



The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the Java Government Gazette, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned. (Signed) C. G. BLGRAVE, Acting Secretary to Government. BATAVIA, February 1812.

Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de Javaasche Gouvernements Courant, geplaatst wordende Aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officieel moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend. (Was getekend) C. G. BLGRAVE, Sec. Genl. BATAVIA, den February 1812.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of the advertisement dated the 7th ultimo, a quantity of Timber lying at the Staple places at Pamanoeakan, Chasson and Indramayo, will be sold by Auction, at the Stad-house at Batavia, on the 1st of August next, and following days until the same is disposed of.

A statement of the Lots may be seen at the office of the Magistrates at Batavia, and at the office of the Timber Store-keeper at Samarang.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1.—The Lots to be sold to the highest bidder, and to be removed from the Staple places at the expense of the purchaser. 2.—A deposit of 10 per cent. on the purchase money to be made on the day of sale, and the remainder to be paid at the expiration of one month, in failure of which the Timber will be liable to be re-sold, and any loss that may arise from such subsequent sale, will be borne by the first purchaser.

3.—Such Timber as may not have been removed before the expiration of one month from the day of sale, will remain at the risk of the purchaser, but in order to afford every practicable convenience to purchasers in this respect, the Overseers of the Staple places will be authorized to continue in charge on account of the Individuals if requested. By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,

Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, July 3, 1813.

Advertisement.

TEN gevolg van de Advertentie van den 7de July j. l. zal op den 1ste Augustus aanstaande en volgende dagen, by Publieke Vendutie ten Stadhuise te Batavia verkogt worden eene hoeveelheid Houtwerken op de Stapelplaatsen te Pamanoeakan, Tjasson en Indramayo loggende, eene beschrijving van welke te zien is by de Magistraat van Batavia en ten Kantore van den Timber Store-keeper te Samarang.

VOORWAARDEN.

1.—De Houtwerken zullen verkogt worden aan de meestbiedenden, en ten koste van de Kopers van de Stapelplaatsen weggehaalt worden. 2.—De Houtwerken zullen op den dag der verkoopinge gedeponeerd, en het overige betaald worden een maand na dat tydstip, zullende by gebreke van dien de Houtwerken ten tweden male kunnen verkogt en het minder rendement moeten vergoed worden door de eerste koper.

3.—De Houtwerken welke na onnemen van een maand nog niet mogten zyn weggehaald zullen ter rescio blijven van de kopers—edoch, ten einde aan dezelve alle mogelyke faciliteit te verschaffen, zullen de Opzieners der Stapelplaatsen geautoriseerd wezen om, des verzogt wordende het Opzicht over de gekogte Houtwerken te blijven houden ten koste van de particulieren.

Ter ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Raad.

C. ASSEY,

Secretaris van het Gov.

BATAVIA, den 3de July 1813.

TO BE SOLD, ON ACCOUNT OF GOVERNMENT,

AT THE VENDUE OFFICE, BATAVIA,

ON TUESDAY NEXT, THE 20TH INST. A QUANTITY

OF WHEAT,

SOME OF WHICH IS OF A LATE IMPORTATION.

Also

ABOUT 1000 PAIR

OF STRONG

BENGAL SHOES,

Well adapted for the use of the Army.

Publication.

WHEREAS it has appeared to the President and Bench of Magistrates of Batavia and its Environs, that the Wooden Gutters allowed to be made along the river Stokkan, to lead the water of that river on the latched property of Individuals, gives not the least security to the due observance of the salutary orders issued from time to time on the subject, particularly by Proclamation of the former Government of the 10th July, 1807, and considering the necessity of preventing in future all arbitrary disposals of water out of the said Stokkan, and having the different owners of lands equally shared therein for the benefit of the rice culture—Therefore the said President and Bench of Magistrates aforesaid, by special authority of Government, and in ampliation of the above-mentioned Proclamation of the 10th of July, 1807, do enjoin and direct, and it is hereby enjoined and directed, that all proprietors of lands situated along the said river Stokkan do cause Gutters to be made along the borders of the said river of brick instead of the present ones of wood, of the length of from ten to twelve feet, and further to have those water-courses provided with sluices, and all this to be executed within the period of two months from the date hereof, on penalty of forfeiting for ever the privilege thereof, when after the fixed period Wooden Gutters be still found in the place of the ordered brick Gutters.

And in order that no ignorance be pleaded hereof, these presents shall be published and affixed at the usual places in the English, Dutch, and Native Languages.

Given at the Stad-house of Batavia, this 30th June, 1813.

(Signed) W. J. CRANSSEN.

By Order of the Bench,

(Signed) G. F. MEYLAN, Secretary.

Publicatie.

NADEMAAL by ondervinding is gebleken dat de tegenswoordige Houte Gooten, door welke het water uit de bekende gegraven rivier de Stokkan, op de particuliere Landeryn wordt afgeleid, geene genoegzame verzekering geeft voor de getrouwe nakoming der heilzame bevelen, omtrent de afleiding van dat water, van tyd tot tyd, en inzonderheid by Plakaat van het voornoemd Gouvernement van dato den 10de July 1807 gegeven; en in overweging, omtrent de afleiding van water, op de latched landerijen, die eigendunkelyke beschikking over het water uit de Stokkan voortekomen, en alzo, het nut wat daar uit voor de Ryst-cultuur getrokken wordt, voor alle Landen gelyk te behouden.

Zoo is het, dat President en Magistraten van de Stad en Ommelanden van Batavia, op daartoe bekomen speciale autorisatie van het Gouvernement, in zoo verre met ampliatie van het voornoemd Plakaat van dato den 10de July 1807, de respectieve Eigenaren wiens Landen door water uit de Stokkan bespoeld worden, gelasten, gelyk zy worden gelast by dezen, de aan hun geaccordeerde waterleidingen aan de boorden van de Stokkan, in stede van de houtsche, bestaande Houte, te maken van gemetzelde Steene Gooten, ter lengte van ten minsten tien a twaalf voeten, en wyders die waterleidingen te voorzien met goede schutdeuren, zulks binnen den tyd van twee Maanden na dato dezes, op verbeurte van het privilegie voor altoos, voor zoodanige waterleiding als waar van de Góbt, na dien tyd van Hout gemaakt, zal bevonden worden.

En ten einde niemand hier van eenige onwetenheid zoude kunnen voorwenden, zal deze in de Engelsche, Hollandsche en gewone Inlandsche talen worden gepubliceerd en geaffigeert ter plaatze gebruikelyk.

Gedaan te Batavia, in het Stadhuis, dezen 30ste July 1813.

(was gearapheert.)

W. J. CRANSSEN.

Ter ordonnantie van de Magistraten.

(was getekend) G. F. MEYLAN, Secretaris.

B. VAN TIENEN, biet uyt de hand te Koop Drie goede Slaven.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the RICE hitherto sold by retail on account of Government, at the rate of One Rix Dollar Copper per gangang, will in future be sold for One and a half Rix Dollar, payable as stipulated by advertisement of the 30th of June last.

By order of the President and Members of the Commercial Committee.

P. T. COUPERUS, Sec.

Advertentie.

WORD mits deezen bekend gemaakt, dat de Ryst die van Gouvernements wege tot nu toe is verkogt geworden aan de In-en opgezetenen by de kleine maat, in stede van voor Een Ryxdaalder Japane Koper munt, voortaan zal worden verkogt tegens Een en Een halve Rds. Japane kopere munt, betaalbaar in volge als by Billet van den 30 Juny i. l. is vast gesteld.

Ter ordonnantie van President en Leden van het Commercial Committee.

P. T. COUPERUS, Sec.

Notice.

CAPTAIN De Bussche is ready to receive tenders in writing for Ships to carry Cargoes from Java to the Island of Ceylon, on account of His Majesty's Government. The period at which the Ships can be ready, their Tonnage, and rates of freight for the month, for the Ton, or for the Trip, are required to be specified.

Communications to be addressed to Captain De Bussche, His Majesty's 4th Ceylon Regiment, and sent to the Deputy Quarter-master General's Office, at Weltevreden.

Bekendmaking.

DE Kapitein De Bussche, is gereed tot het ontfangen van geschreevene aanbiedingen van Schepen om Ladingen van Java naar Ceylon overtevoeren, voor reekening van Zyne Majesteits Gouvernement—Het tydstip op welk de Schepen kunnen gereed zyn, derzelver grootte, en de huur welke gevraagd word om het zy by de Maand, by de Ton, of voor de Reize, moeten daar in gespecificeerd zyn.

De aanbiedingen moeten gericht wezen aan den Kapitein De Bussche, van Zyne Majesteits 4de Ceylonsche Regiment en gezonden worden ten Kantore van den Adjunct Quartier-meester Generaal te Weltevreden.

Vendu Advertissements.

Door Vendu-meesters zullen de volgende Venduties worden gehouden; als

Op Maandag den 12 July 1813.

VOOR 't Yzer Pakhuis, voor reekening van het Gouvernement, van provisien, glaswerken, lywaten, en verder negotie goederen, uit de lading van de Brik William. zo mede 5 kisten opium welke uitgevoerd zullen mogen worden.

Op Dingsdag den 13 July 1813.

VOOR 't Sterf huis van Joseph Kerseboom, staande aan de westzyde van de Tygers-gragt, van huismebelen, goud en zilverwerken, klederagien, dranken, slaven, en andere goederen meer.

Op Woensdag den 14 July 1813.

VOOR 't Huis van A. Peusens, staande aan de oostzyde van de Tygers-gragt, van juweelen, goud en zilverwerken, huismebelen, slaven, wagens en paarden, dranken, en andere goederen meer.

Op Donderdag den 15 July 1813.

VOOR de woning van Abdul Salam, staande op de weg van Anke, omtrent de twee Bruggen, van een party groote en kleine balken, planken, sohuyframen, deuren, yzere muur ankers, 150,000 ps. metzelsteen en cust steenen, item verscheide goederen meer.

Op Vrydag den 16 July 1813.

VOOR 't Negotie huis van Mr. Wattleworth, staande binnen de voormalige Nieuwpoort-straat, van diverse negotie goederen &c.

Advertentie.

Op Vrydag zynde den 16 Juli 1813. zal door den Secretaris der Weeskamer JACOB HENDRIK DE HOOGH, des 's middags presies ten half twaalf uren voor het Negotie huis van THOMAS WATTLEWORTH, staande in de binnen Nieuwpoort-straat public by den op slag aan de meestbiedende werden opgeveild en verkogt 't navolgende perceel; als:

Voor reekening des bodels van wylen Vrouwe Sunanna Elizabeth Wilhelmina Pinket weduwe wylen D. D. van Haak.

Eerstelyk, ZEKER stuk Thuin-land, bebouwd met een groote steene woonhuis, en voor gallery, slave vertrekken, paardestal en wagenhuis, item een planke wooing alles met pannen gedekt, staande en gelegen its buiten deeze Stad, aan de zuidzyde van de Jaccatrasche Heereweg, in 't oosterveld het 27-deel van 't blok L. sub No. 11, befend ten noorden met de Jaccatrasche Heereweg, ten zuiden over de Grooterivier, ten oosten met G. F. Meyland, en ten westen met W. S. H. van Sprenger.—Breedt voor aan de noordzyde langs de Jaccatrasche Heereweg west veertien gra. noorden vier en dertig roeden, vyf voeten, en agter aan de zuidzyde langs de Grooterivier, is 't breedte neegen en twintig roeden, zes voeten, mitsgaders diep aan de oostzyde eerst noorden drie gra. oost dertig roeden, tien voeten, en dan nog langs de Grooterivier, zuiden agtien gra. west neegentien roeden, zes voeten, en aan de westzyde is de geheele diepte in de coers, van noorden twee gra. oost drie en zestig roeden, en is gemeeten aan de oostzyde met de halve stoot zoo ver die loop.

Ten Tweeden of laatstelyk nog, ZEKER stuk Thuin-land, bebouwd met een speelhuis van steen, een duivehok op steene pilaren, benevens verscheide bamboese opstellen en sommige met pannen en de rest met adap gedekt, staande en gelegen in 't Westerveld het 1ste deel van 't blok M. sub No. 78, 88, 82, 97, 98, 99, 100, 104, 106, 107 en 109, befend ten zuiden met de Heereweg van de Molenvliet na de Chinese-graven, ten noorden met de Grooterivier, ten oosten met de Heer G. F. Meyland, en ten westen met differente peuszomen.—Breedt voor aan de zuidzyde oost zes gra. noorden veertien roeden, drie voeten, en agter aan de noordzyde langs de Grooterivier, oost tien gra. noorden drie en dertig roeden, een voet, mitsgaders diep aan de oostzyde van de gem. Heereweg, beginnende eerst zuiden veertien gra. oost zeven en tagentig roeden, zes voeten, van daar noorden vyf gra. west drie en dertig roeden, zes voeten, verbreedt aldaar oostwaards oost veertien gra. zuiden twintig roeden, agt voeten, en den eyndelyk diep tot aan de Grooterivier, negen en vyftig roeden, twee voeten, en aan de westzyde is de diepte eerst mede van de voornweg beginnende zuiden drie en twintig gra. oost drie en veertig roeden, zes voeten, verbreedt alhier westwaards oost drie en twintig gra. noorden twaalf roeden, zes voeten, van daar diep zuiden zestien gra. oost drie en veertig roeden, vyf voeten, versmaalt alhier oostwaards twee en dertig roeden, aldaar is 't diep zuiden vyf gra. oost neegentien roeden, drie voeten, van daar verbreedt 't westwaards west twee gra. noorden twintig roeden, aldaar zuiden en noorden zestien roeden, en dan nog diep tot aan de Grooterivier, noorden vyf gra. oost vier en vyftig roeden, en is gemeeten aan de oost west en noordzyde met de halve slooten, voorts zoo 't zelve ter plaatse voorschreven gebleven, door de overleden zelfs bewoond geweest.

Den koper van deze thuin zal des verkiezende kunnen afbreken, volgens daartoe verkreegene permissie van de Magistraat der Stad Batavia, en des Ommelanden.

Zo wie gading omtrent het een en ander is hebbende, die kome ten plaatse tyd en uur, als in den hoofde dezes gemeld alwaar de verkoop zal werden gehouden, aan hoorse de conditie en doe zyn profyt.

ALLE de geene die te ste prekludere hebbe of welschuldge zyn aan A. M. Schmidhauser, gelieven dat van opgaven te doen aan de meel Excacutur H. van Ligtenbergh, uiterlyk voor ultimo July 1813.

Advertisement.

BY Order of the President and Bench of Magistrates of Batavia and its Environs, Notice is hereby given, that the sale of the Spot of Ground, without the former Diets Gate, with the privilege of holding a Bazar there, has been annulled by Government, and that the said privilege will again be publicly put up for sale and farmed out to the highest bidder for the period of two years and five months, or from the first of August next ensuing to the last of December 1815, at the Stad-house of Batavia, on Thursday the 15th instant, at nine o'clock in the morning, under the same restrictions as mentioned in the terms of sale of the 12th December 1812.

By Order of the President and Bench of Magistrates aforesaid.

(Signed) J. H. VAN SPRENGER,
Deputy Secretary.

BATAVIA,
July 8, 1813.

Advertentie.

WORDT van wegens President en Magistrate der Stad en Ommelanden van Batavia bekend gemaakt, dat de verkoop van het perceel buiten de voormalige Dietspoort, met het daar aan geaccrediteerd privilege tot het houden van een Bazaar door het Gouvernement is geannuleert en vernietigd geworden, en dat dien ten gevolge het privilege tot het houden van een Bazaar aldaar op Donderdag den 15 July des ochtends de clocke negen uren van wegens het Gouvernement aan de meestbiedende zal opgeveild en verpacht worden het privilege tot het houden van een Bazaar voor den tyd van twee jaar en vyf maanden, ingaande met primo Augustus aanstaande en eindigende met ultimo December 1815.

En zal deze verpachting geschieden op de zelfde voet en wyze als beschreeven staat by de conditie van verkoop van den 12 December 1812.

Ter ordonnantie van President en Magistrate voornoemd.

(was getekend:) J. H. VAN SPRENGER,
Loco Secretaris

BATAVIA,
den 8ste Juli 1813.

Advertentie.

Op Zaterdag, den 2ste Augustus, 1813.
Is de Secretaris van den Raad van Justitie te Samarang *Cornelis van Dam*, van meening by wege van Excutie smorgens ten negen uren, op het Raadhuis te Samarang by openbare bekenning aan den hoogstmeurende te verokken een Zaagmolen, met verdere aken dependensie gelegen in de Residentie van Japara, toebehoorende aan de Boedel van wylen *Jan Kloprogge*.

Die gadinge hebben om te kopen komen ter plaatse dag en uren, voorschreeven aanhoren de Conditie en doe hun profijt. Aldus geaffigeerd te Samarang, den 2de Juli 1813.

Door my,
M. BRIKKO, G.w. Exp.

Advertentie.

ALLE Eigennars of Voorders van Praauwen, Chiampangs, Tjunias, Biermaats en andere op Vragt varende Vaartuygen sorteerende onder het opzigt van het Hoofd der Praauwvoorders, als meede de Eygenars van Chiampangs, dewelke gepermitteerd zyn, om de Producten vfm haar Landeryen aftehaalen, werden by deezen geadvertieerd dat op Zaturlag den 28ste Augustus aanstaande de Jaarlyksche Monstering over voormelde Vaartuygen zal geschieden by de Houk-kap; en dat zy zig van heeden af kunnen begeeven by den Nummeraar der Vaartuygen *Huyzers*, om haare Vaartuygen te laten Nommeren of Merken, desgelyks worden alle de Eygenars of Voorders van ongenommerde Praauwen van wat maakzel dezelve ook zyn, en zonder onderscheid of dezelve hyn in Eygendom toebehooren of dat zy die gehuurd hebben, Conform Artikel 1, 2, en 3, vande Ordonnantie voor het Veer, en het jongst Besluit van het voormalige Collegie van Scheepenen dezer Steede de dato 28 April des Jaars 1783, gelast en geordonneerd, dat zy lieden zig almeede van heeden af moeten vervoegen by voengemelde Nummeraar, om haare Vaartuygen te Nommeren, en met het gewoone Merk te doen branden, wyders worden de gezamentlyke Aak-branders, Kalk-branders, Steen en Panne-bakkers almeede by deeze geadvertieerd, om ingevolge Besluit van het voormalige Gouvernement van den 11 Augustus 1786, in de Maanden July en Augustus hunne Chiampangs en Joekoengs te doen brengen by gemelde Nummeraar, dan wel den zelfde te ontbieden ter plaatse waar hunne Vaartuygen leggen, als meede om volgens de Order genommert en gemerkt te worden op poene dat wie daar aan bevonden zal worden nalatig of onwillig te zyn, en dezelve zonder Nummer of Letter employeert, zal vervallen in de Boetens by voormelde Ordonnantie gestatueert.
Batavia den 1ste July 1813.

LOST,

A YOUNG Coach Dog, of the Danish breed, white, with black spots, ears cropt, and tail cut, has either strayed or was taken away from a house in Great-river-street on Tuesday last.—If any person has found or harboured a Dog answering the above discription, it is requested he may be returned to the owner living in New-port-street, No. 15, on paying a reasonable reward.

VERLOOREN.

EEN fraaye jonge Hond met wit een zwarte vlekken, met afgesneeden ooren en staart, die verdwaart geraakt of opgenomen is by een huis staande op de Grootte-rivier laasleeden Dingsdag.

Indien iemand gem: Hond van deez discriptie mogte gevonden ofte geberbergh hebben, zoo word aan die geen vriendelyk verzogt dezelve wederom te rug te willen geven aan den eigenaar woonagtig in de Nieuwpoort-straat No. 15 tegens een redelyke beloning.

FOR SALE

BY M. GROENEWALD & Co.

COW STREET,

SPICES of sorts, best Port wine, Brandy and other Spirits &c. in small quantities.

Advertentie.

BY *Groenewald* in Companie is by kleine quantiteiten, te bekomen, Speceryen in soorten, benevens goede Brandewyn, Portwyn, en andere Dranken en wesmeer.

Advertisement.

J. ADRIAANSEN, Great River Street, offers for sale, the Good Ship *Hoop Hersteld* lying in Batavia Roads, where she can be seen.

Advertentie.

J. ADRIAANSEN, op 't Groot Rivier Presenteerd uit de hand te Koop een wel gebouwd Schip genaamd *Op Hoop Hersteld*, leggende ter Rhee de van Batavia, kunnende Daagelyks door een ider bezigtigd worden.

FOR SALE,

A beautiful Collection of

SHELLS AND CURIOSITIES,

ENQUIRE OF

Mr. DOMBURG, Attorney,

AT SAMARANG.

FOR SALE

At No. 31, Little Malacca-Street,

THE BEST

MASULAPATAM SNUFF

In Bottles,

WELL PRESERVED,

BY MR. JOS. STEVENS.

Advertentie.

DE its te vorderen hebben van dan wel schuldig zyn aan den boedel van wylen *Mevrouw van Haak*, worden verzogt daarvan opgave te doen binnen den tyd van 14 dagen aan den ondergetekende Testamentaire Excuteur wonende by den Heer *H. L. Senn van Basel*, op Molenvliet.

BATAVIA den 3 July 1813.

VAN HAAK.

Advertentie.

ALLE die geene die iets te pretendereen hebben dan wel verschuldigd zyn aan den boedel van wylen *Sigisbertus Egidius Cadenski*, gelieve daar van binnen den tyd van twee Maanden opgave te doen aan desselfs mede Excuteur *F. M. Kilian*.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene die iets te pretendereen hebben van, dan wel schuldig zyn aan den boedel van wylen *E. C. Brandis*, gelieve daar van opgave te doen aan den mede Excuteur in gemelde boedel *F. P. Seena*, binnen de tyd van een Maand gerekend van de eerste plaatsing deeses tot den 3de Augustus 1813.

Advertentie.

DE geene die iets te pretendereen hebben, ofte schuldig zyn aan den Heere *J. Snyter*, of den tekenaar gelieve daar van binne twee Maande opgave of beaaltig te doen.

M. D. BURKENS.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene die iets te pretendereen hebben dan wel verschuldigd zyn aan den boedel van wylen *J. Karseboom*, gelieve daar van binnen den tyd van een Maand opgave te doen aan *H. Simons*.

Advertentie.

DAAR is gevonden een zwart klein Paard, dat ter hand gesteld zal worden, aan die geen die bewys van eigendom van hetzelfde zal kunnen geven aan de Magistraat van de Bataviasche Ommelanden *Smitsaart*, mits betalende de onkosten van dit advertissement en onderhoud van het Paard.

AN ASSORTMENT OF QUARTO POST PAPER,

MAY BE HAD

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

“As for writers who exercise their pens in abuse, they are either objects of mirth, or of compassion. It would really be uncharitable as well as absurd, to express the least resentment against such feeble antagonists. They are the noisy insects which the sun of merit never fails to produce; the shadows, that continually accompany success; and indeed, a man might as well fight with his own shadow, as attempt to chastise such unsubstantial phantoms!”
SMOLLETT.

Such, Messieurs \times , were the feelings

excited in the mind of J. D. P. by the perusal of your late attempt to criticise his verses, and such must be the sentiments of that large proportion of the public, who have more discernment and less envy than yourselves.

Your imagination, Gentlemen, has been much too sanguine, if it has inclined you to suppose, that your “silence has emboldened me to assume a stateliness of language,”—for I beg leave to assure you, that neither your silence, your censure, nor your approbation, ever did, or ever will produce the least effect on my language or sentiments.

My reply to the puny censure of “Byron” having effectually silenced that would-be Critic, you, Gentlemen, ashamed at the well-merited defeat and disgrace of your fellow-detractor, and smarting with the blow thus inflicted on the whole fraternity of “stringless Critics,” generously come forward to take the part of your vanquished brother, who was too feeble to defend himself, though sufficiently presumptuous to attack others.

But your cause, Gentlemen, is a very bad one; far from its being supported by truth and reason, as you wish the public to believe, you only assume the appearance of those principles, as a specious disguise to cover the envy and ill-nature, which the publication of my verses has awakened in your hearts, and which none but weak minds can ever be susceptible of.

As I agree with you that “delicacy and candour ought to be observed in all criticism,” I am surprised that in yours, you entirely neglect those requisites, and act in direct opposition to the rule yourselves lay down.

Had your review of my Poetry been really guided by the principles you profess, had it been consistent with delicacy, candour, and justice, had it been couched in milder and more liberal language, it would have met with a different reception; for whatever you may be pleased to imagine of the “constancy of my opinion,” I am never obstinately averse to amendment, though it will require more judgment and talent, than either “Byron” or you appear to possess, to carry conviction to my mind.

I am at a loss to know how you reconcile the personality of your attack on me, and your indirect accusation of my want of decency and of sense, to your boasted principles of candour and delicacy? It would not only be “unpleasant” to support those accusations by any selection from my verses, but it would, I trust, be also impossible, for I maintain that nothing can be found in them to raise a blush on the cheek of modesty, much less to justify the assertion which you make in a quotation so willfully misapplied.

Flatter not yourselves with the mistaken idea, that your readers pay that deference to your opinion, which the arrogance of your style seems to demand.—Recollect that this is not the first reproof you have received, for intruding your officious criticisms on the notice of the public, and do not imagine that the haughtiness and self-sufficiency of your language will impose on their understanding; but remember, that abuse dignified with the name of Criticism, and malice disguised under the mask of satire, will ever meet with the contempt and neglect which they deserve.

These, Gentlemen, are the only arms with which I shall in future oppose you, for if you have still a sufficient share of presumption, to make another attempt at criticising my poems I shall not give myself the trouble of replying to it, nor waste any more time in argument with a set of insignificant critics whose praise and censure are equally despised by
J. D. P.

Java Government Gazette.

BATAVIA,

SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1813.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. J. Holtzhansen, to be Sworn Appraiser at Samarang.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.] July 2.—Arab brig *Abassy*, Seg Oemar, from Samarang 18th June.

July 4th.—Brig *Amazon*, C. J. Gebhardt, from Sourabaya 26th June.—Passengers, Mrs. Fraser, Mr. Crawford, Capt. Cameron, and Mr. Boil.

Same day, Brig *Expedition*, J. F. Pieterse, from Sourabaya 28th June.

Same day, Arab brig *Montrose*, Said Alie, from Tagal 1st July—Cargo, Rice.

July 6th.—Brig *Susana Barbera*, Barydk, from Tagal 2d July—Cargo, Rice.

Same day, Brig *Hope* op Better, W. H. Schade, from Samarang 30th June—Cargo, Rice.

July 8th.—Brig *Favorite*, Francis Desac, from Banjer Masin 22d June.—Passengers, Messrs. Malin and A. De Bruin.

Same day, Brig *Olivia*, Charles Ross, from Bima 30th June.—Cargo, Bee's Wax, &c.

Same day, Sloop *Hazard*, Benedict Perucca, from Banjer Masin 22d June.

DEPARTURES.] July 2.—A Chinese Brig, *Jonanke*, for Malacca.

July 4.—Brig *Gesina*, Scheidens, for Samarang.

Same day.—H. C. ship *Apollo*, C. B. Tarbutt, for England.

Do.—H. C. Gun-boat, No. 3, Kern.

Do. 5.—Arab brig *Seluyhor*, Sch Abd Bakar Bufton, for Tagal.

Do. 7.—Ship *Good Hope*, J. Napier, for Madras and Bengal.

Same day.—Brig *Maria*, Williams, for Samarang.

Do.—Arab brig *Abassy*, Seg Oemar for Do.

Do.—Brig *Sea Horse*, C. Knupple, for Tagal.

Do. 8.—Brig *Hendrik*, H. Deelken, for Samarang.

Same day.—Chinese brig *Choanheck*, Quo Theko, for Penang.

Do.—China Junk *Yohien*, Oey Chakko, for Canton.

Vessels lying in Batavia Roads.

Ship *Experiment*—do. *Cato*—do. *Coronado*. *Perseverance*—Brig *Jane*—do. *Emilie*—do. *Hope* op Better—do. *Susana Barbera*—do. *Amazon*—do. *Expedition*—do. *Favorite*—do. *Olevia*—Sloop *Hazard*—Arab Brig *Montrose*—Malay do. *Commalay*.

DEATHS

On Sunday last, Mr. S. E. Cadenski.
Same day, Mr. A. M. Schmidhamer.
On Tuesday last, Miss Claarbout.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS

Morning Chronicle, Dec. 1.

THE PRINCE REGENT OPENING THE PARLIAMENT.

It being about eight years since the King went in state to the House of Lords, the sight had become novel, and considerable curiosity was excited yesterday to see the Prince Regent go in state to open the Parliament. Many ladies who had procured Peers' orders to go into the House of Lords, began to arrive between nine and ten o'clock, but they were obliged to remain in their carriages and in the avenues to the doors which were not opened till eleven o'clock.

The Princesses *Augusta*, *Elizabeth*, *Mary* and *Charlotte* of Wales, arrived in town at the Queen's Palace, from Windsor, and went to the House of Lords, conducted by the Dukes of *Clarence* and *Cumberland*.

The Royal Horse Guards (Blues) arrived in town on Saturday from Romford, to be the state guard.

All the different guards mounted yesterday morning in their best cloathing and white gaiters. The first and third bands wore their state uniforms. The latter band accompanied a numerous party to the House of Lords, where a temporary guard-house was fitted up under the old House of Lords. A room was also fitted up for the officers, in the hall of the old House of Lords. The 10th of the Prince's Regiment of Dragoons, and another, were stationed to keep the middle hall of the Park clear, it being appointed for the procession to pass through; they also regulated other parts of the Park. A detachment of the 7th lined the streets from the Horse Guards to the Parliament House. Carriages with company in them were allowed to remain at the sides of the streets that were sufficiently wide, without incommoding the Royal procession. The streets were crowded with pedestrians of both sexes, although an almost incessant rain fell during the time. The windows of the houses and public offices, by

which the procession passed, were filled with respectable persons, and the tops of the buildings were covered with spectators.

At one o'clock the Prince Regent left Carlton House dressed in military uniform, in his private carriage, going from the Park entrance, attended by an escort of the Royal Horse Guards (Blues) to the entrance to St. James's Palace by the garden. His Royal Highness was received at the bottom of the stairs by the Lord Chamberlain, the Vice Chamberlain, the Comptroller and Treasurer of the Household. They conducted his Royal Highness into the King's old Levee Room. His Royal Highness remained there till it was announced to him that the State Carriage and every thing was in readiness, when the other attendants who were in waiting in the Privy Chamber, formed a procession in the following order:—Two Gentlemen Ushers, Page of Honour, Silver Stick, the Equeries in waiting, Grooms in waiting, Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, the Treasurer of the Household, the Comptroller of the Household, Gold Stick, the Master of the House, the Lord in Waiting. At twenty minutes past one his Royal Highness entered the State Carriage; the Royal Cavalcade began to move as follows:—Four Marshalsmen, 16 Footmen, 10 Yeomen of the Guard and one at each wheel of the carriage. In the first carriage were the Equeries and Page of Honour. In the second carriage were the Earl of Macclesfield, Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, the Grooms in waiting, and Gentlemen Ushers. In the third carriage was the Earl of Harrington, Gold Stick in waiting. The Duke of Montrose and Earl Paulet, the latter the Lord in waiting, rode in the state carriage with the Prince.—The state carriage was preceded by a numerous party of the Royal Horse Guards. It being the first time the cream coloured horses had worked in harness, a groom was appointed to attend each of them. The grooms were ordered to be particular in taking the angle from Cleveland-row into the Stable Yard, in which unfortunately, they took too great a sweep, and the off hind wheel came in contact with the post at the corner of the foot path leading to the Marquis of Stafford's house; the force of the shock tore up three of the curb stones near it, broke a sway bar and threw Mr. Roberts, the state Coachman, off the box, he fell between the wheel horses, but providentially he received no other injury than cutting his lip; he did not lose his reins, and was on the box again instantly. The Prince and the Duke of Montrose looked out of the windows of the coach, and inquired after the welfare of the coachman. The accident detained the procession for some time till another sway bar was put to. The procession then proceeded to the House of Lords, where it arrived a few minutes before two o'clock, where he was received by a numerous state attendants. His Royal Highness's Master of the Robes being indisposed, his Robes were held up by General Keppel and Mr. Cavendish Bradshaw, two of the Grooms of the Bed-chamber.

The Prince Regent wore the robes of the King, as exercising the functions of Majesty. Being higher in rank than Prince of Wales, and lower than the King, his Royal Highness wore a cocked hat, the Royal Crown and the Coronet of Prince of Wales, the Sword of State and Cap of Maintenance, being borne before him in the procession to the House, in the following order:

- Officers of the King's Household.
- Heralds and Pursuivants.
- Lord Privy Seal.
- Lord President.
- Lord Chancellor.
- Serjeants at Arms, two and two, Black Rod.
- Serjeants at Arms, two and two, Garter.
- The Pr. of Wales's Coronet, borne by the Chief Officer of his Royal Highness, as Duke of Cornwall; (Warden of the Stannaries, Earl of Yarmouth.)
- Deputy Great Chamberlain, with his wand.
- Cap. of Maintenance borne by the Marquis of Winchester.
- The Crown.
- Lord in Waiting.
- The PRINCE REGENT.

His Royal Highness being seated on the Throne, was announced by a royal salute from the Lambeth shore, a signal having been made for that purpose, and his descending from the Throne at a quarter past two, was announced in the same manner. His Royal Highness returned in a blue great coat, with gold lace frogs; gold lace fringe on the hips, &c. The First Regiment's Band attended at the House of Lords, in their state uniform, and played God Save the King as the Prince entered and retired, as did the Third Regiment's band at St. James's Palace.

The House of Lords was never more crowded than it was yesterday. The number of Ladies, elegantly dressed, and many of them very beautiful, who occupied the greater part of the Peers' seats, had a novel and interesting effect. A small space near the side door was allotted to Gentlemen who went in with Peers' orders; but from the Ladies on that side of the House standing upon the seats, the former were unable to see the Prince upon the Throne. A space railed off, opposite the side door, was allotted to Peers of Ireland and Scotland, who have not seats in

the House, and to Peers' sons.—The middle space below the Bar was completely occupied by the Members of the House of Commons when they came up. The Princess CHARLOTTE of Wales was in the House, seated on the Woolsack, by the LORD CHANCELLOR.

THE COURIER, DECEMBER 3.

Late last night dispatches were received from the Marquis of Wellington, and were communicated to the public this morning in the following

GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-street, Dec. 3, 1812.

Dispatches, of which the following are extracts, were received last night by Earl Bathurst, addressed to his Lordship by the Marquis of Wellington.

Ciudad Rodrigo, Nov. 19, 1812.

The troops under the command of Lieutenant General Sir Rowland Hill crossed the Tormes, at Alba, on the 8th instant, and those under my command took their position on the height of St. Christoval de la Cuesta on the same day; Brigadier General Pack's brigade occupying Aldea Lengua, and Brigadier General Bradford's Cabrerizos on the right; and the British cavalry covering our front. I had desired Lieutenant General Sir Rowland Hill to occupy the town and castle of Alba, with Major Gen. Howard's brigade of the 2d division, leaving Lieutenant General Hamilton's Portuguese division on the left of the Tormes to support those troops, while the 2d division was posted in the neighbourhood of the fords of Encinas and Huerta; and the 3d and 4th divisions remained at Calvarassa de Ariba in reserve.

On the 9th the enemy drove in the pickets of Major General Long's brigade of cavalry, in front of Alba; and Major General Long was obliged to withdraw his troops through Alba on the morning of the 10th. In the course of the day, the enemy's whole army approached our positions on the Tormes, and they attacked the troops in Alba with 20 pieces of cannon, and a considerable body of infantry. They made an impression on them, however, and withdrew the cannon and the greater part of the troops on that night, and this attack was never renewed.

I enclose Lieut. General Hamilton's report to Sir Rowland Hill of the transactions at Alba, which were highly honorable to the troops employed. From the 10th to the 14th, the time was passed in various reconnoissances, as well of the fords of the Tormes as of the position which the troops under my command occupied on the right of that river, in front of Salamanca; and the 14th the enemy crossed that river in force, at three fords near Lucinas, about two leagues above Alba.

I immediately broke up from Saint Christoval and ordered the troops to move towards Arapiles; and as soon as I had ascertained the direction of the enemy's march from the fords, I moved with the 2d division of infantry, and all the cavalry I could collect, to attack them, leaving Lieutenant General Sir Rowland Hill with the 4th, and Lieutenant General Hamilton's divisions, in front of Alba, to protect this movement, and the 3d division in reserve on the Arapiles, to secure the possession of that position.

The enemy however, were already too numerous, and too strongly posted at Mozarbes, to be attacked; and I confined myself to a cannonade of their cavalry, under cover of which I reconnoitred their position. In the evening I withdrew all the troops from the neighbourhood of Alba to the Arapiles, leaving a small Spanish garrison in the castle, and having destroyed the bridge. In the course of the night and the following morning, I moved the greatest part of the troops through Salamanca, and placed Lieutenant General Sir Edward Paget with the 1st division of infantry on the right, at Aldea Tejada, in order to secure that passage for the troops over the Zunguen, in case the movements of the enemy on our right flank should render it necessary for me to make choice either of giving up my communication with Ciudad Rodrigo or Salamanca.

On the 15th, in the morning I found the enemy fortifying their position at Mozarbes, which they had taken up the night before: at the same time that they were moving bodies of cavalry and infantry towards their own left, and to our communications with Ciudad Rodrigo. It was obvious that it was the enemy's intention to act upon our communications; and as they were too strong, and too strongly posted for me to think of attacking them, I determined to move upon Ciudad Rodrigo. I therefore put the army in march in three columns, and crossed the Zunguen, and then passed the enemy's left flank, encamped that night on the Vamusa. We

continued our march successively on the 16th, 17th, 18th, and this day, when part of the army crossed the Agueda, and the whole will cross that river to-morrow.

The enemy followed our movement on the 16th, with a large body, probably the whole of the cavalry, and a considerably body of infantry, but they did not attempt to press upon our rear. They took advantage of the ground to cannonade our rear guard, consisting of the light divisions under Major General Charles Allen, on the 17th, on its passage of the Hunbra at San Munoz, and occasioned some loss.

The troops have suffered considerably from the severity of the weather, which, since the 15th, has been worse than I have ever known it at this season of the year.

I am sorry to add, that we have had the misfortune to lose Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Paget, who was taken prisoner on the 17th. He commanded the center column, and the fall of rain having greatly injured the roads and swollen the rivulets, there was an interval between the 5th and 7th divisions of infantry. Sir Edward rode to the rear alone, to discover the cause of this interval, and, as the road passed through a wood, either a detachment of the enemy's cavalry had got upon the road, or he missed the road and fell into their hands in the wood. I understand Sir Edward was not wounded, but I cannot sufficiently regret the loss of his assistance at this moment.

In my dispatch of the 7th instant, I communicated to your Lordship my opinion of the strength of the enemy, as far as I could judge of it from the reports I had received, and from what I had seen.—I have since learnt that General Caffarelli, with the army of the North, certainly remained joined with the army of Portugal. Joseph Bonaparte left Madrid on the 4th instant, and arrived at Penaranda on the 8th, leaving at Madrid the civil authorities of his government, and a small garrison. These authorities and troops evacuated Madrid on the 7th, and marched for Castile; and Col. Don Juan Palarea the Medico took possession of that city.

Your Lordship will have seen General Ballasteros's letter of the 24th of October to the Regency, from which you will observe that he had disobeyed the orders of the Government, given to him at my suggestion; to march his troops into La Mancha, and hang upon the enemy's left flank, because the Regency and Cortes had offered me the chief command of the Spanish army.

The whole of the enemy's disposable force in Spain was therefore upon the Tormes in the middle of this month; and they were certainly not less than eighty thousand men, but more probably ninety thousand; of these ten thousand were cavalry; and as the army in Portugal alone had one hundred pieces of cannon, it is probable that they had not less in all the armies than 200 pieces.

(ENCLOSURE, NO. 1.)

SIR,
Alba de Tormes, Nov. 11.
I have the honour to report the steps I have taken to carry into effect your instructions for the defence of this place, which, I am happy to say, have obliged the enemy to withdraw the greatest part of the force opposed to us; and I feel almost confident we shall be able to retain our position as long as you may deem expedient.

I yesterday garrisoned and provisioned the castle, and by the exertions of Capt. Goldfinch of the engineers, it is put in as good a state as circumstances will admit; he is continuing strengthening it. Capt. Goldfinch has been of great assistance to me.

I have appropriated to each regiment a district of this town, and the Commanding Officer has barricaded the streets and buildings in a very judicious manner. Brigadier Da Costa and Campbell's brigades are in our position on the left bank of the Tormes. Brigadier Campbell reports his having caused the enemy some loss in their attempt to pass a ford near his position.

Lieutenant-Colonel Tulloh has made so good an arrangement of his two brigades of guns, that, united with the position of the two brigades of infantry on the left bank of the Tormes, I consider my flanks secure.

Early yesterday morning Major-General Long, commanding the cavalry in front, reporting that the enemy were advancing in great force; I was therefore induced to retire the cavalry.

About ten o'clock the enemy appeared on the heights in considerable force of cavalry, and a few infantry, covering, as I conceived, a reconnoissance of several officers of rank. About two o'clock the enemy's force was increased to 15 squadrons, and 6000 infantry, and 20 guns, including six 6-inch howitzers, which immediately commenced firing, and con-

tinued until it was dark. The enemy's light troops advanced close to the walls we had hastily thrown up: but from the cool and steady conduct of the 51st regiment, Colonel Stewart; 71st regiment, the Honorable Colonel Cadogan; the 92d, Colonel Cameron; General Howard's brigade, the enemy dared not attempt the town.

About eight o'clock in the evening I was repeatedly informed that the enemy's infantry was considerably increasing, which induced me to order three battalions of Brigadier Da Costa's brigade into town, leaving his other battalion for the protection of the fords. The enemy during the night withdrew their artillery, and I have left a small force of cavalry and infantry who keep up a smart fire. I have to regret the loss of a considerable number of men, but which, I trust, you will not deem great, when you consider the heavy and incessant fire of artillery for so many hours. The loss of the Portuguese was while on duty this morning, and I have real pleasure in reporting their steady and animated conduct.

I feel much indebted to Major-General Howard, who rendered me every possible assistance, as also to every officer and soldier of his excellent brigade, for their steady, zealous, and soldier-like conduct. To Captain Pinto Saverda, my Assistant Adjutant-General; to Captain Watson, light dragoons, Assistant Quarter-Master-General; and to Capt. Bunbury, my Aid-de-Camp, I consider myself obliged, for their prompt execution of my orders.

I enclose a return of the killed and wounded, and trust that we shall not have many more casualties.

I have the honor, &c.
(Signed) JOHN HAMILTON, Lt. Gen.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir Rowland Hill.

Return of Killed and Wounded of the Army under the Command of his Excellency General the Marquis of Wellington, K. B. in an affair at Alba de Tormes, on the 10th and 11th November, 1812.

Total British loss—13 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 3 sergeants, 52 rank and file, wounded.

Total Portuguese loss—8 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 sergeant, 33 rank and file, wounded.

Grand total—21 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 4 sergeants, 85 rank and file, wounded.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the command of his Excellency General the Marquis of Wellington, K. B. in the movements of the Army from the 22d to the 29th Oct. inclusive.

Total Portuguese Loss—4 sergeants, 2 drummers, 32 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 2 captains, 3 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 1 staff, 9 sergeants, 1 drummer, 125 rank and file wounded; 2 sergeants, 1 drummer, 14 rank and file missing.

Total British Loss—2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 10 sergeants, 75 rank and file, 74 horses, killed; 3 lieutenants, colonels, 1 major, 2 captains, 20 lieutenants, 6 ensigns, 26 sergeants, 2 drummers, 314 rank and file, 65 horses, wounded; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 10 sergeants, 1 drummer, 207 rank and file, 59 horses, missing.

General Total of British and Portuguese loss—2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 14 sergeants, 2 drummers, 107 rank and file, 74 horses, killed; 3 lieutenant-colonels, 2 majors, 6 captains, 23 lieutenants, 10 ensigns, 1 staff, 39 sergeants, 3 drummers, 439 rank and file, 65 horses, wounded; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 12 sergeants, 2 drummers, 221 rank and file, 59 horses, missing.

(Signed) S. A. GODMAN, D. A. A. G.

The Marquis of Wellington gives always so clear an account of his operations, that any observations upon his dispatches are unnecessary; but we may be permitted to call the attention of our readers to his Lordship's masterly movements, whether in advance or retreat—to the fact so honourable to our arms, that with an army on one side superior to his own, and with another army on the other superior to Gen. Hill's, the enemy were neither able to prevent the junction of our troops nor to gain any great advantage over a single detachment of our army. The affair of the 10th and 11th, at Alba, was in the highest degree honourable to the steadiness and gallantry of our troops, upon whom superior numbers made not the slightest impression.

The last paragraph of Lord Wellington's dispatch, confirms the statement we made some days ago, that had Ballasteros obeyed his orders to march to La Mancha, he might have impeded the movements of the enemy: by not doing so "the whole of the enemy's disposable force in Spain was, therefore," says Lord Wellington, "upon the Tormes in the middle of November."

No doubt every one must lament, and deeply too, the necessity of our great General's falling back upon the frontiers of Portugal; but this regret is and ought to be as far removed from unmanly despondence, as the situation of our affairs is from disgrace and defeat. The laurels our troops have won are still unfaded, and to retire unbroken and unbeaten before a force nearly one half larger than our own, however it may be deplored, surely reflects neither humiliation nor discredit upon our arms. But every thing must be viewed by those who are not in place through the medium of party—Do our armies gain victories, then we are desired to attach no credit to our counsels; are they forced to retire, our counsels are alone to blame. Mi-

Ministers are accused of not having properly supported the army in Spain. But accusation is not proof, and we dare those who bring it to bring it where Ministers can answer it. But they will not—they will confine themselves to general charges and factious clamour. The Wellesley Party inveigh against Ministers for not having supported the army in Spain. The Marquis Wellington, at least as good an authority as theirs, makes no such complaint. The Wellesleys "feel nothing but shame and vexation—they represent the English army as flying before the enemy, abandoning all its conquests, and hoping only for safety and shelter. They thus announce their want of confidence in Lord Wellington—A retreat conducted in the most orderly manner, without the loss of a gun or a waggon, is depicted as a flight; and forgetting at once the glories of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, both of which are in our possession, they represent us as having abandoned all our conquests. With the knowledge of all the victories that have been achieved, they talk of our plans "uniformly terminating in disappointment," and give up every thing for lost because "the most distinguished and successful statesman of the age is not at the head of our affairs." Now what he would have done had he been still in the Cabinet, we may infer by what he did when he was in the Cabinet—he would not have opposed any thing, nor dissented from any thing, nor proposed any thing; for such was his conduct in the Cabinet. There, where his counsels would have been most effectual, he was silent, thus affording his colleagues every reason to believe he approved of their measures; and it was not till he resigned that they knew he had the slightest objection to the system or the measures that were adopted.

The Courier, December 4.

MOST GLORIOUS NEWS.

It is with the greatest satisfaction we lay before our readers the following intelligence:—

Admiralty-Office, Dec. 4.

Rear-Admiral Hope transmitted to Mr. Croker the following translation of two Russian Bulletins, dated St. Petersburg, 9th and 11th November, together with an extract of a letter received at Gottenburg, from his Excellency Count Rosen, Governor of that place, dated Stockholm, November 19. The Rear-Admiral had not received any accounts officially.

Real-Admiral Hope also acquaints Mr. Croker, under date of the 24th November, that the whole Russian Fleet, of about 20 sail of the line, had passed the Belt in safety, and Captain Drury, the bearer of the dispatches, reports that they were standing into Hawke Roads when he sailed.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 9.

General Wittgenstein reports to his Majesty, October 31st:—

"After our entrance into Polotsk, the enemy has suffered much by the fortunate operations of Count Steinhell's corps. The loss of the enemy at the battle of Polotsk, and during their retreat to Lepel, amounts in prisoners, to 100 officers, (among whom are five Colonels) and 6000 privates; nine pieces of cannon, the whole baggage belonging to the Bavarian regiments—90 powder waggons, and a great number of gun carriages, the guns being thrown into the river by the enemy.

Their loss in killed must have been immense, as not only the field of battle, but even the whole road is covered with dead bodies, so that this corps of the enemy is entirely destroyed: besides, this had forced Victor with his corps to separate from the grand army. They have left Smolensk by forced marches, and joined the weak remains of St. Cyr's army, which is commanded by General Le Grand, St. Cyr having gone to Wilna on account of wounds.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 12.

"After Moscow was re-taken by the Russians, under General Winzingerode's command, Napoleon moved his whole army on the road to Kalouga, against Borowsk, thinking, as is proved by letters found on a Courier taken prisoner, to force himself into the most fruitful provinces.

"General Kutousoff entirely counteracted this plan, by a serious attack, which took place on the 24th October, at Maloyroskavit; this little town was taken and re-taken eight different times; at last the French were obliged to retreat with the loss of 16 pieces of cannon.

"Napoleon then gave up his plan, left the army, and took the road to Smolensk, after he had given orders for the whole army to follow in the same road. To conceal as much as possible this his retreat, he ordered one corps to march to Medyn, as if he had intended to march round the Russian left wing; during this time, the Guards, with the greatest part of the army, marched towards Mojaisk.

"As soon as General Kutousoff was apprised of this, he broke up with his whole army, and followed the enemy.

The Russian advanced guard, under Platow, overtook the French army on the 1st November, near Kolotsk, not far from Borodino, and took from them two colours, and 24 pieces of cannon.

"The 3d November, General Miloradowitsch, supported by Platow, attacked several French corps near Viasma, commanded by the Vice-King of Italy, Davoust, and Ney: these corps were completely defeated, and lost one colour, five cannon, and 2000 prisoners, amongst whom is General Pettien. The whole road to Mojaisk is covered with ammunition waggons and dead horses. The French army retreats daily upwards of 50 wersts.

"Admiral Tschetchakoff's advanced guard, under General Tchapitz, entered Slobin on the 21st October, and took General Kaopka, with the whole of the three Uhlan regiments of guards prisoners. Colonel Tcherniskoff, with a detached corps, has advanced near Warsaw.

A corps, belonging to General Wittgenstein's army, has entered Witepsk.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM COUNT ROSEN, DATED SMOLENSK, 19TH NOV. 1812.

"Two Messengers arrived to-night from Russia. Wittgenstein has totally destroyed Victor and St. Cyr's armies, and is now near Smolensk. When Buonaparte left Moscow, he ordered Murat to attack General Benningsen, but he was driven back. Buonaparte then attacked Kutousoff in person, with great desperation, near Maloyarokenvets, and was again repulsed. He then intended to fight a general battle, and if he was conqueror, to march by way of Kaluga to Poland, and there remain in winter quarters, as near Galicia as possible: but he found the Russians so fortified, that it was impossible; he had, therefore, nothing left but to concentrate his whole force, and return by way of Smolensk, which is entirely laid waste; the bad roads, and the dreadful wants the French are in, gave Kutousoff time to come up with them near Viasma, when he gave them battle, and defeated them. Before the battle Buonaparte gave the command to Murat, and went himself with six thousand men to Smolensk, on his way home, but he was met by General Oertel's detachment, which obliged him to return: he then tried to retreat by the road which goes from Smolensk towards the sea; there he was met by Wittgenstein's advanced guard, was beaten, and obliged to fall back on the grand army.

"He has now in front of him Tormasow's, Tschetchakoff's, and Wittgenstein's armies, and in his rear Prince Kutousoff, with 150,000 men.

"The Russians take daily 3 or 4,000 prisoners; Wittgenstein made in one day 6,000, and took 23 pieces of cannon; Platow 50 pieces of cannon and 3,700 prisoners.

Having thus been gratified with the Russian accounts, we subjoin, from the *Moniteur* of the 29th, which we received this morning, the

TWENTY-EIGHTH BULLETIN OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

SMOLENSK, NOV. 11.

"The Imperial head-quarters were, on the 1st Nov. at Viasma, and on the 9th at Smolensk. The weather was very fine up to the 6th, but on the 7th winter began. The ground is covered with snow. The roads have become very slippery, and very difficult for carriage horses. We have lost many men by cold and fatigue; night bivouacings are very injurious to them.

"Since the battle of Malojaroslavitz, the advanced guard has seen no other enemy than the Cossacks, who, like the Arabs, hover upon the flanks, and fly about to annoy.

"On the 2d, at two in the afternoon, 12,000 Russian infantry, covered by a cloud of Cossacks, intercepted the communication a league's distance from Viasma, between the Prince of Eckmuhl and the Viceroy. The Prince of Eckmuhl and the Viceroy marched upon this column, drove it from the road, and overthrew it in the wood, took a Major-General, with a good number of prisoners, and carried off six pieces of cannon: since that time we have not again seen the Russian infantry, but only Cossacks.

"Since the bad weather, from the 6th, we have lost more than 3000 carriage horses, and nearly 100 of our caissons have been destroyed.

"General Wittgenstein having been reinforced by the Russian divisions from Finland, and by a great number of troops from the militia, attacked, on the 18th October, Marshal Gouvion St. Cyr; he was repulsed by that Marshal and General Wrede, who took more than 3000 prisoners, and covered the field of battle with his dead.

"On the 20th inst. Marshal Gouvion St. Cyr having been informed that Marshal the Duke of Belluno, with the 9th corps, was marching to reinforce him, repassed the Dwina and marched to meet him, in order, on having effected a junction with him, to fight Wittgenstein, and oblige him to repass the Dwina. Marshal Gouvion St. Cyr be-

stows the highest eulogiums upon his troops.

"The Swiss division distinguished itself by its *sang froid* and bravery. Colonel Guehenne, of the 26th Regiment of Light Infantry, was wounded.—Marshal St. Cyr, received a ball in the foot. Marshal the Duke of Reggio has arrived to replace him, and retaken the command of the 2d corps. The health of the Emperor has never been better."—*Moniteur*, Nov. 29.

The Courier, December 5.

The glorious intelligence from the Northern seat of War is upon a level with our warmest wishes, and brings the proudest results within the compass of probability. Nor are these conclusions, which excite the exultation of the Public, built only upon the Russian accounts, of the fairness of which, however; we have no reason to complain.—The French Bulletins confirm them. So awkwardly are the terms chosen in the last French Bulletin to cover the real state of affairs, that they can convey but the opposite idea of complete disappointment, present distress and future disaster. At one time it is too warm, at another too cold—now it is the fine whether of autumn, and now the humid weather of November. In truth, Buonaparte shows that he is but in "piteous plight," and that in Russia as in Spain his usual policy has forsaken him—He presumed upon his fortune, and the very violence of his ambition has counteracted its projects.

We had yesterday the happiness of having, not only the Bulletins of the Russians, but an additional French Bulletin. Our readers were thus able to compare the two accounts, and we venture to say that whatever exultation they derived from the former would be increased rather than diminished by the perusal of the latter—Never did Buonaparte publish a Bulletin so full of disaster.

On the road between Moscow and Smolensk, a road ravaged and wasted of every thing that could afford sustenance to man or beast, he is on a sudden, according to his own account, surprised by all the severity of a Russian winter—"On the 7th, he says, winter began." It is not in Russia as in more southern climates that winter sets in reluctantly and slowly. It is felt in all its horrors at once. We may conceive, therefore, what the sufferings of the French army must be, depressed in spirits by defeat, deprived of the most necessary articles of food, far from their supplies, and hopeless of being soon permitted to taste tranquillity and repose. "The slippery roads are very difficult for carriage-horses," of course they perish by thousands, and indeed Buonaparte confesses that "from the 6th to the 11th he lost more (aye, much more we may be sure,) than 3000 of these horses, besides 100 of his waggons." If the roads are so bad for beasts, we may be certain they are worse for men—"We have lost many men by cold and fatigue—Night bivouacings, (that is sleeping, if sleep they can obtain, in the open air, the winter air of Russia, all night) are very injurious to them."

Such is Buonaparte's description of the effects produced upon him by one enemy he has to contend with,—the Russian climate. A no less tremendous enemy hovers round and almost encircles him,—the Russian armies. Of the great battle of Malojaroslavetz, we may form some idea of the obstinacy with which it must have been fought, from a knowledge of the objects which Buonaparte had in view in fighting it. He knew the frightful desert that had been made of all that immense tract between Wilna and Moscow, and he saw no other means of getting in good quarters but by forcing the Kalouga road, and taking such a position as would have placed the fertile provinces of Galicia in his rear. Eight times he attacked and took the little village where the battle was fought, and eight times was he driven from it, and then he gave up the idea of getting near Galicia. Forced to re-trace the road that he had taken on his way to Moscow, and aware of all the miseries that awaited the devoted victims of his ambition, he resolved to attempt ensuring his own personal safety and to run away, as he had done before in Egypt, from the army which he had brought into such peril. Here is the touchstone of his heroism—here the proof of the greatness and heroism of his character. He will receive from his troops all the benefits of their victories—he will take advantage of the fruits of their conquest—but he will not share their miseries and privations—he will make no common cause with them in the moments of wretchedness and disaster. He attempted first to take his flight by the Smolensk road to Minsk—Here he met General Oertel, who forced him to measure back his steps—he then tried to escape by the Northern road from Smolensk—but was again forced back by another Russian corps.

The Battle of Viasma is stated in the Russian account to have taken place on the 3d, and in the French Bulletin on the 2d ult. But of the previous action on the 1st, in which PLATOW overtook the French near Barodino, and took from them colours and cannon, not a word is mentioned.

After having in a former Bulletin said, that the Russian infantry were annihilated, the present Bulletin states that at two p. m. on the 2d, 12,000 Russian Infantry, covered by a cloud of Cossacks, intercepted the communication between Ney and the Viceroy of Italy, near Viasma. It then states that they marched upon the Russian column, and of course

beat them. Now how, if their communication was cut off, they could march together and attack the Russians, we know not. The fact is, that the Viceroy, Ney and Davoust, were all attacked and completely defeated. This took place whilst Buonaparte was manfully attempting to run away.

The rest of the Bulletin is occupied with Wittgenstein and St. Cyr's operations. But very prudently it says nothing of the sanguinary battles after the 20th October, by which Victor and St. Cyr's divisions were totally cut up and destroyed. However, there is in this part of the Bulletin, a most extraordinary silence, which however speaks volumes. "On the 20th, St. Cyr being informed that Victor was coming to reinforce him, marched to meet him, in order when they had joined to fight Wittgenstein and oblige him to repass the Dwina." Our readers no doubt expected that some account would have been given of their subsequent and united operations—Not a word—The account breaks off on a sudden with a brief assurance that "St. Cyr bestows the highest eulogiums upon his troops." In a paragraph or two afterwards we are informed that St. Cyr was wounded—thus confirming the Russian account, which stated that he was gone to Wilna.

It is impossible to pay a more decisive tribute than this Bulletin does by its silence to the talents and successes of General Wittgenstein. To appreciate them fully, we must recollect that Victor's division was ordered to reinforce Murat, in order to enable him to make head against Kutousoff; but so hard did Wittgenstein press St. Cyr, that Victor was sent to extricate him, and was thus separated from the Grand Army—that both St. Cyr and Victor were unable to arrest the progress of Wittgenstein, but were totally routed and cut up.

The Bulletin says not one word about Macdonald, but we know he had quitted Mitau in all haste.

Bonaparte had not been able to get further than Smolensk on the 11th ult. though he had quitted Moscow on the 19th October; and there he remained at the date of the last accounts, with Tormasow, Tschichakote, and Wittgenstein in his front, and Kutousoff in his rear. The length of time Buonaparte was marching to Smolensk would enable Kutousoff to bring up his whole army.

And thus we conclude by repeating, that the state of affairs in the North is on a level with our warmest wishes, and justifies us in expecting the proudest result. Will our readers think there is much cause now to lament that the Russian Councils were not directed by "the most distinguished and successful statesman of the age?"

The Courier, December 7.

MORE GLORIOUS NEWS FROM RUSSIA, AND MORE VICTORIES OVER THE FRENCH.

The Russian Armies march on from victory to victory, whilst defeat and disasters accumulate upon the heads of the enemy. Before our congratulations upon the glorious intelligence received on Friday have reached some of our readers, we are called upon to offer fresh congratulations for fresh successes, each success assuming a more decisive character than the one that preceded it. After the great advantages gained at Kolotsk and Viasma on the 1st and 3d ult. by Generals Platow and Miloradowitz, the latter attacked the French rear-guard between Viasma and Dorogobouze, and took about 1000 prisoners and some pieces of cannon. On the 8th and 9th, Platow, with 30,000 men, all Cossacks, came up at Dorogobouze, with the Viceroy, Ney and Davoust, and there gained a complete victory, killing 12,000 men, taking 5000 prisoners, and 62 pieces of cannon. The remainder of the corps retired in great haste to Smolensk, whither Platow was following them. So closely do the Russians press the French, that they lately intercepted, between Viasma and Dorogobouze, a letter from Eugene Beauharnois to Berthier, who is with Buonaparte at Smolensk, informing him of the distressed state of his army, and that from the want of provisions and forage he lost 400 horses a day, and was obliged to bury his cannon, most of which fall into the hands of the Russians.

Of this great battle on the 8th and 9th the last French Bulletin said nothing—but it stated that on the 11th the head-quarters were still at Smolensk, and even so late as the 14th, according to some Paris Papers. It was thought the French could not get on from Smolensk because the Russians were believed to be actually to the Westward of Smolensk, that is between Smolensk and Wilna.—Whilst Platow was engaged with the enemy near Dorogobouze, Kutousoff was marching from Jelna to Krasnoi, for the purpose of getting in Buonaparte's front. If he accomplish this, how are the French to effect their escape? In addition to this, Wittgenstein is himself at Orsha, and Vitepsk was in possession of his corps. It was not known exactly where Buonaparte was.

(See Supplement.)

SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1813.

The Courier, Dec. 23, 1812.

FIFTY-NINTH FRENCH BULLETIN.

MOLODETSCHNO, Dec. 3.

On the 6th November the weather was fine, the movements of the army executed with greatest success. The cold weather began the 7th; from that moment we every night several hundred horses, which died in consequence of bivouacking. Arrived at Smolensk we had already lost many cavalry and artillery horses. The Russian army from Volhynia was opposed to our right. Our left left the Minsk line of operations and took for the pivot of its operations the Warline.

On the 9th the Emperor was informed at Molodetschno of this change in the line of operations and conceived what the enemy would do.

However hard it appeared to him to put himself in motion during so cruel a season, a new state of things demanded it. He expected to arrive at Minsk, or at least upon the Borelina, before the evening; on the 13th he quitted Smolensk, on the 16th he slept at Plesk. The cold which began the 7th, suddenly increased, and on the 14th, 15th and 16th, the thermometer was 16 and 18 degrees below the freezing point. The roads were covered with ice, the cavalry, artillery and baggage horses perished every night, not only hundreds, but by thousands, particularly the German and French horses. In a few days more than 30,000 horses perished; our cavalry were on foot, our artillery and our baggage were without conveyance. It was necessary to abandon and destroy a good part of our cannon, ammunition and provisions.

Our army, so fine on the 6th, was very different on the 14th; almost without cavalry, we could not reconnoitre a quarter of a league in advance; without artillery we could not fight a battle, and firmly await it; it was requisite to march, in order not to be constrained to a battle, which the want of ammunition prevented us from doing. It was requisite to occupy a certain space not to be crowded, and that too without cavalry, which and connected the columns. This difficulty, joined to a cold which suddenly came on, rendered our situation insupportable. Those men whom nature had not suddenly steeled to be above all the chances of fate and fortune, appeared shook, lost their spirits, their good humour, and dreamed but of misfortunes and catastrophes; those whom nature has created superior to every thing, prevented their gaiety and their ordinary manners.

They saw fresh glory in the different difficulties to be surmounted. The enemy, who saw upon the road traces of that frightful calamity which had overtaken the French army, endeavored to take an advantage of it. He surrounded all the columns with his Cossacks, he carried off like the Arabs in the deserts, the trains and carriages which separated. His contemptible cavalry which only makes a noise and is not capable of penetrating through a company of Voltiguers, rendered themselves formidable by favor of circumstances. Nevertheless the enemy had to repent of all the serious attempts which he wished to undertake; they were overthrown by the Viceroy before whom they were placed and lost many men.

The Duke of Elchingen with 3000 men and blows up the ramparts of Smolensk. He was surrounded and found himself in a critical position, but he extricated himself from it with that intrepidity, with which he is particularly distinguished. After having kept the enemy at a distance from him during the 18th, and constantly repulsed him at night, he made a movement on the right, passed the Boryathenes and deceived all the calculations of the enemy. On the 19th the army passed the Boryathenes at Orza, and the Russian army being fatigued and having lost a great number of men ceased from its attempts. The army of Volhynia had inclined on the 16th upon Smolensk and marched upon Borisow. General Sambrowski defended the bridge head of Borisow with 3000 men. On the 23d he was forced and obliged to evacuate this position. The enemy then passed the Borelina and marched upon Bobi; the division Sambert followed the advance guard. The second corps, commanded by the Duke of Reggio, which was at Tachorim, had received orders to march upon Borisow to secure to the convoy the passage of the Borelina. On the 24th the Duke of Reggio met the division of Sambert, 40 leagues from Borisow, attacked and defeated it, took 2000 prisoners, 6 pieces of cannon, 500 baggage waggons of the army of Volhynia and threw the enemy on the right bank of the Borelina. Gen. Berkein with the 4th Cuirassiers distinguished himself by a fine charge. The enemy could only secure his safety by burning the bridge, which is more than 300 toises in length. Nevertheless, the enemy occupied all the passages of the Borelina; this bridge is 40 toises wide; it had much floating upon it, but its banks are covered with trenches 304 toises long which present great

obstacles in clearing it. The enemy's General had placed his four divisions at the different debauches where he presumed the French army would attempt to pass.—On the 26th, at day-break, the Emperor, after having deceived the enemy by different movements made during the day of the 25th, marched upon the Village of Studzeanca, and caused in spite of an enemy's division, and in its presence, two bridges to be thrown over the river:—The Duke of Reggio passed, attacked the enemy and led him fighting two hours. The enemy retired upon the *tete du pont* of Borisow. General Segrand, an officer of the first rate merit, was badly, not dangerously wounded.—During the whole of the 26th and 27th the army passed.—The Duke of Belluno, commanding a corps, had received orders to follow the movement of the Duke of Reggio, to form the van-guard and keep in check the Russian army from the Dwina which followed him.—Portanoux's division formed the van guard of this corps.—On the 27th at noon the Duke of Belluno arrived with two divisions at the bridge at Studzeanca.—Portanoux's division set out at night from Borisow. A brigade of this division which formed the rear guard, and which was charged with burning the bridge, marched at 7 in the evening and arrived between 10 and 11 o'clock; it sought its first brigade and its General who had departed two hours before, and which it had not met in its route. Its researches were in vain, some uneasiness was then conceived. All we have since been able to learn is that this first brigade set out at 5, missed its way at 6, went to the right in place of proceeding to the left, and marched for 3 leagues in this direction; that during the night and benumbed with cold, it rallied at seeing the enemy's forces, which it mistook for those of the French army. Thus surrounded, it was taken. This cruel mistake must have caused us a loss of 2000 infantry, 300 cavalry and 3 pieces of artillery.—Report states that the General of Division was not with his column and had marched alone.—All the army passed on the morning of the 28th. The Duke of Belluno guarded the *tete du pont* upon the left bank; the Duke of Reggio and behind him all the army was upon the right bank.—Borisow having been evacuated, the armies of the Dwina and Volhynia communicated; they planned an attack on the 28th at break of day. The Duke of Reggio caused the Emperor to be informed that he was attacked—half an hour afterwards the Duke of Belluno was on the left bank.—The Duke of Elchingen immediately followed the Duke of Reggio, and the Duke of Reggio the Duke of Elchingen; the battle became warm.—The enemy wished to turn our right; General Doumore commanding the 5th division of Cuirassiers which made part of the 2d corps that remained on the Dwina, ordered a charge of cavalry by the 4th and 5th regiments, at the moment when the legion of the Vistula was engaged in the woods to pierce the center of the enemy, who was defeated and put to the rout, with the enemy's cavalry which came to the assistance of its infantry.—6000 prisoners, 2 standards and 6 cannon fell into our hands. On his side the Duke of Belluno vigorously charged the enemy, defeated him, took from 5 to 600 prisoners and did not suffer him to advance within the reach of the cannon of the bridge. General Doumore made a fine charge of cavalry.—In the battle of Borelina the army of Volhynia suffered much. The Duke of Reggio was wounded, but his wound is not dangerous; he received a ball in the side.—The next day, 29th, we remained on the field of battle. We had to make a choice between two routs, that to Minsk and that to Wilna. The road to Minsk led through the middle of a forest of uncultivated marshes where it was morally and entirely impossible for the army to subsist itself.—On the contrary, the road to Wilna leads through a fine country. The army being without cavalry, deficient of ammunition and horribly fatigued by fifty days march, carrying in its train all the sick and wounded of so many battles, stood greatly in need of getting to its magazines. On the 30th the head-quarters were at Placknissi, on the 1st December at Slaiki and on the 3d at Molodetschno. All the wounded officers and soldiers and whatever else could be of embarrassment, with the baggage, &c. were sent off to Wilna.—To say that the army stands in need of re-establishing its discipline, of refreshing itself, of re-mounting its cavalry, completing its artillery and its materials, this is the result of the exposé which has just been made. Its repose is of the first necessity.—The materials and the horses are coming in.—General Bourcier has already more than 20,000 re-mount horses in different depots.—The artillery has already repaired its losses.—(The Bulletin concludes with saying the cavalry was so dismounted, as to make it necessary to collect a horse from each officer to make four companies of 150 men each. This sacred squadron never lost sight of the Emperor, who never was better).

SPANISH OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter of the Secretary of State to the Ambassador of his Britannic Majesty, containing a copy of the Decree of the Cortes, appointing Lord Wellington to the Chief Command of the Armies of the Peninsula.

Most Excellent Sir,—I have the honour to inform your Excellency, that the General and Extraordinary Cortes, wishing to improve the glorious successes of the allied army, with a view to put an end to the calamities of war, which bear heavy upon the nation: considering that nothing can contribute more effectually to the attainment of so interesting an object, than the placing of all the troops in the Peninsula under the direction of one Commander, in order that there may be unity in the plans and operations of the allied forces; and setting the highest value on the distinguished talents and eminent services of the Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, Captain-General of the National Armies, have decreed in a secret sitting, that during the co-operation of the allied forces he shall be invested with the command in chief of them all; exercising it conformably to the general ordinances, with this difference only, that whatever is enacted in Art. 6, Title 1, Treatise 7, of the same (a copy of which is annexed) shall be extended to all the provinces of the Peninsula;—that illustrious Commander corresponding with the Spanish Government through the office of the Secretary at War.

The Regency of the kingdom has directed me to request your Excellency will have the goodness to transmit this important communication to the Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, with as little delay as possible, he being persuaded that this meritorious Commander will see, in the above mentioned determination of the Cortes, a most solemn and authentic testimony of the national gratitude for the eminent services which he has rendered to Spain, as also of the great confidence to which he has entitled himself by the uncommon talents and military virtues for which he is conspicuous: and by the unlimited zeal with which he devotes them to the furtherance of the common cause.

His Highness is anxious to hear of the Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo having accepted the above-mentioned situation; that being officially informed of it, he may direct the publication of the resolution of the Cortes, by which his Lordship is invested with the same.

I beg your Excellency will admit of the sincere assurances of my high consideration and respect.

May God, &c. IGNACIO DE LA PESUELA.
Cadiz Sept. 25.

Answer of the Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, to the Ambassador of his Britannic Majesty, who had communicated the foregoing Resolution and Letter to his Lordship.

Most Excellent Sir,—I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 25th of September, inclosing another of the same date, from Don Ignacio de la Pezuela, by which I learn, that the General and Extraordinary Cortes have been pleased to direct, that the command of all the Spanish forces be conferred on me; for which signal proof of confidence, on the part of the Congress and Government, I request your Excellency will express my deep-felt gratitude to the Secretary of State.

I most anxiously wish to do whatever lies in my power, to promote and obtain the laudable object of the Spanish Nation, in their just contest with France; and I feel no reluctance to undertake the new task and responsibility inseparable from the exercise of the command of the Spanish armies: but I cannot announce my acceptance of the honour conferred upon me by the Cortes and Government, without the previous permission of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to whom I will immediately apply for this purpose.

I am the less concerned at this delay, as having long been in the habit of confidentially communicating with the Generals at the head of the Spanish armies on the general objects I had in view in the operations of the Anglo-Portuguese under my command; suggesting, at the same time, such measures as they might adopt to effectually co-operate with me; I have constantly found them attentive

to those suggestions, and received from them whatever assistance they could give; and accordingly, I am convinced they will continue to do so, although I do not immediately assume the chief command. I, therefore, believe, that no inconvenience can result from my applying to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent previous to entering upon the honourable trust conferred upon me by the Cortes.

This token of confidence on their part, and that of Government, and the terms in which it has been communicated to me, are a most flattering proof of those Authorities, being persuaded, that, in the command of the other two Members of the Alliance, with which I had before been invested, I have done whatever lay in my power to promote the common cause of the allied nations. I deem it therefore needless to make any protestations on this point; and hope that in the new and more exalted situation in which I shall shortly be placed as Commander in Chief of the armies of all the allies in the Peninsula, I shall not only be supported, but succeed in impressing the Spanish Government, Cortes, and Nation with a firm belief, that all my measures will have for their sole object the furtherance of the common cause in which they are all so earnestly engaged. I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

Villa Toro, Oct. 2, 1812.

To his Excellency Sir H. Wellesley, K. B. &c.

Official Letter from the Secretary of State to the British Ambassador, in answer to that in which Sir H. Wellesley inclosed to him the foregoing Letter to the Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo.

Most Excellent Sir—I have the satisfaction of informing your Excellency, that the Regency of the Kingdom has read with great pleasure, and the most lively interest, the note which you have had the goodness to send me under date of the 9th inst. as also the inclosed copy of the letter written to your Excellency by the Marquis of Wellington, Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, from Villa Toro, the 2d inst. stating that he will accept the command conferred upon him by the Cortes and the Regency, of all the Spanish forces in the Peninsula, as soon as he has obtained the approbation of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, whom he would immediately address upon the subject.

At the same time that the Regency flatters itself that the Prince Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland will give his full consent to a measure dictated by the most generous sentiments, and which will be undoubtedly attended with the happiest consequences to the object which the allied powers propose to themselves in this war. His Highness is convinced that the trifling delay arising from the necessity of waiting for the approbation, will not prove injurious to the military operations.

The Regency has heard, with particular satisfaction, what the Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo says of the praise-worthy conduct of the Spanish Generals, who, by lending themselves to the suggestions of so great a Commander, have acted in conformity to the wishes of the Government and the nation; and there is no doubt but when his Lordship shall assume the chief command, the same Generals will do, from a sense of duty, what they have hitherto been induced to do by their zeal for the cause of their country. In the mean time, they have received positive directions to continue to concur with the same zeal in the execution of the military plans of his Lordship.

And lastly, I am commanded by the Regency to request, that your Excellency, upon imparting to the Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo the contents of this Note, will have the goodness to express to his Lordship the particular satisfaction with which his Highness has seen, in his Lordship's answer, fresh proofs of the interest he takes in our glorious cause. I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to your Excellency the assurance of my devotion and high consideration, and pray God may preserve your Excellency's life many years.

(Signed) PETER LABRADOR.

