



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 that they be signed accordingly by the parties concerned. (Signed) C. G. BLGRAVE, Acting Secretary to Government. BATAVIA, February 1812.

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1814. [NO. 98.]

Publication. The various instances unauthorized persons have assumed a Military Dress, and that in particular the Servants and Followers, Natives of India, are guilty of this abuse, the Vice President in Council is pleased to prohibit a continuance of this practice, and to direct that all persons so dressed and travelling about the Country be apprehended by the Police. All Officers in the Civil and Military establishments are positively forbidden to dress their Servants or Followers with any Military Coat or Uniform, and the Residents are respectively ordered to report for the information of Government, the names and occupation of persons apprehended under this order.

Advertisement. NOTICE is hereby given, that the half monthly sale of Rice, provisionally ordered by the advertisement under date the 4th November, and the payment of 50 Spanish dollars per coyang for Rice imported as allowed until further orders by the advertisement of the 10th October last, will cease from this date. By order of the Vice President in Council, C. ASSEY, Secretary to Government. BATAVIA, Jan. 8, 1814.

Advertentie. WORD mits dezen bekend gemaakt, dat de half maande-lyksche verkoop van Ryst, die Provisioneel gelast was by Advertentie van den 4de November en de betaling van 50 Spaansche Matten per Coyang voor ingevoerde Ryst, als vergund totnadere orders by Advertentie van den 16de October laatts Leden van dato dezes laat cesseren. Ter Ordonnantie van den Heere Vice President in Rade. C. ASSEY, Sec. van het Govt. BATAVIA, Dec. 22, 1813.

Advertisement. THE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor observing with reference to the nature and tendency of the system of internal administration which has been adopted throughout the Kingdom, that the contributions of the principal Towns do not contribute to the Public Revenue in a proportion equal to what the Cultivators of the Soil supply, and being desirous of equalizing as far as practicable the portions paid by each Class of Society, is pleased to establish the following Towns, Districts for Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya, the same to take effect from the 1st of January next. At Batavia 6 per cent shall be levied on all Articles imported for the consumption of the Town and Suburbs, with the exception of Fish, Fruit, Vegetables and Cattle. At Samarang and Sourabaya 7 per cent on Grain, and 10 per cent on all other Articles imported by Sea, Fish excepted, and 5 per cent on Grain, and 8 per cent on all other Articles brought in by Land Carriage or by Inland navigation. These duties are intended to apply solely to Articles consumed within the said Towns and their Suburbs, and not imported from the established Ports of the Island, or otherwise falling under the General Custom-house Regulations of the Island. At Batavia the duty will be levied by the Collector, and at Samarang and Sourabaya the same will as a provisional measure be farmed for the ensuing year. The detailed Regulations for the collection of the duties may be seen at the Office of the Collector at Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya, and all infringements of the same will be enquired into in the mode directed by the Custom-house Regulations. By order of the Vice-President in Council. C. ASSEY, Sect. to Govt. BATAVIA, Dec. 23, 1813.

Advertentie. DE Heer Lieutenant Gouverneur in Rade, opmerkende met betrekking tot de aart en rigting van het Stelsel der innerlyke Administratie, die over het geheele Eiland is aangenomen geworden, dat de Ingezetenen van de voornaamste Steden niet contribueren tot de publieke Inkomsten in eene evenredigheid van wat de bebouwers van het land opbrengen, en verlangende om zo veel mogelijk de opbrengsten, welke door alle classen van de Maatschappy betaald worden, gelyk te stellen, heeft goedgevonden om de volgende Stads Geretigheden voor Batavia, Samarang en Sourabaya vast te stellen, zullende dezelve van den 1ste Jantuary aanstaande in werking zyn. Te Samarang en Sourabaya 7 per cent op Koorn en 10 per cent op alle andere Artikelen, met uitzondering van Visch, die over Zee ingevoerd worden, en 5 per cent op Koorn en 10 per cent op alle andere Artikelen, die over Land, per Wagen, of langs Blanden-landsche Vaarten worden ingevoerd. Deze geretigheden zullen alleen betreklyk zyn tot Artikelen, die binnen de gezegde Steden en des Environs geconsumeerd worden, en die niet ingevoerd worden van de vastgestelde Plaatsen van het Eiland of anderszins vallen onder de gemefte Reglementen van de In- en Uitgaande Rechten van het Eiland. Deze geretigheid zal te Batavia, Samarang en Sourabaya zal dezelve als een provisioneel inlijfting voor het aanstaande Jaar verpact worden. De omstandige Reglementen tot het heffen van deze Geretigheden, kunnen gezien worden aan de Kantoren van de Ontvangers te Batavia, Samarang en Sourabaya, en alle inblyken op dezelve zullen volgens de wyze bepaald by de Reglementen op de In- en Uitgaande Rechten onderzocht worden. Ter Ordonnantie van den Heere Vice President in Rade. C. ASSEY, Sec. van het Govt. BATAVIA, Dec. 22, 1813.

Advertisement. WILL be sold by outcry by the Vendue Department at Samarang, on Government Prauw, No. 16—lying at Rembang. A Dismantled Gun Boat lying in the Marine yard at Rembang. The Boats will be pointed out by the Master Attendant at Rembang. By order of the Vice President in Council. C. ASSEY, Secretary to Government. BATAVIA, Dec. 22, 1813.

Advertisement. NOTICE is hereby given, that the time for receiving the Duty of an half per cent on the value of Lands situated in the environs of Batavia is prolonged till the 31st of the current month. By Order of the President and Bench of Magistrates. PETER JESSEN, Sec. BATAVIA, Jan. the 5th 1814.

Advertentie. WORT hiermede kennis gegeven, aan de Eigenaren van de respectieve Bazars in de Environs of Batavia, dat de Duty of five per cent on the Revenues of the said Bazars for the year 1813, will be received at the Office of the Accountant to the Bench of Magistrates, in the course of the present month. By order of the President and Bench of Magistrates. PETER JESSEN, Sec. BATAVIA, Jan. 5, 1814.

Notice. IS hereby given, that Government is desirous to accept Twenty Thousand (20,000) Spanish Dollars for Bills on the Supreme Government, at thirty days sight, with the usual option of postponing payment for six months, on paying interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, and that tenders for the same will be received daily at the Accountant's Office, from the present date until the 15th instant. J. G. BAUER, Accountant. BATAVIA, Jan. 6, 1814.

Notice. HET Gouvernement gesegen zynde, om Twentig Dhyzend (20000) Sp. Dollars te accepteren op Wissels op het Snpreme Gouvernement, betaalbaar 30 dagen naar zicht, onder voor behoudt hetzins onnde betaling te mogen uytstellen voor den tyd van 6 maanden onder betaling van renten a 6 percent Jaarlyks, zullen aanvragen voor die Wissels worden ontrangen op het Bureau van den boekhouder General van heden af aan gerekend tot den 15ste dezer. J. G. BAUER, Boekhouder General. BATAVIA, Op het Bureau van den Boekhouder General den 6ste Jantuary 1814.

Advertentie. WORD hiermede bekend gemaakt, dat de tyd tot den ontvangst van het half percent, op de waarde der Landeryen, in de ommelanden van Batavia, geleege geprolongert is tot uflind dezer. Ter Ordonnantie van President Bank van de Magistrature. PETER JESSEN, Sec. BATAVIA, den 5, Jan. 1814.

Advertentie. WORT hiermede kennis gegeven, aan de Eigenaren van de respectieve Bazars in de Environs of Batavia, dat de gerechtigheid van vyf percentos op het inkomen van gemelde Bazars voor den Jare 1813, gedurende deze maand ten Kantore van den Magistraat zal ontfangen worden. Ter Ordonnantie van President en Bank van de Magistraten. PETER JESSEN, Sec. BATAVIA, den 5, Jan. 1814.

Advertentie. WORT hiermede kennis gegeven, aan de Eigenaren van de respectieve Bazars in de Ommelanden van Batavia, dat de gerechtigheid van vyf percentos op het inkomen van gemelde Bazars voor den Jare 1813, gedurende deze maand ten Kantore van den Magistraat zal ontfangen worden. Ter Ordonnantie van President en Bank van de Magistraten. PETER JESSEN, Sec. BATAVIA, den 5, Jan. 1814.

Vendu Advertissemanten. Door Vendu-meesteren zullen de volgende Vendues worden gehouden, als: Op Maandag den 10de, January 1814. VOOR het negotie Huis van Mr. Timmerman Thijssen en Westerman, staande op de voormalige Anker-werff, van Madeira-wyn op Pypen, Geveer, Javans Lianne en Porcelijnen, &c. &c. Op Dingsdag den 11de, January 1814. VOOR het sterf-huis van wylde den Chinees Gouw Inko, staande even buiten de Nieuw-poort, van Huis-meubelen, Lywaten Wagens en Paarden en weesmeer. Op Woensdag den 12de, January 1814. VOOR de woning van Hermannus Schuis, staande aan Oost-zyde van de Tygers-gragt, van Huis-meubelen, Juweelen, Goud en Zilver-werken, Lywaten, Dranken, Wagens, Paarden, Slaven, nevens andere goederen meer. Op Donderdag den 13de, January 1814. VOOR de woning van de weduwe van de heer van de Nieuw-poort, van Huis-meubelen, Goud en Zilver-werken, Lywaten, Dranken, Wagens, Paarden, Slaven, nevens andere goederen meer. Op Vrydag den 14de, January 1814. VOOR het Negotie-huis van W. Watt, staande aan de Oost-zyde van de Grootte-rivier, van diverse Goederen, wat van nader de Catalogus zal worden uitgegeven. Op Maandag den 18de, January 1814. VOOR de woning van de heer van de Nieuw-poort, van Huis-meubelen, Goud en Zilver-werken, Lywaten, Dranken, Wagens, Paarden, Slaven, nevens andere goederen meer.

Notification. NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. G. C. van Ryck has been appointed Agent to take charge of American Ships and Property, that have been, or may hereafter be brought into the Ports or places comprehended under the Islands of Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Malacca, and all places in the possession of the British in the Islands termed the Indian Archipelago, under the Orders in Council of 23d June, 1812. And the said Mr. G. C. van Ryck being empowered and authorized to that effect by the Board of American Commissioners in London, he is authorized to act according thereto in all such Ports and places aforesaid, as are under this Residency. G. J. SIDDONS, Acting Resident. Fort Marlborough, Nov. 1, 1813.

Notification. NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. G. C. van Ryck has been appointed Agent to take charge of American Ships and Property, that have been, or may hereafter be brought into the Ports or places comprehended under the Islands of Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Malacca, and all places in the possession of the British in the Islands termed the Indian Archipelago, under the Orders in Council of 23d June, 1812. And the said Mr. G. C. van Ryck being empowered and authorized to that effect by the Board of American Commissioners in London, he is authorized to act according thereto in all such Ports and places aforesaid, as are under this Residency. G. J. SIDDONS, Acting Resident. Fort Marlborough, Nov. 1, 1813.

TO BE SOLD  
From 10 till 2 o'clock,  
AT

Capt. Richardson's House,  
IN LEPEL STREET,

A VARIETY OF

CHINA ARTICLES,

IMPORTED IN THE  
MINEIRA,

AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES,

PAYABLE EITHER IN

GOVERNMENT CERTIFICATES

OR

LOMBARD BANK NOTES,

AT THE EXCHANGE OF THE DAY.

SILVER-PLATE, in sets, viz.

One dozen Table Spoons,	120
One dozen Desert,	
One Soup Ladle,	
Two Gravy Spoons,	
Four Salt ditto,	
One Butter Knife,	
Flowerpots, in sets,	each 2 1/2
Chip Hats,	do. 2 1/2
Glazed Leather Hats,	do. 3
Hyson Tea,	per lb. 1
Ditto Skin,	do. 1/2
Pecoe,	do. 1/2
Souchong, 1st sort,	do. 1/2
Ditto, 2d do.	do. 1/4
Ditto, 3d do.	do. 1/4
Crape Silk,	per piece 20
Sarcenets, of 18 yards long,	do. 16
Ditto, of 30 do.	do. 20
Pelung Satins, 17 yards,	do. 9
Black-silk Handkerchiefs, 20 in each	14
Ladies' Shoes, 8 per dozen or 1 per pair	
Silk Umbrellas,	each 5
Oiled ditto,	do. 3
Ditto Paper,	per dozen 4
Sweetmeats,	per case 20
Lichese,	per tub 6
Camp Cots,	each 30
Couches,	do. 20
Music Stools,	do. 6
Bed-steads,	do. 20
Dining Tables, 11 ft. 2 in. by 4 ft. 6 in.	do. 36
China Mahogany Breakfast do. 5	do. 36
Camp Tables, 2 ft. 9 in. square,	do. 5
Round Teapots, 4 in a set,	set 20
China-ware Dinner sets of 221 pieces	45
Ditto Breakfast sets of 49 pieces	4
Flat and Soup-plates,	per dozen 1 1/2
Blue Cups and Saucers,	do. 1 1/2
Iron, in flat bars,	per pecul 10
Looking Glasses,	per 100 5
Soy,	per bundle of 10 1 1/2
Boys,	per Hogshead of 63 gallons 70
Hair Pencils,	per 100 4
Chinese Hats,	per 100 25
Blows,	each 1
Thread,	per pecul 248
Tiles, for flooring,	per 100 16
Turmeric, Galingal, Iron Cooking-pots,	
Butts, and a variety of other Articles.	

**WANTED**

FOR the use of His Majesty's 1st Battalion 78th Regiment, the sum of £600, for which Bills will be given on the Agents of the Regiment, Messrs. Greenwood, Cox and Co. London, at Forty days sight, to the highest offer, such Tenders to be sent on or before the 10th January 1814, to Lieutenant MACQUEEN, Acting Pay-master at Samarang.

By order of Major Forbes, Commanding.

JOHN MACQUEEN, Lieut.  
Acting Pay-master, 78th Regiment.  
SAMARANG, }  
Dec. 19, 1813. }

**Advertisement.**

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

**Advertentie.**

DE Pagter van de Wagen Pagt en het Oorgeld der Paarden Tan Tjongko, Titulaire Captain der Chineesen, op het Custom-huis Office ten huise van de

Heer Couperus in de Koestraat, maakt by dezen een tegelyk wien zulks mogte aangaan, bekend, dat hy geduurende January 1814 zal vacceeren des Mandags, Dingsdags, Woensdags, Donderdags, Vrydags en Zaturdags 's Voormiddags van Agt tot Twaalf Uren ten einde aldaar te noteren de opgaven van het getal Paarden, dat een ieder zal goedvinden dit Jaaraan te houden en in February te Ontvangen de daarvoor verschuldigde Pagt-penningen, zoo meede van het door hunne Hoog-Edelheeden by Publiciteit van den 13de September 1803 bepaalde op het begieten der Wegen, naar rato van het getal Paarden dat door een ieder zal worden opgegeven op poene van anderszins te vervallen in de door hunne Hoog-Edelheeden volgens Publicatie van den 3de December 1796, en 26ste February 1802, bepaalde boete voor de genen, die nalatig blyven voorschreffe opgave en betalings-binnen-den-bepaalden tyd te doen.

**Bekendmaking.**

DAAR zig een gerugt verspreyd, dat den tekenaar Han Tjianpit, aan den Heer L. Heukevlugt, in qualiteit als President van Justitie te Sourabaya, zoud betaald hebben eene Somma van Drie Duyzënd Sps. Dolls. voor het acceptceeren van twee Exception Perremptoir voor twee Eyschen gediend in Raade van Justitie, dato 30ste September A. P.; door de Chineesen Han-Samhoen en Tjoa-Tianghean, als in huwelyk hebbende de Chineesche Vrouwen Lim-Kimmio en Lim-Ginnio, zo diend tot narigt van het Algemeen, dat deeze Perremptoir-Exception geground was op twee Notarieele Actens van Aquit, gepasseerd voor Notaris en zekere getuigen, en den tekenaar dus niet nodig had voor de Rechtveerdigheid van zyn Defentie Geld te behooven, of te geeven.

Verklaarende den tekenaar by deezen, dat deeze Uitstroyinge ten Lasten van den Heer L. Heukevlugt vals en onwaaragtig is, alsoo den tekenaar in deezen, onder Presentatie van Eeden verklaard, nimmer ofte oeit in de gedagten gehad te hebben, om de Heer L. Heukevlugt, eenige Gelden, ofte Geschenken van wat aart die ook weesen mogten, geoffereerd ofte aangeboden te hebben, ofte van zynent wegen aan, ofte voor zynent wegen door anderen, aangeboden is; — En dus de Uitstroyers van deeze Callunie, door den ondergeteekende verklaart werden, voor Eerrovende Lasteraars, tot tyd en wylen zy deeze huone Uitstroyinge in Regten ten genoegen zullen hebbe beweesen.

Sourabaya, den }  
18de December } HAN TJIANPIT.  
1813. }

**Advertentie.**

ALLE de greene dietets te pretendeeren heeft, dan wel verschuldigt zyn aan den Boedel van wylen Jz. Ihnen, gelieve daar van opgavete doen, aan de Exccutetren Matah en Rensing, binnen de tyd van een Maand gerekend van heeden.

Batavia, den 8ste January 1814.

**Advertentie.**

DE Vendutie by de Bank van Lening, van den 30ste December 1813 uitgesteld geworden zuyde, zo werd by dezen door den Directeur en Commissarissen van gemelde Bank bekend gemaakt, dat gemelde Vendutie zal voortgang hebben op den 18de dezer.

Ter Ordonnantie van Directeur en Commissarissen voornöemd.

BATAVIA, }  
den 1ste Jun. 1814. } P. DECKER,  
Secretaris.

**Advertentie.**

WERD uit de hand te koop gepresenteerd, het Sink Grond waar op de voormalige Post Aekee heeft gestaan, gelijk eigen aan de Noord-zyde van de Bacheragts-gragt, hebbende eene Communicaatie Brug, in welkers onderhoud voor de helft moet worden geparticepeerd, doorden Kooper, nader te bevragen by

Batavia den }  
28 Dec: 1813. } D. POPKENS.

**WANTED,**

IN the Engineer Department, an Overseer, Salary 60 Dollars per month. Apply at the Gazette Office.

**CURRENT VALUE**

PREM.	Of Lombard Bank Notes in Java Rupees, during the week ending on the 7th January, 1814.	DIST. P. C. 29
		C. ASSEY, Secretary to Government.
		BATAVIA, January 7, 1814. }

**Java Government Gazette.**

BATAVIA,

SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1814.

THE Vice-President requests the honour of the Company of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Civil, Naval and Military Servants, at a Ball and Supper, at Goenoong Saharee, at 7 o'clock on the 18th instant, to celebrate Her Majesty's Birth-day.

J. NIXON,  
A. D. C.

JANUARY 8, 1813.

**CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.**

Mr. J. Fichat, Vice President of the European Orphan Chamber.  
Lient. Mackenzie, Chief Engineer, to be Superintendent of Public Buildings & Works.  
Mr. Jongkind, Deputy Superintendent of Public Buildings and Works.

**Orders by Government.**

It is to be a standing regulation from and after this date, that whenever any Vessel arrives at any Port in this Island or its dependencies, having a consignment of Stores or Goods of any kind on account of Government, the Commercial Committee at Batavia, or the local Chief Civil Authority at other places shall cause a Survey to be held on the Stores or Goods when received into Store, which Survey shall specify every deficiency or damage found in each kind of Stores respectively.

A copy of the Survey Report is to be transmitted forthwith for the information of Government, and the Store-keepers will be personally responsible for all deficiencies or damages which may be discovered after the receipts for the same are delivered to the Masters of the Vessels, from which they have been received.

It is further ordered, that no Bills for Freight are to be paid without a certificate of the Store-keeper annexed, that the established Survey has been held, and such sums as may be paid for Freight of Vessels in the intermediate time between their being taken up and discharged are to be considered on account until the final settlement of the Freight is adjusted.

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

BATAVIA, }  
Jan. 1, 1814. }

**Orders van het Gouvernement.**

Het zal een vastgesteld Reglement van en na dato dezes zyn, wanneer enig Schip of Vaartuig in eenige Haven van dit Eiland of dies Onderhoorigheden arriveert, het welk eenige Proviesies of Goederen hoe ook genaamd voor rekening van het Gouvernement in heeft, dat het Commercial Committee te Batavia of de plaatslyke Civile Autoriteit op andere plaatsen, een inspectie laat houden van alle de Proviesies of Goederen wanneer dezelve in de Pakhuisen ontfangen worden, welke opneem alle te kort komsten of schaden zal moeten specificeren die by ieder byzonder-soort van Goederen mogten bevonden worden.

Een copie van het Rapport van opneem moet dadelijk tot informatie van het Gouvernement ingezonden worden, en de Pakhuis-meesters zullen personeel verantwoordelyk zyn voor alle te kort komsten of schaden, die ontdekt mogen worden na dat de quitantien voordezelve zyn afgegeven aan de Bevelhebbers der Schepen, van wien dezelve ontfangen zyn geworden.

En word wyders gelast dat geene Rekeningen voor fragt moeten betaald worden zonder dat een bewys van de Pakhuismeester daar by gevoegd is, dat de bepaalde inspectie gehouden is geworden, en zodanige sommen als voor de fragt van Schepen mogten betaald zyn geworden tusschen de tyd dat dezelve opgenomen zyn en afgedankt worden, moeten worden beschouwd als op rekening te zyn tot dat de finale afbetaling van de fragt gelden vereffend is.

Ter ordonnantie van den Heere Vice-President in Raad.

C. ASSEY,  
Sec. van 't Gouvernement.

BATAVIA, }  
Jan. 1, 1814. }

**GENERAL ORDERS,**

By the Vice-President in Council.

BATAVIA, JAN. 1, 1813.

The Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following appointments: —  
Lieutenant Colonel Sullivan, of His Majesty's 78th Regiment, to be Deputy Quarter Master General, vice Colebrooke, resigned.

Lieutenant Bell, to be, provisionally, Assistant Deputy Military Pay-master General.

Lieutenant G. P. Green, to be Assistant to the Deputy Military Pay-master General.

Captain John Butler, of His Majesty's 59th Regiment, to be Secretary to the Committee of Military Accounts, vice Mackenzie resigned.

Major Dalton is appointed to the Superintendance of the Subsidiary Native Corps at the Courts of Solo and Djocjocarta, and to the general charge of the Roads in the Territories of the Native Princes.—The charge held by Lieutenant G. P. Green, on this account is accordingly abolished.

Major Jeremiah M. Johnson, will assume the Command of the Military Details at Solo.

The Vice President in Council is pleased to authorize the following revised establishment of Coolies for cleaning the Hospitals, &c. at Samarang and Salatiga, in lieu of that which has been provisionally allowed.

**AT SAMARANG.**

- 1 Capalla or head-man, at 6 Java Rupees per month,
- 20 Coolies, at 4 ditto ditto,
- 1 Cart, according to the Bengal Regulations.

**AT SALATEGA.**

- 1 Capalla or head-man, at 6 Java Rupees per month,
- 20 Coolies, at 4 ditto ditto,
- 1 Cart, according to the Bengal Regulations.

Major Campbell, Deputy Commissary General, having returned from leave of absence, will resume the duties of his office.

By order of the Vice-President in Council.

C. ASSEY,  
Secretary to Government.

**GENERAL ORDERS,**

By the Vice-President in Council.

BATAVIA, JAN. 1, 1814.

The Vice President in Council is pleased to direct that the following publication issued this day in the Public Department, be also published to the forces for general information and guidance.

**PUBLICATION.**

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

All Officers in the Civil and Military establishments are positively forbidden to dress their Servants or Followers with any Military Coat or Uniform, and the Residents are respectively ordered to report for the information of Government, the names and occupation of persons apprehended under this order.

The Vice President in Council is further pleased to direct that the Magistrates and Residents of Districts respectively be careful to apprehend and commit as vagrants all Natives of India who may be without service or ostensible means of livelihood within their respective Jurisdiction, and to report the names and description of the parties in order that steps may be taken to send them from the Island as opportunities may offer.

By Order of the Vice President in Council.

(Signed) C. ASSEY,  
Secretary to Government.

With a view to carry this Order into full effect, the Vice President in Council is further pleased to direct that within ten days after its being received at the several Stations and Posts respectively, the names of all Servants and Followers, whether Public or Private be transmitted to Head-quarters agreeably to the following Form.

Name.	Age.	Cast.	From whence arrived.	When and in what Capacity.	Present Employ.	REMARKS.

These Reports are to be continued every two months until further orders.

By order of the Vice President in Council.

C. ASSEY,  
Secretary to Government.

In continuation of the accounts we have already published of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor's visit to his Highness the Emperor of Solo, we are now by the attentive though somewhat tardy communication of our correspondent, enabled to present our Readers with the following Report of the Proceedings of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor at the Court of his Highness the Sultan of Djocjocarta.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor and his Lady, attended by an escort of the Java Light Cavalry, and a numerous suite arrived here this day at 2 o'clock. A deputation, consisting of the Radeen Adipatte (the Prime Minister,) and two Tomongongs of the first rank, with their respective attendants, met and congratulated the Lieutenant Governor in the name of His Highness the Sultan at the Fort of Clatten, about half way between Solo and Djocjocarta. A few miles further on at Prambanan, the Prince Mong-ku-bumi, and two of the sons of His Highness the Sultan were in waiting with their numerous attendants to pay their respects to the Lieutenant Governor, and to conduct him to the capital. The Prince Paku-allum with his sons, and a detachment of his corps of Horse, awaited the arrival of the Cavalcade at Chassen, where they paid the usual congratulatory compliments to His Excellency on his approach. The Radeen-Azer was also in attendance to receive and congratulate the Lady Governness; from hence the procession moved on to Raksanagoran, where the Sultan himself, and the Rato-kanchono, attended by the Resident and all the Nobles of the Court, received the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor and his Lady. This meeting was rendered truly interesting by the gratitude and unaffected pleasure manifested by His Highness the Sultan. After the usual ceremonies and Military honors, His Excellency, conducted by the Sultan, and the Lady Governness by the Rato, proceeded to seats that were prepared for them. The Gentlemen of the Lieutenant Governor's suite and escort had then the honor of being introduced to the Sultan and Rato in due form, after which, refreshments were handed about, and a few complimentary Toasts drank. The party then proceeded in the following order to the state carriages that were prepared for their reception—the Lady Governness conducted by the Rato, His Excellency by the Sultan, and Prince Paku-allum by Coh. Eales. The procession which presented a display of Javanese splendour not often surpassed, moved forward at a slow pace through double ranks of Spears-men, amongst whom were interspersed the standard bearers of the different Pangerangs and Chieftains to whom they belonged. The Gombongs or bands of Javanese music which were stationed at intervals along the road, announced the approach of His Excellency, by lively and repeated flourishes. The road from Raksanagoran to the Residence is upwards of four miles, nearly 100 feet wide, and lined on each side by beautiful rows of trees, being for a considerable distance perfectly straight, it presented on this occasion a grand perspective. Triumphant arches were erected at equal distances quite across the road, which produced an effect strikingly magnificent.

On reaching the Residency, His Excellency and the Lady Governness conducted as before, proceeded to their seats under the canopy of state; the Sultan and the Rato sat on the right and left. On taking their seats, the usual Military honors were paid by the Fort and by all the Troops that were drawn out on the occasion. Wine being then brought, the Sultan proposed and drank the health of the Lieutenant Governor and his Lady, which was followed by that of their Highnesses the Sultan and Rato who immediately after took leave.

Dec. 9, 1813.

At 10 o'clock this morning the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor and his Lady visited the Craton—they were attended by all the Civil and Military Servants of Government present, and were received by his Highness with much cordiality and magnificence. Soon after their arrival an unusually interesting scene was exhibited for their entertainment. A Royal Tyger, one of the largest and most ferocious of the species, was enclosed together with a very fine Buffalo of the true fighting breed, within a strong circular fence of about thirty yards in circumference. For some moment they stood on the defensive, each seeming unwilling to begin the fight; the appearance of the Tyger during this interval was highly characteristic of his nature; he seemed perfectly aware of the prowess of his adversary, and would have avoided the impending contest—his furious eyes which glared like fire-balls, darted in wistful glances around him, apparently in search of the means of escape or of a less powerful antagonist on whom to wreak his vengeance. Mean time the Buffalo stood as if conscious of superiority, steadily awaiting the attack of his formidable adversary. This state of threatening inaction might have lasted for some time had not the Buffalo been aroused to a furious pitch of irritation by the application of bunches of nettles attached

to long bamboos, which with the assistance of chilly water that was poured on him from above seemed at once to exhaust his caution and forbearance; he roared with pain and indignation, spurned the ground he trod on, and then darted with inconceivable velocity on his wary antagonist, who avoided his horns and fastened on his neck, which he tore in a dreadful manner. As soon as the Buffalo disengaged himself he charged again but with equal ill success, the Tyger still avoided the fury of his onset, yet seldom failed to inflict some terrible wound on his opponent. In this manner the battle raged for nearly an hour, when the Buffalo, contrary to the usual result, was completely defeated, and was obliged to be withdrawn from the scene of action.—In the course of the conflict the Tyger had necessarily received some severe bruises, besides which he seemed greatly fatigued by the exertions he had made, notwithstanding which the Sultan ordered a fresh Buffalo to be let loose upon him; the result of this, now, unequal combat may easily be conjectured, in a few minutes the Tyger was laid breathless at his adversary's feet,—another Tyger much smaller than the former was then admitted, but he was very soon humbled to the dust.

His Highness soon after conducted his guests to a stage from whence they beheld two large Royal Tygers let loose from their cages in the center of a square of spears-men, they charged boldly and endeavoured to force their way through the ranks, but were destroyed with the greatest apparent ease the moment they came within reach of the spears. The party then proceeded to the Hall of Audience, where an elegant repast was prepared, after partaking of which the Lieutenant Governor and his Lady were conducted by the Sultan and the Rato into the interior of the Palace where they were introduced to his Highness's mother and to the Princesses of the Court.

Dec. 10, 1813.

At 5 o'clock this morning, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor and his Lady, with the Resident, and several other Gentlemen, set out on an excursion to the South-sea, but as we understand that the particulars of this interesting trip will shortly be minutely detailed by a gentleman of well known talents, who was present on the occasion, we shall content ourselves with stating that the party returned at 5 o'clock in the evening, highly gratified with what they had seen—at 7, they proceeded to the Fort, where a sumptuous and very splendid entertainment was prepared for them by Major Dalton, and the Officers of his Battalion. After the cloth was removed, the following toasts were drank with a degree of warm and earnest enthusiasm, seldom manifested on similar occasions:—

- The King,
- The Prince Regent,
- The Queen and Royal Family.

The foregoing toasts having been drank, Major Dalton stood up and after a very appropriate and well delivered address to the Company, proposed,

Mr. Raffles our Lieutenant Governor, and long may the Island of Java flourish and prosper under his able and fostering administration.

The Lieutenant Governor then gave, Major Dalton, my best thanks to him for his steady and uniform co-operation in the measures of Government, and for the zeal and ability he has ever displayed in the performance of the important duties entrusted to him, to which may be ascribed our present peaceful and happy meeting in this place.

- By Major Dalton—
- Our amiable Lady Governness.
- By the Lieutenant Governor—
- Lord Minto, the founder and the father of the British Empire in Java.
- By Major Dalton—
- Our Honorable Masters, and may their Charter be renewed on the broad basis of justice and liberality.
- By the Lieutenant Governor—
- Major General Gillespie and the Heroes of Djocjocarta.
- By Major Dalton—
- Lord Moira, success to his Administration.
- Lord Wellington and our Arms, on the Peninsula.
- Success to the Arms of Russia; soon may they accomplish the downfall of the Tyrant.
- General Nightingall and the Army of Java.
- Colonel Eales, Commanding the center Division.
- The Island of Java, the land we live in, and owe our existence to it.

These and many other equally interesting toasts were drank before the party separated for the night.

Dec. 12, 1813.

At gun-fire yesterday morning the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor with the officers of his Staff and escort assembled on the Parade to witness a review of the Light Infantry Volunteer Battalion; after marching round, this excellent little corps performed several Light Infantry manoeuvres with a steadiness and celerity seldom attained by troops of this description—the appearance of the men did ample justice to the well known military re-

putation of their commander—they looked healthy, active, clean and uniform. After the review the Lieutenant Governor joined the Officers at their breakfast-table, when he personally expressed to Major Dalton his entire satisfaction at the appearance of his corps.—Immediately after breakfast the following order was issued on the occasion.

At 5 o'clock in the evening the Lieutenant Governor and his Lady paid a parting visit to the Sultan; they were received with the usual compliments, and were conducted through subterraneous passages to the water Palace, from whence they returned to the hall of audience where they partook of refreshments and then retired with the Sultan and Rato's only into the interior of the Dalam, where they took their leave.

The next morning they returned to Samarang.

\* See last Gazette.

No arrivals of any interest have occurred during the present week, and of course no farther intelligence has been received. Our stock of interesting matter is however far from exhausted, and our present number will be found to contain a selection of such documents and particulars of information as though not of primary importance, are yet sufficiently worthy of the attention of our Readers, to be laid before them without further delay.

We have received by the *Hector*, a series of Cape Town Gazettes to the period of her departure from that Port; their contents, however, are the same in general as we had already received in the Indian Papers by the *Antelope*.

A Portuguese ship arrived last Sunday night from Macao and Palembang. She sailed from the former port before the *Minerva*, and of course has brought us nothing new from thence. She remained at Palembang about a month, and sailed from thence on the 31st ultimo, so that she arrived at Batavia in the short space of 48 hours. We are happy to add, that at her departure from Palembang, our friends were all in good health, and the country in a perfect state of tranquility.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

- ARRIVALS.] Jan. 2.—Portuguese ship *Joz. Jos. de Nor*, from Macao 13th Nov.—Cargo, China Goods.
- DEPARTURES.] Jan. 2.—Chinese brig *Jong Christina*, Tio Tioko, for Timor.
- Jan. 4.—Ship *Volunteer*, T. Waterman, for Sourabaya.
- Same day—H. C. G. *Malabar*, Captain R. Deane, Ditto—H. M. sloop *Hecate*, Captain J. Drury, for Madras.
- Jan. 7.—Ship *Arabella*, J. H. Price, for Calcutta. Ditto—Brig *Greyhound*, C. H. Bean, for ditto.
- SAMARANG, Dec. 24.—Arrived schooner *Inverness*, E. Matson, from Batavia.
- Dec. 20.—Sailed brig *Jane*, J. Abert, for Banjarmasin.
- Do. 22.—Brig *Olivia*, C. Ross, for Paccalongan.
- SOURABAYA, Dec. 18.—Arrived ship *Creole*, W. Smith, from Cheribon.

Vessels lying in Batavia Roads.

- H. M. ship *Malacca*—H. C. cruiser *Psyche*—do.
- Antelope*—ship *Minerva*—do. *Ruby*—do. *Charlotte*—do.
- Mary*—do. *Hector*—Portuguese ship *St. Michiel*—do.
- Brig *Greyhound*—do. *Emilie*—do. *Margaret*—do.
- Cove-long—schooner *Tyger*—do. Java Packet—cutter *Arathusa*—Arab ship *Mahabar*—do. brig *Abassy*—do.
- do. *Herat*—Chinese brig *Hingshong*.

MARRIAGE.

At Samarang, on the 27th ultimo, Peter Langewagen, Esq. Assistant to the Resident, to Miss C. A. Palm.

DEATHS.

- On the 29th December 1813, at Probolinggo, David Hopkins, Esq. Commissioner of that and the adjacent Districts.
- On the 3d instant, at his house at Jacatra, Captain Francis Lynch, Master Attendant of this Port, most warmly and truly regretted by the greater part of the Inhabitants of Batavia.
- On Thursday evening, the 6th instant, Mr. W. Wood, late commander of the ship *Mary*.
- On Thursday night, Mr. J. Ihpen, late Scriba to the Japan Commission.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have to acknowledge the historical communication of R. R. which arrived too late for insertion in our present number.

CHINA  
BLANK BOOKS  
MAY BE HAD  
AT THE  
GAZETTE OFFICE,

Proceedings held at a Meeting of the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, on Monday, 11th October, 1813.

In consequence of the Notice published on the 5th instant, by the Sheriff of the Town of Calcutta, a General Meeting of the British Inhabitants was, this day held, for the purpose of considering of an Address to The EARL OF MINTO, on the occasion of his approaching departure for Europe.

Mr. Saunders, the Sheriff, having opened the Meeting, Mr. Locke moved, that Mr. Mackenzie be requested to take the Chair, which motion was seconded by Mr. Stuart, and unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Mackenzie having accordingly taken the Chair, Mr. Strettell addressed the Meeting in an appropriate Speech.

The Chairman moved, that a Committee be appointed to prepare the proposed Address to Lord Minto, expressive of the high sense entertained by the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, of His Lordship's eminent Public Services, and that the Committee do consist of the following Gentlemen:—

(Here follow the names of the Committee, consisting of 47 Gentlemen.)

The motion having been approved, Mr. Locke moved, that the Chairman be of the Committee, which was also unanimously agreed to.

The Committee having, after some interval, submitted to the Meeting the Draft of an Address, it was read, and unanimously approved.

The following Resolutions were proposed and agreed to.

That the Chairman be requested to wait on Lord Minto, to ascertain at what time and place it will be agreeable to His Lordship to receive the Address of the British Inhabitants of the Settlement.

That the Chairman, accompanied by the Members of the Committee, and such other Gentlemen as may be pleased to attend, do present the Address.

That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Sheriff.

That the thanks of this Meeting be given to Mr. Strettell, for his impressive Speech.

That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Chairman.

The Chairman having notified to the Settlement, that the Earl of Minto had appointed this-day at twelve o'clock, for receiving the Address; the Chairman, together with the Members of the Committee, and a great number of other Gentlemen, assembled at the Town Hall at the time appointed.

On being introduced to Lord Minto, who was attended by the Honorable the Chief Justice, His Excellency Sir George Nugent, K. B.—N. B. Edmonstone and Archibald Seton, Esquires; the Chairman read and presented the following Address:—

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE  
GILBERT EARL OF MINTO.  
MY LORD,

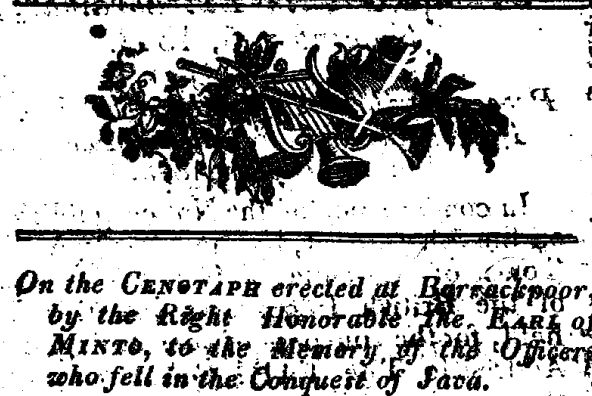
THE undersigned British Inhabitants of Calcutta beg leave to offer to your Lordship, on the occasion of your approaching departure for Europe, expressions of those sentiments of respect and esteem, which have been excited by the contemplation of your public services, during your Administration of the Government of India.

Among those patriotic characters, whose splendid talents and illustrious virtues have successively reared and enlarged the stupendous edifice of the British Empire in the East, we view with lively satisfaction your Lordship's distinguished name.

The arduous and sacred trust of administering this great Government devolved upon your Lordship soon after the termination of Wars, which had far extended the limits of the Empire, and had raised to the highest pitch the reputation of the British Councils, together with the fame of the British arms; but the mighty efforts necessary to ensure those splendid results could not be supported without proportionate sacrifices. To repair therefore the evils inseparable even from the most fortunate warfare; to recruit and husband our resources; to consolidate our recent conquests; to introduce among our new subjects, the inestimable blessings of security, of order, and of justice; were among the first objects, which called forth the exercise of your Lordship's wisdom and talents.

The consummate prudence and complete success of the measures directed to the accomplishment of these momentous objects, are attested by the flourishing con-

(Continued after Poetry and Miscellanea.)



On the *CENOTAPH* erected at *Barrackpore*, by the Right Honourable The EARL of MINTO, to the Memory of the Officers who fell in the Conquest of Java.

"Shall we go forth to battle, or indulge  
The love of home? nor have we seen the dead,  
Obtain these honours?" *Macdull's Rites*

When in his country's cause the Soldier dies,  
What hope hangs trembling on his latest breath,  
What cheering thought suppresses nature's sighs,  
What proud sensation soothes the pangs of death,  
He thought of glory budding from the tomb,  
The lofty consciousness of well-earned fame,  
The hope that history will mourn his doom,  
And late posterity repeat his name.

These are the bright rewards that well repay  
The votive tribute of a fleeting breath;  
These are the stars that guide a warrior's way,  
Bold, through the paths of danger and of death.

Yet oft promiscuous ruin sweeps along,  
And blank oblivion shrouds the soldier's grave,  
Nor fame awaits, nor hymns the Hero's song,  
All who have perished of the great and good.

And dread the thought to moulder on forgot,  
Where crowds shall undistinguishably tread,  
No human reverence to mark the spot,  
Inviolate, where lie the glorious dead.

And drearer still to think, one only chaff,  
A fragile life, should link us to mankind;  
That noblest deeds may be achieved in vain,  
And loftiest merit leave no trace behind.

Shades of the brave! whose blood in Britain's cause,  
O'er Java's verdure spreads its hallowed glow;  
Rest unperturbed; while merited applause  
Your Country's best deserving sons bestow.

You shall no dark oblivious veil enfold,  
No envious vapors cloud your dawning fame;  
Still in the bright recording list enrolled,  
O'er death triumphant, sounds each glorious name.

For he, whose master-mind your labours planned,  
And sketched prophetic your victorious path,  
Who sent you forth, o'er Java's fated land,  
To hurl the awful bolts of Britain's wrath.

Who shared your toils, and lightened as he bore,  
Rivalled your zeal, and all he felt inspired;  
Who marked your triumph, and whose tears deplore,  
Yet in the arms of conquest, who expired.

He guards your fame, his proud name prepares,  
A shrine where memory still shall strive to weep;  
And proud in sorrow, shall still be sighing,  
What chiefs of note in honor's death should sleep.

He bids o'er Gunga's banks the columns rise,  
And with your names inscribes the faithful stone;  
He in your cause, time's wasting hand denies,  
And with your fame perpetuates his own.

For while the mourner o'er departed worth  
He saves the soldier's laurels from decay,  
And rears these stately piles of western birth,  
Proud trophies in the parent realms of day.

He builds himself a monument; where long  
The name of MINTO revered shall rest;  
Firmer than stone, more durable than song,  
His shrine shall be in every Briton's breast.

**MISCELLANEA.**

Lately, in a large party where mirth and good humour presided, after the toast, "The Port of Calcutta" was received and drank with applause, a gentleman rose and addressed the Company thus: "I now propose another toast, which will I doubt not give equal, if not greater satisfaction than the last; all listened with mute attention) and I am sure it will be accompanied with that applause, which the remembrance of our great delight and the pride of the Country, must ever inspire. Gentlemen, it is a toast you have long been in the habit of drinking, and I trust you may long enjoy both the ability and the inclination to drink it. I give then, gentlemen, (as you have just drank the Port of Calcutta) The Claret of this admired metropolis!" *Calcutta paper.*

**KILKENNY CATS.**

In a company consisting of Naval Officers the discourse happened to turn on the ferocity of small animals, when an Irish Gentleman present stated his opinion to be, that a Kilkenny Cat of all animals was the most ferocious; and added, I can prove my assertion by a fact within my own knowledge: "I once," said he, "saw two of these animals fighting in a Timber Yard, and willing to see the result of a long battle, I drove them into a sawpit, and placing some boards over the mouth, left them to their amusement. Next morning I went to see the conclusion of the fight, and what d'ye think I saw?" "one of the Cats dead probably" replied one of the Company. No, by Jove, there was nothing left in the pit, but the two tails and a bit of Flue!!" *1811.*

(Continued from the Third Page.)

dition of every branch of the public revenue; by the state of tranquillity in which these provinces have been maintained; and by the increasing opulence and prosperity, which, notwithstanding the privation of foreign commerce, they unequivocally manifest.

At the period of your Lordship's arrival in India, the undisciplined and ambitious projects of our inveterate Enemy, in Persia and Turkey, and in every quarter of the

East, to which his Agents and Emissaries found means of access, threatened to interrupt the tranquillity, and security of these Dominions; projects which demanded the counteracting councils and energetic measures of political wisdom. The vigilant exertions and comprehensive arrangements of that period of your Lordship's Administration were commensurate with the exigency of the times, and were eminently calculated to secure those external and internal combinations of policy and power, which, in the season of approaching peril, constitute the most efficient means of national defence.

We have witnessed the successful exertion of promptitude, energy and foresight, in restoring tranquillity to a vast portion of the Empire; in repelling the aggression of foreign enemies; in maintaining the efficiency of our political relations; in vindicating the rights and dignity of the British Government; and in supporting the reputation of its faith, and the vigour of its Arms.

These brilliant results, formed a happy presage of the triumphant Expedition, in which the zeal, discipline, and valour of our Armies, under the guidance of your Lordship's Councils, accomplished the subjugation of the Islands of Bourbon and Mauritius, and achieved the still more glorious conquest of the Dutch possessions in the East. We could gladly dwell on the importance of these splendid acquisitions, and on the patriotic devotion, which prompted your Lordship to proceed with the Expedition against Java, and to superintend in person the complicated and arduous arrangements, which became necessary to ensure the safety and prosperity of the conquered Colony; did we not call to recollection, that our success has been anticipated by the high dignities conferred by a gracious Sovereign, and by the applauding voice of those august assemblies, which are the proper and legitimate organs for the expression of the sense and feelings of our Country. We cannot, however, forego the gratification of bearing our testimony to the wisdom and humanity, which extended to the Conquered the blessings of British Protection, and of British Laws; and saved an ancient and populous Colony from that degradation, to which a less generous policy might have doomed it; in an ornament to the British Crown, and a new source of wealth and strength to the Nation, by which it has been adopted.

Impressed with the feelings of respect and veneration, which the retrospect of your Lordship's auspicious Administration is eminently calculated to excite, we entreat you to accept our warmest wishes, that your Lordship may long enjoy the noble consciousness of a life devoted, with conspicuous success, to the Service of your Country and of Mankind.

(Here follow the names of about 400 of the principal Inhabitants of Calcutta.)

THE EARL OF MINTO was pleased to return the following Answer:—

GENTLEMEN,  
I am but too well aware, how vain every effort, of which I am capable, must be, to convey to you, in terms even approaching to the truth, all that now fills my mind.

Language is a faint interpreter on such occasions as the present; and tongues more happily gifted than mine, unoppressed, too, by those disabling emotions, with which, I confess, I have now to contend, would yet fall short of their office in such an hour as this. It would seem as if nature, perhaps capriciously, had ordained, that just as the bosom is overflowing, just when the heart is full, the power of utterance shall be denied—yet there is a prompter, one, whose influence I thankfully acknowledge at this moment, while I address you, which if it had lips to speak but a small portion of what I now think and feel, would be eloquent indeed.

But I dare not—I need not attempt more, than I know your goodness will accept, the simple, but sincere expression of gratitude, which no form of words can amplify.

In the very act of laying down high authorities, which had been exercised, amidst you, for no inconsiderable period; in that moment of anxious scrutiny, of uneasy doubt, in what manner I might seem to have discharged my trust; expecting, I confess with hope, but not unalarmed with apprehension, the suffrage of the world, that sentence which is awful to every human breast, your welcome, your benevolent voice has come to my relief, has come to silence at once all solicitude, by the cheering, and why should I deny it, to me, the enchanting sound of public approbation—nay, by that which is yet more soothing, more delightful to my ear, the accents of friendly, may I not on this day, perhaps indulge the hope, even of affec-

tionate esteem—sanctioned by the concurrent authority of numbers, yet stamped with all the softest impressions of individual kindness and partiality.

You must not imagine, you cannot believe, that he, whom you have thus honoured with your regard, should yet be so dead to every right and natural feeling, as to remain unmoved, I would rather say, as not to be touched to the very quick, by the generous and affecting favour, which you have lavished upon him.

My thanks therefore, may, perhaps, sound coldly in the ear from the imperfection of the organ which now delivers them. The gratitude which dictates those thanks, believe me, is warm at heart, and to say all, commensurate even with the obligation.

You have been pleased to advert, in terms of the most partial commendation, to particular passages of my administration, and, more generally, to the tendency of the system which, may have prevailed during that period, to advance the public interests.

Those flattering views of any transactions in which I may have partaken, are, as they must necessarily be, most gratifying to my individual feelings.—You will nevertheless, I am sure, indulge a desire, which I have never failed, upon such occasions, ardently and impatiently to experience, of rendering what is due to the eminent persons, with whom I have had the good fortune to be associated.

Those splendid and important conquests, therefore, of the French and Dutch colonies, which, I am ready to allow, have shed a lustre on the latter years of our Indian annals, were the achievements of the unparalleled, I shall not be unjust at least, even by my avowed partiality, if I say, by the hitherto un surpassed, the never to be surpassed intrepidity and discipline of the Troops, the skill and gallantry of their Officers, the genius, firmness and wisdom of the great men who commanded those victorious Armies.

To them, therefore, I thank you for one public opportunity more, of surrendering the glory of events, which their divine valour, which I lament to say, their blood, have rendered illustrious.

For the rest, I have enjoyed the singular advantage, of the constant, and most efficient co-operation and support, and yet more the invaluable counsel and advice, of a succession of the best, the wisest, and the ablest men, who ever served the state.

To them too, with your permission, I would here resign their share of your applause.

To me, there will yet remain a rich and ample recompence; and a debt of gratitude, which can never be repaid. I have indeed, no better return to make than ardent vows for your welfare; than joy at every fresh accession to your prosperity; than every warm but unavailing sympathy which make the happiness and cares of those we love, our own.

These are sentiments, which under no circumstances of active life or of repose, I can sever from my breast; and my last, solemn, parting supplication is, that the cordial interchange of those best affections, best, since they are grounded, in esteem, which have gilded the latter moments of my residence amongst you, may long survive, as on my part I can securely promise, with undiminished, unabating ardour.

Even now, as an early earnest, as the first proof I have had it in my power to afford of that lively solicitude and interest, which I can never cease to nourish for all that concerns, all that may augment and improve your welfare, I would congratulate you on the eminent qualities which distinguish and adorn the illustrious person who now directs the affairs of India.

For myself, I have to acknowledge every consideration, which the most delicate mind could suggest; a mind, whose elevation, softened by benevolence and generous affections, will temper the becoming dignity of station with all the amenities of social life; while I contemplate with satisfaction of a higher order, the exalted talents, the wisdom and the virtues, which must ensure to you the growing prosperity, the happiness, the security, and the glory of the great Empire committed to his charge.

It remains only, that I should now pronounce, if I have power to do so, the Farewell, of gratitude, of respect and veneration; but above all, of tenderness and affection, to a community, of which, on the surest grounds of observation and experience, I boldly testify, that its numbers considered, it may justly boast a greater proportion of modest, yet eminently conspicuous talents; of knowledge and endowment adapted to their functions; of severe and virtuous application to duty; of public purity and principle; and of individual

worth, than perhaps any other in the world.

Amongst these I have the happiness to count some kind, some dear, personal friends, while the Body at large have crowned an uniform course of honourable public support, and of personal kindness and indulgence, by that precious token, which you have to-day delivered to me, and which shall for ever be preserved amongst the proudest Muniments of my family; to which I owe at this moment the salutary balsam, which has virtue to allay, even in this trying hour, the regrets of separation; to which I am about to owe at a distance, those consoling reflections, which to the latest breath of declining existence, shall yet cheer and brighten the recollection of the most interesting period of my life!

Permit me, then, on the model of that simple, manly, and natural eloquence, to which you lately listened, and I beg indulgence for the last motion of perhaps a justifiable pride, if I remind you, that you listened with assent and favour, on that model, therefore, with a fervent, a glowing, and an earnest heart, let me invoke, upon yourselves, upon all who are dear to you, every public, every domestic, every individual blessing, which a kind and gracious heaven, a rich and bountiful Providence can bestow.

\* Alluding to the conclusion of Mr. Street's speech at the late Meeting of the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, for the purpose of taking the foregoing Address into consideration.

**EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.**

*Bell's Weekly Messenger, May 30.*

By a letter from an English Officer with the Allied Army, we learn various interesting particulars relating to the great battle of Gross Gorschen, and its immediate results: In the battle, Sir Robert Wilson, assisted by Captain Dawson, Col. Campbell, and his two Aides-de-Camp, acted a very distinguished part. Sir Robert in person, rallied a Prussian detachment, and carried the village of Gross Gorschen, of which he kept possession for several hours, until the evening when the enemy renewed the attack with three columns, and drove the allied troops almost entirely from this position. At this period Sir Robert received the commands of the Emperor Alexander, to put himself at the head of the Prussian reserve, which having done, and uniting himself with the Russians, who were still disputing the skirts of the village with the enemy, he drove the French back to Lutzen, and at the close of the combat remained master of the contested spot.

The *Maryland Gazette* of the 15th of April, contains a series of letters purporting to be written by Joel Barlow to his Government, at the close of 1811. They allege, that the following offers were made to Mr. Jefferson, and renewed to Mr. Madison, as the reward for commencing hostilities with Great Britain:—

1. Under the guarantee of France, the Presidency of the Republic was to continue for life in the person of the occupant.
2. One million of francs, or more, if necessary, to be paid to the President from the French Treasury.
3. Three thousand French officers to be sent to America, and to be placed at the disposal of the President.
4. Ten French ships of the line, to be offered and manned principally by the Americans, and to be at the disposal of the same authority.

**BOW STREET.**

*Robbery of the Marchioness of Downshire.*  
The office has not been honoured with the presence of so much Royalty and Nobility since the days of Mrs. Lee and the Gordons, as it has been upon the investigation of this great robbery. Yesterday being the day appointed for the final investigation of this business, about 12 o'clock the Noble Marchioness arrived, accompanied by the Duke of Sussex. The Duke of Gloucester entered soon after, and there were also present the Marchioness of Salisbury, Lady M. Goch, Earl Sandwich, Earl Harcourt, Lord Whitworth, the Duke of Dorset, Lord Crewe, Earl Talbot, Sir Philip Francis, &c. The numerous prisoners were placed at the bar.

The Noble Marchioness gave evidence as to the fact of the house being broken open and robbed, described the property stolen, and identified the different articles that have been recovered. The musical snuff box, which is said to be worth 500 guineas, played a piece of music whilst lying on the office table.

Since the last examination, the following, who were then in custody, have been admitted to bail, to give evidence:—*Reuben Joseph, Diagh Joseph, Sarah Cohen, Leng Earl and Mary his wife.*  
The Marchioness was then bound over to prosecute, at the next Old Bailey Session, *Joseph Richardson, Nathan Simons* and *James Simons*, for the burglary; and *Sarah Simons* and *James Frankel*, for receiving the property, knowing it to have been stolen.

(See Supplement.)

SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1814.

**SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE OF MAY 18.**

**DOWNING STREET, MAY 18.**

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was this morning received by Earl Bathurst, from Lieutenant-General Sir John Murray, Bart:—

*Castalla, April 14, 1813.*

MY LORD,

I have the honour to inclose to your Lordship, a copy of a dispatch addressed this day to General the Marquis of Wellington, and I am happy it is in my power to lay before your Lordship so convincing a proof of the gallantry and spirit which pervades this army.

I have, indeed, but faintly described the exertions of the officers and soldiers who have been engaged. I still venture to hope that they will appear sufficiently meritorious to attract the notice and obtain the approbation of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

This dispatch, with its inclosure, will be delivered to your Lordship by Captain D'Aguilar, of the 81st regiment, my Military Secretary. I have, with great inconvenience to myself, selected this Officer, because he is so well qualified, from the situation he holds, to give your Lordship every information relative to this action, and indeed, relative to this army and the province.

I think I may safely venture to assure your Lordship, that Captain D'Aguilar, eminently possesses every quality which we prize in the character of a soldier, and I take the liberty of earnestly recommending him to your Lordship's favourable notice and protection.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. MURRAY, Lieut. Gen. The Earl Bathurst, &c.

*Head-quarters Castalla, April 14, 1813.*

MY LORD,

I have the satisfaction to inform your Lordship, that the Allied army under my command defeated the enemy on the 15th instant, commanded by Marshal Suchet in person.

It appears that the French General had, for the purpose of attacking this army, for some time been employed in collecting his whole disposable force.

His arrangements were completed on the 13th, and in the morning of the 11th, he attacked and dislodged, with some loss, a Spanish corps, posted by General Elio, at Yecla, which threatened his right whilst it supported our left flank.

In the evening he advanced in considerable force to Villena, and I am sorry to say, that he captured, on the morning of the 12th, a Spanish garrison, which had been thrown into the Castle by the Spanish General, for its defence.

On the 12th, about noon, Marshal Suchet began his attack on the advance of this army, posted at Biar, under the command of Colonel Adam.

Colonel Adam's orders were to fall back upon Castalla, but to dispute the passage with the enemy; which he did with the utmost gallantry and skill, for five hours, though attacked by a force infinitely superior to that which he commanded.

The enemy's advance occupied the pass that evening, and Colonel Adam took up the ground in our position which had been allotted to him.

On the 13th at noon, the enemy's columns of attack were formed, composed of three divisions of infantry, a corps of cavalry of about 2600 men, and a formidable train of artillery.

The position of the Allied army was extensive. The left was posted on a strong range of hills, occupied by Major General Whittingham's division of Spanish troops, and the advance of the Allied army under Colonel Adam.

This range of hills terminates at Castalla, which, with the ground to the right, was occupied by Major General Mackenzie's division, and the 58th regiment, from that of Lieutenant General Clinton.

The remainder of the position was covered by a strong ravine, behind which Lieutenant General Clinton was stationed, supported by three battalions of General Roche's division, as a column of reserve.

A few batteries had been constructed in this part of the line, and in front of the Castle of Castalla. The enemy necessa-

rily advanced on the left of the position. The first movement he made, was to pass a strong body of cavalry along the line, threatening our right, which was refused. Of this movement no notice was taken; the ground to which he was pointing, is unfavourable to cavalry, and as this movement was foreseen, the necessary precautions had been taken, when this body of cavalry had passed nearly the half of our line of infantry. Marshal Suchet advanced his columns to the foot of the hill, and certainly his troops, with a degree of gallantry that entitles them to the highest praise, stormed the whole line, which is not less than two miles and a half in extent. But gallantly as the attack was made the defence of the heights was no less brilliant; at every point the enemy was repulsed—at many with the bayonet.

He suffered a very severe loss; our gallant troops pursued him for some distance, and drove him, after a severe struggle, with precipitation on his battalions of reserve upon the plain. The cavalry, which had slowly advanced along our right gradually fell back to the infantry. At present his superiority in that arm enabled him to venture this movement, which otherwise he should have severely reprobated.

Having united his shattered battalions with those which he kept in reserve, Marshal Suchet took up a position in the valley; but which it would not have been creditable to allow him to retain. I therefore decided on quitting mine; still, however, retaining the heights, and formed the Allied army in the front, covering my right flank with the cavalry, whilst the left rested on the hills. The army advanced in two lines to attack him a considerable distance, but unfortunately Marshal Suchet did not choose to risk a second action, with the defile in the rear.

The line of the Allies was scarcely formed when he began his retreat, and we could effect nothing more than driving the French into the pass with defeat, which they had exultingly passed in the morning. The action terminated at dusk, with a distant but heavy cannonade.

I am sorry to say that I have no trophies to boast of. The enemy took no guns to the height, and he retired to expeditiously to enable me to reach him. Those which he used in the latter part of the day, were posted in the gorge of the defile, and it would have cost us the lives of many brave men to take them.

In the dusk the Allied army returned to its position at Castalla, after the enemy had retired to Biar. From thence he continued his retreat at midnight to Villena, which he quitted again this morning in great haste, directing his march upon Fuente de la Biguera and Onteniente.

But although I have taken no cannon from the enemy, in point of numbers his army is very considerably crippled; and the defeat of a French army, which boasted it had never known a check, cannot fail, I shall hope, in producing a most favourable effect in this part of the Peninsula.

As I before mentioned to your Lordship Marshal Suchet commanded in person.

The Generals Harispe, Habert, and Robert, commanded their respective divisions. I hear from all quarters that General Harispe is killed; and I believe, from every account that I can collect, that the loss of the enemy amounts fully to three thousand men; and he admits two thousand five hundred. Upwards of eight hundred have already been buried in front of only one part of our line; and we know that he has carried off with him an immense number of wounded.

We had no opportunity of making prisoners except such as were wounded; the numbers of which have not yet reached me.

I am sure your Lordship will hear with much satisfaction, that this action has not cost us the lives of many of our comrades. Deeply must be felt the loss, however trifling, of such brave and gallant soldiers; but we know it is inevitable, and I can with truth affirm, that there was not an officer or soldier engaged who did not court the glorious termination of an honourable life, in the discharge of his duty to his King and to his country.

The gallant and judicious conduct of those that were engaged, deprived much more than one half the army of sharing in

the perils and glory of the day: but the steady countenance with which the divisions of Generals Clinton and Mackenzie remained for some hours under a cannonade, and the eagerness and alacrity with which the lines of attack were formed, sufficiently proved to me what I had to depend on from them, had Marshal Suchet awaited the attack.

I trust your Lordship will now permit me to perform the most pleasing part of my duty, that of humbly submitting, for his Royal Highness the Prince Regent's approbation, the names of those Officers and Corps which have had the fortunate opportunity of distinguishing themselves, in as far at least as has yet come to my knowledge.

Colonel Adam, who commands the advance, claims the first place in this honourable list. I cannot sufficiently praise the judicious arrangement he made, and the ability with which he executed his orders on the 12th instant.

The advance consists only of the 2d battalion 27th regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Col. Reeves; the first Italian regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Burke; the Calabrian Free Corps, commanded by Major Carey; one rifle company of the 3d and 8th battalions King's German Legion, commanded by Captains Lueder and Braun, of those corps; and a troop of foreign hussars, under the orders of Captain Jacks, of the 20th Dragoons, with four mountain guns, in charge of Captain Arabin, royal artillery.

The enemy attacked this corps with from five to six thousand men, and for five hours (and then only in consequence of order) succeeded in possessing himself of the pass.

This fact alone says more, in favour of Col. Adam, and in praise of those he commands than any words of mine can express. I shall, therefore, confine myself to assuring your Lordship that the conduct of all engaged in this brilliant affair, merits, and has met with my highest approbation.

Colonel Adam was wounded very early in the attack, but continued, and still continues, in charge of his division.

On the 13th, the attack of the enemy on Colonel Adam's division was very severe, but the enemy was defeated at every point and a most gallant charge of the 2d, 27th, led by Colonel Adam and Lieutenant Colonel Reeves, decided the fate of the day, at that part of the field of battle.

The skill, judgment, and gallantry displayed by Major General Whittingham, and his division of the Spanish army, rivals though it cannot surpass, the conduct of Colonel Adam and the advance.

At every point the enemy was repulsed: at many, at the point of the bayonet. At one point in particular. I must mention where a French grenadier battalion had gained the summit of the hill, but was charged and driven from the heights by a corps under the command of Colonel Casans.

Major General Whittingham highly applauds, and I know it is not without reason, the conduct of Colonel Casans, Colonel Romero, Colonel Campbell, Colonel Casteras, and Lieutenant Colonel Ochoa, who commanded at various points of the hills. To the chief of his Staff, Colonel Sarrano, he likewise expresses himself to be equally obliged on this as well as on many other occasions;—and he acknowledges with gratitude the services of Colonel Catinelli, of the Staff of the Italian Levy, who was attached to him during the day.

These, my Lord, are the Officers and corps that I am most anxious to recommend to his Royal Highness's notice and protection; and I earnestly entreat your Lordship will most respectfully, on my part, report their merit to the Prince Regent, and to the Spanish Government.

It now only remains for me to acknowledge the cordial co-operation and support I have met with from the several General Officers and Brigadiers, as well as from the various Officers in charge of departments attached to this army.

To Major General Donkin, Quarter Master General, I am particularly indebted for the zeal and ability with which he conducts the duties of this extensive department, and the gallantry he displays on every occasion.

Major Kenall, who is at the head of the Adjutant General's department, affords me every satisfaction, Lieutenant Colonel Holcome, and, under his orders, Major Williamson, conducted the artillery branch of the service in a manner highly creditable. The different brigades of guns, under Captains Lacy, Thomson, and Gilmour, (and Gracia, of the Sicilian army,) and Lieutenant Patton, of the flying artillery, were extremely useful, and most gallantly served; and the Portuguese artillery supported the reputation their countrymen have required.

The army is now in march. I proceeded to Alcoy in the hope, but not the sanguine hope, that I may be enabled to force the Atayda Pass, and reach the entrenched position of the enemy of San Felip, before he can arrive there.

I consider this movement as promising greater advantages than direct pursuit, as the road which he has chosen being very favourable for cavalry, in which arm he is so much superior, I should probably be delayed too long to strike any blow of importance.

I beg leave to enclose a return of killed and wounded of the allied army.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. MURRAY, Lieut. Gen.

P. S.—I have omitted to mention, that in retiring from Biar, two of the mountain guns fell into the hands of the enemy; they were disabled, and Colonel Adam very judiciously directed Captain Arabin, who then commanded the brigade, to fight them to the last, and then to leave them to their fate. Captain Arabin obeyed his orders, and fought them till it was impossible quite to get them off, had such been Colonel Adam's desire.

(Signed) J. M.

**Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing.**

Total British loss; 2 lieutenants, 2 sergeants, 1 drummer, 65 rank and file killed; 1 colonel, 1 major, 1 captain, 8 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 15 sergeants, 1 drummer, 258 rank and file wounded; 42 rank and file missing; 7 horses killed; 3 horses wounded; 1 horse missing.—Total Sicilian lost; 1 rank and file killed; 8 rank and file wounded.—Total Spanish loss: 2 lieutenants, 73 rank and file killed; 4 lieutenants, 183 rank and file wounded; 1 horse killed, 7 horses wounded.—General total: 4 lieutenants, 1 sergeant, 1 drummer, 139 rank and file, killed; 1 colonel, 1 major, 1 captain, 12 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 15 sergeants, 1 drummer, 449 rank and file wounded; 42 rank and file missing; 8 horses killed; 10 horses wounded; 1 horse missing.

(Signed) THOMAS KENALL, Major, Assist. Adj. Gen.

**FROM A CALCUTTA PAPER.**

No complete copy of Lord Castlereagh's Amended Resolutions on the East India question, having yet, we believe, found its way to the Calcutta press, we avail ourselves of the earliest occasion to republish them, from a Parliamentary document received by one of the late arrivals.

"I.—That it is expedient that all the privileges, authorities, and immunities, granted to the United Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies, by virtue of any Act or Acts of Parliament now in force, and all rules, regulations and clauses affecting the same, shall continue and be in force for the further term of 20 years, except as far as the same may hereinafter be modified and repealed.

"II.—That the existing restraints respecting the Commercial intercourse with China, shall be continued, and that the exclusive trade in tea shall be preserved to the said Company during the period aforesaid.

"III.—That, subject to the provisions contained in the preceding Resolution, it shall be lawful for any of His Majesty's subjects to export any goods, wares, or merchandize, which can now, or may hereafter be legally exported from any port in the United Kingdom to any port within the limits of the Charter of the said Company, as hereinafter provided; and that all ships navigated according to Law, proceeding from any port within the limits of the Company's Charter, and being provided with regular manifests from the last port of clearance, shall respectively be permitted to import any goods, wares, and merchandize, the product and manufacture of any countries within the said limits into any ports in the United Kingdom which may be provided with warehouses, together with wet docks or basins, or such other securities as shall, in the judgment of Commissioners of the Treasury in Great

Britain and Ireland respectively, be fit and proper for the deposit and safe custody of all such goods, wares, and merchandize, as well as for the collection of all duties payable thereon, and shall have been so declared by the Orders of His Majesty in Council in Great Britain, or by the Order of the Lord Lieutenant in Council in Ireland: Provided always, that copies of all such Orders in Council shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament in the Session next ensuing.

“Provided also, that no ship or vessel of less than 550 tons, registered measurement, shall be permitted to clear out from any port in the United Kingdom, for any port or place within the limits aforesaid, or be admitted to entry in any port of the United Kingdom, from any place within those limits.

“Provided also, that no ship or vessel shall proceed to any place within the limits of the Company's Charter without a licence to be granted for that purpose; and that no ship or vessel clearing out from any port within the United Kingdom, shall proceed to any port or place within the limits of the Company's Charter and under the government of the said Company, except to one of their principal settlements of Fort William, Fort St. George, Bombay, and Prince of Wales Island; and that every ship so proceeding, shall be furnished with a licence for that purpose from the Court of Directors.

“Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent any ship or vessel from proceeding to any place within the limits aforesaid, under the especial authority of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India; but that all applications for licences to proceed to any place, not being one of the principal settlements of the said Company, shall be made to the Court of Directors, who shall, within one month of the date thereof, transmit the same to the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, with any representation which the said Court think proper to make, upon the subject of such application; and that the said Court, if directed so to do, by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, shall issue their license or licences accordingly.

“Provided also, that no ship shall be permitted to clear out from any port of the United Kingdom for India, unless attested lists in duplicate shall have been delivered to the principal Officer of the Customs at the port of clearance, specifying the number and description of all persons embarked on board of the said ship, and all arms laden therein; and that all persons proceeding upon such ships shall, upon their arrival in India, be subject to all the existing regulations of the local governments, and to all other rules and regulation, that may hereafter be established, with regard to the European subjects of His Majesty resident in India.

“Provided also, that upon any application made to the Court of Directors, by or on behalf of any person desirous, of proceeding to India, the Court of Directors (unless they shall think fit to grant a licence for that purpose), shall transmit every such application, within the term of one month from the date thereof, to the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, who, if they shall see no objection thereto, may, and they are hereby authorized to direct that such person or persons should, at the special charge of him or them, be permitted to proceed to India; and that any such person or persons so desiring to proceed, shall be furnished with a certificate by the Court of Directors, according to such form as shall be prescribed by the said Commissioners, signifying that such person or persons have so proceeded with the cognizance and under the sanction of the said Court of Directors; and that all such certificates shall be considered by the Governments in India as entitling such persons, while they shall properly conduct themselves, to countenance and protection in their several pursuits; subject to all such provisions and restrictions as now are in force, or may hereafter be judged necessary with regard to persons residing in India; provided always, that the said Court shall be at liberty to offer such representations to the said Commissioners, respecting persons so applying for permission to reside in India, as they may at any time think proper.

“Provided also, that no such ship which shall have proceeded as aforesaid, shall be admitted to entry in any port of the United Kingdom, without a regular manifest, duly certified, according to such regulations as may hereafter be enacted.

“Provided also, that no article manufactured of silk, hair, or cotton wool, or any mixture thereof, shall be entered or taken out of any warehouse, except for exportation, unless the same shall have been brought into the Port of London, and deposited in the warehouses of the said United Company, and that such articles shall by them be exposed to public sale by auction, in order to ascertain the duties payable thereupon; and in all other ports as well as the Port of London, such articles, when entered and taken out for exportation, shall be charged according to their value, under the regulations legally applicable in other cases to duties payable *ad valorem*.

“Provided also, that on the return of every ship from India, lists of her crew, and of all persons on board, shall be delivered to an Officer of the Customs at the first port at which she shall arrive, according to and subject to such provisions as may be

made, with a view to the discovery of any British subject who may have gone to or remained in India contrary to law.

“IV.—That as long as the Government of India shall be administered under the authority of the said Company, according to the provisions, limitations and regulations hereafter to be enacted, the rents, revenues, and profits arising from the territorial acquisitions in India, shall, after defraying the expenses of collecting the same, with the several charges and stipulated payments to which the revenues are subject, be applied and disposed of according to the following order of preference:—

“In the first place, in defraying all the charges and expenses of raising and maintaining the forces, as well European as Native, artillery and marine, on the establishments in India, and of maintaining the forts and garrisons there, and providing warlike and naval stores.—2dly, In the payment of the interest accruing on the debts owing, or which may hereafter be incurred by the said Company in India.—3dly, In defraying the civil and commercial establishments at the several settlements there.—4thly, That the whole or any part of any surplus that may remain of the above described rents, revenues, and profits, after providing for the several approbations, and defraying the several charges before-mentioned, shall be applied to the provision of the Company's investment in India, in remittances to China for the provision of investments there, or towards the liquidation of debts in India, or such other purposes as the Court of Directors, with the approbation of the Board of Commissioners, shall from time to time direct.

Provided always that the appropriation aforesaid, shall not extend, or be construed to extend, to prejudice or affect the undoubted Sovereignty of the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in and over the said territorial acquisitions, nor to preclude the said United Company, from the enjoyment of, or claim to any rights of property they now have, or to which they may hereafter be entitled, within the territories aforesaid.

“V.—That the receipts into the Company's treasury in England, from the proceeds of the sales of their goods, and from the profits arising from private and privileged trade, or in any other manner, shall be applied and disposed of as follows:—First, in payment of Bills of Exchange already accepted by the Company, as the same shall become due. Secondly, for the current payment of debts (the principal of the bond debt in England always excepted) as well as interest, and the commercial charges and expenses of the said Company. Thirdly, in payment of a dividend of ten pounds per cent. on the present, or any future amount of the capital stock of the said Company; also in the payment of a further dividend of ten shillings per cent. upon such capital stock, after the separate fund upon which the same was originally charged by the 124th clause of the 33d Geo. III. cap. 52, shall have been exhausted; the said payments respectively to be made half-yearly. Fourthly, in the reduction of the principal of the debt in India, or of the bond debt at home, as the Court of Directors, with the approbation of the Board of Commissioners, shall from time to time direct.

“VI.—That when the principal of the debt, bearing interest in India, shall have been reduced to the sum of ten millions of pounds sterling, calculated at the exchange of 2s. the Bengal current rupee; 8s. the Madras pagoda; and 2s. 3d. the Bombay rupee, and the bonded debt in England have been reduced to the sum of three millions of pounds sterling; then and thereafter the surplus proceeds which shall be found to arise from the revenues of India, and the profits upon the trade, after providing for the payments aforesaid, shall be applied to the more speedy repayment of the capital of any public funds or securities which have been, or may be created for the use of the said Company, the charges of which have been, or may be directed to be borne by the said Company, in virtue of any Act or Acts of Parliament; and that any further surplus that may arise shall be set apart, and from time to time paid into the receipt of His Majesty's Exchequer, to be applied as Parliament shall direct, without any interest to be paid to the Company, in respect or for the use thereof; but nevertheless to be considered and declared as an effectual security to the said Company, for the capital stock of the said Company, and for the dividend of 10½ per cent per annum, in respect thereof, not exceeding the sum of twelve millions of pounds sterling; and that of the excess of such payments, if any, beyond the said amount of twelve millions, one sixth part shall, from time to time, be reserved and retained by the said Company for their own use and benefit, and the remaining five-sixths shall be deemed and declared the property of the public, and at the disposal of Parliament.

“Provided also, that if the Company's debts in India, after the same shall have been reduced to 10,000,000l. sterling, shall be again increased beyond that amount, or if their bond debt in England, after the same shall have been reduced to 3,000,000l. shall be again increased beyond that sum, then, and so often as either of these cases shall happen, the surplus proceeds shall be appropriated to the reduction of such new debts respectively,

until the debts in India shall be again reduced to 10,000,000l. sterling, and the bond debt in England to 3,000,000l. sterling.

“VII.—That the said Company shall direct and order their books of account, at their several Presidencies and Settlements in India, at their Factory in China, at the Island of St. Helena, or elsewhere, and also in England, to be so kept and arranged as that the same shall contain and exhibit the receipts, disbursements, debts, and assets, appertaining to, or connected with, the territorial, political, and commercial branches of their affairs; and that the same shall be made up in such manner, that the said books shall contain and exhibit the accounts of the territorial and political departments, separately and distinctly from such as appertain to, or are connected with, the commercial branch of their affairs; and that the arrangement of accounts, so to be made, shall be submitted to the approbation and sanction of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

“VIII.—That it is expedient that ships built within the British territories in the East Indies, and employed in the commerce between India and the United Kingdom, should, during the present war, and for eighteen months after the conclusion thereof, be permitted to import any goods, wares of merchandize, the produce or manufacture of any countries within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, except as aforesaid, or to export any goods, wares, or merchandize from the United Kingdom to the British settlements in the East Indies, or to any of the places within the said limits, in the same manner as ships British built, and duly registered as such; and that after the expiration of the period above-mentioned, the said India-built ships should be liable to such other provisions as parliament may from time to time enact, for the further increase and encouragement of shipping and navigation; and that effectual provision should be made, at the charge of the owners and commanders of such ships, for the maintenance, while in the United Kingdom, of the Asiatic sailors employed in the navigation, and for the return of such sailors to their native country.

“IX.—That it is expedient to make provision for further limiting the granting of gratuities and pensions to officers, civil and military, or increasing the same, or creating any new establishments at home, in such manner as may effectually protect the funds of the said Company.

“X.—That all vacancies happening in the office of Governor-General of Fort William, in Bengal,—or of Governor of either of the Company's Presidencies or Settlements of Fort St. George, or Bombay,—or of Governor of the Forts and Garrisons of Fort William, Fort St. George or Bombay,—or of Commander in Chief of all the Forces in India,—or of any provincial Commander in Chief of the Forces there, shall continue to be filled up and supplied by the Court of Directors of the said United Company,—subject, nevertheless, to the approbation of His Majesty, to be signified in writing under His Royal Sign Manual, countersigned by the President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

“XI.—That the number of His Majesty's troops in India to be in future maintained by the said Company, be limited; and that any augmentation of force exceeding the number so to be limited, shall, unless employed at the express requisition of the said Company, be at the public charge.

“XII.—That it is expedient that the Church Establishment in the British Territories in the East Indies should be placed under the superintendance of a Bishop and two Archdeacons, and that adequate provision should be made, from the territorial revenues, for their maintenance.

“XIII.—That it is the duty of this country, to promote the interest and happiness of the native inhabitants of the British dominions in India, and that such measures ought to be adopted, as may tend to the introduction among them, of useful knowledge, and of religious and moral improvement. That in the furtherance of the above objects, sufficient facilities shall be afforded by law to persons desirous of going to, and remaining in India for the purpose of accomplishing those benevolent designs.

“Provided always, that the authority of the local Governments respecting the intercourse of Europeans with the interior of the country, be preserved, and that the principles of the British Government, on which the natives of India have hitherto relied for the free exercise of their religion, be inviolably maintained.

“XIV.—That it is expedient, that the statutes and regulations framed, or to be framed by the Court Directors, for the good government of the College established by the East India Company, in the county of Hertford, and of the Military Seminary of the said Company, in the county of Kent, as well as the establishment of offices connected therewith, or the appointment of persons to fill such offices, be subject to the controul and regulation of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India; and that the power and authority of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, shall be construed to extend to the issuing or sending orders or instructions to the Court of Directors, for the purpose of their being transmitted to India, respecting the

rules and regulations and establishments of the respective Colleges at Calcutta and Fort St. George, or any other Seminaries which may be hereafter established under the authority of the local Governments.”

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PAPER BOOKS.

Advertisement.  
C. GOGÉ, has the honour to inform the public that he now resides at Ryswick, and that all kinds of Pastry work, Cakes, &c. may be had on commands at his House. He has also a very able Wig and Lace-maker either for sale or to let.

Advertentie.  
C. GOGÉ heeft de eer het Publiek te informeren dat hy thans op Ryswyk woont; en dat by hem altoos alle zoorten van Gebak te bekomen is. Hy heeft oock een zeer bekwaam Paruik, ainket en Passement-maker te huur of te koop.

Advertentie.  
WORD uit de hand te koop gepre- senteerd een groote Paduakan, leggende even buiten de Boom, met dies Inventaris, bestaende in Vyf Metaale Cannons, diverse Geweeren, Donderbussen &c. &c. naderte bevraagen by den Heer Kruyt-hoff, in de Koestraat.

Advertentie.  
DE Vendutie by de Bank van Lening, van den 30ste December. 1813 uitgesteld geworden zynde, zo werd by dezen door den Directeur en Commissarissen van gemelde Bank bekend gemaakt, dat gemelde Vendutie zal voortgaan op den 17de dezer. Ter Ordonnantie van Directeur en Commissarissen voornoemd.  
P. DECKER,  
Secretaris.  
BATAVIA,  
den 1ste Jan. 1814.

Advertentie.  
WERD uit de hand te koop gepre- senteerd, het Stuk Grond waar op de voormalige Post Ackeé heeft gestaan, gelcegen aan de Noord-zyde van de Bac- heragts-gragt, hebbende een Communicatie Brug, in welkers onderhoud voor de helft moet werden geparticipeerd, door den Kooper, nader te bevraagen by  
Batavia den } D. POPKENS.  
28 Dec. 1813. }

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