



The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the Java Government Gazette, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned. (Signed) C. G. BLAGRAVE, Acting Secretary to Government. Batavia, February, 1813.

Den Heere Lieutenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de Javaasche Gouvernements Courant geplaatst wordende aanstellingen, Orde en Bekendmakingen, en andere moeten worden bekend gemaakt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden verkond. (was getekend) C. G. BLAGRAVE, Sec. Genl. Batavia, den February 1813.

[VOL. II.]

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1813.

[NO. 53.]

Advertisement.

THE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that from and after this date the Post Duties at Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya and Grisse be collected in Specie. The Custom-house Regulation by which the Duties have hitherto been received partly in Paper Currency at Batavia is hereby abolished. By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council. C. G. BLAGRAVE, Act. Sect. to Govt.

BATAVIA, Feb. 16, 1813.

Advertentie.

DEN Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade heeft goedgevonden te bepalen, dat van heden af aan, de In en Uitgande Regten te Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya en Grisse zullen worden gegeven in Klinkende Munt. Dat gedeelte derhalven der bepalingen op de In en Uitgande Regten volgens welke der imposities tot hier toe gedeeltelyk in Papiere geld ontvingen zyn, word by dezen vernietigd. Batavia den 16de February 1813.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade. C. G. BLAGRAVE, Waarnemend Gouvernements Sec.

Notification.

THE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council having received from the Supreme Government an intimation of the terms on which the Opium sales at Calcutta have taken place—Notice is hereby given, that it is in the contemplation of this Government hereafter to modify the regulations respecting the Importation and Sale of Opium on the Island of Java and its dependencies, to such extent as may be found necessary and advisable. By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. G. BLAGRAVE, Act. Sec. to Govt. BATAVIA, Feb. 9, 1813.

Notificatie.

ALZO: Den Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade door het Gouvernement generaal bekend gemaakt is, met de voorwaarden en bepalingen, op welke den verkoop van Opium te Calcutta heeft plaats gevonden, zoo word by dezen kennis gegeven, dat het Gouvernement dien ten gevolge van voornemens is om de bepalingen betrekkekyk den invoer en verkoop van Opium op het Eiland Java en dies Onderhoorigheden, eene zodanige wyziging te geven als nodig en nuttig zal worden bevonden. Batavia, den 10 February 1813.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade. C. G. BLAGRAVE, waarn. Govt. Secretaris.

For Private Sale,

THE LARGE AND CONMODIOUS HOUSE AND PREMISES, No. 55, Great River Street,

For particulars enquire of J. VAN LEUWEN, At the above House.

J. VAN LEUWEN, Presentiert tyt de hand te koop zyn Negotie huis staande aan de Westzyde van de Grooterivier

TO BE SOLD
By Public Auction,
IN THE WAREHOUSE OF
Messrs. SHRAPPEL & Co.
On Wednesday next,
SUNDAY,
EUROPE AND CHINA
GOODS,
IN SMALL LOTS.
Also,
Some Remaining Effects
OF THE LATE
CAPT. RICHARD DIGHTON.
Batavia, Feb. 27, 1813.

Freight to Madras.

THE COPPERED EAST SAILING BRIG
DOLPHIN,
WILL take in Freight for Madras, & positively sail on the 10th March. Application to be made to the commander on board, or at No. 43, next to the Vendue Office.

Advertisement.

FOR private sale, the BRIG MARGARET, burthen 90 tons, and under three years old; coppered to the bends fifteen months ago. Farther particulars may be known, and a list of her stores seen, on application at the house of R. T. SMITH, Esq. Deputy Master Attendant, Jacatra. Feb. 26, 1813.

THE BENGAL

Annual Directory,

FOR A. D. 1813,

May be had at the Gazette Office. Price Sp. dols. 6, ready money.

BILLS ON BOMBAY.

ANY Person wanting Bills on Bombay, may be accommodated with the same, for a sum not exceeding FIFTY THOUSAND RUPEES, by applying to the Cashier of the Bank of England, and at the Office of Messrs. Shrapnell and Co.

MESSRS.

HEKSCHER and CO.

BEG LEAVE TO INFORM THEIR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC, THAT THEY HAVE FOR SALE, AT THEIR GODOWNS IN THE OUTER NEW-FORT-STREET, (FOR READY-MONEY ONLY.)

MADEIRA,

In pipes and in bottles of the first quality in BATAVIA, WARRANTED SEVEN YEARS IN INDIA.

CONSTANTIA,

IN BOTTLES.

MADRAS PIECE GOODS.

JAPAN WARE,

OF VERY HANDSOME PATTERNS.

PLATE & JEWELLERY,

OF THE NEWEST FASHION, &c. &c.

BATAVIA, Feb. 19, 1813.

TO BE SOLD

AT NO. 37, MALACCA-STREET,

A double CARRIAGE,

ALSO,

Jewellery, Toys, and Gold and Silver Work.

FOR CHERIBON, SAMARANG,

SOURABAYA,

THE SHIP
PERCEVERANT,
WILL SAIL IN A FEW DAYS.
For Freight or Passage apply to Mr. TISSER, Great River-street.

Advertentie.

HET Schip de Perceverant, sinnen het volgende dagen willekeze zeilen naar Cheribon, Samarang en Sourabaya, word een ieder die met het zelve Goederen op Vracht wil medegeven of wil Passage nemen gelieven zich te adresseeren by J. Tisser, op de Grooterivier.

Vendu Advertissements.

Door Vendu-meesteren zullen de volgende vendues worden gehouden, als

Op Maandag den 1 Maart 1813.
VOOR het Vendu-comptoir, Gouvernements Weege, van 100 Koyangs Ryst, by koop van een halve Koyang voor zilver geld. Terwyl tot namicht van de gemeente by deelen wordt genoteerd, dat in den vervolgende goederen uit Gouvernements Pakhuizen by publieke veiling voor zilver geld zullen worden verkocht.

Op Dinsdag den 2 Maart 1813.
VOOR de Woning van Simon Dirks, staande in de Binnen Nieuw poort straat, van een deel fraye stoelen en banken en verdunde toebehoren, diverse huismeebelen, koper, yzer en lood-werken, eenige goud werken, bakken, goude en zilvere passementen, en dito lovertjes.

Op Woensdag den 3 Maart 1813.
VOOR het Negotie huis van Mr. Shrapnell, staande op de Grooterivier Malacca, van Rygod thee, tuigen en zadels, Bengaalse en Suratsse chitsen, taerssen, hooden, Caapse wyn en andere goederen meer.

Op Donderdag den 4 Maart 1813.
VOOR de Woning van den Cipier van 's Lands Boeyen, voor reekening van wylen Pieter Maus, van huismeebelen, juweelen, goud en zilver-werken, wagens, paarden, slaven en slavninnen enz.

Op Zaterdag den 6 Maart 1813.

Zal ten overstaan van Gouvernements Weege door den Secretaris van de Westzyde van de Grooterivier, verdunde gragt aan de Oostzyde, verkoopig worden gehouden (voor zilver geld) van eenige huismeebelen, fraye boeken, lyfeigenen. En zal ten zelve daage-nog worden verkocht voor zilver geld, de navolgende vastigheden, als

Voor reekening des boedels van Fredrik Daniel Berts, Zeeker erf bebouwd met een steene huis, staande en gelegen binnen deese Stad aan de Westzyde van de Grooterivier in 't blok B. sub No: 40. belend ten Oosten met de Jonkers-gragt of zogenaamde Roca Malacca, ten Westen met Abdul Gantje, ten Zuiden met Ph. Rynhoard, en ten Noorden met C. G. Greeving. Breed vooraan de Oostzyde langs gemelde gragt Noorden ten Westen een roede zes voeten drie duimen, en agter aan de Westzyde een roede zes voeten vier en een halve duimen, mitsgaders diep Oost ten Noorden twaalf roeden zes voeten zeven duimen, en is gemeten aan de Noord-Zuid en Westzyde met gemetene muren, voorts zo het zelve ter plaatse voorz. gelegeel is, bewoond door Welkermus Augustijn Evert.

Voor reekening des boedels van Johanna Christina Smit, Zeeker stuk Thuin-land bebouwd met een bamboese wouding met Adap gedeekt, staande en gelegeel aan de Noord-Westzyde buiten deese Stads-poort Utrecht, in het Westerveld het zelve deel van 't blok P. sub No: 78. belend ten Noorden met de Heere Weg langs de Gröninger-gragt, ten Zuiden met de Heere Weg, ten Westen met Nijey Joekier, en ten Westen met J. van Oedien, breed Oost drie graden Zelden zes roeden mitsgaders diep Zuiden en Noord-Zuiden zeeven en dertig roeden, voorts zo het zelve ter plaatse voorz. gelegeel is en door den overledene zelve bekend is geweest.

Advertentie.

EEN Igeelyk word bydezen bekendgemaakt dat onder meer Papiere van Aanbelang van den Ondergetekenden is gestooten twee Probotingo Papiere zynde No: 66, groot Drie Honderd Ryksdalders Zilver-gelden No: 203, groot Een Honderd Ryksdalders Zilver-geld, en word hier mede gewaarschoud om deese Probotingo Papiere niet te koop en in betaling aante-nemen, terwyl hier van aan de Tisaurier is kennis gegeven en versogt is, om daarvan geen uitbetaling te doen, ingeval dezelve mogten uitgeloot worden. Weltevrede den 13de February 1813.

Z. VAN HSK.

Advertentie.

Uit de Hand word te koop gepresenterd de volgende Vastigheden, als;

EEN groot huis, staande aan de Oostzyde van de Tygersgragt, No. 23. No. 3. Een Huis staande de hoek om van de zelve Gragt, No. 36. Drie Huizen staande oken binnen de voormalige-Butterhamer-poort, No. 16, 16 en 17. Een Wagen-huis en Paarde stal met dies bygebouwen, staande in de Theewaterstraat, No. 34, te bevragen by Huyzers.

Advertentie.

BY M. Hekscher, in Compagnie in de Buiten Nieuw Poort-stad, is te bekomen beste Madera-wyn op Pypen en Bottels, Musadelle-wyn op Bottels, en diverse andere goederen.

Advertentie.

ALL E de genen die iets te vorderen hebben, van dan wel schuldeg zyn, aan den boedel van wylen Johannes Boodts, gelieven zich temelden by Fredrik Pieter Ssena, wonende aan de Oostzyde van de Tygers-gragt Binnen den tyd van Ses weken gerekend tot medio April 1813.

Advertentie.

BY den burger Johannes Adriaansen, op de Grooterivier, is in Commissie te bekomen Pady, voor contante betaling.

THE FOLLOWING BOOKS,

MAY BE HAD

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE,

VIZ.

QUARTO.

KIRKPATRICK'S Tippoos Sultan, 1 vol. Mishcat-ul-Masabih, or a collection of the most authentic Traditions regarding the actions and sayings of Mahomet, 2 vols. Scott's Don Roderick, 1 vol.

OCTAVO.

Foster's Essays, 1 vol. Seward's Letters, 6 vols. Despatches, or the fall of the Mogul, 3 vols. Savage's New-Zealand, 1 vol. Gregory's Letters, 2 vols. Buchanan's Christian Reminiscences, 1 vol. The Projector, a Periodical Work, 3 vols. Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, 1 vol. Machy's History of the Levant, 1 vol.

DUODECIMO, &c.

Memories of the late Sultan, 3 vols. Letters from the Mountains, 3 vols. The Spirit of the Book, 3 vols. Bruc's Poems, 1 vol. Bayly's Poems, 1 vol. East India Register, 1 vol.

MEN die het genoemde van goederen niet te vernemen, dat het zelve door den overledene zelve bekend is geweest, gelieven zich te wenden tot de Heere Weg, ten Zuiden met de Heere Weg, ten Westen met Nijey Joekier, en ten Westen met J. van Oedien, breed Oost drie graden Zelden zes roeden mitsgaders diep Zuiden en Noord-Zuiden zeeven en dertig roeden, voorts zo het zelve ter plaatse voorz. gelegeel is en door den overledene zelve bekend is geweest.

SIR, We have been for some days past favored with the perusal of a manuscript Comedy, entitled "Celebs in India," or "Who's the Richest?" We felt so much amused with this just and spirited sketch of Oriental customs and opinions, that we have without hesitation sent you a copy of the Prologue for an unoccupied column in your paper.

It is necessary to acquaint you and your good-natured Readers, that it is supposed to be spoken before a London audience—and finally we can assure you, that throughout this piece, we see nothing that can reasonably offend the most immaculate delicacy.

The plot and the dialogue are equally blameless. If agreeable, we may possibly have time to send you some detached scenes, that appear to our judgment to be the best wrought up. We could add much more—but we are not genuine puffers—but

Your very humble Servants, &c.

Feb. 5, 1813.

PROLOGUE to "Celebs in India" or "Who's the Richest?"

Men's faults at best attracts the Poet's rage, Proud to depict their errors on the Stage— With eye malign he makes the world his range, Feigns strokes at vices, that he would not change; Half pleas'd he views them vegetate and spread, For how, without them, can he get his bread?— Exaggeration guides his pen, and want will trace, Not truly of character, but broad grimace. Not thus our bard—who's only merit lies "To catch the living manners as they rise."— To night our witling boldly paints to view, If scenes not witty, yet he thinks them new, If this be such, he trusts some praise is due. "On India's wealthy shores he takes his stand, And brings you follies from that fruitful land.— Our comic scenes present the customs, air, And fashion of the times prevailing there: You'll smile to find that imitating crew, Adopt your follies and improve them too— Languant glances you may well assume, [same.— When "Muzas" and "Qor-rvs" at bon ton pre- "A Mu'll what's that?" methinks I hear him cry, "And what—(O monstrous odd!) is a Qui-hy?" Judge us with your patience for a time; Our bard explains in Prose and not in Rhyme.— Without the aid of stratagems and arts, It would be hopeless to engage your hearts; Here is a man—Love—'tis so quaint, so true, 'Twill make you laugh, and that is all 'twill do— Here Beauz and Belles of Indian stamp appear, Make Love, a little—as we do it here; Death they do it—and you will stare to see, How Java-folks will ape ye to a T.— A marriage, is of course, the moving spring, That gives each character its proper swing— Rivals contend—our Heroine agrees To wed—"for love?" no, no!—what then?—"Respect" For Horace says, "let money first be sought, " Virtue is only worth a second thought." So chaste our sentiments, that Ladies may Blush for themselves, and look another way, But not because our Author wrote a Play, And you "ye bleeds" and "kidding ones" that sit, Sagacious there—ye critics of the Pit— Our author boldly takes another hit— Commend or censure, without fear he stands, The brunt of hisses, or the clap of hands, With truth his guide, he bids me now submit, His Play to critics—or, a JAVA wit.

I am at a loss Mr. Editor, to fathom the humour or point of the very learned and original lucubration published in your last Gazette on the Vice of Gaming, or to understand, why the whole severity of your correspondents admonition should have fallen on the more defenceless sex— defenceless at least in literary warfare, though their charms have in every age of the world from Eve to — (I leave your Readers to fill the blank by their own recollection,) proved them to be the most irresistible of opponents. Does your correspondent conceive that Gaming is only vicious when practiced by Females, or that a Matadore loses its value and estimation in a course clumsy fist that would better suit a plough-tail than a card table? Ask the many who are in the habit of frequenting the nightly meetings, where no Female is admitted, if they are not conscious of following up the bewitchery of Gaming in all its forms, and to its most ruinous effects? Ask them too if when they herd together in these card parties, they have a right to think it perfectly proper and just, that their Wives and Daughters should have no amusement whatever, but sit quietly at home in the society of their slaves. When the head of a family, Mr. Editor, can bring himself to quit his domestic circle for the amusements that can be found in such parties, he deserves every thing that your correspondent so feelingly points out—and until the free assemblage of both sexes, from which arise the harmony, grace, and elegance of European Society, becomes general and fashionable in this Colony, the Ladies have almost a right to pass those hours in cards which might be passed in dancing, in concerts, or in the many social pastimes which are usual in European Societies. Far be it from me, Sir, to become an advocate for Gaming— I will admit every thing that your correspondent can say against it—and what is much more, every expression which he can borrow against it—but the line he fairly drawn, let it not be supposed that I will not scarce Book vulgarly called, the Gamester, or the Gamester, cum multis alii.

the Ladies on this Island are so passionately devoted to Gaming, while the Benedicts, poor souls, twirl their thumbs in despair, or are counting the melancholy clock during the many sleepless hours, while their ribs are absent from their side. Such does not appear to be the real state of the European Society on Java; and I must avow, that the censure in your correspondent's letter seems to be as unmerited, as it is general and indiscriminate, but if I were inclined to hazard an opinion on the subject, it would be, that the distinct separation which appears to take place in evening parties, the Gentlemen separating to smoke or play cards in one corner, while the Ladies are assembled at a round table, or talking conversation among themselves at another, must be changed before there is any right to declaim. In short; place lovely Woman in her proper sphere, and she will be found as nature intended her to be, the joy and comfort of Man in his hours of social relaxation and retirement from the ruder cares of the world—but if she is to be treated as a Being inferior, and unworthy to be considered a companion and friend in the fullest sense of the words, she is excusable in having recourse to amusements and pastimes, which she would otherwise not think of, but which are then required to fill the hours that to herself and her family might be passed in more estimable employments.—And before the Ladies on Java are indiscriminately accused of Vice, let their accusers remember the trite but true precept, "Take the mote out of thine own eye before thou seest the beam that is in thy brother's eye."

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant, X. Y.

February 22, 1813.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We must excuse ourselves from publishing the communication of *Gurioso*. General satire is both amusing and useful, but we are averse to admitting any remarks that can be considered personal. *Candidas* will admit of the same excuse. We request to offer our acknowledgements to our Correspondent J. D. P. whose poem shall appear in our next. *Orang Lama* in our next.

Java Government Gazette.

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1813.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, FEBRUARY 16, 1813.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following Establishment be kept up for the Gun Manufactory at Sourabaya, in lieu of that which was fixed by the General Order of the 17th March, 1812.

This amended Establishment will take effect from the 1st of March next:—

Table with columns: ESTABLISHMENT, PAY PER DIEM. Rix dols., Sts. Rows include: 1 Writer or Book-keeper (5 0), 1 Assistant do. (2 0), 1 Ditto do. (1 40), 1 Store-house-keeper (2 0), 1 Head Overseer (3 16), 2 Do. Smiths (2 24), 1 Do. Armourer (2 24), 1 Do. Wheeler (2 24), 1 Do. Carpenter (2 24), 2 Overseers in the Arsenal (1 24), 1 Do. Gun-Smith (1 24), 1 Do. Lock-Smith (1 24), 1 Do. Rammer Maker (1 24), 1 Do. Copper-Smith (1 24), 1 Do. Carpenter (1 24), 1 Do. Wheeler (1 16), 1 Do. Collar-maker (1 24), 10 Carpenters, 1st class, at 20 stivers per man (15 do.), 40 Black-Smiths, 1st class, from 8, 10 to 12 stivers per man (21 do.), 12 Gun-Smiths, 1st class, ditto do. (2d do.), 10 Copper-Smiths, ditto do. (15 to 20 stivers per man), 10 Wheelers, 8, 10 to 12 do., 5 Constructors Locks & Keys, ditto do., 10 Copper Melters, 15 sts. per man., 2 Collar Makers, 40 do., 10 Rammer Makers, 12 do., 6 Turners, 15 do., 3 Tindals, 30 do., 4 Peons, at 4 Spanish dollars each per month.

The following rates of Pay are established for the Magazine and Laboratory Establishment at Sourabaya, from the 15th October 1812:—

AT SOURABAYA. MAGAZINE ESTABLISHMENT. 1 Tindal, at 20 stivers per diem. 12 Lascars, at 6 do. do. LABORATORY ESTABLISHMENT. 1 Tindal, at 20 stivers per diem. 10 Natives, at 6 do. do. FORT LUDOWICK. MAGAZINE ESTABLISHMENT. 1 Tindal, at 20 stivers per diem. 10 Lascars, at 6 do. do. By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council. C. ASSEY, Act. Assist. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

On Monday arrived His Majesty's Sloop of War Hecate from a cruise.—At North Island she fell in with H. M. Ship Leda, Captain Sayer, from Madagascar 17th January.—At that Presidency also it appears that no intelligence from Europe had been received of so recent a date as that which has already arrived in this Island.

We understand that His Excellency Sir Samuel Auchmuty, Mr. Oakes, and a number of Passengers were proceeding to England by the Fleet which was to sail in the beginning of the present Month. No letters or newspapers have been received by this opportunity.

On Wednesday arrived the Honorable Company's Ship Apollo, bound to Amboyna, from Calcutta the 19th January, and bringing Newspapers to the 16th ult. from their contents we collect that the latest accounts in Bengal from Europe were received by the Ship Caroline and do not extend to so late a date as the advices which have reached this Island from the Cape of Good Hope by the ship Ceres. Several extracts from the latest Newspapers will be found in our subsequent columns.

By this opportunity have arrived Mrs. Ramsay, Miss Becher, Miss Emerson, Captain Hall, H. C. Marine, Lieutenant McCromie, Brodie, Philipps,

Private Letters mention that the Charlotte and Fairlie were taken up for the conveyance of the Java cavalry which corps might be expected to embark about the middle of this month.

The Fleetwood had arrived in Bengal, and the Honorable Company's Cruiser Malabar continued under sailing Orders for this Island.

It appears from the General Orders that the Detachment of His Majesty's 14th Foot had moved from Fort William to Berhampore.

The H. C. Ship Apollo sails to Amboyna in a few days and is to proceed from the Moluccas to England with a Cargo of Spices.

We learn that information has been received by an Indian from England arrived at Point de Galle; that the Declaration of War by the United States against Great Britain was annulled—and this intelligence is rendered extremely probable both from the extreme moderation of the British Government, who from the nature of their Orders appear to have considered that the door was still open to conciliation, and from the dissatisfaction which the declaration of War is known to have given in many parts of the United States.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS. Feb. 22.—H. M. sloop Hecate, Captain J. Drury, from a cruise. Do. 24.—H. C. ship Apollo, Captain C. B. Tarbutt, from Calcutta, 19th January.—Company's Cargo.—Passengers, Mrs. Ramsay, Miss Becher, and Miss Emerson, Lieutenant Brodie, Eusign McCromie, do. Philipps, 34 V. B. Mr. Tatler, Captain Hall, H. C. Marine.

DEPARTURES. Feb. 21.—Arab ship Jamalole, Siad Hus-sah, for Samarang.—Cargo, Sandries. Do. 22.—Ship Bridgewater, W. Smith, for Sourabaya.

BENGAL EXTRACTS.

Calcutta Gazette Dec. 3, 1812.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT. REVENUE DEPARTMENT. NOVEMBER 28, 1812. Mr. G. Ravenscroft, Collector of Moor-shedabad.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council. FORT WILLIAM, NOVEMBER 14, 1812. The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that all Pay Masters shall invariably specify in the Certificates which are granted to Officers on quitting their Stations, preparatory to their embarkation for Europe on furlough, or otherwise; all such abstracts, or Bills, paid to the individuals concerned, as are charged on their accounts, the audit of which the Pay Masters have not received intimation of, at the date of the Certificate.

Contingent Bills which may have been paid and forwarded to the Pay Master of Extraordinaries, intimation of the audit of which may not have reached the Pay Master, are in like manner to be specified in the Certificate. C. W. GARDINER, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

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

FORT WILLIAM, NOVEMBER 21, 1812. The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Assistant Surgeon William Adamsen, to perform the Medical Duties of the Civil Stations at Hidgelee and Tumlook.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon John Fullarton, having produced the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department, the Conditional Permission granted to him in General Orders of the 12th Instant, to resign the Service of the Honorable Company, is confirmed. C. W. GARDINER, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

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

FORT WILLIAM, NOVEMBER 26, 1812. The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to assign date of rank to the undermentioned Officers, whose promotion is notified in General Orders of the 3d ultimo, as follows:— 9th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain Arthur Tisdal Meredith, to rank from 13th June 1812, vice Ferry-hough, deceased.

Captain Lieutenant Henry William Wilkinson, to rank from the same date, vice Meredith, promoted.

Lieutenant George Preston, to rank from the same date, vice Wilkinson, promoted.

The undermentioned Gentlemen, having produced Certificates of their appointment as Cadets of Infantry on this Establishment, are admitted into the Service accordingly.

Date of Certificate. Mr. John Dakin, April 22, 1812. —John Thomas Lane, May 13, —Henry C. Clarkson, May 27, —

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted by the Honorable the Court of Directors, to return to their duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to their rank.

Captain Alfred Richards, of the 30th Regiment Native Infantry. Lieutenant John Scott, of the 8th ditto ditto.

Lieutenant Philip Hay, of the 2d Battalion 9th Regiment Native Infantry, having produced the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Department, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for the recovery of his health.

Mr. J. Turton, Riding Master 4th Regiment Native Cavalry, is transferred to the 1st Regiment Native Cavalry, and permitted to reside at Fatty-Croon.

C. W. GARDINER, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

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

FORT WILLIAM, NOVEMBER 26, 1812. The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, is pleased to direct, that the following Paragraphs of a General Letter, from the Honorable the Court of Directors, under date the 14th February 1812, be published in General Orders.

PARA. 30th. Messrs James Nind, and Frederick Henry Sandys, Marlow Cadets, are to rank; the former from the 9th March 1806, and the latter from the 10th February 1807, being the days, on which they respectively attained the age of 15 and 1/2 years.

In pursuance of the preceding Orders, the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council directs, that Eusign Nind and Sandys, be immediately promoted to Lieutenants; and that rank and post be assigned to them, respectively, as follows.

Lieutenant James Nind, to rank in the 9th Regiment Native Infantry; and in the army from the 31st January 1807.

Lieutenant Frederick Henry Sandys, to rank in the 18th Regiment; and in the army from the 22d March 1811. His Lordship in Council observes, that in consequence of the rank above assigned,

Regiment Nind will take rank in the 9th Regiment Native Infantry, immediately above Lieutenant John Graham, and in the army between Lieutenant James Chichly Hyde, of the Artillery, and Lieutenant John Morris of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry; and that Lieutenant Sandys will take rank in the 18th Regiment, immediately above Lieutenant Mei; and in the army between that Officer and Lieutenant Robert Colquhoun, of the 22d Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant G. Preston, of the 9th, and Lieutenant G. Debrett, of the 18th Regiment Native Infantry, who under the operation of the present Orders become Supernumeraries, to be so returned until vacancies occur, to bring them on the fixed Establishment of their respective Corps.

C. W. GARDINER,
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

Calcutta Gazette, Dec. 3, 1812.

ANNIVERSARY OF ST. ANDREW.

Monday last, the 30th November, being the anniversary of the Festival of St. Andrew, a numerous and highly respectable party of Caledonians, accompanied by nearly an equal number of English and Irish Guests, forming a company of upwards of an hundred, assembled at seven o'clock in the evening, at Moore's Rooms, where an elegant Entertainment had been prepared in honor of the day.

At a quarter before 8 o'clock, the Chair was taken by ARCHIBALD SETON, Esq. of Touch, Hereditary Armour Bearer to the Kings of Scotland, who had been previously chosen President:—JOHN ADAM, Esq. Vice President; Major Thos. Wood, Captain A. Campbell, James Colvin, John Trotter, A. Campbell and J. Angus, Esq. Stewards.

The dinner, which was substantial and excellent, was served in Mr. Moore's best style. Besides the usual articles of English fare, the Haggis and other favorite dishes of the North were presented in profusion, and of such excellence, that the nicest Caledonian palate might have judged them to have been the produce of *Auld Reekie*. The wines were delicious, all the other articles were also of the same quality; and the collateral branches of the entertainment were happily arranged. The duties of the chair were admirably sustained; and the cheering example of the President diffused and increased the animation and spirit of conviviality so natural to this festive occasion, and which greatly heightened the interests of the meeting:—in this grateful service, the President was ably and successfully seconded by the Vice-chair and Stewards.

Mr. Pringle, at the head of his band, played a variety of choice Scottish tunes, with great feeling and effect; and an excellent performer on the bag-pipe, who has lately arrived from the Highlands of Scotland, gratified the company with many select Airs on that martial instrument.

After dinner, a number of toasts suited to the day, succeeded in the following order:—

- TOAST 1.—The Kirk of Scotland. TUNES.—'Lullaby: I come near ye.' 'Whistle for the lave o' it.'
- TOAST 2.—The Pious Memory of Saint Andrew. TUNES.—'Each Eric fide.' 'St. Andrew's Day's the morning.'
- TOAST 3.—The King and God bless Him. TUNES.—'God save the King.' 'All God's ready.'
- TOAST 4.—The Prince Regent. TUNES.—'The Prince of Wales.' 'Brechin Castle.'
- TOAST 5.—The Queen and Royal Family. TUNES.—'The Indian Queen.' 'The Quaker's Wife.'
- TOAST 6.—The Land of Cakes,—with three times three. TUNES.—'Bannocks o' Barley Meal.' 'Gie my love Brose.'
- TOAST 7.—The Land of beef,—with three times three. TUNES.—'The Roast Beef of Old England.' 'Lady Mary Ramsay.'
- TOAST 8.—The Land of Potatoes,—with three times three. TUNES.—'Erin go Braugh.' 'St. Patrick's Day in the Morning.'
- TOAST 9.—The immortal Memory of Wallace,—followed by profound silence. TUNES.—'The Garb of Old Gaul.' 'The Airstair Lassie.'
- TOAST 10.—The Duke of Clarence and the Navy,—with three times three. TUNES.—'Rule Britannia.' 'Hearts of Oak.'
- TOAST 11.—The Duke of York and the Army,—with three times three. TUNES.—'Duke of York's March.' 'Neil Gow's Wife.'
- TOAST 12.—Lord Minto,—with three times three. TUNES.—'Lord Minto's Walks.' 'Tweed Side.'
- TOAST 13.—Sir Samuel Hood, and the Squadron in India,—with three times three. TUNES.—'The Arcturion.' 'Jack's alive.'
- TOAST 14.—Sir George Nugent, and the Army in India,—with three times three. TUNES.—'The British Grenadiers.' 'Jenny's Banoo.'
- TOAST 15.—Lord Wellington, and the Army of the Peninsula,—with three times three, and accompanied with thunders of applause. TUNES.—'Lord Wellington.' 'Lady Montgomery.'
- TOAST 16.—The Heroes of Badajoz,—with three times three, and accompanied with applause. TUNES.—'Briton's Scribe Home.' 'The back o' the Change House.'
- TOAST 17.—Our Friends from the Thames and the Shannon, who now honour us with their presence, with three times three, and repeated bursts of applause from the sons of the Tweed.—This complimentary to the Guests was handsomely acknowledged in a suitable address to the President by a son of the Shannon, in the name of all the visitors, which was received with loud applause.

- TUNES.—'Merry may ye o' be.' 'Tulloch Gorum, or may peace and plenty be their Lot.'
- TOAST 18.—May the Rose, the Shamrock, and the Thistle, long flourish and twine in cordial union,—with three times three, and the loudest applause. TUNES.—'The Union.' 'Lord Macdonald's Reel.'
- TOAST 19.—Honest men and Boony Lassies. TUNES.—'Honest Men and Boony Lassies.' 'Lady Ann Stewart.'
- TOAST 20.—Lady Nugent, and the Ladies of the Settlement,—with three times three, and the loudest applauses. TUNES.—'The homeliest Lass in a' the world.' 'Green grow the Rushes O.'
- TOAST 21.—All our absent Friends. TUNES.—'Here's a health to them that's far awa.' 'O'er the hills and far awa.'
- TOAST 22.—The Beggars' Benison. TUNES.—'Clean sheets.' 'Bob at the Boust.'

The health of the President was then given, and quaffed in a bumper, under the loudest applause.

A great many appropriate songs, among which were several Gaelic, tended to diversify the pleasures of the evening. Many of those were given in a style that deservedly called forth the warmest applause. Among the gentlemen present principally distinguished for vocal excellence, were Major Johnson, Captain Brooke, Mr. Oakes, Mr. Mayn, Lieutenants Grindley, Kelley, &c. &c. About 12 o'clock, the favorite tune of 'Tulloch Gorum' was played on the bag-pipe, with singular pathos, and excited a burst of general approbation from the whole of the auditory.

The hilarity and social spirit of the evening, aided by the animating influence of the President, detained the numerous company at table without the desertion of a single individual, till 3 o'clock in the following morning; at that time an interval was devoted to dancing, and a few Scotch Reels were executed with a high degree of vivacity; After the exercise of the dance, the company returned to table; and at half past 6 o'clock on Tuesday morning, about 18 or 20 jovial souls, with their worthy President, finished the festivities of St. Andrew with 'God save the King' in full chorus. Thus ended, in a manner, corresponding with the feeling and character in which it began, and in which it had been so happily conducted, a National Entertainment, well calculated to inspire and exalt those sentiments of patriotism and love of country, which are not the less vivid in their impression, from the scenes of *lang syne*. [Mirror.

India Gazette, December 7, 1812.

We have lately been favored with an original copy of the new constitution of Spain, as established by the Cortes, and published at Cadiz by command of that assembly in the month of March last. As no account whatever of this interesting scheme of government, has hitherto appeared in any English publication, perhaps a few brief notices of its leading features may not be unacceptable to our readers.

The government of Spain is declared to be monarchical and is composed of the King assisted by his Council of State, and the assembly of the Cortes. There is no separate assembly of the privileged orders; nor does it appear, that the nobles or ecclesiastics, or any members of those bodies, are entitled, *ex jure* to seats in the Cortes—they are however eligible in common with their other fellow citizens.

Each province, and each of the Transatlantic Colonies, is entitled to send one or more representatives to the Cortes, in proportion to its population; the whole representation being calculated on the ratio of one Deputy for every 70,000 souls. The elections have their first origin in the Parochial Juntas, or assemblies of all the inhabitants of each parish without distinction. These Juntas appoint Commissioners, who in their turn nominate the parochial Electors. These latter hold a meeting with the Electors of the neighbouring parishes, and chuse a common elector for the district. The electoral Junta of the Province is thus composed of an elector from each district. The whole assemble on a stated day in the capital of the province, and proceed to chuse their representatives for the Cortes.

No qualification with respect to property is required in the electors, whether primary or deputed. But it is declared, that such a qualification (the amount to be defined hereafter,) shall be necessary to render a man eligible to a seat in the Cortes.

Secretaries of State, Members of the Council of State, and persons holding situations in the Royal household, are pronounced ineligible; neither can any of the provincial officers of Government, be returned as representatives of those provinces in which they immediately exercise their respective functions. A Member of the Cortes is moreover debarred from accepting for himself or soliciting for another, during the term of his deputaion, any lucrative employment in the state, or any

promotion beyond that to which he may be entitled by established gradation. And he is further prohibited, during the same term, or for one year thereafter, from accepting for himself or soliciting for another any pension or honor from the King.

The ordinary sessions of the Cortes occupy three months in each year, commencing in March. A new Cortes is elected every two years; and no individual can be chosen to serve in two succeeding Cortes.

The powers of the Cortes are very extensive. The king is not permitted to interrupt, suspend or dissolve their regular meetings. No laws can be enacted, nor public contributions levied, but by their authority. All negotiations with foreign powers, are conducted in the name of the King, and by his ministers; but no treaty, offensive, subsidiary or commercial, can be finally ratified, until approved by the Cortes. The military and marine establishments of the kingdom, the offices of justice, and all other public departments, are subject to their controul and regulation.

At the expirations of each ordinary session of the Cortes, a permanent deputaion of seven members is appointed, who continue embodied until the session next ensuing; and whose duty it is, to observe that the laws and constitution are strictly adhered to, and to report all violations of the same to the Cortes at their next meeting,—also, in seasons of public emergency, when the crown falls vacant, when the King from any cause becomes incapable of reigning, when he wishes to abdicate the throne, or when he judges such a measure necessary on account of the critical situation of public affairs, to convoke an Extraordinary Cortes.

The King's person is declared inviolable, and he is subject to no responsibility for the acts of his government. The responsibility rests with the Secretary of State, whose seal is affixed to the act, and who is not permitted to plead the command of his sovereign, in justification of any violation of the laws or constitution to which he may be instrumental.

The King is entitled to a negative, in the first instance, on all bills passed by the Cortes; and this negative having once been pronounced, the same subject cannot be agitated again in the same session of Cortes. The bill may, however, be introduced a second and a third time, during the two ensuing sessions; and if, in each session, it shall obtain the sanction of the Cortes, the Royal assent shall be presumed, and the bill shall pass into a law.

The power of peace and war, rests with the King; but, in the exercise of the same, he is required to communicate with the Cortes. He is the head of the army, and the fountain of honour. The Ministers of justice, and all civil and military Officers, are nominated by him; and he preserts to all bishopricks, and other ecclesiastical dignities of royal patronage.

The King has no power to seize the property of any of his subjects, nor to inflict punishment on any one, other wise than by the sentence of a Court of Justice. Neither is he permitted to deprive any man of his personal liberty, except in some cases of extreme public emergency, when it is required, that the party arrested be delivered to some competent tribunal.

During the absence or minority of the King, the exercise of the royal functions is committed to a Regency, composed either of three or five members, to be chosen by the Cortes.

The Council of State consists of forty Members, who are nominated by the King from a list of thrice that number, proposed by the Cortes for his selection. Four of the number must be Ecclesiastics, and four Grandees of Spain; the rest are to be chosen for their merit, promiscuously from the other ranks of society. They constitute the perpetual and only Council of the Crown; and cannot be removed from their situations, but for legal cause alleged and proved before a Court of Justice.

No foreigner, whether naturalized or otherwise, can be a Member of the Regency, a Secretary of State, or a Member of the Council of State.

It is solemnly declared, that "the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman Religion, the only true faith, is the Religion of the Kingdom; that the laws established for its protection, are equally wise and just; and that the exercise of any other worship is prohibited."

The local affairs of each province of Spain, are superintended by a deputaion, consisting of seven Members, besides a President who is nominated by the King.

The practice of torture, and compulsory confession of every sort, is abolished. No Spaniard is liable to be arrested, but upon regular information and warrant, unless he be taken *flagrante de icto*, in which case

any citizen is authorized to apprehend him. When a person is arrested, the nature of the charge, and the name of his accuser must be stated to him, within twenty-four hours from the commencement of his confinement; and he is entitled to a public trial, before the constituted Courts.

It is provided, that, "in the event of the Cortes at any future period, deeming it expedient, to separate the power of deciding on the law, from that of deciding on the fact, in criminal cases, it shall be competent for them to frame such institutions with that view, as may appear to them most advisable."

A general and uniform system of public education is to be established throughout the kingdom.

Lastly; "All Spaniards are to be considered at liberty to write, print and publish their sentiments on political matters, without the intervention of any license, revision, or sanction whatsoever previous to publication, and subject only to the restrictions and responsibility ordained by the law."

Bengal Harkaru, Jan. 16, 1813.

The following account of the price of Indigo, at the sales in June, was received on Thursday, in a letter to a mercantile house: Fine blue, 10s. to 11s. per lb. Fine purple, 8s. to 9s. 6d. per lb. Purple & fine Violet, 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. ditto Middling good ditto, 6s. 3d. to 6s. 6d. ditto Middling Violet, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 3d. ditto Fine Copper, 4s. 9d. to 5s. 9d. ditto Middling ditto, 4s. 6d. to 5s. ditto Hard and ordinary, 3s. 9d. to 4s. 3d. ditto Very bad; lean, 2s. to 3s. 6d. ditto

Every article of colonial produce had advanced in price, in consequence of the opening of the Baltic to British Commerce; Silk and Cotton in particular—the latter article it is expected, will rise considerably, should the War with America continue.

The official intelligence of a treaty of Peace, between Great Britain, Russia, and Sweden, is contained in the following notification, from Lord Castlereagh to the Lord Mayor:

Foreign Office, July 31, 1812, past 3 P. M. "My Lord,—I have the honor to acquaint your Lordship, that dispatches are just arrived from Mr. Thorenby, his Majesty's Plenipotentiary in Sweden, transmitting Treaties of Peace, signed at Orebro, on the 18th instant, between His Majesty and Emperor of all the Russias, and between His Majesty and the King of Sweden. I have the honor to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient and humble servant.

"CASTLEREAGH."

"To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor." In a paper of the 1st of August, we observe that an overture had been made by the present Ministry to Mr. Canning; this gentleman declined to join solely on the ground of Lord Castlereagh's continuing to take the lead in Parliament.

From the Calcutta Papers.

MARRIAGES.

- On the 26th December, Mr. James Tulloh to Miss Mary Chapman.
- On the 10th November, at Bombay: Eowas Hamilton Baikie, Esq. to Miss Maria Anne Morse.
- On the 1st January, 1813: W. Cooper, Sergeant Major to the Governor General's Body Guard, to Miss Charlotte Piploe.
- On the 10th do. Mr. John Brown, to Miss Elizabeth Ferris.
- On the 29th December, at Patna, Mr. Robert Anderson, to Miss Aurora D'Roza.
- On the 12th January, Captain W. H. Wood, Aid-de-Camp to the Lieutenant Governor of Java, to Miss Amelia Anderson.
- At Point de Galle, on the 30th November, Hugh Rose, Esq. Assistant Surgeon of H. M. 3d Ceylon Regiment, to Miss D. Carolina Smith.
- At Fatty Ghur, Mr. William Stacey, to Miss A. M. Howe.

BIRTHS.

- OF A DAUGHTER, On the 27th November, the Lady of John Palmer, Esq.
- On the 24th do. near Moorshedabad, the Lady of T. W. Philipps, Esq.
- On the 20th do. at Chaudernagore, Mrs. Rostan.
- On the 2d do. at Bombay, the Lady of J. H. Stephenson, Esq.
- On the 26th December, the Lady of W. Orton Salmon, Esq.
- On the 25th do. the Lady of Captain R. H. Canliffe.
- On the 26th November, the Lady of Johannes Naris, Esq.
- At Burdwan, the Lady of Captain Lumley, commanding the Burdwan Provincial Battalion.
- OF A SON, On the 26th November, Mrs. George Templeton.
- On the 29th do. Mrs. Chamberlain.

(Continued after the Poetry.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 1812.
SOUTHWARD OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

In the Government Gazette of the 22d of October, is an account from a Calcutta Paper, of a newly discovered Shoal to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, communicated by Captain Macneven of the American Ship Union, (by whom it was seen) to Captain Warren of His Majesty's Ship President.

The day is described as clear, with just wind enough to steer the Ship, at 4 P. M. of the 22d of July, they saw a rock 20 yards in length, and 6 feet above water, surrounded by a sand bank—and breakers in an easterly direction as far as the eye could reach from the main top mast, head—at Sunset the Ship was about 8 miles from the body of the Shoal—no ground with 120 fathoms. Latitude at Noon 35d. 23m. S. Longitude by Chronometer, 41d. 29m. E. by Lunar Observations 41d. 12m.

In weather like that described, and so near the objects as they were, it is almost impossible, we should apprehend, they could have been mistaken as to what they saw; and as the longitude by the Lunar Observations agrees so nearly with that by the Chronometer, the situation of the Shoal at Noon, as given above, cannot, we presume, be far from the true one; nor far from the situation of the Shoal—as under the circumstances mentioned, very little way could have been made between Noon and 4 P. M.

Those best informed on the subject, have long since been agreed, as to the great probability of dangers being situated to the Southward and Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope—the number and situation of these dangers remaining very uncertain.

One of the most remarkable, is the Shoal said to have been discovered, by Captain Geroud, of the French Brigantine Telemagne; both the Captain and Passengers agreed in their accounts of the appearance of this Shoal, but unfortunately no Meridional Observation had been taken for two days previous to their seeing it; and therefore great uncertainty remains even as to its Latitude, and probably much greater as to its Longitude—they made the Latitude by account 39d. 11m. S. Longitude 21d. 57m. E. of Greenwich, but according to the course and distance said to have been steered from the bank of Lagullas (where in Latitude 37d. 20m. they obtained soundings 100 fathoms) the Latitude of the Shoal ought to have been about 40d. S. and 80 miles west from the part of the bank of Lagullas just mentioned.

Several Shoals, according to the Dutch accounts, are situated far to the Eastward of the Cape; that called the Slot van Capelle, said to have been discovered by Captain Jacob Bows in 1746, appears the least doubtful—but its situation is far from being ascertained; different accounts placing it from 36d. to 40d. South latitude, and from 39d. to 43d. East longitude—one account places it in 36d. East,—at no great distance from the Shoal lately seen by Captain Macneven.

In 1802 Captain Hughes in the Brunswick obtained soundings from 85 to 95 fathoms, in latitude from 37d. 20m. to 37d. 33m. S. and Longitude 36d. 54m. E. by Chronometer.

Ships we know have disappeared in this track, and some it may be supposed by having struck on these Shoals: It is therefore of importance that their number, geographical situation, and extent, should be ascertained; and a greater service could not be done to Navigation in that part of the World than by having the space from the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope to the Island of St. Paul's and between the parallel of the former place and 42d. or 43d. of Southern Latitude fully explored.

A Vessel departing from the Cape of Good Hope, or the Isle of France, might in one fair season complete this examination.

Nothing out of the ordinary way would be required for this service, if we except the number of Time-keepers, which might be increased to three (though one, performing well would be sufficient) with the rates of these well ascertained, a good Sextant, and an Azimuth Compass, an accurate Observation, in a well-found Vessel, would be able to obtain every information that would be required, for the purpose of relieving Navigators from the embarrassments they now labour under, while in that part of the Ocean; and of preventing the recurrence of those fatal accidents, which it is feared have too often happened from the want of this information.

[Govt. Gaz.]

London, August 1, 1812.
The Aquilon frigate, with Lord Cathcart and Suite, sailed from Yarmouth yesterday.

A squadron is to be sent to Halifax, and to cruise on the American coast immediately.

Strong symptoms of dissatisfaction, it is said, burst forth in various parts of America, the moment the President's denunciation of war was made known. The colours of the merchant vessels in Boston Harbour were hoisted half mast high—minute guns were fired—and the President of the United States, with the Emperor Napoleon seated on his shoulders were burnt in effigy.

At New York the populace are said to have shewn their disapprobation in a most marked manner. A letter from Boston, of June 23. after mentioning the receipt at that port, of the Legislative Act under which war is proclaimed, adds, "The Assembly of Massachusetts is now sitting, and some very strong and inflammatory resolutions will be passed against the war, and against the policy of the Government in declaring it."

THE TIMES, — AUG. 3, 1812.

STATE OF HIS MAJESTY'S HEALTH.

WINDSOR CASTLE, AUGUST 1.
Soon after the last Monthly Report, His Majesty had a severe accession of his disorder, which quickly subsided, and His Majesty has since continued as well as before that attack.

Paris papers to the 25th ult. were received yesterday, Buonaparte on the 15th still continued at Wilna.

A Sixth Bulletin from the French army, dated Wilna, July 11, gives its progress down to the 9th. The Bulletin is long and minute, and, to those who are disposed to follow the operations on the map, gives a tolerable view of the extent and labour of the warfare in which the French have been already engaged; but it adds nothing valuable to our previous information; and after detailing a crowd of inferior attacks, which shew, at least, as strongly the skill and courage of the Russian as the activity of the French Officers, ends with the mortifying admission that the whole of the Russian force has reached the point to which they had previously determined to retreat. The whole amount of the prisoners in this multiplicity of actions can only be swelled to 2,500 men; a number less, we believe than was ever lost by an army retreated by detachments through a country so bare, barren, and extensive, as that between the Niemen and the Duna. The Russians are spoken of in this in the same terms as in the former Bulletin; and the ignorance of their Generals, their utter want of plan, and the terror and tumult of their retreat leave a heavy weight of responsibility on the heads of those Generals who suffered them to make an escape so fortunate and so unaccountable. But the fact is established,—the Russians are on the frontier of their ancient provinces, where they have declared their intention of meeting their enemy with another and steadier mode of warfare.

Last night we received Cadiz Gazettes to the 18th ult. Soult had retreated towards Seville, and the Count De Penne Villamor is said to have had a skirmish with his rear, in which the enemy sustained some loss.

THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF THE BRITISH FORCE UNDER THE COMMAND OF LORD WELLINGTON.

- FIRST DIVISION
Lieutenant-General Thomas Graham.
Light Brigade—Major General R. Crauford—4th regiment, 1st battalion, light infantry; 52d ditto, 1st ditto; 95th ditto, 1st ditto, rifle.
1st Brigade—Major General Stopford—2d Guards, 1st battalion; 3d ditto, 1st ditto.
2d Brigade—Major General Howard—50th regiment, 1st battalion; 4th ditto, 2d ditto; 24th ditto, 2d ditto; 38th ditto, 1st ditto.
3d Brigade—Major General J. Hope—92d regiment, 1st battalion (Highland); 79th ditto, 1st ditto; 42d ditto, 2d ditto, 91st ditto, 1st ditto.
4th Brigade—Major General Baron Law—2d battalion German Legion; 5th ditto; 4th ditto; 7th ditto.
FIRST DIVISION CAVALRY.
Lieutenant-General Sir S. Cotton, Bart.
Light Brigade—Major General G. Anson—14th light dragoons; 16th ditto.
Heavy Brigade—Major General Le Marchant—1st heavy dragoons; 4th ditto.

- SECOND DIVISION.
Lieutenant-General P. Hill.
Light Brigade—Major General Walker—68th regiment, light infantry; 85th ditto; 95th ditto, 2d battalion, rifle.
1st Brigade—Major General Kempt—2d regiment, 1st battalion; 31st ditto, 2d ditto; 66th ditto, 2d ditto; 48th ditto, 2d ditto.
2d Brigade—Major General Hop, W. Stevens—29th regiment, 1st battalion; 31st ditto, 2d ditto; 57th ditto, 1st ditto; 48th ditto, 1st ditto.

- 3d Brigade—Major General Burne—26th regiment, 2d battalion; 34th ditto, 2d ditto; 39th ditto, 2d ditto; 6th ditto, 2d ditto.
4th Brigade—Major General M'Kinnon—11th regiment, 2d battalion; 5th ditto, 2d ditto; 36th ditto, 2d ditto; 2d ditto, 1st ditto.
SECOND DIVISION CAVALRY.
Lieutenant-General Sir W. Earskine, Bart.
Light Brigade—Major General Long—11th regiment, light dragoons; 13th ditto.
Heavy Brigade—Major General De Grey, 3d dragoon guards, 4th ditto.

- THIRD DIVISION.
Lieutenant-General Tison.
Light Brigade—Major General C. Alten—1st Battalion German Legion, light infantry; 2d ditto; Brunewick rifle, twelve companies.
1st Brigade—Major General H. F. Campbell—45th regiment, 1st battalion; 74th ditto, 1st ditto; 66th ditto, 1st ditto; 27th ditto, 2d ditto.
2d Brigade—Major General Colville—5th regiment, 1st battalion; 94th ditto, 1st ditto; 74th ditto, 2d ditto; 88th ditto, 2d ditto.
3d Brigade—Major General Houston—4th regiment, 1st battalion; 44th ditto, 2d ditto; 30th ditto, 1st ditto; 14th ditto, 1st ditto.
4th Brigade—Major General Hay—1st regiment, 3d battalion; 38th ditto, 2d ditto; 9th ditto, 1st ditto; 16th ditto, 2d ditto.

- MAJOR GENERAL SLADE.
Light Brigade—Major V. Alten—1st German hussars; 2d ditto.
Heavy Brigade—Major General Hulse—5th heavy dragoons; 6th ditto.

- FOURTH DIVISION.
Major General T. Picton.
Light Brigade—Major General A. Campbell—52d regiment, 2d battalion, light infantry; 51st regiment, ditto; 60th regiment, 5th battalion, rifle.
1st Brigade—Major General Sontag—40th regiment, 1st battalion; 27th ditto, 1st ditto; 97th ditto, 1st ditto; 30th ditto, 2d ditto.
2d Brigade—Major General Bowes—7th regiment, 2d battalion fusiliers; 23d ditto, 2d ditto; 45th ditto, 2d ditto; 14th ditto, 1st ditto.
3d Brigade—Major General W. Anson—12d regiment, 1st battalion Highlanders; 90th ditto, 1st ditto; 79th ditto, 2d ditto; 91st ditto, 1st ditto.
4th Brigade—Major General De Bernewitz—Regiment de Meuron; ditto de Rothe; ditto of Sicily (1300 strong); Chasseurs Britanniques.

- FOURTH DIVISION CAVALRY.
Major General Hon. W. Lumley.
Light Brigade—Major General Vandeleur—9th light dragoons; 12th ditto.
Heavy Brigade—Major General Baron Bock—1st German heavy dragoons; 2d ditto.

- RESERVE.
Major General Sir L. Cole.
Light Brigade—Major General Pakenham—71st light infantry, 2d battalion Highlanders; 71st ditto, 1st ditto; 95th ditto, 2d ditto, rifle.
1st Brigade—Major General Peacock—53d regiment, 6th ditto; 11th ditto, 1st battalion; 6th ditto, 1st ditto.
2d Brigade—Major General Keane—2d regiment, 1st battalion; 20th ditto, 1st ditto; 58th ditto, 1st ditto; 100th ditto.

FASHIONS for August.—Evening Dress.
A white crape robe, with short Circassian sleeves and demi-high waist, with full frills of lace—the robe worn over a white satin slip. Epaulets of variegated gold ball-fringe, ornamented at the feet, and bottom of the waist to correspond. A Moorish turban of Indian gold muslin, with a cluster of flowers on the left side. Necklace, ear-rings, and bracelets of brilliants, pearl, or sapphire, set in gold.
Promenade costume. A plain jaconet or imperial cambric muslin round dress, formed high in the neck, and trimmed round the bottom, up the front, collar, and sleeves, with full borders of plaited muslin. A white satin hussar cloak ornamented with deep capes and antique Ross trimming and tassels. A Lavina hat of fine moss straw—a small cap of lace beneath, ornamented with a small bunch of flowers on one side, and tied with cerulean blue ribbon on the other. A rosary cross and bracelets of the coquilla nut. Boots, or Roman shoes, of blue kid. Gloves a lemon colour; and parasol of correspondent shot sarsnet, with deep ball-fringed awning.

See Supplement.

BATAVIA.
PRINTED BY A. H. HUBBARD,
AT THE
Honorable Company's Printing Office,
MOLENVLIET.
BATAVIA.
GEDRUKT BY A. H. HUBBARD,
EN DE
EDELLE COMPAGNIEN DRUKKERY,
Op Molenvliet.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

The Hunter of Arden was clothed in green,
When first for his true love he gave him my view,
His form was the noblest that ever was seen—
And his raven locks curled o'er his fair polished brow.
But well a day,
He's gone away.

His song was the voice of the birds in the spring,
His horn sounded shrill thro' the valleys below,
If an arrow be sped from his loud tramping string,
Swift and fatal his lightning 'twas death to his foe.
A lack a day,
He's gone away.

His dogs they were faithful and swift to o'ertake,
The wild boar for vengeance, for food the fleet hart,
To slay from the prags, or the wide spreading lake,
The high soaring Eagle transfixed by his dart,
But lack a day,
He's gone away.

And his dogs howl by night over his mouldering clay.
Oh tell me ye Druids who talk with the sky,
And the spirits who visit by moonlight the heath,
Why a being so perfect as Edwy should die,
Why should virtue be ever the victim of death?
A lack a day,
He's gone away.

And the idol I worship'd is mouldering to clay.
Like the serpent that bask'd on the rock in the sun,
And glitters with armour of silver and gold,
Or the fly all besprinkled with crimson and dun,
Will his form be renewed from the tear-sprinkled mould,
A lack a day,
He's gone away.

IMPROVPTU.

BY A DISAPPOINTED EUROPEAN PASSENGER.

When I was on the water, o'ercast the sky,
When fancy led a man to cry,
Of Captain's...
Do you? ...
Now to the Gullies...
Now let me my glass...
The Turtle!

Are, there be is, that man was right,
Look out and keep the rogle to sight,
And mind, I...
M... and Gunners, too,
The Steward and all the Guller's Crew
With all their might and main pursue

The Boat, ...
The Male ...
I saw them ...
The passengers were all agog,
And said the crew, deserv'd some good,
They little thought the prize a hog!

Two days, said they, how fortunate!
To have of Turtle Soup a Mass,
And anxious, one and all await
The Turtle!

The Boat ...
We've caught a peaz'd pig, quite dead!
At you who love each eav'ry dish
Ne'er turn a swine into a fish
If e'er to taste a plate squish
Of Turtle!

DEATHS.

At Madras, on the 6th Nov. the Lady of Lieutenant F. Maclean.
At Bombay, on the 11th do. the Lady of Sir W. S. Wiseman, Bart. of the Royal Navy, of a Son and Heir.
On the 9th January, the Lady of A. G. Paterson, Esq.
On the 6th do. the Lady of Charles Paterson, Esq.

On the 10th December, Mr. Thomas Wilkinson, Ship-builder.
On the 8th do. at Dinapore, Mr. Conductor Hodgkinson.
At Madras, on the 23d September last, Lieutenant Colonel Brice, 1st Battalion, 17th Regiment, Native Infantry.
At Rajahmundry, on the 30th November, Arthur Garland Blake, Esq.
At Goa, on the 24th do. the Lady of Lieutenant P. Browne, 2d Battalion, 13th Regiment, Native Infantry.
On the 30th do. at Madras, Captain Porter, 9th Native Infantry.
On the 3d January, the Lady of J. F. Smith, Esq.
Do. William Brown, Esq. Indigo Planter.
On the 9th do. the Lady of A. G. Paterson, Esq.
On the 3d do. the Lady of A. G. J. Tod, Esq.
On the 6th do. the Lady of Charles Paterson, Esq.
On the 2d do. Mr. William Macleay.
On the 6th do. Mrs. Maria Johnson, aged 72.
At Cannanore, 22d November, Captain Sofoman Waish, H. M. 80th Regiment.
At Bombay, 6th December, Mrs. Charlotte Lock.
At Surat, 7th December, Captain E. J. Kemp, 1st Battalion, 3d Regt. Nat. Inf.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

THURSDAY, JULY 30.

A quarter past three o'clock the Lord Chancellor took the Woolsock, together with the Liverpool, Harrowby, Walsingham, Cumberland, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, and sent the Gentlemen Usher of the Court to summon the Commons, to hear the Commissions read; the one for passing the English Insolvent Debtors' Bill, the other the prorogation of Parliament. The Commissions came accordingly in the usual manner with the Speaker at their head. The motion for passing the Bill was read, the same was passed accordingly. The motion for proroguing Parliament was read; after which the Lord Chancellor read the following speech:

My Lords and Gentlemen, terminating the present session of Parliament, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent has commanded us to express to you the concern and sorrow which he feels at the continuance of his Majesty's lamented illness.

His Royal Highness regrets the interruptions which have occurred in the progress of business, during this long and laborious session, in consequence of an event which his Royal Highness must ever deplore, and an unwearied assiduity with which he has persevered in the discharge of the duties imposed upon you by the honor of the country, and the state of its affairs, demands his Royal Highness's acknowledgments.

The assistance which you have enabled his Royal Highness to continue to the brave and loyal nations of the Peninsula, is calculated to produce the most beneficial effects.

His Royal Highness most warmly participates in those sentiments of approbation, which you have bestowed on the consummate and intrepidity displayed in the operations which led to the capture of the Impregnable Citadels of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz during the present campaign; and his Royal Highness confidently trusts, that the valour of the allied forces, under the distinguished command of General the Earl Wellington, combined with the unabated and steady perseverance of the Spanish and Portuguese nations, will finally bring to an end that quarter of an issue, by which the independence of the Peninsula will be finally secured.

The renewal of the war in the north of Europe furnishes an additional proof of the security which can be derived from any union to the usurpations and tyranny of such Government. His Royal Highness is persuaded, that you will be sensible of the great importance of the struggle in which the Emperor of Russia has been compelled to engage, and that you will approve his Royal Highness affording to those who may be united in this contest, a degree of co-operation and assistance, consistent with his other engagements, and the interests of His Majesty's dominions.

His Royal Highness has commanded us to say to you, that he views with most sincere regret the hostile measures which have been adopted by the Government of the States of America towards this country. His Royal Highness is nevertheless desirous to hope, that the accustomed relations of friendship and amity between the two countries may be restored; but if his expectations in this respect should be disappointed, by the conduct of the Government of the United States, or by their perseverance in any unreasonable pretensions, he will most fully support of every class of His Majesty's subjects, in a contest in which the honor of His Majesty's Crown, and the interest of his dominions must be in-

these outrages; and he has commanded us to thank you for the wise and salutary measures which you have adopted on this occasion. It will be a principal object of his Royal Highness's attention, to make an essential and prudent use of the powers vested in him for the protection of his Majesty's people; and he confidently trusts, that on your return into your respective counties, he may rely on your exertions for the preservation of the public peace, and for bringing the disturbers of it to justice. His Royal Highness most earnestly recommends to you, the importance of inculcating, by every means in your power, a spirit of obedience to those laws, and of attachment to that Constitution, which provides equally for the happiness and welfare of all classes of His Majesty's subjects, and on which have hitherto depended the glory and prosperity of this Kingdom.

Then a Commission for proroguing the Parliament was read.

After which the Lord Chancellor said, "My Lords and Gentlemen,

By virtue of the Commission under the Great Seal, to us and other Lords directed, and now read, we do, in obedience to the commands of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, prorogue this Parliament to Friday, the 2d day of October next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Friday, the 2d day of October next."

LONDON, - August 1, 1812.

The dispatch, containing the intelligence of treaties of peace having been signed between His Majesty and the Emperor of Russia, and King of Sweden, was forwarded by Sir J. Saumarez. Lieutenant Dobree, its bearer, left the squadron on the 21st instant. No news, in addition to that already in our possession, had then arrived from the Russian armies.

Yesterday, at half past two o'clock, the Prince Regent held a Privy Council at Carlton-house, which was attended by most of the Cabinet Ministers. The Prince gave audience to the Earl of Harrowby, the Lord Chancellor, Viscount Sidmouth, Mr. Vansittart, Viscount Castlereagh, the Earl of Liverpool, and Earl Bathurst. The Council did not break up till near five o'clock.

The entertainment given by the Duke and Duchess of York, on Thursday, at Oatlands, was very superb. The Dukes of Clarence, Kent, Sussex, and Cambridge, arrived there in the course of the morning. The Prince Regent and the Duke of Cumberland arrived soon after two o'clock. At half past two the Royal Family of the Bourbons arrived, consisting of the Comte De Lille, Monsieur his brother, the Duke D'Angouleme, son to Monsieur, the Duchess D'Angouleme, daughter to Louis XVI. & the Duke de Berri, the Prince of Conde, the Princess de Conde, the Duke de Bourbon, the Duchess de Serrent, and the Duke de Grammont. They were received in all due form, by the Duke and Duchess of York and their attendants, and were conducted to the Grand Room opposite the Thames.

The Queen and Princesses Augusta, Elizabeth, Mary, Sophia, and Charlotte of Wales, arrived about 3 o'clock from Windsor, escorted by a party of Life Guards. They were received by the Prince Regent, and the Duke and Duchess of York, and conducted to the grand drawing-room, where they were formally introduced to the French Princesses. The Duke of York's head was shaved, and on the entrance of the Queen, they struck up "God save the King." Soon after four o'clock a most sumptuous dinner was served up in the grand dining-room. The Duchess D'Angouleme sat between the Queen and Princess Charlotte of Wales: her Majesty particularly directed her discourse to this interesting stranger.

At six o'clock, the Comte De Lille, the Duchess D'Angouleme, and the Princess of Conde, went with the Queen, in her carriage, to view the Duchess's inimitable grotto, which is the admiration of all visitors; also the curious bath, the romantic scenes in the vicinity, the menagerie, &c. The Duchess of York drove the Princess Charlotte there in her carriage. The Princess Elizabeth, the Prince of Conde, and the Duchess de Serrent, went in a carriage. The Prince Regent set the example of walking, and led the way by taking the Princess Mary under his arm. The Royal Party remained out in this excursion about two hours, and then returned to the house to tea and coffee.

At nine o'clock the Queen and the Princesses set off on their return to Windsor; and the Prince Regent and the Duke of York for London.

SIXTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

PARIS, JUNE 28.

Wilna, July 11, 1812.

The King of Naples continues to follow the enemy's rear guard. On the 5th, he met

the enemy's cavalry in a position upon the Dniaina. He caused it to be charged by the brigade of light cavalry commanded by General Baron Subervie. The Prussian regiments, the Wirtembergers and Poles, which form a part of this brigade, charged with the greatest intrepidity. They overturned a line of Russian dragoons and hussars, and took 200 prisoners, with their horses. When they arrived on the other side of the Dniaina, they broke down the bridges, and shewed a disposition to defend the passage of the river. General Count Moutbrun then brought up his five batteries of light artillery, which, during several hours carried destruction into the ranks of the enemy. The loss of the Russians has been considerable.

General Count Sebastiani arrived on the same day at Vidzoni, whence the Emperor of Russia had departed on the preceding evening.

Our advanced guard is upon the Dwina.

General Count Nansouty was, on the 5th of July, at Postaveni. In order to pass the Dniaina, he proceeded six miles farther on the right of the King of Naples. The General of Brigade Roussel, with the 9th regiment of Polish light cavalry, and the 2d regiment of Prussian hussars, passed the river, overthrew six Russian squadrons, sabred a great number, and took 45 prisoners, with several officers. Gen. Nansouty praises the conduct of General Roussel, and mentions with commendation, Lieutenant Borke, of the Prussian hussars, the sub-officer Kranse, and the hussar Lurze. His Majesty has granted the insignia of the Legion of Honor to General Roussel, and to the officers and sub-officers above named.

General Nansouty took 150 Russian mounted hussars and dragoons prisoners.

On the 3d of July, the communication was opened between Grodno and Wilna, by Lida. The Herman Platoff, with 6000 Cossacks, when driven out of Grodno, moved towards Lida, and found there the French Posts. He descended to Irie on the 6th.

General Count Grouchy occupied Witschen, Traboni, and Soubotitcki. General Baron Pajol was at Perchia; General Baron Borde Soult was at Blakhtoni, Marshal the Prince of Eckmuhl was in advance of Bobrowitski pushing heads of columns in every direction.

Platoff retreated precipitately on the 6th, to Nakolaw.

Prince Bagration having set out in the beginning of July from Wolkowask on his route for Wilna, was intercepted in his march. He turned back with a view to reach Minsk: anticipated there by the Prince of Eckmuhl, he altered his direction, gave up his intention of proceeding towards the Dwina, and moved towards the Boristhenes, by Bobruisk, across the marshes of Beresina.

Marshal the Prince of Eckmuhl entered Minsk on the 8th. He found there considerable Magazines of flour, hay, clothing, &c. Bagration had already arrived at Nowoi-Swergiew; perceiving that he was anticipated, he sent orders to burn the magazines; but the Prince of Eckmuhl did not give time for effecting these orders.

The King of Westphalia was on the 24th at Nowogrodeck; General Regnier at Konina: magazines, baggage waggons, quantities of Medicines, and straggling parties, fell into our hands every instant. The Russian divisions are straying in these countries without any previous arranged route, pursued on every side, losing their baggage, burning their magazines, destroying their artillery, and the like. On the 26th, at Wilna, we found a magazine of 300 quintals of flour; 200,000 rations of bread, &c. He found also at Vileika a chest containing 200,000 francs, in copper-money.

All these advantages have scarcely cost the French army a man. Since the opening of the campaign there have been but about thirty killed in all the corps, about 100 wounded, and 10 prisoners; whilst we have already taken from 2,600 to 2,500 Russians prisoners.

The Prince of Schwartzenberg passed the Bug at Droghitschia, pursued the enemy in different directions, and made himself master of many baggage carts. The Prince of Schwartzenberg praises the reception he has met with from the inhabitants, and the spirit of patriotism which animates these countries.

Thus, ten days after opening the campaign, our advanced posts are upon the Dwina. Almost the whole of Lithuania, containing four millions of inhabitants, has been conquered. The operations of the war commenced at the passage of the Vistula. The projects of the Emperor were from that time plainly unfolded, and he had no time to lose in carrying them into execution. Thus, the army has been making forced marches from the period of passing that river, in order to advance by means of manoeuvres upon the Dwina, for the distance between the Vistula and the Dwina is greater than that between the Dwina and Mostere of Petersburg.

The Russians appear to be concentrating themselves upon Dunaburg: they give out

that it is their intention to wait for us, and to give us battle before we enter their ancient provinces, after having abandoned Poland, without a contest, as if they were constrained by justice, and had wished to restore a country badly acquired, in as much as it had not been gained by treaties, or by the right of conquest.

The heat continues to be very violent.

The people of Poland are in motion on all sides. The white Eagle is hoisted every where. Priests, nobles, peasants, women, all call for the independance of their nation. The peasants are extremely jealous of the happiness of the peasants of the Grand Duchy, who are free; for whatever may be said to the contrary, liberty is considered by the Lithuanians as the greatest blessing. The peasants express themselves with a vivacity of elocution, which would not seem to belong to the climates of the North; and all embrace with transport, the hope that the result of the struggle will be the re-establishment of their liberty. The peasants of the Grand Duchy have gained by their liberty, not that they are richer, but that the proprietors are obliged to be moderate, just, & humane; because otherwise the peasants would quit their lands in order to seek better proprietors. Thus the noble loses nothing; he is only obliged to be just, and the peasant gain much. It must be an agreeable gratification for the heart of the Emperor, to witness, in crossing the Grand Duchy, the transports of joy and gratitude which the blessing of liberty, granted to four millions of men, has excited.

Six regiments of infantry are just ordered to be raised by a new levy in Lithuania, and four regiments of cavalry have been offered by the nobility.

THE TIMES, - MAY 9.

Yesterday arrived an Anhalt mail, with letters from Gottenburgh to the 2d instant, and from different parts in the Baltic of various dates. The most important intelligence they contain is an Ukase issued by the Russian Government for a new levy of about 100,000 men. This circumstance, as well as the prefatory remarks to be found in the official orders, are satisfactory proofs that the differences between Russia and France are not adjusted; on the contrary, there are grounds for presuming that the negotiation has at least sustained the shock of one failure.

By the Grace of God, We, Alexander the First, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russians, &c.

The present situation of Europe requires the adoption of firm and strong measures as well as indefatigable vigilance and energetic exertions, so as to fortify our extensive empire in the most formidable way possible; against all hostile enterprise. Our bold and courageous Russian nation has been accustomed to live in peace and harmony with all the surrounding nations; but when storms have threatened our empire, patriots of all ranks and stations were ready to draw the sword for the defence of their religion and laws.

Now there appears to be the most urgent necessity to increase the number of our troops by a new levy. Our brave forces are already recruited for the defence of the empire; their bravery and courage are known to all the world. The confidence of their Emperor and government is with them. Their faith and love to their country will make them irresistible against far superior force. With the same paternal care we have adopted all defensive measure to secure the safety and welfare of all and every one; and therefore order 1st. To raise in the whole Empire from each 500 men, two recruits. 2dly. To commence in all our Governments two weeks after the receipt of the Ukase and to be finished in the course of a month. 3dly. To conform to the regulations laid down with respect to the levy of recruits by an Ukase presented to the Senate, and dated Sept. 16, 1811. 4thly. The recruits to be kept in the garrison town with the garrison and interior battalions, on the same footing as the recruits for provisional depots are kept and brought up.

The immediate fulfilment of this order for raising of recruits during the period fixed, is entrusted to the Senate.

"ALEXANDER."

St. Petersburg, March 23, 1812.

It has been stated in some of the London papers, that the Galician army, and the people of that province, had not exerted themselves in the way in which they ought to have done.

Allow me, Sir, who am well acquainted with them, to inform you that both the army and the people have performed wonders. They themselves have bravely and gallantly defended their province without the pecuniary aid of any part of Spain, South America, or this country (except arms and ammunition, with a little money, at the commencement of the war, the first of which I carried to them in my frigate, the Alcmena.)

The French entered that province in pursuit of our army, amounting to 50,000 in all. You know the English embarked and left these poor fellows surrounded by their enemies, who had full possession of their province six months, when the brave and manly Galicians drove every one of them out of it (without the aid of England), except a few sailors from the *Lively* frigate. Yes, Sir, it was done by the bravery of the Spaniards in their gallant and well-fought battle at Puente-de-San Pejo, near Vigo. Such was the confusion of the French in their retreat, that they had not time to destroy the men of war at Ferrol, which amounted to near twenty sail, eight or ten of the line. And to the credit of the inhabitants of that town, I must not omit to mention, that when the French ordered a contribution on the town, they received for answer, that if they attempted to enforce it, the workmen employed in the dock yard alone would prevent it; and to them it should be the signal to attack, with such tools as they had in their possession. Hundreds and hundreds of Frenchmen fell in this town by the Spanish *cuchillo* or knife. Indeed, in all the towns near it, it became a bye-word with those who spoke of Ferrol (*Senor, en Ferrol, maten les Frances, como chinches*). "Sir, in Ferrol they kill the Frenchmen as they would bugs."

The largest army now belonging to Spain is that of Galicia, it is 26,000 strong, commanded by a most excellent and brave Officer, General Abadia. This account I received from General Walker, who was with him, and received his army in September last, at Astorga, when Marmont advanced against it; at that time General Abadia had just taken the command of it. One-third of this army was without either shoes or stockings, marching over *furze heaths*; none of the army had received any rations for three days, neither did they know when they might expect any, all they had to subsist on was a few potatoes, which they dug up out of the cottager's gardens, after they themselves had taken them up.

Under all these privations, Sir, to the immortal honour of the Galician army, they were perfectly obedient, quiet, and patient, so said General Walker, who added, that the character of the Spanish soldier, after what he had seen, was, in his mind, greatly exalted: he also observed, that a Colonel of cavalry was reported to General Abadia not to have obeyed some orders; the General calmly replied, "Very well Sir;" but when he arrived at the head of the Colonel's regiment, he stopped and addressed him as follows:—"Sir, dismount your horse, go, your way home, and recollect that you are no longer a soldier; and that I neither can or will command such men as you, who know not how to obey." The Colonel attempted to apologize; the General replied, "I have no further use for your service, but I have for that of your horses, which you will leave here."

This army has been entirely supported by the inhabitants of Galicia, and kept off the frontiers to defend their province; had every other province in Spain acted in the same way, Spain would have been in a very different situation from what it now is. However, their resources are so confined, it will not permit them to leave their province, and take advantage of Lord Wellington's movement. But if the country would assist them with money, so as to equip them properly, I'll answer for doing every thing that can be expected of them. Besides this army in that province, in September last, they had 40,000 men with arms in their hands, ready and willing to come forward at a day's notice, if the Government could pay and subsist them; but alas, Sir, they have not the power; can money be better applied? And these fine fellows leave their homes, their wives and

children, without *duany* without fee or reward, most cheerfully; all they ask is clothes and food; a very little of the latter and that of a very inferior kind, will suffice them; even a few horse-beans, an onion, and the water from the brook; with this alone they will perform longer marches than any other troops in Europe; though well fed. Since I left Galicia, in September last, I have been informed that arms have been given to 50,000 more men in that province; and beside this, there was a corps of mountain scouts, consisting of about two or three thousand well armed useful men.

I have already stated, that the French army entered 50,000 strong; they remained in it six months, and then left it with only 24,000. Who killed the rest? Or what became of them?—The English at the battle of Corunna might have killed about 2000, the rest certainly died by the hands of the Spaniards.

It is not the few men that you can send from England that can ever drive the French out of Spain (although it assists very much actually, and by example to the Spaniards), it is the Spaniards who must be the principal actors, and who are ready and willing, if they were furnished with the means. I should imagine this is what the Marquis Wellesley and Mr. Canning wisely alluded to; was this mode adopted immediately, now that the French armies are in the north, there would not be a Frenchman in Spain this day six months. You would not then find it necessary to expend twenty millions annually in the Peninsula, as you are now doing. And we ought to recollect the old proverb "An opportunity once lost cannot be regained."—This applies well to the case in point of Spain and the situation of the French arms in the north.

No one Sir, can admire the valour that has been displayed by the British troops in the Peninsula more than myself; but I can bring proof of equal valour having been displayed by Spaniards, particularly in the defence of their towns—witness Saragossa, which received 17,000 of the enemy's bomb-shells; Gerona, where even the ladies assisted, and Taragona.

I have been a great deal with the Spaniards, and known their generous hearts well. I was the first Englishman in Spain when the Revolution broke out at Madrid. I was there, assisting in their Councils three days, when we were, in fact, at war with them. I was residing with them a great part of last summer, and four months the year before, besides being on the station with my frigate, four years since, when I brought over the two Deputies from Galicia; and as I understand the language pretty well, I think I am able to form a correct judgment.—Therefore I hope, Sir, in justice to our worthy Allies (who, God knows have suffered every kind of privation possible in their just cause), you will insert this in your valuable Paper, or any part that you think most useful. I have the honor to remain, Sir, your most obedient and humble servant.

W. H. TREMLETT.
Newmarket, May 26. Capt. R. N.

CADIZ PAPERS.

ISLA, MARCH 27.

I suppose you have by this time heard of the grand entertainment the Spanish army gave to the British army at this place on Easter Sunday. I say grand, because it was one of the finest and best conducted I was ever witness to. It had a beautiful effect to see the British troops paraded in columns, each corps having the head of its column fronting the ground where the fete was held, and remained in that position till their inviters, came forward, and after a handsome invitation, spoken in the Spanish language, were conducted to the tables prepared, which were most admirably laid-out with every thing luxury could suggest; and I am happy to add, nothing but mirth and good humour prevailed during the day. Enclosed you have a copy of the General Orders on this occasion.

GENERAL AFTER ORDERS.

It being the intention of the Spanish troops, stationed at Isla, to invite the British officers and soldiers to a festival, which is to take place on Sunday next, upon the publication of the Constitution of Spain to the Spanish forces.

The different Spanish corps have requested that the British corps marked opposite to each, as below, will do them the honour of attending accordingly at half past eleven o'clock, on the ground near the Torre Alta. The Military Staff of the Spanish Estado Mayor.

The German Hussars, The Spanish Cavalry.
The Royal Artillery } The Spanish Artillery Department,
Engineer Department, } Spanish Engineers, and Staff Corps, } and Zassadores.
British Guards, } Spanish Guards.
17th Regiment, } Deposito de Irestraiton.
95th Rifle Corps, } Regiment de Guardii.
Chasseurs Britanniques. } Regiment de Zamora.
10 Officers and 400 } Regiment de Ciudad
men of the 20th } Real.
Portuguese, }
13 Officers and 300 } Regiment de Navarra.
men of 20th do. }
Civil Staff of the Di- } Civil Staff of the Spa-
vision, } nish Army.

The different Corps above-mentioned, will send in to the Adjutant-General's Office, in the course of to-morrow, a return of the number of officers, serjeants, drummers, and rank and file, off duty on Sunday.

ISLE OF LEON, APRIL 2.

Those only who witnessed the solemn proclamation of the Constitution in this Royal Isle, on the 29th ult. can form an adequate idea of what passed on that memorable day. The union of the army and of the people, the intermixture of the Spanish troops with the English and Portuguese, and the cordial demonstrations of fraternal joy displayed by the three nations, altogether presented a scene as magnificent as affecting, and calculated to excite the deepest sensibility and patriotism.

After the military oath had been administered in the field to Torre Alta, henceforward to be called the field of the Constitution, the cavalry dismounted, the infantry piled arms, and both repaired to the English and Portuguese troops who were drawn up in the rear without arms. There the officers and soldiers mutually shook hands, and with the most cheerful shouts marched together to enjoy the entertainment which had been prepared.

On the more elevated part of Torre Alta was laid out a table for the General Staff, ornamented with the flags of the three nations. On the one side of the Spanish flag was, "Live the triple alliance of Spain, England and Portugal;" and on the other, "Eternal honour to the Constitution, the Congress, and the Spanish Government." The other tables were placed in the immediate vicinity. The Spanish Guards, intermixed with the English Guards, whom they had invited, occupied one table; the pupils of the military school occupied another, with the Cadiz Volunteers; the regiment of Zamora was with the 85th English; that of Navarre with the 20th Portuguese; the engineers and sappers were with the same classes of the allies; the regiment of Guadix with the English chasseurs; the corps of artillery and cavalry, with the allied troops of the same description; those of the Commissariat department, with English officers of the same class; and the Spanish medical men, with the English and Portuguese of the same description. The ornaments of the different tables were various; on that of the military school was displayed a fortified place, and on that of the sappers was represented a castle, within which were some casks of wine, which flowed copiously through pipes placed at the four gates of the fortress; and the benches were formed of caissons.

Having arrived at the tables, they again mutually shook hands, officers with officers, and soldiers with soldiers, many of them throwing up their caps in the air; and patriotic hymns and songs, made for the occasion were sung to the music of the three nations, amidst an immense concourse of all ages, classes, and of both sexes, who witnessed with admiration this affecting spectacle of union and fraternity.

The banquet then began, at which a military frankness, cordiality, and cheerfulness reigned.

At the head of the table of the General Staff, General Cook, Commander in Chief of the British troops, took his station to the right; and by his side Don Miguel de Sousa, General Commandant of the Marine Department. More to the right was the Conde de La Bisbal, one of the Regents; Colonel Skerret, who distinguished himself so much in the defence of Tarifa; D. Luis Wimpffen, Chief of the Staff; D. Martin Gardiay Loygorri, Director-General of Artillery; Marshal de camp D. Antonio Begines de los Rios, and several other English and Spanish Officers. On the left were the Conde de la Palmola, Portuguese Minister, the Commandant of the District, and various other Officers of the three nations.

The toasts were numerous; each was announced by the firing of two pieces of cannon and was drunk at the same moment all the tables, amidst the acclamations of the surrounding multitude, military music and patriotic songs, which resounded from all quarters. The following were the principal toasts:—"May the alliance of the three nations be as lasting as the cause which they maintain is sacred."—"May the Spanish bayonets secure the Empire of the Constitution."—"George III. Ferdinand VII. and the Prince Regents of England and Portugal."—"The Constitution."—"The Cortes."—"The prosperity of the nations of Europe who hate the tyrant."—"The Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo."—"The Ladies of Cadiz, who have witnessed with such high disdain the bomb thrown by the enemy."—"The conquerors of Ciudad Rodrigo."—"The memoir of General Crawford, who fell glorious in the breach."—"That of the illustrious Alvarez; and the brave defenders of Gerona."—"That of Daoiz and Valverde."—"General Ballasteros, and his brave army."—"The defenders of Tarifa."—"Bopozy Mina."—"To the union of the allied nations."—"To the glory of the defenders of the Spanish cause."—"To the destruction of Buonaparte."

Words cannot express the general transport of the soldiers during and after the entertainment; the attachment they displayed to their Chiefs; and the various and animated picture presented by the endeavours to express mutual regard, without being able to make themselves understood in many instances, but by cries, gesticulations and contortions. The Conde de La-bisbal, followed by Gen. Cook, and a numerous suite, walked about amidst the mingled shouts of the soldiery, who everywhere threw their caps into the air, exclaiming "Long live General O'Donne the hero of La-bisbal."—"Long live Spain," returned the Regent, greatly affected; which was repeated by the soldiers and all the by-standers. "Long live the Spanish Constitution—the Cortes—long live Ferdinand."—"Soldiers," exclaimed the Regent, "let us fight till we rescue him from his enemies, and restore him to the bosom of his people." Tears of emotion accompanied this sublime scene; General Cook was repeatedly seen to weep; and indeed, the man who could remain unmoved, must have had a heart destitute of sensibility.

Towards evening, the drums beat arms, the soldiers fell into their ranks and stood drawn up in line. The Conde de La-bisbal traversed the lines; and the troops then wheeling into column, marched off, after mutually saluting, and retired to their respective quarters.

Various remarkable occurrences and expressions to which this day of jubilee gave birth will long be remembered. When passing the troops in review, the Conde de La-bisbal stepped up to an officer who bore a very brilliant and glittering sword: "It is a fine sword, is it new?" "Yes, Senor," replied the officer. "It will be still finer," continued the Regent, "when bathed in French blood. For that purpose I restore it to you: pleased to accept it from my hand."

At another part of the line, the Conde de La-bisbal said to the troops: "To-day is a day of pleasure, and a festival; it may be succeeded by days of exertion, and glory!"

"My General, let us march now to the pine wood," exclaimed a soldier, pointing to the enemy's posts.

At the table of the General Staff at five stood centinels, to keep off the immense surrounding concourse. The extraordinary applause vociferated at each toast by the centinels excited the attention of the Conde de La-bisbal, who asked him if he would drink a health. "Yes, Senor," replied the grenadier, and taking a glass of wine which was handed to him by the Regent, he exclaimed, "Here's to the fortune of the allied armies!" Soon after the centinels being withdrawn, the multitude who surrounded the table presented an aspect of a numerous family, who crowded around with hilarity, but always with respect to their superiors and the general. Close to the chair of the Conde de La-bisbal stood an old man, who shed tears of joy, like many others:—one of the grenadiers presented him with a full cup of wine; the old man took it, and addressing the Regent, spoke as follows—"May your clemency enjoy as many glorious days as there are drops of wine in this cup." The by-standers where affected.

The inhabitants of the Royal Isle preserve indelibly fixed on their memory all the events of this day.

