



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, 1812.

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

Publication.

THE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council, having in consequence of the enormous agio and increasing depreciation of the Batavian Paper Currency resolved to withdraw the whole of the said Paper from circulation provisionally and until the further Orders of the Supreme Government were received and with that view authorized several sales and contracts to be made payable in Paper Money, and it now appearing by a reference to the quantity of the said Batavian Paper Currency at present in the Government Treasury and to the amount of the said Paper due to Government by the Farmers of the Public Revenue and by other Debtors, that more than the sum at the present period remaining in the hands of Individuals will actually fall due and of course the whole be recoverable in the Treasury of Government on or before the 1st of April next.

Notice thereof is hereby given to the public, who are further informed that from and after the 1st of May next, the Batavian Paper Currency will be considered out of circulation, and until further Orders cease to be included in the subsequent contracts and engagements of Government.

In order to remove any temporary inconvenience that may be felt at the period of this Paper being so withdrawn from circulation, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to authorize the Bank of Batavia to be authorized to grant on loan such sums as may be required by Individuals, and in demand for the immediate Currency of the place, and as sufficient Funds in specie for this purpose may at present be within reach of the Lombard Bank, further to authorize the said Bank as a temporary measure to grant acknowledgements in lieu thereof, which acknowledgements will be allowed to circulate as Specie, and be received at the different Treasuries of Government, and by the Orphan Chamber.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. G. BLAGRAVE, Act'g Sec. to Government.

BATAVIA, March 5, 1813.

Publication.

Le Gouverneur en Rade, ten gevolge van de buitensporige agio, en steeds toenemende daling in de waarde van het Bataviasche credit-papier, besloten hebbende om het geheel montaan van het voorschrevene credit-papier, by provisie en tot nadere orders van het opper Bestuur in Bengalen, uit de circulatie te trekken, en niet dit inzicht verscheiden aanzienlyke verkoopingen en contracten aangegaan zynde voor papiere geld; en het thans by opstaan van de hoeveelheid, van het gedachte credit-papier op dit oogenblik in 's Gouvernements kas aan handen, en by bekeking van het montaan van het gedachte papier het welk zoo wel door de publieke Pachtters als door andere debiteuren aan het Gouvernement zal moeten worden opgebracht, gebreken zynde, dat meeg dan het geheel bedragen van het papier, voor als nog in omloop onder de gemeente, zal vervallen en verschuldigd zyn aan 's Gouvernements Kas op of voor den 1sten April aanstaande.

Zoo wordt hiervan by dezen kennis gegeven aan de Gemeente, welke verder wordt gewaarschuid, dat van en na den 1sten Mei aanstaande het oude Bataviasche credit-papier zal worden geconsidereerd als uit de circulatie, en dat tot nader order het gedachte papier niet zal begrepen worden onder enige volgende contracten en verbintenissen van het Gouvernement.

En ten einde te verhoeden de momentanele moeilykheden, welke zouden kunnen gevoeld worden op het tydstip dat het Bataviasche credit-papier aldus uit de circulatie zal zyn getrokken, zoo heeft de Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade verbesloten, dat de Bank van Leening te Batavia zal worden geautoriseerd, om te dierzelver daartoe geautoriseerd wordt by dezen, om beleeningen te doen voor zoodanige sommen als door de ingezetenen zullen worden verlangd, en tot suppletie van de onmiddelyke circulatie zullen worden vereischt; en uit aanmerking dat de Fondsen in specie, tot dat oogmerk noodig, misschien voor het tegenwoordige niet zyn onder het bereik van de Bank, de gedachte Bank van Leening verders te autoriseren, om by voortraad, en als een temporaire maatregel, in stede daarvan bewyzen of certificaten te verleen; welke bewyzen in circulatie zullen mogen worden gebragt, en ontvankelijk zyn in de verschillende Gouvernements-kassen op dit Eiland en by de Weeskamer te Batavia, als zilver.

Ter Ordonnantie van 's zyne Excellentie den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade. C. G. BLAGRAVE, Wa. Sec. van het Gouvernement.

Additional Instructions for the Lombard Bank.

THE Instructions to the Bank under date the 14th of July, 1809, are hereby recalled, and the previously existing regulations under date the 21st of May, 1794, declared to be in force from the present date, as far as they are applicable under existing circumstances.

In consequence of the Publication of this date, the Bank is authorized until further orders, to grant and issue acknowledgements in lieu of Specie under the following restrictions and regulations.

That the amount of the acknowledgements so issued do not exceed the sum of 250,000 Spanish Dollars, unless specially authorized by Government, in which case, application must be made for the purpose.

That the said acknowledgements be for the present granted for even decimal sums from 100 Spanish Dollars to one thousand Spanish Dollars.

That the said loans be made to individuals on the pledge of property, and regulated by the following regulations:—

1st.—That the loans be made for a period of six months only, at the expiration of which, if the same is not repaid, the property or articles pledged as security, are to be sold without reserve for the most ready-money procurable; the same to be sold by the Vendue Department.

2d.—That in affixing a valuation to property, and the articles pledged as security, reference be only had to the actual and present value of the same as saleable for Spanish Dollars in the market at the time of the pledge; and the probable depreciation in price or deterioration in value which may arise during the period for which they remain as security.

That the form of the acknowledgements to be granted be as follows:

Form of Acknowledgements.

No. Sp. Dols. The Commissioners of the Lombard Bank of Batavia, acknowledge to have received in pledge, property to the amount of Spanish Dollars \_\_\_\_\_ and, being duly authorized, issue this Note, which will entitle the holder thereof to the said sum on presentation at the Lombard Bank, Nine Months after date.

Signed by the Commissioners. BATAVIA, the \_\_\_\_\_

That the said Notes be classed and numbered according to a plan and regulations to be framed by the Bank and approved by Government, and that each Note be signed by three of the Commissioners and countersigned by the Director and Cashier of the Bank.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. G. BLAGRAVE, Act'g Sec. to Government.

BATAVIA, 1st March 1813.

Andert punten van Instructie voor de Bank van Leening te Batavia.

Art. 1. DE Instructie van de Bank van Leening van den 14den July 1809, wordt hierby ingetrokken, en de vorige instructie van de Bank, vervaardigd by Instructie van den 21sten Mei 1794, wederom verklaard in werking te zyn, van dato der Publicatie dezes, in zoo verre als dezelve onder de presente omstandigheden van applicatie kunnen worden geoordeeld.

2. Ten gevolge van de Publicatie van heden, wordt de Bank van Leening geautoriseerd, om tot anderorder te verleen en in omloop te brengen Bewyzen of Certificaten gangbaar voor Zilver, onder de volgende bepalingen en restrictien.

Ten tweeden.—Dat het montaan der bewyzen of bankbrieven aldus in omloop gebragt, niet zal te horengaan de Som van 250'000 Spaansche Dalers, ten zy op nadere en Speciale Autorisatie van het Gouvernement, waartoe in dat geval de nodige voorstellen zullen worden gedaan.

Ten derden.—Dat de gezegde beleeningen zullen vergunt worden aan particulieren onder verpand van goederen, eigendommen en pretiosas, overeenkomstig de bepalingen daaromtrent vastgesteld by de voorschrevene Instructie van de Bank van Leening van den 21sten Mei 1794, met de volgende uitzonderingen nochtans:—

a.—Dat de beleeningen zullen geschieden blytelyk voor den tyd van zes maanden, by ommekomst van dewelke, zoo de goederen sommen als dan niet zyn afgeleed, de verbodelede goederen en eigendommen dezelve zal worden gevenduceerd, en verkocht aan de hoogste bieder, en dat deze verkoop zal geschieden door Vendu-meesteren dezer Stede, onder betaling der gewone ongelden.

b.—Dat by de waardeering der beleende goederen en eigendommen, eenlyk zal geteld worden op derzelver actueele en presente waarde, berekend volgens de prys waarvoor dezelve ten tyde der beleening verkoopbaar zouden zyn in Spaansche Dalers, en mede in aanmerking genomen zynde, de waarschynlyke vermindering in waarde en het bederf, waaraan de goederen gedurende den tyd der beleening onderhevig zouden kunnen zyn.

3.—Dat de vorm der bewyzen of Bankbrieven zal zyn als volgt.

No. Sp. Dols.

The Commissioners of the Lombard Bank of Batavia, acknowledge to have received in pledge, property to the amount of Spanish Dollars \_\_\_\_\_ and being duly authorized, issue this Note, which will entitle the holder thereof to the said sum on presentation at the Lombard Bank, Nine Months after date.

BATAVIA, the \_\_\_\_\_

4.—Dat de gedachte Certificaten of Bankbrieven zullen worden geclassificeerd en genummerd naarvolgens een plan, voorgesteld door de Bank en goedgekeurd door

het Gouvernement, en dat elke Bankbrief zal getekend zyn door drie van de Commissarissen van de Bank van Leening, en gecontrasigneerd door den Directeur en Cassier van de Bank.

Ter ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. G. BLAGRAVE,

Waard. Secret. van het Gouvt. BATAVIA, Maart 1, 1813.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given that the different Revenue Farms at Batavia, which may not be continued by the present Renters, will be re-sold by Public Auction for specie on Wednesday the 10th Instant. Further particulars may be known on reference to the Magistrates and the Collector's Office.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. G. BLAGRAVE,

Acting Sec. to Government. BATAVIA, March 1, 1813.

Advertentie.

WORDT by deze kennis gegeven, dat de onderscheidene publieke Pachten te Batavia, de houders van dewelke niet mogten genegen zyn om op den presenten voet van verpachting te blijven continueren, by publieke auctie wederom zullen worden verpacht voor zilver geld, op Woensdag den 10 dezer. De verdere Conditionen zullen ter inspectie leggen ten Kantore van den Magistraat en van den Collecteur.

BATAVIA, den 6 Maart 1813.

Ter ordonnantie van zyne Excellentie den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. G. BLAGRAVE,

Waard. Sec. van het Gouvt.

Extract Proceedings of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

ORDERED that the Officers of the Vendue Department be directed after the receipt of this Order not to make any sales for the old Batavia Paper, except on the express desire of the Parties, and then for ready money only.

A true Extract,

C. G. BLAGRAVE,

Act'g Sec. to Government.

BATAVIA, March 1, 1813.

Extract uit de Resolutien van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

IS besloten, Vendu Meesteren te gelasten om na den ontvangst dezer Order, gene Vendutien voor oude Bataviasche Credit Papieren te houden, ten ware op uitdrukkelijk verzoek der belanghebbende, en niet dan voor gereede betaling.

Accordeert

C. G. BLAGRAVE,

Waard. Sec. van 't Gouvt.

BATAVIA, den late Maart 1813.

Notice is Hereby Given, THAT Packets are open for the reception of Letters to Bengal on the transport ship Matilda.

By Authority,

C. ASSEY,

Assist. Sec. to Govt. BATAVIA, March 6, 1813.



# ORDER.

WITH a view to secure accommodation and supplies to His Majesty's Ships of War, or to the Honorable Company's Cruisers employed in these seas, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that in all cases of the arrival of a ship in any of the Ports under this Government, the Resident will receive such requisitions as shall be made by the Captain or Officer commanding for Cattle, Vegetables, Fruit, &c. required for the ship; or for boats if required for the public service, and he will use his best endeavours to procure them in such quantities as may be demanded; the same being paid for in cash, and in order to facilitate the same, the Residents are authorized to cash such public bills as may be drawn by the Captains of His Majesty's Ships on the Commissioners of the Navy in India.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.  
C. G. BLAGRAVE,  
Acting Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA,  
Feb. 27, 1813.

# ORDER.

TEN einde aan Zyne Majesteits Schepen van Oedlog, en aan 's Compagnies Krulssers in deze Zeeën, alle mogelyke gemakken, alsmede een geregelde verzorging van mondbehoefsten te verzekeren, heeft het den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade bepaald te bepalen, dat wanneer zodanig Vaartuig een van de aan dit Gouvernement ondergeschikte Zeehavens kwam aan te doen, de Resident als dan alle aanvragen van de Kommanderende Officier, van Vee, Groentens, Vruchten, enz. voor het gebruik der manschappen, of wel, van Chaloeppen voor 's Gouvernements dienst, zal ontvangen, en alle zyne pogingen zal aanwenden om het gevraagde in de benodigde hoeveelheid te leveren, tegen gerede betaling; ten welke einde de Residenten geauthoriseerd worden tot den ontvangst van wissels van de Bevelhebbers van Zyne Majesteits Schepen, op de Commissarissen der Marine in Indien.

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

BATAVIA,  
27ste Feb. 1813.

# Advertisement.

THE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that from and after this date the Port 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. Sec. to Govt.

BATAVIA,  
Feb. 16, 1813.

# Advertentie.

DE Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade heeft goedgevonden te bepalen, dat van heden af aan, de In en Uitgaande Regten te Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya en Grisse zullen worden gegeven in Klunkende Munt.

Dat gedeelte derhalven der bepalingen op de In en Uitgaande Regten volgens welke der impositien tot hier toe gedeeltelyk in Papiere geld ontvangen zyn, word by dezen vernietigd.

Batavia den 16de February 1813.  
Ter Ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.  
C. G. BLAGRAVE,  
Waarnemend Gouvernements Sec.

# Advertentie.

ALLE 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 Seena, wonende aan de Oostzyde van de Tygers-gragt Binnen den tyd van Ses weken geroekend tot medio April 1813.

TO BE SOLD  
AT NO. 5, MALACCA-STREET,  
A double CARRIAGE,

Jewellery, Toys, and Gold and Silver Work.

# Advertisement.

ON Wednesday the 10th instant, will be sold by Public Auction, at the Government Ware-houses, under the management of the Vendue Department, a quantity of the undermentioned Articles, imported on the Honorable Company's account.

- Woollen Cloths, (some pieces partly damaged) in lots not exceeding a bale nor less than a piece.
- Long Ells.
- Colchester Baize.
- English cotton Handkerchiefs, Malay patterns.
- English Chintz.
- Cutlery.
- Hats, Boots and Shoes, in lots of half a dozen.
- A gold Repeater.
- A quantity of damaged Straw Mats.

The Lots to be paid for in Specie to the Vendue Department within ten days after the day of Sale.

By Authority,  
J. FICHAT,  
Government Ware-house Keeper.

BATAVIA,  
March 1, 1813.

OP Woensdag den 10de dezer, zal in de Gouvernements Pakhuizen door Vendumeesteren publiek verkogt worden, een hoeveelheid van de onder volgende goederen, alhier voor 's Kompagnies rekening ingevoerd.

- Lakens (enige stukken beschadigd) in partyen van niet meer dan een Baal, of niet minder dan een stuk.
- Grover do. van de soort genaamd Long Ells.
- Colchestersche Baayen.
- Engelsche Katoene Zakdoeken na het maleidsch patroon vervaardigd.
- Engelsche Chitzen.
- Staalwerk.
- Hoeden, Laarzen en Schoenen, by partyen van een half dozyn.
- Een Goud Repetitie.
- Een aantal beschadigde Stroo Matten.

De gekogte goederen zullen binnen tien dagen na de dag der verkooping in klunkende munt aan Vendumeesteren betaald worden.

Op Authorisatie  
J. FICHAT,  
Gouvernements Pakhuis Meester.

BATAVIA  
1ste Maart, 1813.

# Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by authority of Government, on Wednesday, the 10th instant, at the Town-house in Batavia, at nine o'clock in the morning, the undermentioned REVENUE FARMS of BATAVIA, will be exposed to Public Sale, for the term of nine months and a half, beginning with the 15th of March, and continuing till the 31st of December proximo, viz.

- 1.—The Licence for keeping Vegetable Shops.
- 2.—The Capitation of the Chinese.
- 3.—The Licence for slaughtering Cattle.
- 4.—The Licence for killing Hogs, Swine, Goats and Sheep.
- 5.—The Licence for manufacturing Wax Candles.
- 6.—The Licence for cutting Chinese Tobacco.
- 7.—The Rice-market.
- 8.—The Fish-market.
- 9.—The Wayangs.
- 10.—The Weighing-house.
- 11.—The consumption of Arrack over the whole Island.
- 12.—The Trade to Ships and Vessels in the Roads.
- 13.—The consumption of Salt, for Batavia and its Environs.
- 14.—The Thousand Islands.

On the same conditions and terms, on which the said Farms were sold, on the 24th of December last, with the following alterations now therein made.

- 1.—That the Farmers shall pay the whole of their duty to Government in Gold or Silver Coin.
- 2.—That the new Farmer of the Capitation Tax of the Chinese, shall equally share with the old Farmer, in the amount of the collection of the said Tax in the month of March.
- 3.—That the levy of the duties on cutting Chinese Tobacco at Macassar, for this current year, shall be shared betwixt the new and old Farmer, agreeably to the time each of them was purchaser of this Farm,—to wit,

the old Farmer, for the period of two months and a half, and the new Farmer for the period of nine months and a half, bearing each of them proportionally the charges incurred within the time of their holding the Farm.

And in order that no one may plead ignorance hereof, this shall be published in the English, Dutch and Native languages, and be affixed at the ordinary places.

By authority of Government.  
G. F. MEYLAN,  
Sec. to the Bench of Magistrates.

BATAVIA,  
March 2, 1813.

VAN wegens het Gouvernement wordt mits dezen kenneyk gemaakt, dat op Woensdag den 10de Maart aanstaande, ten overstaan van Zyne Excellentie den Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade, op het Stad-huis te Batavia, des morgens te negen uren, Publiek zullen worden opgeveild en verkocht, voor den tyd van negen en een halve maanden, ingaande met den 15de Maart en eindigende ultimo December aanstaande, de navolgende Pagten te Batavia.

- 1.—De Groente Kramen en Winkels.
- 2.—Het hoofdgeld der Chinesezen.
- 3.—Het slagten van Vee.
- 4.—Het slagten van Varkens, geschooren bokken en schapen.
- 5.—De Was-kaarsen.
- 6.—Het kerven der Chinasche tabak.
- 7.—De Ryst-markt.
- 8.—De Visch-markt.
- 9.—De Waayaags.
- 10.—De Waag.
- 11.—De consumptie van Arrak op het Eiland Java.
- 12.—De handel aan de Schepen en vaartuigen op de reede.
- 13.—De consumptie van Zout te Batavia en de ommelanden; en
- 14.—De duizend Eilanden.

Onder zoodanige conditien en voorwaarden als waar op de voorschreve Pagten, op den 24ste December van het voorleden Jaar, het laatst zyn verkogt; alleen met de navolgende als nu daar in gemaakte alteration.

- 1.—Dat de Pagten zullen gehouden en verplicht zyn de Pagt schat te betalen geheel in goud of zilver geld.
- 2.—Dat de Pagter van het hoofdgeld der Chinesezen te samen met den afgaande Pagter zal moeten deelen, het bedrag dat door hem in de maand Maart, van de voorsz: Pagt zal geheven worden,—en
- 3.—Dat de heffing, wegens de Pagt van het kerven der Chinasche tabak, voor het loopende Jaar te Makkasser gedaan wordende, tusschen de nieuwe en afgaande Pagter zal worden gedeelt, naar rato van den tyd dat elk van hun deze Pagt gehad heeft dat is de afgaande Pagter voor twee en een halve, en en aankomende voor negen en een halve maanden, en de ongelden daar op gevallen, tusschen hun in dezelfde proportie zal moeten gedragen worden.

En ten einde hier van een ieder kennisse erlange zal deze in de Engelsche en Hollandsche, mitsgaders de gewoone Indische talen worden gepubliceert en geaffigeert ter plaatzen gebruykelyk.

Uitgegeven of authorisatie van het Gouvernement.  
G. F. MEYLAN,  
Sec. van de Bank van Magistraten.

BATAVIA,  
den 2de Maart 1813.

# Vendu Advertissements.

Door Vendumeesteren zullen de volgende Vendatien worden gehouden; als:

Op Dingsdag den 9 Maart 1813.  
VOOR een Pak-huis staande by de Vismarkt voor reekening van de Prys Agent, van een quantiteit Coffy-bouen en wesmeer.—Zoo meede voor reekening van het Gouvernment een Champang voor zilver geld, leggende gem. vaartuig agten het voorbidsige Ambagts-kwartier, alwaar dezelve voor een ieder te sien is.

Op Donderdag den 11 Maart 1813.  
VOOR de woning van M. Klingberg, staande in de Leepel-straat, van Juweelen, huishenbelen, wagens, paarden, Madeira Wyn, en Genever op bottels, schryf papier, mosterd; zeep, slaven, en andere goederen meer.

Op Vrydag den 12 Maart 1813.  
VOOR het woon-huis van E. C. Brandes, staande op de kleine Roer Malacca, van huishenbelen, goud en zilver-werken, rytuigen, slaven, en wesmeer.

ADVERTENTIE.  
P. TEN HOLTEN, van mening om naar de Kaap te vertrekken, presenteert te koop de groote Thuiu op Anke, met dies Gebouwen; twee stukken Gras-Klapper en Zaay Land, zynde den 10de en 11de Maart te zien, doch zal voor zilverre Spaansche Matten verkogt worden, de Conditie is nader in de Thuiu te zien.

ADVERTENTIE.  
BY M. Hekscher, in Compagnie in de Burten Nieuw Poort, is te bekomen, beste Madeira-wyn op Pypen en Bottels, Musuadelle-wyn op Bottels, en diverse andere goederen.

# ADVERTENTIE.

DE ondergeteekende Justruaarder by den Hoogen Raad van Duitre te Batavia, als daartoe behoorlyk gequalificeert en geauthoriseert, is by deze dagvarende, alle creditoren op de Boedels en Nalatenschappen van de ondervolgende insolvent overledenen Dienaren, zynde onder Administratie van den Griffier van welm: Raad; als:

- A. Cornelis, J. C. Bernhard, R. Koch, P. H. Dietz, J. C. Lapersonne, J. de Jong, D. H. Talbot, N. Camil, D. Kleman, P. Baumer, H. Rooda van Velde, J. W. Greenstein, D. F. van Gryzel, J. Kuper, M. Dyrhoff, J. A. Holthuisen, C. Faupel, A. A. Martyns, wed: F. Pieters, H. Matzky, J. G. van Ritberg, J. J. Mak, G. J. Schmidtgal, P. E. Steynhou, G. Kaars, F. Gonzalis, J. H. Gratiaan, C. F. T. Donart, J. L. Q. van Zelder, P. W. Saalveld, A. Fraassan, J. Haensiger, H. Warremans, C. A. Mager, W. van Cas, wed: van Thiel, wed: Fransien, P. W. Wyngaarden, M. P. F. van Tengnagel, W. Rudolph, A. Samlant, Derma der Beuké, P. J. Galles, H. J. Vinckers, H. Quin, W. G. Bouwer.

Omme op Woensdag den 10de Maart aanstaande, des morgens te Klakke half negen uren, te komen ter rolle van welm: Raad ten einde aldaar nopens het regt van preferentie en concurrentie op voorsz: boedels sententie te horen pronuntieres.

W. A. VAN DEN HEUVEL,  
BATAVIA,  
den 3de Maart 1813.

# ADVERTISEMENT.

M. Z. VAN HEK offers for sale a piece of Ground, situated at Weltevreden, consisting of 991 square rods.—For particulars apply to him.

Z. VAN HEK, presenteert uit de hand te koop deszelfs stuk Tuyn-land, groot 991 vierkante roeden, gelegen in 't campement Weltevreden, nader te bevragen by den Bygenaam voorschreven.

MESSRS.  
HEKSCHER and CO.

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

MADEIRA,  
In pipes and in bottles of the first quality in BATAVIA.

WARRANTED SEVEN YEARS IN INDIA.  
CONSTANTIA.

MADRAS PIECE GOODS.  
JAPAN WARE.

PLATE & JEWELLERY.  
OF THE NEWEST FASHION,  
Sc. &c.

BATAVIA,  
Feb. 19, 1813.

For Private Sale,  
THE RANGE AND COMMODIOUS  
HOUSE AND PREMISES,

No. 55,  
Great River Street.  
For particulars enquire of  
J. VAN LEUWEN,  
At the above House.

J. VAN LEUWEN, Presenteert uit de hand te koop zyn Negotie huis staande de aan de West zyde van de Groote rivier

Uit de Hand word te koop gepresenteerd de volgende Vastigheden, als:

EEN groot huis, staande aan de Oostzyde van de Tygersgragt, blok Q. No. 2.

Een Huis staande de hoek om van dezelfde Gragt, No. 36.

Drie Huizen staande even binggen de voormalige Rotterdammer-poort, No. 15, 16 en 17.

Een Wagen huis en Paarde stal met dies bygebouwen, staande in de Theewaterstraat, No. 34, te bevragen by Huysers.

TO BE DISPOSED OF  
AT  
Mr. GRAHAM'S WARE-HOUSE,  
GREAT RIVER-STREET,  
A quantity of GOLD.

ALSO,  
A few boxes of  
Patna WAX CANDLES,  
AND  
TABLE RICE,  
Sc. &c.

Batavia, March 4, 1813.

THE Batavia is den 27ste February 1813, voorspoedig befallen van een Zoon. Vrouwe Alida Jonetta Wommersley, huisvrouw van den Heer Hendrik Veckens.



To  
The Editor of the  
JAVA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.  
Mr. Editor,  
Mr. a Lopes wishing to answer the very frequent verses published to ridicule the Ladies of Java, sent me this poem, which I hope you will have the goodness to place in your Gazette.

I am Mr. Editor,  
Your obedient Servant.

Word Phoebus hier door onverschuldigd gezeven,  
Wat toon zal 't Muses-oor als dan opgezaten geven!  
Welk een Parnassus-vriend raad hier de vrouwen aan,  
In al het geen zy doen, han Kieding, zittten, gaan!  
Reeds zyn veel stukken uit het nieuws papier gebleven,  
Al van dezelfde styl in erger schimp geschreven;—  
Die voor de vrouwen niet de minste eerbied heeft,  
Is zekerlyk niet waard, dat hy op aarde leeft;  
'T is onverstand, gebrek aan deugd, aan goede zeden:  
Men smooit het fyn vernuft door zoo bedorven reden;  
Het is nog styl, nog taal van ware puik poteten,  
Van versé-makers wel, die van de kunst niets weten.—  
Gy die uw naam verzwigt, uw naam is ons bekend,  
Daar gy als Phaëton met losse teugels rend;  
De vrouwen al te zaam op eene leest te schoeien,  
En 's Landach gewoontens op het bitterst te verfoeien,  
Is dat het werk een's mans of van een jongeling  
Die oot een wyse les in al zyn tyd ontving?  
Is spraak en vrouwe dragt in 't eene deel van London,  
Als die tērzelfer tyd in 't andere werd gevonden?  
Verschild niet alles in die uitgebreide kring  
In 't onvolmaakte daar men 't levens licht ontving?  
Gy moest als dichter van dat alles kennis dragen,  
Indien gy door uw werk aan andere wilt behagen.—  
Al ben ik brain van vel, al zyt gy uit Europa,  
Al loopt gy week voor week met rym poët als te roep,  
Wilt van een Indiaan deez' korte les onthouwen:  
Schimp nimmer zonder rēen op mannen of op vrouwen,  
Houd U by roest-beef, by madeira, porter, bier,  
Want dat is wel beschouwd, uw grootst, uw waar plaisir!

MICHAEL FERDINANDUS A LOPES.

Resident of Tagal, to correct an error in your Paper of the 23d ult. wherein you state that the Captain and Crew of the Brig Sedones, were hospitably received after the loss of that Vessel, by Mr. Zatchky, Resident of Indramayo. Altho' the name of the Gentleman is mentioned, your readers are still led wide from truth by your calling him Resident of Indramayo.—And as the Gentleman who profited by his hospitality and kindness, seems inclined to be silent on the subject, I beg you will insert this in your Paper.—That it was at Tagal the Shipwrecked Crew of the Sedones landed, and that it was Mr. Zatchky, Resident at that place, who received them kindly and hospitably clothed them and provided them with every necessary to prosecute their journey to Batavia.

I am, Sir,  
Your obedient Servant,  
AN ENGLISH SAILOR.

COAST OF JAVA,  
Feb. 22, 1813.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our best acknowledgments are due to "Locum Tenens" in Malacca-street, and we shall be happy to receive his communications, or any others on the local intelligence and politics of Batavia.

Java Government Gazette.

BATAVIA,

SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1813.

#### CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

W. H. van Ysseldyk, Esq. late Director General, to be Director of the Lombard Bank under the Regulations of the 21st March, 1794.

Mr. Prediger,  
— De Veye, } Commissioners of the  
— De Jong, } Lombard Bank.  
— Heyneman, }

Mr. J. P. Barends, Cashier.  
Mr. Decker, Accountant, Secretary and Guardian of Pledges.

Mr. Lehman, Appraiser.  
By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. G. BLAGRAVE,  
Act. Sec. to Govt.

BATAVIA,  
March, 3, 1813.

#### GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, FEBRUARY 26, 1813.  
The Cantonments at Chemanghies, having been reported to be finished, the Commander of the Forces will be pleased to order the usual Committee to survey and report thereon.

The further additions authorized in the Cantonment of Chemanghies, are to be postponed until the present season of Rice cultivation is over.

2.—The Store-houses for Gun-powder at Weltevreden, being reported to require immediate repair, the Deputy Barrack-master General is directed to execute the same and to transmit a contingent bill for sanction in the usual manner.

3.—The following proportions at which European Commissioned Officers serving on this Island, are allowed to receive Bills of India, are published for general information.

To Officers in the receipt of Regimental Pay and Allowances only, Bills will be granted on the Presidencies to which they belong, to the extent of one half of their Pay and Allowances.

To Officers in the receipt of Staff Allowances in addition to the Regimental Pay and Allowances, or in the receipt of Pay and Staff Allowances only, Bills will be granted to the extent of two-thirds of the aggregate amount of their Pay and Allowances.

Mr. Schaap, is appointed Malay Interpreter to the Commander of the Forces, vice Rochinet.—This appointment to take effect from the 28th July 1812.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,  
Act. Assist. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

Official accounts have reached town of the loss of the ship Hermes, bound to Calcutta. She struck on a reef to the northward of the Pogy Islands, in the night of the 29th December last.

Captain Holl left the ship in his pinnace, with 30,000 dollars in specie, with which he landed at Padang, and he immediately returned with a brig and a China junk to the wreck, in hopes of saving the remainder of the cargo—but the weather was so bad after Captain Holl's quitted the ship, that the officers and crew in the long-boat and cutter soon followed him, and arrived at Padang the day after the Captain had returned to the wreck.—The vessel was at that time on her beam

ends and fell of water, there is the chance very little chance that any of her cargo was saved.

On Monday evening, the Batavia Society held their Monthly Meeting at the Government House. We have been happy to learn that the 7th Volume of the Transactions is prepared for the Press, and that other interesting papers are under consideration.

On Wednesday sailed His Majesty's sloop Hecate, on a cruise to the Eastern Islands. By this opportunity Lieutenant Hanson embarked, charged with a Mission to the Malay States, to promulgate the Provisions of the late British Acts of Parliament on the subject of the Slave Trade, and to introduce the complete abolition of that traffic, as much as possible among those States.

On Thursday, sailed the Honorable Company's ship Apollo, for Amboyna, from whence she is expected to return within two months, and to touch at Batavia in her homeward bound voyage.

Accounts have been received from Minto, via Sourabaya, communicating the welcome intelligence that considerable benefit has been experienced by the removal of the sick to Rangam. The Garrison have in consequence become much more healthy, since the last accounts, and the recent arrival of a number of Chinese settlers from China must tend to remove the distress which they experienced from the want of workmen. These settlers arrived in the Portuguese ship the Belisarius from Macao, and others were expected to follow.

#### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

##### ARRIVALS.

March 4.—Brig Emilie, L. Suzor, returned, having sprung a leak.

Same day.—Ship Isabella, M. A. Magre, from Calcutta, 3d February.—Cargo, Company's Stores.—Passenger, Mr. J. Scott, for Samarang.

Do.—Arab ship Fatty Alvadood, T. R. Jones, from Welcome Bay or Princess Island, 3d March.

##### DEPARTURES.

March 2.—Brig Jean, Cowan, for Samarang.

Do.—Sloop Hecate, Captain J. Drury, for Sea.

Same day.—Brig Kater Bag, Hazart, for Tinsir.—Cargo Sundries.

March 5.—H. C. Ship Apollo, Captain C. B. Tarbutt, for Amboyna.—Cargo, Company's Stores.

##### Vessels lying in Batavia Roads.

Ship Isabella—do. Ceres—do. Asia—do. Perseverance—Brig Margaret—do. Dolphin—do. Emilie—Ship Fattyghur.

#### Current Value of Probolingo Credit Paper.

SAMARANG, FEBRUARY 27, 1813.  
From 40 to 45 Spanish Dollars for 100 Rix Dollars Probolingo.

SOURABAYA, FEBRUARY 20, 1813.  
37 Spanish Dollars for 100 Rix Dollars Probolingo Paper.

Published by order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor.

C. G. BLAGRAVE,  
Acting Secretary to Government.

#### BENGAL EXTRACTS.

Calcutta Gazette, January 7.

#### CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
DECEMBER 23, 1812.

Mr. A. Seton, President of the Board of Revenue.

#### JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

DECEMBER 23, 1812.

Mr. H. T. Colebroke, a Judge of the Courts of Snader Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut.

DECEMBER 24, 1812.

Mr. M. T. White, Judge of the Zillah Court at Baranpore.

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

FORT WILLIAM, DECEMBER 19, 1812.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt the Marine, or 20th Regiment of Native Infantry, from the operation of the Orders under which Batta comes to be drawn for an Native Soldiers while on leave of absence.

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

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

FORT WILLIAM, DECEMBER 19, 1812.

The name of Lieutenant Harper having been inadvertently omitted in the Promotions in the 7th Regiment, Native Cavalry, announced in General Orders of the 14th ultimo, the Governor General in Council directs that that mistake be rectified by the insertion of the following paragraph, immediately after that notifying the Promotion of Captain Lieutenant Jones, of the same Regiment, in the orders above-mentioned:

"Senior Lieutenant William Harper, to be Captain, Lieutenant, from the same date, (the 27th February, 1812,) vice Jones, promoted."

Lieutenant Colonel James Plumer, of the 2d Regiment Native Infantry, having produced the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for the recovery of his health.

Captain Henry Stephen Pepper, of the 2d Battalion 3d Regiment Native Infantry, having produced the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department, the conditional permission granted to him in General Orders of the 6th of October last, to proceed to Europe on furlough on account of his Private Affairs, is confirmed.

Lieutenant Colonel John De Courcy, of this Establishment, has been permitted by the Honorable the Court of Directors, to return to his duty without prejudice to his rank.

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

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

FORT WILLIAM, DECEMBER 19, 1812.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, deeming it proper that such general regulations should be established as shall ensure to Detachments of Troops ordered on Foreign Service, with the earliest dispatch, the usual advance of pay made on such occasions, resolves, that the following orders shall have effect on all such future occasions.

As soon as detachments of Troops assembled at the Presidency for the purpose of proceeding on Foreign Service shall receive orders, either for immediate embarkation, or to hold themselves in readiness to embark at a specified date, it shall be the duty of Commanding Officers of Companies, or separate Detachments, when the Troops are not formed into Companies, to prepare without any delay, pay abstracts of their respective Companies or Detachments for the regulated advance hereafter specified, and to forward them to the Presidency Pay-master, accompanied with a roll of the names and rank of the Officers and men for whom pay is drawn, and countersigned, under the authority of the Commanding Officer at the Presidency, in evidence that the number of Officers and men for whom pay is drawn, corresponds with the embarkation returns lodged in the Brigade Major's office.

The abstracts thus countersigned, and accompanied with the roll before-mentioned, and likewise with a copy of the order directing the embarkation, shall be forwarded without delay, for audit to the Military Auditor General, by whom the abstracts will be audited with the least practicable delay, and forwarded for payment to the Paymaster at the Presidency, who is directed to suffer no delay to take place in the payment of the abstracts in question.

In order to guard against any deficiency in the funds in the hands of the Pay-master, it shall be the duty of the senior Officer, in charge of the Troops, ordered for embarkation, to take the earliest measures to ascertain and communicate to the Military Pay-master General, the probable amount of the sum which will be required to liquidate the advances to be made to his Detachment; and on the receipt of such communication, the Military Pay-master General, will make an immediate application to the Secretary to the Government in the Military Department, for an order on the General Treasury, for such a sum as may be required by the Pay-master at the Presidency for the purpose.

The advances to be made to the Troops proceeding on Foreign Service shall be as follows:

To European Commissioned Officers, four months Pay and Allowances.

To European and Native Troops, two months Pay and Allowances.

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

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

FORT WILLIAM, DECEMBER 24, 1812.

Major Antony Greene, of the 7th Regiment of Native Infantry, Secretary to the Military Board, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on account of his private Affairs, on furnishing the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department.

On the occasion of the approaching departure of Major Greene for his native Country, and the consequent resignation of his situation as Secretary to the Military Board; the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council considers it to be an act of justice, and to the merits and services of that excellent Officer, publicly to express the high esteem which Government and the Military Board entertain of

(Continued after the Poetry.)

To  
The Editor of the  
JAVA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.  
Mr. Editor.

The metropolis of the British possessions in the Eastern seas, is still very far from affording to strangers and temporary Residents those comforts which a place of its size and consequence in the mercantile world, may be expected to possess.—Several unsuccessful attempts have been made to remove this inconvenience by establishing a public tavern, but there are too many reasons to fear, that strangers will always be obliged to keep house themselves, and that they will consequently, on first arriving, be exposed to numberless impositions and privations, from their ignorance of the established local usages and customs. These reflections naturally lead one to anticipate the benefit which would result from the establishment of a regular channel, through which every information respecting this place may be obtained, which is rendered the more necessary, as the shops, where butter, milk, and other small articles of daily consumption are sold, make so splendid an appearance, that nobody would, I am sure, venture to imagine that those who inhabit them are butter and milk retailers.

Moved by the above considerations, and with a view to facilitate, as much as lays in my power, the commerce of this place, it is my intention, Mr. Editor, to write an Annual Batavia Directory, containing an alphabetical list of the butter and milk dealers of both sexes, and shewing their rank in life, their places of residence, whose butter is best and cheapest, whose milk is most or least adulterated with *ayer kalee* and *spoooc carko*, whether payment is to be made in Sicca Rupees, Batavia coin, or paper money, and whether, and to what extent credit is given.

To this I will subjoin a few directions to the Bengalee servants, shewing the places where, and by whom the most respectable *warongs* or rice shops are kept, and mean to dedicate a few pages to broad hints on various subjects, as for instance—1st. Advising strangers whenever they want milk, to send two empty bottles, with a request to the seller to put the milk in the one and the water in the other, it being always preferable to mix it to one's own taste. 2d. Cautioning them, whenever slaves or other merchandize, such as knitted stockings, second-hand gowns, &c. are sent round for sale with a chit, stating the price and other particulars, never to offer more for them than half of what is asked, for fear of being imposed upon, &c. &c. to which I will add a list of ladies, where the prettiest slave girls are for sale.

I request you will publish this letter through the means of your paper, in order that any objections to, or improvements upon my plan may be made known to me, and to ascertain whether I may expect to find a purchaser for the whole edition, as I have a strong aversion to retailing.

I am,  
Mr. Editor,  
Your obedient Servant.  
ORANG LAMA.

FEBRUARY 18.

To the Editor of the Java Govt. Gazette.

SIR,  
I think it due to the humanity and benevolence of my friend Mr. Zatchky,





ardson, John Larkins Cheese, Richardson, John Henry Colebrooke, George Pattle, Thomas Blechynden, John Archibald Casey, Charles Lewis Casey, Meiselbeck, William Charles Walker, William Mahert, and Duris-Mistes Frances Isabella Richardson, Lydia Enima Blechyndery Susan Cochrane, and — Duri.

To Fort St. George.  
Henry Lacin, Esq. Civil Servant on the Madras Establishment.  
Henry Gardner, Esq. ditto ditto,  
Lieutenant Colonel Macleod, of the Royals.  
Lieutenant Charles Waddle, of the 21st Regiment of Madras Native Infantry.  
Lieutenant T. Colt, of His Majesty's 80th Regiment of Foot.

**POETRY.**

**THE CONVULVULUS.**

While shines the sun's enlivening ray,  
You lovely flower unfolds its breast,  
And blooms, in simple beauty dress,  
Throughout the Summer's day;  
But when the sun-beam sinks to rest,  
It shrinks into decay!  
As is the sun-beam to the flower,  
So hope is to the enamoured heart;  
Its beams the sweetest joy impart,  
To love's short smiling hour;  
But love and joy for ever part,  
When hope withdraws its power!  
Yet though at eve the flow'ret dies,  
The morn restores its blooming hue,  
And sun-beams wakes its charms anew,  
Beneath succeeding skies;  
But ah! what power can e'er renew,  
The peace which bids that heart adieu,  
With hopeless love that sighs!

J. D. P.

(Continued from the third page.)

His zealous and able conduct, during the whole period he has discharged the arduous and laborious duties of that situation.

The industry and talents of Major Greene have been repeatedly acknowledged by Government, and by the Honorable the Court of Directors, and it is with sentiments of unfeigned concern, that his Lordship in Council contemplates the loss of the services of so distinguished a Public Officer.

Lieutenant J. S. Brownrigg, of the 8th Regiment of Native Infantry, is appointed by the Governor General in Council to officiate as Secretary to the Military Board, and is directed to assume charge of the Office without delay.

C. W. GARINER,  
Sec. to Gov. Mh. Dept.

The Honorable Company's ship Marquis Wellesley, City of London, and Coldstream will leave Saugor Roads in the beginning of the ensuing week. These ships touch at the Northern Ports on the Coast, and at Madras, from whence they will be dispatched for Europe.

The Sovereign is to be dispatched on the 4th or 5th proximo for England, with orders to call at Madras, where her detention will not exceed forty-eight hours.

Correct List of Passengers proceeding to Europe and Fort St. George, on board the Honorable Company's ships City of London, Coldstream and Marquis Wellesley.

By the City of London, Captain Thomas Jenkins.

To Europe;

Mrs. Ravenscroft.  
Mrs. Cockburne.  
CHILDREN:—Masters Robert Limond, William Joseph Greenway, Edward Ravenscroft, George Ravenscroft, and Walpole Ravenscroft.  
Misses Catharine Holland, Mary Brightman, and Jane Brightman.

To Fort St. George:

Mr. James Robins, a Cadet on the Madras Establishment; also a Lieutenant and twenty Rank and File of His Majesty's 80th Regiment.  
Lieutenant Schouten, } Prisoners of War.  
Cadet Adams, }

By the Coldstream, Captain J. Perchard Mansell.

To Fort St. George:

Mrs. Thompson.  
The Reverend Mr. Thompson, Chaplain on the Madras Establishment.  
Henry Mortlock, Esq. of the Madras Civil Establishment, also an Esquire, and twenty Rank and File, of His Majesty's 80th Regiment.  
Master M. Thompson.  
Miss Eliza Thompson.  
Lieutenant Colonel Schmit, } Prisoners of War.  
Lieutenant Heitman, }  
Sub Lieutenant Domesell, }

By the Marquis Wellesley, Captain C. Le Blanc.

To Fort St. George:

Captain W. M. Court, of Artillery also a Lieutenant, one Sergeant, and thirty Rank and File of His Majesty's 80th Regiment.  
Madame Bonelle,  
Colonel Bonelle, } Prisoners of War.  
Lieutenant Haes, }  
Sub Lieutenant Basile, }

The dispatches for the Honorable Company's ship Sovereign, Captain Campbell, left town on Sunday evening.

Correct list of Passengers proceeding to Europe and Fort St. George, on Board the Honorable Company's extra ship Sovereign, Captain Alexander Campbell.

To Europe.

Mrs. Richardson.  
Mrs. De L'Etang.  
Miss Harriet Brooke.  
Captain Henry Stephen Pepper, of the 2d Regiment Native Infantry.  
Lieutenant Thomas Hall, of His Majesty's 14th Regiment of Foot.  
Cornet Henry Vereker Lloyd, of the 4th Regiment of Native Cavalry.  
Mr. John Jones, Chief Officer of the late Honorable Company's extra ship Barrier.  
CHILDREN:—Masters Robt. Edward Turnour Rich-

**EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.**

**THE COURIER, JULY 31.**

**ORDERS TO BRING IN AMERICAN VESSELS AND EMBARGO.**

The declaration of war by America, on the grounds taken by the American President, and adopted by Congress renders of course the adoption of decisive measures on our part immediately and indispensably necessary.

A Cabinet Council sat yesterday morning, and again in the evening, after the Parliament had been prorogued. An order was sent to the Post Office yesterday evening to detain the mails, beyond the usual hour, in order that the necessary orders might be despatched by them to the out ports. They did not leave the Post Office till near nine o'clock.

Government, at a late hour yesterday, came to the resolution of issuing orders and instruction to all the respective Commanders in Chief, at home and abroad, to detain and send in all American vessels whatsoever. An Embargo was laid this morning upon all American vessels in our ports.

The declaration of war is understood to be in the highest degree unpopular in Massachusetts, New York and other places; at New York the populace are said to have shown their disapprobation in a most marked manner. A letter from Boston of June 23, in acknowledging the receipt at that port of the Legislative Act, under which war is proclaimed, adds, that "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."

After reading the Message of the American President, there are few of our readers who will be of opinion, that the repeal of the Orders in Council will satisfy the American Government, and induce them to recall their declaration of war. For those orders are only one of the grounds, and hardly the principal ground of war. The President brings every accusation he can bring against us, and exaggerates and inflames them all. Complaints which have been redressed—charges which have been refuted, are all pressed into the service of his Manifesto, in order to meet the different tastes and turns of every body.—Those who deem the Orders in Council an insufficient cause of war, are assailed by the impressment of American seamen—and persons by whom the latter is not conceived to be an adequate ground of hostility, are desired to couple with it the principle and system of our blockades. Mr. Madison seems to be uncommonly apprehensive of remaining at peace with us. Throughout his laboured Message, it is manifested, that while he regards France with fear, or more probably with favour, he has a most jealous and resentful temper towards England, as if it was possible that all natural ties could be dissolved while we speak one language, and as if England were not now the only earthly bulwark of liberty, and of all that should be dear to man.

The grounds of war, as laid in the Message, are:

The right of search as exercised by us.  
The affair of the Chesapeake.  
The system of blockade, particularly Mr. Fox's Order of 1806.

The Orders in Council.  
The disavowal of Mr. Erskine's arrangement.

Henry's mission; and  
The Indian war.

We shall go little out of the order in which these grounds are laid, to say something first upon the Orders in Council.

It will be remarked that so long as we desired to have plain and direct evidence of the French decrees being really repealed, (asserting that Bonaparte's repeal was only nominal and illusory,) America never proposed having recourse to the ultimate resort of war. It was only after the Report to the Duke de Cadore had reached America, declaring that the Berlin and Milan decrees were fundamental laws of the Empire, that the language and attitude of the American Government became more hostile, as if Bonaparte had caused it to be secretly signified to America, that his friendship to her depended entirely upon her placing herself in a situation of direct hostility towards us. Let us examine on what foundation stands the assertion that the measures of America have originated in our Orders in Council against France.

The Embargo, no trifling measure, took place at Washington, on the 22d December 1807. The Orders in Council published here November 17, 1807, did not reach Wash-

ington until the end of Jan. or beginning of February 1808; and the evidence of Mr. Pickering in the Senate and of Mr. Randolph in the House of Representatives; is on record, that the name or idea of the Orders in Council was not heard in the debate, with closed doors, which preceded the adoption of that measure. The embargo was afterwards strengthened by enforcing laws so severe, that lives were lost in taking possession of an empty boat, near Burlington, on Lake Champlain; and men were even tried for High Treason, before Judge Livingston, of the Supreme Court, under a Special Commission, for evading it.

On the 4th March, 1809, a Non Inter-course became the substitute for the Embargo.—With as little reason can it be said that the Orders in Council produced that measure, for it was directed also against France.—And if those orders were the sole, or even the most prominent ground of complaint, and if their injustice could be proved upon investigation to be so evident, why were the Congress and the Executive so eager to declare war, when, at the time they did declare war, they must have known that the Legislature of Great Britain had agreed to go into a Committee of Enquiry into the orders,—and might also have suspected that the death of Mr. Perceval would have produced a change of men, and consequently a change of Councils. It was on the 28th April that it was agreed to go into a Committee of Enquiry, it was on the 11th May that Mr. Perceval was murdered. Both these events, we understand, were known in America prior to the 18th June, when war was declared against us. This much seems necessary to diminish, if not to do away the belief, that the Orders in Council produced the war, and that their repeal will put a period to it.

A great ground of war is our right of search. Now we have long since abandoned the search of American ships of war; consequently it is wished that we should abandon our search of merchantmen. In the first place, how it is possible that we could know whether they have contraband of war on board, if we do not exercise this right. But we take every British seaman from on board their ships. To be sure we do, and so to be sure we shall. No power on earth has a right to absolve a British seaman from his oath of allegiance, or to deprive his country of his services. Why does America resort to a criminal concealment of our subjects, or have recourse to the immoral and mean practice of declaring them to be Americans, merely because they have Certificates of Citizenship:—it is this practice that has produced the difficulty of discriminating between real and foreign American citizens? And it is the manner in which the American Government itself has roused our suspicions, by encouraging the practice of characterising British seamen as American seamen. In the affair of the Chesapeake, the proclamation of the President asserted that the seamen in question had been ascertained to be citizens of the United States. This assertion was afterwards waved by Congress in their report upon the subject.

The system of blockade, particularly Mr. Fox's blockade of May 1806, is another grievance. That blockade extended to a certain part of the enemy's coast, from the Elbe to Brest. It cannot be denied, we believe, that our force was quite adequate to an actual blockade of the different ports in that line of coast. But we apprehend and this was the rule of the war in 1756, that we have a right to prevent a neutral from carrying on a commerce in war which had been uniformly shut against him in time of peace.—Such is the colonial trade and such also is the coasting trade, both interdicted to neutrals in time of peace. We prevent neutrals, by our declaration of blockade, from carrying on the coasting trade of a belligerent, and we apprehend that we have a clear right to do so.

Well! The next grievance is the disavowal of Mr. Erskine's arrangement—a disavowal in which we were justified by every principle of the law of nations. A negotiator goes beyond his instructions, and we declare that we will not abide by the arrangement he has made. Is there any ground of war in this? and if there be, has not the American Government given stronger ground to us in refusing to ratify the treaty signed between their negotiators, who did not exceed their instructions and ours during the Administration of Lord Grenville? As to the affair of the Chesapeake, with what decency is that advanced now against us after we have offered reparation, and that reparation has been accepted?

The disavowal by our Government of Henry's mission must have been known to the American Government—for so long back as the 5th May last, upon Lord Holland's motion on the subject, the Earl of Liverpool distinctly said, that the Government had never authorized the employment of Henry, nor did they know of his being employed on the mission alluded to till after the transaction was past.

The accusation of having incited the Indian War is strangely made against us, when it is upon record, that it was by our Governor in Canada that the American Government were first acquainted with the hostile preparations of the Indians, and every in-

formation afforded that could enable the United States to meet and defeat them.

We think we have nearly gone through the American Manifesto. The Claims of America may be reduced to the following points:—

The Orders in Council seem to be a subordinate object. The main ones are—

Abandonment of our right of search  
And of our principle of blockade.

Which abandonment would in fact lead to the establishment of Bonaparte's principle that neutral flags shall make neutral cargoes.

It is to such claims and pretensions that the Prince Regent's Speech, we suppose, alludes, in that part which speaks of the possible "perseverance of the Government of the United States in any unwarrantable pretensions." Against pretensions such as those we have mentioned, the whole country will be unanimous.

When the Orders in Council were revoked, Mr. Brougham said, that "if the measure did not excite an amicable feeling in America, he should be the last man to say, that in such a case the Government ought not to be firmly supported."

Mr. Baring believed that it must and "he knew ought to satisfy the American Republic."

Mr. Ponsonby added, that "should the Republic demand any unreasonable concession, no man would be more ready than himself to resist the claim, and support to the honor of the country."

One word upon that part of the Manifesto which alludes to the conduct of France.—How shortly and unwittingly all mention is introduced; but in the few lines that are devoted to her, it is shewn that in pretending to revoke her Decrees, she acted upon them, "authorising illegal captures—practising other outrages on our vessels and citizens; and refusing all indemnity for her extensive spoliations," her conduct is more offensive than ours, and yet not a single step is taken or proposed against her.

Extract of a letter from Palermo, April 6, 1812.

"The new Ministry has been at last appointed—Cassano is at the head of it. Belmonte is Minister for Foreign affairs, and Castle Monoro, another of the Princes, who was lately banished, is Minister of Finance. These are the best that could have been selected, and I hope some good may result to both countries from their management of public affairs; but as yet I have not heard of any improvement. Nothing has been done to organize the army, except granting them an allowance of rations out of our subsidy."

"All the English troops are to be moved towards the Mole, and the 21st regiment has encamped in that quarter, until their barracks are ready. The garrison is very healthy, which is very fortunate, as there has been great difficulty in providing hospitals for the few who were sick. Marshal Macfarlane is very popular with the Sicilians—his manners are very affable, yet dignified. A place has been fitted up for his reception in Tane, and he has the country house of Prince Lucchesi."

"Lord W. Bentinck, and the Adjutant General Campbell, are at present on a tour of the Island, and they mean to visit Malta, Admiral Fremantle sailed for Tunis last week, it is supposed on some mission to the Bey. It would be of great consequence to this Island if a peace could be effected with that Barbarian, as there is great difficulty in procuring cattle and corn to feed the army. Bread continues everyday dearer, which in so fertile a soil, and so fine a climate, is incredible. The Duke of Leinster and his brother, and Mr. Havard, leave us next week on a tour of the Island. His Grace means to embark from Malta for England; he comes of age next August. Lord and Lady Montgomerie have taken the Cassino of Prince Panteleria, at the Colli. His Lordship's health is completely re-established. Lord Maspas returns to England immediately."

See Supplement.

**BENGAL**

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LONDON, MAY 20.

The *Moniteur* of the 8th of May gives a translation of the Declaration published by the English Government, on the 21st of April, to which, at certain passages it subjoins the following notes:—

"From the time that the progressive injustice and violence of the French Government made it impossible for His Majesty any longer to restrain the exercise of the rights of war within their ordinary limits, &c."

Note 1.—"To what purpose is it to talk of the exercise of the rights of war being restrained within their ordinary limits? Has war, then, any rights over neutrals?—Has maritime war different rights from war by land?"

"But may not the exercise of these rights be limited, without producing consequences derogatory to the rights of the Crown of His Britannic Majesty? What right does that Crown give him over neutrals? If the Scheidt, Holland, the Hanse Towns, and the greater part of the coast of the Continent of Europe, have been united to France, the British Crown has certainly a right to treat as enemies those countries and their coasts, because they have become enemies; but what right can it claim to act with hostility against the commerce, vessels, property, and sovereignty of the United States? Because France has conquered Belgium, the exercise of the rights of war cannot be restrained within its ordinary limits with respect to America! What singular logic!"

Note 2.—"Those measures which the conduct of the enemy has rendered unavoidable, His Majesty has at all times professed his readiness to revoke, as soon as the Decrees of the enemy, which gave occasion to them, shall be formally and unconditionally repealed, and the commerce of neutral nations restored to its accustomed course!"

"The notes of Mr. Foster to the Government of the United States sufficiently explain what England means by the commerce of neutral nations being restored in its accustomed course.—To restore the commerce of neutral nations to its accustomed course, it will be necessary to destroy the manufactures of sugar from beet-root; to root up the wood which is to furnish the Continent with indigenous indigo; to prohibit the culture of cotton, and those numerous manufactures which will replace the produce of English industry, and which have made such a rapid progress in France, in Austria, in Saxony, and in Italy.—Her tariff must be allowed to protect by her tariff the produce of her cultivation and industry; and while she lays a duty of two hundred per cent on the wines of France, and fifty per cent on the linens; whilst she prohibits silks and linens, France must receive the spun cotton, hardware, hosiery, printed linens, cloths, and cassimeres of England, and not lay a greater duty than from five to ten per cent. Then will commerce be restored to its accustomed owner. There is what the English Government meant as has been perfectly explained by the notes of Mr. Foster, to which the American Minister has replied with as much firmness as talent."

"When the arguments of Mr. Monroe, who, victorious, shall have been refuted, we shall see what is required to give preponderance to the sound doctrine of the American Minister. In demanding the commerce of neutrals shall be restored to its accustomed course, England means that she will make use of neutrals to influence, by their means, the municipal tariff of her enemy—that the neutrals shall oblige France to receive English merchandize, and lend their support to England, and enable her to add the universal sovereignty of the land to that of the sea. The answers of Mr. Monroe to this singular aim have such a character of strength and truth, that we can add nothing to them."

"The fundamental principle of the rights of neutrals is, that the flag covers the goods. It results from this principle, that English merchandize under the American flag is American; but it does not follow that English merchandize become American under the American flag, acquires other rights than American merchandize itself. Now American merchandize is subject to the legislation of the customs in America. To pretend that English merchandize, because it is under an American flag, ceases to be subject to the legislation of the French customs, is to advance an untenable claim. We are entitled to treat English merchandize become American, as French merchandize is treated in London. These merchandizes are subjected to the laws of the two countries; but as long as they are on the seas, they participate in the independence of the flag that carries them,

and they cannot be subjected to the legislation of any authority whatever. England has a right not to receive French merchandize which the American flag renders American; but she has not a right to prevent a vessel of the United States to traverse the sea with such or such merchandize, because the neutral flag covers the merchandize, and war cannot give any right whatever to a power over neutrals."

"At a subsequent period of the war, His Majesty availing himself of the then situation of Europe, &c."

Note 3.—"All the words of this paragraph excite indignation. Was it in Great Britain, in her possessions, in her rivers, that neutrals were to submit to the Decrees of St. James? No, it was upon the ocean. The ocean, then, belongs to the British Crown, since she has subjected it to her laws, because the vessels which traverse it must obey her Decrees of Council. Where is the act, where is the authority, which has conceded the ocean to England? We have heard of such pretensions being laid to inclosed seas, such as the Black Sea and the Baltic; but till the present day, we never heard that the ocean, like the Thames, belonged to England, and the ships of the whole world were subject to her regulations, to her restrictions, as if they carried the English flag. Any power that has not lost, or renounced all sense of her own destiny, will not submit to this pretension. It would most certainly be better to declare the King of England universal Sovereign."

"The Orders of Council of the month of April, 1809, &c."

Note 4.—"It is very just, that all the countries incorporated with France, or of which she is in possession by the presence of her armies, should be treated as enemies by England. These countries cannot be neutral towards her. But what has this incontestible right to do with the Ottomans—the Americans? Is Turkey—is America, an integral part of France? Are they occupied by her troops? One cannot conceive what motive has led to a declaration, every line of which demonstrates the monstrous absurdity of the pretensions of England, and the injustice of her cause."

"The United States of America nevertheless remained dissatisfied, &c."

Note 5.—"The Berlin and Milan Decrees have been solemnly revoked in respect to America, without clauses or restrictions, which is proved, 1st. By the letter of the Grand Judge, dated November 2, 1810;—2d. By the letter from the Minister of the Finance of the same day;—and, 3d. By the Decree of the 28th of April 1811. The effects followed the revocation, and the ships seized in consequence of the Berlin and Milan Decrees were released. The motives for this revocation and its execution are known throughout all Europe. The notes printed by Mr. Pinkney and Mr. Monroe, have repelled with equal force and logic the unjust system of England. The legislature of the United States has interdicted English commerce, the coasts have been armed and the countrymen of a Washington, animated with his spirit, are indignant at the yoke or load that England wishes to throw over them, and have shewn themselves ready, by force of arms, to support their rights. From this moment they were no longer in a situation which allowed the Berlin and Milan Decrees to be applicable."

"But the enemy has at length laid aside all dissimulation."

Note 6.—"That is false: there is not a single example to prove that these Decrees continued to be in vigour, unless that crowd of vessels, which, leaving London, laden on English account, and furnished with false papers, appeared in the Baltic under the flag of the United States, are to be considered as Americans. These ships had nothing in common with America, disowns all vessels sailing under and English convoy, taking orders from an English commandant. The flag of a convoy is naturally that of the commander who conducts and conveys it."

"By these and other demand, &c."

Note 7.—"What, then, are those natural and incontestible rights which maritime war affords over neutrals? Are not neutrals exempted from the right of war? Is not then the ocean their common property? No, the ocean belongs to the English; it is equally English with the Thames. Such are the rights which the Cabinet of London calls natural, incontestible. Such is the principle upon which the declaration of the English Government stands."

Note 8.—"This antithesis is not exact. According to the principles of the treaty of Utrecht, of the armed neutrality, and

of all the treaties which constituted the public right of Europe to 1806, the ships of all neutral nations could securely cross the ocean with all the produce and manufactures which were not contraband. If the produce of the soil and manufactures of England is excluded from countries occupied by France, in a similar manner, the produce of the soil and manufactures of France is excluded from those countries to which the power and arms of England extend; French goods are prohibited in the English colonies, and English goods are prohibited in France. This has nothing to do with the maritime rights. The right of neutrals is not the right to contravene the custom-house laws of the people with whom they trade. If neutrals carry silks to England, they are not received; if stuffs or English cotton is brought to France, it is not received; when they are upon the French or English territory they are subject to the custom and laws: they must conform to the right of the territory and laws of the sovereignty; but when upon the ocean, they are, if one may be so allowed to express himself, upon a territory which belongs to all, and the sovereignty of which belongs to no one. But England dictates and executes her laws upon the ocean. She declares, therefore, that the ocean belongs to her. Are not crimes committed upon the ocean judged in Westminster, as if they had been committed in the suburbs of London? Let us not despair of seeing the English system completed by the promulgation of this new law, which would be neither worse conceived nor more unjust than the Orders in Council."

"Such are the demands to which the English Government, &c."

Notes 9 and 10.—"We ask ourselves whom England, in using such reasoning, wishes to convince? Is it Cabinets?—but they know all the treaties which relate to the sovereignty and independence of nations. Is it the American?—but they cannot succeed in making enlightened men, who have replied to the English Ministers with a superiority of talent equal to the soundness of their cause, adopt such false principles."

"We must repeat even to society the same answers, because the same reasoning is incessantly repeated; France excludes from her territory every thing English, for the same reason that England excludes from her territory every thing French. But the ocean is not the English territory. England has the incontestible right of not considering as neutral, countries subject to the power and laws of France? as France has a right not to consider as neutral, countries subject to the power and laws of England. But what have these ancient, natural, incontestible principles to do in common with the rights of flag wholly neutral, which navigate the ocean. How can they be applied to the Ottomans, the Americans, whose territories are not occupied by France, and who are not subject to her laws? England in her moderation opposes but a single principle to these principles; that is, she regards herself as proprietor, mistress, and sovereign of the ocean."

"The pretext for these extravagant demands, &c."

Note 11.—"The articles of the peace of Utrecht, to which almost all the maritime powers, viz. France, England, Spain, Portugal, Prussia, Holland, &c. agreed, were from that period considered as the basis of the rights of nations, for European nations. They were founded upon the same principles as the principal anterior treaties, particularly her treaty of 1650, between France and Holland; the treaty of 1651, between England and Portugal; that of 1655, between France and England; the treaty of Pyrenees, concluded in 1657, between France and Spain; the treaty of 1667, between Spain and England; the treaty of 1668, between England and Holland; that of 1674, between Spain and Holland; that of 1677, between England and France. The treaty of Utrecht really became the code by which the laws of all the maritime nations of Europe were confirmed. It served as the basis of all posterior treaties; to that of 1713, between France and Denmark; of 1714, between Spain and Holland; of 1725, between Spain and the German empire; of 1731, between England and Russia; of 1739, between France and Denmark; of 1740, between England and Sweden; of 1742, between Sweden and Denmark, and Denmark and Naples; of 1748, between Denmark and Holland; of 1756, between Naples and Geneva; between England and Sweden; of 1773, between France and

the United States; of 1780, for an armed neutrality between Russia, Sweden, Denmark, and Holland; of 1783, between England and Sweden; and the same year between England and France, between Russia and the Ottoman Porte, between Sweden and the United States; of 1784, between Austria and Russia; of 1785, between France and Holland, between England and Prussia; of 1786, between France and England; of 1809, between France and the United States."

"The treaty of Utrecht, founded on anterior treaties, consecrated by all subsequent treaties, presenting in a solemn manner the principle constantly adopted by all the States of Europe, is justly considered as the common law of nations."

"To accelerate a result so advantageous to both countries, &c."

"We leave to the Americans to appreciate this paragraph. The Berlin and Milan Decrees have been revoked with respect to them, really and without restriction, by the Decree of the 18th of April, 1811, because the United States have declared hostility to the British Orders in Council of 1806, 1807, and 1809."

"These Orders, which have been produced in the delirium of ambition, must have for their consequence the ruin of England; their revocation will be especially useful. We have, then, no reason to be solicitous for it; but we have much reason to thank sincerely those who issued them. They thought to levy a profit of five or six hundred millions on the consumption of all Europe; and they have lost their commerce, and destroyed their industry, while the industry of the Continent has made the most rapid progress. The effects of the British Orders in Council have been to excite an emulation far beyond what could have been foreseen. France, the Grand Duchy of Berg, Saxony, and Austria, have manufactured all that the English manufactured, and have brought their products to a perfection which equals, and sometimes even surpasses, that of England. But it is not only to the industry of the Continent that the British Orders in Council have been profitable: several of the commodities unknown before the discovery of America, of which Europe stands in need, and which were thought to be the exclusive produce of the other hemisphere, have been discovered in indigenous substances. Indigo from wood supplies the place, at a cheaper rate, of American indigo. Beet-root will be to the north, what the sugar-cane was to the south. Europeans will no longer have to go and vegetate under burning climates, or expose themselves to die of the yellow fever. The Continent, endowed with new riches, has freed itself from the tribute which is paid to English commerce. The impulse has been given by the British Orders in Council, and the progress has been rapid. If it is not stopped, Europe will soon have no longer need for the commerce and industry of England; and what will then become of that scaffolding to English finances? What shall supply funds for the annual loans of 500 millions, without which the public service cannot go on? What will become of that system which discredit has already almost extinguished, and that immense public debt which absorbs more than half of the regular revenue of England in the times of peace and prosperity?"

"But if at any time hereafter, &c."

Note 13.—"The author of the Declaration purposely regrets the Proclamation of blockade upon paper, notified the 16th of May, 1806, by Mr. Fox to Mr. Monroe, and afterwards renewed every three months. It was in reprisals for this Declaration, which blockaded whole coasts, that on the 21st of November following was issued the Berlin Decree, which declared the British isles in a state of blockade. If England revokes her Declaration of the 16th of May, the Decree issued at Berlin, on the 21st of November, 1806, which was but an act of reprisal, will be revoked as a matter of course. If the English Government revoke their Orders in Council of the 11th of November, 1807, the Decree issued at Milan the 17th of December following, which was but an act of reprisal for the Orders of Council, will be revoked of course."

"The new Declaration of the English Government is supported by false assertions and false reasonings; it is contrary to sense; it is all pretence to endeavour to raise doubts relative to the revocation of the Berlin and Milan Decrees in respect to America, it has been solemnly pronounced. France had not waited till the British Orders in Council were revoked, to



revoke her Decrees; because America, by attacking with prohibition English commerce, has supported with firmness rights equally important to her as her political constitution and independence. In short it would be better for the United States to declare themselves subjects of Great Britain, renounce their existence as a nation, which has cost them so much blood, and so many heroic actions, and become dependent upon England, like Jamaica, as then the interests of its inhabitants would have the guarantee of civil laws, rather than the acknowledging of Orders in Council, which are a true uniting of the empire of the ocean to the Crown of England. When the Berlin and Milan Decrees were revoked in respect to America, did England revoke her Orders in Council of 1807 and 1809. Had she even revoked them, she would have done nothing, unless she had at the same time revoked the Declaration of the blockade upon paper of the 16th of May 1806; for if England can declare a whole coast in a state of blockade, she may place in a state of blockade entire Europe, and drive all neutral ships into their ports, without the revocation of the blockade of 1806, that of the Orders in Council of 1807 and 1809, would be illusory. This proposition has been demonstrated to a certainty, in the notes, in which the American Ministers, skilful in defending neutral rights, have carried their force of reasoning to that elevation of character which denotes a good cause.

"What France has done for America, although the Acts of 1806, 1807, and 1809, have not been revoked, she is willing to do for any other neutral Powers. Let England revoke her new legislation of blockade, and her Orders in Council, and the Berlin and Milan Decrees will be annulled, and all neutrals treated in France as they were previous to the present war."

## AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 18.—4 P. M.

The injunction of secrecy was about an hour ago removed from the following Message and Act:

### MESSAGE.

To the Senate & House of Representatives of the United States.

"I communicate to Congress certain Documents, being a continuation of those heretofore laid before them, on the subject of our affairs with Great Britain.

"Without going beyond the renewal in 1806 of the war in which Great Britain is engaged, and omitting unrepaid wrongs of inferior magnitude, the conduct of her Government presents a series of acts hostile to the United States as an independent and neutral nation.

"British cruisers have been in the continued practice of violating the American flag on the great highway of nations, and of seizing and carrying off persons sailing under it; not in the exercise of a belligerent right founded on the law of nations against an enemy, but of a municipal prerogative over British subjects.—British jurisdiction is thus extended to neutral vessels in a situation where no laws can operate but the law of nations, and the laws of the Country to which the vessels belong; and a self redress is assumed, which if British subjects were wrongfully detained and alone concerned is that substitution of force for a resort to the responsible Sovereign, which falls within the definition of war. Could the seizure of British subjects in such cases be regarded as within the exercise of a belligerent right, the acknowledged laws of war which forbid an article of captured property to be adjudged without a regular investigation before a competent tribunal would imperiously demand the fairest trial, where the sacred rights of person are at issue. In place of such trial these rights are subjected to the will of every petty commander.

"The practice, hence, is so far from affecting British subjects alone, that under the pretext of searching for these, thousands of American Citizens under the safeguard of public laws and of their national flag have been torn from their Country and from every thing dear to them, and dragged on board ships of war of a foreign nation, and exposed under the severities of their discipline, to be exiled to the most distant and deadly climes, to risk their lives in the battles of their oppressors, and to be the melancholy instruments of taking away those of their own brethren.

"Against this crying enormity, which Great Britain would be so prompt to avenge if committed against herself, the United States have in vain exhausted remonstrances and expostulations. And that no proof might be wanting of their conciliatory dispositions and no pretext left for the continuance of the practice, the British Government was formally assured of the readiness of the United States to enter into arrangements, such as could not be rejected if the recovery of the British subjects were the

real and the sole view. The communication passed without effect.

"British Cruisers have been in the practice also of violating the rights and the peace of our Coasts. They hover over and harass our entering and departing commerce. To the most insulting pretensions they have added lawless proceedings in our very harbours; and have wantonly spilt American blood within the sanctuary of territorial jurisdiction. The principles and rules enforced by that Nation, when a neutral nation, against armed vessels of Belligerents hovering near her coasts and disturbing her commerce, are well known. When called on, nevertheless, by the United States, to punish the greatest offences committed by her own vessels, her Government has bestowed on their Commanders additional marks of honour and confidence.

"Under pretended blockades without the presence of an adequate force, and sometimes without the practicability of applying one, our commerce has been plundered in every sea, the great staples of our country have been cut off from their legitimate markets, and a destructive blow aimed at our agricultural and maritime interests. In aggravation to these predatory measures, they have been considered as in force from the dates of their notification, a retrospective effect being thus added as has been done in other important cases, to the unlawfulness of the course pursued. And to render the outrage more signal, these mock blockades have been reiterated and enforced in the face of official communications from the British Government declaring, as the true definition of a blockade, 'that particular Ports must be actually invested and previous warning given to vessels bound to them not to enter.'

"Not content with these occasional expedients for laying waste our neutral trade, the Cabinet of Great Britain resorted at length to the sweeping system of Blockades under the name of Orders in Council, which have been moulded and managed as might best suit its political views, its commercial jealousies or the avidity of British Cruisers.

"To our remonstrances against the complicated and transcendent injustice of this innovation, the first reply was that the Orders were reluctantly adopted by Great Britain as a necessary retaliation on decrees of her enemy proclaiming a general blockade of the British Isles, at a time when the naval forces of that enemy dared not issue from his own Ports. She was reminded without effect that her own prior blockades unsupported by an adequate naval force actually applied and continued were a bar to this plea; that executed Edicts against millions of our property could not be retaliation on Edicts confessedly impossible to be executed; that retaliation to be just should fall on the party setting the guilty example, not on an innocent party which was not even chargeable in an acquiescence to it.

"When deprived of this flimsy veil for a prohibition of our trade with Great Britain, her Cabinet, instead of a corresponding repeal of a practical discontinuance of its orders, formally avowed a determination to persist in them against the United States, until the markets of her enemy should be laid open to British produce; thus asserting no obligation on a neutral Power to require one Belligerent to encourage by its internal regulations the trade of another Belligerent; contradicting her own practice towards all nations in peace as well as in war, and betraying the insincerity of those professions which inculcated a belief, that having resorted to her orders with regret, she was anxious to find an occasion for putting an end to them.

"Abandoning still more all respect for the neutral rights of the United States, and for its own consistency, the British Government now demands as free requisites to a repeal of its Orders as they relate to the United States, that a formality should be observed in the repeal of the French Decrees, no wise necessary to their termination nor exemplified by British usage; and that the French repeal, besides including that portion of the Decrees which operates within a territorial jurisdiction, as well as that which operates on the high seas against the commerce of the United States, should not be a simple special repeal in relation to the United States; but should be extended to whatever other neutral nations unconnected with them may be affected by those Decrees.

"And as an additional insult they are called on for a formal disavowal of conditions and pretension advanced by the French Government, for which the United States are themselves so far from having been responsible, that, in official explanations which have been published to the World and in a correspondence of the American Minister at London, with the British Minister for foreign affairs, such a responsibility was explicitly and emphatically disclaimed.

"It has become indeed sufficiently certain that the commerce of the United

States is to be sacrificed not as interfering with the belligerent rights of Great Britain, not as supplying the wants of her enemies which she herself supplies; but as interfering with the monopoly which she covets for her own commerce and navigation. She carries on a war against the lawful commerce of a friend that she may the better carry on a commerce with an enemy, a commerce polluted by the forgeries and perjuries which are for the most part the only passports by which it can succeed.

"Anxious to make every experiment short of the last resort of injured nations, the United States have withheld from Great Britain, under successive modifications, the benefits of a free intercourse with their market, the loss of which could not but outweigh the profits arising from her restrictions of our commerce with other nations. And to entitle those experiments to favourable consideration, they were framed so as to enable her to place her adversary under the exclusive operation of them. To these appeals her Government have been equally inflexible, as if willing to make sacrifices of every sort rather than yield to the claims of justice or renounce the errors of a false pride. Nay, so far were the attempts carried to overcome the attachment of the British Cabinet to its unjust edicts, that it received every encouragement within the competency of the Executive Branch of our Government, to expect that a repeal of them would be followed by a war between the United States and France, unless the French Edicts should also be repealed. Even this communication, although silencing forever the plea of a disposition in the United States, to acquiesce in those Edicts, originally the sole plea for them, received no attention.

"If no other proof existed of a pre-determination of the British Government against a repeal of its orders, it might be found in the correspondence of the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, at London, and the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs in 1810, on their question, whether the blockade of May 1806, was considered as in force or as not in force. It had been ascertained that the French Government, which urged this blockade as the ground of its decree, was willing, in the event of its removal, to repeal that decree; which being followed by alternate repeals, of the other offensive edicts, might abolish the whole system on both sides. The inviting opportunity for accomplishing an object so important to the United States, and professed so often to be the desire of both the belligerents, was made known to the British Government. As that Government admits that an actual application of an adequate force is necessary to the existence of a legal blockade, and it was notorious, that if such a force had ever been applied, its long discontinuance had annulled the blockade in question, there could be no sufficient objection on the part of Great Britain to a formal revocation of it; and no imaginable objection to a declaration of the fact that the blockade did not exist. The declaration would have been consistent with her avowed principles of blockade, and would have enabled the United States to demand from France the pledged repeal of her decrees: either with success, in which case the way would have been opened for a general repeal of the belligerent edicts; or without success, in which case the United States would have been justified in turning their measures exclusively against France. The British Government would, however, neither rescind the blockade, nor declare its non-existence, nor permit its non-existence to be inferred and affirmed by the American Plenipotentiary. On the contrary, by representing the blockade to be comprehended in the Orders in Council, the United States were compelled so to regard it in their subsequent proceedings.

"There was a period when a favourable change in the policy of the British Cabinet was justly considered as established. The Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty here, proposed an adjustment of the differences more immediately endangering the harmony of the two countries. The proposition was accepted with a promptitude and cordiality corresponding with the invariable professions of this Government. A foundation appeared to be laid for a sincere and lasting reconciliation. The prospect, however, quickly vanished.—The whole proceeding was disavowed by the British Government, without any explanation which could at that time express the belief, that the disavowal proceeded from a spirit of hostility to the commercial rights and prosperity of the United States. And it has since come into proof, that at the very moment when the public Minister was holding the language of friendship, and inspired confidence in the sincerity of the negotiation with which he was charged—a secret agent of his Government was employed in intrigues, having for their object a subversion of our Government, and a dismemberment of our happy union.

"In reviewing the conduct of Great Britain towards the United States, our attention is necessarily drawn to the warfare just renewed by the Savages on one of our extensive frontiers; a warfare which is known to spare neither age nor sex, and to be distinguished by features peculiarly shocking to humanity. It is difficult to account for the activity and combinations which have for some time been developing themselves among the tribes in constant intercourse with British traders and garrisons, without connecting their hostility with that influence; and without recollecting the authenticated examples of such interpositions heretofore furnished by the officers and agents of that Government.

"Such is the spectacle of injuries and indignities which have been heaped upon our Country; and such the crisis which its unexampled forbearance and conciliatory efforts have not been able to avert. It might at least have been expected, that an enlightened nation, if less urged by moral obligations, or invited by friendly dispositions, on the part of the United States, would have found its true interests alone a sufficient motive to respect their rights and their tranquillity on the high seas; that an enlarged policy would have favoured the free and general circulation of commerce, in which the British nation is at all times interested, and which in times of war is the best alleviation of its calamities to herself, as well as the other belligerents; and more especially that the British Cabinet would not, for the sake of a precarious and surreptitious intercourse with hostile markets, have persevered in a course of measures which necessarily put at hazard the invaluable market of a great and growing country, disposed to cultivate the mutual advantages of an active Commerce.

"Other Councils have prevailed. Our moderation and conciliation have had no other effect than to encourage perseverance, and to enlarge pretensions. We behold our seafaring citizens still the daily victims of lawless violence committed on the great and common highway of nations, even within sight of the Country which owes them protection. We behold our vessels, freighted with the products of our soil and industry, or returning with the honest proceeds of them, wrested from their lawful destination, confiscated by prize courts no longer the organs of public law, but the instrument of arbitrary edicts; and their unfortunate crews dispersed and lost, or forced or inveigled in British ports into British fleets, whilst arguments are employed in support of these aggressions, which have no foundation but in a principle equally supporting a claim to regulate our external commerce in all cases whatsoever. We behold, in fine, on the side of Great Britain, a state of war against the United States; and on the side of the United States, a state of peace towards Great Britain.

"Whether the United States shall continue passive under these progressive usurpations, and these accumulating wrongs; or, opposing force to force in defence of their natural rights, shall commit a just cause into the hands of the Almighty Disposer of events, avoiding all connections which might entangle it in the contests or views of other powers, and preserving a constant readiness to concur in an honourable re-establishment of peace & friendship, is a solemn question, which the constitution wisely confides to the Legislative Department of the Government. In commending it to their early deliberation I am happy in the assurance that the nation will be worthy the enlightened patriotic councils of a free and a powerful nation.

"Having presented this view of the relations of the United States with Great Britain, and of the solemn alternative growing out of them, I proceed to remark, that the communications last made to Congress on the subject of our relations with France, will have shewn that since the revocation of her Decrees, as they violated the neutral rights of the United States, her Government has authorized illegal captures by its privateers and public ships, and that other outrages have been practised on our vessels and our Citizens. It will have been seen also, that no indemnity had been provided, or satisfactorily pledged, for the extensive spoliations committed under the violent and retrospective order of the French Government against the property of our Citizens, seized within the jurisdiction of France.

"I abstain at this time from recommending to the consideration of Congress definitive measures with respect to that nation, in the expectation that the result of unclosed discussions between our Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris and the French Government, will speedily enable Congress to decide with greater advantage, on the course due to the rights, the interests, and the honour of our country.

JAMES MADISON.

Washington, June 1, 1812.  
(Here follows the Act before published.)