



The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the *Java Government Gazette*, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned.  
**J. DUPUY, Acting Secretary to Government.**  
 BATAVIA, May 1, 1814.

Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de *Javasche Gouvernements Courant*, geplaatst wordende Aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officieel moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend.  
**J. DUPUY, Waarnemend Secretaris van het Gouvernement.**  
 BATAVIA, den 1ste Mey 1814.

VOL. III.]

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1814.

[NO. 133.]

## Publication.

**THE** Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Extracts from different Acts of Parliament, regarding Manifests of Ship's Cargoes, be published for general information.

### Extract of the Act 26, GEORGE III. Cap. 40, Sec. 10.

Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that, from and after the times hereinafter mentioned, no Goods or Commodities shall be imported or brought into Great Britain from any port or place whatever, in Parts beyond the seas, in any Ship or Vessel whatever, belonging in the whole or in part to His Majesty's Subjects, unless the Master or other person having or taking the charge or command of every such Ship or Vessel respectively, importing such Goods, shall have on board a Manifest or Manifests, or content or contents in writing, signed by such Master or other person, containing the name or names of the several and respective ports or places where the Goods in such Manifest or Manifests, or content or contents mentioned, shall have been respectively laden or taken on board, the name and built of such Ship or Vessel, and the true admeasurement or Tonnage thereof, according to the Register of the same, together with the Christian and Surname of the Master or other person having or taking the charge or command of such Ship or Vessel, and the port or place to which such Ship or Vessel truly belongs, and a just, true, correct, and particular account of all the Cargo, and of all packages of Goods so laden or taken on board, with the several and respective marks thereon, of the particulars of the Cargo which is stowed loose; and of the following particulars, in words at length, that is to say:—The several and respective numbers of the Packages; with a particular description thereof, whether Baggage, Pipe, Butt, Puncheon, Hoghead, Barrel, or other Cask or Package, describing such other Cask or Package by its usual or ordinary name, or whether Case, Bale, Pack, Truss, Chest, Box, Bundle, or other Package, or by such other name or description as the same is usually called or known.

### Extract of the Act 27, GEORGE III, Cap. 32, Sec. 11.

And whereas by an Act made in the Twenty-sixth Year of His present Majesty's Reign, intitled, an Act for regulating the Production of Manifests, and for more effectually preventing fraudulent Practices in obtaining Bounties and Drawbacks, and in the clandestine relanding of Goods; it was, amongst other things enacted, That, from and after the times in the said Act mentioned, no Goods or Commodities should be imported or brought into Great Britain from any Port or Place whatsoever in Parts beyond the seas, in any Ship or Vessel whatever belonging in the whole or in part, to His Majesty's Subjects, unless the Master or other Person having or taking the Charge or Command of every such Ship or Vessel respectively importing such Goods, have on board a Manifest or Manifests, or Content or Contents, in writing, signed by such Master or other person, and containing the particulars in the said Act mentioned; which said Manifest was to be delivered to, and authenticated by such person as therein is mentioned: and whereas the mode directed by the said Act for authenticating Manifests is not applicable to the case of Ships bringing Goods from the East Indies and China; be it therefore further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that in respect to ships dispatched from any Ports or Places within the Limits of the Charters granted to the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, the Manifests and Contents in the said recited Act mentioned shall be delivered to and authenticated by the Person who shall deliver the last Dispatches for each ship respectively bound from Great Britain, who is hereby required to be a ser-

vant of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, of not less than Seven Years standing; and in respect to ships dispatched from any Ports or Places in China, such Manifest or Contents shall be delivered to, and authenticated by the said United Company's Chief Supercargo there instead of the Officers of the Customs; or other Persons in the said recited Act mentioned, and the said Manifests and Duplicates thereof respectively, shall be dealt with and used in like manner, and shall be of the like Force and Effect as the Manifests and Duplicates in the said Act mentioned, and in case of the want thereof or not conforming to the Rules, Regulations and directions relating thereto, in the said recited Act contained, the Officers shall be subject to the like Penalties and Forfeitures as are provided in the said recited Act respecting the Manifests or Contents directed to be delivered to and authenticated by the Persons in the said Act mentioned.

### Extract of the Act 54, GEORGE III, Cap. 36.

III. And whereas it is necessary, for the Security of the Public Revenue, that additional Regulations should be established with respect to Manifests, directed to be brought by Masters of Ships or Vessels arriving in Great Britain, from any Port or Place within the Limits of the Charter granted to the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, from His Majesty's Settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, the Territories and Dependencies thereof, or from the Island of Saint Helena; be it therefore enacted, That from and after the Tenth Day of April One thousand eight hundred and fifteen, the Master or other Person having or taking the Command of every Ship or Vessel, belonging in the Whole or in Part to His Majesty's Subjects, arriving in Great Britain from any of the Places before mentioned, shall have on board a Manifest or Manifests, as described and directed by an Act passed in the Twenty-sixth Year of His present Majesty's Reign, intitled *An Act for the Production of Manifests, and for the more effectually preventing fraudulent Practices in obtaining Bounties and Drawbacks, and in the clandestine relanding of Goods*; and shall produce and deliver such Manifest or Manifests, in the Manner prescribed and directed by the said recited Act; and that all the Rules, Regulations, Provisions, Penalties, and Forfeitures, required and directed by the said recited Act, shall remain in force, and be applied to the Purposes of this present Act, as far as they relate, or may be applicable thereto; except where any of the said Rules, Regulations, Provisions, Penalties, and Forfeitures, are repealed, or in anywise altered by this Act.

IV. And be it further enacted, That no Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, shall be imported or brought into Great Britain, from any of the Ports or Places before mentioned, in any Ship or Vessel whatever, belonging in the Whole or in Part to His Majesty's Subjects, unless the Master or other Person having or taking the Charge or Command of every such Ship or Vessel respectively, shall have on board a Manifest or Manifests in Writing, signed by such Master, and containing the Particulars described and set forth in the said recited Act, passed in the Twenty-sixth Year of His present Majesty's Reign; and which Manifest or Manifests shall also contain the Name or Names (if the same shall be known) of the Person or Persons to whom any such Goods shall be consigned, the Time when and the Place where any such Goods shall have been taken on board; and distinguishing in every Manifest the Goods which are stowed in the Hold, from those which are stowed in other Parts of the Ship.

V. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That all Alterations which shall, after the completing of any such Manifest, be made in the Stowage of any Ship or Vessel, by the Removal of any Goods from the Hold to any other Part of the Vessel, or from any other Part of the Vessel to the Hold, or from any one Deck of the Vessel to any other Deck, shall be registered, on the Day of such Removal, in the Log Book or Journal kept by

the Master of the Vessel, and also in a Supplementary Manifest which shall be kept for the Purpose of registering any such Alterations in the Stowage of Goods by any such Removals as aforesaid; and every such Supplementary Manifest shall be attached to and kept with the Original Manifest to which it refers.

VI. And be it further enacted, That before any such Ship or Vessel shall clear or depart from the Port or Place wherein the Lading or any Part thereof shall have been taken on board, the Master or other Person having or taking the Charge or Command of every such Ship or Vessel, shall prepare and deliver a Manifest in Writing, as herein-before required, to the Officer who shall or may be appointed by the Governor, or by the Person or Persons exercising the Powers and Authorities of Government of any such Settlement or Place; and such Master or other Person aforesaid shall verify upon Oath the Truth of the Contents of the said Manifest before the said Person so appointed, (which Oath the said Officer is hereby authorized and required to administer), and also to cause a Duplicate thereof to be forthwith made, and to endorse upon the Original Manifest his Name, with the Day and Year on which the same was produced to him; which said Original Manifest shall then be returned to the said Master or other Person aforesaid, on or before the Clearing or Departure of any such Ship or Vessel; and such Officer, so appointed as aforesaid, shall, by the first Opportunity other than by the same Ship or Vessel, transmit the said Duplicate of such Manifest so made as before directed under his Hand and Seal, to the Commissioners of the Customs in England or Scotland, as the Case may require.

VII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That every Person who shall ship any Goods, Wares or Merchandize on board any such Ship or Vessel, shall at the Time of such Shipment deliver to the Master or other Person having or taking the Charge or Command of such Ship or Vessel, a true and exact List in Writing, signed with the Name of the Person so shipping any such Goods, Wares or Merchandize, describing therein the particular Marks and Numbers of the several Packages; and such Master or other Person as aforesaid shall insert in the Manifest of such Ship or Vessel the Particulars contained in such List, and shall annex such original List to the Duplicate of the Manifest herein-before described and required to be transmitted to the Commissioners of the Customs.

VIII. And be it further enacted, That in case the Master or other Person having or taking the Charge or Command of such Ship or Vessel, shall after having departed from the Port or Place where the Whole or any Part of the Cargo shall have been first taken on board, shall proceed in such Ship or Vessel to any other Port or Place herein-before described, and there discharge any Part of the Cargo so taken on board, then and in such Case, the Officer so appointed as aforesaid shall endorse upon the Manifest containing the Part of the Cargo so discharged, an accurate Particular, by Numbers, Marks, and Descriptions, of the Part of the Cargo so discharged, and verify the same, and make out and transmit a Duplicate of such Endorsement as required in Cases of Manifest; and in case any such Master or other Person aforesaid shall, at such or any other Port or Place, take on board any other Goods, Wares and Merchandize, the said Master shall, before his Clearance or Departure from any such Port or Place, prepare and deliver to the Officer who may be appointed as aforesaid to receive the same, an additional Manifest, containing such and the like Particulars of the Goods, Wares and Merchandize, there taken on board, in every respect as is herein-before directed and prescribed; and such additional Manifest shall be authenticated, and the Duplicate thereof transmitted in such and the like Manner, in every respect, as herein-before is directed and required.

IX. And be it further enacted, That if any Ship or Vessel in the Course of the Homeward Voyage shall touch either at His Majesty's Settlement of the Cape of Good Hope or at the Island of Saint Helena, the Master or other Person having or taking the Charge or

Command thereof shall produce and deliver to the Officers who may be appointed as aforesaid, all and every the Original Manifest or Manifests so authenticated as aforesaid, and shall again verify on Oath, before the said Officer, the Truth of the Manifest or Manifests; and the Officer who may be appointed to authenticate such Manifest or Manifests, at the said Settlement of the Cape of Good Hope or the said Island of Saint Helena, shall, upon the Clearing of every such Ship or Vessel, immediately transmit a Duplicate of such Manifest or Manifests to the Commissioners of the Customs in England or Scotland, as the Case may require: Provided always, that in every Case wherein Goods, Wares and Merchandize shall have been taken on board either at the said Settlement of the Cape of Good Hope or at the Island of Saint Helena, a separate Manifest for such Goods, Wares and Merchandize shall be produced and delivered to and authenticated by the said Officer, and Duplicates by him transmitted in such and the like Manner in every respect as is herein-before directed and required with respect to Manifests.

X. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That in case the Master or other Person having or taking the Charge or Command of any Ship or Vessel so trading, shall not intend in the Course of the Homeward Voyage, to touch either at His Majesty's Settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, or at the Island of Saint Helena; or in case any such Master or other Person as aforesaid of any such Ship or Vessel which shall touch either at the said Settlement of the Cape of Good Hope or at the Island of Saint Helena, shall afterwards on the Voyage to Great Britain touch at any other Port or Place; then and in every such Case, the Master or other Person having or taking the Charge or Command of any such Ship or Vessel shall, at the Port or Place from whence he shall clear or take his Departure for Great Britain, deliver each and every such Original Manifest or Manifests, duly authenticated, as required by this Act, to the Officer who may be appointed as aforesaid to receive the same; and every such Master or other Person having or taking the Charge or Command of any such Ship or Vessel, and the Officer so appointed as aforesaid at any such Port or Place to receive and authenticate the Manifest or Manifests so to be delivered by the Master or other Person as aforesaid, shall proceed in every respect as in this Act is directed with regard to the Master or Officer so appointed in the case of Ships or Vessels which in the Homeward Voyage shall touch at or depart from His Majesty's Settlement of the Cape of Good Hope or the Island of Saint Helena.

The Magistrates of Batavia are authorised to administer the Oath, and receive the Documents required by Sect. 6 of the above Act.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

**J. DUPUY,**  
Act. Secretary to Govt.

BATAVIA, Sept. 1, 1814.

## Advertisement

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that the respecting Owners of Estates in the Batavian Environs, are requested to send in the usual annual Statements of the Population, &c. of their Estates, to the Office of the Resident of the Environs, on or before the 1st of October next.

**M. VAN DOORNINCK,**  
Assistant Resident Environs.  
RUSTENBURG,  
August 23, 1814.

## Advertentie.

**WORD** mits dezen bekend gemaakt, dat de Onderscheidene Land Eigenaren in de Bataviasche Ommelanden, worden verzocht om de gewoone jaarlyksche ziels beschryvingen hunner Landeryen, in te zenden ten Kantore van de Resident der Ommelanden voor op den 1ste October aanstaande.

**M. VAN DOORNINCK,**  
Assist. Resident der Ommelanden.  
RUSTENBURG,  
den 23ste Aug. 1814.



Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 30th instant, will be sold by public auction the old BUILDINGS AND STABLES, formerly composing the Barracks at Ryswick.

The particulars of the Lots and of the Terms of sale will be published in the next Gazette, and may be ascertained on application to the Superintendent of public buildings.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

J. DUPUY, Acting Secretary to Govt.

BATAVIA, September 1, 1814

WORDT hiernaevens bekend gemaakt, dat op den 30ste dezer, publiek zullen verkocht worden, de oude GEBOUWEN EN STABLEN, te vormen uitmakende de Kasernen te Ryswyk.

De beschrijving der Perceelen en de Voorwaarden van de verkoping zullen in de volgende Kourant bekend gemaakt, en kunnen inmiddels gezien worden by de Superintendent der publieke gebouwen.

Ter ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Raad.

J. DUPUY, Waarn. Sec. van 't Govt.

BATAVIA, den 1ste Sept. 1814.

Notice

IS hereby given, that on Monday the 12th of September next, will be put up for sale by Public Auction at the Honorable Company's Ware-house, a quantity of NUTMEGS and CLOVES, recently imported from Amboyna, and also Ten Thousand peculs of COFFEE now laying at Indramayo.

CONDITIONS.

The above Produce to be paid for in Hard Cash only.

A deposit of ten Per Cent. to be made on the amount of each Lot at the time of sale, and in failure of such deposit being made, the Purchases to be considered void, and the defaulter declared incapable of ever bidding again at the Company's Sales.

The Spices to be cleared within three months, and payment to be made to the Vendue-Office previous the delivery of the same.

The Coffee to be delivered after the quantity of 20,000 peculs already sold shall be cleared from the Stores at Indramayo, and payment to be made to the Vendue-Office previous to the Coffee being deliverable.

If the goods are not paid for, and cleared out from the Company's Ware-house within the period above specified, the whole of the deposit to be forfeited and the goods uncleared will be re-sold at the Honorable Company's Ware-house for ready money, at private or public sale, and all risk, charges, or loss attending such re-sale, to be defrayed by the first Purchasers, who will also be considered incapable of bidding at any future sales, until they shall have satisfied all claims which may be against them in consequence of the re-sale.

If any profit should arise on the re-sale, it is to belong to the Company—Any Bidders that may not be able to give satisfactory information with respect to the place of their residence or to their occupation, will be required in addition to the deposit of ten per cent, to make a deposit in part payment of their purchases to such an extent as the Superintendent of the Vendue Office may think proper, and in failure thereof, their biddings will be void, and they will not be allowed to become purchasers of any article at the Sale.

Purchasers of Nutmegs are entitled to obtain for the customary prices the casks or packages in which the same have been imported.

The purchases to be delivered by peculs of 125 Dutch lbs. each.

On the exportation of the Coffee or Spices, except on the Island of Java, a duty to be paid of three per cent ad valorem, this duty being payable only at Batavia.

By Order of the Commercial Committee. P. T. COUPERUS, Secretary.

BATAVIA, Sept. 2, 1814.

Advertentie.

WORDT bekend gemaakt dat op Maandag den 12 dezer publieke verkoping zal worden gehouden voor de Eedele Compagnie Pakhuizen van een party MUSCAAT NOTEN en NAGELN onlangs alhier aangebragt van Amboina en een party van 10000 pikols COFFY leggende op Indramayo.

De verkoping zal geschieden op de volgende.

CONDITIE.

De betaling zal geschieden in klinkende munt Specie.

De kopers zullen gehouden zyn Tien percent van de Koopschat te betalen direct by de verkoop.

Iemand in gebreke blyvende de genoemde 10 percent te voldoen zal de koop vernietigd en de koper geschorft worden, op eenige verkoping voor rekening van de Eedele Compagnie te worden bidden.

De Speceryen zullen moeten afgehaald worden, binnen drie Maanden na den verkoop dag, na voorafgaande betaling dazelve op het Vendue kantoer.

De Coffy zal kunnen worden ontfangen, na dat de bereeds verkogte 20,000 pikols van Indramayo zullen zyn afgeleverd, mits de betaling voor afgeschiedt op het Vendue kantoer.

By aldien binnen de bepaalde tyd geen betaling mocht gedaan noch de goederen afgehaald zyn zullen de kopers hun recht op de gedeponeerde 10 percent van de koopschat wederzeten zullen de goederen het zy publiek of, uit de hand worden verkocht ten huure rissie.

Alle Schadens of onkosten op zodanige tweede verkoop vallende zullen door den eerste koper worden gedeftreyert, welke, alzo ook zal geinfertificeert worden op eenige verkoping voor rekening van de Eedele Compagnie te bieden, tot tyd en wylen alle pretentien op hem uit de gemelde verkoop Spruitende ten genoege van het Gouvernement zullen zyn voldaan.

Alle voordelen op de genoemde tweede verkoop vallende zullen zyn ten profyte van de Eedele Compagnie.

By aldien de kopers geen voldoende informatie kunnen geven ten opzichte van hun beroep of woonplaats zullen zy gehouden zyn om buiten en behalven de boven genoemde 10 per cent zodanige som te deponeren als Venduemeesteren zullen goedvinden te betalen.

In gebreke hier van blyvende, zal de koop vernietigd en de kooft geinfertificeert worden, enige verdere kopen te doen.

De kopers van de Muscaat Noten zullen de lasten by dezelve ontfangen tegens betaling der gewoone pns.

De bovengstaande producten zullen worden verkozten en geleverd by pikols van 125 pouden hollandsch.

By uitvoer van den Coffy en Speceryen (becept naar enige hayen op dit Eiland) zullen drie percenten op de waarde der uitgaande regten moeten worden betaald.

Deze impositie zal te Batavia, moeten betaald worden.

Ter Ordonnantie van het Commercieel Comité.

P. T. COUPERUS, Secretaris.

BATAVIA, den 2de Sept. 1814.

Notice

IS hereby given, that on Monday the 14th instant, will be put up for Public Sale a quantity of Six Hundred Coyangs of RICE, on the following

CONDITIONS.

The Rice to be paid for in Silver or Colonial Currency, at the option of the Purchaser, 10 per cent deposit to be paid down at the time of Purchase, and the remainder in three months after the day of Sale.

The lots to be cleared away within one month from the day of Sale, in default whereof the deposit to be forfeited, and the Rice to be resold on account of Government.

The Rice to be sold in lots of two Coyangs each, and to be delivered on the production of a Certificate from the Vendue Office that the deposit of 10 per cent has been received.

By order of the Commercial Committee.

P. T. COUPERUS, Sec.

Bekendmaking.

WORDT bekend gemaakt dat op Maandag den 19de dezer publieke verkoping zal worden gehouden, van een party van 600 Coyangs Ryst, op de volgende

CONDITIE.

De betaling zal geschieden in klinkende of papieze Munt naar verkiezing van de kopers. Eene tiende gedeelte der koopschat zal moeten worden betaald by de verkoop, en het overige drie maanden na de verkoopdag.

De Ryst zal moeten worden afgehaald binnen een maand na den verkoopdag. By gebreke van dien zal de koper zyn recht op de gedeponeerde 10 per cent verliezen, en de Ryst wederom worden opgebragt voor rekening van het Gouvernement.

De Ryst zal worden verkogt by kopen van twee Coyangs ieder.

Geen aflevering zal geschieden dan na productie van een certificaat van het Vendue kantoer dat het tiende der koopschat betaald is.

Ter Ordonnantie van het Commercieel Comité.

P. T. COUPERUS, Sec.

Advertisement.

THE President and Members of the European Orphan Chamber, having been informed that a doubt exists with the public, whether the Government Certificates are to be considered as Government Securities, alluded to in the Notification of the 29th July last, it is hereby publicly notified, that the said Paper Certificates in consequence of an explanation from the Acting Secretary to Government, is considered as Government Securities, and will be consequently received by the Secretary of the Chamber, from the date of the above said Notification, in payment of debts contracted at their public sales.

L. W. MEYER, President.

BATAVIA, Sept. 1, 1814.

PRESIDENT en leden van het Collegie van Heeren Weesmeesteren dezer stede, geïnformeerd zynde, dat er by het publiek, twyfel ontstaat is, of de Gouvernements Certificaten sosteren onder de benaming van Gouvernements securiteiten, vermeld by Publicatie van den 29ste July 1814, maken by dezen aan de Batavia'sche gemeente bekend, dat het zogenoemd representatief, ingetogelofte, schiele ontfangen, explicatie van den Gouvernements Waarnemende Secretaris, sosterend en behoord onder de Gouvernements securiteiten, en dus door Hun. Eerwaardens Secretaris zal ontfangen worden, in betaling van gecontracteerde Vendue schulden, na dat zo van voormelde Publicatie.

L. W. MEYER, President.

BATAVIA, den 1ste Sept. 1814.

Advertisement.

ALL Persons indebted to, or having any claims on the estate of the late H. G. RYSEN, are hereby requested to send them to the undersigned within the space of six weeks from this date, to the Secretary to the Orphan Chamber.

J. H. DE HOOCH, Secretary.

BATAVIA, August 25, 1814.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene welke iets te preten deren hebben van, ofte verschuldigd zyn aan den boedel van wylen H. G. RYSEN, worden verzogt daar van binnen den tyd van zes weken opgave te doen aan den ondergetekende Secretaris van het Eerwaarde Collegie van Heeren Weesmeesteren dezer stede.

J. H. DE HOOCH, Secretaris.

BATAVIA, den 25ste Aug. 1814.

Advertentie.

ALLE de gene welke iets te pretend ren hebben van, ofte verschuldigd zyn aan de boedel van wylen Mejjuffrouw M. E. HEYLEMAN Wed. FRIBAN, worden verzogt daar van binnen den tyd van zes weken opgave te doen aan den ondergetekende Secretaris van het Eerwaarde Collegie van Heeren Weesmeesteren dezer stede.

J. H. DE HOOCH, Secretaris.

BATAVIA, den 25ste Aug. 1814.

Advertisement.

ALL Persons having Claims on the Estate of the late Lieutenant Colonel and Resident at Samarang JOHN PALMER KEASBERRY, or being indebted thereto, are requested to send in their Claims and to pay their Debts forthwith to the undersigned before the 30th proximo.

N. N. H. DE BECKFELT, Sect. to the Orphan Chamber.

SAMARANG, 20th Aug. 1814.

Advertisement.

THE Effects of Lieutenant Colonel JOHN PALMER KEASBERRY, lately deceased at Iegal, having been handed over to the EUROPEAN ORPHAN CHAMBER at Samarang, Notice is hereby given, that the Sale of the said Effects will take place at Samarang, on Thursday the 15th day of September next.

N. N. H. DE BECKFELT, Sect. to the Orphan Chamber.

SAMARANG, 20th Aug. 1814.

Advertisement.

IN consequence of the death of Lieut. ASPIN WALL, 4th Volunteer Battalion, attached to the Estate of the late Lieutenant JOHN MACARTNEY, of the above mentioned Corps, all Persons who may have any Claims or be indebted thereto, are requested to send them in, and pay their Debts to the undersigned, as Managing Executors of the Estate of the late Lieut. WALLACE.

N. WALLACE, Esq. Lieut.

T. BOUS, Lieut.

4th Regt. Vol. Batt.

Advertisement.

THE Subscribers, wishing to have leisure to settle their outstanding concerns previously to returning to Europe, have been induced to resign from the 1st of September next, in favour of Messrs. Peter Jessen & James Trail, (together with a third person to be hereafter named) the commission and agency business heretofore carried on under the Firm of

Inglis and Watt or Watt and Inglis, beg leave hereby to make the same known to friends and correspondents, returning them on this occasion their sincere and grateful acknowledgements for the confidence, liberality and indulgence evinced on all occasions; they at the same time take this opportunity to recommend Messrs. JESSEN and TRAIL to a continuance of their patronage and good Offices, and from the knowledge the Subscribers possess and opinion they entertain of the abilities and moral character of their successors, they do not in the least doubt of their giving entire satisfaction to such as favour them with the transaction of their business in this place.

P. INGLIS and J. WATT.

BATAVIA, August 22, 1814.

REFERRING to the foregoing advertisement we have only to add that having been appointed Successors to the business of the late Messrs. Inglis and Watt, we are continuing the same business and Commission, hitherto carried on, but then under the Firm of Jessen, Trail, and Co. and hereby a diligent and honorable discharge of our duties to deserve the support and countenance of the friends of our predecessors.

PETER JESSEN, JAMES TRAIL.

AINSLIE and ADDISON, HAVE FOR SALE, AT THEIR GODOWNS, In Great River-street, 70

INVESTMENT.

By Captain Harrington, In the H. C. ship Scoby Castle, consists of the following

- PALE Ale—Perry and Cyder—Brandy—Stout, Brandy, and Holland's Genevieve—Champagne—Burgundy—Hook—Barsac—Claret—Lisbon, Sherry, and Port Wines—Rums—Cheese—Spiced and Salted Salmon—Pickled and red Herrings—Butter—Tongues, and other Oilman's Stores—Shirtings—Shirts—Hosiery—Millinery—Glass and Tunbridge Ware, &c. &c.

Advertisement.

MR. VAN DER KAA begs leave to inform the Gentlemen who signed their names to the Lottery of the Carriages, that the Drawing will take place on the 17th instant, at his Office in Japel street, where a few Tickets may still be had.

Freight for Bengal.

THE good ship Admiral Drury is on the point of sailing. Applications for Freight may be made to Capt. Drake at the Marine Yard.

Wanted.

FOR the use of the H. C. ship Scoby Castle ON THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING, in Silver Dollars, for which Bills will be granted on her Arrival, not able at three months after the 1st of September will be received by Capt. Harrington, at the Office of Messrs. Shrapnell, Shelton & Co. until Friday the 16th instant.

Batavia, 9th Sept. 1814.

WANTED.

SPANISH DOLLARS and COLONIAL PAPER CURRENCY for BILLS of EXCHANGE, on Bengal or Madag. Apply at Mr. van Ryck's Office, No. 32, Tiger street, 3d or 4th Street.



**THE** undersigned is authorized by W. May, Esq. ser. to give notice through the Java Gazette, that he has been appointed by His Royal Highness the Sovereign Prince of the Netherlands as Consul General at London.

**J. BERKHOUT.**  
Batavia, 9th Sept. 1814.

**DE** ondergetekende is door den Heer W. May, sr. geauthoriseerd geworden om by de Java Gazette bekend te maken, dat zyn Ed. door Zyne Koninglyke Hoogheid den Souverein Prins van Nederland, &c. &c. is aangesteld geworden tot Hoogst deszelvs Constl. Generaal te London.

**J. BERKHOUT.**  
Batavia, den 9de Sept. 1814.

**Advertisement.**

**ALL** Persons having any Claims on the Estate of the late Lieutenant ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, of His Majesty's 78th Highland Regiment of Foot, or being indebted thereto, are requested to send in their Claims and to pay their Debts to the undersigned on or before the 25th October next, as directed and provided for by the Articles of War.

**J. MEVEAN, Major,**  
78th Regiment.  
WELTEVREDEN,  
20th September, 1814.

**WANTED**

**ABOUT** £700 Sterling, for the use of the 59th Regiment, for Bills of Exchange on Messrs. Greenwood, Cox, and Co. payable 30 days after sight. Tenders to be addressed to the Acting Pay Master on or before the 20th September next, when the highest tender will be accepted.

By order of the Officer commanding,  
**W. MOORHEAD,**  
A. P. M. 59th Regt.  
SPRONBOLLE, 19th Aug. 1814.

**FOR SALE.**

**Bright to any Port Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope.**  
The good ship **COMMERCE** burthen 400 Tons, now in Batavia Roads. For particulars apply at Mr. van Ryck's Office, No. 32, Tygerstreet.

**TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.**

**THE** HOUSE adjoining the Free-Mason's Lodge La Vertueuse, consisting of two large Parlours, two Sleeping Rooms, of the same size, and two small Rooms, with boarded floors and ventilated, large dining Verandah, elegantly fitted up, and fit for the residence of a small genteel family, with suitable Out-offices, Kitchen, double Coach-house, with stabling for 16 horses, cow, and detached out-houses, Kitchen Garden in high cultivation, with extensive grazing or pasture land, well stocked with Cocoa-nuts, together (if required) with Furniture, Slaves, Horses and Carriages, Cows, Sheep, &c. &c. For particulars apply to **JAS. FICHAT.**

**FOR PRIVATE SALE.**

**A NEW AND COMMODIOUS,**  
LOWER ROOMED  
**HOUSE & GARDEN,**  
In a very healthy & pleasant situation, NEAR THE CANTONMENTS.  
WELTEVREDEN.  
PAYMENT WILL BE RECEIVED IN COLONIAL BANK NOTES.  
Enquire at the Gazette Office.

**UIT DE HAND TE KOOP.**

**HUIS EN ERVE,**  
BUIJEN NIEUW-POORT STRAAT,  
DE HE. BURMAN EN DE FONTEIN,  
WAGENREETS, EN STALLING  
VOOR REGEN-PAARDEN.  
Te bevragen by den Eigenaar  
**JOHS. ADLUNG.**  
Batavia, den 26ste Augustus, 1814.

**Vendu Advertissementen.**

Door Vendmeesters zullen de volgende Venduties worden gehouden; als.

Op Maandag, Dinsdag en Vrydag, den 12de 13de en 16de September, 1814.

**VOOR** Rekening van het Gouvernement, in de westzydsche Pakhuizen, van Koffy, en Speceryen, &c. &c. &c.

Op Woensdag, den 14de September, 1814.

**VOOR** de wooning van J. H. P. P. staande in de Nieuw-poort Straat, van Juwelen Goud en Zilver, werken Huismeubelen, Slaven, Wagens en Paarden, nevens verscheide goederen meer.

Op Donderdag, den 15de September, 1814.

**VOOR** het Sterfhuys van wylen M. Lents, aan de Koornmolen, staande op Molenvliet, van Juweelen Goud en Zilver werken, Huismeubelen, Slaven, Wagens en Paarden, &c. &c.

Op Saturday, den 17de September, 1814.

**IS** de Sequester van den Hoogen Raad van Justitie van meening, ten overstaan van een Commissie uit welken Hoogen Raad, voor deszelvs naam op de Voorty, andermaal optevellen en te verkopen de Landen *Selipie* en *Danzicut*, gelegen even boven Tana-hang, toebehoorende aan den Major der Mooren *HAMIER* *LOWE*. De verkoopinge zal gescheiden voor *BRIT* en nader informatie omtrent de conditien der verkoopinge, en de blendingen van voorschreve Landen, zyn in tusschen te bekomen, ten Kantoor van den Sequester voornoemd.

Op Zaterdag, den 17de September, 1814.

**Z**al door den Sequester van Hoedelingen *Greeneveld*, samengestent 9 jaren op de voorjaal van het oude Chinese Hofstaal, ten overstaan van Heeren Commissarissen, openlyk by den opslag worden opgeveerd en verkocht, een Parthy Ryst, Donderbussen, Geweeren, Picken &c. voor rekening des boedels van wylen den Anachola *Tambora*, benevens een Pantjalling met dies zyl en treyl, twee Cono's en twee yzere stukken, leggen de sal de oostkant ter Rheedé achter, welke dagelyks voor een ieder te zien is. Ook zal verkogt worden.

Voor rekening des boedels van wylen de vrye Boegeneese vrouw *Marisa*. Zeeker stuk Thuyland, bezet met een maccassarise van haubosen met adap gedekt, Huis staande en gelegen buiten de Stad, in het Oosterveld, het de deel van het blok L, sub No. 45, hehend ten zuiden met de heere weg langs de Angeoisevaatt, ten noorden en westen met *Wilhelmus Andries*, en ten oosten met *J. Hugo*. Breed west 7 graden zuiden 3 roeden, mitgaders diep noorden 8 graden west 33 roeden, en is gemeeta aan de ooszyde met de hatve sloot.

Voor rekening des boedels van wylen den vrye *Malyer Dähel*. Zecker restand stukje Thuyland, gelegen omtrent een half quarter hier suans Noord west waards buiten de stad, in het Westerveld het de deel van het blok No. 63, en 64, beheid ten noorden met de vervaete weg langs de Greeninger gragt, ten zuide met het meerder gedeelte van *Norma*, ten oosten met de bje en ten westen met de oke dwarsgragt. De breedte en diepte volgens meetbillet dagelyks voor de verkopinge ten kantoor voormeld te zien is, zo mede Slaven en andere goederen meer.

**S. GROENEVELD, Sec.**

**Advertisement.**

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that on Saturday the 10th instant will be Sold by Public Auction, at the Honorable Company's Magazine, at 10 o'clock A. M. some old **IRON GLASS**, of different calibre, at the same time several **BARBEE BUILDINGS**, situated below the Bloom, together with a **BARBEE HOUSE** and **GROUND**, situated in **Campong Maoge Bazar**, the property of the late Captain **Lynch**. Particulars will be announced at the time of Sale.

**W. YOUNG,**  
**R. T. SMYTH,** Executors in Java  
**J. FICHAT,**  
Batavia, Sept. 2, 1814.

The Sale of the above Articles, which was advertised for Tuesday the 30th ultimo, was postponed from unavoidable circumstances.

**For Private Sale.**

**A** HANDSOME, Natmeg or Iron-grey HORSE, between four and five years old, warranted sound, and is every quiet and gentle. May be seen at Mr. Graham's, Molenvliet.  
1st September, 1814.

**FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.**

**A** GOOD substantial DWELLING HOUSE, with convenient Offices, in a healthy and pleasant situation on the banks of the great river at Bidara China, about 9 Paals from Batavia, lately occupied by H. A. Parvé, Esq. Enquire of Mr. Marcus, Batavia.  
1th September, 1814.

**UIT DE HAND TE KOOP.**

**E**EN goed en welgebouwd steene Woonhuis, met Paardestal, Wagenhuis, en Slave vertrekken, &c. gelegen in een zeer gezonde en aangename jessindigt by de Grootte Rivier te Bidara China, omtrend negen paalen van Batavia, voor maals bewoond door de Wel Edele Heer Parvé. te bevragen by den Heer Marcus, te Batavia.  
7de September 1814.

**LOST**

**A FEW** days ago in Batavia, the 4th Vol of the **BRITISH NOVELIST**. To any person who may have found it and will send it to the Printing Office, the Advertiser will feel greatly obliged.  
Sept. 10.

**Wanted.**

**FOR** the use of the H. C. ship *Surat Castle*, Spanish Dollars 2000, for which Bills of Exchange of the managing Owner, at 6 months sight will be granted. Proposals will be received by Mr. Colville, at the General Hospital, Weltevreden, on Tuesday next before 10 o'clock.

**To** be disposed of either for Silver or Paper Money, two Government Bills on Bengal for Sicca Rupees 1000 each. Apply to Mr. Colville, at the General Hospital, Weltevreden.

**D**EN oud oppet Chirurgyn Johan Godlieb Braune te Japara, biedt op de hand te koop een Woonhuis met de vervaete toebehoorende Gebouwen aldaar, de genegeheid heeft adressere zig aan den eigenaar boven gemeld.

**Advertentie.**

**OP** aanstaande Maandag den 12de dezer zullen, na het afloopen der Gouvernements Vendutie, aan de meestbiedende verkogt worden, de Bamboes en Atap werken, van de laatste Illuniatie en opgerichte Loots, als mede eenige restanten Dranken, Bierglazen, Laaken, en andere goederen meer.  
Batavia, den 10de, September 1814.

**DAAR WORDT TE KOOP GEVRAAGT**

**Een Thuin,**  
VAN EEN MIDDELMATIGE PRYS,  
binnen twee maanden af te rader te aanteerden,  
ADDRESS  
**BY JAN PIET,**  
IN DE NIEUW-POORT STRAAT.  
Batavia, den 9de September, 1814.

**Advertisement.**

**ARON** ABVIE, begs leave to inform the public that he has on sale at his Godown on the Vooxy, a few half chests of the best Port Wine, English and Guernsey Claret, some fine English Butter in Ferkins, Edam Cheeses, Hambro smoked Beef, spiced Salmon in kites, best white Wine Vinegar, in half hogsheds, Cogniac Brandy and Geneva, imported in the H. C. Ship *Surat Castle*, which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms for ready money only.  
Batavia, August 26, 1814.

**CURRENT VALUE OF PROBOLINGO PAPER.**

**SOURABAYA,** 22d August, 1814.  
From 98 to 100 Java Rupees for 100 Rix Dollars Probolinggo Paper.  
**SAMARANG,** 27th August, 1814.  
92 Java Rupees for 100 Rix Dollars do.  
**J. DUPUY,**  
Actg. Secretary to Govt.

**Java Government Gazette.**

**BATAVIA,**  
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1814.

**GENERAL ORDERS,**

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.  
Batavia, 2d September, 1814.  
The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following General Orders issued by the Commander of the Forces, and to authorize the execution therein recommended.

**GENERAL ORDERS,**

BY THE COMMANDER OF THE FORCES.  
Head-quarters, Salatiga, 23d July, 1814.  
In consequence of the very favorable report made by Major O'Brien, of the conduct of the Regiment of Java Light Cavalry and Horse Artillery, at the unfortunate fire which took place in the lines of Salatiga, on the 16th instant, by which it appears, that the men exerted themselves in saving the public property and stables in preference to their own private property which was entirely consumed. The Commander of the Forces has not hesitated to recommend to the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that a donation should be made to the corps of 5 Spanish Dollars to each Native Commissioned Officer, 3 to each Havildar, 2 to each Naick, and one to each Private.  
(Signed) R. BUTLER,  
Deputy Adj. Genl.

**GENERAL ORDERS,**

BY THE COMMANDER OF THE FORCES.  
Head-quarters, Djocjoearta, 13th Aug. 1814.  
The Lock Hospital established by Major Dalton, Commanding Djocjoearta, is authorized to be continued on the present footing until further orders, subject to the approval and confirmation of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.  
(Signed) R. BUTLER,  
Deputy Adj. Genl.

**GENERAL ORDERS,**

BY THE COMMANDER OF THE FORCES.  
Head-quarters, Djocjoearta, 13th Aug. 1814.  
On Thursday morning arrived the licensed ship *Star*, Captain Williams, from England the 10th May. One or two London Papers, of the commencement of that month, received by this opportunity, having kindly been communicated to us, we have the pleasure to lay before our Readers some interesting extracts from them, which will be found in our subsequent columns.

It appears from private letters of highly respectable authority, that nothing certain was publicly known in England regarding the general arrangements of the Peace, at the period of the *Star's* dispatch. It was however confidently expected, that all the territorial rights of Great Britain in India would continue in their present footing, and that no other European Nation would be allowed to possess any political influence, although factories would be established for the purpose of conducting their commercial concerns in India. The Americans, we understand, would not be permitted to trade to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, nor to have any fisheries at Newfoundland.

Their Majesties the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the King of Prussia, were expected to arrive in England on a visit to the Royal Family, and magnificent preparations were making for their reception.

The licensed ship *Clarendon*, Captain Lynn, arrived at the Isle of France on the 24th July from England; she was obliged to put into that port on account of having broken her rudder in a heavy gale of wind to the Southward, where she parted from the China Fleet. The *Clarendon* may be expected to arrive in the course of this month at Batavia, where she will receive a cargo for England.

We are glad to learn that the H. C. ships *Apollo*, *Diada* and *Lord Eldon*, from this port, arrived safe at Falmouth on the 2d May last, with the fleet from Bengal, Madras and China.

The licensed ships *Claudine* and *Governor Raffles* had also reached England prior to the departure of the *Star*. We are concerned to add, that it appears no further hopes can be entertained with regard to the H. C. ship *William Pitt*.

We regret to announce the loss of the ship *Perseverance*, of this port, on her return from China, which melancholy intelligence has been received in the following Extract of a letter from Macassar, dated the 16th August, 1814. — We shall endeavor



your to obtain further particulars for insertion in our next.

The Supercargo of a ship of Mr. Timmerman's, called the *Perseverance*, arrived here two days ago in a prow from Passir. It seems the crew ran *Amok* in the night time, and killed the Officer on deck. The Captain being below with the Supercargo, laid a train to a barrel of gun-powder under the quarter deck, and blew the ship up. The Supercargo was blown into the water through the stern, and after a miraculous preservation survived for 5 days on the mast of the ship, was taken into Passir, where he experienced very kind treatment, and from whence he was sent here three days ago.

The Honorable Company's Cruizer *Terrate* arrived on Thursday last from Bengal and Pulo-Penang, having sailed from the former on the 16th July—by this opportunity we have received a few Calcutta Papers, some extracts from which will appear in our next.

His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General and Suite left Barrackpore on the 26th June, on their tour to the upper Provinces.

We regret to learn the total loss of the H. C. ship *Devonshire*, in the Calcutta river, and that apprehensions were entertained for the safety of the crew. The *Devonshire* was loaded with a cargo of Cotton for China.

The Right Honorable the Earl of Minto sailed from the Cape in H. M. ship *Hussar*, about the 18th Feb. for England.

The Honorable W. F. Elphinstone was appointed Chairman of the Court of Directors, and John Inglis, Esq. Deputy Chairman, in April last.

The Commander of the Forces, with a part of the General Staff, left Weltevreden early on Thursday morning, on their way to Bantam by land.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### BATAVIA.

ARRIVALS.] Sept. 3—Brig *Little Mary*, Mohamat Fair, from Samarang, 29th Aug.—Ship *Cato*, F. Balston, from Indramayo, 2d Sept.

Sept. 4—Brig *Bonang*, J. Alford, Paecalongan, 1st Sept.—Cargo, Coffee.—Ship *Guildford*, M. Johnson, jun. from Indramayo, 3d do.—Chinese brig *Christina*, Cheo Chinko, from do. 2d do.—Cargo, Rice.

Do. 5—H. C. Ship *Royal Charlotte*, H. Rush, from Samarang, 3d do.—Do. do. *Surat Castle*, A. Robertson, from do.—Passengers, Major Campbell and Lieut. Wilson.

Do. 6—Brig *Margaret*, Abdul Laut, from Indramayo, 3d do.—Arab brig *Fatahgram*, Said Awal Assin, from Samarang, 1st Aug.

Do. 7—Ship *Star*, W. Williams, from England, 10th May, Cape 2d Aug.—Passenger, Mr. Courin.

Do. 8—H. C. C. Ternate, Capt. H. Davidson, from Bengal, 16 June.—Brig *Eerste zoon*, Lythoff, from Pakia.—Cargo, Salt.

DEPARTURES.] Sept. 2—H. M. Ship *Volage*, Capt. J. Drury, on a Cruise.—Brig *Eerste zoon*, Lythoff, for the Eastward.

Sept. 4—Ship *Starling*, R. Stamp, for Indramayo.—Do. *Po*, J. Marria, for Samarang.—Passenger, Capt. Grohdt.—Brig *Susanna Barbera*, E. S. Badendyk, for Indramayo.

Do. 5—Ship *Ganges*, P. Falconer, for London.—Cargo, Coffee and Sundries.

Do. 7—Ship *Commerce*, W. Dolge, for Indramayo.

Do. 9—H. C. C. Teignmouth, Lieutenant J. Crawford, for Macasser.

### SAMARANG.

ARRIVALS] Aug. 23—Brig *Mary Ann*, E. Bradley, from Batavia.

Aug. 25—Ship *Windham*, W. Blyth, from Port Jackson, bound for Ceylon, with H. M. 73d Regt.

Aug. 26—H. C. Gun-boat No. 14, Edward Wood.

DEPARTURES] Aug. 20—Ketch *Good Hope*, C. Domingo, for Palembang.

Aug. 23—Ship *Cato*, F. Balston, for Batavia.

Aug. 25—Brig *Bonang*, J. Alford, for Batavia.

Aug. 26—H. C. Gun-boat No. 14, E. Wood, for Pacalongan.

### Vessels lying in Samarang roads.

Ship *Windham*—Ship *Le Constance*—do. *Maria Louisa*—brig *Habo*—Schooner *Tiger*.

### TAGAL.

Aug. 20—Arrived the Honorable Company's ships *Surat Castle* and *Royal Charlotte*, from Samarang.

### DEATHS.

At Weltevreden, (Java) on the 2d Instant, Lieutenant Alexander Campbell, of H. M. 78th Highland Regiment of Foot.

On Thursday evening the 8th instant, suddenly, though after a long illness, which he bore with exemplary fortitude and resignation, Mr. William Barrett, Government Ware-

house-keeper. This gentleman's character in all the relations of social life endeared him to a numerous circle of friends, who will unite with an affectionate and afflicted family in lamenting his untimely fate.

In den avond van Donderdag den 8 dezer overleedt plotsling, schoon na een langdurige ziekte welke hy my met voorbeeldige lydzaamheid doorstond, de Heer William Barrett, Administrateur van 's Gouvernements Magazynen.—Zyne hoedanigheden maakten hem beëind by een uitgestrekte vrienden kring, welke zich by een troostloos huisgezin voegt om zyn ontydige dood te betreuen.

De volgende vaarzen zyn in een brief uit Holland alhier ontfangen door eenige onzer vrienden, die ons dezelve wel hebben willen mededeelen.

## AFSCHEID AAN DE FRANSCHEN.

Landverwoesters! Bloedafzuigers! Menschen beulen!  
Bondgenoten van den Satan! die met deugd en menscheit  
Heilbedervers! Zieltirannen! Deugdverbastrars! Hel-  
Neem met uwe zaanzegwoonen, mynen vloek met u  
T welzyn kan geen Belg u weeschen, dit gedoopt de  
Die uw gruw'len hier en elders, (voor den mensch ver-  
Neen! myn wensch is dat ge als Kain, diergens Just of  
Dat de ellende en't bang geweten u sloom aan ketens  
Dat u de angstkreet van uwe offers overal in de ooren  
Ja dat zelfs by iedere schaduw, u den Franschen moog-  
Gaet, en zegt u aan uw Helvorst, dat geen Hollandsch  
Maar op den eersten wenk der Eendracht, zidh weer elk  
Gaet en zegt ook aan dien Wreedard, die zich noemt  
Dat geen Batavieren schouder, langer 't juk eens vreem-  
Gaet en zegt Europa's vyand, den al te trotschen Cor-  
Dat ge op Hollands Eigendommen weer de ORANJE  
Zegt dat ieder Nederlander hem en al zyn aenhang  
En in 's lands historie rollen, al zyn gruw'len zyn ge-  
Gaet en zegt dien beul der Volken, die zich noemt  
Dat het heil van Batō's Telgen weer met zynen val  
[begon!

From the Cape Town Gazette,  
July 30, 1814.

Extract from the *Star*, May 9.  
It is reported, that Lord Gambier and Mr. Hamilton have been appointed Commissioners to meet the American Commissioners, and that they are invested with full powers to Negotiate a Treaty with the United States.

Orders were received at Portsmouth on Thursday, to detain the outward bound India Fleet, consisting of nearly 40 sail, including *Brazilmen* and *Whalers*, till the 10th, by which time, four more sail of *Brazil* ships will have joined from the River, and Answers will be ready to the Dispatches received by the Fleet now in the Channel from India. It is also presumed, that by that time, enough of the Basis of the ensuing Peace will be known, to determine whether any, and what concessions will take place of Settlements to the East of the Cape.

Monday, May 9, 1814.

### SURRENDER OF GENOA.

In every quarter of the globe, the war has terminated with a victory gained by the British arms.—We have now to announce the surrender of Genoa, to a combined military and naval force, under the direction of Lord William Bentinck, and Admiral Rowley. The troops opposed to them were French, and, as usual, they seem to have received no support from the inhabitants. The British were of course hailed as deliverers. The loss on our part has been trifling; the Sicilian and other Italian troops in our service exhibited the most undaunted courage, and co-operated most cordially in the emancipation of their Country.

The official details were published this morning in the following Dispatch.

### WAR DEPARTMENT.

DOWNING-STREET, MAY 8, 1814.  
Capt. Mines, Aide-de-Camp to Lieut. Gen. Lord Wm. Bentinck, K. B. has arrived at this Office, bringing a Dispatch, addressed by His Lordship to Earl Bathurst, of which the following is a copy.  
GENOA, April 20.

MY LORD,—My dispatch of the 16th instant, will have made your Lordship acquainted with the occupation of Spezia, and with the movement of the troops down to that period.

Upon my arrival at Leghorn, I learnt

that there were only two thousand men in Genoa. The possession of that harbour and fortress was of such very great importance, that I determined to move on as rapidly as possible, and to take advantage of its defenceless state; not succeeding, I had a safe retreat upon Spezia, from whence I might advance the infantry by Pontremoli towards the Po.

Upon my arrival at Sestri, I found that the enemy had been reinforced at Genoa. The garrison consisted of between five and six thousand men.

The roads in the mountains being very bad, and the means of transport, as well by land as by sea, being limited, I was not able to concentrate the army till the 14th.

On the 8th the enemy was dislodged from the strong country near Sestri.

On the 12th, Major Gen. Montresor's division drove the enemy from Mount Fascia and Nervi, and on the 13th established himself in the advanced position of Sturka. The country was extremely mountainous and difficult, and the troops met with considerable opposition.

On the 16th dispositions were made for attacking the enemy, who had taken a very strong position in front of Genoa, his left upon the forts Richelieu and Tecla, his centre occupying the village of St. Maritino, and from thence extending to the sea, through a country the most impassable I ever saw, thickly covered with country houses, only communicating with each other by narrow lanes between high walls.

On the 17th at day break the attack began.

The 3d Italians, under Lt. Col. Caravignac, attacked with great spirit a height in front of fort Tecla, drove away the enemy, and took three mountain guns.

A part of the 3d Italians moved up the hill towards fort Richelieu, while Lieut. Col. Travers, descending from Mount Fascia, with the *Catubrese* and *Greeks*, got possession of the highest part of the hill above the fort, and some of his men pushed forward actually under the wall, when the garrison, afraid of being taken by escalade, surrendered.

Fort Tecla was hastily evacuated, and the greater part of the enemy's force made prisoners.

The fortunate possession of these strong forts, together with the heights, completely exposed the enemy's left, which in consequence retired.

The attacks upon the enemy's right were made in three columns by Major Gen. Montresor's division, supported by that of Lieut. Gen. Macfarlane. The troops advanced with great vigour, and although the intersected state of the country enabled the enemy to maintain himself for a considerable period, his left being turned, he was obliged at last to retire precipitately into the town. The impossibility of making use of artillery, and the cover every where afforded both to the attackers and the defenders, prevented any serious loss on either side.

At noon, the army, under cover of the houses, took a position within six hundred yards of the narrowest and most available part of the town, from whence the very bottom of the wall was discovered, and the defences could be easily destroyed.

Preparations were immediately and with great activity made, by Lieut. Colonel Lenoire, commanding the Artillery, and Capt. Tylden the principal Engineer officer, for the construction of the necessary batteries; and it was hoped that an assault might have been given on the following day.

On the same day, Sir Edward Pellew's squadron came in sight, and inclined in front of Nervi.

In the evening, a deputation of the inhabitants, accompanied by a French officer, came to beg that I would not bombard the Town; they urged me to agree to a suspension of arms for a few days, during which, from the accounts from France, it would appear that Peace must be made. I answered, that these were arguments to us to the French Commandant, but not to me. It was for the French General to abandon a Town he could not defend, and for me to push an advantage which fortune had put within my reach.

The next morning several communications passed between myself and the French General, whose object was to gain time; in the hope that some arrangement elsewhere might avert the necessity of his surrender. But as I would not listen to his propositions, it was at last agreed that Commissioners should be appointed on either side, by whom the enclosed Convention was made, and the French garrison will march out to-morrow morning.

It is now three years since Lieut.-General Macfarlane has acted as my second in command; and upon this, as upon all occasions, I am most thankful for his

cordial and honorable co-operation and assistance.

To Major General Montrossor, I am also much indebted: all the operation entrusted to his charge, were conducted with great judgment and vigour.

All the officers and troops of His Majesty have acted to my entire satisfaction.

The Sicilian troops under Brigadier General Roth, were engaged equally with our own, and displayed the greatest bravery. The utmost respect and confidence mutually prevails.

The Italian levy completely fulfilled the expectations I had always formed of them.

In the whole course of the service, the Navy have borne a distinguished part.

To Captain Sir Josias Rowley, who conducted the Naval part of the Expedition, I have to express my particular acknowledgements; I am equally indebted for his ardour, as for his hearty and most effectual co-operation.

From the energy and bravery of the Hon. Capt. Dundas, who was principally charged with the direction ashore, and who took an active part with his marines and guns in the military operations, the army derived the utmost assistance.

I regret to say, that in this service, Lieutenant Mapleton, first of the Edinburgh, was wounded.

I beg to recommend him through your Lordship, to the favorable consideration of the Lords of the Admiralty. Captain Hamilton of the *Rainbow* rendered essential service to the advanced corps of the army.

I have the honor to enclose Returns of the killed and wounded.

There have been found in Genoa, a very considerable amount of naval and military stores, of which exact returns will be transmitted as soon as they can be prepared.

I have the honor to be, &c.  
(Signed) W. C. BENTINCK,  
Lieut. General.

### HONOURABLE REWARDS.

Whitehall, May 3, 1814.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to grant the dignities of Duke and Marquis of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Field Marshal Arthur, the Marquess of Wellington, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the names, styles and titles of Marquess Douro and Duke of Wellington, in the County of Somerset.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has also been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to grant the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the following Military Officers, and the heirs male of their bodies lawfully begotten, viz.

Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir John Hope, Knight of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, by the name, style, and title of Baron Niddry, in the County of Linlithgow.

Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham, Knight of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, by the name, style, and title of Baron Lyndoch, of Balgowan, in the County of Perth.

Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton, Bart. Knight of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, by the name, style, and title of Baron Combermere, in the County of Palatine of Chester.

Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill, Knight of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, by the name, style, and title of Baron Hill, of Almaraz, and of Hawkstone, in the County of Salop.

Lieutenant-General Sir William Carr-Beristord, Knight of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, by the name, style and title of Baron Beresford, of Albuera.—(Gazette.)

### OFFICIAL.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 30, 1814.

“The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty cannot announce to the Fleet the termination of hostilities with France, without expressing to the petty officers, the seamen, and royal marines of His Majesty's ships the high sense which their Lordships entertain of their gallant and glorious services during the late war.

“The patience, perseverance, and discipline; the skill, courage, and devotion, with which the seamen and marines have upheld their best interests, and achieved the noblest triumphs of the country, entitle them to the gratitude, not only of their native land, which they have preserved inviolate, but of the other nations of Europe, of whose ultimate deliverance their

(Continued in the Additional Supplement.)







wleyende brief van den Baron HADENBERG, ter hand gesteld wierden, oog nog drie Kruisen van de Orde van Verdienste aan officieren onder Sir ROBERT'S onmiddelyke bevelen staande, wierden uitgereikt. De naamen dezer officieren waren Capt. CHARLES, zyn Aide de Camp; Baron BRINKEN, van de Keizerlyke Garde, mede zyn Aide de Camp, doch in de actie by Dresden krygsgévangén gemaakt; en Capt. JAMES, behorende tot het gezantschap van Sir CHARLES STEWART. Deze officieren hadden reeds van te voren van den Keizer het Kruis van de St. Wladimir Orde ontvangen. Baron BRINKEN werd ook tweemaal geavanceerd. Doch wat nog aanmerkenwaardiger is, en te gelyker tyd ons van den Keizer van Rusland de overtuigendste blyken van vaderlyke zorge voor braafheid en verdienste geeft, is dit, dat Zyne Keizerlyke Majesteit almede drie kleine bewyzen van het Kruis van St. George aan drie van Sir ROBERT'S dragonders vereerd heeft, en een gelyk getal dier zelfde eeretekenen aan twee Cosakken en een hussar, als een beloning voor hunnen yver om Sir ROBERT als zyne oppassers te dienen.

De volgende anecdote doet zoo veel eer aan het gevoel van de Russische armée en derzelver bevelhebbers, dat wy 't een vermaak vinden, de gelegenheid te hebben hetzelfde een plaats in onze Courant te kunnen geven.

Wanneer zy op kunnen weg tusschen Rastad en Baden de plaats naderde, waar de groote Turenne gesneuveld was, en die de niet minder roemryke Moreau door een eenvoudige monument had aangewezen, betrok de Russische Keizerlyke Garde in derzelver front een eerewagt, die 24 uren, tot zoo lange de troupen daar voorby getrokken waren, aanhield.—De marsch voorby het monument werd met slaande trommen en spelende benden gevolgd.—Op deze anecdote mag men vertrouwen, en zy kan op zich zelve tot een genoegzame wederlegging dienen van den hatelijken bynaam van Barbaaren, waar mede die wezentlyke Barbaar Bonaparte zyne overwinnaars van het Noorden heeft durven bestempelen.

#### GENERAL MOREAU.

This accomplished Officer was born in the year 1761, at Morlaix, in Lower Brittany. His father was a respectable and respected advocate in that town, a profession which it appears had been followed by the family for generations. Young Moreau was also intended for the law, and, after the usual studies, was sent to the university of Rennes, to take his degrees. In the year 1788, he was *Prevost de Droit*, or head of the students in law at Rennes, a body of young men at all times remarkable for their turbulence and public spirit; and over whom he had a well known and marked influence. In the petty squabbles which at that period took place between the Court of France and the Parliaments, Moreau was in consequence, appointed their leader, and stiled the General of the Parliament, whose cause was at that time considered as that of public liberty. In the winter following, however, Moreau acted at the head of his youthful band against that very Parliament and the States of Brittany, who were then proceeding against the orders of the Court, and the wishes of the people, in resisting the convocation of the general States of the kingdom; for even in his early career Moreau's leading principle appears to have been a sincere love for rational liberty. In those occasions Moreau evinced an equal degree of prudence and courage, and his gentleman-like manners and graceful person, added not a little to his popularity.—In January 1790, he acted as President of the Confederation of the Youths of Brittany, assembled at Pontivy; and on the formation of the National Guards, was named Commandant of one of the battalions of that province. Moreau had then for the first time an opportunity of embracing permanently a profession so congenial to his feelings; for he has been heard often to declare, that he found nothing but disgust in the study of the law, which he followed merely in compliance with the wishes of his family, and even his father's offer to give him one half of his business, could not divert him from his favourite pursuits. His labours in the new career he had entered into were incessant. His friends say, according to the biographer of his youth, "that he devoured in four months" military works, treatises, and memoirs, that had been composed in four centuries, and went in three months, through more military manoeuvres and evolutions, than many officers in 30 years. He continued in this situation till 1793, when his battalion was the last to accept the too famous Constitution of that year, at a time when hesitation was punished with instant death. The Convention, however, were in want of good officers, and in July, 1793, he was promoted to the rank of General of Brigade, by the Committee of Public Safety. His first action, as a Commander, was on the 14th of September, when, with a division of the army of the Moselle, he attacked the Prussian army commanded by the Duke of Brunswick. He was defeated; but the Duke of Brunswick, that excellent judge of military merit, duly praised the conduct of the young General, in his report to the King of Prussia, of the 15th of September, 1793, by saying, that "his able plan of attack was surpassed only by his yet abler dispositions for retreat; and

that the corps he commanded was neither dispersed nor dishonoured."—Thus this *debut*, although not ominous, gave an earnest of his future glory. In the autumn of 1793, Moreau made the acquaintance of Pichegru, who having discovered in him those precious germs of military talents which only required the fostering hand of an experienced friend to be matured into excellence, obtained for him the command of a division in the army of the Rhine, to which he had been appointed. Under that able master, Moreau, in a variety of enterprises in which it is not our intention to follow him, acquired that military experience, and those comprehensive views, of which he so successfully availed himself afterwards. It was in the midst of these successes that the Jacobins of Morlaix sent to the guillotine his aged father, who was considered as the father of the poor. The first resolution of Moreau at hearing the fatal intelligence, was to leave the service of these monsters, and to join the emigrants armed to punish their crimes. He accordingly tendered his resignation to his friend and General, Pichegru. But Pichegru was of a very different opinion, and we had the following details from himself, while in this country, "What do you intend to do?"—he asked Moreau. "To quit the army and France," was the reply. "To quit the army and France!" repeated Pichegru, "Do you not then see the manner in which the *Emigres* are treated by the Foreign Powers? I do not accept your resignation. I beg of you, as a friend, to reflect on the step you intend to take. Come to me again to-morrow. It is not thus that you should intend to avenge the death of your father? You must think of acquiring a glory and an importance which may one day put you in a situation to avenge it. I shall soon furnish you with an opportunity of distinguishing yourself." Moreau came the day after to Pichegru, and told him, that he was convinced, by his reasoning, which appears to have influenced the whole of his conduct afterwards. We shall not follow this Commander in his brilliant military career; that belongs to history; but we cannot avoid observing, that thence he had the honour of saving the French armies from impending destruction, and in two of those occasions he acted as a simple volunteer, or in subordinate situations in the army, having been superseded by the accomplices of his father's murderers, who dreaded the just vengeance of a man whom his exploits and moral conduct had made so popular with the troops and the people. It was on this occasion that a French Colonel, now prisoner of war in this country, and then attached to Moreau's army, asked him, when the order of the Directory superseding him had been received, "General! will you obey so insulting a mandate?" "Yes," answered Moreau, "as a General, an officer, or a soldier, Moreau is always ready to serve France." Such, as we have observed before, was Moreau's leading principle. He has often been heard to declare, "that he never would lead foreign troops into France; that he was the personal enemy of no man, but the determined enemy of all men, either princes or *sans culottes*, who should attempt to tyrannise over his countrymen; and he never would draw his sword, but when he should be convinced that it would be of other use to his fellow-citizens, than solely to leave them to the choice of tyrants." No wonder that such principles, perhaps too openly avowed, joined to the mean jealousy which rank'd in the tyrant's breast, should have induced him to contrive his rival's ruin, after having seduced, or sent to unhealthy climes, his principal military adherents. Any man who has read with attention the trial of Pichegru, Georges, and their friends, must be convinced that Moreau was not privy to the enterprize, and we know that in confidential conversation with his friends in America, he constantly not only denied any previous knowledge of it, but even condemned the plan itself. He used to say, that to effect a change in France, the people should wait till men and revolutionary springs were worn out; and he thought that moment had arrived when he met his death wound under the walls of Dresden.

General Moreau expired on the 2d, and displayed a fortitude and resignation corresponding with the whole tenor of his life. When his surgeon informed him of the hopelessness of his situation, he dictated a letter to the Emperor Alexander, in which he fervently expressed his grateful sense of the kindness he had received from that Monarch. But even at this awful moment the promotion of the sacred cause in which he had embarked, was uppermost in his mind; and after communicating the hopes he entertained of its success, and some remarks on its father prosecution, he expired without a groan.

The following anecdote of General Moreau is related by a Gentleman who was present at the time:—General Moreau being recently at table with the Crown of Prince of Sweden, was asked "How he could reconcile taking up arms against his own country." To which he emphatically replied—" 'Tis true, I once had a country—that country has been taken from me, and despoiled—and I am now preparing to reconquer that country, which is the place of my nativity, and which has been wrested from me by an Usurper."

We understand that the Prince of Condé on Moreau's joining the Allied Armies, recommended to his Majesty Louis XVIIIth, to send him the French Blue Ribbon, and the Baton of *Marechal de France*, which would have made him, in fact, a *connetable*, as he would have been the only *Marechal* living. We do not know what determination was adopted on this subject.

#### Bombay Courier,—April 30, 1814.

On Thursday, the adjourned Sessions of Oyer and Terminer were resumed before the Honorable the Recorder and his Associates: the only case of much public interest we have reported at length, and it is certainly one of unusual depravity. We alluded to it in a former number of our paper, and stated that it was the murder of a Child for the Joys and Jewels on its person. On Thursday Bhya Colin and Trimbuck Ragojee having been set to the Bar, charged with the murder of a female Child named Bhya, they pleaded not guilty, and the Advocate General, in a short and energetic speech to the Jury detailed the circumstances of the case, which were afterwards substantiated in evidence by the following Witnesses.

Larree Woman, the Mother of the Child, said, her name was Bhya, that she was born in the year 1803, she knew the prisoners at the bar; the last time she saw her daughter alive, was about 4 o'clock of the morning of the 18th of January last; her daughter had some Neck Joys, Ear Joys, three Venetians and seven Gold Beads on her person, also two Arm Joys of silver. She swore that all these Joys were on the Child when she saw her in the morning for the last time. Witness went out at this time and returned home about eight o'clock in the evening, and immediately asked her Son, where her daughter was? The Son said she was gone out to see Bhya. Then she searched again for her daughter and went to Bhya's House, and asked Bhya to shew her where her daughter was. Bhya answered, that she did not know. Witness continued to demand her daughter from Bhya, but without success. The next morning she went to the Police Office and procured a Sepoy and carried him to Bhya's House, the Sepoy took Bhya to the Police Office and then returned to search the House of Bhya; in the search, the Sepoy found two of the Arm Joys, and seven Gold Beads which she swore, were on the person of her Daughter, (on being shew to her she identifies them.) These Joys were found in the house near the fire place by the Sepoy; a Goldsmith gave information to her Brother Raghoo, whilst they were searching Bhya's House, that Bhya had sold some Joys for 3 rupees and a half. She does not know the other Prisoner at the Bar and never saw him. She saw the corpse of her Daughter on the 20th of January in the evening. She identifies a pair of Ear-rings, which were also on the body of her Daughter, these Ear-rings she saw on the 19th of January in the Police Office. The prisoners asked this witness no questions.

Suttoo Luxamon, servant of a Goldsmith, said his master purchased of the Prisoner Bhya two Ear-rings, for which he paid 3-2-30 reas: these he bought at the rate of 12 Rupees per tola; he at first refused to buy them, as she came alone, and said he would not buy them unless she brought some honest person with her, in consequence of which the Woman brought the other Prisoner with her, who said she was an honest Woman, and he might buy them, identifies the Ear-rings as being the same which were sold to his Master.

The Prisoner Trimbuck, asked if both he and Bhya came together? The Witness said that Bhya went and brought him to the Shop. In answer to a question by the Court, he said it was customary to carry money to the Shroff when it was paid, he told the Prisoner Trimbuck to go and Shroff the Money; the woman came back for the balance and received it.

Morajee Bhugwant a Goldsmith, and the master of the former Witness, recollected that the Prisoner Bhya came to his Shop some time ago between three and four o'clock in the afternoon—his Shop is near the Bendy Bazar, and offered to dispose of some Joys to him, some Gold Ear-rings.—The day after this he heard of the Child being missing, he gave Rs. 3 2 50 reas for them—he also identifies the Earrings in Court, to be the same as those he bought. A Sepoy, and the other prisoner came with the Woman and said she was an honest woman and he might buy, there was no fear, at first he gave 3 Rs. to the Sepoy, six Annas he gave afterwards to the Woman. As soon as he heard that the Prisoner Bhya was

taken to the Police Office, he then heard of the Murder; he gave information on hearing this to Raghoo Bhandarie, the Brother of the prosecutrix, and he gave the Earrings to the Police Constable.

The Prisoner Trimbuck also asked this Witness if he and Bhya came together to his shop. He said that the woman at first came alone, and he told her that unless she brought some honest man with her he would not buy, in consequence of which she came back with the Prisoner Trimbuck.

Pookia Sumbou, a Boy, the Brother to the deceased, said, the last time he saw his sister was on Monday the 20th of January—he saw her at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of that day—at this time he was in a Baryan's shop in the Bazar, where he was a servant; she came to him and told him that she was going with the Prisoner Bhya to get a Fulkia (a tippet). He did not observe whether she had her Joys on her at this time, he told his Sister not to go with Bhya. The Prisoner Bhya was at this time standing near a Beetle-nut leaf merchant's shop he saw his Sister go to the Prisoner at the Bar (Bhya) and embrace her, and then Witness was called away—this was the last time he saw his Sister alive. The day after this he saw his Sister's Corpse near the Breach Candy—he went home after he spoke to his Sister about Bhyit, and his Sister was not there.

The Prisoner asked this witness no questions.

Shaik Artiseer Constable was sent in the month of January last to search the house of the Prisoner Bhya. He found near the fire place two silver Arm Joys and seven Gold Beads; he identifies those in Court to be the Joys which he found in Bhya's House, they were in a corner of the fire place, they were lying on the ground and a little pot near them, they were not hid; he went afterwards, having got information, respecting some more Joys, to a Goldsmith's shop, who immediately took out the Earrings and shewed them to him. They were the same as those in Court. This Witness afterwards found the body of the Child which was shewn by the Prisoner Bhya—there were present at this time himself, 2 Sepoys and the Woman. Mr. Erskine came with them. One half of the body of the Child was in the black mud. The Prisoner Bhya led him to the spot and said nothing, but as they were going to the spot, the witness asked her on which side of the Bridge it was; and she said it was on this side; they first went to the Bridge and then the Woman crossed over a dry place, and went a short way down and pointed out the body.

William Erskine, Esq. Magistrate of Police, said that it was on the 19th of January, that the Prisoners were taken up, and on the following day the body was found; the Woman denied at the time that she was seized; that she knew any thing of the matter; her husband spoke to her by his desire, and she at length said, that she knew where the body was, that the Girl had been suffocated in a hole and she would lead to it; he desired her to shew him the place and accompanied her to it. She went therefore to point out the body and went along the road, by Mr. Remington's House, till she came to the new road that leads across the flats, she went down this till she came to the bridge where she crossed over a dry place. Having gone about 80 yards on the other side, she stopped and looked, but did not discover the body; she went on about 10 yards further, and the body was at this time discovered to be floating, and one half of the body covered with black mud, in which it appeared to have been sunk. She seemed to be fully acquainted with the spot where the body had been immersed.

This was the whole of the evidence on the part of the prosecution.

The Prisoner Bhya in her defence said, that she was the Mother of Children, and could not do such a thing.

The Recorder having addressed the Jury stated, that the Court did not think there was sufficient evidence to go to them respecting the Prisoner Trimbuck, and directed them to acquit him: he then proceeded in a most minute and clear manner to sum up the evidence as it applied to Bhya.

The Jury without retiring, found a verdict of Guilty against the Prisoner Bhya, and the other prisoner was discharged.

The Recorder proceeded immediately in a most emphatic manner to pass sentence of Death on the prisoner Bhya, and she is ordered to be executed this morning.



# Additional Supplement to the Java Government Gazette.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1843.

(Continued from the Gazette.)

successes maintained the hope, and accelerated the accomplishment.

"Their Lordships regret that the unjust and unprovoked aggressions of the American Government, in declaring war upon this Country, after all the causes of its original complaint had been removed, does not permit them to reduce the fleet at once to a peace establishment; but as the question now to issue is the maintenance of those Maritime Rights, which are the sure foundations of our naval glory, their Lordships look with confidence to that part of the fleet, which it may be still necessary to keep in commission, for a continuance of that spirit of discipline and gallantry which has raised the British Navy to its present pre-eminence.

"In reducing the Fleet to the establishment necessary for the American War, the Seamen and Marines will find their Lordships attentive to the claims of their respective services.

"The reductions will be first made in the crews of those ships which it may be found expedient to pay off, and from them the Petty Officers and Seamen will

be successively discharged, according to the length of their services; beginning in the first instance with all those who were in his Majesty's service previous to the 7th of March, 1805, and have since continued in it.

"When the reduction shall have been thus made, as to the ships paid off, their Lordships will direct their attention to those which it may be found necessary to keep in Commission, and, as soon as the circumstances of the war will admit, will bring home and discharge all persons having the same standing and periods of service, as those before discharged from the ships paid off, so that, in a few months, the situation of individuals will be equalized; all men of a certain period of service will be at liberty to return home to their families; and the number which it may be still necessary to retain, will be composed of those who have been the shortest time in the service.

"As a precaution in itself so just, cannot, in their Lordships' opinion, fall to give universal satisfaction, and they are induced to make this communication to the fleet, because they think that the exemplary good conduct of all the petty officers, seamen, and marines, entitles them

to every confidence, and to this full and candid explanation of their Lordships' intentions.

"Their Lordships cannot conclude without expressing their hope, that the valour of his Majesty's fleets and armies will, speedily bring the American contest to a conclusion honorable to the British name, safe for British interests, and conducive to the lasting repose of the civilized world.

By command of their Lordships,  
J. W. CROKER.

By a person who is just arrived from Norway, which country he left on the 15th ult. we learn, that every preparation was making for a vigorous defence against the Swedes, by whom the Norwegian coast was expected to be attacked. These measures of defence were undertaken in the confident hope that England would not take any active part against them; but when the Norwegians ascertain the contrary, it is believed that they will submit to insuperable circumstances, and subscribe to the terms of the treaty made with Denmark.

Yesterday the Prince of Orange paid

his respects to the Prince Regent and to the Princess Charlotte.

Yesterday, at half-past eleven o'clock, the Duchess of Oldenburg, accompanied by her usual suite, left the Pulteney Hotel for the purpose of viewing Woolwich Warren. On their arrival at Shooter's-hill, the Duchess was met by a party of the High Light Dragoons, who conducted her to the foot and cadet barracks. From thence she proceeded to the Grand Arsenal, where she was received by the Earl of Minto, the Master-General of the Ordnance, and the Lieutenant-Governor, who conducted the Duchess over the extensive works and magazines, which exhibited the astonishment of her Imperial Highness. The Duchess then returned to her apartments, on a tour being given during the rest of the evening.

The Emperor of Russia will reside at Buckinghamhouse during his stay in this capital. The Emperor of Austria at St. James's. We have not heard where the King of Prussia is to reside. These illustrious sovereigns will arrive before the end of this month.

Hamburg is now considered free; and we understand that ships may now clear out for that place at the Custom-house.

Having been favored with the loan of a London Price Current of the 3d May, we have made the following Extract for the information of our Commercial Readers.

## EAST-INDIA PRODUCE.

The following are the prices of East-India Produce, which took effect on the 10th April, 1844, under the 14th Oct. III. cap. 56.

Commodity	Unit	Price	Duty	Total	Remarks
COPPER	per cwt.	15	0	15	
COFFEE	per cwt.	10	0	10	
TEA	per cwt.	12	0	12	
SUGAR	per cwt.	18	0	18	
SPICES	per cwt.	20	0	20	
OPPIUM	per lb.	10	0	10	
INDIGO	per lb.	1	0	1	
SILK	per lb.	15	0	15	
PEPPER	per cwt.	12	0	12	
CLIVES	per cwt.	10	0	10	
NUTMEGS	per cwt.	15	0	15	
MAICE	per cwt.	12	0	12	
BEANS	per cwt.	10	0	10	
PEAS	per cwt.	8	0	8	
BARLEY	per cwt.	6	0	6	
WHEAT	per cwt.	4	0	4	
RYE	per cwt.	3	0	3	
OATS	per cwt.	2	0	2	
MAIZE	per cwt.	1	0	1	
WHEAT	per cwt.	4	0	4	
RYE	per cwt.	3	0	3	
OATS	per cwt.	2	0	2	
MAIZE	per cwt.	1	0	1	
WHEAT	per cwt.	4	0	4	
RYE	per cwt.	3	0	3	
OATS	per cwt.	2	0	2	
MAIZE	per cwt.	1	0	1	

Indigo (unlike all other East-India goods) is duty of 14s. 4d. per 100 lb. though taken out for exportation. It pays the same when taken out for home use.

Clives, Maice, and Nutmegs, imported by License, must be in casks of at least 300 lb. net each. Goods brought from India, for private use, may be entered immediately, on the declared value, by 25 Geo. III. cap. 65, sec. 21.

Tea and Salt Petre are the only articles on which the Company pay the duties. The passengers are charged therewith when the goods are cleared from the Warehouses; the whole are received back from the Collectors of Excise, on the exportation either to the British Colonies or Plantations in America, or to the United States.

By Treasury warrant, 500,000 lb. of Tea may be exported quarterly to Gibraltar and other places in Europe where British Consuls reside; 25,000 lb. quarterly to Goanapore and 50,000 lb. to Japan. A drawback of the whole duties of 98. per cent. is allowed.

SUGAR NOTE.—The Lords of the Treasury may suspend one, two, or three shillings of the duty in like manner as on other B. P. Sugar under the authority of the 59 Geo. III. cap. 98.—By the 54 Geo. III. cap. 36, sec. 33, the duty on E. I. Sugar is rated at 40s. per cwt. for every shilling by which the regulating average price of Sugar on the 5th January, 7 May, and 5 September, shall exceed 60s. per cwt. until the reducing amount to 10s. per cwt. The last average price therefore being 62s. 9d. 3-farthings, it follows that the present duty on E. I. Sugar is 38s. per cwt. as stated above. The bounties on Sugar Refined, from E. I. and other B. P. and Raw Sugar are the same; 54 Geo. III. cap. 98, sec. 34, and the drawback is also similar with the exception, with respect to E. I. Sugar that it is subject to no duty on exportation, 54, Geo. III. cap. 36, sec. 34.



