantie van de Societeit, T. S. RAFFLES, President.

J. Th. Ross, Sec.

Erratum in the Java Government Gazette of this morning.

Page 2, column 2, line 26, (General Order 8th June 1814), for "Advance of Pay for those of February and March last" read "Advance of Pay for those of January and February last."



THE SOCIETY.

Meeting of the Society on Saturday the 2nd June 1814.

At a meeting of the Society held on the 2nd of June 1814, the following business was transacted.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

A report was made by the Committee on the progress of the Society's affairs.

The following resolutions were passed: That the Society should continue to meet on the 2nd of June each month.

It was also resolved that the Committee should be authorized to collect contributions for the Society.

The meeting closed at 10 o'clock.

The next meeting will be held on Saturday the 9th of June 1814.

The Secretary of the Society is Mr. J. H. B. ...

The Treasurer is Mr. J. H. B. ...

The Committee consists of Mr. J. H. B. ...

The Society is open to all persons who are desirous of promoting the cause of the ...

The Society meets on the 2nd of June each month at ...

The Secretary of the Society is Mr. J. H. B. ...

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The Committee consists of Mr. J. H. B. ...

The following is a list of the members of the Society.

- Mr. J. H. B. ...
Mr. J. H. B. ...
Mr. J. H. B. ...

The following is a list of the names of the members of the Society who have been elected to the office of Secretary.

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