



BATAVIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1814.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Announcements, Orders and Notices... C. G. BLAGRAVE, Acting Secretary to Government.

Publication. IT having been represented to Government that in various instances unauthorized Persons have assumed a Military Dress...

Advertisement. NOTICE is hereby given, that the half monthly sale of Rice, provisionally ordered by the advertisement...

Advertisement. ORDER of the President and Bench of the Magistrates of Batavia and Ombudsman...

Advertisement. Door Verkoopmeester... Op de Eerste...

Publication. The Vice President in Council is further pleased to direct that the Magistrates and Residents of the Islands...

Advertisement. WORD hiermede bekend gemaakt, dat de tyd tot den ontvangst van het half percent...

Advertisement. ORDER of the Bench of Magistrates. PETER JESSEN, Sec.

Advertisement. Op Woensdag den 20ste January 1814. VOOR het Negotie-huis van Mr. William...

Publication. NADemaal het aan het Gouvernement bekend gemaakt is geworden, dat in eene...

Advertisement. PACKETS are open for England and for Bengal by Ships expected to sail by the 15th proximo.

Advertisement. WORD door President en Magistrate van de Stad en Ommelanden van Batavia...

Advertisement. Op Zaterdag den 20ste January 1814. VOOR het Verkoopmeester...

Publication. De Heer Vice President in Rade heeft wyders goedgevonden te gelasten dat de Magistrate en Residenten van Districten...

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...

Advertisement. Voorts werden Goud en Zilver-stukken, hier woonachtig by dezen gelast en bevolen hunne gewigten op Zaterdag den 12de en Maandag den 14de van de Maand February...

Advertisement. De heer Vice President in Rade heeft wyders goedgevonden te gelasten dat de Magistrate en Residenten van Districten...

Publication. NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. G. C. van Ryck has been appointed Agent to take charge of American Ships and Property...

Advertisement. NOTICE is hereby given, to the Owners of the respective Bazars in the Environs of Batavia, that the Duty of five per cent on the Revenues of the said Bazars for the year 1813...

Advertisement. FOR sale a Bill of Exchange on the Comptroller of His Majesty's Navy at Madras, for the amount of one hundred eighty three Star Pagodas and twenty Fanams (183.20)...

Advertisement. Zeeker of bebouwd met een pedak van steen en bamboese pedak met eenen gedeelt, staande gelegen buiten de Stad Poort...

Publication. NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. G. C. van Ryck has been appointed Agent to take charge of American Ships and Property...

Advertisement. WORD hiermede kennis gegeven, aan de Eigenaren van de respectieve Bazars in de Ommelanden van Batavia, dat de gerechtigheid van vijf percenten op het inkomen van gemelde Bazars voor den Jare 1813...

Advertisement. IS te bekomen een Wisa op den Comptroller van Zyn Majestys Zeemagt te Madras, ten bedragen van Een Honderd Drie en Tienig Starre Pagoden en Twintig Fanams (183-20)...

Advertisement. Zeeker of bebouwd met een pedak van steen en bamboese pedak met eenen gedeelt, staande gelegen buiten de Stad Poort...

Voor rekening van Vrouwe *Jacoba Elisabeth Symons*.  
 Zeeker leedig erf gelegen buiten deeze Stads Poort-rotterdam, in 't Oosterveld het 17de deel van 't blok L, sub No. 8, belend ten zuiden met de Gelderlandse-weg, ten noorden met *Anna Maria Hendriks*, ten oosten met *Susana Elisabeth Jans*, en ten westen met *Hendrik Daniel Pijls*. De breedte en diepte volgens meet-brief van den 10de January 1814.  
 Nota alle meet-brieven, Zyn dagelyks voor de verkoping ten Venu-kantoor te zien.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,  
 A VARIETY  
 OF  
**ARTICLES,**  
 CONSISTING OF  
**A LIGHTER, FIVE CHUNIAS,**  
**TWO GIGS, A FEW EUROPE**  
**SPARS.**  
 A QUANTITY OF  
**GHEE, GREASE, OLD COPPER,**  
**60 BULLOCKS, &c.**  
 WITH A FEW  
**MARINE STORES,**  
 The Property of the late  
**CAPTAIN FRANCIS LYNCH**  
 The Auction to take place on Monday  
 the 24th Instant at 9 o'Clock,  
 at the Marine Yard.  
 The House, Furniture, Slaves, Horses,  
 Carriages, &c. Cows and Sheep, will be  
 sold by Auction, at his late Residence in  
 Jacatra, on Monday the 31st Jan. 1814.

**Advertentie.**  
 OP Vrydag, zynde den 4de February 1814, zal door den Secretaris der Weeskamer *Jacob Hendrik de Hoogh*, in de Thuin van den Heer *J. G. Engel* staande op Gonoeng-Saharie, s'morgens precies ten half twaalf uren, publiek by den opslag aan de meestbiedende worden opgeveild en Verkogt, voor rekening van wylen den Chinees *Lim Tektjong*, de helfte in de Landen *Tjelaget, Antjol, Tjictdoe* en *Tjiekoeja*, van welke Landen de belendingen dagelyks op het Secretary van Heeren Weeskamers op het Stadhuis te zien zullen leggen.

**Advertisement.**  
 ON Saturday the 5th February 1814, will be sold by Public Auction, at the Vendue Office, Batavia, to the highest bidder, the Ship **LECTOR**, lately arrived from England, with her standing and running rigging, &c. &c. as she now lays in Batavia-roads. The Conditions will be published on the day of Sale. The inventory and ship's papers may be seen at the Vendue Office.—If any one wishes to be informed of the particulars concerning the said ship, he will be able to gain information at the house of *Mr. Adriaansen*, Great River-street.  
 Batavia, Jan. 20, 1814.

**Advertisement.**  
**MR. SCHIERHOUT**, offers for Sale his House and Garden, pleasantly situated a few minutes walk from Ryswick, on the Tanabang-road. There is a Paddy field attached; also, 30 Cows—2 Buffaloes—Furniture and Slaves.

**Advertentie.**  
**SCHIERHOUT**, bied uit de hand te Koop zyn Thuin Wey en Zay-velde, gelegen boven Ryswyck, nevens 30 Koebeesten en 2 Buffels, Huismeebelen, Slaven en Slavinne, &c. &c.

**NOTICE.**  
 ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late *Captain Francis Lynch*, Master Attendant, are requested to settle their accounts with the undermentioned Executors without delay, and all Persons having claims on the said Estate, will be pleased to transmit their accounts to the same as soon as possible.  
**J. FICHAT,**  
**R. T. SMITH,**  
 Executors.  
 BATAVIA,  
 Jan. 11, 1814.

**Advertisement.**  
 ALL Persons having Claims upon or being indebted to the Estate of the late *DAVID HOPKINS*, Esq. are desired to make the same known to *Lieutenant THOS. WILLIAMS*, the sole Executor of the last Will of the Deceased.  
**THOS. WILLIAMS,**  
*Lieutenant.*  
 Jan. 5, 1814.

**Advertisement.**

ALL Persons having any claims on the Estate of the late *Lieut. W. Wood*, lately Commander of the ship *Mary*, or who may be indebted thereto, are requested to send in their Claims or pay their Debts as soon as possible within the space of one month, reckoned from this date, to the joint Executor *J. Schill*.  
 BATAVIA, Jan. 13, 1813.

**Advertentie.**

ALLE de geene die iets te pretendeeren hebben van, dan wel verschuldigt zyn aan den Boedel van wylen *Lieutenant W. Wood*, gewesen Gezaghebber van het Schip *Mary*, gelieve daarvan zo spoedig mogelyk en wel binnen den tyd van een maand van heeden af gerekend, opgave te doen aan den meede Executor *J. Schill*.  
 Batavia den 13 January 1814.

**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 iegelyk wien zulks mogte aangaan, bekend, dat hy gedurende 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 Jaar aan te houden en in February te Ontvangen de daar voer verschuldigde Pagt-pemingen, zoo meede van het door hunne Hoog-Edelheden by Publicitie van den 13de September 1803 bepaalde op het begieten der Wegen, naar ratp van het getal Paarden dat door een ieder zal worden opgegeven op poene van anderszins te vervallen in de door hunne Hoog-Edelheden volgens Publicitie van den 3de December 1796, en 26ste February 1802, bepaalde boete voor de genen, die nalatig blyven voorschreve opgave en betaling binnen den bepaalden tyd te doen.

**Advertentie.**

BY *Aron Leeve*, op de Voorry, is voor Civele Pryzen te bekomen jongst met het Schip *The Hopee*, aangebragte Kaapsche Provisien, namentlyk Boter in vatjes, Kaapsche Madeira, Frontinje en Pontak Wyn in vatjes, Amandelen, Rosynen en gedroogde Vruchten, voorts nog Japansche Sacky en Soya in Balies, Brande-wyn, Genever, Port-wyn, Muskadella-wyn, Rhum, Seroeten, Rook-tabak, en andere Goederen meer.

**Advertentie.**

BY *Kruythoff*, in de Kalverstraat, is te bekomen jongst van *Indramajoe*, aangebragte Ryst, by heele en halve Coyangs.

**Advertentie.**

ALLE de geene die iets te pretendeeren heeft, dan wel verschuldigt zyn aan den Boedel van wylen *J. S. Ihnen*, gelieve daar van opgave te doen, aan de Executeurs *Matak en Bensing*, binnen de tyd van een Maand gerekend van heeden.  
 Batavia, den 8ste January 1814.

**Advertentie.**

DIET iets te pretenderen heeft, dan wel verschuldigt zyn aan den Boedel van wylen *J. L. Doemars*, in leven Capitain der Burgery, gelieve daar van opgave te doen, aan de Executeurs *E. D. Boudewins* en *J. D. Pieters*, binnen den tyd van een Maand, gerekend van heeden.  
 Batavia den 11 January 1814.

FOR PRIVATE SALE,  
 THE House No. 31, Newport-street, belonging to  
**J. VAN REENEN.**  
 UIT DE HAND TE KOOP.  
 HET Huis in de Buiten Nieuw Poortstraat, toebehoorende aan de Heer  
**J. VAN REENEN.**

TO BE SOLD,  
 AT MALACCA-STREET,  
 NO. 30.  
**EXCELLENT** China Hams—Hookkabs, complete—Brown and white Nankeen—Cheroots—Bengal Ghee, and several other Articles, at moderate prices.

CURRENT PRICE OF PROBOLINGO CREDIT PAPER.  
 SAMARANG, January 15, 1814  
 From 40 to 42 Spanish Dollars for 100 Rix Dollars Probolinggo.  
 SOERABAYA, Jan. 12.  
 40 Spanish Dollars for do.  
**C. ASSEY, Sec. to Govt.**  
 BATAVIA, Jan. 22, 1814.

CURRENT VALUE  
 REM. (Of Lombard Bank Notes in Java Rupees.) DIST. P. C.  
 during the week ending the 21st 21  
 January, 1814. **C. ASSEY,**  
 Secretary to Government.  
 BATAVIA,  
 January 21, 1814.

To the Editor of the  
 JAVA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE,  
 SIR,  
 Conceiving an abridged account of the house of Prussia may be acceptable to your Readers, when so much depends on her utmost exertions to shake off the disgraceful and humiliating yoke of Napoleon, under the powerful protection and aid of the renowned Alexander, the hope and bulwark of afflicted Europe, I send you the accompanying paper for publication, should you deem it worthy of it.  
 I am, Sir,  
 R. R.

**The Reigning House of Prussia.**

The Royal house of Prussia is descended from the Counts of Yollern, originally from Sualbia; having been created Burggraves of Nuremberg, they exercised in the name of the German Empire a delegated power, but which they soon found means to change into an hereditary Sovereignty. In 1248, the Duke of Meran dying without issue, that Dukedom became the inheritance of Frederick the 2d, it was afterwards separated into the principalities of Anspach and Bayreuth. In 1415, the Burggrave Frederick the 5th bought from the Emperor Sigismund the March of Brandenburg, with the Electoral dignity annexed to it. Albert, surnamed Achilles, in 1473, entailed the March of Brandenburg on the elder branch of the family. In 1466, the Teutonic Order, after a 13 years war, being unable to defend Prussia, became feudatory to the crown of Poland; but wishing to shake off the yoke, they took arms and made choice of Albert of Brandenburg for their leader; in 1525 Albert concluded a treaty with the Poles and subjecting the order to secularisation, he obtained possession of Eastern Prussia for himself and posterity, as an hereditary and ducal fief dependant on the crown of Poland. Provoking as this was to the Teutonic Knights, they were obliged to stifle their resentment. In 1611, the Margrave Sigismund having married the only daughter of Albert, obtained ducal Prussia and united it to the Electorate in 1618. The Duke of Cleves dying about this time, and the Elector of Brandenburg being his heir, succeeded him in that Duchy, and also in the counties of March and Ravensburgh. France became the friend of the house of Brandenburg, wishing to exalt its dignity as an opponent to the house of Austria. Holland, partly from religious zeal, and partly from commercial motives, leagued with France and procured for the house of Brandenburg those acquisitions that in after ages proved such a source of wealth & power to the family. The Elector George William came to the succession under many difficulties and imbecilities of the state; he was a weak Prince, and reigned 30 years, and during his life, both Austrians and Swedes ravaged the country with fire and sword. In 1640, Frederick William ascended the Throne, when his provinces were plundered or invaded and the army reduced to 2,500 Cavalry and 3,600 Infantry, but by his abilities, he increased his Cavalry to 4,100 and his Infantry to 21,000, to which were added 2,700 troops for garrison duty. At

the peace of Westphalia, he obtained the Bishopricks of Minam, Halberstad and Camin, with the reversion of the Archbishoprick of Magdeburgh, and the quiet possession of Nether Pomerania; also, the fortress of Stettin on the Oder, which commands it and the road to Berlin. After the peace, Frederick William followed an interested policy, and played fast and loose between Sweden and Poland, the part of an ally ever covetous and ever faithless. In 1650, the treaty of Oliva however guaranteed to him the Sovereignty of Prussia during a peace of fifteen years that followed; he studied the grandeur of his house and the good of his subjects by establishing manufactories, encouraging commerce, and bringing his finances into excellent order. From authentic documents, he had not quite 2,000,000 subjects, yet his annual revenue was 1,553,793 crowns of the Empire, a large sum for those days, when the riches of the Mines of Potosi had not been circulated on the continent of Europe. The wars of the ambitious Louis 14th gave Frederick William an opportunity of showing himself as great a general as he was a financier. The victory of Fehrbellin in 1675, and the march over the frozen gulf of Frish-Haff were the first actions that gained any great reputation for the Brandenburg troops. The principal object of this Prince from 1679 to his death in 1688, was, that of a wise legislator, being the improvement of the manufactories of his country, and the increase of her trade, the re-establishment of his finances, and the creation of an African Company; he also possessed sufficient foresight to calculate the advantages arising from the settlement of the Walloons and French Protestants within his territories, whom the inhuman bigotry of Louis the 14th had forced to emigrate and to seek his protection. He paid great attention to his forces, and kept up a full establishment of nearly 30,000 men, 4,100 of whom were Cavalry; this Prince was the founder of the Prussian power. Frederick the 1st was a weak and vain, but fortunate Prince, he crowned himself King of Prussia 1701, and was recognized by all the European powers, Rome excepted. Under his reign and during peace, the Monarchy was increased by obtaining the counties of Fechenburgh and Wahlenstein, with the principalities of Nuchatt. On the succession of Frederick William the 1st to the magnificence of the father, succeeded the rigid economy of the son; yet the army was increased to 60,000 men; Military ideas engrossed his mind; he was no friend to the fine arts, and being void of scientific knowledge himself, he paid no respect to it in other men. His manners were vulgar, but he was laborious and prudent. The war that was finished by the battle of Pultawa presented the opportunity he had long wished for to drive the Swedes out of Germany. At the peace of 1720, he paid 2,000,000 of florins for the possession of Nether Pomerania to the banks of the Peene, with the islands Usedom and Wollein, an acquisition of the greatest importance to Prussia, by making her Mistress of one of the outlets of the Oder, and thereby opening to her the trade of the Baltic. Frederick William left his successor 15 millions of florins, and an army of 76,000 men. Frederick the 2d, by the two Silesian wars obtained a province with a population of one million of souls, but at his death it was increased to more than one million and a half, and in 1806, the census was 2,100,000; he also obtained the province of Ost Frise, rendered important by the harbour of Embden. In 1772, without an effort, he obtained Western Prussia and the district of Netze, connecting ancient Prussia with Pomerania and Brandenburg. Frederick died Sovereign of 5,830,000 subjects, his annual revenue was five Millions Sterling; he had a treasury of Nine Millions, and an army of 2,16,000, yet his ancestor Frederick William on his succession in 1640 had only 2,500 Cavalry, and 3,500 Infantry. On the second and third divisions of Poland, Prussia obtained Southern and new Eastern Prussia, with an increase of 2,390,000 subjects,—thus in 1800, with Dantzic and Thorn, the kingdom of Prussia alone contained near four millions of inhabitants. Frederick William the 2d added more than 2,500,000 subjects to his kingdom; he died unrespected and inglorious. The final partition of Poland removed all barriers between Prussia and Russia under Frederick William the 3d. By being the friend of France, Prussia obtained possessions of immense value, by rendering her dominion compact, at the conclusion of the first coalition war against the French republic by the first treaty of indemnity, she resigned the Duchy of Cleves, and obtained a territory of 609 square leagues with a population of 5,13,009 people, be-

to a quadruple indemnity and contrary to the wishes of the house of Austria. The statistical tables of the Kingdom fixed the extent of all the Prussian states in 1805, at 5,586 square German miles, and the population at 7,640,000. In 1806, she obtained another very important acquisition in exchange for Cleurs Essen and Wroden, with the principalities of Anspach and Neufchatel, she got the Electorate of Hanover (the Elector's quota of troops to the Empire by the German constitution was 30,000) this territory is a great acquisition to Prussia, for by it she becomes Mistress of the mouths of the Elbe and the Wezer, and subjects to her immediate influence the rich cities of Hamburgh, Bremen, and Lubek. The quiet possession of Hanover would have insured Prussia a permanent rank among the first powers in Europe, but for her own treachery and the corruption of her Government. The war that broke out between France and Prussia, humbled her to the lowest gradation of power from the pinnacle of grandeur, and made her a military heir of Napoleon's Empire, the disastrous events of this war was the knell of the Prussian army, which at the beginning of the year 1806, consisted of a general total of 2,48,863 men, 40,000 of these were Cavalry, 9,186 Artillery, and the corps of Cadets 7,510.

R. R.

**To the Editor of the Java Gazette.**  
**MR. EDITOR,**  
 The following Extract from the Code of Laws for Prussia, published at Berlin about twenty five years ago, may possibly entertain your readers.  
**A SUBSCRIBER.**  
 Left hand marriages are only allowed to Gentlemen, King's Counsellors, and persons of the same rank with these; but the party contracting such marriage must declare upon his honor that he has not sufficient fortune for a right hand marriage; the left hand wife is not to assume the name of her husband, nor even that of spouse; she must be contented with that of housekeeper. The children of such marriages are legitimate; but the father is not obliged to give them an education suitable to his rank, and they cannot inherit his real property, unless there are no children or relations by a right hand marriage. The declaration of the husband that he does not choose to live with her is sufficient to obtain a divorce.—A certain part of the fortune of the deceased Breachers above the age of forty goes to the fund for the relief of the poor.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

The remarks of "An Observer" are not inserted, because they are of a personal rather than of a general nature, but we acknowledge their importance, and refer it to his own consideration, whether a sense of the public good should not induce him to remove from them the doubt which an anonymous signature conveys.

**Java Government Gazette.**  
**BATAVIA,**  
 SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1814.

**CIVIL APPOINTMENT.**

Mr. R. T. Smith, to be Master Attendant of Batavia, vice Lynch deceased.

Her Majesty's Birth-day, on Tuesday last, was celebrated with all the festivity usual on such joyful occasions. The day commenced with a Royal Salute, and a feu de joie fired at Weltevreden, after which, the Commander of the Forces reviewed on the Champ de Mars, the whole of the Troops in Garrison, consisting of His Majesty's 59th Regiment, the 5th and 6th Bengal Volunteer Battalions, Detachments of Bengal Artillery, and the Hussars, with the Amboynese Corps. Of the Military merit displayed in the manoeuvres performed by these troops, we are not competent to form an opinion, but they doubtless were such as to deserve, since they evidently obtained, the approbation of Major-General Nightingall. A number of persons attended to witness the interesting sight; among the Spectators we noticed the Ambassadors from the Rajah of Boni and Sulté, who appeared highly gratified with the beautiful, and to them novel scene; the particulars of which were explained to them by the Town-Major.

The festivities of the day were concluded by a magnificent Ball and Supper at Goonoong Saharie, which was equal, at least, in gaiety and splendour, to any we have recorded.

Mrs. Nightingall led off the sprightly dance with her well-known grace and spirit, and was followed up by a numerous set of the Sons and Daughters of Terpsichore, who tripped along (not all however) "on the light fantastic toe," with occasional intermissions, till the hour of eleven, when they retired to the Supper table, laid out in a temporary building of semicircular form in the gardens of Goonoong Saharie; the tout ensemble of the arrangement did infinite credit to the skill and fancy of the Architect, as did the keen appetite of the party to the solid and fluid excellencies of the Supper.

The following Toasts were then given with appropriate tunes, and were received and drunk with great cordiality by the very numerous guests who were assembled.

- TOASTS.**
- 1.—The King.
  - 2.—The Queen.
  - 3.—The Prince Regent.
  - 4.—Duke of York and the Army.
  - 5.—The Duke of Clarence and the Navy.
  - 6.—Field Marshal Marquis of Wellington, and success to the Allied Armies on the Frontiers of France.
  - 7.—The Emperor Alexander and success to the Allied Allies in the North.
  - 8.—The Honorable East India Company.
  - 9.—His Excellency the Earl of Moira, Governor General of India.
  - 10.—The Right Honorable the Earl of Minto.
  - 11.—Sir George Nugent and the Bengal Army.
  - 12.—Sir Samuel Hood and the Squadron in India.
  - 13.—The Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor and prosperity to the Island of Java.
  - 14.—The Lady Governess and the Ladies of Java.

*Given by Mr. Hope.*  
 General Nightingall, Commander of the Forces.

On which the Ladies moved, when Colonel McLeod proposed

The health of Mrs. Nightingall.

After which the dancers returned to the Ball-room, and with a fresh stock of strength and spirits, resumed their lively movements, which they kept up for some time longer with their usual gaiety.

On the whole, the evening passed in a very agreeable manner, and nothing was required to crown the pleasure of the entertainment, but the presence of our worthy Lieutenant Governor and amiable Lady Governess.

We have not been gratified by the receipt of any further intelligence during the present week, and are therefore confined to extracts from our former stock of papers for the contents of our present number. Circumstances have occurred this week, which preclude us from adding a supplement, but we have by no means formed an intention of thus curtailing our paper in future.

An extensive King's Brevet took place in June last, the lists of which will be given at length in our next number.

**SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.**

**ARRIVALS.]** Jan. 14.—Brig Minerva, H. Thompson, from Cheribon 5th Jan.  
 Jan. 17.—Arab brig Slior, Side Obaker, from Malacca 3d Jan.—Cargo, Piece Goods.

**DEPARTURES.]** Jan. 14.—Arab brig Herat, Shaik Awal—Shooner Tyger, Cassa—Brig Helena Jacoba, Johannes, for Samarang.  
 Jan. 16.—Brig Greyhound, Carroll, for Sourabaya, Arab ship Mahabar, Said Alwee, for Grissee.

**SAMARANG, Jan. 9.**—Arrived the brig Mary Ann, Bradley, from Batavia.  
 Jan. 10.—Arrived the H. C. Gun-boats No. 6 and 12, from Rembang.  
 Jan. 13.—Sailed the ship Isabella, Mayne, for Sourabaya.  
 Jan. 15.—Arrived the brig Abassy, from Batavia the 8th January.

**SOURABAYA, Jan. 6.**—Arrived the Schooner Inverness, Matson, from Samarang.  
 Jan. 7.—Arrived the H. C. Cruiser Malabar, Captain Deane, and the ship Volunteer, Waterman, from Batavia.

**SUMANAP, Jan. 5.**—Sailed the brig Eagle, McLardie, for Sourabaya.

**Vessels lying in Batavia-roads.**  
 H. M. ship Malacca.—H. C. C. Psyche.—Do. do. Antelope.—Do. do. Gun-boat No. 9.—Do. do. do. 9.—Ship Minerva.—Do. Ruby.—Do. Charlotte.—Do. Mary.—Do. Hector.—Do. Coromandel.—Do. Hope.—Portuguese ship St. Michel.—Brig Obvelong.—Do. Minerva.—Schooner Java, Packet.—Cutter, Arathusa.—Arab brig Slior.—Chinese do. Hingshong.

**EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.**

London, July 29, 1813.

A paragraph appeared in some of the Evening Papers last night, alleging that the rumour of the blockade of all the American ports from Rhode Island to the river Mississippi, was not correct, in which it was assumed, that no Proclamation on the subject of a blockade had been issued by Sir J. B. Warren, since that of the 26th May. The following letter from a most respectable house, alludes to a subsequent Proclamation, which we believe has appeared.

**LIVERPOOL, JULY 24.**  
 "By a vessel this evening from Bermuda, that sailed on the 19th ult. there are letters mentioning that Sir J. B. Warren had by Proclamation, declared the whole coast of America from Rhode Island to the Mississippi in a state of blockade, and that he had dispatched vessels to the different ports to carry the measure into effect.  
 "We have not been able to obtain the date of the Proclamation."

In addition to this account, a letter has been received from the Earl of Liverpool, in which his Lordship states distinctly and positively, that it was in his Sir J. B. Warren's discretion to impose when he pleased such an extensive blockade, and in the expectation of this general exclusion, no licences whatever have been granted by Government to neutral ships destined south of Rhode Island since the 1th of May. Perhaps we should make one exception, which from peculiar circumstances was admitted.

We yesterday obtained advices from Quebec to the 1st inst. which inform us that Brigadier General Vincent had received adequate reinforcements, and supported by the naval armament under Sir James Yeo, was proceeding to act offensively against the Americans. The first attempt to be made was to regain possession of Fort George, and should this enterprise be successful, he was to advance along the western bank of the Niagara to besiege Fort Erie, which was still in the occupation of the enemy.

It is said that a new creation of Peers is about to take place, among whom Sir Thomas Graham and Sir Rowland Hill are to be ranked. The number created is not to exceed eight.

American privateers continue to infest the coasts of the Western Isles. A very fine vessel, belonging to Mr. Macdonald, of Lochinver, with salt and other stores for the herring fishery, was captured a few days ago, within half a mile of his dwelling-house.

**Exchange of Prisoners with America.**—The *National Intelligencer* of the 16th May says, "We have the pleasure to state, that effectual measures are in progress for the relief of our unfortunate countrymen in captivity. A cartel, by which a system for the proper treatment, release, and exchange of prisoners, has been fixed, was signed some days since, between General Mason, Commissary-General of Prisoners, on the part of the United States, and Colonel Barclay, General Agent for Prisoners, on the part of Great Britain. By this, among other things, it is stipulated, that two cartel vessels, of the burthen of 500 tons together, shall be constantly kept by each Government in the service of removing prisoners of the two nations, to be released on account of exchanged. On our part, the two vessels have been already purchased, fitted and dispatched, to bring home our prisoners suffering in the West Indies. The United States cartel Analostan, Captain Smith, left this place for Jamaica on the 2d instant, to touch in Hampton Roads, and take off British prisoners; and on the 13th instant the United States cartel ship Perseverance, Captain Dill, sailed from Philadelphia for Barbadoes, to touch at New York to take in British prisoners in like manner. Both vessels are to return with American prisoners to Providence, in Rhode Island, one of the stations agreed on for the exchange of prisoners of war."

It appears from the Population Returns of 1811, that the annual mortality of the county of Somerset is 1 in every 52; in Devon, 1 in 58; in Cornwall, 1 in 62; in Dorset, 1 in 57; in Hampshire, 1 in 49; in Wiltshire, 1 in 54; in Gloucestershire, 1 in 61; in Berkshire, 1 in 53; in Oxfordshire, 1 in 55. In Middlesex, it appears, that a much greater proportion die than in any other county, the annual mortality being 1 in 30; whilst in Cardiganshire the deaths are 1 in 78; which is less than any other county. Taking all England together, 1 in 49 dies annually, and in Wales, 1 in 60.

**Running and Driving.**—A Gentleman of the name of Benson undertook yesterday morning, for a wager of fifty guineas, to go on foot half an hour, and drive half an hour, and to perform the distance of sixteen miles in the hour. The ground fixed on was the Bath road, and he did five miles and nearly a quarter in the half hour. He then mounted a light chaise drawn by a blood horse, galloped eleven miles in the half hour, and won the match easily.

**UNION HALL.**—Henry Herring one of the men in custody on suspicion of picking the pocket of the Earl of Normanton and several other gentlemen, at Vauxhall Gardens, on the night of the grand Fete, was brought up yesterday for re-examination. Since he was last examined, Collingbourn, in the course of his inquiries, discovered that he had lodged, together with a female who passed for his wife, and under the name of Wilson, at a house in Windmill-street. The officer accordingly went to the house, and on searching the lodgings, found several purses, pocket books, an opera glass, and other articles. Yesterday Gilbert Hall, Esq. of the Albany, appeared, and stated that on Tuesday night he had his pocket picked in the gardens, of a silk bank note case containing several notes. Collingbourn produced a case answering the description of that lost by Mr. Hall, which he found in the Prisoner's possession when he took him into custody, as well as bank notes to a considerable amount. Mr. Hall said he had no doubt the case was that lost by him, but he would not undertake to swear to it or to the notes. If, however, the Prisoner could be remanded, he would, at his next examination, bring forward the person who made the case, and would also endeavour to ascertain the numbers of the notes he had lost. Under these circumstances the Prisoner was remanded.

Among the persons who suffered by the activity of the light fingered fraternity, on this occasion, were the Earl of Normanton, who lost his snuff-box and other property; Mr. Hall, his note-case, with a 20l. three 10l. and four 4l. notes; the Hon. Wm. Capel, an elegant snuff-box; Mr. Haberton, of Althorpe-street, a pocket-book, and notes to a considerable amount; Mr. Sawyer, of Aldermanbury, a gold hunting watch; Mr. Tenant, of Great Ormond-street, a very valuable snuff-box. Several other Gentlemen lost their watches, snuff-boxes, purses, &c. and a number of Ladies have to lament the loss of valuable shawls, lace, veils, &c.

Mr. Sadler, the celebrated aeronaut, is now at Cheltenham, and intends ascending from that place in the course of a week or two. He has with him one of the largest balloons in the world, by which he proposes crossing St. George's Channel from Ireland, very shortly, and which, it is said, is capable of carrying seventy-two persons.

Yesterday morning, between two and three o'clock, the Bath mail-coach was overturned on its way from town, between Reading and Newbury, in consequence of the horses taking flight and bolting from the road into a gravel pit. The coachman was thrown from the box among the horses and received several contusions from being trodden upon. In a few minutes after the accident took place, a Bath coach came up. The passengers rendered every assistance in their power, and with some difficulty succeeded in extricating the inside passengers from the mail, among whom was a Lieutenant in the navy, who was going to join his ship at Plymouth; but he had suffered so much from the concussion, that he was speechless and unable to move. The guard was immediately sent on one of the leaders to Reading for a post chaise and four, to forward the mail, and for a surgeon, who arrived with all possible expedition, but the officer died in the course of the night.

July 31, 1813.

A Gottenburg Mail arrived last night, the accounts by which, still speak of an intended interview between the Crown Prince, and the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Prussia, adding that Lord Cathcart and Mr. Thornton were to be present at the meeting. The following are extracts from the papers and letters brought by the Mail:

**Stockholm, July 14.**  
 "Major Hierta arrived here last night as Courier from his Royal Highness the Crown Prince, with information that a meeting was to take place between his Highness and the Emperor of Russia, and King of Prussia. In consequence of the absence of his Royal Highness had on the 9th

(Continued after Poetry and Miscellanea.)



FROM THE REJECTED ADDRESSES.  
MACBETH.

Enter Macbeth in a red night cap. Page following with a torch.

Go, boy, and thy good mistress tell  
(She knows that my purpose is cruel.)  
I'd thank her to tingle her bell,  
As soon as she's heated my gruel.  
Go, get thee to bed and repose,  
To sit up so late is a scandal;  
But ere you have ta'en off your cloaths,  
Be sure that you put out that candle.

Ri fol de rol tol de rol tol.

My stars, in the air here's a knife!  
I'm sure it cannot be a hum;  
I'll catch at the handle, odd's life,  
And then I shall not cut my thumb.  
I've got him!—no, at him again,  
Come, come, I'm not fond of these jokes;  
This must be some blade of the brain:  
Those witches are given to hoax.

I've one in my pocket, I know,  
My wife left on purpose behind her!  
She bought this of Teddy-high-ho,  
The poor Caledonian grinder.  
I see thee again! o'er thy middle  
Large drops of red blood now are spill'd,  
Just as much as to say diddle diddle,  
Good Duncan pray come and be kill'd.

It leads to his chamber I swear;  
I tremble and quake every joint;  
No dog at the scent of a hare,  
Ever yet made a cleverer point.  
Ah no! 'twas a dagger of straw,  
Give me blinkers to save me from starting;  
The knife that I thought that I saw,  
Was nought but my Eye Betty Martip.

Now o'er this terrestrial hive  
A life paralytic is spread,  
For while the one half is alive,  
The other is sleepy and dead.  
King Duncan in grand majesty  
Has got my state bed for a snooze,  
I've lent him my slippers, so I  
May certainly stand in his shoes.

Blow softly ye murmuring gales,  
Ye feet rouse no echo in walking,  
For though a dead man tells no tales,  
Dead walls are much given to talking.  
This knife shall be in at the death,  
I'll stick him, then off safely get.  
Cries the world, this could not be Macbeth,  
For he'd ne'er stick at any thing yet.

Hark, hark, 'tis the signal by goles,  
It sounds like a funeral knell;  
O hear it not, Duncan, it tolls  
To call thee to heaven or hell,  
Or if you to heaven wot fly,  
But rather prefer Pluto's Ether,  
Only wait a few years till I die,  
And we'll go to the Devil together.

MISCELLANEA.

Cross Readings, promiscuously taken from Europe and Country Papers.

Positively without reserve—warranted free from vice and disease, and sound in wind and limb—a handsome, well-bred young—Widow—N. B. used to carrying double when required.

Married in St. Mary's Church—the Emperor of China to—a huge female elephant—the happy pair drove off to their seat in—the River Danube—to enjoy the honey-moon.

Births—The Piratical Chieftain Pangerang Anom—was safely delivered of—a great number of Pirate Prows with cargoes of Sandal-wood.

Brought to bed of two well-shaped—Alligators—the lady of—Han Chongko—the parties were all doing as well as could be expected.

Wanted to hire, a quiet gentle—maid of all work—must be perfect in all her paces—a moderate trial will be required.

Nothing can be better adapted to improve the complexion of Ladies, than that beautiful wash for the face called—Day and Martin's Japan Blacking, producing a fine sable gloss which nothing will remove.

Wanted, for the service of a single lady—a young man of a strong constitution, active and willing to work.

On Monday next, will be held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, a meeting of—Mules and Jackasses—for the purpose of adopting an appropriate—pair of horns—for each member of the Committee.

Yesterday, the new Lord Mayor was sworn into office, and afterwards—tossed and gored several old women.

To be let or sold, a large house, situated in—the middle of the Atlantic Ocean—with about forty acres of—very dangerous shoals—and a growing crop of—flying fishes and sea-gulls.

We understand that Ministers have received accounts from—the moon—that the Army under—the Great Bear—has gained a complete victory over—the fixed stars—commanded by—Jupiter and his satellites—the field of battle was—in the milky way—covered with blood.

Sealed Proposals will be received for the annual supply of—ideas—tenders to be addressed to—the Editor of the Penang Gazette.

To be sold by Public Auction, a quantity of unserviceable—Members of Parliament—together with a number of—rotten boroughs.

In the last Calcutta Lottery, the great prize of a lac of—calomel pills—fell to the share of a club of—Paria Dogs in the Environs of the Town.

The last crop of rice was so abundant as to cause—a general scarcity in the market—owing probably to—the yellow fever in Jamaica.

Lost, stolen, or strayed—the conscience—of a Merchant in Batavia—whoever will bring it back shall be rewarded at—21 per cent Discount—no higher reward will be offered, it being of no use to any but—a Jew dealer.

On the receipt of the Marquis Wellington's Dispatches relative to the Victory at Vittoria, an honest Librarian, full of enthusiasm at the glorious news and of admiration of the gallant general, exclaimed—by my soul, he deserves more than a dukedom, he ought to be made a Prince of the Blood!

The Chief Magistrate of a certain Provincial Town just before the Races, caused a Placard to be exhibited, intimating that “no Gentleman will be allowed to ride “on the course, except the horses that are “to run.”

(Continued from the Third Page.)

instant, departed in his carriage by the way of Prentzlaw, Schwedt, Zoldin, Mezeritz, Coston Schmieger and Rowitz, to Trakenberg, where he was to arrive in the evening of the 9th. The whole of this road goes on the other side of the neutral and designated by the Armistice, and consequently through a country which is defended by the Russian and Prussian troops.

“STOCKHOLM, JULY 13.

“The Chief Director of the Royal Posts has herewith to inform the Public, that the Post-routes to Denmark and Norway are stopped, and that no letters addressed to places situated in either of those Kingdoms, will be received at the Post Office.”

“GOTTENBURGH, JULY 21.

“The Crown Prince is to have a meeting with the following Personages:—Emperor of Russia, King of Prussia, Lord Cathcart, and Mr. Thornton.”

The letters by the Lisbon Mail were delivered from the Post Office yesterday, and among them are some from Officers with the army, but they are not later than to the 10th of this month; they bring, however, the most recent information from the rear of the British, and from the reserve of the Spanish army. The garrison of Pampeluna is alleged to be 3000 strong, and the fortifications in their present state of improvement, are said to have converted this place into a fortress superior to Badajoz. Some interruptions have been given by the garrison to the construction of works on an adjacent hill, but the firing in general had been ill directed. The Spaniards had themselves exclusively undertaken the duty in that neighbourhood, and had changed the siege into a blockade.

By the Lisbon Packet letters and papers have been received from New York to the 16th ult. The proceedings in Congress had not been of the least importance. The success of Captain Broke, His Majesty's ship Shannon seems very much to have puzzled the Republican Editors, and it is attributed to a quantity of combustible matter which he contrived to have thrown on the deck of his adversary, just before the boarding was attempted.

The Earl of Aberdeen is reported to be the intended Minister from Great Britain to the Congress at Prague. Is it impossible, however, his Lordship could be the English Ambassador alluded to in the Paris Papers, as having passed through Neuss with a numerous suite on the 7th instant; Lord Aberdeen having, we understand, been sent for express from Scotland a few days since by Lord Castlereagh, and having arrived in London only the day before yesterday. The meaning therefore of this paragraph in the French papers, remains still a mystery.

Lord Aberdeen, we are told, at first declined, but has since accepted the mission. He will of course very soon take his departure.

A medical man has discovered a method of congealing mercury, by the aid of a pneumatic machine and the evaporation of æther. The experiment was made in small glass tubes, which being broken, the metal was taken from them in a solid state.

Paris Papers to the 26th instant reached town last night, and at length we have some talk of preparations for negotiation. Caulaincourt, and the Count de Narbonne, we are told, have been appointed the French Ministers Plenipotentiary at Prague, the latter of whom set out on the 9th, and former was to commence his journey on the 18th. The Privy Councillor d'Amstett or Amstetten, it is also stated, had been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary from Russia, who arrived at Prague on the 12th; and the Baron Humboldt from Prussia, who reached Prague the same day; but the most extraordinary part of the story is, that an English Ambassador to the Congress, passed through Neuss, in the department of the Moselle, on the 7th, with a numerous suite, and escorted by a French guard of honour. Who this Ambassador is, our readers will probably be very curious to know, and we are under the necessity of confessing, that we are utterly unable to inform them, never having before heard of such a personage being on his way to Prague.

The Armistice, it appears, has been prolonged by convention till the middle of August, but it is singular that although this is mentioned in an official statement, the precise period of its prolongation is not stated.

Bonaparte was at Leipsic on the 15th. According to one account, he was preparing to reside in the Castle of Seidlitz, near Pirna, but another says, he was expected to go to Mayence to meet the Empress, who set out from Paris for that city on the 22d.

MADRID, JULY 12.—The return of Suchet to Valencia on the 23d ult. with the forces he took with him to Catalonia, gave reason for fearing that his intention was to attack the troops of the 3d Army, who were in St. Felipe de Xativo, and as the enemy was very superior in forces, the 3d Army on the 25th retired to the line of Castella, and the 2d to Chincilla on the 26th. This movement would not have taken place had not the troops which landed at Alicant been obliged at the time to prepare for new and interesting operations.

On the 27th the enemy descended through Las Cabrillas, in number 6 or 8,000 men; on the 28th entered Requena, took 150 men of ours prisoners, who were in a fortified house, and advanced to Utiel. Here it is believed the French received positive intelligence of the battle of Vittoria, as on the night of the 28th they retroceded to Requena, and on the 29th marched in the direction of Valencia.

On the 3d July, they evacuated Xativa and Liria; the 4th, Bunals and Las Cabrillas, and two in the morning of the 5th, Valencia was free from the enemy, having the pleasure of seeing in its streets General Villacampa, and the troops under his command, who entered at six in the morning. The 2d and 3d armies have made a general movement, straitening always the French.

MADRID, JULY 13.—All the youths in Catalonia have taken up arms, in consequence of a proclamation from General Copons. We are ignorant of the plans of this General. The Allies are using the utmost efforts to take Pamplona.

MALTA MAIL.

MALTA, 26TH JUNE.—On the 9th of June died of the plague 24 persons, and 26 were taken ill with suspicious symptoms. On the 10th 32 persons died and 23 were taken ill. On the 11th 27 died, and 40 were taken ill. On the 13th the number of those who died were the same, but fortunately only 14 were taken ill. On the 14th 36 died and 17 were taken ill. Yesterday, the 15th, 19 died and 15 were taken ill. On the 19th of June a Journal Extraordinary was published, containing an account of the progress of the disorder from the 15th of April, when it first made its appearance, up to that time, and of the measures and regulations adopted by the Magistrates and Committees of Health, to prevent, as much as possible its spreading. It concludes as follows;

“We may be permitted, however, to make this short observation:—considering that we inhabit a city of no great extent, but overcharged with an immense population—considering also the extensive commerce there carried on, the narrowness of some of the streets, and the closeness of the houses in which the inhabitants are, as it were, heaped one upon the other, it might well have been expected that the plague would have caused a much greater devastation on this island. But notwithstanding its propagation is favoured by so many circumstances, it appears that its progress has been in reality slow, and of little consequence, as since the 18th of April to the

present day we reckon only 518 to have died of the plague—a mortality which, when compared with the vast population of the place, cannot be considered as prodigious; the indefatigable cares of the Government and the Committees of the Island have prevented it from being greater.”

POLICE.

MURDER.

HATTON GARDEN.—James Leary was brought to this office yesterday, from the House of Correction, Cold Bath-fields, to undergo an examination, for the murder of Edward Clifford, the Coroner's Jury having returned a Verdict of Wilful Murder against him.

The first witness examined was Mary Clifford, the wife of the deceased, who gave the same evidence as she did before the Coroner's Jury, with the following additions. On being questioned by Mr. Turton, the Sitting Magistrate, she said her husband gave her 3l. 14s. some time ago to buy little necessaries; she gave two guineas for a bed, and the remainder for some other little articles to furnish a room. The first night they came to town they were looking for lodgings, when they met Leary's wife standing at her own door; she had on only her shift and petticoat; she invited witness, her husband, and five children in for the night, and told them they would make shift to lodge them that night, and the next day they might provide. They thankfully accepted the invitation, and went in; in Leary's room they remained four nights, until she bought a few articles of furniture. Leary's wife was with her when she bought them; they then removed to Church-lane, St. Giles's, thinking it was a better neighbourhood to procure work. On being asked if Leary knew whether her husband had the money about him, she answered, that on last Sunday morning, when she followed her husband to Leary's room, she found her husband very tipsy. Leary was perfectly sober. Leary asked her whether she or her husband had the money, and that his reason for asking her was, because he understood from the deceased that he intended to set out for Ireland that evening, and leave her behind him. She told Leary, without reserve, that her husband always kept the money himself. The deceased, who was present, answered, why should you tell that I always carry my money about me—you want that I should be murdered for it. She had no suspicion of Leary, but she watched her husband all the day after. When they were returning home from Leary's at night, her husband had a clean shirt under his arm, which he had got washed there, as witness was not well, and not able to wash it for him; he had also a spotted silk handkerchief round his neck, which he gave nine shillings for; those he was robbed of, as well as his money. She was informed that morning by a market woman whom she did not know, that the deceased and Leary were drinking in a public-house near where the murder was committed about 12 o'clock at night; that her husband pulled out his notes, gold, and silver, in the public-house, to pay for half a gallon of beer; Leary pretended he was his brother, and made the deceased put up his money, after paying a shilling for the beer; the landlord refused to give them more liquor, and after seeing them out, shut the door. She was also informed that a butcher in Fleet-market met Leary on the morning of the murder, about three o'clock, that Leary was walking very fast, and appeared hurried, and in a heat; that he had a silk handkerchief spotted, as her husband's was, with which he was wiping his face. No proof appearing to any of the latter part of her evidence, the Magistrate gave strict orders to inquire among the butchers, in Fleet-market, and also, if possible, find out the market woman who told the witness that story, and make inquiry in all the public-houses in the neighbourhood.

Charles Cooke, an officer, was also examined, and gave the same testimony as he gave on the Coroner's Inquest.

William Thistlewaite, an officer belonging to the office, was sworn; he said he was with his brother officer, Cooke, and confirmed his deposition; he produced the hat the deceased wore, the hammer which was supposed to have committed the murder, and a grey outside coat the prisoner wore on that night. The Magistrates, Messrs. Lindon and Turton, ordered further inquiries to be made, and remanded the prisoner till Tuesday next. The prisoner's wife is also in custody; she was not brought to the Bar. A young man of the name of James Nealy, who lodges at No. 11, Fitzroy Market, and who has been in custody since the morning the body was discovered, on account of his being the first person who recognised the body, was liberated, not the slightest suspicion being attached to him.

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