



The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Regulations by Government, published in the Java Government Gazette, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned.

VOL. II.]

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1813.

[NO. 55.]

PROCLAMATION.

THE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that from and after the 1st day of April next, the annual Tax on houses and lands, which is collected in the Town and Environs of Batavia, agreeably to the Resolution of the late Government, under date the 26th, February, 1810, and the 15th March 1811, shall be extended to the Towns and Environs of Samarang and Sourabaya, with the following exceptions, that the lands recently sold by this Government, under the Advertisement of the 5th November 1812, are not for the present to be included in this Tax.

In pursuance of this order a Committee is formed, consisting of the Resident, the Magistrate and the Sworn Appraiser at Samarang and Sourabaya respectively, to assess the Houses and Lands, at those places as above stated. And the Tax will commence from the above mentioned date although the Assessment may not have been completed by that time.

That no person may plead ignorance hereof, this Proclamation is ordered to be printed and published in the English, Dutch, and Native Languages, and affixed at the usual places at Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

Given in the Council Chamber at Batavia, this first day of March 1813. By me, THOS. S. RAFFLES, The Lieutenant Governor of the Island of Java and Dependencies.

PUBLICATION.

THE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that from and after the 1st of April next, the Vendue Department at Samarang and Sourabaya shall be conducted on account of Government, and in conformity to the Regulations laid down for the Vendue Department at Batavia under date the 13th May, 1812, and published in the Government Gazette of the 6th June, 1812.

The following appointments are in consequence made; and the salary of the Vendue Masters fixed at one hundred and fifty Spanish Dollars each per month. Mr. Budach, to be Vendue Master at Samarang. Mr. Moor, to be Vendue Master at Sourabaya.

With reference to the Publication of the 18th instant, no further sales are to be made for Batavia Paper Currency. By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council. C. G. BLAGRAVE, Act. Sec. to Govt. Batavia, March 9, 1813.

PUBLICATIE.

Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade, heeft goedgevonden te bepalen dat van en na den eersten April aanstaande, het Vendue-departement te Samarang en Sourabaya zal worden geadministreerd voor rekening van het Gouvernement, en overeenkomstig de bepalingen voor het Vendue-departement te Batavia, op den 15de May 1812 gearresteerd, en door middel van de Courant bekend gemaakt op den 6de Jany daaraan volgende.

to be regularly paid into the Public Treasury at the end of each Month, and may be amount of ... The Deputy Post Master at Samarang shall forward his detailed accounts to the Post Master at Batavia every three Months, and it will be the duty of the Post Master to submit a quarterly report of the whole establishment for the information of Government.

10.—Persons who from their official situations are exempt from the charge of postage, and have occasion to correspond with individuals who are not exempted, on the private affairs of the latter, shall address their Letters "Bearing Postage."

11.—In situations where there is no Post Office or Office of Government authorized to collect postage, the Letters will be received at the nearest established Post Office, and will be sent "Bearing Postage."

mediately whether the letters required be in the Office or not. Every two months a list shall be furnished by the Post Master and Deputy Post Master, stating the number of letters lying uncollected in the Office, and specifying to whom they are addressed.

Table with columns for destination (e.g., Bencoolen, Amboina, Batavia) and postage rates in Rupees and Stivers.

The Postage to and from the intermediate stations is in like manner to be calculated agreeably to the foregoing Table. Letters weighing more than one Calcutta Sicca Rupee weight and less than two, will be charged double, and so on in proportion.

For every Letter from Banca or any other Dependency or from one part of the Island to another 4 stivers.

EXEMPTIONS FROM POSTAGE.

29.—All Letters on the Public Service are transmitted free of Postage, and the Public Officers mentioned in the following list are allowed the privilege of franking such Letters.

30.—All Letters on Service must bear on the Envelope the Official designation of the person to whom they are addressed, and the designation and name of the Writer in his own hand writing.—It is also indispensable that the word Service be super-scribed on the Letter.

31.—Any Officer, Civil or Military, who has not the privilege of franking, and who may have occasion to address Letters which are bona fide on the Public Service, will be repaid the charge of Postage upon forwarding a contingent bill for the same, through the regular Channel.

32.—Officers on duty from their corps or on leave of absence, having occasion to correspond on the Public Service, must carry their Letters to the Deputy Adjutant General if at Batavia; or, if elsewhere, to the Commanding Officer of the Post or Cantonment, who, on being satisfied that the Letter is exclusively on service will frank the same.

33.—All Official Letters from an Adjutant or Quartermaster of a Corps to detached Officers of the same Corps must be franked by the Commanding Officer of the Corps.

34.—All Reports, Review Rolls, Indents or Returns carefully tied up with a Ticket containing the address and also the name and designation of the Officer by whom they are dispatched, but without any Seal or Envelope are received for transmission by the Post free of Postage.

35.—Public Officers are expressly prohibited, under pain of the severe displeasure and notice of Government, from applying the privilege of franking to their private correspondence; and it shall be the especial duty of the Post Masters to whom such a practice shall become known to report the same for the information of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

List of Public Officers who have the privilege of franking, and of cases in which an exemption from postage is authorized.

- Government and Civil Department. The Lieutenant Governor and the Members of Council. The Civil Commissioner. Letters franked by the Right Honorable the Governor General, and Members of the Supreme Government. By His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India.—By His Majesty's Naval Commander in Chief, and by any of the Governors of other Settlements, and addressed to persons on this Island. Letters on Public Business to and from the Secretaries to Government, and the Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor. Letters in like manner to and from the Residents at Native Courts, The Sub-Treasurer. The Accountant. The Collector of Government Customs at Batavia. The Post-Master General. The Superintendent of Tonnage & Cargoes. All Residents of Districts. Political Agents to the Lieutenant Governor. Residents or Commissioners, at Dependencies of this Government. The President of the Supreme Court of Justice at Batavia. The President of the Courts of Justice at Samarang and Sourabaya. The President and Bench of Magistrates at Batavia. The Magistrates at Samarang and Sourabaya. The Superintendent of the Forests. The Timber Storekeeper. The Inspector of Coffee Culture. Letters addressed on His Majesty's service to Naval Agents to and from the Officers Commanding His Majesty's Ships in India. Letters and Packets addressed to and from the Secretaries of the Batavia Society on subjects connected with that Society.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

- The Commander of the Forces, Unconditionally. Letters on Public Business to and from the Military Secretary to the Commander of the Forces. The Deputy Adjutant General. The Deputy Quartermaster General. The Deputy Barrack Master General. The Deputy Commissary General. The Deputy Pay-Master General. The Assistants in these several Departments when corresponding with their immediate Superior Officer in the Department on the Public Service. The Superintending Surgeon. The Town Major of Batavia. All Officers Commanding Posts and Stations when Corresponding with Headquarters or with the Departments above-mentioned or with the Commanding Officer of another Post or Station. Officers Commanding Corps when address-

ing detached Officers of their own Corps on the Public Service, or when communicating with Officers in charge of Military Stores, or with the Officer who pays the Family Tickets in Bengal.

Major's of Brigade, when addressing Commanding Officers of Corps or Detachments of Officers in charge of Military Stores.

Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons, corresponding with the Superintending Surgeon. Officers detached from Corps, when addressing the Commanding Officer of their own Corps, or Majors of Brigade, or Ordnance Officers on the Public Service.

Officers in the Ordnance Department corresponding on the subjects relating to their Department either with the Superior Officer belonging thereto, or with Majors of Brigade and Officers Commanding Corps and Detachments on the same subject, or with each other.

The Letters of European and Sepoy Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, each not exceeding the size and weight of a single Letter, and being franked by Commanding Officers of Corps, Posts or Detachments are exempt from postage.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. G. BLAGRAVE, Secy. to Govt. Batavia, March 10, 1813.

NADER Regiment van het Postkantoor op het Eiland Batavia.

DE Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Bandoeng in overweging genomen hebbende den aart van het thans in werking zijnde Reglement voor het Postwezen op dit Eiland, heeft goedgevonden de volgende alteration in hetzelfde te doen plaats grijpen, van en met den 1sten April aanstaande.

- 1.—De bestaande bepalingen voor de brieven Post zullen in werking blijven, voor zover dezelve in de volgende artikelen niet gealtereerd worden. 2.—Het Postkantoor te Samarang zal in het vervolg het voornaamste Postkantoor in de Oostlyke Distrikten wezen, en alle rekeningen het Postwezen betreffende, van Sourabaya en alle andere Residentien bevoosten Karang Sambong, zullen by het einde van elke maand aan de Deputy Postmeester te Samarang worden toegezonden, diezelve rekeningen wederom aan de Postmeester te Batavia doet worden, welke Amptenaar de Generale rekeningen van het Postwezen aan het Gouvernement inzendt.

3.—De opgemaakte rekeningen van de ondergeschikte Postkantoren voor elke maand, zullen voor of op den 5de van de daarop volgende maand aan de Deputy Postmeester te Samarang worden toegezonden, die op of voor den 15den van den maand zyn ten laatste in de Staaten rekening ter examinate aan de Deputy Accountant aldaar zal doch geworpen worden de gelden voor rekening van het Postwezen ontrangen, regelmatig by het einde van het elke maand in 's Gouvernements Thesaurie te Samarang gestort worden, wat ook derzelve bedragen moge wezen.

4.—De Deputy Postmeester te Samarang zal alle drie maanden een specifieke rekening aan de Postmeester te Batavia doen worden, wiens plicht het zal wezen om drie maandelijke rapporten van het gehele Postwezen aan het Gouvernement tot informatie en nasigt in te zenden.

5.—Alle Brieven porten zullen voortaan betaald worden by het overgeven der brieven aan het Postkantoor van waar deselve worden verzonden, en het wordt de respectieve Postmeesters en Residenten uitdrukkelijk verboden, partikuliere brieven te verzenden, voor welke het port niet is vooruit betaald, ten ware deselve on het omslag aldus gemerkt waren Ongefrankeerd.

6.—Alle die goeder welke brieven ontrangen welke dusdanig gemerkt zyn, zullen het Port voor deselve betalen, alvorens de brieven aan hun worden ter hand gesteld.

7.—Alle brieven welke door die gene aan wie deselve gericht zyn, gewideerd worden, en alle scheeps brieven welke van onbegeschiedte plaatsen na het Generaal Postkantoor gezonden worden, en voor welke het scheeps Port is onbetaald gebleven, zullen na het kantoor van waar deselve komen, teruggezonden worden;—En de schryver, of wie die gene welke deselve op het Postkantoor gebracht heeft, zal gehouden zyn het Port toe op de plaats waarna de brieven geadresseerd zyn en terug te betalen.

8.—Ingeval iemand weigerig is het bepaalde brieven Port te betalen, wordt de Postmeester geautoriseerd en gelast, om alle brieven aan hetzelfde adres, welke op het Postkantoor mogen komen, aantehouden, tot dat het vermerde Port zal voldaan wezen.

9.—Een ieder die een brief of omslag opent, hoedelijk ook deselve inhoud moge wezen, zal voor het Port aansprekelyk zyn.

10.—Alle personen welke uithoofde van hunne ampts betrekkingen van het betalen van Brieven Port zyn bevrydt, zullen eger, wanneer zyl. over particuliere zaken aan personen schryven die aan het betalen van brieven port subject zyn, hunne brieven aldus merken Ongefrankeerd.

11.—Van plaatsen alwaar geen Postkantoor, of Gouvernements dienst tot het ontrangen van Brieven Porten toegelaten, aanwezig is, zullen de brieven na het naast gelegen Post Kantoor gebracht, en vandaar verzonden worden, mits het hier boven bepaalde in acht genomen worde.

12.—Alle personen het optigt voerende naar Post Kantoren of plaatsen van waar brieven geregeld verzonden worden, zullen verplicht zyn op het omslag van alle brieven bekend te stellen of het Port voor deselve betaald is, en tot wat bedragen.

13.—Officiele Brieven welke niet op het omslag gemerkt zyn met het woord "Dienstzaken", en met de naam van de Amptenaar die deselve verzendt, zullen onderhevig zyn aan Port.

14.—De gewone Post genoegzaam geoordeelt worde ter verrijting van den dienst, buiten gewone gevallen alleen uitgezonderd, zoo wordt den Postmeester te Batavia het verzenden van Extra Posten uitdrukkelijk verboden; zonder vooraf daartoe van het Gouvernement verlof te hebben erlangd.

15.—Gouvernements Beambten welke brieven te verzenden hebben aan den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur, dan wel over Militaire zaken, aan den Kommandant der Troepen, zullen deselve by Extra Post mogen doen gaan, verantwoordelyk blyvende voor de noodzakelykheid daer van. Doch het verzenden van brieven by Extra Post aan, of door de ondergeschikte Officieren van het Gouvernement zonder uitdrukkelijk verlof, wordt gestrengelyk verboden.

16.—Op deszelve wyze zyn de Amptenaren in het Oostelyk gedeelte van het Eiland, tot het verzenden van Extra Posten aan den Commissaris Civiel geregtigd, mits verantwoordelyk blyvende dat zulke niet zyn by buitengewone en belangrijke gelegenheden geschiedt.

17.—Wanneer een Extra Post van het Postkantoor word afgevaardigd, zal het de plicht wezen van den Deputy Postmeester, of wel de persoon die de zelve afzendt, by deselve gelegenheid daar van aan het Gouvernement rapport te doen.

18.—Geld, Juwelen, en Pratiessen mogen niet door middel van de gewone Post verzonden worden, ten ware deselve byzonderlyk als zodanig aangekend zyn; komende de Postkantoren niet verantwoordelyk gehouden worden, voor het verlies van goederen op die wyze verzonden.

19.—Personen niet tot het Post wezen behoorende, zal het nimmer geoorloofd wezen in de Postkantoren te komen, ten einde brieven te bezichtigen of te zoeken.—Ingeval verzoeken in geschrift ten dien einde aan de Postmeester gedaan worden, zal hy verplicht wezen aan de belanghebbenden openblyklyk kennis te geven, of de gevraagde brieven zich ten zynen kantore bevinden of niet.

20.—Alle twee maanden zullen de Postmeester en de Deputy Postmeester lysten opmaken van de in hunne Kantoren ingekomen brieven welke bestemd zyn te behouden ten kantore, en dezelve gerigt zyn, te zenden aan de Secretaris van het Gouvernement, en tot algemene informatie in de Gouvernements Courant geplaatst zullen worden.

21.—Het wordt aan de Postmeester expresselyk verboden rekeningen kourant met participieren te houden anders dan met de zulken welke op hünne plaatsen gezeten zyn, zynde in dat geval de Postmeester verantwoordelyk voor den ontrangst van het Port-geld op de bepaalde tyden, of voór het vertrek der gedachte personen.

22.—De volgende Port-gelden zullen in het vervolg mogt gewischt worden, als:

Table with columns: Place, Resid. (R), St. (S), and amounts. Includes locations like Bandoeng, Bessoeke, Pasourouang, Madura, Sourabaya, Gressse, Bembang, Djepara, Joena, Diocleria, Noeharta, Boeyohelle, Salatiga, Oeanang, Samarang, Pacaloungang, Tegal, Chetbon, Billeure, Batavia, Ceylan, Amier, Bencoolen.

23.—Voor Brieven naar dauheen, maar mits dat twee Calcuttasche Sicca Roepjen wegende, zal dubbel port betaald worden, en

voor zwaarder brieven in deselve evenredigheid opklimende.

24.—Voor Registers Pamphitten en Nieuws papieren zal betaald worden als volgt:—

- Van 2 to 4 Sicca Roepjen wegende, als voor een enkele brief. Van 4 tot 8 Sicca Roepjen wegende, als voor een dubbele brief. Van 8 tot 12 Sicca Roepjen wegende, als voor een driedubbele brief.

25.—Deze Registers, Nieuws papieren en Pamphletten zullen verzonden worden met het omslag open aan de einden; doch, zoo brieven in deselve gevonden worden, zal het volle port geld betaald worden.

26.—Het Port voor scheeps brieven en brieven naar vreemde plaatsen en volkplantingen, blyft op de vorige voet, en in geval deselve van Batavia of andere zeehavens naar binnen s' Hands gelegen plaatsen gezonden worden, zullen deselve als voren gemerkt worden "ongefrankeerd" en begrepen worden aan de bovengenoemde bepalingen onderhevig te zyn.

27.—Alle brieven, over zee van enig gedeelte van het Eiland, naar het andere gebragt, zullen van het getyde Port onderhevig zyn, als of deselve over land verzonden waren.

28.—De volgende gelden zullen doór het Gouvernement aan Bevelhebbers van Schepen te goed gedaan worden voor alle scheeps brieven welke niet in de gewone pakketten zyn ingesloten, en welke door hün aan de Postkantoren zullen afgeleverd worden;—als.

Voor elke brief van Europa, Indië of enige haven bestoven Banka gebragt; 10 stuivers. Voor elke brief van Banka; andere onderhoorigheden, of wel van eenig gedeelte van het Eiland naar het andere gebragt, 4 stuivers.

29.—Alle Officiele brieven zyn vry van Port, en met de publike amptenaren verband in de onder volgende Lyst, wordt het recht vergund, om zodanige brieven portvry te ontrangen en verzenden.

30.—Op het Couvert van alle Officiele brieven moet worden bekend gesteld, de dienst betrekking van de persoon aan wie de brief gerigt is, en tevens eigenhandig door den schryver zyn eigen betrekking en naam; zynde het insgelyk openblyklyk dat het woord "Dienstzaken" op een zodanige brief worde gesteld.

31.—Civiele of Militaire Amptenaren, wien het recht om brieven portvry te ontrangen en te verzenden; niet is vergund, in de gelegentheid komende om brieven te schryven welke ten opzichte van handelen over de atkeke dienst, zoo zal aan hün in zodanige portvry worden geesteld, op het einde van de maand, en de gewone wyze.

32.—Officieren van hunne Corpsen zyn zynde, het recht wegens dienstzaken, dan wel met verlof, in de noodzakelykheid komende om wegens den dienst te moeten korresponderen, zullen indien zy zich te Batavia bevinden, hunne brieven aan den Deputy Adjutant Generaal, of zich elders bevinden, aan de Kommanderende Officier van de Post of het Kantonnement, hebben te overhandigen, die vervolgens dezelve brieven portvry zal verzenden, indien het overtuigd is, dat derzelver inhoud den dienst betreft.

33.—Alle Officiele brieven van Adjutanten of Quartiermeesters van Korpsen aan gedetacheerde Officieren van het zelve Korps, zullen om vry van port te wezen, de handtekening van de Kommanderende Officier van het Korps op het couvert moeten voeren.

34.—Alle rapporten, monster rollen, aanvragen of restant lysten, welke zending te zaam gebonden zyn, en waarbij gewoont is een adres, amptende naam en betrekking van de afzender te vermelden, worden zynde, onder couvert en verzonden te zyn, zullen op het Postkantoor ontrangen, en portvry verzonden worden.

35.—Het wordt alle Publike Amptenars, op poene van ongenoeven, expresselyk verboden, van het recht om brieven portvry te verzenden, in hunne byzondere briefwisseling gebruik te maaken, en het zal voornamentlyk de plicht zyn van de Postmeester, om by ontdekking van dergelyke misbruiken, daarvan onverwyld kennis te geven aan den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Bandoeng.

Lyst van Publike Amptenars aan wie het recht van brieven portvry te ontrangen en verzenden vergund is, te weten:—

- Alle brieven welke op het omslag de handtekening, of geen van Zyn Excellencie den Gouverneur Generaal, van een der Leden van het Gouvernement Generaal, van Zyn Excellentie den Kommandant en Chef in Indië, van den Kommandant en Chef van Zyne Majeesteits Zeemagt, of van een der Gouverneurs van andere Bezittingen, en welke geadresseert zyn aan personen op dit Eiland residentende, zullen vry van Port wezen.

Ook zyn vry van Port: Brieven over dien zaken, aan en van de Secretarissen van het Gouvernement en den Secretaris van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur. Brieven en zelve voeg aan en van de Residenten aan de Inlandsche Hoven.

Unconditionally.

Voor enkele brieven het gewigt heeft een Calcuttasche Roepje niet te bovengangende.

Den Adjunct Thesaurier.
 Accountant.
 Collecteur der in en uitgaande Rechten te Batavia.
 Postmeester Generaal.
 Superintendent over de Landingen en Bevragtingen.
 Alle Residenten van Districten.
 Politieke Agenten van den Luitenant Gouverneur.
 Residenten en Commissarissen op de Oorlogshorigheden van dit Gouvernment.
 Den President van den Hogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia.
 De Presidenten der Hogen van Justitie te Samarang en Sourabaya.
 De President en Leden van de Magistrature te Batavia.
 De Magistraten te Samarang en Sourabaya.
 De Superintendent over de Houtbosschen.
 Den Administrateur over de Houtbosschen.
 De Inspecteur over de Koffy kulture (de drie laatste ambtenaren alleen wanneer zy in hunne respectieve betrekkingen corresponderen.)
 Brieven over Zyne Majesteit dienst handelende, geaddresserd aan de Commissarissen der Marine, of gericht aan dan wel gezonden der Officieren Zyne Majesteits Schepen in Indien kommanderende.
 Brieven en Pakketten geaddresserd aan, en afgebruikt door de Secretarissen van het Batavia'sche Genootschap over onderwerpen des Genootschaps betreffende.

MILITAIR DEPARTEMENT.
 Den Kommandant der Troepen zonder uitverkiezing.
 Brieven over Militaire zaken van de Militaire Secretarissen van den Kommandant der Troepen.
 De Deputy Adjutant General.
 Quartier meester Generaal.
 Kaserij.
 Commissaris Generaal.
 Bethalmeester.

De Assistenten in de bovengemelde departementen wanneer zy corresponderen met de Chefs van hunne Departementen, over zaken de publieke dienst betreffende.
 De Chirurgyn en Chef.
 Alle Kommanderende Officieren van Posten en Plaatzten, wanneer zy korresponderen met hunne Hoofdkwartieren, of met de hier boven vermeldde Departementen, dan wel met de Kommanderende Officieren van een andere Post of Plaatz.
 Kommanderende Officieren wanneer zy over dienst zaken schrijven aan gedetacheerde Officieren van hun eigen Korps, dan wel aan Officieren belast met Militaire Administratie of aan Officieren die in Bengalen uitbetaling doen van de gelden die de Soldaten voor hunne huisgezinne later staan.

Brigade Majors wanneer zy schrijven aan Kommanderende Officieren van Korpsen en Detachementen, of wel aan dezelven die in Militaire Administratie zijn.
 Chirurgyns en dazelve Assistenten, korresponderende met de Chirurgyn en Chef.
 Officieren gedetacheerd van hunne Korpsen, wanneer zy zich wegens diens zaken addresseren aan den Kommanderende Officier van hun eigen Korps, aan de Brigade Majors, dan wel aan Officieren tot de Veld Trein behorende.
 Officieren van den Trein, briefwisselende over onderwerpen hun vak betreffende, het zy met den Hoofd-Officier, dan wel met Brigade Majors en Kommandanten van Korpsen en Detachementen, of met dezelven.
 Brieven van Onder-Officieren, Kommandanten der Europeesche en Indische Korpsen, de grootte en het gewicht van eenigzins metaal niet te bovengaan, zyn vrij van postmiddelen van de bestemming van de Kommanderende Officier van het Korps, de Post of het Detachment voorzien zynde.

BATAVIA, den 11de Maart, 1813.
 Ter Ordonnantie van den Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.
 C. G. BLAGRAVE,
 Waarn. Gowt. Sec.

ORDER.
 WHEREAS a view to secure accommodation and supplies to His Majesty's Ships of War, or to the Honorable Company's Cruisers employed in these seas, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that in all cases of the arrival of a ship in any of the Ports under the Government, the Resident will receive such requisitions as shall be made by the Captain or Officer commanding for Cattle, Vegetables, Fruit, &c. required for the ship; or for boats if required for the public service, and he is authorized to procure them in such quantities as may be demanded; the same being paid for in cash, and in order to facilitate the same the Residents are authorized to cash such public bills as may be drawn by the Captains of His Majesty's Ships on the Commissioners of the Navy in India.
 By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.
 C. G. BLAGRAVE,
 Acting Secretary to Government.
 Batavia, den 27sten Feb. 1813.

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

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.
 C. G. BLAGRAVE,
 Waarnemend Gouvernements Secretaris.
 BATAVIA,
 den 21sten Feb. 1813.

AT THE GODOWNS
 OF
DALTON and WATT,
 EAST SIDE OF THE GREAT RIVER,
 The following Articles are for sale at reduced prices for Ready money.

BENGAL Piece Goods, such as Bantas and Gurrahs, white and blue—Patna and Mirzapore Chintz, Cossahs, Shamas, &c. by the bale.—Bengal and Europe Canvas, Cordage, Long Cloths, Company's Punjums and Izarees, British Pale Ale in hogsheads, Geneva in pipes and barrels, Pig lead, Salt Provisions, Butter, Madeira in pipes and half pipes, Tar, Rosin, Ironmongery, Hyson Tea, &c.
 Batavia, March 9, 1813.

FOR SALE,
By P. VERMEER,
 No. 32, Tygersgragt.
SALAPATJANG Butter, at 1 Spanish Dollar per pound.
Salapatjang Sheroots, at 3 Spanish Dollars per 1000.
Deito-Pipe Sheroots, at 10 Spanish Dollars per 1000.
 ALSO,
 Butter in Pots, for voyages, and other inland productions.—The favor of the Public is requested.

By P. Vermeer, op de Tygers-gragt No. 32. is voor Contante betaaling te bekoomen Salapatjangsche Booter Een Spaansche Mat het Pond.
 Salapatjangsche Sarooten Agt Spaansche Matten de 1000, Rees.
 Salapatjangsche Kroep Seggaren Thien Spaansche Matten de 1000, Pous.
 Ook Salapatjangsche Booter in Partien tot verzending als meest andere Inlandsche Producten en Vrachtgoed op Indische Schepen.

For Private Sale,
A HOUSE and GARDEN,
 SITUATED AT RYSWICK.
 For particulars apply to Mrs. Schrupff.

Uit de hand te Koop,
EEN HUIS en TUINTJE,
 SITUATED AT RYSWICK.
 Te bevestigde by Mr. Schrupff.

The Members of the Harmony Society are requested to discharge their debts to said Society in the course of the present month.
 BATAVIA,
 March 13, 1813.

HEEREN Leden van de Societiet de Harmonie worden vriendelyk verzocht om hun debet aan ged. Societiet voor ult. deezzer maand te willen voldoen.
 BATAVIA,
 Maart 13, 1813.

Advertentie.
 BY **Van Davie,** op de Voorrey is te bekomen, Kaarsen, Vrouwe-kleedeyen, allerhande soorte van Lywalen, Alkaten, in soot, Zyne Naay-gaarsen, Nasden, Spelden, Ronde hoeden, Traan-oly by de Gelling en by het Vet, Bengalsche Kyst &c.

Vendu Advertissements.
 Door Vendameesteren zullen de volgende Vendutien worden gehonden; alsz

Op **Dingsdag en Woensdag den 16de en 17de Maart, 1813.**
VOOR het Negotie Huis van **Timmerman Thyssen en Westerman**, staande aan de Oostzyde van de Tygers-gragt, van gemaakte Hembden, Hoeden, Bengaalse Zeildoeken, Hoepysers, Klink-spykers, Messen en Vorken, nevens andere Negotie-goederen.

Op **Dinsdag den 16de Maart, 1813.**
ZAL door den Capitain **Susor**, voor rekening van de genee, die het mogte aangaan, voor het Negotie Huis van de Heeren **Timmerman Thyssen en Westerman**, op de Tygers-gragt, by den opslag verkogt worden, een afgekeurde gekoperde Brik, genaamd **De Emelie**, groot 130 Tonnen, met dies staande en lopende wand en tuig nevens verdere Inventaris goederen, zodanig als dezelve nu ter dezer Rhoede is leggende, en zulks voor Zilvergeld tegens gerede betaling. De Condition en Inventaris van zyn dagelyks te zien ten Kantore van den Notaris **Piepers**.

Op **Donderdag en Krydag den 18de en 19de Maart, 1813.**
VOOR het Huis van **L. Miero**, staande aan de Westzyde van de Grote Rivier, voor rekening des boedels van wylen den Commandant **Muys**, van Juweelen, Goud en Zilverwerken, Huismeubelen, Lakens, Casimieren, Tryppen en Fluwelen, Yzer-werken, Slaven en Slavinnen, als meede Dranken in zoot en andere goederen meer. Alle goederen kunnen daags te vooren bezigtigd worden.

Advertisement.
TO BE SOLD
By Public Auction,
 On Tuesday the 16th inst.

BEFORE THE GODOWNS OF MESSRS. Timmerman Thyssen & Westerman, IN TYGER-STREET, THE COPPERED BRIG L'EMILIE, BERTHEN 130 TONS,
 With all her stores and standing and running rigging, as she now lays in Batavia Roads.
 The purchase to be made in Silver money and payable on demand. Further conditions and particulars may be seen at the office of Mr. **PIEPERS**, Notary Public, in the Forey.

Op **Dingsdag den 16de Maart, 1813.**
ZAL door den Capitain **Susor**, voor rekening van de genee die het mogten aangaan, voor het Negotie Huis van de Heeren **Timmerman Thyssen en Westerman**, op de Tygers-gragt, by den opslag verkogt worden een afgekeurde gekoperde Brik genaamd **L'Emelie**, groot 130 Tonnen, met haar staande en lopende wand en tuig, nevens verdere Inventaris goederen, zodanig als dezelve nu ter dezer Rhoede is leggende en zulks voor Zilvergeld tegens gerede betaling. De Condition en Inventaris van zyn dagelyks te zien ten Kantore van den Notaris **Piepers**.

Advertisement.
 To be Sold by Public Auction,
ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, the 18th & 19th Instant,
 AT
Mr. MERO'S, in Great-River-street,
PLATE,
WEARING APPAREL,
 A few **KRISSSES,**
WINES,
 AND
A VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES, THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE
CAPT MEARES.
 The above-mentioned Articles may be seen at Mr. Mero's the day previous to the Sale.

For Private Sale,
 THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS
HOUSE AND PREMISES,
 No. 55,
 Great River Street.
 For particulars enquire of
J. VAN LEUWEN
 At the above House.

J. VAN LEUWEN, Presenteert uit de hand te koop zyn Negotie huis staande aan de Westzyde van de Grootte-rivier
ZAL te koop deszelfs stuk Tuyn-land, groot 991 vierkante roeden, gelegen in 't compartment Westvrieden, weder te bevragen by den Eygenaar voorschreven.

LOST.
TWO Treasury Notes, Nos. 474 and 528, for three hundred and fifty Dollars each, in the name of Mr. P. T. Conperus.
 Payment is stopped at the Treasury and Government Offices, and the person who has found the above is requested to send them to the writer at the house of J. W. Cranssen, Esq. Jaccatra, where any reasonable expences incurred will be thankfully repaid.
 Batavia, March 12, 1813.

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

Advertentie.
WORD uit de hand te koop gepresen, teerd Een Huys en Erf nevens Stat en Wagen-huys, staande en gelegen op Klyn Roea Malacca.
 Twee Huysen en Erfen staande op de Voorrey, buyten de voormalige Rotterdammer Poort.
 Een Huys en Erf nevens Stallings voor 4 Paarden en Wagen-huys, staande aan de Oostzyde van het Groot Revier, naast het Vendu-comptoir. Te bevragen by **P. Vermeer**, op de Tygers-gragt No. 32.
 BATAVIA den 13de Maart 1813.

Advertentie.
ALLE de geneen die iets te vorderen hebben, van, dan wel schuldig zyn, aan den boedel van wylen **Johannes Boodts**, gelieven zich temelden by **Fredrik Pieter Seena**, wouende aan de Oostzyde van de Tygers-gragt Binnen den tyd van Ses weeken gerekend tot medio April 1813.

Advertentie.
ALLE de geneen die iets te vorderen hebben van, dan wel schuldig zyn aan den boedel van wylen **J. J. Blank**, (in leven) President van Wees en Boedelmeesteren alhier, gelieve daar van opgave te doen binnen den tyd van twee Maanden gerekend van de eerste plaatsing dezes, te Samarang aan deszelfs Testamentaire Exccuteuren **N. A. Holmberg de Beckfeld** en te Sourabaya aan **A. T. Vermeulen**.

Advertentie.
UIT de Hand te Koop een groot stene Woonhuis, staande en gelegen aan de Oost-zyde van de Tygers-gragt, te bevragen by **J. M. KERN**.

HEEDEN trof My een swaare Slag, naardien het den Vrymagtigen naar Zyn eedwig en onveranderlyk Raadsbesluit behaagd heeft Myn waardige Egtgenoot den Heer **Johannes Jacob Blanck** (in leven President van Wees en Boedelmeesteren, mitsgaders oud Kolonel der Burgary alhier) in den Ouderdom van 67 Jaaren en circa 5 Maanden, na een langduurige uytteerende Ziekte, van Myne zyde te neemen, tot groote droefheid van My en Myen twee Kinderen;—Van dit treurgeval langs deezzen weg, aan Myen Vrienden en verdere Bekenden, kennisgeevende, verzoekte van alle Rouwbeklag verschoont te werden.
 SAMARANG } **M. J. GREYSEN,**
 den 2de Maart } **Wed: BLANCK,**
 1813.

Op den 8ste Maart 1813, is te Batavia overleeden **Jan Willem Vogelaar**, na een Ziekte van slechts 4 dagen.
 Voor weinige weeken was hy een der gelukkigste echtgenote en een blyde Vader van een welgeschapen Zoon.
 De vrede Dood rukte zyne zoo zeer geliefde Huisvrouw, **Mejuffrouw Agnet van Tylingen**, van zyne zyde op het onverwacht na dat zy weinige dagen bevoeren gelukkig was bevallen.
 Hy ontvingt van haar den laatsten afscheids kus, daar het weder wichte zoggend aan hare zyde lag.

Een zoo spoedig gemis van iemand, met dewelke hy voorbeelden ongelukkig leefde, heeft hem te diepe wonden toegebracht, dat dat zulke genee nadeeligen invloed stude hebben op een buiten gewoon gezond, dogt waar lichaams gestel.
 Gheheel door zyne ziekte overwonnen en ter weder geveld beschikte hy zyne zaken met gelatenheid, en blies den laatsten adempstoot uit met het volste geloof van een rechtschapen Christen.
 Treffende gebeurtenis voor eenen ongelukkiggen Vader, die met beide handen bewoend de Dood van deze zynen en zynen zoon, een Jonkman in het jongste zynen dagen, en van de volste verwachtingen—Zyn troost en hoop.
 De Alwyze Schieper geeft geen rekenschap van zyne daden.
 Het betamend den Mensch in zynen wil te berusten, en demeddig te zwygen.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Erasmus in our next. Mad Tom is rather wicked in his wildness. The "Composers" versus the "Readers" name too late for insertion this week. They shall have a place in the next Gazette, for who would interfere "Tantas Componere lites."

Java Government Gazette.

BATAVIA,

SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1813.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Charles Assey, to be Secretary to Government.

Mr. J. Du Puy, to be Deputy Secretary to Government.

Mr. William Barrett, to be Civil Auditor.

Mr. Van der Zyl, to be Sworn Appraiser at Samarang.

Mr. H. J. Wardenaar, to be Coffee Store-keeper at Indramayo, vice Meyer removed.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

G. G. BLAGRAVE,

Acting Sec. to Govt.

BATAVIA, Secretary's Office, March 12, 1813.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, MARCH 1, 1813.

The recovered men of the Madras European Regiment are to be embarked on board the Honorable Company's ship Apollo, now about to proceed to Amboyna. The Commander of the Forces will be pleased to issue such further orders as may be required for this purpose.

2.—The Deputy Military Pay-master General is authorised to advance one month's pay to Lieutenant Brodie and Ensign Mac-Crimmon, His Majesty's 78th Regiment, and will account for the same with the Pay-master of that Corps.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,

Act. Assist. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, MARCH 3, 1813.

In pursuance of a communication from the Supreme Government, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that in future all Officers serving under this Government, who may have occasion to submit applications to, or to correspond with any of the Departments at the Presidency of Fort William, shall in all cases submit their applications and correspondence through the channel of the Government.

The applications and correspondence required to be transmitted to any of the Departments in Bengal, will accordingly be received and forwarded by the Assistant Secretary to Government in the Military Department.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,

Act. Assist. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

We have the pleasure of announcing further arrivals from India, bringing Calcutta papers to the 27th January, inclusive—they contain chiefly the intelligence received in Bengal by the Caroline, and by the overland dispatch, the contents of which were communicated to the Public in our Extra Gazette of the 2d instant.

The extracts from English papers received by this opportunity extend only to the beginning of August, and they point out the advance of the French armies to the Dvina, which river they appear afterwards to have crossed,—the Russians confessing to retreat without hazarding any decisive engagement: the report therefore received from Odessa, of the battle of the 22d August last, still remains unconfirmed by any official advices, but the fact of a decisive engagement about that time appears to extremely probable on a review of the preceding operations, and of the System which has evidently been adopted by the Russians, that although the particulars of the engagement may not have been correctly detailed, we are strongly inclined to believe that a sanguinary and decisive engagement has taken place and that the result has been decidedly favourable to the Russians. It is evident that in proportion as the French armies advanced, their supplies must have become more difficult and uncertain, it may therefore have been a matter of necessity with them to have engaged even on disadvantageous

terms, while the Russians retreating upon their magazines; possessing a thorough knowledge of the country, and having had time and opportunity to select the most favorable situations for the defensive warfare they have adopted, will naturally avail themselves of such important advantages. That they possess the courage and ability to meet the French armies has been already proved.

It appears from Bengal newspapers that native letters from Busheer received on the 22d January, by some respectable Arab Merchants in Calcutta, repeat the statement of the defeat of the French about the period alluded to, with the addition that this victory was obtained by the United forces of the Russians and Turks. This seems hardly probable; but the report of a victory having been obtained is not weakened, as it is natural enough that a native Resident at Busheer, having heard of the establishment of peace between Russia and the Porte, might be inclined to imagine that the true believers shared in the glory and success which he understood to have followed.

A Bavaria Gazette of the 4 July, mentions the receipt of intelligence at Trieste, that the Porte had refused to ratify the conditions of peace concluded with Russia—but it is not observed in the Courier of the 27th July, that "the accounts contained in the Moniteur dated at Laybach and at Trieste, on the 2d July, are beyond all doubt fabrications of Parisian texture, intended to impose upon the French people. The ordinary Post leaves Constantinople for Vienna on the 10th and 25th of every month, and letters from Laybach and Trieste pass through Vienna, there being no direct communication between those places and Constantinople, and are at least 30 days, but generally more on the journey. It is therefore clear that letters from Constantinople through Vienna, would reach Paris as soon or sooner than letters would reach Trieste. It is not many months since a similar detailed account of an insurrection at Constantinople was in like manner inserted in the French papers, not a syllable of which was true."

The temptations held out by Bonaparte to Bernadotte are stated to have been the restoration of Pomerania, the annexation of Finland, the City of St. Petersburg and the Duchy of Mecklenburgh with a monthly subsidy to a large amount. The British Ministry are said to have been possessed of an authentic copy of this proposal, together with Bernadotte's reply.

We find the following intelligence subsequent to the battle of Salamanca:—

Extract of a Letter from an English Officer dated Rueda, July 4.

"Every thing from Fuente de Guinaldo to this side the Douro is now in our possession. Our army is in excellent health, and we have abundance of supplies of every kind, wine cheap and excellent, forage without end as all the plains within leagues of this place are covered with vines and corn, and I cannot perceive that agriculture has at all suffered. Salamanca is about fifteen leagues in our rear, and Valladolid about five leagues in our front. Castanos, who with 20,000 men was to have been at Zamora, by this time has not taken Astorga, and stays there with his whole army."

Immediately after the fall of Badajoz Lord Wellington received permission from the Spanish Regency to attach a body of 100 Spanish troops to each British Regiment under his command. This measure had been carried into execution with the best effects, volunteers coming forward in much greater numbers than were required.

It appears from the English newspapers for July that the Expedition from Sicily had reached the general rendezvous at Port Mahon. It consisted of three British Regiments of Foot, the 58th, 81st, and 1st Batt. of the 10th, a detachment of Artillery, the 4th and 6th Regiments of the German Legion, and the Calabrese free Corps—in all between 6 and 7000 men. Those were to be joined by a Spanish corps (consisting by one account of 3000—by another of 7000 men) which had been disciplined by General Whittingham at Majorca, by a powerful train of artillery from Gibraltar—by some regiments from Cadiz, and others expected from England with General Ross. General Maitland commanded the Expedition in Chief.

The 58th Regiment from Ireland, and the 32d (1100 strong) from Gibraltar, reached Lisbon in the beginning of July. The most important article in the British Domestic Intelligence is the Correspondence between the Duke of Bassano and Lord Castlereagh, which will be found in the Additional Supplement, originating in a proposal from the French Government to

enter into negotiations for Peace; the animated and patriotic speech of Mr. Sheridan (which for want of time we must unavoidably delay until our next) on the subject, is also peculiarly interesting and most congenial to every British heart. It is gratifying to see that the spirit which has hitherto preserved the honor and independence of Great Britain, can still unite all parties in moments of emergency, except the timid and over-cautious few who would barter future misery for temporary ease; for while this spirit continues to exist, there is no fear for the result of the present contest, nor any apprehension of the utmost efforts which can be made, either by the power or intrigue of the modern Alexander.

The motion of Marquis Wellesley was debated in the House of Peers on the 1st July, and lost by a Majority of one vote only. The resolution moved by his Lordship was to the following effect:—That "the House do pledge itself to take into consideration early in the next Session a final arrangement relative to the Catholic Claims; securing the interests of every class affected by them, and calculated to produce a general conciliation." This motion was supported not only by those Members of the House who have usually supported the Catholic Claims, but also by the following members of Administration—Earl Camden—the Earl of Harrowby—Viscount Midville and Lord Mulgrave. The previous question was moved by the Lord Chancellor and carried by the majority above stated.

The following Extract is taken from a Calcutta paper of the 23d January:— "We have not been able to trace any account of General Maitland, nor do the private letters received in town by persons of the first consequence, convey any intelligence of the probable period of his embarkation for India. The Frigate on which the General was said to be preparing to embark, has sailed to the Mediterranean."

It appears by a General Order of the Supreme Government, under date the 14th of January, that the Corps of Light Cavalry and Horse Artillery, the Detachment of Recruits for the Honorable Company's European Regiment, together with the Company of European Artillery and Magazine-men ordered for service on this Island, were then directed to be in readiness to embark at the shortest notice, and the preliminary steps for their embarkation were ordered to be immediately taken. Admitting for delays in the allotment of the Troops, and in their actual embarkation, it generally happens that the Transports are dispatched in three weeks or a month after the appearance of such preliminary orders, and it is therefore reasonably to be expected that they may reach Java in all the present month.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief and suite continued in the upper provinces, and was expected to proceed to Hurdwar on his return from Kurnaul.

The capital Prize of One Lac of Rupees in the Eighth Calcutta Lottery has devolved to a Club formed by an Armenian, and consisting of 49 Members, among whom the amount will be equally shared.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.—March 5.—Arab ship Futty Alvadood, T. R. Jones, from Prince of Wales Island the 3d March.

6.—H. C. Cruzar, Teignmouth, Capt. C. Sealy, from Cheribon the 20th Feb.

8.—Brig Covelling, J. A. Schuit, from Cheribon the 21 March—Cargo, Rice.

Same day, Arab brig Montrose, Sey Abdul Atlas, from Palembang the 20th February—Cargo, Sundries—Passengers, 13 Arabs.

Brig Futelaar, Shaik Abu Bakar, from Palembang the 20th Feb.—Cargo, Sundries—Passengers, 6 Arabs.—Brig Herat, Shaik Awab, from Palembang the 20th Feb.—Cargo, Sundries—Passengers, 2 Arabs.

9.—Brig Lady Rollo, John Pingle, from Cochin the 4th February.

10.—Ship Mahabarr, Seyidulow, from Palembang the 17th February, Passengers, 9 Arabs.

Departures.—March 5.—H. C. ship Apollo, Capt. G. B. Tarbutt, for Amboyna, Company's Cargo.

11.—Ship Asia, T. S. Stewart, for Bombay—Cargo, Sugar, &c.

BENGAL EXTRACTS.

Calcutta Gazette, January 21.

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

FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 14, 1813.

The Corps of Light Cavalry Horse Artillery, the Detachment of Recruits be-

longing to the Honorable Company's European Regiment, together with the party of Artillery and Magazine Men ordered for Service at Java, are directed to hold themselves in readiness to embark at the shortest notice.

The officers at present attached to the Recruits for the European Regiment, are directed by His Lordship in Council, to proceed in charge of the party to Java.

Mr. Mouthaan, who has arrived at Fort William on the Sandanee transport, in Medical charge of Invalids from Java, is directed to afford Medical aid to the Troops which may be embarked on the Vessel on which he returns to that Colony.

The Officer commanding at the Presidency will be hereafter apprized by the Secretary to the Government in the Colonial Department, of the arrangement which may be made for the distribution of the Troops on board of the Transports, which have been engaged for their conveyance to Java, and is directed to take the necessary preliminary steps for carrying the foregoing orders into execution.

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

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

FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 11, 1813.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments:—

Captain Lewis Wiggins, 20th Regiment of Native Infantry, to be Assistant Military Auditor General, vice Lieutenant A. Oliver, appointed Deputy Pay-master, at the Station of Benares.

The above arrangement is to have effect from the date of Lieutenant Oliver receiving charge of the Office to which he is now appointed.

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

Correct list of Passengers proceeding to Europe and Fort St. George, on board the Honorable Company's ships Broxbornbury, Marchioness of Ely, and Earl Howe. By the Broxbornbury, Captain Thomas Pitcher.

To EUROPE.

Mrs. Bradshaw, Mrs. Murray, Captain James Murray, of the 2d Battalion 19th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Verschurenburg, a Prisoner of War.

CHILDREN. Master Paris Bradshaw, Misses Charlotte Bradshaw, Mary Bradshaw, Elizabeth Voyle, and Charlotte Voyle.

Lieut. Col. Hallwacks and Mrs. Hallwacks, Masters Carel Hallwacks, August Hallwacks, and William Hallwacks, Misses Berta Hallwacks, Carolina Hallwacks, and Susanna Angier, Lieutenants Van Hugel and Nassor, Sub Lieutenant Barfond.

By the Marchioness of Ely, Captain Brook Kay.

To EUROPE.

Captain Schuiker, Mrs. Schuiker, and two Children, Engler and three Children, Lieutenant Franz.

To FORT ST. GEORGE. Mrs. Prendergast, Hunter.

T. C. Chase, Esq. a Civil Servant on the Madras Establishment.

Cornet M. C. Chase, of the Madras Establishment.

Lieutenant F. H. Sandys, of the 18th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Misses Dalrymple, Frazer, and Thomson.

By the Earl Howe, Captain George Hooper.

To EUROPE.

Captain William Lynch, Commandant of the Honorable Company's late Extra Ship Harriet.

Lieutenant Van Es, Prisoners, Duperron, Prisoners.

To FORT ST. GEORGE. Mrs. Pierce, Lieutenant Colonel T. Pierce, of the Madras Establishment.

CHILDREN.—Master Pierce, and Mary Paul.

See Supplement.

BATAVIA, PRINTED BY A. H. HUBBARD, AT THE Honorable Company's Printing Office.

MOLENLIET.

BATAVIA, GEDRUKT BY A. H. HUBBARD, IN DE EDELE COMPAGNIËN DRUKKERIJ Op Molenliet.

SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1813.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

THE COURIER—August 1.

SPANISH PAPERS.

CADIZ, JUNE 30.

Should no unexpected occurrence intervene to interrupt the present course of political events, there are the best grounds for entertaining flattering hopes that we should soon see the situation of the Peninsula greatly improved. Numbers of the inhabitants of its provinces now behold themselves liberated from the chains of their barbarous oppressors, and their hitherto concealed, but ardent patriotism, heightened by feelings of national and personal revenge, will in a high degree, increase our physical and moral force; while at the same time it will press the military slaves of the atrocious tyrant, who vainly boasts our subjugation, and weaken the intrigues and co-operation of false Spaniards, sinking them in that infamous debasement, in which they will expiate, if possible, by the most severe remorse, their treason and their perfidy. The wise arrangements of the Government, the prudent measures of the Generals, the subordination and valour of the troops, with the co-operation of the people in affording supplies, may effect the object, that a great portion of the Peninsula shall no longer be the prey of the enemy,—driving them entirely to the other side of those elevated mountains which nature appears to have created as an eternal wall of separation between the Spaniards and the French. We trust we shall be able to say, "the Pyrenees still exist!"

Such is the result of a rapid survey of our provinces, founded on the intelligence recently received. Letters from Estremadura to the 26th, not only state the dissipation of the storm with which Soult had again threatened that province, but also that it was probably now entirely free from the enemy. General Hill, the worthy pupil of Lord Wellington had taken such measures, that the French were obliged to resort to all their measured retrograde movements to escape falling into the hands of the allies. The brave Penne, and Morillo, had been commissioned to repair to certain points, for the purpose of straitening still more the troops of Soult, and obliging them every day to abandon new territory. By these, and other accessory means, we trust soon to see them compelled to relinquish the unfortunate Andalusia, which Soult now feels that he holds by a very precarious tenure. The preparations at Badajoz, of provisions, and the means of transport, were such, as indicated that the allied troops would quickly move to a considerable distance from that city. It was also reported there, that accounts had been received from Castile, of Lord Wellington having approached Zamora; and that the French garrison of the two forts of Salamanca had already surrendered.

Old Castile, the principal seat of the great operations of the armies now beholds its deliverers with the most joyful feelings. The profound and well meditated views of this celebrated Englishman, whose military talents have been the rock on which the audacious plans of the infamous Corsican have split, are gradually unfolding; and every step which he advances, gives connection and extension to his combined operations. Letters from Ciudad Rodrigo, of the 23d, describe the enthusiasm, and almost intoxication of joy with which the people, particularly in Salamanca, every where received their deliverers. The patriots now begin to breathe again; the traitors had partly fled, and others of them, shut up in the forts, were cursing themselves at the prospect of that state which would be the reward of their infamy.

Galicia, hitherto the sport of circumstances, had begun to throw off that inactivity which till now had deprived it of weight in the balance of events. The policy of Castanos, the zeal of Santocides, the decided measures of the Superior Junta, the determination of the *Consulado* of Corunna to advance a million of reals for the public service, had all contributed to terminate frivolous disputes, and to restore to reason the Heads of the rich Corporations, who, though aware that religion must perish with their country, still raise the cry of religion, leaving the country to perish. The loyal Galicians are marching towards Castile, to co-operate in the salvation of the Peninsula; they are led by Santocides, in whom they repose confidence. The junction of the 6th army with Lord Wellington, and with the 7th,

which is distributed over various districts, will furnish a mass of force, capable of destroying the army which bears the vain title of the *Army of Portugal*.

The English Cabinet spares no means to give additional extent to the efforts in the Peninsula, and to assist the wise plans of the British General. Commodore Popham has approached the coast of Galicia; and another English expedition will soon appear at a point where it is little expected.

The Asturias, so often invaded, will soon be free, if they are not so already. Accounts from Corunna, of the 15th, mention, that Barcelona had routed the enemy in Pola, with the loss of 700 men; and indicates that the country was on the point of being evacuated.

The Biscayan provinces are panting for an opportunity to co-operate for the national independence. The ocean will soon present them with the means; and then the inhabitants, united to the brave Guerrillas of those districts, will accelerate the extermination of the tyrant's legions.

Navarre, and part of Arragon, under the protection of the immortal Mena, will always present a rampart against the enemy. Lord Wellington, amidst his plans, cannot have forgotten that there is there one of the bravest Spanish warriors, capable of following up, and putting in practice, whatever may be beneficial to the country which he defends with such heroism.

The Empecinado, Duran, Vila-Campo, and other active Chiefs, who traverse the other division of Arragon, the province of Soria, Alcarria, and the territory of Cuenca, form additional ramifications of the extensive plan which is now in execution; and each of them, in the post assigned to him, will teach the enemy that the period of vengeance is now arrived.

The brave Chaleco, Medico, and other celebrated partisans of La Mancha, the province of Madrid, Avila, &c. watching the partial movements of the enemy, to cut off their communications, their supplies, their convoys; and thus to assist in the execution of the combined whole.

The Andalusias, anxious to shake off the yoke, found their hopes of liberation in approaching events, and in the immediate co-operation of Hill, Penne, Morillo, and Ballasteros. Circumstances will soon furnish an opportunity to the brave troops of this latter chief to assist effectually in the liberation of the Andalusias.

Murcia, which makes so many efforts in defence of the country, will not let slip the opportunity now presented by fortune; and if some fatality does not pursue the 5d army, its movements may be of considerable weight in the balance of existing events.

Valencia, though subdued, has not ceased to be Spanish. Its brave Guerrillas, some scattered corps of troops which still traverses it, and the aspect which the whole of the Peninsula presents to Suchet, induce us to hope that that kingdom will also participate in the prospects which are now opened to the rest of Spain.

In Catalonia, the greater the cruelties and barbarities which the enemy have perpetrated, the more the flame of patriotism is kindled, and the desire of vengeance glows in the breasts of the natives. The valour of the loyal Catalonians, directed by General Lacy, and assisted probably at this moment by the troops from Majorca, and the expedition of our allies, directed to the same principality, promises the most happy results.

CADIZ, JULY 2.

The British Government, as appears from a note transmitted by the Ambassador Count de Fernan Nunez, has engaged to clothe, arm, and equip the Spanish regiment of Hussars of Ferdinand VII, consisting of 600 men.

CADIZ MAIL.

BADAJOS, JULY 4.

On the 1st instant, two strong columns of the enemy advanced upon Santa Martha; Conde de Penne went out against them, and forced them to fall back; but the same troops supported by reinforcements, again advancing, Conde de Penne was compelled to retreat with the loss of about 150 horse, who were cut off.

BADAJOS, JULY 8.

The French in this neighbourhood are retiring upon the Guadalquivir and General Hill pursuing them. On the 6th, the combined troops had arrived at Zafra. The harvest in the Serrania has been so abundant, that in many parts the corn has yielded in the proportion of 80 for one.

On the 10th, General Hill's headquarters were at Llerena, and the enemy was retiring by Fuente Ovejuna to Corluba.

CARTHAGENA, JUNE 28.

A meeting of Generals has been held at Alicante, at which O'Donnell, Roche, and an Englishman, who was there, assisted. The projected expedition is to consist of 16,000 men.

We are assured that General Lacy has routed in Tarraffa, an enemy's division, with the loss of its artillery.

ORIHUELA, JUNE 25.

Creagh's division has marched for Alicante, to embark with Roche's division. This expedition takes with it 10 pieces of artillery, and is composed of the following corps of infantry, viz. Alicante, Guadalaxar, Badajoz, Cuenca, Burgos, Soria, Majorca, Alpujarrias, Alcazar, Corona, Guadix, and the Walloon Guards, and Ferdinand the Seventh and the Queen's Cavalry. The plan has been well considered, and its execution will be rapid and combined.

SALAMANCA, JULY 1.

The Salamancas have given the Allied Army and our division such proofs of love and loyalty, as perhaps have not been equalled by any other place. They carry them every day, the distance of a league and an half, wine, bread, &c. at their own expence. Women and men of every condition, supply the place of mules.

CADIZ, JULY 10.

Two English regiments of dragoons, and three British troops, have arrived at Mahon; and the expedition from the eastward at Vilanueva and Geltru.

CADIZ, JULY 13.

According to the declaration of a French deserter, two of the pieces from which grenades were thrown into this city, have been rendered useless.

CADIZ, JULY 14.

The enemy's force, under the command of General Count Erlon, consists of 7,300 infantry, 2,000 cavalry, and 18 pieces of cannon. On the 7th our troops under the command of Penne and Morillo, obtained an Ormaches some advantages over the enemy, taking from them 9,000 bushels of grain, and some prisoners. General Hill had his head-quarter in Llerena, and was still advancing.

FRENCH PAPERS.

ACTS RELATIVE TO THE ORGANIZATION OF LITHUANIA.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Article 1.—There shall be a Provisional Government of Lithuania, composed of seven Members and a Secretary General.

2.—The Commission of the Provisional Government of Lithuania shall be charged with the administration of the finances, with the care of the means of subsistence, with the organization of the troops of the country, with the formation of the national guards, and of the *gendarmerie*.

3.—There shall be an Imperial Commissioner with the Commissioner of the Provisional Government of Lithuania.

4.—Each of the Governments of Wilna, Grodno, Minsk, and Bialistock, shall be administered by a Commission of three Members, with an Intendant presiding.

5.—These administrative Commissions shall be under the orders of the Provisional Commission of the Government of Lithuania.

6.—The administration of each district shall be confided to a Prefect.

7.—There shall be in the city of Wilna a Mayor, four Assistants, and a Municipal Council, composed of twelve Members. This Administration shall be charged with the management of the property of the city, with the superintendance of the Charitable Establishments, and with the Municipal Police.

8.—A national guard, consisting of two battalions, shall be formed at Wilna. Each battalions, shall have six companies, each company 119 men. The strength of the two battalions 1,450.

9.—There shall be in each of the Governments of Wilna, Grodno, Minsk, and Bialistock, a corps of *gendarmerie*, commanded by a Colonel, having under his orders—those of the Governments of Wilna, and Minsk, two Chiefs of squadrons—those of the Governments of Grodno, and Bialistock, one chief of a squadron. There shall be a company of *gendarmerie* in each district.

10.—The Colonel of *gendarmerie* shall

reside at the chief seat of the Government. The residence of the officers, and the stationing of the brigades, shall be determined by the Provisional Commission of the Government of Lithuania.

11.—The officers, sub-officers, and volunteers of the *gendarmerie* shall be taken from the gentlemen proprietors of the district: no more can be exempted. They shall be appointed; viz. the officers by the provisional commission of the Governments of Wilna, Grodno, Minsk, and Bialistock.

12.—The Polish uniform shall be that of the *gendarmerie*.

13.—The *gendarmerie* shall perform the service of the police: it shall support the public authority: and shall arrest traitors, marauders, and deserters of whatever army.

14.—Our Order of the Day of the — of last June shall be published in each Government, and there shall consequently be established in each a Military Commission.

15.—The Major General shall appoint a General or superior officer, either French or Polish, of the troops of the line, to the command in each Government. He shall have under his orders the national guards, the *gendarmerie*, and the troops of the country.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

Imperial Head-quarter, Wilna, July 1, 1812.

WARSAW, JULY 7.

His Highness Prince Poniatowski, General in Chief of the Fifth Corps of the Grand Army, has addressed to the Poles, who are under his command, the following Order of the Day:—

Head-quarters, Baybrodo, July 6.

Soldiers!—In communicating to you the Proclamation of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, I am convinced of the sentiments with which you will reply to his appeal, and that you will readily perceive that a new field is opening to you, in which you will cover yourself with glory. Already in two wars you have had an opportunity of recognizing the restorer of your country, and of laying the foundation of the glory of the Polish army. I have no doubt that, forming as you do in the present war, in the grand army, a corps, which this powerful Protector has himself denominated the Army of Poland, and which is to decide the fate of many millions of Poles, your countrymen, you will prove yourselves worthy of the French, in conjunction with whom we fight, as well as of those projects which have, during so long a period, formed the object of our wishes, and which now begin to be put in execution for us. We ought, then, to redouble our efforts. Let no fatigues, no privations, enfeeble the warlike spirit which we have inherited. We shall once more prove to the whole world that the sacred name of country renders its real children invincible.

POSEN, JULY 11.

Different corps of troops are continually passing through our city on their way to the Grand Army. Within the last three months, from the 1st of April to the 30th of June, our city has had quartered upon it, seven Marshals, 73 Generals, 416 Officers on the Staff, 3642 Officers, 89,623 Sub-officers and Private and 10,962 horses.

WILNA, JULY 11.

[EXTRACT FROM THE LITHUANIAN COURIER.]

Proclamation of the Provisional Committee to the Lithuanians.

"Citizens—For the space of 20 years a foreign Government has communicated its orders to us in language with which we are unacquainted. Listen now to the voice of your Brothers; listen to the voice of Poles, addressing you in the Polish language. Return thanks to Providence, which evidently manifests its beneficent designs towards you, through Napoleon the Great. His coming, like that of the Sun, before which the ice dissolves, has dissipated every obstacle; and his benign accepts, while they awake the joy of hope in our bosoms, fill us with sentiments of the most ardent gratitude.

"By the Order of the Day of the 4th of July, by which a Provisional Government has been constituted, we are enabled to call upon you to partake our sentiments. Can there be any more reasonable ground for exultation, than the hope of seeing our country once more take her rank amongst the nations?

"You shall be witnesses of our solicitude to assuage your evils, and lessen as much as possible, the calamities of war.

The sacrifices we shall call on you to make will be but slight, when put in comparison with benefits we shall procure you. Having promised thus much, we declare that we have been installed as a Provisional Government, and we invite all our fellow citizens to enter upon the necessary relations with us.

"Signed by the Members of the Commission."

WILNA, JULY 15.

We still enjoy the presence of his Majesty, who rides out every day, attended by a very few persons.

The day before yesterday his Majesty gave audience to the Polish Deputies, the Senators Warvedon, Wibiski, Wladislaus, Count Jerousky, &c. They had been commissioned by the General Confederation of Poland to bear their homage to his Majesty. They were presented by his Excellency the Duke of Bassano, Minister of Foreign Affairs. The President of the Deputation, the Senator Warvedon and Wibiski, was spokesman.

The answer of his Majesty was couched in the most gracious terms.

The same day, the 11th, some inhabitants of the Duchy of Samogitia, M. M. Bibwuz, Bralosewo, Jellemshy, and other Officers, having at their head, the old Marshal of the Court of Zietgwa, had the honor of being admitted to his Majesty's presence: they assured him how much the Samogitians wish to partake in the honour enjoyed by their brethren at Wilna.

His Majesty conversed with them on all matters relating to the interests of their country.

Our city was never so brilliant as it has been for the last 15 days. The greatest of Sovereigns is resident within its walls, within which also are assembled the principal citizens of our country. A youthful and imperious race have arranged themselves under the Polish Eagles. It is here proper to mention the names of those zealous children of Lithuania who were the first to take arms and equip themselves at their own expence. In the guard of honour we find Prince Oginski, its chief; [several other Polish names are also enumerated.]

In the Lithuanian guard, commanded by the Brigadier Konopkall, we find M. M. Mageloniki, Narbut, and Michalowski, completely equipped. A great number of young persons are busily employed equipping themselves. We have no doubt but that the Lithuanians will seek opportunities to distinguish themselves as the gallant fellows of the regiments commanded by Count Kuznitski, did at Somoniya, and have taken in their hands the sword.

The Bishop of Korakowski has had the honour of being twice brought to Court to say mass in the Imperial Chapel. He received a diamond ring as a present. The priests who accompanied him had also presents.

The grand national festival was celebrated here yesterday with universal enthusiasm.

At eleven o'clock all the Clergy were assembled in the porticos of the Church, to receive the Constituted Authorities.

At seven o'clock a procession, consisting of the Members of the Provisional Commission, the Deputies of the Grand Confederation, the Commission of Administration, the Members of the Tribunals, the Sub-Prefect, the Mayor, the Municipality, the Guard of Honor, the Officers of the Gendarmerie of the City; finally, all the Public Functionaries, arrived at the Cathedral, where they were introduced by the Clergy.

Bishop Korakowski officiated, when *Te Deum* was sung. The President of the Provisional Commission delivered a very eloquent discourse, and published the Act of Confederation of Poland. When the reading of the Act was over, cries of "Long live the Emperor Napoleon the Great," a thousand times repeated, filled the spacious arches of the church. *Salvum fac imperatorem Napoleonem*, was then sung; after this ceremony all the Authorities proceeded to the residence of his Excellency the Duke of Bassano, to present to him the Act of Confederation, and beg that he would submit it to his Majesty.

It was announced the same day, that the Provisional Government of Lithuania, in order to consecrate this great re-union, had resolved to give a portion of one thousand francs to a Lithuanian girl who should marry a man born in the Greater Poland, and a second gift of one thousand francs to a Pole who should marry a Lithuanian girl. By chance it occurred that the first couple immediately presented themselves, and received the nuptial benediction.

In the evening the city was magnificently illuminated.

The National Theatre was thrown open gratis. The piece, entitled *The Craco-*

vians, was played. The festival closed with a ball, of which Count Pac, a Lithuanian, did the honours. The transparencies were beautiful, and the inscriptions were ingenious. Several French and Polish Generals were present at the ball, which was also honored by the presence of his Majesty the Emperor and King.

This same Gazette, (*Lithuanian Courier*), announces, this day, the refusal of the Grand Seigneur to ratify the treaty of peace concluded at Bucharest, between the Russian and Turkish Plenipotentiaries.

His Majesty the Emperor Napoleon was still at Wilna, on the 15th. He enjoys the best possible health.

BERLIN, JULY 14.

On the 11th of this month, his Highness the Prince of Orange set out for Vogelsdorf, on his way to Breslau. According to the most recent intelligence from the army, the few Swiss regiments were stationed in the environs of Marienwerder, a short distance from Dantzic.

An official statement of the military force of Sweden, was lately published in the *Stockholm Gazette*, it was as follows:—Regular Army 35,000; Reserve 50,000; New Levy 7,000—Total 92,000 men. The naval estimate comprises 6,000 seamen, and 3,000 marine artillery. Besides the above, there is a considerable body of militia, which is only ordered out on pressing emergencies. The individuals composing it are principally farmers, whose lands, when they themselves are absent on service, are cultivated by the district to which they belong.

CORRESPONDENCE ON THE ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

MR. FOSTER TO MR. MUNROE.

Washington, June 4, 1812.
Sir, Since I had the honour of seeing you at your office yesterday, I have perceived an article in the public prints, stated to be extracted from an English news-paper, and purporting to be an official declaration of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, that the Orders in Council will be and are, absolutely revoked from the period when the Berlin and Milan Decrees shall by some authentic act of the French Government, publicly promulgated, be expressly and unconditionally repealed. A considerable time has elapsed since, by order of my Government, I had the honour of writing to you the expediency of procuring such an authentic act from the French Government; and in all probability the above declaration may have been issued in the confident expectation, that the Government of the United States would have been able to produce it ere this.

At all events, Sir, considering the important nature of the abovementioned article, and the probability that I shall have soon to be the organ of some official communication to the American Government in relation to it; I cannot but trust, that no measure will, in the mean while, be adopted by the Congress, which would defeat the endeavour of procuring a complete reconciliation between our two countries.

Should any embarrassment arise in consequence of the declaration on the subject of the proposed revocation of the Orders in Council above alluded to, resting at present upon a mere statement in the news-papers, it will no doubt occur to your recollection, that on the enactment of those orders, a measure was taken by Congress for the purpose of meeting them, when they were as yet known but through the public prints.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) A. J. FOSTER.

MR. FOSTER TO MR. MUNROE.

Washington, June 4, 1812.

SIR, I must rely upon your candour to feel for the embarrassment into which your note of this day has thrown me. Willing to comply with the request contained in it, I yet cannot but be sensible that in making any portion of a dispatch from his Majesty's Secretary of State to me, the subject of a correspondence between us, I should not be justified to my own Government. I believe there is no example of a correspondence of such a nature, and I should be very loth to establish the precedent.

When I had the honour to make the communication of Lord Castlereagh's dispatch to you, in consequence of its being left to my own discretion to do so, I did it because I had reason to think, from the number of my letters which there remained unanswered at your office, such a communication, if made through a note might have shared the fate of the rest. You will recollect that it was at your own request that I acceded to the dispatch being communicated to the President; and that it was also at your instance, as being the only regular way in which the subject could

come before the American Government, that I determined to write to you a note founded upon it. You were aware, at the latter end of last week, that such was my determination, which I repeated to you through Mr. Graham, who called upon me the 30th ultimo, to ask me when I contemplated sending it to your Office. The notice must have reached you, and been read, before any message could have been sent from the Executive to Congress.

I cannot, Sir, consider my note as liable to the charge of ambiguity, which you now impute to it. The abandonment of our most important maritime rights is more extensively than ever connected by France with a demand of the repeal of our Orders in Council; and while you are entirely silent as to how far America concurs with her on this point of vital interest to Great Britain, without even a prospect of a reply from you to our just complaints, as expressed in my note to the coincidence of the attitude taken by America with the hostile system of France, I cannot but be aware of the difficulties to which I should expose myself in entering into an explanation on any insulated passage in it. I might, perhaps, by continued silence on your part, never afterwards have an opportunity of making further explanation; and you are well aware how frequently points taken unconnected with what precedes or follows them, are liable to misconstruction. But, Sir, as a reason paramount to every other for my not committing myself to an explanation on any single topic without the discussions between us were to be continued, is the publication of the highly important declaration of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to which I had the honour to allude in my note to you of this morning. You will there find stated, in as explicit and authentic a manner as language can convey, the grounds upon which His Majesty's Orders in Council will be revoked. I cannot, it is true, as yet, refer you officially to this document; but I may now be in the expectation of receiving it, in a formal state, within a few days, and together with it, every explanation possible which you may require.

(Signed) A. J. FOSTER.

The Hon. J. MUNROE, &c.

MR. MUNROE TO MR. FOSTER.

Department of State, June 6, 1812.

SIR, I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 4th instant. The receipt of that of May 30th has already been acknowledged.

As these letters relate to the same subject—the Orders in Council—I shall take both into my view, in this reply.

I am not disposed to make any unnecessary difficulty on account of the informality of the document alluded to in the last letter. If the declaration of the Prince Regent was such as to afford the satisfaction required, it would be received in any form entitled to credit, with great interest, as a token of just and friendly sentiments in your Government towards the United States; but nothing is seen in that act of the character which you impute to it. Without removing a single objection to the principle on which the Orders in Council were issued, and have been maintained, it affords a complete justification of the demand heretofore made on your Government for their repeal.

The British Government has complained that the United States demanded the repeal of the Orders in Council on a conditional repeal of the French Decrees, although the French condition required nothing of Great Britain which she ought not to have consented to, and was moreover, a condition subsequent and not precedent; and it now proposes to repeal the Orders in Council, conditionally also, with this difference, that the condition on which their repeal is to be made is a condition precedent, and not subsequent, and is likewise one which Great Britain has no right to claim.

The condition requires that the French Decrees shall be absolutely and unconditionally repealed; that is, that they shall be repealed according to explanations given, not only as they related to the United States, but as to all other neutral nation, and all who prohibited a commerce in British manufactures with the enemies of Great Britain.

So far as the French Decrees violated the neutral commerce of the United States, we had a right to demand their repeal, and obtained it. The repeal was declared by an authentic and formal act of the French Government, and communicated to this Government by the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris, and to the British Government by their Minister Plenipotentiary at London; and has, moreover, been officially published within the United States. The authenticity of the repeal was placed beyond all contro-

versy; and the official manner in which it was communicated to your Government ought to have been satisfactory to it. A general repeal of the French Decrees in favour of all neutral nations, and of such parts of them as prohibited a trade with France, and the countries under her control, in British manufactures, the United States have not demanded, because they had no right to demand it.

It is farther made a condition of the proposed repeal in the declaration of the Prince Regent, that it shall take effect at a future uncertain day; and that the Orders in Council should be again in force, on a contingency of which the British Government is to be the sole judge. If this was a ground on which the United States could call upon France to repeal her Decrees in case they were still in force as to them, surely the French repeal, to take effect on any specified day, and whose revival was not provided for on any contingency whatever, was a ground on which their call upon Great Britain to repeal her Orders in Council, in respect to the United States, ought not to have been resisted.

In reply to your insinuation, that the demand made on your Government to repeal its edicts which violate the neutral rights of the United States, is made in concert with France, to obtain from Great Britain an abandonment of her maritime rights; it is sufficient to refer you to documents which have been long before the public, and particularly to the letter of Mr. Pinckney to the Marquis Wellesley, of January 14, 1811, protesting in the most solemn manner against looking to any other force for the opinions and principles of the United States, than to the United States themselves. Let me repeat, with respect to the Orders in Council, that all we demand is, that they cease to violate the neutral rights of the United States, which they have violated, and still violate on the high-seas. Should they be continued as to France in any form which may not violate these rights, or as to any other neutral nation to which they may be applicable, it would be for such nation, and not for the United States, to contend against them.

The report of the French Ministers, on which this declaration of your Government is founded, affords no proof that the French Government intended by it to violate its engagement to the United States, as to the repeal of the Decrees. It evidently refers to the Continental System by the means relied on to enforce it. The armies of France can be of no avail either in the support or violation of maritime rights. This construction is the more justifiable, from the consideration, that it is supported by the corresponding acts of the French Government, continued from the time of the repeal, and by communications to the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris to the day of that report.

I beg you, Sir, to be assured, that it is painful to me to have imposed the least embarrassment on you, by the correspondence on the difference between the tenor of Lord Castlereagh's letter to you, and yours founded on it to me. I continue to persuade myself however, that you will be come sensible, that with a knowledge of the extent given by your Government to the conditions on which alone its orders will be repealed, and that this extent was always contemplated by your Government, it was impossible for the President to be inattentive to the fact, or to withhold it from the legislative branch of Government. I have to add, that had it been proper for him so to have done, the last hour at which your note was received, and till the noon of the 1st instant, was not time to be considered in relation to the Message sent to Congress on that day.

With great respect and consideration,

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) JAMES MUNROE.

[Mr. Foster in a note of the 1st instant alludes to the conduct of America, of entering and harbouring deserters from the British Navy; and encloses several letters from Admiral Sir R. Curtis, and Captain Hall, of the *Royal William*, with names & description of 24 British seamen on board the *United States*, the *Constitution*, and *Wasp* sloop; and of others who had deserted, after being forcibly detained on board American vessels of war. The American Secretary, in a reply, evades any answer on the first ground of complaint, but says, the latter will be "inquered into," and seems to think that the seamen alluded to may have become naturalized Americans. In that case "they must be protected as such." The law he says, will compel deserters from merchant service to return to their ships, but others may be considered as malefactors, not to be surrendered without a special stipulation.]

FRENCH PAPERS.

No 1.

COPY OF A NOTE ADDRESSED BY THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS TO COUNT ROMANZOW, CHANCELLOR OF RUSSIA.

Paris, April 25, 1812.

"COUNT.—His Majesty the Emperor of Russia had acknowledged at Tilsit the principle, that the present generation should not have looked to the enjoyment of happiness, but on the ground that the nations in the full enjoyment of their rights might give themselves up freely to the exercise of their industry; that the independence of their flag should be inviolable; that the independence of their flag was a right belonging to each of them, and its protection a reciprocal duty of the one towards the other; that they were not less bound to protect the inviolability of their flag, than that of their territory; that if a Power cannot, without ceasing to be neutral, allow its territory to be taken away by one of the Belligerent Powers, so neither can it remain neutral, in permitting to be taken away from under the protection of its flag, by one of the Belligerent Powers, the property which the other has placed there; that all Powers consequently have the right of exacting, that nations, pretending to neutrality, should cause their flag to be respected in the same manner as they enforce respect to their territory; that so long as England, persisting in its system of war, should disavow the independence of any flag upon the seas, no Power, which is possessed of coast, can be neutral with respect to England.

"With that penetration and elevation of sentiment by which he is distinguished, the Emperor Alexander also perceived that there could not be any prosperity for the Continental States, but in the establishment of their right by a maritime peace. This great interest was predominant in the Treaty of Tilsit, and every thing else was the immediate result of it.

"The Emperor Alexander offered his mediation to the English Government, and engaged, if this Government would not consent to conclude peace upon the principles of acknowledging that the flags of all Powers should enjoy an equal and perfect independence upon the seas, to make common cause with France; to summon, in concert with her, the three Courts of Copenhagen, Stockholm, and Lisbon, to close their ports against the English, to declare war against England, and to insist upon the adoption of the same measures by the various Powers.

"The Emperor Napoleon accepted of the mediation of Russia, but the answer of England was a violation of the rights of nations, till then unexampled in history. She, in the midst of peace, and without any preliminary declaration of war, attacked Denmark, surprised her capital, burned her arsenals, and took possession of her fleet, which was dismantled, and lying secure in her ports. Russia, in conformity to the stipulations and principles of the Treaty of Tilsit, declared war against England; proclaimed anew the principles of the armed neutrality; and engaged never to swerve from this system. Here the British Cabinet threw off the mask, by issuing, in the month of November, 1807, those Orders in Council, by virtue of which England levied a toll of from four to five millions upon the Continent; and she compelled the flag of every Power to submit to the regulations, which were the result of her principles of legislation. Thus, on the one side, she made war upon all Europe; and, on the other, she secured to herself the means of perpetuating the duration of that war, by founding her financial system upon the tributes which she arrogated to herself—a right of imposing upon all people.

"Already in 1806, and while France was at war with Prussia and Russia, she had proclaimed a blockade which had placed under an interdiction the entire coast of an empire. When his Majesty entered Berlin, he answered this monstrous presumption by a Decree of blockade against the British Isles. But to meet the Orders in Council of 1807, more direct and specific measures were necessary; and his Majesty, by the Decree of Milan of the 17th of December of the same year, declared all those flag denationalized, which should permit their neutrality to be violated by submitting to these Orders.

"The attempt on Copenhagen had been sudden and public. England had prepared in Spain new attempts, hatched with reflection, and in the dark.

"Not having been able to shake the determination of Charles IV. she formed a party against that Prince, who would not sacrifice to her the interests of his kingdom. She used the name of the Prince of the Asturias, and the father was driven from his throne by the name of the son. The enemies of France, and the partisans of England, took possession of the sovereign authority.

"His Majesty sent upon by Charles the Fourth, sent troops into Spain, and war was commenced in the Peninsula.

"By one of the stipulations of Tilsit, Russia was to evacuate Wallachia and Moldavia. This evacuation was deferred—new

revolutions, which had taken place at Constantinople, had several times bathed in blood the wall of the Seraglio.

"Thus scarcely a year had elapsed from the peace of Tilsit—the affairs of Copenhagen, of Constantinople, and the Orders in Council, published in 1807, in England, had placed Europe in so unlooked-for a situation, that the two Sovereigns thought proper to come to an understanding, and the interview of Erfurth took place.

"With the same designs, and inspired by the same spirit which had directed their proceedings at Tilsit, they agreed as to what exacted from them such considerable changes. The Emperor consented to withdraw his troops from Russia, and at the same time consented that Russia should not only not evacuate Wallachia and Moldavia, but that she should unite these provinces to her empire.

"The two Sovereigns, inspired one and the same desire of re-establishing a maritime peace, and then as much disposed as at Tilsit to defend those principles for the defence of which they had entered into an alliance, resolved to make a solemn application to England. You, Count, came, in consequence, to Paris, and a correspondence ensued between you and the British Government. But the Cabinet of London, which had perceived that war was about to be rekindled on the Continent, rejected all overtures toward negotiation. Sweden had refused to shut her ports against England; and Russia, in conformity to the stipulations of Tilsit, had declared war against her. The result to her was the loss of Finland, which was united to the Russian empire; and at the same time the Russian armies occupied the fortresses on the Danube, and made war with effect upon the Turks.

"Nevertheless, the system of England was triumphant. Her Orders in Council threatened to produce the most important results, and the tribute, which was to furnish the means of supporting the perpetual war which she had declared, was perceptible upon the seas. Holland and the Hanseatic Towns continuing to trade with her, their commerce frustrated the salutary and decisive regulations of the Decrees of Berlin and Milan which alone were calculated to effectually resist the principles of the British Orders in Council. The execution of these Decrees could not be assured but by the daily exercise of a firm and unflinching Administration. Unexposed to the influence of the enemy, Holland and the Hanseatic Towns, it was necessary, should be united. But while the sentiments dearest to the heart of His Majesty yielded to the interest of his people and that of the Continent, great changes were taken place. Russia abandoned the principle to which she had pledged herself at Tilsit, viz. to make common cause with France, which she had proclaimed in her Declaration of War against England, and which had dictated the Decrees of Berlin and Milan.

"They were evaded by the Ukase which opened the ports of Russia to all English ships laden with colonial produce, English property, provided that they were under a foreign flag. This unexpected blow annulled the treaty of Tilsit, and those important transactions which had put an end to the struggle between the two greatest Empires of the world, and which had afforded to Europe a probability of obtaining a maritime peace. Approaching commotions and bloody wars were of course to be immediately expected.

"The conduct of Russia at this time was constantly directed towards these fatal results. The uniting of the Duchy of Oldenburg, dove-tailed, as it were into the countries recently brought under the same principles of Government as France, was a necessary consequence of the uniting of the Hanseatic Towns. An indemnity was offered. This object was easy to regulate with reciprocal advantage. But your Cabinet made an affair of State of it; and, for the first time, was seen a manifesto of an ally against an ally.

"The reception of English vessels in Russian ports, and the regulations of the Ukase of 1810, had made it known that the treaties were dissolved. The manifesto showed that not only the bonds which had united the two Governments were broken, but that Russia had publicly thrown the gauntlet to France, for a difficulty which was foreign to her, and which could not be solved but by the method which his Majesty had proposed.

"It was not to be concealed that the refusal of this offer disclosed the project of a rupture already formed. Russia prepared for it at the very time that she was dictating terms of peace to Turkey; she suddenly recalled her divisions of the army of Moldavia; and in the month of February, 1811, it was known at Paris, that the army of the Duchy of Warsaw had been obliged to repossess the Vistula, in order to fall back upon the Confederation, because the Russian armies on the frontiers were so numerous, and had assumed so menacing a posture.

"When Russia had resolved on measures contrary to the interests of the active war

which she had to support—when she had imparted to her armies a development burdensome to her finances, and without any object; in the situation in which all the Powers of the Continent were then placed, all the French troops were within the Rhine, except a corps of 40,000 men stationed at Hamburg for the defence of the coasts of the North Sea, and for the maintenance of tranquillity in the countries recently united; the reserved places in Prussia were occupied only by the Allied troops. A garrison of only 4,000 men had remained at Dantzic; and the troops of the Duchy of Warsaw were on the peace establishment; a part of them even was in Spain.

"The preparations of Russia then were without object, unless she entertained an expectation to impose upon France by a grand array of forces; and to oblige her to put an end to the discussions respecting Oldenburg, by sacrificing the existence of the Duchy of Warsaw; perhaps, also, Russia, not being able to disguise from herself the fact of her having violated the Treaty of Tilsit, had recourse to force, for no other purpose but to seek to justify violations which could not be defended.

"His Majesty nevertheless remained unmoved (impossible). He persevered in his desire of an arrangement; he was of opinion, that at any period it would be time enough to resort to arms; he required only that powers should be sent to Prince Kurakin, and that a negotiation should be opened with respect to these differences, which might thus easily be terminated, and which were by no means of a nature to call for the effusion of blood. They were reducible to the four following points:—

"1st. The existence of the Duchy of Warsaw, which had been a condition of the peace of Tilsit, and which, since the close of 1809, gave Russia occasion to manifest those instances of defiance to which his Majesty answered with condescension, carried as far as the most exacting friendship could desire, and honour could allow.

"The annexation of Oldenburg, which the war against England had rendered necessary, and which was conformable to the spirit of the Treaty of Tilsit.

"The Legislation respecting trade in English merchandises and denationalized vessels, which ought to be regulated according to the spirit and the terms of the Treaty of Tilsit.

"Lastly, the disposition of the Ukase of 1810, which, by destroying all the commercial relations of France with Russia, and opening her ports to stimulated flags freighted with English property, were contrary to the letter of the Treaty of Tilsit.

"Such would have been the objects of the negotiation.

"As to what concerned the Duchy of Warsaw, his Majesty would have been forward to adopt a Convention, by which he would pledge himself not to encourage any enterprise which might have a tendency, directly or indirectly to lead to the re-establishment of Poland.

"As to Oldenburg, he offered to accept the intervention of Russia, which nevertheless had no right to interfere in what involved a Prince of the Confederation of the Rhine, and he agreed to give that Prince an indemnity.

"With regard to commerce in English merchandises and denationalized ships, his Majesty desired to come to some understanding, in order to reconcile the wants of Russia with the principles of the Continental system, and the spirit of the Treaty of Tilsit.

"And lastly, as to the Ukase, his Majesty consented to conclude a Treaty of Commerce, which, in securing the commercial relations of France, would, at the same time, provide for all the interests of Russia.

"The Emperor flattered himself, that such dispositions, dictated by so manifest a spirit of conciliation, would, at length, have led to an arrangement. But it was impossible to prevail upon Russia to grant the powers for opening a negotiation. She invariably answered all the new offers made to her by fresh armaments; and the conclusion was, at length necessarily come to, that she refused to explain, because she had nothing to propose but what she dared not avow, and which could not be granted to her; that it was not any stipulations, which, by identifying the Duchy of Warsaw still more with Saxony, and placing that Duchy in security from any commotions that might alarm Russia for the tranquillity of her provinces; that she was desirous to obtain, but the Duchy itself, which she wished to unite to herself; that it was not her own commerce, but that of the English which she wished to throw, in order to release England from the catastrophe which menaced her, that it was not for the interests of the Duke of Oldenburg that Russia wished to interfere in the business respecting the annexation of that Duchy, but that it was an open quarrel with France which she wished to keep in reserve, till the moment of the rupture for which she was preparing. At this time the Emperor then became sensible that he had not a moment to lose. He also had recourse to arms. He took measures to op-

pose army to army, in order to guarantee a State of the second order so often menaced, and which reposed all its confidence upon his protection and good faith.

"Nevertheless, Count, his Majesty still continued to avail himself of every opportunity to manifest his sentiment. He declared publicly on the 15th of August last, the necessity of arresting the very dangerous course in which affairs were proceeding; and wished to attain that object, by arrangements, for which he never ceased to request that a negotiation should be entered into.

"Towards the close of the month of November following his Majesty believed he might indulge the hope that this view was at length likely to be participated in by your Cabinet. It was announced by you, Count, to the Ambassador of his Majesty, that M. de Nesselrode was destined to proceed to Paris with instructions. Four months elapsed before his Majesty was apprised that this mission would not take place. He instantly sent for Colonel Czernichev, and gave him a letter to the Emperor Alexander, which was a fresh endeavour to open a negotiation. M. de Czernichev, arrived on the 10th of March at St. Petersburg, and that letter remains still unanswered.

"How is it possible longer to dissemble that Russia evades all approximation? For eighteen months she has made it a constant rule to lay her hand upon her sword, whenever propositions for an arrangement have been made to her.

"Seeing himself thus constrained to abandon every hope from Russia, his Majesty, before he should commence this contest in which so much blood must be shed, felt it to be his duty to address himself to the English Government. The distress felt by England, the agitations to which she is a prey, and the changes which have taken place in her Government, decided his Majesty to take this course. A sincere desire of peace dictated the proceeding which I have received orders to communicate to you. No agent had been sent to London, and there has been no other communication between the two Governments. The letter, of which your Excellency will find a copy annexed, and which I addressed to the Secretary for Foreign Affairs of his Britannic Majesty had been sent by sea to the Commandant on the Dover station.

"The course which I now take towards you, Count, is a consequence of the dispositions of the Treaty of Tilsit, with which his Majesty has the wish to comply till the last moment. If the overtures made to England should produce any result, I shall take the earliest opportunity to make it known to your Excellency. His Majesty the Emperor Alexander will participate in the business, either in consequence of the Treaty of Tilsit, or as an ally of England, if his relations with that country be already adjusted.

"I am formally commanded, Count, to express, in concluding this dispatch, the wish already communicated by his Majesty to Colonel Czernichev, to see those negotiations, which during 18 months he has never ceased to solicit, prevent, at length, those events which humanity would have so much reason to deplore.

"Whatever may be the situation of things when this letter shall reach your Excellency, Peace will still depend upon the determinations of your Cabinet.

"I have the honour, Count, to offer you the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) "DUKE OF BASSANO."

No. III.

COPY OF A NOTE FROM PRINCE KURAKIN TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Paris, 18 (30) April, 1812.

"MY LORD DUKE.—Since the interview which I had on Tuesday last with your Excellency, and in the course of which you gave me reason to suppose that the verbal communications which I had the honour of making, according to the tenour of my latest instructions, should be admitted as the grounds of the arrangements on which we are about to enter; since that time I have not been able to find you at home, and enter into a second conference, in order to the discussion of this subject, and the settling the project of the convention.

"It is impossible for me, my Lord, to defer any longer transmitting to the Emperor, my master, an account of the execution of the orders he has given me. I acquitted myself verbally towards his Majesty the Emperor and King in the private audience which he granted me on Monday. I also acquitted myself in the same manner towards your Excellency, in my interview with you on Friday, Monday and Tuesday. I flattered myself, that the agreement to a project of convention, founded upon a basis which I had the honour to propose, and which I had hoped would be agreeable to his Majesty the Emperor and King would put it in my power to prove immediately to his Majesty the Emperor my master, that I had fulfilled his intentions, and had the good fortune to have done so successfully. Deprived for two days of the power

of seeing your Excellency, of following up & concluding, in conjunction with you a work so important and so urgent, in consequence of the circumstances that are to be submitted to us, that not a single day should be lost; and seeing the certainty overthrown with which I had flattered myself that this work would be finished without delay, and which might lead to the conclusion that it ought to have, namely that of preventing the fatal consequences of the close approach which has been made by the army of his Majesty the Emperor and King, to that of the Emperor my master, it now remains for me to provide for my responsibility towards my Court, by officially acquitting myself, in the communication which I have received orders to make to your Excellency, and which hitherto have been only made verbally.

"I am ordered to declare to your Excellency, that the preservation of Prussia, and her independence from every political engagement directed against Russia, is indispensable to the interests of his Imperial Majesty. In order to arrive at a real state of peace with France, it is necessary that there should be between her and Russia a neutral country, which shall not be occupied by the troops of either of the two Powers; that as the entire policy of his Majesty the Emperor, my master, is calculated to preserve solid and stable principles of amity with France, which cannot subsist so long as foreign armies continue to be quartered so near the Russian frontiers, the first basis of negotiation can be no other than a formal arrangement, a complete evacuation of the Prussian States, and of all the strong places of Prussia; whatsoever may have been the period and the pretext of their occupation by the French or Allied Troops; of a diminution of the garrison of Dantzic; the evacuation of Swedish Pomerania, and an arrangement with the King of Sweden, calculated to give mutual satisfaction to the Crowns of France and Sweden.

"I must declare, that when the measures above mentioned shall be acquiesced in on the part of France, as the basis of the arrangement to be concluded, I shall be permitted to promise, that such arrangements may include, on the part of his Majesty the Emperor, my master, the following engagements:—

"Without deviating from the principles adopted by the Emperor of all the Russias for the commerce of his States, and for the admission of neutrals into the ports of his dominions—Principles which his Majesty can never renounce—he binds himself, as a proof of his adherence to the alliance formed at Tilsit, not to adopt any change of the prohibitive measures established in Russia, and severely observed to the present time, against direct trade with England. His Majesty is also ready to agree with his Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, with respect to a system of Licenses to be introduced into Russia, in the same manner as in France; it being always understood, that it cannot be admitted till it has been ascertained that it is not calculated to augment the deterioration already experienced by the trade of Russia.

"His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias will engage also by this Convention, to treat, by a particular arrangement, for certain Modifications, such as may be desired by France, for the advantage of her trade in the Custom duties imposed by Russia in 1810.

"Finally, his Majesty will also consent to bind himself to conclude a treaty of exchange, of the Duchy of Oldenburg, for a suitable equivalent which shall be proposed by his Majesty the Emperor and King, and in which his Imperial Majesty will declare the protest withdrawn which he was about to publish, to support the rights of his family to the Duchy of Oldenburg.

"Such are, my Lord Duke, the grounds which I have been ordered to point out, and the admission of which, in what relates to the evacuation of the Prussian States and Swedish Pomerania; the reduction of the garrison of Dantzic to its establishment, previous to the 1st of January, 1811; and the promise of a negotiation with Sweden, can alone render possible an amicable arrangement between our Courts.

"It is with much regret, notwithstanding the time which has elapsed since I communicated them verbally to your Excellency, that I still find myself altogether uncertain with respect to the effects of my proceedings.

"Notwithstanding the favourable inferences which I was happy to draw from the interview which his Imperial and Royal Majesty was pleased to grant me on Monday, as well as the assurances I received from your Excellency, I cannot forbear to inform your Excellency, anew of that which I represented to his Majesty the Emperor, as well as formerly to you, viz. that if to my great regret the intelligence should reach me, that Count Lauriston, had quitted Petersburg, I would conceive it my duty to apply immediately for passports, and quit Paris.

(Signed) "Prince ALEX. KURAKIM."

COPY OF A LETTER ADDRESSED BY THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TO LORD CASTLEBROUGH, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TO HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY.

"Paris, April 17, 1812.
"SIR—His Majesty, constantly actuated by sentiments friendly to moderation and

peace, is pleased again to make a solemn and sincere attempt to put an end to the miseries of war.

"The awful circumstances in which the world is at present placed, have induced a resolution in the mind of his Majesty, the result of which has been, to authorise me to explain to you, Sir, his views and intentions.

"Many changes have taken place in Europe for the last ten years, which have been the necessary consequence of the war between France and England, and many more changes will be effected by the same cause. The particular character which the war has assumed, may add to the extent and duration of these results. Exclusive and arbitrary principles cannot be combated but by an opposition without measure or end; and the system of preservation and resistance should have the same character of universality, perseverance, and vigour.

"The Peace of Amiens, if it had been observed, would have prevented much confusion.

"I heartily wish that the experience of the past may not be lost for the future.

"His Majesty has often stopped when the most certain triumphs lay before him, and turned round to invoke peace.

"In 1805, secure as he was by the advantages of his situation, and in spite of the confidence which he might reasonably feel in anticipations which Fortune was about to realize, he made proposals to his Britannic Majesty, which were rejected, on the ground that they should be consulted. In 1808, new proposals were made, in concert with Russia. England alleged the necessity of an intervention, which could be no more than the result of the negotiation itself. In 1810, his Majesty having clearly discerned that the British Orders in Council of 1807, rendered the conduct of the war incompatible with the independence of Holland, caused indirect overtures to be made towards procuring the return of peace. They were fruitless, and the consequence was, that new provinces were united to the Empire.

"In the present time are to be found united all the circumstances of the various periods at which his Majesty manifested the pacific sentiments which he now orders me again to declare that he is actuated by.

"The calamities, under which Spain, and the vast regions of Spanish America suffer, should naturally excite the interest of all nations, and inspire them with an equal anxiety of their termination.

"I will express myself, Sir, in a manner which your Excellency will find conformable to the sincerity of the step which I am authorised to take; and nothing will better evince the sincerity and sublimity of it than the precise terms of the language which I have been directed to use. What views and motives should induce me to envelope myself in formalities suitable to weakness, which alone can find its interest in deceit?

"The affairs of the Peninsula, and the Two Sicilies are the points of difference which appear least to admit of being adjusted. I am authorised to propose to you an arrangement of them, on the following basis:—

"The integrity of Spain shall be guaranteed, France shall renounce all idea of extending her dominions beyond the Pyrennees, the present dynasty shall be declared independent, and Spain shall be governed by a National Constitution of her Cortes.

"The independence and integrity of Portugal shall be also guaranteed, and the House of Braganza shall have the Sovereign authority.

"The Kingdom of Naples shall remain in possession of the present Monarch, and the Kingdom of Sicily shall be guaranteed, to the present family of Sicily.

"As a consequence of these stipulations, Spain, Portugal, and Sicily, shall be evacuated by the French and English land and naval forces.

"With respect to the other objects of discussion, they may be negotiated upon this basis, that each power shall retain that of which the other could not deprive it by war.

"Such are, Sir, the grounds of conciliation offered, by his Majesty to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

"His Majesty the Emperor and King, in taking this step does not look either to the advantages or losses which this Empire may derive from the war, if it should be prolonged; he is influenced simply by the considerations of the interests of humanity, and the peace of his people; and if this fourth attempt should not be attended with success, like those which have preceded it, France will at least have the consolation of thinking, that whatever blood may yet flow, will be justly imputable to England alone.

"I have the honour, &c.
(Signed) "The Duke of BASSANO."

NO IX.

COPY OF THE ANSWER OF LORD CASTLEBROUGH, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY, TO THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN RELATIONS, OF THE 17TH OF APRIL, 1812.

London, Office for Foreign Affairs, April 23, 1812.
"SIR—Your Excellency's letter of the 17th of this month has been received and laid before the Prince Regent.

"His Royal Highness felt that he owed it to his honour, before he should authorize me to enter into any explanation upon the overture which your Excellency has transmitted, to

ascertain the precise meaning attached by the Government of France to the following passage of your Excellency's Letter: 'the actual Dynasty shall be declared independent, and Spain governed by the national Constitution of the Cortes.' "If, as his Royal Highness fears, the meaning of this proposition is, that the Royal authority of Spain, and the Government established by the Cortes, shall be recognised as residing in the brother of the head of the French Government, and the Cortes formed under this authority, and not in the legitimate sovereign, Ferdinand the Seventh, and his heirs, and the Extraordinary Assembly of the Cortes, now invested with the power of the Government in that kingdom, in his name, and by his authority; I am commanded frankly and explicitly to declare to your Excellency, that the obligations of good faith do not permit his Royal Highness to receive a proposition for peace founded on such a basis.

"But if the expression cited above apply to the actual government of Spain, which exercises the Sovereign authority in the name of Ferdinand the VIIth, upon an assurance of your Excellency to that effect, the Prince Regent will feel himself disposed to enter into a full explanation upon the basis which has been transmitted, in order to be taken into consideration by his Royal Highness; it being his most earnest wish to contribute, in concert with his allies, to the repose of Europe; and to bring about a peace, which may be at once honourable, not only for Great Britain and France, but also for those States which are in relations of amity with each of these Powers.

"Having made known without reserve the sentiments of the Prince Regent, with respect to a point on which it is necessary to have a full understanding, previous to any ulterior discussions, I shall adhere to the instructions of his Royal Highness, by avoiding all superfluous comment and recrimination on the accessory objects of your letter. I might advantageously, for the justification of the conduct observed by Great Britain at the different periods alluded to by your Excellency, refer to the correspondence which then took place, and to the judgment which the world has long since formed of it.

"As to the particular character the war has unhappily assumed, and the arbitrary principles which your Excellency conceives to have marked its progress, denying, as I do, that these evils are attributable to the British Government, I at the same time can assure your Excellency, that it sincerely deploras their existence, as uselessly aggravating the calamities of war; and that its most anxious desire, whether at peace or at war with France, is, to have the relations of the two countries restored to the liberal principles usually acted upon in former times.

"I take this opportunity of assuring your Excellency of my respect.

(Signed) "CASTLEBROUGH."

Proclamation issued by the Emperor Alexander upon the passage of the Niemen by the French.

"The French troops have passed the borders of our Empire,—a treacherous attack is the reward of the observance of our alliance. For the preservation of peace, I have exhausted every possible means consistent with the honour of my Throne and the advantage of my people. All my endeavours have been in vain. The Emperor Napoleon has fully resolved in his own mind to ruin Russia. The most moderate proposals on our part have remained without an answer. This sudden surprise has shewn, in an unequivocal manner, the groundlessness of his pacific promises, which he lately repeated. There therefore, remain no further steps for me to take, but to have recourse to arms, and to employ all the means that have been granted me by providence to use force against force. I place full confidence in the zeal of my people and on the bravery of my troops. As they are threatened in the midst of their families, they will defend them with their national bravery and energy. Providence will crown with success our just cause. The defence of our native country, the maintenance of our independence and national honour, have compelled us to have recourse to arms. I will not sheath my sword so long as there is an enemy within my imperial borders.

(Signed) "ALEXANDER."

AN ASSORTMENT OF

BLANK BOOKS

MAY BE HAD

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE,

Printed by A. H. HUBBARD, Molenet.