



The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the Java Government Gazette, be considered as official, and duly attended accordingly by the parties concerned. (Signed) C. G. BLAGRAVE, Acting Secretary to Government. BATAVIA, February, 1812.

Den Heere Lieutenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de Javaasche Gouvernements Courant geplaatst wordende aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officieel moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend. (was getekend) C. G. BLAGRAVE, Sec. Genl. BATAVIA den February 1812.

VOL. I.] BATAVIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1812. [NO. 27.

FIRST Java Lottery, FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE ROAD BETWEEN BATAVIA AND SAMARANG.

SCHEME

FOUR Thousand Tickets at 25 Spanish Dollars each, 100,000.

PRIZES

1 Prize of	25,000 Sp. ds.
1 Ditto	10,000
1 Ditto	8,000
9 Do. at 2,000 Sp. ds. each	18,000
22 Ditto 500	11,000
70 Ditto 100	7,000
200 Ditto 25	5,000
	90,000

Applied to the expences of the Lottery and the purpose above mentioned... 10,000
100,000

The Drawing of the Lottery will commence at the Stadt-house, Batavia, by the Orphan Children, on the 1st September next, in the presence of a Commissioner—and it will continue twice a week until the whole Tickets are drawn. The Holder of the Fiftieth drawn Ticket on the last day's drawing will be entitled to the Prize of 8,000 Spanish Dollars. The Tickets are to be paid for in Silver Money, and the Prizes will be paid in the same at the expiration of one Month after the drawing of the Lottery.

Such Tickets as remain unsold a week before the drawing commences will be raised in price. Tickets may be had on application to the Commissioners, and a proportion will be transmitted to the Chief Civil Authorities at Samarang and Sourabaya, to whom applications are to be made in the Eastern Districts. The following Gentlemen are appointed Commissioners for the management of the Lottery, Messrs. Charles Assey and J. G. Bauer, by one of whom the Tickets will be signed. By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor.

CHARLES ASSEY,
Commissioner.

SAMARANG, }
July 13, 1812. }

EERSTE

Javasche Lotery, TOT EEN FONDS VOOR DE VERBETERING DER WEG TUSSCHEN BATAVIA EN SAMARANG.

ONTWERP.

Vier Duizend loten a 25 Spaansche Dalers ieder	100000.
Prizen	Sp: Dal:
1 Prys van	25000.
1 dito	16000.
1 dito	8000.
9 dito	2000 sp: dal: ied: 18000.
22 dito	500. — — 11000.
70 dito	100. — — 7000.
200 dito	25. — — 5000.
	90000.

voor de uitgaven van de lotery en de verbetering der voorz. weg, 10 pr cent }
100000.

De trekking der Lotery zal beginnen den 1ste September aanstaande op het Stad-huis te Batavia, en geschiedt door Weeskinderen ten bywezen van een Commissaris, twee keeren in de week, tot alle de loten zullen zyn getrokken.

De houder van het 50ste lot, dat op den laatsten trekdag zal getrokken worden, zal de prys van 8000 Sp: Dal: ontvangen.

De loten zullen verkocht worden voor zilver geld, en de pryzen in de zelfde specie uitbetaald een maand na de trekking der Lotery.

De loten welke een week voor den eersfen trekdag nog onverkocht mogten blyven, zullen in prys verhoogd worden.

Een ieder zal loten kunnen bekomen op aanvraag aan de Commissarissen, en er zullen evenredige hoeveelheden aan de eerste civile ambtenaren te Samarang en Sourabaya gezonden worden, aan wien men zich in de Oosterste districten tot dat einde zal kunnen adresseren.

De Heeren C. Assey en J. G. Bauer, zyn benoemd tot Commissarissen voor de directie der Lotery, en zal ieder lot door een derzelven zyn geteekend.

Ter Ordonnantie van Zyne Excellentie, den Lieutenant Gouverneur.
CHARLES ASSEY, Commissaris.
SAMARANG,
den 13 Juli 1812. }

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that in consequence of delays which have unavoidably occurred in the transmission of Tickets throughout the Island, the Drawing of the First Java Lottery is postponed until Monday the 21st of September next.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor.
C. ASSEY,
Commissioner of the Lottery.
BATAVIA,
Aug. 14, 1812. }

ADVERTENTIE.

ZYNE Excellentie den Heer Lieutenant Gouverneur in Rade goed gevonden hebbende, afleschaffen de inrichting der ordinaire Postwagens over het geheele Eiland Java en te gelasten, dat de extra Posten alleen voor den vervolgde aangehouden zullen worden, waar van de huur voor rekening van het Gouvernement zal ingevordert worden; zoo wordt hier by bekend gemaakt, dat met en na den 1ste September aanstaande het ryden der ordinaire Postwagens zal ophouden, en dus een ieder, welke permissie erlangd over den Landweg te ryzen, zich van een eigen Reitruig zal moeten voorzien.— De inrichting der Postpaarden, Tuigen en Koetziers blyft op den ouden voet, doch ten einde ongeregelheden voort te komen, zal de betaling moeten geschieden ter plaatse, van waar men vertrekt, voor de geheele reyse.— Ter erlanging van paarden adresseere men zich aan de Postmeesters te Batavia, Samarang en Sourabaya en aan het Civil gezag in de overige Districten; die een bewys der betaling zullen verleen, het welk op ieder station verhoofd en zonder het welke geene paarden gefourneerd zullen worden.— In alle gevallen zal de betaling moeten geschieden alvorens de paarden gebruikt worden, en zal een ieder welke vermeend in den dienst en dus voor rekening van het Gouvernement te reyzen, egter verplicht zyn even als ieder partikulier te betalen, om by de indiening eener declaratie van onkosten aan het Gouvernement die reiskosten naderhand gerestitueerd te worden.
Batavia den 19 Aug. 1812.

Ter ordonnantie van Zyne Excellentie den Heer Lieutenant Gouverneur in Rade.
H. W. MEYER,
G. S. H. D.

BLANK FORMS.
BLANK POWERS OF ATTORNEY, BONDS and BILLS of LADING, may be had at the Gazette Office.

ADVERTENTIE.

ALZOO den Hoogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia, aan den Griffier van Hooggemelden Raad, PIETER VAN HEEMSTEDÉ CAPPELHOFF, in zyne qualiteit als Curator in de Boedels van Insolvent overledenen alhier, en als zoodanig Administrerende de nalatenschap van wylen JACOBUS VAN DEN BOGAARD, heeft verleend citatie by Edicte advalvas curiae, op ende jegens alle onbekende, die eenig regt, actie of pretentie ten lasten van de voorsz. nalatenschap vermeenen te hebben.

Zoo is dat ik WILLEM ANTHONY VAN DEN HEUVEL, waarmede eerste gezwore Exploiteur van welmelden Hoogen Raade, by deze voor de vierde maal dagvare, alle onbekende die eenig regt, actie of pretentie, ten lasten van de nalatenschap van voornoemde JACOBUS VAN DEN BOGAARD, vermeenen te hebben, omme op Woensdag den 2 September 1812, des morgens ten half negen uren ter Rolle van den Hoogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia, te compareeren dan wel gemagtigden te zenden, ten einde het derde default te purgeren, voorts te zien dienen van intendant, met de ferevicatien daar toe specterende.

Aldus gepubliceert en geaffigeert Batavia den 27 Augustus 1812.
W. A. VAN DEN HEUVEL, Expl.

FOR SALE THE GARDEN & HOUSES,

Situated at Ryswick,
BELONGING TO MR. WARDENAAR.
For particulars apply to the proprietor.
Aug. 15. 25-3w

W. WARDENAAR, Presenteerd te Kooop deszelfs

THUYN gelegen op Ryswick.

For Sale on Commission,
By Dr. E. F. FISCHER,

For ready money,
EXCELENT
MADEIRA
AND
CLARET WINE
In bottles.
Batavia, August 15, 1812. 25-3w

Is in Commissie te Bekoomen,
By Dr. E. F. FISCHER,

Voor directe betaling,
EXCELENTE
MADERA
EN
RODE WYN
Op Bottels.
Batavia den 15 Aug. 1812.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late Captain W. BOWEN, of His Majesty's 59th Regiment, and those who have demands against the same, are requested to give in their claims and pay their debts without delay to Quarter-Master W. MOORHEAD, or Assistant Surgeon ROBERT BADENACH, of His Majesty's 59th Regiment, the Executors mentioned in the last Will of the deceased.
WELTEVREEDEN, }
August 21, 1812. }

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL persons on the Island of Java, indebted to the estate of the late JAMES PLUNKETT, Esq. and those who may have demands against the same are requested to state their claims and pay their debts to Mr. JOHN DAVIDSON, without delay.
Ryswick, Aug. 10, 1812. 25-3w

BEKENDMAKING.

ALLE Personen op het Eyland Java, die iets schuldig zyn aan de Boedel van wylen de Heer JAMES PLUNKETT, dan wel die geenen, die eenige pretentie op dezelve hebben, worden verzogt daar van opgave te doen, en hunne schulden zo spoedig mogelyk, zonder uitstel, te voldoen aan JOHN DAVIDSON.
Ryswick
den 10de Augustus
1812.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that at the end of the present month, the House usually known by the name of the Tavern at Weltevreden will be shut; previous to which all Gentlemen indebted to the Proprietor are requested to settle their accounts.
D. MEYER,
WELTEVREEDEN, August 3, 1812.

BEKENDMAKING.

HET wordt, by deezen bekend gemaakt dat op den laatsten van deezee maand Augustus, het huis bekend onder de naam van het logement op Weltevreden, zal zyn gesloten, zullende gem; logement meer der worden gecontinueerd, verzoekende den ondergetekende een iegelyk die het moge aangaan, zig tegens die tyd van een ander logement te voorzien.
D. MEYER.
WELTEVREEDEN, den 3 Augustus 1812.

NOTICE.

LETTERS having been circulated stating that a House of Agency was to be established at Batavia under the firm of DALTON, WATTLEWORTH and WATT, the undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he intends to have no connexion with those gentlemen.
THOMAS WATTLEWORTH.
Batavia, 20th Aug. 1812. 26

ADVERTISEMENT.

ABSCONDED from Captain LANE'S quarters at Weltevreden, the night of the 25th July, a well looking Caffeer Slave Boy, belonging to the Island of Bourbon, round visage and about fifteen years of age, named Lindor. Dress, a light drab colour velveteen jacket with black velvet collar, and occasionally, a blue panceen jacket and trowsers of the same. Should a boy, corresponding with the above description, have engaged himself to any Gentleman or Dutch family, or proceeded on board any ship lying in Batavia Roads, immediate information conveyed to Captain Lane, will be most thankfully received.
Weltevreden, }
18th Aug. 1812. }

ADVERTENTIE.

ALLE de geenen die iets te preteeren hebben, ofte schuldig zyn, aan wylen den Heer JACOB GROENHOFF VAN WOORTMAN, in leeven tijde Resident te Palembang, gelieve daar van opgave te doen aan het Collegie van Weesen en Boedelmeesters te Samarang voor medio September aanstaande.

NEW BOOKS.

FOR SALE
AT THE GOVT. GAZETTE OFFICE,
MOLENVLIET,
The undermentioned recent & valuable
PUBLICATIONS,

IMPORTED ON THE CHINA FLEET,
VIZ.

QUARTO.
MACKENZIE'S Travels in Iceland, 1 volume.

OCTAVO.

- Modern British Drama, 5 vols.
- Hume's Essays, 2 vols.
- Mudford's Cumberland, 1 vol.
- Goldsmith's Bonaparte, 1 vol.
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- Cowper's Poems, 2 vols.
- Ford's Dramatic Works, 2 vols.
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- Smollett's Works, 6 vols.
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- Curtis du Dacres in India, 1 vol.
- Lind on Hot Climates, 1 vol.
- Thomson's Seasons, 1 vol.
- Savage's New Zealand, 1 vol.
- Scott's Marmion, 1 vol.
- Ditto Lay of the last Minstrel, 1 vol.
- Ditto Lady of the Lake, 1 vol.
- Ditto Don Roderick, 1 vol.
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- Bloomfield's Poems, 1 vol.
- Weber's Elfdon Field, 1 vol.
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- Gregory's Letters, 2 vols.
- Langborne's Plutarch, 8 vols.
- Faber's France, 1 vol.
- Joseph Andrews, 1 vol.
- Wallace, or the Fight of Falkirk, 1 vol.
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- Buchanan's Xian Researches, 1 vol.
- Mackay's Navigation, 1 vol.
- Steward's Letters, 8 vols.
- Tales of Early Life, 3 vols.
- Westall's Poems, 1 vol.
- Memoirs of Prince Eugene, 1 vol.
- Despotism, 2 vols.
- Flowers of Literature, 1 vol.
- Sacred Meditations, 1 vol.
- Rutherford's Ancient History, 2 vols.
- Memoirs of Marmontel, 4 vols.
- De Foe's Novels, 12 vols.
- Letters from the Mountains, 3 vols.
- Squibs and Crackers, 1 vol.
- Quarterly Review, from February 1809 to December 1811, 6 vols.
- Ditto for March 1811,
- Edinburgh Annual Register for 1809.
- Ditto ditto, for 1810.

DUODECIMO, &c.

- Pope's Homer, 4 vols.
- Goldsmith's Works, 6 vols.
- Helm's Buenos Ayres, 1 vol.
- Barnaby's Journal, 1 vol.
- Pleasures of Hope, 1 vol.
- Woman, a Poem, 1 vol.
- Tristram Shandy, 2 vols.
- Elton's Poems, 1 vol.
- Gil Blas, 4 vols.
- Don Quixote, 4 vols.
- The Cottage of Glenburnie, 1 vol.
- The Shipwreck, a Poem, 1 vol.
- Bruce's Poems, 1 vol.
- D'Israeli's Romances, 1 vol.
- Gertrude of Wyoming, 1 vol.
- English Minstrelsy, 2 vols.
- Sorrows of Peter, 1 vol.
- Sorrows of Seduction, 1 vol.
- Spanish and English Dictionary, 2 vols.
- Portuguese and English Dictionary, 1 vol.
- View of the State of Parties in the United States of America.
- Papers relative to the action between the Little Belt and President.
- Edinburgh Almanack and Imperial Register for 1812.

Advertisement.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late Captains CAMPBELL and RALPH, of His Majesty's 59th Regiment, of having just demands on the same, are directed to give in their claims, and pay their debts without delay to the Pay-Master of the 1st Battalion of the Regiment at Weltevreden.
By Order of the Officer Commanding.
JAMES CHADWICK,
Lieut. and Adjutant,
H. M. 59th Regt.
Weltevreden, Aug. 23, 1812.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geenen welke iets te pre-tenderen hebben van, dan wel schuldig zijn aan de Boedels en Nalatenschappen van wylen de Heeren CAMPBELL en RALPH, in leeven Capitains van Zyne Majesteits 59e Regiment, werden verzogt ten eersten daar van opgave te doen aan den Pay-master van het late Battaillon op Weltevreden.
Ter Ordonnantie van den Commandant,
(Was getekd.) **JAMES CHADWICK**
Adjutant.

Advertisement.

THOMAS DALTON and **WILLIAM WATT** respectfully beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public, that from the 1st day of September next, they purpose establishing at this place a House of Business, under the firm of
DALTON & WATT,
to embrace Agency and Commission concerns, generally at the same rates as charged by commercial houses in Calcutta; they therefore take the liberty of soliciting those who may have any affairs to transact in this quarter, to favor them with their commands, assuring such that no endeavour shall be wanting on their part to give satisfaction.
Batavia, Aug. 25, 1812.

VENDU ADVERTISSEMENT.

Door Vendumeesteren zullen Vendutien werden gehouden; als:

Op Maandag den 31 Augustus 1812.
VOOR een Huis No. 34 staande op de Moorse Passer, voor reekening van *The Goanliong*, van Huismebilen, Lywaten en andere goederen meer.

Op Dingsdag en Woensdag den 1ste en 2de September 1812.

VOOR het vendu Kantoor voor reekening van 't Gouvernement van een Honderd Coyangs Ryst.
Ook zal na 't aflopen der verkoping van Ryst nog opgeveild worden de volgende vaste goederen; als:

Voor reekening van **A. PEUSCHEN.**
No 1. Zeeker Erf bebouwd met een steene Huis, Paarde stal en Waagenhuis &c. staande en gelegen binnende deze Stad, aan de oostzyde van de grote Rivier, in 't blok H. sub No. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 en 20.—Belent ten oosten met de heere of Prince straat, ten westen met differente perzonen, ten zuiden met den verkoper en ten westen met *Mierma*.

—2. Zeekere twee Erven thans te samen getrokken en tot een genaakt bebouwd met een steenen Huis, Combuis, Dispens &c., staande en gelegen binnende deze Stad aan de oostzyde van de grote Rivier in 't blok H. sub No. 13 en 48.—Belent ten oosten met de Heere of Prince straat, ten westen met differente perzonen, ten zuiden en noorden met boven gemelde Huis.

Voor reekening van **BATENBURG.**
Een Huis staande op de Voorry buiten de Rotterdammerpoort.

Op Donderdag den 3 Septemb. 1812.
VOOR 't Negocie Huys van wylen *N. Maas en J. O. Caulier*, van Goud en Zilver Passementen en Galonnen, diverse Dranken, Papier, Naagaaren, Yzer, en andere goederen meer.

ADVERTENTIE.

TER voldoening aan de Order van Zyne Excellentie den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur, en ingevolge qualificatie van den super intendant der Stapelplaatsen op het Eiland Java, zal door den ondergetekende op den 15 September eerstkomende en volgende dagen, aan de Stapelplaats alhier, publiceek voor alle Man en tegens contante betaling verkogt worden, een quantiteit diversche Houtwerken alle geschikt voor den aanbouw van Huizen en andere benodigtheeden, als.—Balken van 50 tot 20 & 18 vt. lengte, eene groote party Chinesche Doodkist planken, Paggerpalen, Dolken, en het geene verder ten dage der verkoping zal worden opgeveild.

Alle welke Houtwerken by kleine parcellen, de Doodkist planken by 't stel, by den opslag aan de meest biedende verkogt, en de daarop loopende ongelden door den kooper betaald zullen worden.

Die nadere informatie omtrend de voorgemelde Houtwerken, dan wel eene specifieke lyst der verkogt wordende verkogt, kan zig voor den 1 September tot den dag der verkoping adresseeren, ten Kantoren van den Pakhuismeester *J. Meyer te Indromayoe*, (de Brieven Franco) zullende deze Advertentie in de Chenesche en Maleidsche Taal alle mogelyke publiceek wordende gegeven.

W. OFFERS
Landtrost.

Indromayoe.
den 20 Augustus 1812.

ADVERTENTIE.

IN het Negocie huys van **J. B. ZIMER** op de groote Rivier, is te bekomen jongst met het Schip *Elphenstone* aangebragt; als Hamme, Kaassen, gezouten Vleesch en Spek, Vruchten op Brandewyn; en ingelegde vrugten, Keuke zuur, Amandelen Rosynen, Bier, Genever, Brandewyn, extra Maderawyn, Chitseh, fyn Laekens, Fluweel, extra fyne Catoene Kousen, Glas werken, Laersen Schoenen, groot, klein, en mediaan Papier, Zadels met dies toebehooren, muur en hang Stolpen, Verff stoffen, Paarde tuigen, schryf gereedschappen, Penne messen, Schaaren, Touw werken, Ankers, Dreggen, Theer, Pik, differente Zoorten van Yzer, Staal, &c. &c. &c.

Batavia den 20 Aug. 1812.

ADVERTENTIE.

ALLE de geenen die iets te vorderen hebben, van, ofte verschuldigt zijn, aan den Boedel van wylen **JOHAN GODFRIED WOOTERS**, gelieven daar van opgave te doen aan de gesubstitueerde Exe-cuteur **JOSEPH AUGUSTYN HOOFTEDEN**, binnen den tyd van een maand gerekend van primo tot ultimo September 1812.

ADVERTENTIE.

ALLE de geenen welke iets te pre-tenderen hebben, dan wel schuldig zijn, aan den Boedel van wylen den Heer **JOACHIN FREDRIK COERT**, gelieven daar van opgave te doen binnen den tyd van twee maanden, of voor ultimo October aanstaande, aan den meede Exe-cuteur in dien Boedel, **J. C. GOLDMAN**.

HEDEN nacht verlost den zeer spoedig van een welgeschapen Zoon, de Huisvrouw van
H. J. DOMIES.
Samarang
den 20 Augustus 1812.

Java Government Gazette.

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1812.

On Tuesday arrived the Honorable Company's cruiser *Phoenix*, from Bengal. By this opportunity we have received Calcutta papers up to the 4th of June, from which extracts will be found in the subsequent columns. The Coromandel for this port sailed before the *Phoenix*, and may be hourly expected.

The *Phoenix* sailed from the sand heads in the 12th of June, made the *Mergui Archipelago*, and after standing off for eight days, on putting about, made the land nearly in the same place. At length, the 6th of July, got into the harbour of Prince of Wales Island, where the vessel was obliged to stay some days to replace a fore-top-mast, which had been carried away in a squall. The *Phoenix* fell in off *Batavia*, with the Honorable Company's ship *Dover Castle*, Captain *Richardson*, which, being bound to the Coast, struck on the end of the sea-reef, and received so much damage, that although 140 additional hands were put on board, it was with difficulty, that their utmost exertions in pumping could keep her above water. She was going up to town to be put into dock.

The Honorable Company's ship *Walthamstow*, Captain *Jones*, was at Prince of Wales Island when the *Phoenix* arrived there, and was to sail in a few days for Calcutta. In her the Honorable Mr. *Seton* the Governor, was preparing to return to Bengal.

The *Phoenix* touched at Malacca and Fort Nugent, Duke of York's Island, and staid one day at each of these places. The Garrison of Fort Nugent had become more healthy, having constructed more comfortable habitations, and cleared away much of the forest in the neighbourhood of the Fort.

The *Helen*, Captain *Cameron*, had sailed for this port some days before the *Phoenix* arrived at Minto. She went out by the Northern passage, but the *Phoenix* came down the straits of Banca.

The *Mornington* and *Aurora* cruizers were to sail from Bengal for this port soon after the *Phoenix*.

The anniversary of that eventful day which established the supremacy of the British Power upon Java was celebrated at Batavia on the 26th instant, and it is impossible that any language can do justice to the general sentiments of happiness and festivity that characterised the entertainment. The morning was ushered in with heavy peals of cannon that recalled the storm of *Cornelis* to the memory of those gallant Soldiers who shared the honors and the dangers of the battle.—The repeated volleys of musketry that filled up the intervals of three discharges, added still more to the resemblance, and the mind was involuntarily employed in retracing the splendid achievements of that glorious morning which humbled the pride of a despotic tyrant and planted the banners of freedom among a brave and oppressed people.

The gallant General presided himself at the feast, and his example was well calculated to inspire these genial sentiments of mirth and cordiality for which he is so eminently conspicuous. His soul was engaged in the cause, and both in the field and at the board his progress was irresistible. The profusion and magnificence of the entertainment reflected the highest honour upon those gentlemen to whose exertions it was entrusted. The wines were excellent—the arrangements capital—and we have never yet seen upon any public occasion a more animated display of joyful festivity.

The toasts of the General were as rapid as his movements in the Field, and it is there-

fore impossible to observe the order in which they were given.—The Prince Regent and our beloved Royal Family were drunk with the greatest enthusiasm. The Duke of York and the army excited one universal sentiment of happiness and joy.—It appeared as if the peals of applause would never cease.—Sir Samuel Achmuty the conqueror of Java was received with the loudest acclamations and indeed the entertainment of "General Gillespie and the captors of Java" was possibly the best conducted Feast ever given upon the Island.

The health of the Hero of *Cornelis* was proposed by Colonel *McLeod* and drank in treble bumpers standing. The health of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor was proposed by the General and received the same honors. The British Grenadiers—Light Infantry and distinguished Officers upon the 26th of August, were toasted with the most inspiring cordiality and in short the whole of the company were vying with each other who should testify the greatest portion of happiness and mirth. The following was to the best of our recollection the order in which the early toasts were given but the fire was so prodigiously quick that it was almost impossible to follow our gallant leader in his rapid and festive career.

The King, with three times three—Tung—God save the King.

The Prince Regent.—Do.—Prince's march.
The Queen and Royal Family.—Do.
The Duke of Clarence and the Navy.—Do.—Rule Britannia.

The Duke of York and the Army.—Do.—Duke of York's march.
Lord Wellington and our brave comrades in Spain.
May the British standard be the rallying point for the oppressed nations of the continent.—Do.—British Grenadiers.

Sir Samuel Achmuty and the brave troops who stormed *Cornelis* on this day twelve months.—Do.—Dawn of Paris.

The British Grenadiers.—Do.—British Grenadiers.
The British Light Infantry.—Do.
Lord Minto the Governor General of all India.—Do.—Money in both pockets.

Sir George Nugent, the Commander in Chief of all India.—Do.

The Memory of our brave Commanders who bled and fell in the plains of Java.—Slow Music.
Our absent friends and brother officers who were present on the 26th August, 1811.

(By the Vice-President.)
General Gillespie, the hero of *Cornelis*.—Three bumpers with three times three—Redoubted applause.
(By the President.)

The Lieutenant Governor of the Island of Java.—Three bumpers with three times three.

The heat of the engagement was for a moment suspended by an appropriate song from Captain *Hanson*, composed for the occasion and which was received with unbounded applause.—The relation of the storm did but excite still greater enthusiasm and the action of the bottle was instantly renewed with ten fold vigour and determination. The company separated at a late hour and I believe there were few present who would not accord in the sentiments above delivered.

THE FALL OF CORNELIS.

TUNE—"The *Arctusa*."

1.
Some hours before the dawn of day,
Our troops were form'd in close array,
And gallant *ROLLO* led the way,
To storm the proud *Cornelis*.
Our van composed of *Yagres* only,
Whose cautious step and searching eye,
Had oft before their merit proved,
And now with watchful valour mov'd.
CHORUS—And now with &c. &c. &c.
To storm the proud *Cornelis*.

2.
Perhaps my friends you'd wish to know,
How large the force that struck the blow,
And taught the vain and vaunting foe,
To fly from proud *Cornelis*.
We were not quite a thousand men,
Who caught the lion in his den,
Who forward rush'd at bay net length,
And quickly proved our sturdy strength.
CHORUS—And quickly proved &c. &c. &c.
Against the proud *Cornelis*.

3.
Ah fain would I each hero name,
Who on this day did stamp his fame,
And loudly thus their deeds proclaim,
Within the proud *Cornelis*.
But all inspir'd by Britain's cause,
By native valour, freedom's laws,
Dealt forth the deafening din of war,
I ween you'd hear the peal a far.
CHORUS—I ween you'd hear &c. &c. &c.
That rang within *Cornelis*.

4.
Now *ROLLO* crept with silent pace,
And star'd the Sentries in the face,
Who watch'd with care the open space,
Before the proud *Cornelis*.
Then soon the *Yagres* were descried,
And to the challenge thus replied,
"You see we're Frenchmen on Patrole"
"You must not then our steps control."
CHORUS—You must not &c. &c. &c.
About the proud *Cornelis*.

5.
And now the hapless *Piequet* stood,
With rear drawn up to *Slokan's* flood,
Where soon the waters mix'd with blood,
Proclaim'd their luckless fate, Sir,
"Push *Yagres* push! to Battery three!"
"Rush on ye Soldiers! Follow me!"
"Charge *Scotchmen* charge! your firing cease!"
"And soon we'll send their spurs to peace!"
CHORUS—And soon &c. &c. &c.
Within the proud *Cornelis*.

6.
The dawn now shows the Frenchmen's rank,
Extending far on *Slokan's* Banks,
Whilst horse and cannon guard their flank,
Within the proud *Cornelis*.

* The Christian name of General Gillespie.
† The Grenadier Company of the 78th Regiment.
‡ Nearly the words of General Gillespie.

We seize the bridge midst showers of ball,
We see our leading sections fall!
And ROLLO stand with sword in hand,
To form again his desperate band.
CHORUS—To form again &c. &c. &c.
And rush on proud Cornelis.

7.
And now, ye Gods! the cannon roar'd!
And now we met them sword to sword!
And now for quarter some implor'd!
Within the proud Cornelis.
The raking fire from Battery two,
Full many a valiant Soldier slew,
And round and grape from Battery four,
Increases'd the slaughter more and more.
CHORUS—Increased the slaughter, &c. &c. &c.
Within the proud Cornelis.

8.
But gallant GIBBS appeared in sight,
With Boys well tuned for desperate fight,
Whose double quick from left to right,
Soon brought them to Cornelis.
GILLESPIE cheer'd and on they flew,
And GIBBS he dashed at Battery two,
Whilst brave McLEOD led on his Corps,
Amidst the thundering cannon's roar.
CHORUS—Amidst &c. &c. &c.
Within the proud Cornelis.

9.
And now what dreadful scene we view,
A mine is sprung from number two,
And mangled bodies upwards flew,
Within the proud Cornelis.
Alas! what horrors thicken round,
Our brave companions strew the ground,
And future ages long shall tell,
That many a gallant Soldier fell.
CHORUS—That many a gallant &c. &c. &c.
Within the proud Cornelis.

10.
But ROLLO's safe! "charge! charge again!"
The Frenchmen's efforts now are vain,
GILLESPIE's hands have scour'd the plain,
Within the proud Cornelis.
And brave McLEOD, his heroes form
Amid the carnage of the storm,
And "forward cheerily!" is the word,
The Park is taken by British sword.
CHORUS—The Park &c. &c. &c.
Within the proud Cornelis.

11.
Is now we see the Frenchmen fly,
Bring up Dragoons! our warriors cry,
"And soon again their nerve well try"
Beyond the proud Cornelis.
And now my Boys we've passed the brunt,
The steady line moves up to front,
And there they see brave ROLLO fall,
Revenge! revenge! our heroes call.
CHORUS—Revenge! Revenge! &c. &c. &c.
Within the proud Cornelis.

12.
To yield him succour each man strives
Thank God his spirit soon revives
And Soldiers cry that ROLLO lives
Within the proud Cornelis.
"The Ball was spent! I'm free from pain!
"Charge! charge! my Heroes! charge again!
"Bring Roarers! bring! and soon you'll see
"That we've insured the Victory!"
CHORUS—That we've &c. &c. &c.
Within the proud Cornelis.

13.
And if you want another Toast
I'll give you friends we all have lost
I'll drink the Memory of the brave
Who lie entomb'd in many a grave.
CHORUS—Who lie entomb'd, &c. &c. &c.
Within the razed Cornelis.

J. H.

* The name of Colonel Gillespie's Charger.

To the EDITOR of the JAVA GAZETTE.

SIR,
By some inadvertency, your paper, containing a part of the dispatch of Rear-Admiral the Hon. R. Stopford, to the Lords of the Admiralty, relative to the manning of the Batteries before Cornelis, &c. escaped my notice until this minute. The statement of the gallant Admiral is so extremely incorrect, that I beg you will have the goodness to lay the following notes before the Public, both in justice to the Artillery, and to the service at large. It would be impossible to detract from the well established fame of our Seamen; but it is equally necessary to guard against unjust reflections that may aim at the zeal or courage of our Soldiers, and invidiously call either into question. I shall confine myself "to the truth and nothing but the truth," and writing as I do from experience, I feel the fullest confidence to support my assertions, and shall be most happy to corroborate them by any further testimony that may be required. The Admiral is pleased in the first place to remark, "that the Batteries were entirely manned by 500 seamen, from his Majesty's ships, under the direction of Captain Sawyer." Whatever number might have been landed, there were never more than 120 men in the batteries at one time, and these were regularly relieved every four hours, which was never the case with our own Artillery-men. With regard to Captain Sawyer's services, I beg leave to remark, that the batteries were each commanded by Artillery Officers, who acted at their own discretion; superintended, directed, and pointed their own guns. I do not mean to detract from the services of Captain Sawyer, who is an estimable and distinguished Officer, much less, the well-known readiness that British Seamen always manifest wherever their presence may be required; but simply, "that the batteries were not 'entirely' manned by 'Seamen,' nor did Capt. Sawyer 'direct' the working of the guns, and those duties, (as it would appear from the Admiral's unfair dispatch) at the batteries before Cornelis. Indeed, he is led to believe from what follows, that there were no Artillery-men or Officers whatever, but that the gallant Admiral had in fact accomplished every thing by his ship's companies alone. "The enemy," he says, "was enabled to bring 34 heavy guns, 18, 24, and 32 pounders, to bear upon our batteries, but from the superior and well-directed fire kept up by the British Seamen, the guns were occasionally silenced, &c." Now, I will leave the whole business before the impartial consideration of many Officers who were there, if this be a fact, and if it be not a reflection, unjust, and libelous in the extreme?—In short it would be a most desirable acquisition to have the whole of the Admiral's dispatch, for it is suspicious, the capture of Cornelis itself may be assigned to causes somewhat similar to these. Where the British Seamen boarded Cornelis in a storm, &c. &c.

In justice to the Royal and Bengal Artillery, which I am proud to affirm, yield to none extent, for either skill, courage, or zeal; this unvarnished statement ought to be made public through the medium of your paper. To allow such a stigma to pass unnoticed, may probably be considered as an acknowledgement.—By making this public, you will much oblige your obedient servant,

A BENGAL GUNNER.

10th August, 1812.

Arrivals since our last.

AUGUST 21.—H. M. sloop Baracouta, Capt. Rayley, Sourabaya.
Do. 23d.—Brig Batavia, Pieters, Sourabaya, 16th Aug.—Cargo Rice &c. Passengers, Mrs. Mullers, Mrs. Comans and Mrs. Linke, Lieut. Davis, Bengal Volunteers, Mr. Kaale, Mr. Nurrenhuys and Mr. Sade.
Do. do.—Galley Sprinkhaan, Jacobsen, Sourabaya, cargo, Rice.
Do. 24th.—Schooner Maria, Leunen, Samarang. Cargo Rice for Govt. passenger Mr. Caspers.
Do. 25th.—H. C. cruiser Phoenix, Capt. Maitland, Bengal 12th June.—Passengers, Mrs. Roche and two children, Mr. Assistant Surgeon Murray, Mr. Hunt and 12 Privates of H. M. 14th Regt.
Same day, Arab brig Fatakar, Shaik Abu Backr Bawarsur, Samarang 10th Aug.
Do. 26th.—Brig Expedition, Schudius, Fort Nugent, Cargo salt.
Do. do.—H. C. gun-boat, No. 6, Emhardt, Sourabaya.
Do. 27th.—Brig Habashy, Shaik Omar Bin Marta, Samarang.

Departures since our last.

Aug. 21st.—Brig Nancy, Lambert, Mint6, Cargo—Building-materials,—Passenger, Capt. Cromey.
Do. 22d.—DeGodeverwagting, Borniukhoff, Samarang.
Do.—Ship Good Hope, Napier, do.
Do. 25th.—H. M. sloop Baracouta, Capt. Rayley, Sea.
Do.—H. M. ship Theban, Capt. Digby, China.
Do.—H. C. ship Marquis of Huntley, Capt. McLeod, do.
Do.—Do. Wexford, Capt. Bernard, do.
Do.—Do. Alwick Castle, Capt. Rolland, do.—Passengers,—Metcalfe, Esq. and Rowes, Esq.
Do.—Do. Elphinstone, Captain Craig, do.
Do.—Do. Bombay, Captain Hamilton, do.—Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, and Mr. Molony.
Do.—Do. Cirencester, Captain Halkett, do.

Vessels lying in Batavia Roads.

H. C. yacht Phoenix, ship James Drummond, do. Java, do. Pekin, do. Peace and Religion, do. Eugenia, brig Minerva, do. Tay, do. Batavia, do. Firson, do. Expedition, do. Hendrik, schooner Maria, do. Tiger, cutter Harmony, H. C. gun-boat, No. 6, Galley Sprinkhaan, American ship James, do. Hope, Arab ship Cunduny Russi, do. Fatakar, do. brig Fatakar, do. Habashy.

ANECDOTES.

The Marquise DU DEFFAND and the President HENAUT.
FROM THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.
The President Henaut, chiefly known, with us, by the *Abregé Chronologique*, of which he is the author, was the lover of Mad. du Deffand in her youth, and her friend afterwards. One day, during the first of these periods, they were both complaining of the continual interruptions which they met with from the society in which they lived. "How happy would one be," said the Marquise "to have a whole day to ourselves." They agreed to try whether this was not possible, and at last found a small apartment in the Thuilleries, belonging to a friend, which was unoccupied, and where they proposed to meet. They arrived, accordingly, in separate conveyances, about eleven in the forenoon; appointed their carriages to return at twelve at night, and ordered dinner from a *traiteur*. The morning was passed entirely to the satisfaction of both, in the effusions of love and friendship. "If every day" said the one to the other "were to be like this, life would be too short." Dinner came; and before four o'clock, sentiment had given place to gaiety and wit. About six, the Marquise looked at the clock. "They play *Athalie* to night," said she "and the new actress is to make her appearance."—"I confess," said the President, "that if I were not here, I should regret not seeing her."—"Take care, President," said the Marquise; "what you say is really an expression of regret; if you had been as happy as you profess to be, you would not have thought of the possibility of being at the representation of *Athalie*." The President vindicated himself, and ended with saying, "Is it for you to complain, when you was the first to look at the clock, and to remark that *Athalie* was acted to-night? There is no clock for those who are happy."—The dispute grew warm; they became more and more out of humour with one another; and, by seven, they wished most earnestly to separate. This was impossible. "Ah!" said the Marquise, "I cannot stay here till twelve o'clock.—Five hours longer! what a punishment!" There was a screen in the room; the Marquise seated herself behind it, and left the rest of the room to the President. The President, piqued at this, takes a pen, and writes a note full of reproaches, and throws it over the screen. The Marquise picks up the note, goes in search of pen ink and paper, and writes an answer in the sharpest terms. At last, twelve o'clock arrived; and each hurried off separately, fully resolved never to try the same experiment again.

THE LAND CRABS.

From *Wallon's present State of Hispaniola*.
The land crabs found here are of an immense size, burrow in the sand, and at night issue in great numbers. It is on record, amongst the natives, that on one occasion, in the still of the night, the English landed an ambuscade to surprise the Spanish camp, which, being unprepared, and consisting of irregulars, had been pushed, must have certainly fallen. The advanced line from the first boats had already formed, and were proceeding to take post behind a copse, when they heard the loud and quick clatter of horse's feet, and, as they supposed, of the Spanish lancers, who are dexterous, and whose galling onset they had experienced the day before. Thus believing themselves discovered, and dreading an attack before their comrades had joined, they embarked precipitately, and abandoned their enterprise. But the alarm proved to be these large land crabs, which, at the sound of footsteps, receded to their holes, and the noise was occasioned by their clattering over the dry leaves, which the English Soldiers mistook for the sound of cavalry. In commemorating this defeat, considered highly miraculous, the inhabitants solemnly celebrated a *Fiesta de los Cangrejos*, or the Feast of the Crabs, held on the anniversary of the day, when an immense solid gold

land crab was carried about in procession, equal in size to the head of a drum. This valuable and curious piece of plate, collected principally from the devotion of the people to this feast, and in celebration of their supernatural release, long held an undisturbed place in the sanctuary of the cathedral; but its massive weight was too tempting to the French, when they arrived, who soon took off its hallowed character by passing it through the crucible.

THE ASHES OF COLUMBUS, AND REMARKABLE TRAIT OF A SPANISH ECCLESIASTIC.

From the *sage*, and *Edinburgh Review*.
In the cathedral church of St. Domingo were buried the remains of Columbus, removed from the Carthusian convent of Seville, together with the chains which were put upon him, and which he wore in his passage home. When the island was ceded to the French, his descendants directed the brass coffin, in which the whole was contained, to be removed to the Havannah,—which ceremony was performed on the 19th of January, 1796. The ashes of this great man were carried down to the harbour in procession, and, under the fire of the forts, put on board a brig, which conveyed them to the capital of Cuba; where they now lie, but without a monument.
"I cannot forbear," says the author, in speaking of this cathedral, "to notice a peculiarity of Don Pedro de Prado, long a venerable dignitary of this cathedral, the more striking, as, in the habits of intimacy I enjoyed with him, I had an opportunity of remarking it. Unlike the other clergy at the cession of the island, this aged pastor would not leave the flock which God had committed to his early care; though on the Main, where he was born, and had all his relations; much greater dignities and preferments were offered him. With a degree of enthusiastic foresight, even in the presence of the French Commanders, he would continually say, that though then old, he was confident he should live to see that sacred spot devolve to its ancient and rightful owners; and on the triumphant entry of the combined armies, though too infirm personally to sing the *Té Deum*, in congratulating the British general on the capture of the city, he cried out in ecstasy, that he that day saw realized the prayer he had unceasingly made for twelve years; and, in the words of Simeon in the temple, on receiving the Messiah in his arms, he emphatically exclaimed, "Nunc dimittis servum tuum secundum verbum tuum in pace," &c. that he could then depart in peace, he had not a wish on this side the grave. It is remarkable that he died a fortnight afterwards, aged 78 years; and to redress in some measure the cruelties of the French, in which he had been at once a sufferer and an eye-witness, he left what he possessed to his fellow victims in the siege, particularly thirteen houses, the annual rents of which are distributed to the poor in daily sums."
In the Dominican convent of this town, the amiable Las Casas took refuge from the prosecution of his enemies, and died.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE, THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1812.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

MAY 16, 1812.
Mr. H. C. Plowden, to officiate as Commercial Resident of Etawah and Calpee, during the absence of Mr. James Money.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, MAY 9, 1812.
The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the Establishment of express Camels heretofore allowed at the Station of Benares, be restored from the 18th of March last, and that the necessary instructions for that purpose be issued by the Commissary General.

J. ADAM, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, MAY 9, 1812.
Lieutenant Thomas Dundas, of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, Acting 1st Assistant to the Secretary to the Military Board, having furnished the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to permit him to make a voyage to Sea, for the recovery of his health, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for six Months from the 10th instant.

Lieutenant James Stanley, of the 2d Battalion 2d Regiment Native Infantry, is transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment from the 1st ultimo.

J. ADAM, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, MAY 9, 1812.
In order to remove any misconception of the meaning of the regulation of the 3d of August 1799, extended by General Orders of 2d February 1811, to His Majesty's Troops, regarding the pay to be drawn on account of deceased Soldiers; the Governor General in Council directs, that the 8th day of the Month, be substituted for the 15th, in the application of the rule above referred to, to His Majesty's Troops.

J. ADAM, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, MAY 14, 1812.
Brevet Major Thomas Woods, of the Corps of Engineers, is appointed to officiate as Commissary of Stores, during the absence of Major Sherwood.

J. ADAM, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, MAY 16, 1812
Ordered that the following paragraphs of General Letters from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Military Department, under dates the 16th of October and

1st of November 1811, be published in General Orders.

General Letter, dated 16th October 1811.

PAR. 39. We have permitted Lieutenant William Hill Jackson, of your Establishment, to return to his rank this Season.

PAR. 40. Lieutenant Col. James Lawtie, of your Establishment, obtained our permission on the 25th ultimo, to retire from the Company's Service from the 11th September 1811.

General Letter, dated 1st November 1811.

PAR. 6. We have permitted Captain William N. Fontaine, to return to his rank on your Establishment.

PAR. 7. In consequence of the recommendation contained in your Military Letter of the 8th of December last, we have permitted Mr. C. Kegan, formerly of your Medical Establishment, to retire from the Company's Service on the full pay of his rank.

J. ADAM, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, MAY 16, 1812.

The Establishment of the Light Corps of Cavalry and Horse Artillery, to be raised for Service on the Island of Java, having been only partially detailed in the General Orders, under date the 6th January last, the Governor General in Council is now pleased to pass the following Orders for the formation of his Corps, which is to take place as soon as possible after the arrival of the Volunteer details at the Presidency.

The Corps to consist of three Troops of Light Cavalry and of three Brigades of Horse Artillery, the whole to be subject to the general control of the Commandant of the Corps.

Its Establishment in other respect to be as follows.

Subs.	3	6	12	12
Commandants.	2	4	8	8
Havildars.	4	8	16	16
Natives.	4	8	16	16
Privates.	80	160	320	320
Horses.	90	180	360	360
Saddles & Carriage Cutters.	*			

LIGHT CAVALRY.

EUROPEAN OFFICERS.

3 Lieutenants.
5 Cornets.

Including 3 for Sergeant Major, 1 Troop.
Mr. Sergeant and Native Dr.
The like proportion of each, as allowed to Regts. of Native Cavalry.
Grass-cutters only to be allowed while the Corps continues in Bengal, more
Total of 3 Troops

Staff.

- 1 Captain (or Major) Commandant, } Non Effective.
- 1 Adjutant, }
- 1 Quarter Master, }
- 1 Assistant Surgeon, } Effective.
- 1 Serjeant Major, }
- 1 Quarter Master Serjeant, }
- 1 Native Doctor, }
- 1 Drill Havildar, }
- 1 Drill Naick, }
- 1 Trumpeter Major, } Non Effective.
- 3 Pay Havildars }

Quarter Master's Establishment.

- 1 Hindal,
- 1 Lascar to each Troop,
- 1 Carpenter,
- 1 Puckalfie to each Troop,
- 2 Barwallas.

The Pay and Allowances of the Commissioned, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, and of the Staff of all descriptions above specified, to be the same as those of the corresponding classes in the Native Cavalry, and full Batta is to be drawn for them until they return to Bengal.

Allowances.

To the Officer in actual command of the Corps, for Stationary, Sonat Rupees 20. He is also to draw the Batta of the next superior Rank.
Commanding Officers of Troops to draw the same Allowances for repairs of Arms and Accoutrements and for Stationary, for Shoeing Horses, Supplying Collars, Cloths, Head and Heel Ropes, Curry Combs, Mussallahs, Cavaissons, Cotton Ropes, for the repairs of Saddle and Horse Accoutrements, for Pots for Soaking Grain, and Cast Allowance when actually marching, as are drawn for the like purposes under these several Heads by Troop Officers in Regiments of Native Cavalry on this Establishment, and subject to the same Regulations.

THE LOTTERY.

Lines from a Batavia Poet, after his imagination had been warmed by two bottles of strong Ale, thrown in upon a solid foundation of Pork-chops, Peas and Sausages.—They are an extempore production, brought forth upon reading the pun in the last No. of the Java Gazette, about making away with the Lottery. No other merit than as serving to shew the excellence of the malt which made the poet.

1
Very pretty indeed; to be making away,
You Commissioner B, and Commissioner A,
With our Lottery tickets and chances thereby,
I'll be d—d if I trust ye—Not I.

2
'Tis a road we're to make, says Commissioner B,
And no rogueish trick, Dear Sir, believe me,
A road to the East whence cometh promotion,
Where the world and his wife are now all in motion.

3
No schemers are we to play tricks with your cash,
Your prize shall be silver, and not paper trash,
A road you must make, your fortune may mend,
I need not say more, to convince my good friend.

DEVELOP.

MOLENVLICT,
Opposite the Treasury.

Quarter Master's Department.

The Quarter Master to draw for one Cart for the general use of the whole Corps in Cantonment, and for his own Department in the Field. He is also to draw Sonat Rupees 10, for the repairs of Camp Equipage, and for supplying Straw, Tent Pins, &c. when actually encamped; and the Established Allowance of Sonat Rupees 228 annually for Targets, for the general use of the whole Corps.

For the supply of Caissons and other Articles for the Drill in the first instance, the Quarter Master to draw the proportion, according to the strength of the Corps, of the Allowance fixed for the Provision of these Articles by General Orders of 23d November 1796.

Medical Department.

Medical allowance the same as a corps of Native Cavalry.

Doolies.

1 Doolie in Cantonments for the general use of the whole Corps while in Bengal. In the field or marching at Java, the Carriage of the sick to be provided for under such regulations as the Government of that Island may think proper to establish.

Horse Artillery.

Establishment for three Brigades, or 6 Guns with their Waggon.

- European Officers,**
- 1 Captain Lieut.
 - 2 Lieutenants, or Lieutenant Fire-works, one of whom to be Adjutant and Quarter Master,
 - D for one Gun and its Waggon, 22
 - For five more 115 D 147 Horses, For 2 Trumpeters 2 147 Syces
 - Grass Cutters while in Bengal only.
 - For 2 Farriers, 2 147
 - 1 Rough Rider, 1
 - 1 Riding Master, 1
 - 1 Native Doctor, 1
 - 1 Serjeant Maj. 1
 - 1 Qr. Mast. Sgt. 1
 - 1 Drill Serjeant, 1

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Staff.

- 1 Adjutant and Qr. Mast. Non-effective.
- 1 Serjeant Major,
- 1 Quarter Master Serjeant, } Effective,
- 1 Drill Serjeant,
- 1 Pay Serjeant, } Non-effective,
- 1 Rough Rider,
- 1 Riding Master,
- 1 Native Doctor,

Train establishment to be drawn for by the Commanding Officer,

- Smiths, { 1 Mistry,
- { 3 Workmen,
- Carpenters, { 1 Mistry,
- { 2 Workmen,

Quarrier Master's Establishment.

- 1 Tindal, } For the Stores,
- 2 Lascars, }
- 1 Lascar to every Tent pitched agreeably to the regulations.
- 6 Puckallies,
- 1 Sweeper,
- 3 Bildars,
- 1 Carpenter,
- 1 Smith,
- 1 Sail Maker,
- 2 Chucklers,

The pay and allowances of the European Non-commissioned and of the native Non-commissioned and Privates, and of the Staff and people of all descriptions above specified, to be the same to those of the corresponding classes in the Horse Artillery, and Native Cavalry, with exception of the Adjutant and Quarter Master, who is to draw a monthly Staff allowance of Sonat Rupees 197 per month, including Horse, Writer, Stationary, Candles and Office Tent.

Allowances.

The Commanding Officer to draw the same allowances for shoeing Horses, supplying Cloths, Head and Heel Ropes, Curry Combs, Massalabs, &c. for the repairs of Harness, Saddles and Bridles, for providing Pots for soaking Gram, for Tar, Grease, Iron and all contingencies of the Ordnance, Waggon, and Store Carts attached for Stationary and repair of Arms, as are drawn for the like purposes by the commanding Officers of Troops of Brigades of Horse Artillery on this Establishment.

The Quarter Master to draw the establishment allowance for the repairs of Camp Equipage according to the regulations, and petty Stores in the proportion allowed for a Troop of Horse Artillery.

The off-reckonings to be calculated for the Europeans as in the Horse Artillery, and for the natives as in the Native Cavalry.

The Stoppage of one rupee per month, authorized by General Orders of the 16th of April 1793 to be made from the Pay of each Native Officer, Non-Commissioned Officer, and Trooper, of the regular Cavalry; to be also made from the same ranks, in the Java Light Cavalry, and for which the Commanding Officer will furnish each man annually, with two Jackets and two pairs of Pantaloon made of Nankeen, and a Watering Cossar Turban.

J. A D A M,
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE, MAY 28, 1812.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

MAY 15, 1812.

The Honorable the Court of Directors, were pleased on the 30th October 1811, to appoint Edward Strettell, Esq. Advocate General to the Honorable Company.

MAY 22, 1812.

Mr. George Siddons, to the situation of Head Assistant and Secretary to the Resident at Fort Marlborough.

Mr. Joseph Littledale, to the situation of Assistant to the Import Ware House Keeper.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

MAY 23, 1812.

Mr. A. Mackenzie, Assistant Judge at Moorshedabad.

Mr. J. B. Elliott, Assistant Judge at Saran.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, MAY 16, 1812.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to resolve, that such Barrack Cots as may hereafter be required, for the European Troops serving under this Presidency, shall be furnished by the Barrack Masters of Stations, instead of being supplied by contract.

J. ADAM,
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, MAY 16, 1812.

The Governor General in Council, having taken into consideration the inconvenience likely to result from a continuance of the practice of issuing in Bengal, portions of the Pay and Allowances of European Commissioned Officers, serving at Java and the Moluccas; and the circumstances under which the indulgence was granted, having ceased to exist; His Lordship in Council has been pleased to resolve, that all such Payments be discontinued from the 1st of November next, an interval which is considered sufficient to obviate the occurrence of any inconvenience to individuals, and to enable them to make such arrangements as they may think necessary in consequence of the Resolution now published.

The General Orders of the 11th March 1811, relative to Payments on account of European Commissioned Officers, proceed-

ing on the Expedition to Java, are accordingly revoked, and the Sums authorized by those Orders to be drawn by Lieutenant Nott, as well as such Sums as may have been drawn under the authority of Government, on account of European Commissioned Officers, by the Brigade Major of Artillery, or the Brigade Major of the King's Troops, are to cease to be drawn from the 1st of November.

The Resident at Amboyna, and the Deputy Military Pay Master General at Java, will be authorized to grant Drafts upon the Military Pay Master General at Fort William, in favor of Officers who may be desirous of appropriating in that mode, portions of their Allowances, after the date above specified.

Family Payments on account of the Native Troops, and of European Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, are to be continued as heretofore.

J. ADAM,
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, MAY 16, 1812.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Ensign John Colvin, of the Corps of Engineers to survey the site of the Coolie Bazar, and prepare a Plan of the projected improvements.

His Lordship in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions.

Regiment of Artillery.

Captain Lieutenant George Pollock, to be Captain of a Company, from the 23th April 1812, vice Edward Graham, deceased. Lieutenant Charles Hay Campbell, to be Captain Lieutenant, from the same date, vice Pollock, promoted.

Lieutenant Fireworker Thomas Timbrell, to be Lieutenant, from the same date, vice Campbell, promoted.

Infantry.

Mr. Charles Paton, Senior Cadet, to be Ensign, with rank from the 5th April 1812.

27th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain Lieutenant Thomas Truscott, to be Captain of a Company, from the 5th March 1812, vice Abernethy, deceased.

Lieutenant Samuel Arden, to be Captain Lieutenant, from the same date, vice Truscott, promoted.

Ensign John Welsh, to be Lieutenant from the same date, vice Arden, promoted.

Henry Simmonds, Serjeant Major of the 2d Battalion 1st Regiment Native Infantry, is admitted to the Pension established by Minutes of Council of the 11th of January 1797, and permitted to reside and receive the Amount of his Pension at the Presidency of Fort William.

J. ADAM,
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE,

JUNE 4, 1812.

The Dispatches for the Honorable Company's Extra ship Baring, are expected to leave town on Sunday next.

The following passengers embark for Europe on board the Baring:

Colonel Adam Gordon, of His Majesty's 67th Regiment.

Van Braam, Esq. late a Member of the Supreme Council of Batavia.

Lieutenant Betham.

On Sunday last, the Guilford, Captain Johnson, arrived in the Hooghly from England and New South Wales. The Guilford left England in September; and Port Jackson on the 29th of March last.

A few days ago, a daring Robbery was committed in the Sunderbunds, by a gang of thirty decoits, under the following circumstances:

Surrucka at Chaul, a Merchant of Calcutta, having occasion to send a boat to Dacca, with treasure to the amount of 16,591 rupees, applied to a native in Calcutta, for a party of armed peons, as a guard for the money:—The person from whom the peons were hired, was in league with the decoits, and by him the robbery was probably planned. On the night after the boat left the ghaut, she was attacked by the decoits, who proving successful in their enterprize, possessed themselves of the whole of the money. The peons made but a slight

resistance; & on the examining the gun-powder that had been delivered to them, it was found wetted with oil, which prevented the discharge of their fire arms.

A part of the dandies were no doubt concerned in the robbery, and one of them, who had received 500 rupees as his share of the plunder, on landing at Colly-Ghaut, purchased at a moody's shop, a few sweetmeats & fruit, not exceeding 6 or 8 annas in value; and gave in payment two rupees, which exciting the suspicion of the moody; he immediately communicated the circumstance to John Eliot, Esq. judge and magistrate of the twenty-four Pergunnahs, who at that moment was engaged in search of a band of natives, accused of a murder committed at Colly-Ghaut 10 or 15 days ago. The suspected dandie was forthwith secured and brought before Mr. Eliot; and through the influence of threats and persuasions, made a confession of the robbery and such circumstances, as enabled Mr. Eliot, in the course of last Saturday evening, to apprehend no less than twenty-one of the decoits, belonging to the party that had robbed the boat. These men were found scattered throughout the villages of Chitpore, Cossipore, and Dum-Dum; in their possession were found from 6 or 7,000 rupees, part of the money of which the boat had been robbed.

On Monday last, Mr. Eliot having obtained further information, renewed his search; and in the course of that day, after an active pursuit conducted with zeal & intelligence through Howrah, Colly-Ghaut, Dum Dum, Haut Colah, Soubah Bazar, &c. nearly 2000 more of the stolen rupees were recovered: and what is of far greater importance than the recovery of the property, the head decoit was detected and secured.

There can be no doubt that the late robberies in the districts adjoining Calcutta, have been perpetrated by this gang of decoits, who, through the judicious and unwearied efforts of Mr. Eliot are now, to the great benefit and security of the peaceful inhabitants of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, likely to be brought to justice. [Mirror.]

SUPREME COURT.

The first half yearly Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden at the Supreme Court of judicature, on Wednesday next, the 10th of June, before the Honorable the Chief, and other Judges.

The Calender, we are concerned to find, exhibits charges against the following persons:—

Samual Mac Donald, charged on the oaths of Muckbool Sarang, and Abdolla Giashee, with the wilful Murder of Mahomed Tucky.

Along, Mat, Ebb, and Alukchy, charged on the oaths of Cang Key, Chonakkey, and Tippoo, with the wilful Murder of Haunchy-aoo, on the High Seas, off the Island of Till-oatambooya, in the district of Pullo Penang in the East Indies.

Bindabund Doby and Rammohan Doby, charged with Manslaughter of Rajoe Doby, on the Coroner's Inquisition.

William Soubise, charged on the oaths of James Gould, Bebee Bitonah de Rozario, and John David, with having, on the 6th February 1812, unlawfully, wilfully and maliciously attempted, to set on fire and burn a certain House of one Peter Harris, then in the occupation of the said Wm. Soubise, situated in Old Bow Bazar Lane in the Town of Calcutta, contiguous and adjoining to certain dwelling Houses, belonging to divers persons situated at Bow Bazar, in the Town of Calcutta aforesaid.

Hawak, charged on the oaths of Christina Angoo, an Boas, with the wilful Murder of Injia Camis, Aymak, and Tongsook, on the high Seas, near an Island called Pullosyah.

Mahomed and Mungomah, charged on the oaths of Sheikh Abdollah, Cawn Meer, Meerapoolay, Jammaul and Cant Baba for piratically and feloniously seizing and carrying off a Bawtell or Boat, burden about 450 maunds on the High Seas, off an Island called Pullo Reemoo, belonging to Manecacarayn Hosseyu Shaw, a merchant residing at Battoulunjan in the district of Pullo Penang.

Joseph Moore, Wm. Hunt, George Knox and James Turner, charged on the oaths of Oochul Daas, Kissen Daas, Connal Daas, Gooda Daas, Meer Golabdy, Attaram Daas, Furmanund Daas, John Shool, bred, Ernst Nosky, Bhurrut Baworchee, and Bechu Frash, with the wilful murder of Keena Daas Bearer.

BATAVIA:—PRINTED BY A. H. HUBBARD, AT THE HONORABLE COMPANY'S PRINTING OFFICE, MOLENVLIET.

It is requested that all orders for the Java Government Gazette, be addressed to the Printer at the above Office, who will give the necessary information respecting the Terms of Subscription and of Advertising in the said paper. Advertisements, Articles of Intelligence, Essays and Poetical Pieces, will be received at the same place and duly attended to.

It is requested that gentlemen whose Papers are not regularly delivered, will have the goodness to give notice to the Printer, that the mistake may be rectified.

GEDRUKT TE BATAVIA, BY A. H. HUBBARD, IN DE EDELE COMPAGNIES DRUKKERY OP MOLENVLIET.

Wordt by deze bekend gemaakt, dat alle Orders voor de Javasche Gouvernements Courant, moeten worden Ingezonden aan het adres van bovengemelde Drukker, by wien de nodige inlichting omtrent de termen van Inteckening en het plaatsen van Advertisementen in, gedagte Courant, te bekomen zyn.—Advertisementen, Nieuwstydigen, Verhandelingen en Poetische Stukken, worden alzoo ter plaatse voornoemd, Ingezonden.

De Heeren sijn aanne Couranten niet op de behoorlyken tyd ontvangen, worden verzogt daar naar den Drukker te willen informeren, ten einde sulks in den vervolge voor te komen.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT,
HOUSE OF LORDS,

Friday, Jan. 10.

THANKS TO LORD MINTO.

The Earl of Liverpool, after a warm eulogium on the talents and abilities displayed in the taking of Java, moved, "That the Thanks of the House should be given to Gilbert Lord Minto, for his zeal, wisdom, and ability, in attacking the enemy's possessions in the East."

This was followed by separate votes of thanks to Generals Auchmuty and Abercrombie, Admirals Bortie and Stopford, Lieutenant Colonels Gillespie and Wetherall, Commodores Rowley and Broughton, the Officers and Soldiers of the British and Native Armies, and the Officers and Sailors, and Marines, employed in the expeditions to Mauritius, Bourbon, and Java.

The Lord Chancellor was directed to forward the thanks to Lord Minto and the army. The thanks to the navy were ordered to be forwarded through the Admiralty.—Adjourned.

Wednesday, March 11.

THE PRINCE REGENT'S LETTER.

Lord Boringdon said, he held in his hand a printed paper, purporting to be signed by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, addressed to an illustrious person at the head of the army, and containing matter of high import to the country. Seeing a Noble Secretary of State in the House, he wished to ask that Noble Lord whether the paper to which he alluded was really the letter of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent? If that was admitted, or if it was not denied, he should then have a further proposition to submit to their Lordships.

The Earl of Liverpool said, the Noble Lord could not expect an answer to such a question, and he (Lord Liverpool) should not give any answer.

Lord Boringdon said, the Noble Lord had not denied the genuineness of the letter; an answer, purporting to come from two Noble Lords to that letter, had also been published, and he wished to know if it was the answer of those Noble Lords? Understanding that to be the case, he should feel it his duty to call their Lordships' attention to the subject on Friday se'night. That his Royal Highness the Prince Regent in writing that letter, was actuated by the purest and most patriotic motives he was in duty bound to believe, and in his conscience he was satisfied that however there might be some unfortunate expressions in the letter, that the object of his Royal Highness was to form an Administration on a fair, liberal, and a broad basis. The melancholy issue was already known, and the darkest and most gloomy prospects now surrounded us. Dangers pressed upon us on every side, whilst the means of averting the ruin which menaced the country were weakened and enfeebled. It was a subject of vital importance to the people, and therefore, however feeble the effort might be, he felt it to be his duty to make an attempt to avert the dangers which threatened us, and which were every day increasing. He again expressed his conscientious conviction, that the object of the Prince Regent was to form an Administration on a fair, a broad, and a liberal basis, and he was at the same time convinced that the answer of his Noble Friends to the letter of his Royal Highness, had been much misunderstood and misrepresented. The purport of his Motion was intended to be an humble Address to the Prince Regent, that he would earnestly endeavour to adopt such measures as would tend best to promote the interest of the country, by insuring security and tranquillity at home, and respect and consideration abroad. It was possible, however, that in the interval he might see reason to alter the form of his motion. He therefore moved that the Lords be summoned for Friday se'night.

Lord Grenville said, that reserving his sentiments till the discussion of the motion, of which notice had been given by his Noble Friend, he thought it his duty not to be backward in avowing the answer to the letter alluded to by his Noble Friend to be his. There were some clerical errors in the publication, but they were of little consequence. The substance was the same. The sentiments contained in that letter were such as naturally arose at the time in his breast—they were those which his duty to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent dictated—they were those which were dictated by his duty as a subject of the country.

Earl Grey thought it unnecessary to add any thing to what had been stated by his Noble Friend (Lord Grenville), except to avow his concurrence in the sentiments contained in the answer sent by his Noble Friend. There were some clerical errors in

the publication, but they were not of consequence, and did not materially alter the substance. He thought it right, however, to state, that he did not authorize the publication, and how the letter and the answer found their way into the public prints he knew not. He, however, fully concurred in the sentiments expressed in that answer, conceiving them to be those which it was his duty to concur in declaring.

The Duke of Norfolk said, the Noble Lord (Boringdon) had his thanks for bringing this important subject before the House, but he wished, for the sake of convenience, that an earlier day could be fixed upon for the discussion.

Lord Boringdon mentioned Thursday the 19th inst. which was agreed to, and the Lords were ordered to be summoned for that day.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, Jan. 10.

THANKS TO LORD MINTO AND SIR S. AUCHMUTY.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer entered into a detail of the capture of Java and moved, first that thanks be voted to Lord Minto, for the wisdom and ability with which he had applied the resources entrusted to him to the destruction of the French power in the East Indies; stating farther, that the brilliant successes which had attended our arms were owing to that vigorous system of operations which he had so wisely adopted and pursued.

The question was then put and carried, but with a number of dissentient voices, on the ground that the merits of Lord Minto had not been made out; and that the thanks ought to be confined to the Military and Navy alone.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved Votes of Thanks to all the Officers concerned in the Expedition, in the same way as was done in the Lords.—Adjourned to Monday.

Monday, March 9.

CATHOLIC QUESTION.

Mr. Fremantle rose, and stated, that in the absence of an Hon. Gentleman, he proposed to postpone the motion relative to the Catholics of Ireland to the 14th of April next.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then rose and said, that upon a question of so great importance to the empire at large, he had already thought it his duty to give notice of his intention to move for a Call of the House, in order that there might be as large an assembly as possible of the Members, to discuss and decide on that subject. He was aware that it had been stated, that this motion would meet with the general, if not the unanimous support of the country; but he remained of the same opinion which he had before entertained and expressed, that those who indulged in such sentiments were deceived. The more and the deeper he could look into the opinions and feelings of the majority of the people of this country, who ought not to be misled on this subject, the more he was convinced that the measure proposed was one which would, in all its stages, meet with their disapprobation. He had no objection to offer to the proposed postponement; but if the discussion were fixed for the 14th, he should content himself with giving notice, that he should move the call of the House on Monday, the 13th of April.

The Call was fixed for the 13th of April.—Adjourned.

Friday, March 13.

AID TO PORTUGAL.

Mr. Perceval moved the reading of the following Message from the Prince Regent:—
"G. P. R.

"The Prince Regent, in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, thinks proper to inform the House of Commons, that the assistance which he has been able to give to the Portuguese Government, his Allies, has furnished the means of improving the military establishment of that country, and of rendering conspicuous the valour and discipline of its armies, in the successful deliverance from, and defence of Portugal against the enemy.—The Prince, therefore, trusts that he will be enabled to give the same assistance, in the present year, as in the last—from which such important consequences to the cause of the Allies have resulted."

Mr. Perceval then moved, that the Message should be referred to a Committee of Supply on Monday next.

Monday, March 16.

AID TO PORTUGAL.

Lord Castlereagh rose for the purpose of bringing forward a vote founded on the Message of the Prince Regent, of Friday se'night. His Lordship said, it was due to Portugal to assert, that if ever there was a subsidy which could rest on sound and

legitimate grounds it was the present. In the first place it was given to a power to which it had been not less the interest than the pride of Great Britain to extend its support, and in the next it might very fairly be questioned whether it could be at all viewed in the light of a subsidy, as it was called, for to maintain a British army engaged in a cause in which the prosperity of this country was materially involved. It was impossible at this time of day to doubt that all the gallant efforts of our troops, and all the splendid exertions and profound military skill of Lord Wellington, would have proved unavailing had they not been seconded by a commanding native force, to the discipline and bravery of which the enemy had borne testimony at Busaco, embodied by means of the grant now suggested by the Committee.—(Hear, hear!)

—It should not be forgotten likewise that the due application of this money had been secured by British officers acting under the authority of a commission expressly appointed for that purpose. In another point of view it was equally reasonable. It was not conceded in exoneration of any of the burdens which Portugal ought herself to bear, and his Lordship had the satisfaction to state that such had been the financial exertions of the Government of that country, and such the willingness of the people to aid the general cause, notwithstanding all the miseries and distresses to which the inhabitants had been reduced, that the revenue of Portugal at this moment, applicable to the prosecution of the war, was higher in point of amount than at any former period since the commencement of the war; nor did the hopes of the country rest here, for such measures had lately been adopted as were calculated to augment the receipt to a still further extent. He admitted that hesitation might have been reasonably felt at former periods by those who had not the minute information requisite to form an accurate judgment; but in the present prosperous condition of affairs he thought it would be inexcusable; and he called upon the Committee to mark by unanimity on this occasion its high sense of the patient endurance by the Portuguese, of the most distressing calamities without repining, and without a single instance of treachery, under the daring threats or even the barbarous cruelties of an invading enemy. He concluded by moving "That it is the opinion of this Committee, that a sum not exceeding two millions be granted to his Majesty to enable him to continue in his pay a body of Portuguese troops, and to give such further aid and assistance to the Government of Portugal as the nature of the contest in which we are engaged may appear to require."

Mr. Fremantle objected to the vote on the ground that the sum furnished, instead of being directed, as was originally intended, generally to the support of the war in the Peninsula, had been applied merely to maintain the cause of Portugal, the least extensive and important portion. The design was the emancipation of Spain, yet the cause of that country was now hopeless, and the British Army was unable to accomplish any thing, not venturing to advance a single man beyond the confines of Portugal. There did not even remain the shadow of a ground on which to build a delusive hope of ultimate deliverance from the power of France. As to the detail of expences for the army in Portugal, they would forcibly suggest the propriety of economy. That army could not, or at least ought not to be less than 50,000 strong for effective purposes, and the very mere establishment of it cost this country 4000*l.* per day. This was a fact which he was prepared to prove. Every horse that was employed cost 5*s.* a day, while all the corn, hay, &c. that was requisite was imported into Lisbon from America, and thence transported to the army. The maintenance of the army itself, he meant in a state of effective vigour, he believed to be almost a physical impossibility. We had not the population necessary to supply its waste. We had already drawn so largely upon our militia regiments for that purpose, that many of those regiments were now incomplete, because some counties could not afford a ballot of men. There was no chance therefore of recruiting our army from that source again; and he believed that it would be utterly impossible, in every point of view, to continue this expenditure. He wished to defend himself from a charge that had been brought against him, that he was desirous of withdrawing the army and surrendering the Peninsula to the enemy. He did not wish this; but he wished to look to England as well as to Portugal: he wished to look to an expenditure, which we could not support; and he wished therefore to maintain a force in Portugal, but to maintain it more economically, upon a scale more conducive to the prosperity of this country.

Lord Cochrane wished that a different system of warfare was adopted in the Peninsula; that the lines of Torres Vedras should be considered as the frontier of our

operations, the possession of which lines would prevent the French from establishing any footing in Portugal; and that, instead of occupying Badajoz and Ciudad Rodrigo with our troops, which were not tenable, and which only served for traps for our men, where the French might seize them, a part of our military force were detached to raise the blockade of Cadiz, and to operate upon the eastern coast of Spain, where the whole force of our military proceedings might be changed in a few weeks by a co-operation with our naval force. In support of his opinion of the efficacy of this naval and military co-operation, the Noble Lord quoted a passage from Demosthenes, recommending such a system; and continued the Noble Lord, if such a system were adopted, this country would have nothing to fear as to the issue.

The sum was voted without a division.

Tuesday, March 17.

REFORM IN PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Brand gave notice, that he would, on the 21st of April, make a motion on the subject of a Reform in Parliament.

BANK NOTES.

Lord Castlereagh brought up a petition from the inhabitants of Belfast and Coleraine, in Ireland, praying that the Bank Note Bill might be extended to that part of the United Empire. He said, that when the Bill passed last Session, he had opposed its being then extended to Ireland, because there were scarcely any Irish Members at that time in attendance at the House; and it would not have been right to pass an Act of that momentous importance, and to make it binding on Ireland, in the absence of almost all its Representatives. Since that time, however, guineas had become so scarce there, that they could not be procured under a premium of 25*l.* per cent, besides the time lost, and trouble acquired by those who had absolute occasion for them. The high premium for guineas had pressed very hard on such tenants as were obliged to pay in gold, in order to pay their rents in time.—The Petition was ordered to lie on the table.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then rose to move for leave to bring in a Bill to continue the Act of last Session, and to enforce the acceptance of Bank-notes in the payment of rents, which he said he meant should be extended to Ireland. It was his intention only to propose to continue it for a limited period. He then observed, in favour of the measure, that since the passing the Act of last Session on this subject, only three actions had been brought for rent in all the several Courts of Westminster-hall. One was an action of replevin tried before Lord Ellenborough, in which his Lordship had very properly directed the Jury that Bank-notes were not a sufficient tender in point of law, it having been made before the passing of the Act. The second was an action for the small sum of 45*l.* brought by Lord King, for the purpose of trying the question, but in which the proceedings had been stayed. The third was also an action for a small sum, resting nearly on the same grounds.

Lord Folkestone said, the Bill had failed in one of its principal objects, viz. that of giving more than one and twenty shillings for a guinea. The Bill only provided against giving more than a Bank-note and a shilling for a guinea; but by changing the Bank of England for country bank-notes, you might add as many shillings to those as you pleased, and could not be hurt for it; so that it was daily and hourly evaded with impunity. As a proof of this, there had only one conviction taken place since the passing the Act, and that was of a man seduced into the transaction by a police officer sent on purpose to trepan him into the fact. The provisions of the Act had not been accomplished, nor would be accomplished; and he hoped, therefore, the House would exercise its discretion, and pause before it gave a sanction to the renewal of such a Bill.

Mr. Tierney said, it was very well known to every one, that in general purchases no man can compel a tradesman to take Bank-notes. He may refuse, if he please, to part with the articles he deals in, unless he is paid in gold or silver. Was it much less than fraud to compel people to take paper issuing from a Company for whose solvency no one could answer; He protested most solemnly against the measure, and warned the House, that if persisted in, it must end in the utter ruin of the public credit of the country.

The House divided, when the numbers were Nocs 73—Ayes 26—Majority 47.

Mr. Tierney proposed a motion for a Committee to enquire into the out-standing demands on the Bank, and the means of the Bank to meet them; together with the effects of the Order in Council in 1797, on that subject.

Mr. Manning objected to the motion; and stated, that the Bill which had been brought in that night was not at the desire or request of the Bank of England, any more than the Bill of last Session, commonly called Lord Stanhope's Bill. The actual amount of the issue of Bank-notes at present was 22,500,000*l.* which did not include Bank tokens. There was a debt owing from Government to the

Bank, of 11,000,000 and the two loans, which altogether amounted to near twenty millions.

The motion being negatived, Mr. Tierney then moved for an Account of the Dividends received by the Bank Proprietors since the restrictions; on which a debate ensued, in which Mr. Grenfell said, that as a Bank Proprietor, he had received on an average, on his capital, since 1797, 32½ per cent.—(Hear!) This motion was also negatived.—Adjourned.

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER, JAN. 12, 1812.

REASONABLE ASSOCIATION IN IRELAND.

The following is given as a correct statement of the facts relative to the discovery of a treasonable association in Ireland:—

“DUBLIN, JAN. 7.—About eight days ago, a meeting was held of the Trustees of the Charity School belonging to the Catholic Chapel in Church-street. The School-master neglected to attend at the usual hour, and arrived in a state of intoxication as the Trustees were about to disperse: he was severely reprimanded for his absence, and required to state the reason of it.—He endeavoured to excuse himself, saying, that he had been detained by important business; but, as his duty required that all his time should be devoted to the School, the Trustees refused to admit of any such excuse; and then he stated broadly that he had been engaged in the business of the New Association, to one division of which he said he was Secretary. The nature of this Association was inquired of him, and he gave the following account:—

“That it was an association instituted for the purpose of separating Ireland from England, by force of arms—that it had also for one of its objects the extirpation of heresy—that, however, the most active person he knew of in it was a Mr. Fisher, a Protestant, who assured him, and the other persons he engaged in the plot, that it had the sanction of the Catholic Committee, and Mr. Hay was their Private Secretary—that he had been supplied with a blunderbuss, and many others were armed, as it was easy to procure arms out of the stores at the Castle!—and that an attack was shortly to be made in Dublin, as they were assured that the garrison was at present very weak.

“Such was the substance of the statement made by this man. The Trustees adjourned to the next day, and then called him before them. Being sober, he wished to conceal or retract the facts; but being closely pressed, he admitted that he had become a member of such an Association, and repeated the account he had given the preceding evening, with this addition, that he believed the name of Fisher was not a real, but an assumed name. The Trustees instantly dismissed him from his employment as school-master, and endeavoured to make him sensible of the crime he had committed, and of the evident falsehood of the representations that had been made to him.

“On Thursday, the 2d, those facts were communicated, for the first time, at the rooms belonging to the Catholic Committee in Chapel-street, to Mr. Hay, in the presence of Major Bryan. The Gentleman who made the communication was not present at the examination of the School-master; and it therefore became necessary to ascertain the facts from some person who was. This could not be done until Friday. On that day several members of the Catholic Committee met at D'Arcy's, in Earl-street; and the facts being stated to them, they unanimously resolved to communicate the entire transaction to the Attorney General, in the presence either of Mr. Grattan, or of the Knight of Kerry; a precaution which, circumstanced as the members of the Catholic Committee were, they thought prudent, and could not be improper.

“Neither of those distinguished Gentlemen were in town on Friday; but expresses were sent to them, and also to Lord Fingal; who was at Killeen Castle; and early on Saturday morning the three arrived in town.

“It was the opinion of those Gentlemen, that they ought, in the first instance, to wait on the Attorney-General, to inform him that Lord Fingal, and some other Catholic Gentlemen had a communication to make to him, touching the existence of a treasonable conspiracy—that they were then ready to make it—and to know if the Attorney-General was ready to receive them for that purpose. This course was accordingly adopted.

“Mr. Grattan and Mr. Fitzgerald accordingly waited on the Attorney General on Saturday last, and stated the object of their visit. Mr. Attorney General was not then ready to receive the communication! We understand that he asked if there were any informations on oath; and recommended to Lord Fingal and the other Gentlemen to go before a Police Magistrate, and give their information to him—said, that the usual way was to go before a Magistrate—and did not seem to think it at all necessary to see the Catholic Gentlemen himself!

“We understand that the Attorney General was strongly pressed to receive the communication, and to submit it to the Irish Government; that he asked, whether the Gentlemen meant to come to him as a Committee; to which the knight of Kerry replied, “No, Sir, they will wait on you merely as individuals.”

“At length the Attorney General appointed the hour of twelve on Monday, the

6th, at Mr. Pole's Office, in the Castle, for receiving the communication. He said, he wanted to go to his country-seat, and supposed there could be no danger in the mean time!

“The Earl of Fingal, Major Bryan, and Mr. O'Connell, were appointed to go to Mr. Pole's Office at that hour. They did so accordingly, and were accompanied by Mr. O'Gorman. We understand that they gave a brief statement of the confession made by the school-master—gave in his name, and the names and residences of some of the Trustees who were witnesses to that confession; and also some printed papers belonging to the Association. They were received by the Attorney General and Mr. Pole with ceremonious politeness, and, having made their communication, withdrew, leaving it to the Government to act as they should think fit.

“We have heard, too, that the Attorney General offered some excuse for postponing the meeting from Saturday to Monday. He said he had, on second thoughts, written to Mr. Grattan, to say that he would be glad to see Lord Fingal on Sunday; but as Mr. Grattan had returned to his house in the country, the letter had followed him there, where Mr. Grattan had written in answer, that the matter did not press.

“Lord Fingal replied, ‘Mr. Attorney General, we felt that it pressed on us to make the communication as speedily as possible.’—*Dublin Evening Post.*

Dublin Papers of Wednesday last were received yesterday. They convey no further particulars relative to the communication made by Mr. Grattan and the Knight of Kerry to Government. The result of the deliberations of the Privy Council, on Monday, is not known.

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER, MARCH 15.

ALTERCATION AT CARLTON HOUSE.

The following article appeared in the *Caledonian Mercury* of Saturday se'night:—

“Nothing has been talked of for the last week but the *facas*, as it is called, which occurred at Carlton-house on Saturday, the 22d ult. On that day the Prince Regent had a large party at dinner, among whom were the Princess Charlotte, the Duchess of York, and their female attendants; the Dukes of York and Cambridge; Lords Murray, Erskine, and Lauderdale; Messrs. Adam, Sheridan, &c. The conversation soon turned on the late attempt to form an united Administration; and the Prince is said to have expressed himself in warm terms of disapprobation of the joint letter of Lords Grey and Grenville, in answer to the letter from the Prince to the Duke of York, relative to the important business. These expressions of disapprobation were not, however, unaccompanied with complaints of being deserted by his early friends. The Prince having repeated more than once his surprise and mortification at the conduct of Lords Grey and Grenville, and characterised it in terms which such emotions would naturally suggest, Lord Lauderdale, who considered himself as personally addressed on the occasion, entered into a justification of his friends; and declared in a tone of firmness, not perhaps quite in unison with the usual phraseology of a Court, that the letter which returned the answer of his two Noble Friends, did not simply speak the individual sentiments of those two Noble Lords, but that it had the approbation of the principal persons who held the same political principles and opinions; and that, for himself, he was ready to say, that he was present at and assisted in the drawing up of that answer; and that not only every sentence, but every word in it, had his moral and cordial assent. Here, as might be expected, the conversation became more warm, and the Prince appeared to be deeply affected by Lord Lauderdale's reply, so much so indeed, that the Princess Charlotte, who was still present, observing his agitation, burst into tears; upon which the Prince turned round, and begged the former part of the company to withdraw; but the Noblemen and Gentlemen remained with the Prince Regent till a late hour. Mr. Adams is said to have entered, at the request of His Royal Highness, to give a friendly explanation of what had passed with Lord Lauderdale; and his Royal Highness afterwards came up to his Lordship, and shaking him by the hand, expressed his wish that there should be no difference between them. Here the matter ended for that night; but, on the following day, Lord Lauderdale, fearful of misunderstanding or misrepresentation, reduced what he had said to writing, and sent it in a letter to the Prince, which, it is said, has produced a disagreeable impression on the Prince's mind.”

The seizure of Swedish Pomerania by Bonaparte seems to be part of a plan for appropriating to himself all the southern coast of the Baltic to Dantzic, Konigsburgh, and Memel. On almost every side Prussia is surrounded by hostile Powers, which breaking in will overwhelm her—Bonaparte no doubt has it in contemplation to seize her territories, and to close at once upon Russia. His preparations against the latter Power have been carrying on actively but silently—and troops have been marching for some time towards the Polish frontier and the eastern confines of Hungary. From the former, it is understood, he will make a direct attack upon Russia, while from the latter he will endeavour to cut off the return of the Russian army employed against Turkey. He has about 100,000 men in Dantzic and on the Vistula, and about a third of that number on the confines of Hungary. His preparations, if we may believe private letters from Paris, are nearly complete; for they state that orders have been given at the Public Offices so to arrange the public business that his presence may be no longer necessary at Paris after the conclusion of the present month.

The French troops have been withdrawn from the Elbe, the Weser, and the adjacent rivers, and have all taken the direction of Poland. The seizure of Swedish Pomerania will of course tend to increase the dissatisfaction of the Swedes against Bonaparte, and their disposition to be upon friendly terms with us. And even the King of Denmark is stated to have evinced a more favourable disposition towards us. In the seizure of Pomerania he may read the fate that awaits him. Neither services nor forbearance conciliate Bonaparte. His ambition has no heart, and he will fall upon Denmark with as little remorse as he committed that infamous treachery against Spain. Whether an union between the three Northern Powers is likely, or whether they could oppose a successful resistance to the tyrant, we presume not to decide. The issue of former coalitions would seem to check the indulgence of very confident expectations; but there is one circumstance which must still be taken into the account. Spain has shown what a people can effect, and has taught all other nations a lesson which they can hardly fail to profit by. It was impossible for a nation to be invaded under circumstances more favourable to an invader, yet she is still unsubdued. And it is in Spain and Portugal that the boasted invincibility of his armies has been destroyed, and his troops and his Generals proved to be inferior to the British, by whom they have been beaten in every encounter. There is another fact too, which cannot but strike us. Russia and Denmark will not be suffered to remain independent. The most pacific demeanor will not conciliate Bonaparte. Their independence is hostile to his political system. He will not permit them to remain at peace unless they are as much the creatures of his will as Austria, Bavaria, or Wurttemberg, or any of the other Prefectures into which Germany is divided. They could not be reduced to a meaner condition by the most unsuccessful war than they must be by remaining at peace. Yet, if they fell by war, their fall would have some dignity in it; they would at least be able to say that they had not deserved their fate.

FEBRUARY 29.

India House.—Yesterday a Court of Directors was held, when Major-General Thomas Hislop was appointed Commander in Chief, and second in Council at Bombay; and Captain George Hooper was sworn into the command of the ship Earl Howe, consigned to Bengal direct. The Irish Catholic Board have appointed a Committee of eleven to prepare an Address to the Prince Regent, in conformity with the resolution of the late aggregate Meeting. The Board met on Wednesday, when Counsellor O'Connell submitted to them the draft of the Petition to Parliament. With the exception of a few verbal corrections, the meeting were unanimous in their approval. The Petition is short, mild, firm, and respectful—it prays Inquiry into the late Judicial Proceedings—it grounds their claim to Legislative relief on their Loyalty—their Valour—their Wealth and their Numbers; and prays that those concessions which they would concede to all men, may, by the wisdom of Parliament, be conceded to themselves.

CARLTON HOUSE, MARCH 10, 1812.
His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been graciously pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to make the following appointments:—
Vice-Chamberlain—The Earl of Yar-mouth.

To be Lords of his Majesty's Bedchamber—The Most Hon. the Marquis of Headford, the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Melbourne, the Right Hon. Lord Heathfield, the Right Hon. Lord James Murray, the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Petersham.

First Groom and Master of the Robes—Nassau Thomas, Esq.

Grooms of the Bedchamber—General Charles Leigh, General E. Stephens, General T. Slaughter Stanwix, Hon. Henry Stanhope, Lieutenant General Sir J. Cradock, Lieutenant General William Keppel, Colonel Wilson Bradyll.

Clerk Marshal and Chief Equerry—Colonel Benjamin Bloomfield.

Equerries—Major-General Hammond, Lieutenant-Colonel William Congreve, Major-General Bayley, Coldstream Guards, Hon. Frederick Howard, 10th Light Dragoons, Colonel Vivian, 7th Dragoons.

WHITEHALL, MARCH 10, 1812.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been graciously pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to nominate and appoint the Right Hon. Henry Wellesley, his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in Spain, to be one of the Knights Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

LONDON MARCH 15, 1812.

Tuesday morning arrived at the Star Inn, Glasgow, the French General Simon, under charge of Messrs. Vickery and Lavender, two Bow-street Officers, on his way to Mumbarton Castle, where he is in future to be confined, he having, some time ago, broke his parole in England. He is attended by one servant.

General Dorsenne has transmitted a detailed account to M. Cuvier of four atmospheric stones, which fell at Borlanguilla, in Spain. They were preceded by three loud explosions, resembling the discharge of a cannon; and by a fourth, which lasted about a minute, and which resembled the fire of a platoon of musquetry. Some peasants who were at work in a field, heard the reports, and, in a few minutes after, saw something fall, which raised a cloud of dust. On approaching the spot, they found at the depth of eight inches, a burnt stone, surrounded by a hot and red earth. At the distance of about 60 paces, they likewise found three others. The peasants add, that they remarked in the air a shade caused apparently by the smoke of the explosion.

Allowance to Officers proceeding on Foreign Service.—The following allowances are made to Officers proceeding to join their regiments on foreign service:—

	Gibraltar.	West Indies.	Cape of Good Hope.
Ranks.	N. America.	Mediterranean.	East Indies.
Subaltern	£20	£25	£32
Captain	28	35	46
Major or Lieut. Col.	40	50	66
Colonel	48	60	80
General Officer	64	80	105

The distresses of Liverpool have so much increased, that the week before last, 18,000 persons received relief from contributions of the inhabitants.

FROM THE ANHOLT MAILS.

STOCKHOLM, MARCH 9.—His Royal Majesty having taken the resolution of sending Major-General Von Engelbrechten to Swedish Pomerania, for the purpose of ascertaining the real extent of the French troops in that province, and also to bring his Royal Majesty's troops back again from thence, and for which purpose a fleet of 14 sail of transport vessels was on the 25th of February dispatched from Ystad, under the escort of two brig cutters and two-decked gun-boats, commanded by the Adjutant-General, Major Winsin. This armament, on the 26th ditto, at one o'clock in the afternoon, came to anchor in the road of Perth. The usual signals was made for pilots to come off, and three guns fired, but no signal was returned by the pilot stations, nor did any pilot come off. It was afterwards discovered that the pilots were prohibited on pain of death from going off to the vessels of any nation whatever, and that their boats, which are hauled high up on shore, are strictly watched by the military posted along the coast. The submissive report transmitted by Major-General Von Engelbrechten, states, that he sent the Adjutant and Major Thomas on shore, to communicate with the French General Friant, but who endeavoured in vain to have a conversation with him, and at length the contents of the following Paper were read to him:—

“I, the undersigned, order the Adjutant and Major Thomas to repair on board the ship where General Engelbrechten now is, and inform him I cannot have any conversation with him, but that he must apply for such purpose

to his Excellency the Prince of Eckmuhl, at Hambro'.

"Stralsund, 27th Feb.
(Signed) "FRIANT, General of Division,
Commanding the French troops in Pomerania."

The Report then proceeds—

"On my expressing my intention of going by land to Hambro', I received for answer that this could not be allowed, but I must proceed there by sea."

The following information has been received concerning the condition of Pomerania:—That the force entered into that country consists of French, Spanish, Berg, and Wirtemberg troops, of which 2000 men are quartered in Rugen, 5000 in Stralsund, and the remainder distributed in the country. The Government, the Offices of Justice, and the Custom-house, are put entirely out of activity, with the sole exception of what is called the Chief Commission, which still continues its vocations. The property of the merchant, Mr. Haas, who is sent to Hambro', has been confiscated for French account. The packet sloops are to be fitted out to take a complement of 50 men, and to act as privateers; all other vessels continue to be dismantled. The course of the Post, both inland and foreign, is stopped. The Swedish troops receive no pay. As proof of the heavy amount of the contributions exacted, it may be stated, that the proprietor of one single domain in Rugen, has, within a month, paid 1000 rix dollars, Pomeranian currency, in hard money, and besides furnished 989 pounds of meat, as also wheat, rye, and forage.

FABER'S ACCOUNT OF THE INTERIOR OF FRANCE.

While the liberty of the press yet survives in any quarter of the globe, it should be employed without delay or remission, in unmasking the vile hypocrisy and denouncing the baneful views of the implacable enemy of all moral excellence, and of all social happiness.

Had I a hundred mouths a hundred tongues,
A voice of brass and adamantine lungs;
Not half the frightful scene could I disclose,
Repeat the crimes, or count the dreadful woe.
Pitt's Translation of *Ms. Gil.*

"Money and War," says Mr. Faber, "are to the French government, as it were necessities of life; they cannot be dispensed with for a moment. All those who are engaged in its service, have, therefore, two important objects to promote; the collection of the taxes, and the success of the conscription. They are all moreover, invested with a portion of that authority which properly belongs to the department of police, but which is deemed useful in their hands to facilitate the accomplishment of these objects.

"The true spirit of the domestic police of Buonaparte and that which all the public functionaries must imbibe, is this:—to take and never to give; to demand contributions of money and of men, but to grant no substantial favours. This is the whole amount of the administrative science in France. Requisitions are incessantly made by the government, but petitions from the subject are rarely satisfied;—only when the interests of the former happen to be directly concerned in their success.

"The entire business of administration lies in circulars and orders. The minister of the interior, of the police, or of the finances, addresses, in order to expedite the accomplishment of a particular purpose, or the gratification of a particular want of the government,—a circular letter to the prefects, in which the urgency of the measures is dwelt upon with much emphasis, and the favour of the Emperor held out as the recompense of alacrity in the execution. The circular usually concludes with the following phrase. "His Majesty, M. le Prefect, counts upon the zeal, which you will display in this business, in order to prove your devotion to his person, and your attachment to the interest of the throne. Each of the prefects amplify this circular, and embellish it with oratorical flourishes, and then transmit it to the sub-prefects, who in their turn season it with stronger language, before they send it to the different mayors of their departments. No other knowledge is required in these functionaries, but that of giving a suitable turn, and coloring to the circulars. They have no other duty to perform, but that of executing them rigorously.

"Every man, therefore, is competent to fill the public offices of the departments.—Every thing is done mechanically and unconnectedly. No acquaintance with local interest is required;—no knowledge or application of the principles of political economy;—no attention

to the welfare of the people. If the circulars were to be withheld, the business of domestic administration would be at a stand. Those who order, only think of the wants of the moment; those who execute, dare not look further; nothing more can be done than what the circular prescribes. There is no discretionary power left to the prefect, to the sub-prefect or the mayor, either to do good or to avert evil. Such a system necessarily leads to a sordid and slavish spirit in those who fill the public offices. Where the power of doing good, is totally wanting, the desire will soon vanish. Thus it is with the French functionaries, who consider the public good as a mere chimera, and who value their offices solely on account of the emolument or consequence which they yield. The honest men who may happen by chance to be of their number, finding themselves unable to do good, or to pursue the bent of their inclination, become at length lukewarm and indifferent to the public weal. They deplore for a time the ills which they cannot remedy, and finally resign themselves altogether to the guidance of the government, that is to say, to the condition of mere machines. In almost every country, you find a number of men in public stations, whose hearts are deeply interested in the discharge of their functions; who act from patriotic motives, and with pure intentions. This class of men does not exist in France."

"The prefects of the departments are generally devoid of all the qualities which would, in any other country, be deemed essential for their stations. They are without knowledge, without zeal, without application, devoted to pleasure, and eager to amass wealth by any means. On the establishment of the consular government, Buonaparte selected almost universally for this office, (so which he appointed what was at that time, in the extreme poverty of the exchequer, deemed a vast salary,) those whose only qualifications was an unlimited devotion to his will; either apostate Jacobins, whose allegiance he was eager to secure, or unlettered generals, whose attachment to his personal interests he was desirous to retain or to reward."

"The gross ignorance of the latter was most ludicrously exhibited in several instances. Some of them, conscious of their incapacity, were disposed to make amends for it, by doing every thing. One of the number undertook to pronounce sentence of death on persons against whom he had received complaints, and it was difficult to make him understand the articles of the constitution, concerning "the divisions of powers"—of which he had never before heard. Another assumed the right of cashiering any public functionary of his department, who happened to be obnoxious to him, whether judge, receiver, or other officer of the civil establishment.—A third solemnly distributed, without any express authority, oaken crowns and cravats, as national recompenses to a regiment of the line that passed by his place of residence. A fourth who was directed to publish the Concordat, in his department, thought himself entitled to make priests and Bishops. Some lost their places by attempting to interfere in the collection of the revenue, a branch of the public economy which was not to be touched with impunity.

"It has been a favourite part of Buonaparte's policy with regard to the prefects, to expatriate them, as the phrase is, *les depayer*; that is to say, never to place them over the departments in which they were born, or hold property, in order that their official proceedings, may not be influenced, or their subserviency to the government in any manner checked by impulses of feelings, or motives of private interest. This scheme contributes to disqualify them still more for any purposes of public good, to which their station could be rendered ministerial. If, however, they even possessed the local knowledge necessary to enable them to promote the welfare of their department, their presence on the spot, would be of no avail, as they are not empowered to carry into effect of their own accord, any measure of utility. They can do nothing, without first causing a report to be made to them by the subordinate authorities, and then transmitting their own statement to the rulers in Paris, whose decision is always tardy, and rarely just.

"The prefects are ordered to make an annual circuit in their departments, but they render this a mere party of pleasure, and a feast of vanity. They travel like Buonaparte, post haste, and occupy themselves solely in receiving dinners and

deputations, regardless of the ostensible objects of their journey. The expense is defrayed by the department."

"The sub-prefects have still less power to do good than the prefects. They are little more than mere copying machines, in the hands of the government. The only sphere in which they are actively employed, is the advancement of the conscription. They are obliged to push this matter in person, in every part of their district."

"The mayor of the *commune* is an officer of more importance than the sub-prefect. He administers the revenue drawn from the commune, for local expenses, and as he receives no salary from the government, generally provides well for himself, out of the budget committed to his management. Nothing can be more absurd than the idea of gratuitous service from a public functionary, in a country, where private interest is acknowledged to be the sole principle of action."

"Most of the cities of France lost their corporate funds during the revolution, and are now in a state of wretched impoverishment. Those of the frontiers particularly, and of the countries recently annexed to the empire, were brought into debt by the war, and are charged with the payment of numerous pensions. Their annuities, as well as the lower grade of public functionaries, are badly paid, and scarcely able to procure clothing. These cities are, nevertheless, compelled to erect statues in honour of Buonaparte; to give him a pompous reception when he visits them; to multiply illuminations, feasts, and balls; and even to make him presents, as in the case of Lyons and Brussels. I know a city of some magnitude which was disabled from lighting its lamps in the winter of 1804, in consequence of having sent its mayor to Paris, to be present at the coronation of Buonaparte. The money which would have purchased oil, was expended in the shows of the capital, and almost immediately afterwards the *ostrai municipal*, or the duty levied upon provisions entering the city, was doubled."

"The general and municipal assemblies of the departments, are also, in the same manner as the individual functionaries, mere puppets in the hands of the government. The duration of their sittings, the period of their meeting, the subjects of their deliberations, all their proceedings, are regulated in Paris. It falls within their province to apportion the taxes among the districts of the departments and to determine what sums are to be levied upon them for local expenses. They are also compelled to vote under the dictation of the minister of the interior, extraordinary sums to the government to satisfy particular exigencies."

"They voted, for instance, on one occasion, a certain number of flat bottomed boats, for the invasion of England. They voted thus because they were commanded so to do.—Most of the members of these assemblies, had never before even heard of a flat bottomed boat. It was, however, deemed advisable, that this should appear to be a spontaneous measure on their part. The votes were therefore sent to Buonaparte for his acceptance. He graciously deigned to receive them, and even went so far, as to ratify them, by solemn decrees, which were inserted in the *Moniteur*. But the murmurings and lamentations which accompanied these voluntary grants, were carefully suppressed. It was with no small difficulty that a reluctant and gloomy assent was extorted from the general assemblies. A thousand evasive pretexts were urged by all of them, but with no avail in any one instance. Money was wanted as well as matter for the *Moniteur*, and to this consideration every other was of course subordinate."

"One of the assemblies was bold enough to vote for the building of the flat bottomed boats, a sum due to their department by the public treasury, the payment of which, after being long solicited, had, at length, been given up in despair. Buonaparte annulled the decree, and severely reprimanded the members of the assembly for their temerity. They were compelled to meet again, and to pass another of a more satisfactory tenor. All these assemblies, nevertheless, frame, at the conclusion of their sittings, a *procès verbal*, or report, in which they solemnly assert their profound devotion to the interests, and their high admiration of the character of the Emperor. The report is sometimes carried to Paris by a member of the assembly, deputed for the purpose. The electoral colleges practise the same nummeries and enjoy about the same portion of free agency in the performance of their functions. They are permitted to the choice of candidates for the senate, &c.

"If the functions of the prefects, sub-prefects and mayors, were ever discharged with zeal, intelligence, and disinterestedness, they would be at all times odious on account of the nature of the objects, which they embrace, and of the spirit in which they must be executed. These objects are the levying of the taxes, the conscription, and the police. In no country are the officers of government, who are charged with similar branches of administration, likely to be beloved. In France, where the government incessantly extorts, and never gives, such employments must be particularly invidious."

"The weight and multitude of the taxes are truly dreadful. In comparing their present nature and amount, with what they were before the revolution, it will be found that the French people have gained nothing by the exchange. Most of the abuses which were ascribed to the old system of taxation, are inherent in that of the imperial *regime*. Formerly, some particular classes were altogether exempt from the payment of taxes, while others were overburthened. The latter complained, and very justly. Now there is no exemption whatever; all pay, all are surcharged, all complain, and with good reason. The oppressive load of the taxes, is, moreover, aggravated by the military spirit of the government. While the ruler of France, is intent upon conquest, commerce languishes, credit disappears, and no branch of industry can prosper. A tyrannical and military dominion, however successful in foreign wars, can never inspire confidence, and must necessarily paralyze the arts of peace."

"All the public functionaries are more or less concerned in the imposition and collection of the taxes. Those, however, who collect them, have no connexion whatever with those who are charged with the task either of furnishing an estimate to the treasury, of the population and resources of their districts, or of distributing among the inhabitants, the contingent prescribed by the government. The authority to rectify grievances is also lodged in a distinct body of men, the *council of prefecture*, who reside in the chief city of the department, and are exceedingly slow in their deliberations. Before the inhabitant, who finds himself unequally burdened, can obtain a decision on his case, the unfortunate tax-gatherer wrests from him the sum demanded, and any thing like speedy or full redress, becomes then altogether hopeless. The functionary who lives near him, and whom he may happen, in the bitterness of his chagrin, to accuse of oppression, shrugs his shoulders and tells him, that he is the mere instrument of the law, and unable to give relief, or even to repair the mischievous errors, into which he may acknowledge himself to have fallen."

"The same thing happens in the case of the conscription; but this is a matter of somewhat greater importance than the question of paying taxes. A man may suffer his last farthing to be wrangled from him, but the trial becomes almost too severe, when he is called upon to deliver up for ever his child, the support and consolation of his life. The mayors superintend this disastrous transaction in its preliminary stages. They frame the lists of conscripts from the parish registers. They summon the absent to appear; they invite, exhort, supplicate, and threaten. They assemble those who are forth-coming,—harangue them,—talk magnificently of the prowess and glory of the armies, and expatiate upon the satisfactions and advantages of the military services. The conscripts tremble, weep, and are overwhelmed in despair,—but they are of the proper age, and must march. The mayors can give no exemption,—they have nothing further to do, when the lots are drawn, but to conduct the conscripts to the borders of the district. The latter are preceded by martial music, and accompanied by sobs and groans, which it is the business of the mayors to stifle if possible, by causing them to shout forth half broken convulsive cries of *vive Buonaparte*. Every year this scene is repeated, and at each recurrence, the public functionaries are actors of the drama. The mayors can listen to no remonstrances. This is the province of 'the council of instruction'—of the prefect—of the sub-prefect—of the minister of war, whose opinion must be had, before any thing can be done to administer relief—even in the case of palpable exceptions to the law."

