



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

Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de Java'sche Gouvernements Courant, geplaatst wordende Aanbestedingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Official moeten worden aangezigt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend.

VOL. III.

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1814.

[NO. 114.]

PORT REGULATIONS.

1. Vessels coming in and about to anchor in the roads, are required to show their colors, which to square-rigged Vessels will be answered by the Shore-Flag.

2. The Master Attendant shall send off to every square-rigged Vessel that enters the roads, Copies of the Port and Boat-office Regulations, also, the accompanying paper of interrogatories.

To the Commander of the Vessel arrived in the roads of Java.

You are requested to fill up the vacancies of the annexed Paper for the information of the local Authorities in this place.

Table with columns: Ship's Name, Commander's Name, Number of Guns, Size in Tons, From whence, Date of departure, Where bound, Passengers, Cargo.

3. As soon as possible after the vessel's anchoring in the roads, the Captain, Supercargo or Purser, is required to wait on the Master Attendant, to answer any further interrogatories that may be necessary, and submit a Report.

4. Commanders are required to annex their signatures to the Port and Boat-office Regulations, as an acknowledgment of their having perused them.

5. The Master Attendant, on having received his Report, will transmit copies thereof to the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor, to the Secretary to Government, to the Office of Police, and to the Collector of Customs.

6. Pursuant to the Regulations of Government, all persons arriving as Passengers are required to present themselves for cognizance at the Office of Police.

7. All Commanders are required to give notice at the Office of Police of all persons allowed to leave the ship, or who may have absconded previous to her departure.

8. In conformity with the Government Regulations, Anchorage Fees will be charged as follows.

On Vessels not belonging to the Island, at the rate of Ten Spanish Dollars for every Tonnage Tonnage, the payment of which for any Port of Call, constitutes a vessel from another Port of Call (this account for six months).

9. Vessels belonging to the Island are not subjected to Anchorage Fees, but pay an annual duty of half a Dollar per Ton, on Register, and the Master Attendant is authorized to call upon all Vessels to show their certificates of the same, when paid.

10. The Master Attendant to be considered the medium of all public communication with Shipping and Transports, the embarkation and landing of public Goods and Stores resting with the departments to which they belong.

11. The salvage of Anchors to be the duty of the Master Attendant, for which he is to be allowed one-third of the value exclusive of the expense incurred. Unclaimed Anchors, after they have been publicly exposed for one year, to be sold by Auction on account of Government, but the Master Attendant's claims are to be allowed.

12. Commanders of Ships losing their Anchors are required to Register them in the Master Attendant's Office.

13. Commanders of Ships are required to give notice at the Master Attendant's Office of their intended departure 48 hours prior thereto.

14. All Vessels are strictly prohibited from throwing ballast overboard in any part of the roads under a penalty of 10 Dollars for every ton of the ship's measurement.

15. The Master Attendant alone to supply Wood, Water and Ballast, whenever called upon, at the following rates: but this is to prevent Vessels furnishing themselves by their own Boats, and heaping up refuse.

Wood, 67 Ba. per 5 covang, including Boat-hire.

Ballast, 1/2 Ba. per 5 covang.

16. Port Clearances Signed by the Secretary to Government will be granted by the Master Attendant, on certificates from the Custom-house being produced, that all duties have been paid, and another from the Police Office, that the Regulations of that department have been observed. A Fee of five Rupees will be charged for this clearance.

17. All foreign Vessels are strictly prohibited from engaging or carrying away any of the Natives of the Eastern Islands, under the authority of the Island of Java, without express permission for the same, and depositing 50 Spanish Dollars for each person which shall be returned on the return of the vessel, or on cash being taken, that has voluntarily deserted the ship, or died a natural death on board.

18. Vessels coming to Java or its dependent dependencies, from British India, and such as are not registered in this Colony, are permitted to take away such Natives on the Commanders signing a bond, binding himself to the above amount for each person, that they shall be returned, or satisfactorily accounted for by Magisterial certificates of their having died or absconded from the ship beyond the municipal power of apprehension at the place.

19. Vessels of India, Europe, Africa, America, and the Cape of Good Hope, are required to prove on oath, or by a Magisterial certificate, that they have not left behind any of the Natives of the Eastern Islands, without very ample and sufficient cause, otherwise to be liable to a forfeit of 100 Rupees for each Individual.

20. These Regulations extend to the Servants and Followers of all Public Offices, for which the Commanders will be held responsible.

21. The Commanders of all Colonial Vessels are required to sign a Bond, with a penalty of the value of the Ship, that they will respectively adhere to the Regulations of the Colony.

MINOR PORTS.

22. Vessels arriving from Europe, Western India, and from places not under the British authority, are prohibited from trading in the Minor Ports, without first obtaining a Pass from the Collector of Customs at Batavia, Samarang or Sourabaya, which will be granted to them, on their voluntarily entering into a Bond to adhere to the Regulations of the Port to which they are proceeding.

23. They are to report their arrival to the nearest authority, or to the Resident of the District.

24. Vessels sailing from any of the Minor Ports are not to depart without a certificate from the Resident, that all the Government dues have been discharged.

The Boat-Office Regulations as established at the principal place of the division, to be in force at the Minor Ports so far as local circumstances and arrangements will admit, particularly advertising to the paragraphs 15, 16, and 18.

COLONIAL CRAFT.

Vessels belonging to the Island of Java, to carry papers signed by the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor, which shall be annually renewed by the Master Attendants at the different Ports, and registered in their Offices.

A Fee to be paid to Government, on taking out these papers, of two Rupees for each covang that the vessel can carry.

No Passes to be granted without two Securities being bound in a penalty of four Rupees each, for every covang of the Vessel's burthen, that the Custom-house Regulations will be adhered to.

As Colonial Vessels are exempt from custom on merchandize carried from Port to Port in this Colony, they are required to have

a memorandum of the extent, and quality of the cargo, noted by the Custom-house Officer, on the back of their passes before quitting the Port of Loading, and a corresponding one at the Port of Discharge, certifying that the whole cargo has been landed, and while loadings from Port to Port on the Island, are not required to take out Port Clearances.

Regulations for the Pilot Establishment at Sourabaya.

1. The rates of Pilotage to continue as fixed by the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council, under date the 1st August, 1812.

2. Vessels of every description, drawing six feet water and upwards, to pay half Pilotage, although a Pilot may not be taken on board.

3. Foreign Vessels to pay double Pilotage.

4. Application for Pilots to be made to the Master Attendant in writing two days previous to vessels leaving the Port; such applications to be registered and priority strictly attended to.

5. Commanders of Vessels to pay the amount of Pilotage into the Office of the Master Attendant 24 hours after their arrival, and prior to their departure when sailing from the Port, for which receipts will be granted.

Boat-Office Regulations.

1. No Boats to be allowed to ply for fare or carry cargo to and from Vessels in the Roads, under penalty of stoppage and confiscation, unless they are registered at the Boat-Office.

2. The Boats of the Colony, ships or vessels in the Roads, to be exempt from the regulations.

3. All Boats to be registered to be numbered, and the Tonnage in Covangs of Rice, which they can safely carry in rough weather, marked upon them in a conspicuous place, they shall also have the load water mark of that weight and every covang above it.

4. All applications for Boats shall be made to the Boat-Office in writing, with payment at the established rate, for the required Boat according to its size, and these applications shall be completed immediately according to priority, if the weather will permit.

5. The employers of the Boats are required to exact from the Head-man in charge, previous to his quitting the shore, an acknowledgment from the Office of the quantity of goods embarked, and the Office shall at no time of the day defer furnishing this Certificate at the moment of application.

6. The hire of the Boats shall be as follows:—

A Boat of 2 covang, 2 Rupees.

And whatever the Tonnage marked upon each Boat shall be exceeded, it is to be paid for in proportion and in addition to the fixed rate. Whenever surplus cargo is put into the Boats, it must be with the express concurrence of the Headman before witnesses, otherwise the entire cargo to be at the risk of the shipper.

7. The Boats shall be employed in the succession of their registry, and separate registers are to be kept for each class of Boats, that the share of employment may fall to each. The owners are allowed to repair and use their own Boats when they have actual employment for them.

8. The cargo being delivered to the Ships, the vessel's receipt to be immediately given by the Office to the shipper, and should any difference appear from the quantity expressed in the shore receipt, the same to be clearly explained to the Headman of the Boat in presence of his crew. No Boat to leave the ship till this receipt has been granted, and the Ship to be made responsible for any detention however short that may be proved by the Boat's crew under penalty of one day's fare of the Boat.

9. Differences occurring at the delivery of goods by the Boats to Vessels in the Roads to be settled by the Boat-Office, but no receipt to be allowed from the Headman of the Boat can make it appear he demanded a receipt and was refused.

9. The Boat-Office to be responsible to the employers of Boats for any deficiency in pieces or packages that may appear, so far as means of recovery exist against the Boat-owners. This to extend to weight also, where depredations can be proved.

10. Each Boat shall be equipped in the following manner:—

A Coyang Boat, 3 ...

And any loss or damage arising from a deficiency of these to be made good by the Boat-Office, which has the power to supply whatever people or necessaries may be wanting, and to deduct their value from the first money becoming due to the owners.

11. Officers in charge of Ships or Vessels, before employing the Boat-Office to work on board, for however short a time, to pay for three day's labour at the rate usual for such labourers hired from the shore.

12. The Boat-Office to pay fully to the owners of each Boat, the fare which he may have earned, the Boat-Office deducting 25 per cent towards defraying the expenses of the establishment—any delay in the discharge of this Regulation entitles the Boat-Office to double the claim progressively, per diem.

13. Boats employed in landing cargoes, when returning to the shore after a full freight, to be entitled to half fare, and to full fare, when employed transshipping in the Roads, according to the number of trips from the shore that the Boat might have accomplished during the time so engaged.

14. No Boats are allowed to be applied for, but at the time they are actually required, and if they are not longer than the trip could be accomplished, a damage to be paid equal to the full fare of as many trips as the vessel has performed in the time so lost.

15. In cases of extraordinary public emergency, for the special purpose of embarking Troops and Military Stores, the Resident is authorized to indent for Boats, which application is to be made to the Boat-Office, and authority will be given for this purpose, to all other cases Government to be made individuals applications for Boats.

16. For the ordinary occasions of Government, the Resident will call upon the Master Attendant's establishment, but that the Proprietors of Boats plying for public fare may not be deprived of any employment not actually that of Government, these orders will not be granted for the carriage of private property or effects, unless the responsible Package of Officers and Soldiers, proceeding on service.

17. When the application for Boats is to exceed the number plying at the time, the Boat-Office will supply each individual in proportion to the number specified in his application.

18. In cases of extraordinary emergency the Master is authorized to press Boats of all descriptions for the service of Government, paying them at the established rates.

19. Each Boat to carry a copy of these regulations.

20. The Boat-Office to be open at all hours of the day, under the superintendance of a person qualified to grant the necessary certificates.

21. All disputes arising in this department to be heard and decided in the first instance by the Master Attendant.

(Signed) T. S. RAFFLES.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

Vand' Verre, den 30sten April 1814.



Additional Regulations in the Salt Department.

THE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council having taken into consideration the restriction which formerly existed in the trade to the Lampongs, is pleased from and after the 1st of May next, to relieve the Inhabitants of that Country from the payment of Import Duties to Government, and also to remove the prohibition by which Boats and Vessels not belonging to Bantam were precluded from entering there.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been further pleased to resolve, that Boats and Vessels from any of the ports of Java will be permitted to enter any part of the Lampong country, on previously taking a Pass for that purpose from Bantam, which will be granted by the Resident free of expense.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

J. DUPUY, Acting Secretary to Govt. BATAVIA, April 25, 1814.

Ampliatie op het Reglement voor het Zout Departement.

DE in overweging genomen hebbende de te voren bestaande restrictien op den handel met de Lampongs, heeft gonggevoonden en verstaan, dat van en met den 1ste Mei aanstaande de Inwoners van dat Gewest ontheeren zullen zijn van het betalen van Inkomende Rechten aan het Gouvernement, en dat te gelijke tyd ophoudt het te voren in werking zijnde verbod aan andere dan Bantamsche Praauwen en Vaartuigen, om aldaar binnen te loopen.

Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Raad heeft voorts gonggevoonden aan alle Praauwen en Vaartuigen van de havens van het Eiland Java, vrijheid te vergunnen in alle gedeelten der Lampongs binnen te loopen, mits zich vooraf te Bantam voerende van Paspoorten, welke door den Resident aldaar Prodeo zullen worden verleend.

Ter ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Raad.

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

BATAVIA, den 25, April 1814.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Government are ready to receive Tenders from any Persons willing to supply His Majesty's Government at New South Wales with WHEAT and RICE to the extent of Three hundred Tons.

It is desired to specify the date at which the Wheat and Rice will be deliverable; the quantity and price of each, including all charges.

Payment to be made at New South Wales, by Bills on the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, or at Java in Colonial Currency, at the option of the party.

Government will also receive tenders from persons willing to furnish TONNAGE for Grain to New South Wales.

The tenders to specify the rate per Ton for what the Ship carries, which is to include all charges, and to be payable as above.

Ships proceeding to New South Wales under either of these agreements will have permission for the shipment of any other Goods which the owners may wish, with the exception of Spirituous Liquors.

Sealed Tenders marked "Tender for New South Wales" to be delivered at the Office of the President of the Commercial Committee at Batavia, on or before the 1st May next.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

J. DUPUY, Act. Secretary to Govt. BATAVIA, April 25, 1814.

Advertentie.

WORD mits dezen bekend gemaakt dat het Gouvernement aanbiedingen zal ontvingen van zodanige personen als genegen mogten zijn om Zyne Majesteits Gouvernement te Nieuw Zuid Wales, te voorzien van Tarwe en Ryst, ter hoeveelheid van drie honderd Tonnen.

Het aanbod moet de datum Specificeren te gens welke de Tarwe en Ryst kan geleverd worden, zo mede de hoeveelheid van Prys van ieder, alle onkosten daar onder begrepen.

De betaling zal geschieden te Nieuw Zuid Wales in Wissels op de Lords Commissaris van Zyne Majesteits Commissie, of op Java in Koloniale Munt, na gelieven van de belanghebbenden.

Het Gouvernement zal insgelijks Aanbiedingen ontvingen van Personen, die genegen zijn, om Schepen tot het vervoeren van Graan naar Nieuw Zuid Wales te fourneren.

De Aanbiedingen moeten de vrugt per Ton Specificeren voorzo veel het Schip kan voeren, waaronder alle onkosten moeten begrepen zyn, betaalbaar als boven.

Schepen onder een van deze bepalingen naar Nieuw Zuid Wales varende, zullen vrijheid hebben tot het laden van zodanige goederen op de zee, als de Eigenaars mogten verkiezen; met uitzondering van sterke Dranken.

Gesloten aanbiedingen gemerkt Tender for New South Wales, moeten aan het Kantoor van den Secretaris van het Gouvernement te Batavia gezonden worden op of voor den

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Raad.

J. DUPUY, Waarn. Govt. Sec. BATAVIA, den 22ste April 1814.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a special sale of Europe Staples, &c. will take place by Public Auction at the Honorable Company's Stores at Batavia, during the month of May, under the Superintendance of the Commercial Committee, the particulars and conditions whereof will be published hereafter.

The sale will commence on the first Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday in the ensuing month, and to be continued on the three first days in every following week, as long as may be necessary.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

J. DUPUY, Act. Secretary to Govt. BATAVIA, April 22, 1814.

NOTICE.

IN order to prevent in future the delay and inconvenience which has arisen in the Courts of Judicature, from the nonattendance of Jurymen when called upon, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to authorize the Presidents of those Courts to levy on such occasions, such reasonable fines as the case may appear to require at the discretion of the Court.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

J. DUPUY, Act. Secretary to Govt. BATAVIA, April 22, 1814.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TIMBER lying at the Staple Places Indramayo, Pamanookan and Chassen, formerly advertised for sale at Batavia on the 2th February, and subsequently postponed to a future day, will be sold by Public Auction at the Stadt-house on the 16th of May next.

Lists of the Timber and Conditions of Sale may be seen at the Office of the Commercial Committee.

J. DUPUY, Dept. Sec. to Government. BATAVIA, April 18, 1814.

Advertentie.

WORD mits dezen bekend gemaakt, dat de Houtwerken, leggende op de Stapel-plaatsen Indramayo, Pamanookan en Piassem, onlangs ter verkoop te Batavia, op den 7de February geannonceerd, en vervolgens uitgesteld tot een nadere te bepalene dag, by Publicke Venditie op het Stadhuys, op den 16de Mey aanstaande zullen verkogt worden.

De Lysten der Houtwerken en de Conditiën van de Verkoop, zyn te zien ten Kantore van het Commerciaal Committee.

J. DUPUY, Act. Sec. van het Govt. BATAVIA, den 18de April, 1814.

Notice.

IS hereby given, that Packets are open at the Post Office, for the reception of Letters to Europe by the Licensed Ships Indian and Wadstead.

J. DUPUY, Act. Secretary to Govt. BATAVIA, April 21, 1814.

Advertentie.

DOOR wylen WILHALEM van Sarama, gemaakt den 23ste January 1808, getrokken zijnde een Wissel groot 450 Rds Silver geld, zo wel in Spaansche Matten, Dneatous als Roppen op den bekemmer, en deze Wissel na de betaling is noch geraakt zijnde, so word de geene welke deselve in handen gelied heeft verzogt de vriendelijkheid te wilsen hebben dat van informatie te geven aan

D. VAN SON.

TO BE LET.

THE HOUSE EUSTHOF

Near Weltevreden.

Apply to Mr. OBREEN.

Bekendmaking.

DE Luitenant Gouverneur in Raad, de betaaling van twee Jaaren Inkomsten, op de pratentien der Ingezetenen van dit Eiland op het voormalige Gouvernement van het zelve, toegestaan hebbende, onder sufficiente Borgstelling van het te ontfangene bedragen, weder te moeten restitueeren, wanneer deeze schikking niet door hooger autoriteyten mogte geaprobeerd worden; En den Ondergetekende Accountant General belast zijnde, de daar toe gerechtigdens opteroepen, ten eynde hünne pratentien optegeeven, met melding welke securiteyten zy voor de te ontfangene Gelden kunnen geeven, het zy in Vastigheden dan wel Persoonlyke Borgen; Zoo word hier van by deezen aan een ygelijk kennis gegeeven, ten eynde zy hünne pratentien in geschrifte aan den Ondergetekende zoo spoedig maar immer mogelyk geveeren optegeeven te gelyk met de hypotheken of twee sufficiente Borgen ten eynde ter Approbatie voorgelegd te kunnen worden aan het Committe benoemd tot onderzoek dier pratentien.

BATAVIA den 23 April 1814. J. G. BAUERS, Accountant.

Advertisement.

BY the President and Magistrates of the City of Batavia and its Environs, Notice is hereby given that the Collector of the Tax on Slaves, ordered to be levied by Proclamation of Government of the 15th of May 1812, will attend at the office of the Accountant of the Magistrates, at the Stadt-house in Batavia, every day (Sundays and holidays excepted), from the 1st of May till the 31st of July next, to receive the payment of the said Tax for the current year 1814.

And in order that the said Tax may be levied in a regular way, the said Collector will sit from the first till the last of May for the Inhabitants of the Town, the Suburbs and the Camp of the Chinese from the first till the last of June for the Inhabitants residing within the limits of the former out-posts, and at Weltevreden and Tanabang, and lastly from the first till the last of July for the Inhabitants of the Environs.

No payment will be received after the expiration of those terms respectively, nor will certificates be granted, but on producing those issued in the last year.

In order that no person may plead ignorance hereof, these presents will be affixed in the English, Dutch and Native languages, at the usual places at Batavia and its Environs, for general information.

By order of the President and Magistrate aforesaid.

PETER JESSEN, Sec. BATAVIA, April 22, 1814.

Advertentie.

PRESIDENT en Magistrate van de Stadt en Ommevalden van Batavia, Adverteren hier mede, dat de Collecteur van de imposte op de Slaven uitgeschreven by Publicatie van het Gouvernement van dato den 15de Mei 1812, van den 1ste Mei tot den 31ste July aanstaande, dagelyks de Zon en Feest Dagen uitgezondert, ten Kantore van den Accountant op het Stadhuys te Batavia, zal vaceren, tot den ontfangt der gedachte imposte voor het loopende Jaar 1814.

By dat ter eijnde daren Ontvangst geogeld sloope, den voordr. Collecteur zittende van den 1ste tot den 31ste Mei, voor zodanige Ingezetenen als wönende zyn in de Staden Voorsteden, en in de Chinesche Campong; van den 1ste tot den 30ste Juny voor die wönende Inwoners en tot al de voormalige Buiten-posten uitgedors op Weltevreden en Tanabang; en laaststelyk van den 1ste tot den 31ste July, voor de zodanige wönende in de Ommevalden. Zuffende geene aangaven of betaaling na de afloopst der voorz. termynen respectievely uitgehoeren; noch ook nieuwe Certificaten verleend worden, dan op vertooning van die in het voordr. Jaar uitgegeven.

En op dat een ieder hier van Kennisse erlange zal tusschen de Engelsche, Hollandsche en gewoone Indische talen worden geaangeert, ter Straffe vernietelyk.

Ter Ordonnantie van President en Magistrate.

BATAVIA den 21ste PETER JESSEN, Sec. April 1814.

Bekendmaking.

VAN wegens Directeur en Commissarissen van de Bank van Loening, word by deezen bekend gemaakt dat, vermits de op handen zijnde Sluyting der Boeken, onder Ultimo dezer, de Bank tot weder ontfangens toe, zal gesloten zyn, uitgezondert des Woensdags en Donderdags van ieder Week, op welke dagen de verwisseling van Bank Noten voor Producten, en het lossen van Panden, als voorheen zal voortgang hebben.

Ter Ordonnantie van Directeur en Commissarissen voornoemd.

BATAVIA den 30ste April 1814. P. DECKER, Sec.

Advertisement.

THE AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY of CALCUTTA, having forwarded to Batavia, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS in the English and Dutch Languages—Notice is hereby given, that the same may be had on application at the Printing Office, Molenvliet, at the following prices:

English Bibles ..... 4 Sp. dols. Do. Testaments, large size ..... 2 ditto. Do. Do. small size ..... 1 ditto. Dutch Bibles ..... 6 ditto. Do. Testaments ..... 3 ditto.

Advertentie.

HET medewerkend Bybel Genootschap te Calcutta, een aantal Bybels en Testamenten in de Engelsche en Hollandsche Talen naar Batavia gezonden hebbende, wordt hiernevens kennis gegeeven dat dezelve te bekomen zyn in de Gouvernements Drukkery op Molenvliet, tegens de volgende verminderde pryzen:

Engelsche Bybels ..... 4 Sp. matten; Do. Testaments (groot formaat) ..... 2 ditto. Do. Do. (klein formaat) ..... 1 ditto. Hollandsche Bybels ..... 6 ditto. Do. Testaments ..... 3 ditto.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene die iets te pretendeeren hebben van of schuldig zyn aan JAN CAROL HUIJZENING, gelieve daar van opgave en betaling te doen binnen 14 dagen of voor medio Mey aanstaande, aan zyn Geoordele Gemagtigde L. HEUREVINGA.

Advertentie.

DE Gras en Weylanden met de daar by behoorende Thuyne met verscheide Vruigt en Bloeme dragende Boomen, van de Weeduwe WINKELAAR, geleege aan de Jangbang Boegies of op de Bacheragts gragt ontraut de voormalige Post Aank, word uit de Hand te Koop gepresenteert, nader informatie te bekomen by

L. LEHNMANS. BATAVIA, April 25, 1814.

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L. LEHNMANS. BATAVIA, April 25, 1814.

Notice.

PERSONS who have any demands on the undersigned, are requested to send for payment immediately at Mr. KILLIAN's, as they are on the eve of their departure for the Cape of Good Hope, in the brig Hercules, Captain D. Munro.

W. G. MARTIN & CO. BATAVIA, April 25, 1814.

Berigt.

DE geenen die enige schulde verdringet hebben op de Ondergetekenden worden verzogt hünne rekening intezenden ten woonhuys van den Heer KILIAN, onterstond betaaling te ontfangen, indien ze op hun vertrek staan, naar de Kaap, de Goede Hoop met de Brick Hercules.

W. G. MARTIN, in Comp. BATAVIA, den 25ste April 1814.

Wanted.

THE sum of FIVE THOUSAND SPANISH DOLLARS, for which Bills at 30 Days Sight will be granted on Bengal.—Proposals will be received by Messrs. TRENKLEIN, LARSEN and WESTERMAN.

29th April, 1814.

Advertentie.

SANDER VAN MENDE, Wönende op de loek van de Moorsche passer, Presenteert uit de Hand te Koop Wagen, Paarden en Slaven, waer onder een Poulis met zyn wyf zijnde een Konde-makster en Borduurster, zo mede een Harpenist, en een Koetzier &c.

BATAVIA, den 25ste April 1814.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene die iets te pretendeeren hebben van, dan wel schuldig zyn aan den Boedel van wylen Maria TISSER, weduwe Anne Dat, gelieve daar van zo spoedig mogelyk en wel binnen den tyd van een Maand, van heden af gerekend, opgave te doonsaan den Executeur J. A. Dat.

BATAVIA den 23ste April 1814.

Advertentie.

HET Huis van J. WASSINK, staande op de Tygers-gragt, met de permissie van het koninklyke affkeeren te bevragen by de Heer HORN, op de Tygers-gragt.

UIT DE HAND TE KOOP.

HET Huis van J. WASSINK, staande op de Tygers-gragt, met de permissie van het koninklyke affkeeren te bevragen by de Heer HORN, op de Tygers-gragt.

BATAVIA den 30ste April 1814.



## Advertisement.

**MR. VILLENEUVE** has the honor to inform the PUBLIC and his FRIENDS, that he has for Sale at his Dwelling-house at Weltevreden, for ready-money, the undermentioned Articles, viz.

Almonds, at 1½ Spa. Dols. per 1000  
Walnuts, — 2 — 1000  
Raisons, — 18 Stivers per pound.  
Matton Hams, at 2 Spa. Dols. each.  
Constantia Wine, at 3 Spa. Dols. per bottle.

## Advertentie.

**BY VILLENEUVE**, op Weltevreden zyn voor Contante betaaling in Papieren geld; te bekomen.

Beste Amandelen a 1½ Spaansche Mat de Duizend.  
Beste Okkernooten a 2 Spaansche Matfen de Duizend.  
Beste Tros Rozynen a 18 Stivers het Pond.  
Ordinaire Rozynen a 16 Stivers het Pond.  
Kaapsche Schaape-hammen a 2 Spaansche Matten het Stuk.  
Constantia Wyn a 3 Spaansche Matten de Bottel.

## NOTICE.

**MR. WM. YOUNG** having returned to this Settlement, and being nominated in the Will of the late Captain F. LYNCH, as one of his Executors; we do hereby make the same known for the information of those who may be concerned.

J. FICHAT,  
R. T. SMITH,  
Joint Executors.

BATAVIA,  
March 24, 1814.

## Advertisement.

**THE** undersigned respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Batavia and its vicinity, that he means to reside near the Marine-yard, where he will keep for Sale fresh BEEF on Wednesdays and Sundays of each week, and will most thankfully comply with all orders which he may be favored with to that effect a day previous to any of the above-mentioned.

J. BARNES.

BATAVIA, April 14, 1814.

## Advertisement.

**ALL** persons having claims on the Estate of the late *Satur Awih*, Armenian Merchant, or being indebted thereto, are hereby requested to state their said claims or pay their debts to *Mr. Stephanus Mawartich*, No. 30, Great Malacca Street, within the space of six weeks from this date.

GAVORK MANUK, Executor.  
BATAVIA, April 13, 1814.

## Advertentie.

**ALLE** de genen die iets te pretendeeren hebben dan wel verschuldigt zyn aan den boedel van wylen *Satur Awih*, Armenische Koopman, gelieve daar van opgave te doen aan de Heer *Stephanus Makartich*, op de Grote Roef Malacca in het huis No. 30, Woonagtig, binnen de tyd van zes weken van heden af gerekend.

GAVORK MANUK, Executeur.  
BATAVIA, den 13, April 1814.

## FOR PRIVATE SALE

**THE** House of *Jurian Hommes* at Jaccatra. For further particulars apply to the owner.

## UIT DE HAND TE KOOP

**DE** Thuin van *Jurian Hommes* op Jaccatra. Nader te bevragen by den Eygenaer.

## Advertentie.

**ALLE** de geene die iets te vorderen hebben dan wel schuldig zyn aan den boedel van wylen den Burger *Johan Wilhelm Stiegler*, in leven oud Baas der Wapenkamer, te Samarang, gelieven daar van opgave te doen aan deszelfs Testamentaire Executeurs, *J. T. Busscher*, en *J. van Domburg*, binnen de tyd van zes weken gerekend van de eerste plaatsing.

## Advertentie.

**ALLE** de geenen die iets te pretendeeren hebben dan wel schuldig zyn, aan den gemeene boedel van *Johannes Matheos*, en *Petronella Fokkens*, gelieve daar van opgave te doen aan de Notaris *J. Burger*, gerekend van den 16de April tot den 16de Mey.

J. BURGER, Notaris.

## Advertentie.

**ALLE** de geene die iets te pretendeeren hebben van ofte verschuldigt zyn aan den boedel van wylen *J. W. E. Noor*, weduwe *Hagebout*, gelieve zulks op te geven binnen een Maand na dato dezes, aan deszelfs Testamentaire Executeur.

P. GEORGE VAN DE KEER,  
BATAVIA, den 14de April 1814.

## Advertentie.

**IN** de Nieuwpoort-straat 't Huis No. 10, zyn voor Contante Betaaling te bekomen Palleacatsche, Cormandelsche, Totocorynsche en Europeesche Goederen, als: Demities, Spreyn, Cambayen Chitze, Sarongs, Neusdoeken, Chelassen, Gingans, Cambric, Salempoeris, Guinees, Moeris, Hanekatjis, Dames Hoeden, Mans en Vrouwe Zyde en Katoene Koussen en Handschoenen, Witte en Zwarte Kanten, Gareu en Band, Ceylonsche Caneel, Cheroete, Taback en Kayer-trossen, &c. &c.

**HEDEN** verlost van eene welgeschapen Dochter de Huisvrouw van  
SOURABAYA den 20ste April 1814. DE LANOY.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received a communication on the subject of *Cabbages*, and hope that our Correspondent's next favor will smell less of the Shop.

## ERRATUM.

In our Extra of last Saturday, 1st column, last page, 7th line from the bottom, for *Last* read *East*.

## Java Government Gazette.

BATAVIA,  
SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1814.

## GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, 24th April, 1814.

Batta and Allowances for November, and advance of Pay for December, 1813, will be issued to the Troops serving on Java, on or after the 1st proximo.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

J. DUPUY,  
Actg. Secretary to Govt.

On Wednesday morning, the 20th instant, at about half past five o'clock, an alarm was given in the gardens behind Post Office Street, that a man was running *Amok*. Mr. Couperus ran immediately into his garden, and saw a man in the next compound, that of Mr. Popkens, with a naked Kris, pursuing several of the Slaves, who were crying for help—the man attempted to stab one of them, who avoided the blow, and gave him a cut on his breast.—The wound rendering him more furious, he pursued the Slaves, brandishing his Kris; they escaped over a small bridge, still crying out *Amok!* and *Tooloong!* being followed by the man; by this time Mr. Couperus had loaded his gun with small pebbles, and at the request of Mr. Popkens, fired at the *Amok*, and wounded him in the arm, on which he cried out in Malay "As long as I am protected by *Mayapay!* I am invulnerable." He then attempted to break the railing and pass the small canal which separate the gardens of Mr. Popkens from those of Mr. Couperus, in this he could not succeed from the strength of the railing resisting his efforts—he then endeavoured to rush through the gate which was open, but where a Slave of Mr. Popkens was standing with a Kris to oppose his escape—while the *Amok* was preparing to rush upon this man, Mr. Couperus took the opportunity to fire at him with small shot in the face, which stunned him and he fell, but struggled to rise; on this the Slave before-mentioned flew upon him to disarm him, but meeting with resistance, gave him several wounds, which dispatched him.

It appeared on the examination before the Magistrates, that the deceased was a Slave of Mr. Christiani, who was subject to fits of phrenzy, and had been in a desponding state for some days prior to the event, which cannot be otherwise accounted for.

We have to correct a mistake which we were led into by the Master of the Brig *Gesina*, in our paper of the 9th instant; the Ship which he reported to be the *H. C. Extra Ship Indus*, has proved to be the

Licensed Ship *Indian*, and has since arrived from Bengal.—We understand she will sail for England in about a fortnight, with a cargo of Coffee, &c. The Licensed Ship *Wanstead*, which arrived lately from New South Wales, is also expected to sail for Europe shortly.

A Thunder Storm lately happened at *Buitenzorg*, which completely destroyed the Noble Flag-staff at that place—the upper mast was shivered to pieces, and the lower one which was of great thickness, was split the whole way down—several splinters were thrown to the distance of a hundred yards, but we are glad to learn that they caused no accident, nor was any other damage sustained.

We learn from the *Calcutta Papers* that His Excellency the Naval Commander in Chief had arrived at that Presidency, on a visit to the Right Honorable the Governor General, and it was reported that his Excellency would pay a visit to this Island, after a short stay in Bengal.

We beg leave to recommend the Austrian declaration of war, in the Supplement of our present number, to the perusal of our Readers, as a most interesting document, breathing a spirit equally determined and moderate, and apparently founded on the genuine principles of justice and sound policy.

We understand the ship *Eugenia*, Captain Scott, may be expected every day at this Island, from *Calcutta* and *Penang*.

The *Isabella*, Captain Mayne, passed Anjer on the 25th instant, for England, with the following Passengers, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Scotts, and Major Travers, Aide-du-Camp to the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor.

The Criminal Sessions in the Supreme Court of Justice we understand and will close this day. No trials of any interest have come on since our last publication.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### BATAVIA.

ARRIVALS.] April 25.—Ship Admiral *Dru-ry*, J. M. Boss, from Ceylon 8th April.—Cargo, Cinnamon.—Passengers, Masters Charles and Francis Barbier.  
April 26.—Chinese brig ———, *Chahow*, from Cheribon 21st April.  
April 27.—Brig *Hendrik*, H. Dulken, from Samarang 23d April.—Cargo, Coffee.—Passenger, Mr. D. Meyer.  
Same day.—Schooner *Tiger*, H. Eving, from Samarang 23d April.—Cargo, Coffee.  
DEPARTURES.] April 27.—Arab ship *Pat-tolcar*, Said Abdul Rahman, for Samarang.  
April 29.—Brig *Virginia*, H. W. Miller, for Bengal.—Cargo, Coffee.

### SAMARANG.

ARRIVALS.] April 20.—Arab brig *Fatal-gair*, from Sourabaya 12th April.  
Same day, brig *Margaret*, Hodges, from Batavia with Troops.

Vessels lying in Samarang-roads, April 19.

Brig *Hendrik*—do. *Eagle*—do. *Fattalbury*—do. *Ulrica Eugeltina*—Schoenyer.

### SOURABAYA.

ARRIVALS.] April 13.—H. C. Gun-boats No. 7, J. Marea, and No. 13, J. Jones, from Samarang, with Troops.  
April 16.—Brig *Olivia*, Ross, from Samarang 9th April.  
DEPARTURE.] Portuguese ship *Miguel*, J. J. de Norhonna, for Banjermassin.

Vessels lying in Sourabaya-roads, April 16.

H. C. brig *Mary Ann*—do. Gun-boats No. 7 and 8—ship *Po*—brig *Olivia*—do. Morning Star—do. *Minerva*—do. *Ayderhoese*—do. *Arnoldina*—do. *Soembica*—do. *Goorab*.

## FROM THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, January 22, 1814.

His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments in the Medical Department.

Mr. Surgeon David Tod, to the Civil Station at Dacca.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon William Farquhar, to the Civil Station at Agra.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon David Turnbull, to the Civil Station at Mirzapore.

His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Adjustment of rank;—

## Infantry.

Senior Major William Cuppage, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Bowie, deceased, with rank from the 16th January 1814, vice Reade, transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

26th Regiment Native Infantry.—Senior Captain James Nicol, to be Major, from the 16th of January 1814, vice Cuppage, promoted. Captain Lieutenant John Augustus Shadwell, to be Captain of a Company, from the same date, vice Nicol, promoted. Senior Lieutenant Edward Day, to be Captain Lieutenant, from the same date, vice Shadwell, promoted. Senior Ensign John Robson Wornum, to be Lieutenant, from the same date, vice Day, promoted.

### Adjustment of Rank.

The date of Rank assigned to the under-mentioned Officers, whose Promotions were notified in General Orders, under date the 15th instant, is cancelled, and they are to take rank as follows, and Commissions to be prepared for them accordingly:—

### Infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel Peter Grant, to rank from the 3d of January 1814, vice Bowie, deceased.

22d Regiment Native Infantry.—Major Hugh Griffiths, to rank from the 3d of January 1814, vice Grant, promoted. Captain Charles Thomas Higgins to rank from the same date, vice Griffiths, promoted. Captain Lieutenant, Gilbert Nicholletts, to rank from the same date, vice Higgins, promoted. Senior Ensign John Ostliffe Beskett, to rank from the same date, vice Nicholletts, promoted.

Lieutenant William Menzies, of the 21st Regiment of Native Infantry, on this Establishment, is permitted by the Honorable the Court of Directors to return to his duty, without prejudice to his rank.

Lieutenant Colonel J. C. Mitchell, of the 16th Regiment of Native Infantry, having produced the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department, is permitted to return to Europe, for the purpose of retiring from the Service of the Honorable Company on the Pension of his rank.

Lieutenant Jedediah Kerie, of the 20th Regiment of Native Infantry, having produced the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to return to Europe on furlough, for the recovery of his health.

Mr. Fleming Kelso, Cadet of Infantry, doing duty with the 1st Battalion 21st Regiment of Native Infantry, having produced the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department is permitted to resign the Service of the Honorable Company, preparatory to his obtaining a Commission in one of His Majesty's Regiments in India.

Fort William, January 29, 1814.

His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Robert Bathurst, to be Pay Master of the Artillery, Garrisons, and Ordnance Department; the Troops at the Presidency, and also, of the Company's Allowances to the King's Troops, in the room of Mr. Frederick Vansittart.

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

## GENERAL ORDERS,

By His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 29, 1814.

His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotion and Appointment.

16th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign William Churcher Oriel, to be Lieutenant, from the 14th of November 1813, vice Ogilvie, resigned.

Mr. Stuart, Assistant Surgeon of the Civil Station of Rejeshahye, to be Surgeon to the Mission proceeding to Acheen.

Mr. William Powney Blake, having produced Affidavits stating that he is the person appointed by the Honorable the Court of Directors, a Cadet of Infantry, on this Establishment, as notified in the 4th Paragraph of their Military General Letter, dated the 7th of May 1813, and published in General Orders of the 13th of November 1813, and also that he is the son of European parents, Mr. Blake is admitted to the service accordingly.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant J. Agnew, of the 2d Battalion 22d Regiment of Native Infantry, by General Orders, under date the 9th January 1813, and to Cornet J. H. White, of the 1st Regiment of Native Cavalry, by those of the 15th of March of the same year, is extended to six Months beyond the respective periods therein mentioned.

Ensign A. C. Macmurdo, of the 2d Battalion 21st Regiment of Native Infantry, having produced the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department, is permitted to resign the Service of the Honorable Company, preparatory to his obtaining a Commission in one of His Majesty's Regiments in India.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize compensation in lieu of Clothing for the year 1813, to be granted to the 1st Battalion 29th Regiment of Native Infantry; also compensation in lieu of Caps for the year 1811, to be granted to the Drummers of the 1st Battalion 25th Regiment of Native Infantry.

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





FAREWELL ADDRESS.

Spoken by Mrs. Siddons at Covent Garden Theatre, on the 29th of June, being her last appearance on the Stage.—Written by Horace Twiss, Esq.

Who has not felt, how growing use endears The fond remembrance of our former years? Who has not sigh'd, when doom'd to leave at last The hopes of youth, the habits of the past, The thousand ties and interests, that impart A second nature to the human heart, And, wreathing round it close, like tendrils, climb, Blooming in age, and sanctified by time?

Yes! at this moment crowd upon my mind Scenes of bright days for ever left behind, Bewildering visions of enraptured youth, When hope and fancy wore the hues of truth? And long-forgotten years that almost seem The faded traces of a morning dream! Sweet are those mournful thoughts: for they renew The pleasing sense of all I owe to you— For each inspiring smile, and soothing tear— For those full honours of my long career, That cheer'd my earliest hope, and chas'd my latest fear.

And though, for me, those tears shall flow no more, And the warm sunshine of your smile is o'er— Though the bright beams are fading fast away, That shone unclouded through my summer day; Yet grateful Memory shall reflect their light O'er the dim shadows of the coming night, And lend to later life a softer tone, A moonlight tint, a lustre of her own!

Judges and Friends! to whom the tragic strain Of Nature's feeling never spoke in vain, Perhaps your hearts, when years have glided by, And past emotions wake a fleeting sigh, May think on her, whose lips have pour'd so long The charmed sorrows of your Shakespeare's song— On her, who, parting to return no more, Is now the mourner she but seem'd before— Herself subdu'd, resigns the melting spell, And breathes, with swelling heart, her long, her last farewell!

Absentem qui rodit, hic niger est; hunc tu, Romane carere.

Who at the absent aims his base attack, Each generous soul will shun, his heart is black. Far nobler conduct did brave Rolla shew, He scorn'd to strike whilst unprepared his foe, Yet why that doubting look?—the fact is true— But mark—the man I mean was Rolla—of Peru.

Esq.

THE COURIER, AUG. 27.

On the 29th August, the remains of Capt. Allen, late of the American sloop of war Argus, was interred at the Old Church, Plymouth, with the most distinguished honours. The deceased was dreadfully wounded in his leg and thigh, by one of the raking fires of the Pelican, which, at the same time, carried away the leg of a Midshipman, wounded the first Lieutenant in the head, and killed several of the crew. Capt. A. suffered amputation after the Argus arrived at Plymouth, and received the most humane and polite attentions; but little hopes were entertained of his recovery, from the dangerous state of his wound. He appeared himself to be aware of his dissolution, spoke little, and appeared perfectly resigned. On Wednesday last, he was taken out of the Argus, and carried to the Hospital at Mill Prison. On leaving the Argus, he exclaimed, "God Bless you all, my lads—we shall never meet again." His auditors were so much affected, that not a man of them could articulate "Farewell." Soon after he reached the Hospital, he expired. At twelve o'clock, the Funeral Procession moved from the Mill Prison affording a scene singularly impressive to the Prisoners, who beheld with admiration the respect paid, by a gallant conquering enemy, to their fallen foe. 500 British Mariners first marched, in slow time, with arms reversed, the band of the Plymouth Division of Marines followed, performing the most solemn tunes. An officer of Marines, in military mourning, came after these. Two interesting black boys, the servants of the deceased, then preceded the hearse, one of these bore his master's sword, the other carried his hat. Eight American Officers followed the hearse and the procession closed by a number of British Naval Officers. On the arrival of the body at the Old Church it was met by the officiating Minister, and three volleys over the grave, the tribute to departed heroism, closed the scene. Captain Allen was First Lieutenant of the United States, in her action with the Macedonian, and was made Captain for his bravery in that action. Captain Decatur was much attached to the deceased, and made him a present of two brass guns from the Macedonian, which are now on board the Argus. He was highly esteemed in his profession, and was an Officer of the most determined courage.

The following article on the subject of His Majesty's ailment is from a Sunday paper:—"It is known, that excepting the privation of sight, His Majesty, notwithstanding his advanced age, labours under no particular bodily infirmity. Even that temporary alienation of understanding which the whole nation deploras, has been declared by medical men not to be insusceptible of cure. We can now state upon pretty good authority, that our venerable Sovereign has for some weeks past been blessed with frequent lucid intervals, and which, by their long continu-

ance, have, we understand, excited very favourable expectations among his medical attendants. As these hopes, however, may prove unfounded, we shall not dwell upon them. Whether Providence may be pleased to restore His Majesty to permanent health, and enable him to resume the reins of State, time alone can shew. At present it must be satisfactory to every virtuous mind to learn, that His Majesty is exempt from pain, enjoys a tranquil and composed state of mind, and is in a situation in which he can hear without detriment, or danger of relapse, the important occurrences of our times. Ministers have in consequence, at the desire of the Prince Regent, and with the full approbation of the medical men, communicated to His Majesty the public measures which they have adopted during his illness—the line of policy that has been followed both at home and abroad—the disasters and final ruin of the French armies in Russia last winter, with the present situation of affairs in Germany—concluding with the last triumphs of the allied arms in Spain, and the happy prospect that had been thereby opened of the expulsion of the enemy from that country. The communication was made at different times, His Majesty listened throughout with eager but composed attention and expressed the highest pleasure at those parts of the recitals which narrated the triumphs of freedom in Germany. The skill and valour which achieved the late victories in Spain, drew from him expressions of admiration. In conclusion, His Majesty is said to have given the warmest and most unqualified approbation of the public measures and policy of the Prince Regent and his Ministers.

VIENNA, SEPTEMBER 17, 1813.

With the termination of the armistice, the war has commenced, and I am not disheartened at the turn which it has till now taken. Buonaparte had flattered himself with the hope of being able to annihilate the armies in Silesia and in Prussia, previously to the commencement of operations by the grand allied army, which he might then attack, single and unsupported. Having established on the Elbe between Hamburg and Dresden a disposable body of troops, amounting certainly to 300,000 men, he, on the 17th August, marched with a body of 140,000, against Blucher in Silesia. Blucher made a gallant resistance, and upon Buonaparte's being forced, on the 24th August, to hasten into Saxony with a part of his army, to save Dresden, then threatened by the Prince of Schwartzberg, took immediate advantage of his absence, and acted on the offensive against Macdonald. And although he had only 60,000 men to oppose to his four corps d'armée, he, before the 30th August, succeeded in destroying the whole of his army; taking 18,000 prisoners, and all his cannon. Having liberated Silesia, he advanced to Gohlitz, and opened, by the way of Zittau, a communication with the right wing of the grand army. He is now marching upon Bautzen. The Crown Prince had to defend Berlin against all the force that Buonaparte could bring against it from the country between Wittenburg and Hamburg. He has several times been partially attacked, and always had the advantage. The most serious combat took place on the 23d August, on which Reynier was completely defeated. The Prince has taken about 10,000 prisoners and 50 pieces of cannon. He has, besides, gained ground, since he is now at Luckaw. Tauenzien has pushed forward some parties on the left bank of the Elbe, and is marching upon Wittenburg.

The grand allied army learning that Buonaparte, who conceived it to be acting on the defensive in Bohemia, was, by forced marches, moving all his forces on the right of the Elbe; filed off, on the 22d August, into Saxony, to the left of the Elbe. It wished to disengage Blucher and the Crown Prince; and, if possible, to get possession of Dresden. If the blow were successful, the campaign was at an end;—but Heaven determined otherwise. A deluge of rain overflowed the roads in the mountains of Saxony; and the army was unable to reach Dresden before the 25th; leaving behind its guns and provisions, which could not be got up. If Dresden had been stormed the same evening, it would probably have fallen; but the attempt, if it had failed, would have been followed by incalculable evils. It was not thought right to risk all on the fate of one enterprize; (literally for the chance of gaining all), and the blow was not struck. Buonaparte, joined by several reinforcements, arrived at Dresden in the morning of the 26th. That city could not, now, be taken; the army was without provisions, its supplies not having yet arrived; and it was encumbered with heavy artillery and baggage, and had to make its retreat in the face of 120,000 of the enemy. It lost some of its cannon and baggage; part of which, however, it recovered a few days afterwards, as the French were unable to take them away, for the same reason which prevented the Austrians from removing them on the day of their retreat. The unfortunate termination of this expedition might have proved fatal, if the blow which Buonaparte counted on striking in another quarter, had succeeded. Vandamme, in pursuance of his orders, had, with 40,000 men, after the opening of the campaign, entered Bohemia by the way of Gabel, passed the Elbe on the 26th of August, and marched on Koenigstein,

with orders to push on as far as Prague, and to carry confusion and dismay into the rear of the army. On the 29th, he moved by Paterswalde; but was opposed by General Ostermann and 8000 Russians; who, under the personal command of the King of Prussia, made a heroic resistance, and kept back the enemy during the whole of the day, until joined by some Austrian and Prussian corps. Vandamme was attacked on the 30th, and captured, with three other Generals, several thousand prisoners, and the whole of his cannon. His corps was completely destroyed. Since that day, the steps of Buonaparte's conduct have appeared quite irresolute: at one time, he presses forward on Bautzen, with the view of giving Blucher battle; but finding him unwilling to fight, and wisely retiring, he abandons his project, and fearing to move too far from Dresden, returns to that place. On the 9th of Sept. he again marched with three large corps towards Bohemia, by the side of Toplitz; he made an attack with one division, and on its being repulsed, did not push the enterprize farther. Meanwhile, the light corps, detached on the sides and rear of his army, cut off his convoys, and do him an infinite deal of mischief; so that we have every ground for hoping that he will be dearly repaid for the obstinacy which has led him to remain on the Elbe. The campaign has, on the side of Italy, been less fertile in great events. The Austrian army, however, of which the centre is posted on the Drave, has extended its right into the Tyrol, ripe for insurrection; and with its left taking French Croatia, organized new levies there, and, by the possession of Fiume, put itself in communication with the English forces in the Adriatic. Such is the state of affairs at the present moment, and it does not appear to me unpromising.—Buonaparte entered the campaign with more than 400,000 men; and his loss, during the first four weeks, will not be overrated if stated at 120,000 men, and above 200 pieces of cannon. The allies have, naturally, suffered considerable losses, but in a proportion infinitely smaller. Perfect harmony exists between the three Sovereigns—and the different armies rival each other in bravery. The French army, on the contrary, betrays the weakness of its component parts, and prove, that France, thanks to her merciless Ruler, at length can no longer produce soldiers."

From the Calcutta Papers.

BIRTHS.

On the 4th Feb. Mrs. Isabella Andrews, of a Daughter. Lately, at Malda, Mrs. J. H. Bird, of a Daughter. At Chittledroog, on the 4th January, the Lady of H. Atkinson, Esq. of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On Saturday, the 12th Feb. Stephen Carrapit, Esq. to Mrs. Merjohn Sarkies, the relict of the late Mackertich Sarkies, Esq. At Madras, on the 24th January, at the Black Town Chapel, by the Reverend Mr. Davis, Lieut. Henry S. Mathews, of the 19th Madras Native Infantry, to Miss Helen Margaret Innes, Daughter of Colonel James Innes, of the Madras Establishment. At the same place, on the 15th do. Mr. Francis Richard Perriman, to Miss Eliza Hamilton.

LATE EUROPE MARRIAGES.

At Bath, Charles Rose, Esq. to Henriette Susanna Anne, only Daughter and Heiress of the late Sir William Norton, Bart. of Chaderton Hall, and Niece to the Earl of Derby. In Dublin, the Revd. Joseph Vetcheyles, Archdeacon of Achery, to Frances, only Daughter of the Bishop of Killala. At Edinburgh, Hart Davis, Esq. M. P. for Colchester, son of R. Hart Davis, Esq. M. P. for Bristol, to Charlotte, Daughter of the late Major General Dundas, of Fingask. Sir Charles Colville, Nephew to Sir Charles Asgill, Bart. to Miss Bonell, sole Heiress of the late W. Bonell, Esq. of Duffield, in the County of Derby. In the Island of St. Vincent, Albert Dalton, Esq. Captain in the 30th Regiment, to Miss Charles, Daughter of Charles Charles, Esq. of that Island. J. Stedman, Esq. of Devonshire Place, to the Daughter of W. Myers, Esq. of Barlow Hall, Lancashire. Thomas Champion, Esq. to Harriett, eldest Daughter of the Revd. Thomas Layton, Vicar of Chigwell. At Greenwich, T. Sunderland, Esq. of Dean-street, Soho, to Catherine Frances, youngest daughter of Colonel Campbell, of Blackheath. H. Currey, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn-fields, to Anna, second daughter of R. Pott, Esq. of Castle-street, Southwark. At Saltwood, J. Lacy, Esq. of Ivy Hall, Kent, to Miss Jull, only daughter of J. Jull, Esq. of Mount Pleasant, in the same County. Archibald Corbett, Esq. to Hannah Conquest, only daughter of Thomas Toovey, Esq. John Heaphy, Esq. of Woodford, Essex, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Younger, Esq. of the Circus Minories. At St. Mary-le-bone Church, Richard, eldest son of Thomap Parry, Esq. of Bapstod, Surrey, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late S. Gambier, Esq. and niece to Admiral Lord Gambier. At Newton-Abbot, Captain Dunn, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Hopkins, daughter of Mr. Hopkins, merchant, of that place. At Plymouth, Captain Carroll, of the Royal Navy, to Miss M. Daeres, eldest daughter of Capt. Daeres, Governor of the Royal Navy Assylum, Greenwich. Mr. Forrester, to Lady L. Vane, eldest daughter to the Earl of Darlington. In Dublin, the Hon. F. C. Annesley, son of Earl Annesley, to Mary, daughter of W. Radcliffe, Esq. E. Mayer, Esq. of Stafford, to Eliza, youngest daughter of J. Beddall, Esq. of Great Leighs, Essex. G. V. Corry, Esq. late of Bay View, Clontarf, Ireland, to Elizabeth Mary, only daughter of J. Albridge, Esq. of Hammersmith. At Exeter, Major Gore, of the 9th Light Dragoons, to Miss L. Smith, of Great Duryard, near that city, youngest daughter of the late J. Smith, of Peckham, Surrey, Esq.

DEATHS.

At Barrackpore, on the 27th January last, Mr.

Charles Bennett, late Assistant at Messrs. Measurers and Wallace's School; aged 22 years. At Negapatam, on the 11th October last, Mrs. Carolina Susana Canter Visscher, aged 72 years, Widow of the late Tammerus Canter Visscher, Esq. formerly Chief of the Honorable Dutch Company's Factory at Cossimbazar; she had been twenty-four years married when her Husband died, and had twenty-one Children; seven Sons are now living. At Kaira, Lieutenant William Havard, of the 9th Bombay Native Infantry.

LATE EUROPE DEATHS.

Captain Charles J. Hobart, of His Majesty's ship Muros, aged 25, second son of the late George Vere Hobart. At Bath, on the 16th of April last, Mrs. Paterson, the widow of the late George Paterson, Esq. of the Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment. The Reverend T. Taycock, late of the city of Lincoln, and Vicar of Hackthorn, Cameringham, Igham, and Owersby, all in Lincolnshire, for upwards of forty years. At Capham Common, aged 24, H. F. Lattrell, Esq. of the Middle Temple, and Secretary to the Vice-Chancellor of England. At Milton, Berks, aged 64, J. Rabone, Esq. At Chatteris, Cambridgeshire, aged 68, J. Westwood, Esq. He served the office of High Sheriff in 1799 for the counties of Cambrige and Huntingdon. In Wigmore-street, aged 73, Mrs. Oliver, relict of T. Oliver, Esq. late of Layton, Essex. At his apartments, in the British Museum, G. Shaw M. D. F. R. S. At her house, Richmond Green, Mrs. Robson, the widow of Col. Robson, late Governor of St. Helena. At Colchester, J. Patrick, Esq. formerly of Marks Tey, Essex. At Vittoria, in Spain, on the 24th June, in the 24th year of his age, Captain G. Hay, of the Royal Scots, eldest son and Aide-de-Camp to Major General A. Hay, of the would he received in the glorious action fought at that place. Of a wound he received in the same battle, Lieutenant Colonel C. Fane, of the 59th Foot. Thos. James, Esq. St. Ives, Huntingdonshire, (father to the late Rev. Dr. James, Prebendary of Worcester, and formerly Head Master of Rugby School,) in the 89th year of his age. At Kennington, Mrs. Elizabeth Carr, relict of Colonel Carr, late of Dover, in the 60th year of her age. At Bermuda, Lady Beresford, consort of Sir J. P. Beresford, Captain of His Majesty's ship Potagers, on the American station. She was seized about a fortnight after Sir John sailed on the expedition to America, with pains in the head, which were so violent as to terminate her existence in ten days. At Gosport, Capt. Lamb, of the Hereford Militia. At Hembury Fort, Carolina Victoria Colleton, second daughter of Admiral R. Graves. In Great Cumberland Place, Lady Tapps, wife of Sir Geo. T. Tapps, Bart. of Hinton Admiral, Hants. At her house, in Wimpole-street, Lady Campbell, widow of the late Sir Archibald Campbell, K. B. At Old Windsor, the Hon. Georgiana de Gray, eldest daughter of Lord Walsingham. At Halstead, Essex, in his 67th year, Captain R. Edwards, formerly Commander of the Hawks East Indianan. Aged 11, F. S. Gambier, sixth son of the late S. Gambier, Esq. Commissioner of the Navy. Aged 80, E. Droziers, Esq. of Rudham Grange, Norfolk. At Bradenham, Norfolk, Susanna, the wife of T. Bolton, Esq. eldest daughter of the late Sir W. Nelson, of Burnham Thorpe, and sister to our immortal Nelson, still more happy in her virtues than in her lineage. Mrs. Williams, widow of S. Williams, Esq. and daughter of the late Rev. Sir H. D'Oyly, Bart. Aged 15 years, Henrietta, only daughter of J. Ansley, Esq. of Houghton, Huntingdonshire, and one of the Aldermen of the City of London. At her house, in Pall Mall, in the 70th year of her age, the Hon. Mrs. Keppel, relict of the late Hon. Dr. Keppel, Bishop of Exeter, and aunt to his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester. At Bedford, Sarah-Amy, wife of J. Miller, Esq. Receiver-General for that country.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by authority of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council, the Sale of Europe Staples will take place on the usual Conditions on every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, instead of the three first days in every week, as formerly advertised.

The particulars of the Sales in the next ensuing week are as follows:—

Monday, May 2.

Madeira, in casks—Port Wine, in half chests—Nails—Rivets—Grind-stones—Steel, in Regs—Brass and Iron Wire—Carpenters, Coopers and Blacksmith's Tools—Door Locks—Pad Locks and Portmanteau Locks,—and a great variety of articles of Ironmongery.

Wednesday, May 4.

Holland's Geneva, in casks—Port Wine, in half chests—Nails—Lead—Pipes—Grind Stones—Rivets—Brass and Iron Wire—Carpenters, Coopers, and Blacksmith's Tools—and a great variety of articles of Ironmongery.

Friday, May 6.

Holland's Geneva, in casks—Port Wine, in half chests—Nails—Lead—Pipes—Scales and Weights—Sickles—Carpenters, Coopers and Blacksmith's Tools—and a great variety of articles of Ironmongery.

By order of the Commercial Committee,

P. T. COUPERUS, Secy.

BOOKS.

The following Books may be had at the Gazette Office, viz.—

- Wilson's Island of Palms, 8vo. Child Harold, a Romance, by Lord Byron. Marian, a Novel, 3 vols. Vilena, 2 vols. Reid's Life of Horne Tooke. Thomson's Seasons. Mishcat-ul-Masabih, a translation from the Arabic, 2 vols. 4to Mackay's Navigation. Register of Ships in the Company's Service from 1760.

Printed by A. H. HUBBARD, Molenholst.



SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1814.

## DECLARATION

OF

### His Imperial and Royal Apostolical Majesty.

The Austrian Monarchy has by its position, its extensive relations with other Powers, and by its important place in the confederation of European States, been dragged into most of the wars which have during the last twenty years devastated Europe. One sole political principle has uniformly guided His Majesty the Emperor during the course of these disastrous wars.

The friend of Peace by inclination, as well as by a sense of the duty and love which he owes to his people, and a stranger to all ideas of conquest and aggrandisement, he has never had recourse to arms, until imperiously called on, by a necessity of defending himself, or by the solicitude which the impending fate of other states, whose preservation was intimately connected with that of his own, excited in his bosom, or finally, by the impending danger of seeing the social system of Europe overthrown by the aggressions of unbridled power.

It is only for the preservation of justice and order that his Majesty has desired to live and to reign, it was only for these objects, Austria combated. If this struggle, often unfortunate, has inflicted deep wounds on the Monarchy, his Majesty has at least enjoyed the consolation of reflecting that, he has never for useless enterprises dictated by passion, hazarded the fate of his empire; and of being able to justify all his undertakings, before God, his People, his Contemporaries, and Posterity.

The war of 1809 must in spite of well concerted measures, have ended in the ruin of the Empire, if the immortal valour of its armies, and a noble spirit of Patriotism which spread through every part of the Monarchy, had not prevailed over the influence of adverse fortune.

The national honour and the ancient glory of the Austrian arms were maintained amidst all the calamities of that war; but valuable provinces were lost, and Austria by a cession of her possessions on the Adriatic, saw herself cut off from Maritime Commerce, one of the most useful means of increasing her national industry. The consequences of this sacrifice would have been still more deeply felt, had not all commercial interests been at the same time ruined, and almost all mutual connexion between different states broken by a pernicious system, which embraced the whole of the Continent.

The progress and result of that war had fully convinced his Majesty, that the efforts which individual Powers could, during the present impossibility of efficaciously restoring the prostrate system of Europe, make to ensure their own safety, far from setting bounds to the general evil, could have no other effect than that of needlessly lavishing the independent strength still existing; of accelerating the downfall of social order, and of destroying all hope of future regeneration. Thus convinced, his Majesty saw how advantageous it would be to stop, at least for a number of years, the ravaging torrent of as till increasing preponderance, by a well established peace, which, while it gave to his Empire the repose necessary for the re-establishment of its financial and military system, would also offer to the neighbouring States such an interval of repose, as might, if used with prudence and activity, pave the way to a more happy epoch. Such a peace could during the menacing posture of affairs at that period, only be obtained by means of an extraordinary expedient. The Emperor felt this, and accordingly took his resolution. It was with a view to the welfare of his monarchy and to the most sacred interests of humanity, with a view of opposing a barrier to incalculable evils, and finally of holding out a pledge of a better order of things, that his Majesty consented to sacrifice that which was of all things dearest to his heart. Acting from motives far elevated above vulgar considerations, and armed against the false interpretation of the day, he formed a connection, which might, after the evils of an unequal struggle, by holding out a hope of security, raise a debilitated and suffering state, bring back to moderation and justice a victorious power, and lead the way to a mutual equilibrium of strength, without which the community of States ceases to be else than a companionship in misfortune.

These considerations were farther strengthened, on reflecting that the Emperor Napoleon at the period when this union was formed, had arrived at that point in his career, where it might be expected that a desire of firmly establishing his already acquired possessions, would overcome his ardent thirst for new acquisitions.—All further extension of a power, which had already far exceeded its just proportions, would become dangerous not only to France, weighed down by the load of her conquests, but likewise to his own person-

al interest, if well understood: His power would necessarily lose in stability what it gained in extent. The edifice of his grandeur, by an alliance with the family of the Imperial House, the most ancient in Christendom, acquired such an increase of stability, as could only be weakened and shaken by further plans of aggrandisement. A wholesome policy prescribed, as the law of its own preservation, to a Monarchy crowned with success and glory, that rule of conduct, which France, and Europe and its despairing Nations, eagerly called on heaven to sanction. It was reasonable to expect that so many powerful and concurring motives, would not be defeated by one individual attraction.

If these fair hopes have been blasted, the blame cannot attach to Austria. She would be at no loss for reasons to justify her endeavour to do good by conciliation and self denial, since after making during so many years, vain efforts, and immense sacrifices of every kind, she saw that the effusion of torrents of blood, ended only in heaping ruin upon ruin.—His Majesty, at least, never can regret his having followed that course.

The year 1810 had not ended, Spain was still ravaged by war, and the German people had scarce begun to breathe and to recover from the shocks of the last struggle when the Emperor Napoleon, in a fatal hour, conceived the project of uniting to the mass of countries included under the denomination of the French Empire, a considerable part of Northern Germany, and of depriving the Ancient Hanseatic towns, Hamburg, Lubbeck and Bremen, first of their political existence, and immediately afterwards of their commerce, and of the last means of their subsistence. This act of violence, originating in no apparent motives, unaccompanied with any of those forms which might have softened it, without previous intimation to, or communication with the other Cabinets of Europe, was committed solely under the arbitrary and nugatory pretext of its being rendered necessary by the war with England.—At the same time, the cruel system which was to ruin the commerce of the world, at the expence of the independence, the well being, and public and private fortune of all nations, was with unexampled rigour followed up, in the vain hope of effecting by force a result, the attainment of which, had it not happily been found impracticable, would have plunged Europe, during a long period, in misery, impotency and barbarism.

The decree which established a new French usurpation on the shores of Germany, under the title of the 32d military division, was in itself sufficiently alarming to all the neighbouring states; and became much more so when viewed as the fore-runner of greater future danger. It at one blow overturned the system of frontiers which nature had established, and which though often violated, were still proclaimed in France to exist; and destroyed even the work of the Emperor Napoleon's own hands. It spared neither the Princes of the Confederation, nor the King of Westphalia. The frontier-line of this new dominion, apparently traced by blind caprice, traversed without plan or rule, provinces and rivers, without regard to settlements ancient or recent, cut off all communication between the centre and south of Germany, and the north sea—trod over (*enjamboit*) the Elbe, separated Denmark from Germany, encroached on the coasts of the Baltic, and seemed to stretch to the Prussian fortresses on the Oder, which were still occupied by French Garrisons. The whole of this seizure, notwithstanding its violent invasion of rights and possessions, and of all geographical barriers, both military and political had yet so little appearance of being a final measure, that it could be viewed only as a prelude to steps still more decisive, which should transform the half of Germany into a French province, and make the Emperor Napoleon sovereign of the Continent, in the literal sense of the word.

Russia and Prussia would before any other power, feel themselves injured by this arbitrary and exorbitant extension of the French territory. The Prussian Monarchy circumscribed on every side, forbidden all free action and shut out from all means of regaining her strength, seemed to be advancing fast to a total dissolution. Russia already sufficiently alarmed on her western frontier, by the arbitrary conversion of Dantzic (declared a free city by the Treaty of Tilsit) into a depot of arms, and of the major part of Poland into a French province, foresaw imminent danger to her Polish and German provinces, in the aggressions made by France along her coasts, as well as in the new chains she was forging for Prussia. From that moment war between France and Russia was inevitable.

Austria could (not) view without inquietude this new storm. The theatre of war must necessarily approach her provinces, which owing to the reform in her financial system and a consequent retrenchment of her military establishments, were not in a perfect state of defence. The struggle in which

Russia was about to engage, since it must be begun in the same unfavourable conjunction, with the same want of co-operation on the part of other states, and with the same disproportion of resources, held out as little hope of success as former Wars of a similar nature, and taken in a general point of view, presented a very bad aspect.—His Majesty the Emperor used on both sides his utmost exertions to lay the storm. No human wisdom could then foresee what the counsels of the Almighty had ordained, that the very failure of those conciliatory measures, should in the end prove more pernicious to the Emperor Napoleon, than to his adversaries.

At the time when the breaking out of war was no longer doubtful, it became his Majesty to use, in a posture of affairs as delicate as menacing, such means as would conciliate the safety of his own empire, with the regard due to the essential interests of neighbouring Powers. That system of defenceless inaction, and only species of neutrality to which, conformably with his declarations, the Emperor Napoleon would have consented, was quite inadmissible, according to the most simple maxims of states: it should have, when fully examined, been like an attempt to evade, by a weak subterfuge, the difficulties of a problem offered for solution.

A state possessing the weight of Austria, could neither refuse to take part in the affairs of Europe, nor agree to put herself in a position, where equally inactive for peace and for war, she must have lost her voice and influence in all grand deliberations, without obtaining any guarantee for the safety of her own frontiers. To arm against France, during the then existing circumstances, would have been contrary alike to prudence, and to equity. The Emperor Napoleon had as yet offered to his Majesty no personal motives which might justify acts of hostility, nor had all hopes of obtaining salutary effects, by an able use of those relations of friendship still subsisting between the two powers, and an employment of representations and conciliatory counsels, yet vanished. Besides, taking into consideration the immediate interest of his own Empire, a warlike resolution, would have had the consequence of establishing in the Austrian provinces, the prime and principal seat of a war which would in a short time have overthrown a Monarchy, destitute of the sufficient means of defence.

In this painful situation, it remained only for his Majesty to enter the list at the side of France. To declare himself for France, in the true spirit of the term, would not have been more contrary to the duties and principles of the Emperor, than to the repeated manifestoes, of his cabinet invariably hostile to the War.—His Majesty on signing the treaty of 14th March 1812, had two objects in view. The first, indicated by the very letter of the treaty, to let slip no mean, which might soon or late have effect in the re-establishment of peace; the other, to put on, both externally and at home, such an attitude as would, on the supposition of peace becoming impossible, or of the war taking such a course as would render decisive measures necessary, put Austria in a condition to act with independence, and in either alternative to fulfil the dictates of a wise and equitable policy. It was for this reason that his Majesty stipulated only for the co-operation of one corps d'armee of a fixed and comparatively inconsiderable strength. The forces already on foot in the country, and those which were about to be re-established, took no part in the war. The territories of the Monarchy, were by a sort of tacit convention, regarded as neutral by all the Belligerent powers.

The campaign of 1812, has by a memorable example, proved that an enterprise supported by gigantic forces, and guided by a captain of the first order, could yet perish in his hands, when, resting on his great military talents he overstepped the limits of nature, and the precepts of wisdom. A phantom of glory drew on the Emperor Napoleon to the depths of the Russian Empire, and a false view of politics, led him to believe, that he could dictate a peace from Moscow, paralyze for half a century the Russian dominion, and himself return all victorious. When the noble firmness of the Emperor of Russia, the high deeds of his warriors, and the immovable fidelity of his people had dissipated this dream, it was useless to indulge in unavailing regret. The whole of the French army was dispersed and destroyed; and in less than four months, the theatre of war was transferred from the Dnieper and Dniava, to the Oder and the Elbe.

The reverse of fortune, equally rapid and extraordinary, was the presage of an important revolution in the relations of the body politic in Europe. The alliance between Russia, Great Britain, and Sweden, offered a new point of re-union to the neighbouring states. Prussia, who had long familiarised to herself, the courageous resolution, of having recourse to extreme expedients, and of even

preferring to the lingering agony by which a powerful oppressor undermined her strength, the danger of an immediate political death, seized the favorable opportunity and threw herself into the arms of the Allies. Several German Princes, more or less powerful, were ready to take the same step. Every where did the restless wishes of the people outstrip the regular march of their governments; the desire of possessing independence under the shield of their own native laws, the feeling of outrageous national honour, and of indignation caused by the abuses of a foreign power, was seen to kindle on every side.

His Majesty the Emperor, too enlightened not to see in this turn of affairs the natural and necessary consequence of the violent state of tension by which it had been preceded, and too just to regard it only with indignation, had no object in view but how to draw from it general advantages to Europe, by a course of measures weighed with deliberation and happily combined.

From the beginning of December, the Austrian Cabinet used decided arguments to bring back the Emperor Napoleon to a just and pacific policy, by urging motives which affected his peculiar interests nearly as much as those of the rest of the world. Those arguments were repeated and enforced from time to time. It might have been hoped, that the impression of recent losses, that reflection, on the useless sacrifice of an immense army, on the necessity of vigorous measures to repair these losses, on the decided aversion of the French nation, and of all the countries involved in her fate, to a war, which, without offering them the prospect of any indemnification, exhausted and disarranged their interior; that, in a word, a prudent consideration of the uncertainty of the issue of this new and most formidable crisis, would have induced the Emperor Napoleon to listen to the representations of Austria. The tone in which these representations were urged were perfectly adapted to the circumstances of affairs; they were made with the firmness demanded by the greatness of their object, as well as with all the moderation which the desire of their success, and which the amicable relations already subsisting were calculated to inspire.

It was certainly not to be expected that overtures proceeding from so pure a source, should meet with a positive rejection; but the manner in which they were received, and still more the striking contrast which the sentiments of Austria presented when compared with the conduct of the Emperor Napoleon, at the moment when her pacific attempts miscarried, were calculated to put a speedy end to the most pleasing hopes.

Instead of dissipating the clouds which hung over the future, and of calming the general despair by the language of moderation, the highest authorities in France loudly announced on every occasion, that the Emperor Napoleon would never listen to any proposals for a peace which would violate the integrity of the territories of France, (in the French acceptance of the term,) or the conditions of which would affect any one of the Provinces which had been arbitrarily re-united to the French Empire. At the same time allusions were made sometimes in a tone of menace, sometimes with an air of bitter contempt, to an eventual peace, the conditions of which should not affect even the limits laid down by his simple will; as if there were fear of not indicating with sufficient plainness, that the Emperor Napoleon was resolved to make no sacrifice essential to the tranquillity of the world.

These hostile avowals seduced Austria to the inconvenience of making the pacific exhortations which, with the knowledge and apparent assent of France, she addressed to the other Courts; appear in a light as false as disadvantageous. The Sovereigns in league against France, in answer to all propositions for negotiation and the mediation of Austria, set forth the public declarations of the Emperor of the French. When in the month of May, the Emperor sent a Minister to London to invite England to take part in the negotiations, the British Ministry replied, that it was impossible to believe that Austria could still entertain any hopes of Peace, since the Emperor Napoleon was at that very time, manifesting sentiments which could only tend to eternalise the war. In proportion as this argument was just and well founded, the more was it calculated to produce pain in the mind of His Majesty.

Austria nevertheless continued her efforts to persuade the French Emperor of the urgent necessity of Peace—acting in every step she took with this view, on the conviction, that the exorbitant power of France having destroyed the balance and order of Europe, no real peace could exist till limits were set to this preponderance. At the same time, His Majesty took all the measures necessary for strengthening and concentrating his Armies. The Emperor felt that to prevent his intervention in favor of peace from being altogether



negatory, it was necessary to be prepared for war. His Majesty had long been aware, that the probability of his taking an immediate share in the contest, ought not to be left out of his calculations. Affairs could not much longer remain in the state in which they were up to this period. The Emperor was fully impressed with this conviction, and by it he was guided in his further proceedings. He was confirmed in this belief by the bad success which had already from the first attended every pacific attempt. It was easy to calculate the result—another order of things must be produced, either by negotiation or by force of arms.

The Emperor Napoleon not only foresaw these military preparations of Austria, but acknowledged them to be necessary, and had even desired and expressed his approbation of them on more than one occasion. He had sufficient reason to know, that His Majesty the Emperor would set aside, at a moment so decisive of the fate of the world, every personal or temporary consideration; that he would consult only the permanent advantage of his Empire and of the surrounding states, and that he would be decided only by those powerful motives.

The Austrian Cabinet never expressed itself in a manner which could admit of a different interpretation, and no one had a right to suppose that the Austrian Emperor would lend his aid to new revolutions in Europe. Nevertheless France did not hesitate to acknowledge, that the mediation of Austria must be an armed mediation; and further even declared more than once, that Austria could no longer be content to play a secondary part, and that it was right that she should present herself in the scene with a commanding force, and decide on the question at issue as a principal power. Whatever were the fears of France, or whatever hopes she reposed in Austria, this avowal was a conclusive justification of the measures pursued by His Majesty the Emperor.

Events had proceeded this length, when the Emperor Napoleon quitted Paris to check the progress of the Allied armies. Even their enemies have done homage to the heroism displayed by the Russian and Prussian troops, in the bloody engagements of the month of May.

It is as much to the superiority in numbers of the French armies and the acknowledged military talents of their leader, as to the political combinations which have directed all the enterprises of the Allied Sovereigns, that we ought to attribute the circumstance, of this first period of the campaign not being more favorable to their desires. They set out with the firm conviction, that the cause for which they fought could not long remain personal to them—that sooner or later, whether successful or the reverse, every state which had not been entirely spoiled of its liberties, and every independent armed force would range themselves on the same side. They did not allow free scope to the valor of their troops, further than the necessity of the moment demanded, and kept in reserve a considerable part of their force, for the period when strengthened by more extended means, they might expect the most complete success. It was for the same reason, and for the purpose of awaiting the further development of events, that they consented to sign an armistice.

In the mean time, by the retreat of the allies, the war had for the moment taken a turn which convinced the Emperor more and more, that it would be impossible for him to remain any longer a quiet spectator of its progress. Above all, the fate of the Prussian monarchy necessarily attracted the lively interest of his Majesty.

The Emperor felt persuaded, that the restoration of the power of Prussia, was the first step towards the re-establishment of the political system of Europe. In the danger which menaced that power, he saw the safety of his own states involved. The Emperor Napoleon had declared to the Court of Vienna, ever since the month of April, that he regarded the destruction of Prussia, as the natural consequence, of a defection from her alliance with France, and of the continuance of the war; and that it rested solely on Austria, to unite to her Empire the finest and most important provinces of the Prussian Monarchy.

Such a declaration clearly proved that no means were to be neglected to save this power. If this grand end could not be attained by an equitable peace, Russia and Prussia must be supported by an energetic co-operation. It was with a view to this natural object, respecting which France could no longer deceive herself, that His Majesty with the utmost activity continued his warlike preparations.

In the beginning of June he quitted his Capital and repaired to the neighbourhood of the theatre of war, as much with the view of laboring on one hand to bring about a peace, which was ever the first object of his wishes, as of directing on the other hand, with still more energy, preparations for war, in case no other alternative should be left to Austria.

A short time previously the Emperor Napoleon announced, that he had proposed a Congress for peace to be held at Prague, at which the Plenipotentiaries of France, of the United States of America, of Denmark, of the King of Spain, and of all the Princes in alliance with France on the one side; and on the other, the Plenipotentiaries of England,

of Russia, of Prussia, of the Spanish Insurgents; and of all the other Allies of the Bel-ligerent Mass should assemble to fix the basis of a lasting peace.

The Court of Vienna were absolutely ignorant, (save in as far as they derived their information from the public prints,) respecting the parties to whom this proposal was addressed, and by what way, or in what diplomatic form, or by what organ this proposition was to be communicated.

It was further so difficult to conceive, in what manner such a project was to be brought about, or how it was possible that a negotiation for peace could take rise from the union of such heterogeneous elements, as could neither adopt any fixed basis nor prepare any general plan, that it was justifiable to regard this proposal, rather as a dream of the imagination than a serious invitation to a grand political measure.

Forcibly impressed with the difficulties which were opposed to the effecting of a general peace, Austria had for a long time attentively considered, whether this object might not be brought about gradually, and as it were step by step, and had expressed herself to this purpose in her language both to France and to Russia and Prussia. Not that Austria misconceived for an instant the necessity and immense value of a peace negotiated and concluded by all the great powers acting in concert, without which Europe could enjoy neither security nor happiness; nor that she ever admitted the idea that the Continent could exist, if the separation of its interests from those of England, ceased for a moment to be considered as a mortal blow—but the proposals of Austria, since the repulsive declarations of France had destroyed all hope of including England in the general negotiations, ought to be considered as a necessary step to future more extensive negotiations,—to a real General Congress.

Her propositions were calculated to furnish the preliminary articles for the principal treaty, and to pave the way by a long Continental armistice to negotiations more extensive and founded on a more solid basis. If the aim of Austria had been different, Russia and Prussia, bound as they were to England by the most solemn treaties, would never have been induced to accept the invitation of the Austrian Cabinet.

After the Courts of St. Petersburg and Berlin, induced by a confidence highly flattering to His Majesty the Emperor, declared themselves ready to assist at a Congress for Peace under the mediation of Austria, steps were taken to obtain the formal assent of the Emperor Napoleon, and to settle with him the preliminary measures which ought to lead a negotiation. With this view His Majesty resolved, in the end of June, to send to Dresden his Minister for foreign affairs. The result of this mission was the signature of a Convention dated June 30th, by which the Emperor Napoleon accepted the proffered mediation of His Majesty the Emperor for effecting either a general peace, or, in the event of the failure of that object, a preliminary Continental Peace. The City of Prague was fixed upon as the place at which the Congress should meet, and the 5th of July, as the day on which it should hold its first sitting. To allow the necessary time for the negotiations, it was stipulated in the same convention that the Emperor Napoleon would not before the 10th of August, declare at an end the armistice which it was agreed should continue to the 20th of July: and His Majesty the Emperor engaged to obtain from the Courts of Russia and Prussia, a similar and reciprocal declaration.

The stipulations at Dresden were immediately communicated to those Courts.

Though the prolongation of the Armistice subjected them to many difficulties and great inconvenience, these considerations nevertheless yielded to their desire of affording to His Majesty the Emperor a new proof of their confidence, and of testifying in the face of the world that they were unwilling to neglect any prospect, however futile or precarious, of bringing about a peace, or to spare any attempt which might pave the way to that object. The Convention of the 30th of June suffered no alteration, except that the day on which the Congress was to be opened was prorogued to the 12th of July, because the above transactions could not be sooner concluded.

At the same time His Majesty, unwilling to renounce the hope of putting an end by a general peace to the sufferings of humanity, and to the dilapidations of the political world, resolved on making new overtures to the British Government. The Emperor Napoleon not only received this project with apparent satisfaction, but even offered of himself with a view to its acceleration, to grant passports through France to the persons who might be dispatched to England. The execution however, of this plan met with unforeseen difficulties. The preparation of passports was put off on futile pretences from day to day, and in the end decidedly refused. This circumstance afforded new and striking grounds for doubting the sincerity of declarations of a desire for peace, more than once pronounced by the Emperor Napoleon; especially as many of his explanations at this period led to the belief that a maritime peace was the object he had principally at heart.

Their Majesties the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia had, in the mean time,

named their Plenipotentiaries at the Congress for Peace, and had supplied them with very precise instructions. These Plenipotentiaries arrived at Prague, on the 12th of July, the same day as the Minister entrusted with the mediation.

The negotiations could not last beyond the 10th of August, more especially as from the beginning they presented an aspect which forbade the expectation of any satisfactory result. The Armistice was prolonged to that term by the intervention of Austria; the Political and Military situation of the Belligerent Powers; the position and the wants of the armies; the state of the provinces they occupied; and finally, the ardent desire of the Allied Sovereigns to put an end to a state of cruel suspense could not permit its further prolongation. The Emperor Napoleon knew all those circumstances, and that the duration of the Negotiations was necessarily limited by that of the Armistice. He could not besides be ignorant that it depended on his resolutions to shorten their term and to bring them to a happy conclusion.

It was then with real grief, that His Majesty the Emperor clearly perceived, that France so far from taking any serious steps to accelerate this important work, conducted herself as if she were decidedly desirous of prolonging the negotiations, and of making them fail in their object. There was, it is true a French Minister at the Congress, but he was ordered not to enter upon business before the arrival of the First Plenipotentiary. This First Plenipotentiary was in vain expected from day to day. It was not till the 21st of July, that it was discovered that this strange delay was to be explained and justified by a difficulty, which occurred to the French, Russian and Prussian Commissioners respecting the prolongation of the Armistice—a difficulty, which might have been easily and speedily removed by the intervention of Austria, and which had no relation to the Congress for peace. When this pretext was at length overcome, the First French Plenipotentiary arrived at Prague on the 28th of July, 16 days after the term agreed upon for the opening of the Congress.

Even a few days after the arrival of this Minister there remained no doubt of the issue of the Congress. The form of exchanging full powers and of reciprocal declarations, which had been previously settled on all sides, became the subject of a discussion, which baffled all the efforts of the mediating Minister to bring to a conclusion. The indisputable insufficiency of the instructions of the French Plenipotentiaries, caused an interruption of several days. The 10th of August at last came, while the Ambassadors were still engaged in exchanging useless notes on the Preliminary questions. The Russian and Prussian Plenipotentiaries had no authority for exceeding that term. The Congress was at an end, and the step which it was incumbent on Austria to take, was already determined by the proceedings of the Congress; by the perfect conviction that the attainment of peace was impossible; by the point of view in which the Emperor had long beheld the grand question; by the principles and objects of the Allies henceforth adopted as his own; and finally by the precise declarations already made which could not be misunderstood by France.

The Emperor saw himself forced to this step—not without a sentiment deeply painful, the remaining consolation for which was the consciousness of having tried every means of preventing the renewal of the struggle. His Majesty for three years exerted himself with the most indefatigable perseverance to fix the basis of a real and solid peace for Austria and for Europe, by a course of amity and conciliation. In these endeavours he has been disappointed. No means remained to him but a recourse to arms.—The Emperor takes them up without personal enmity, impelled, by painful necessity, by an imperious sense of duty; by motives, which every one of his subjects, which the world, which the Emperor Napoleon himself, in a moment of calmness and justice, will acknowledge and approve. The justification of this war is engraved in characters so legible in the heart of every Austrian, of every European under whatever power he lives, that no art is necessary for its establishment. The Nation and the Army will do their duty. An alliance provoked by wrongs, and held together by interests common to all the Powers which have taken up arms for their own independence, will add vigour to our efforts. Their success, by the aid of God, will correspond to the just hopes of all friends of order and of peace.

## POLICE, August 27, 1813.

### PUBLIC-OFFICE, BOW-STREET.

**CHARGE OF MURDER.**—Tuesday afternoon Perkes, the officer, took into custody, by virtue of a warrant in Paradise-row, Blackwall, near the East India Docks, Abraham Reeves, the second Mate of the East India Company's ship the Java, charged on suspicion of the wilful murder of a man called Ramsame, a Lascar, upon the high seas, within the jurisdiction of the English Court of Admiralty.

The investigation of the above charge has been brought forward at the above office, through the interference of a Serang or Boatswain, belonging to the East India

Company's ship called the Cuffnells, of the name of Hassan who has a knowledge of the English language, and can speak it tolerably well. Meeting with a number of the crew of the Company's ship the Java, at the East India Company's House in Ratcliffe highway, where they are all taken care of, who informed him that several of their countrymen had been murdered in the Java, on their voyage from India to England, he conducted his informants and the witnesses to the above officer. Yesterday Mr. Abraham Reeves, the Mate, was placed at the Bar, and a full investigation of the circumstances took place before Mr. Read, the Sitting Magistrate. The informations of the different witnesses had been previously taken in writing, and were read over by Mr. Stafforth, the Chief Clerk.

Hassan, the Serang or Boatswain, who is a Mahometan, attended, and acted as an interpreter to the witnesses, who are Lascars, for which purpose he was sworn on the Alcoran.

It appeared from the evidence of a man called Guliamally and several other Lascars, that they agreed with the Captain of the East India Company's ship the Java, to come to England. About twenty moons since, when they were near Calcutta, in Saugor Roads, at which time Captain Denison, who commanded the Java, and all the first rate officers were on shore, when the command of the vessel devolved upon the prisoner, and he ordered some work to be done, and among those ordered to work was the deceased, Ramsame, who excused himself from working, by saying he was very unwell, and had not strength sufficient to work. The prisoner then struck the deceased several violent blows on his face, head, sides, breast, knocked him down, and gave him several blows on the head with a handspike while he was lying on the deck, from whence the deceased never moved, he not having strength sufficient.

It was about ten o'clock in the morning when the deceased was beat and knocked down. He was not moved from the deck, and it was supposed that he was not able to move himself. In the course of the day, some water, currie, and rice, were offered, but he declined taking either, or any thing else, as he was very sick, and he was so much hurt on his breast, which prevented him from eating. Previous to the crew going to bed, one of them covered the deceased over with a blanket, on the deck. On the following morning the same man who put the blanket on him went to take it off, and found the deceased was dead. A mark was then observed on his forehead from a blow, and several bruises on his right side. On the prisoner discovering that the deceased was dead, he ordered the body to be thrown overboard. The man the prisoner told to throw it overboard refused, and in consequence the prisoner threw the body overboard himself. The deceased had been unwell, but was considered to be getting better, and was expected to be well in the course of a few days, and that he would not have died had it not been for the blows, in the opinion of the witness. There was no doctor on board at the time. The deceased was in good health when he came on board the Java, and continued so for about a fortnight; during the time he was in good health he did his work very well—the same as other men. All the provocation the deceased gave the prisoner when he beat him, was that he would do his work as well as any other man when he was better, or able. A variety of other circumstances were stated.

Mr. Pooley, the Barrister attended for the prisoner, and stated that an Officer of the Java was then in Lincolnshire, and solicited a further investigation when that Officer could attend, and who would be able to explain all that had been said against the prisoner.

Captain Dennison, of the Java, stated that they were in three ports in India after the murder was said to have been committed; the witnesses had never given any information there to him, or since that time, of what they had then stated against the prisoner. A few days previous to their coming to the above office, to exhibit their complaint against the prisoner, he met the witnesses, when they demanded some wages of him in the street, and violently assaulted him, for which he had them taken before the Lord Mayor, when his Lordship made them sensible of the impropriety of their conduct, but liberated them on their promising not to be guilty of the like again. At this time they did not say any thing about the charge which they had now made.

A gentleman present who had been in India stated that the Lascars had a particular way of putting on their turbans, which exonerated them from the obligations of an oath. He had been present



in Courts in India; when some of them had been detected at it. He also stated that an oath ought to be administered to these men with their feet bare; agreeably to the custom of their country.

Mr. Gould, the Agent of the East India Company for taking care of the Lascars in this country, stated, that an investigation had been going on by the Solicitor to the Company, for these three weeks past, by order of the Company, respecting the conduct of the Officers on board the *Java*, who had not made his report yet; but he did not believe that any thing had come out which amounted to any thing like murder, but he believed that there had been some cruelty exercised.

AUGUST 30, 1813.

**CHARGE OF MURDER**—Monday *Abraham Reeves*, the second Mate of the East-India Company's ship *Java*, was brought to the Office, and underwent a second examination, charged on suspicion of the wilful murder of a Lascar, of the name of Ramsame, on board of the said ship.

Mr. Jones, the Solicitor to the Admiralty, attended for the prosecution.

Mr. Pooley attended for the prisoner. Munshee Golamsider, the professor of the Arabic language of the East India Company's College, at Hertford, attended with an elegant copy of the Alcoran, which was beautifully illuminated, for the purpose of interpreting for the witnesses, and administering the oaths. He stated himself to be a true Mussulman. What was stated on the first examination, respecting a particular mode of putting on turbans to exonerate them from the obligation of an oath, or to enforce one, he stated to be attached, to a particular tribe, but by no means general. With respect to the feet being uncovered, he acknowledged that to be correct, and he had a boot jack procured and took off his boots previous to his being sworn to well and faithfully translate between the Magistrate, the witnesses and the prisoner.

Gulamalee, the principal witness, was then sworn by the Munshee in a similar way, after first questioning him as to his belief of Mahomet, the Alcoran, and his being a true Mussulman. The oath was administered in the same form of words as the English, except the conclusion, which was to keep "their God and their Prophet." They held the Alcoran in their hands all the time they were giving evidence. The examination proceeding very slow, owing to the difficulties of making the witnesses understand the questions and the translations. It occupied the attention of Mr. Read from twelve o'clock till between five and six, when it was discovered that the proceedings were considerably retarded, owing to Munshee not being sufficiently master of the English language, either in translation or pronunciation; and, in consequence, Mr. Gould, who has the care and superintendance of the Lascars while they are in the port of London, as agent for the East India Company, introduced a young man who stated his name to be Charles William Nuttal, a native of India, that his mother was also a native of that country, and his father was a Scotchman, and he is of the Catholic religion, he was therefore sworn on the Gospel, to faithfully translate, which he did very quickly on both sides, and very expressively.

In addition to what we stated last Sunday, it appeared that on the morning after Ramsame had been knocked down, beat with fists and a handspike, because the deceased said he was so extremely unwell that he could not work, he was found dead on the deck; where he had been left with only a blanket on him; the body was stripped and washed, as is customary, by his countrymen, when they discovered a small mark on his forehead, supposed to have been occasioned by the blows given by the prisoner; also a bruise on his side. The Lascars applied for a boat to take the body on shore, to bury it agreeably to their custom whenever it is practicable, but which was refused, and they were ordered to throw the body overboard, but they refused on account of their religious scruples. Some of the Portuguese men on board were then ordered to throw it overboard by the prisoner, but they also declined from the same motive. The prisoner in consequence kicked it overboard himself.

Gulamalee was clerk to the serang or boatswain, and on his coming on board the *Java* in about ten days after the death of Ramsame, he inquired how all his men did, meaning the Lascars, when Gulamalee told him of the circumstances of Ramsame's death, which induced the serang to go to Mr. Brown, the chief, and inquire the cause of Ramsame being treated in the way he had been, when Mr. Brown told him to go to hell and mind his own business, struck him a violent blow, and ordered him to be tied up and he was flogged with seven dozen lashes; and on

his being taken down, he was put into irons, and remained in that state for three or four days. When the Captain came on board, one of the tindals was flogged and put in irons at the same time, he was the boatswain's mate. The Captain also, on hearing the chief mate's statement respecting the serang, ordered him to be tied up again, and to receive three dozen more lashes, which were inflicted accordingly.

In addition to the charge against the prisoners respecting Ramsame, various acts of cruelty were stated against others, during the voyage.

Brown, the chief mate it was stated, ordered the boatswain's mate to bring a rope to tie up the cook, a Portuguese man, to be flogged; to avoid which, the man jumped overboard, and was drowned.

Mousdin, a Lascar, was flogged twice while the ship was in Saugor Roads, and received three dozen lashes each time; and while the ship was at Batavia, he was flogged again, and he received seven dozen lashes. While they were at Batavia, some Officers of a King's ship came on board, in search of some white men to press them, when Mousdin told the Officers where some white seamen were concealed, whom the Officers found, and pressed; they also took with them Mousdin, and kept him on board the King's brig seven days, and then returned him to the *Java*. He then received a flogging of seven dozen lashes for giving the information to the King's officers, and was kept nine days in irons. Mr. Briscoe was present when he received his flogging.

The Lascars' chest, containing opium and other favourite articles of theirs was broke open, and the contents thrown overboard.

Sedan Maloy, a Lascar, was stated to have been struck by Mr. Ballard, the boatswain, with a piece of fire wood, which, as they termed it, cracked his head. The boatswain tied the wound up with his own handkerchief. In four or five days after Sedan Maloy died. At the time he received the blow he was considered in good health. The body was thrown overboard by the prisoner and Mr. Brown.

On a further investigation and cross-examination of Gulamalee, it appeared, that when the Captain came on board after the death of Ramsame, he ordered the provisions, provided by the serang for the Lascars, to be taken aft, some were given to the goats which were on board, some were thrown into the poop, but it was not known what became of the rest. It was not known what the serang received three dozen lashes for. The day following, after the Captain came on board, ten men who had been sick, were tied up to the gratings and flogged with three dozen lashes each. The men were frequently flogged on their voyage from India to England.

When they were off the Cape of Good Hope the serang was ordered to the main-top-mast by the Captain although it was not his business, but the Lascars, to take the key out of the royal mast, when the main-mast broke, which caused the serang to fall overboard, and he was unfortunately drowned.

When the *Java* was anchored off Batavia, Mr. Brown, the chief mate, and Mr. Briscoe, went on shore in a cutter, and took with them a man of the name of Buxton, and brought him back with them on their return on board the *Java*, when they had him hoisted up in with the gratings, and then had him put in irons, and he was not out till the next day, when his face appeared extremely swelled and bloody; his clothes also appeared bloody, which was supposed to proceed from the wounded state of his face, &c.

During their stay at Batavia, thirteen of the ship's crew, who were Portuguese, ran away from the ship. While they were at Trincomalee, nine Lascars escaped from it. In the whole, during the voyage, thirty-seven men deserted from the ship. When they were at Saugor Roads, there were 125 Lascars on board, including the serang; 72 of the Portuguese nation. During the voyage from India to England there were 25 Lascars died, including five who died while they were sailing from Portsmouth to being anchored in the river Thames.

Gulamalee declared, after being repeatedly asked, that he had never known that there had been a surgeon on board from the time they left Saugor Roads, or in any part of their voyage to their arrival in England; although a Mr. Kington rose from a seat in the office, and said he was a surgeon, and had been on board the *Java*. Gulamalee was told what he said, but he denied having seen him on board.

The *Java* remained in Saugor Roads about twenty days after Ramsame died.

When the ship was at Trincomalee, the witness ran away from the ship there, and he was absent eleven days; he was

caught and brought back, when he received three dozen lashes, and was put in irons for two days. About the same time Mounsey, the gunner, was flogged.

At that port he complained to a Judge of the treatment of Ramsame, who would not listen to his complaint, saying, he was a culprit himself, having deserted from his ship; the Captain having previously complained to the Judge, as the Lascars called him; but it could not be ascertained what officer he was. The Captain had offered a reward for him. When the ship was at Calcutta, he wrote a letter to complain of the treatment of Ramsame, but had no opportunity of sending it by the post boat.

When he came to England he applied to Mr. Murray, an agent, to know how he must proceed to get redress for the treatment of Ramsame; he said he would write to the Captain on the subject. Mr. Murray afterwards advised him and the other witnesses to go to the East India House and exhibit their complaint there, which they accordingly did. They attended there a number of days; they saw the Captain and other officers there; the Captain had two of the witnesses put into prison, because they had a dispute with him about their wages. They were not examined at the India House upon the subject.

Gulamalee and two other witnesses agreed in being of opinion that Ramsame died in consequence of the blows he received from the prisoner. The fourth and last witness on being asked his opinion as to the cause of Ramsame's death replied, he was not a doctor, and could not tell.

The necessary evidence for the prosecution being gone through,

Mr. Pooley addressed the Magistrate on behalf of the prisoner, and said that he hoped that on account of contradictory evidence, and there being no proof that the deceased died of the blows received from the prisoner, and he was not prepared with evidence to rebut what had been said against his client, as there was no other person present, he hoped this would not be thought a case fit to be sent to trial.

Mr. Read replied and said, it was in proof before him that the deceased never moved from the place where he received the blows from the prisoner, and he died the same night; he should certainly send it for further investigation. He also refused bail, and committed him to Newgate for trial.

Mr. Jones stated the Admiralty Session would probably be in December or January. The convenience of the Judges was in general consulted.

LONDON, August 25, 1813.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the under-mentioned ships, taken up for the ensuing season, were thus timed, viz.

The Bombay *Elphinstone*, new ship building by Sir Wm. Fraser, Cabalva and Neptune, for Bombay and China; and the *Scaley Castle*, for St. Helena, Batavia, and China, to be afloat the 11th October, sail to Gravesend 24th October, stay there 40 days, and be in the Downs 18th December.

Winchelsea and Marquis of Huntly, for Madras and China; Royal Charlotte and Surat Castle, for Batavia and China; Castle Huntly, for Prince of Wales Island and China; and Glatton, for St. Helena and China; to be afloat 8th November, sail to Gravesend 22d November stay there 40 days, and be in the Downs 11th January.

Astell, Europe, and Asia, for Madras and Bengal; to be afloat 22d November, sail to Gravesend 7th December, stay there 30 days and be in the Downs 18th January.

Dorsetshire, Coutts, Wexford, and Thames, for China direct; to be afloat 22d Dec. sail to Gravesend 5th Jan. stay there 30 days, and be in the Downs 11th Feb.

Prince Regent, Surrey, and Bengal, for Madras and Bengal; to be afloat 5th Jan. sail to Gravesend 21st Jan. stay there 30 days, and be in the Downs 25th February.

Phoenix and Lady Castlereagh, for Bengal; to be afloat 19th February, sail to Gravesend 5th March, stay there 30 days, and be in the Downs the 14th of April.

The extra ships *Alexander* and *Lord Keith*, for Madeira, Madras, and Bengal; to be afloat the 5th January, and to sail from Gravesend 5th February; and

The *Tigris*, for Madeira and Bombay, to be afloat 5th March, and to sail from Gravesend 5th April.

ST. JAMES'S CHRONICLE.—Aug. 20, 1813.

Letters from an Officer of rank in Lord Wellington's army, state, that prior to the dates of the letters which comprehend all the recent actions, there was such a constant suc-

cession of rain, that there had not been a single dry day for 5 weeks. The tops of the mountains were almost invariably covered with mists and fogs, sometimes so thick as to render it impracticable to move or to discern the way. Hail storms were frequent; and in some of them the hail-stones are said to have been as large as School boys' Marbles. In one of those storms which occurred in the night, immediately preceding Soult's first attack, the wind was so violent, that the soldier's tents was mostly blown down. The cold was so severe one night, that the sentinels were generally benumbed, and one was actually frozen to death on his post, close by the quarters of the Officer from whose letters the intelligence is derived. Amidst all these severities and difficulties of weather, and of locality, the fierceness and obstinacy of the fighting was beyond any thing that the most experienced Officers of the army had ever witnessed. Whether in advancing or retreating; whether the French or Allies were the assailants, or acted on the defensive, one hill was gained or lost only to make way for a more obstinate struggle on another immediately adjoining. The bayonet was constantly employed on both sides; and although it is specially called the British Weapon, and our troops fully proved their superiority in the use of it, the French evinced an ardour and a determination to close with it beyond what had been known in any former instance.

By a vessel arrived at Bristol, letters have been received from Gijon of the 6th inst. They contain the pleasing information, that the Gallician Army of Reserve, under the command of General Lacy, to the number of 12,000 men, and in a most excellent state of discipline, had broken up from that province, and was on its march to join Lord Wellington.

The strength of the enemy in the Texel is increasing fast. According to the late reconnoitre they had in Mars Deep, apparently ready for sea, four sail of the line, and five gun vessels. In the New Deep they had one sail of the line, with sails bent, and top sail yards across, four sail of the line in ordinary with only their lower rigging over their mast heads one ship having her mizen mast out, and a frigate, one frigate fitted out as a sheer hulk, and one old East Indiaman. They are so strict in the Texel that no fishing boats are allowed to come outside the sounds, and even there they have gun-boats to attend them to see that they are not boarded by any of our boats, and if we attempt it, a gun is fired immediately, and they all bear up for their anchorage.

The Captain of the American sloop *Argus* died on Tuesday morning, after suffering amputation on Monday night. An American midshipman also died on Tuesday, on board the *Argus*, as did the carpenter. The Americans speak of the fire of the *Pelican* as tremendous, and indeed the state of the decks of the *Argus*, we understand, amply evince this. The Captain of the *Argus* was First Lieutenant of the United States when the Macedonian was taken. The *Pelican* was but weakly manned, besides having a midshipman and 10 men absent in a prize. Mr. Young, masters' mate on board the *Pelican*, was killed by a musket shot from the tops of the *Argus*, after the latter had struck.

THE COURIER, August 27.

Mr. SHAND, Master of the *Alert*, of Peterhead arrived there on the 11th inst. His vessel was taken and set fire to ten days before, between North Faroe and Shetland by the *President*, Commodore Rodgers. The *Alert* was from Archangel, loaded with a cargo of pitch and tar. Rodgers afterwards took the Greenland ship *Lion*, of Liverpool, which he ransomed for 5000*l.* after robbing her of fishing lines, sails, bread, &c. and throwing her guns overboard. Capt. Shand, of the *Alert*, and his people, were put on board the *Lion*, and were made to witness the bond of agreement for the *Lion's* ransom. Captain Shand was landed out of a sloop loaded with kelp, which the *Lion* had put them on board of. The *President* is, Captain Shand says, an uncommon fast sailing ship, as long and as broad as our 74 gun ships, fights 50 guns, long 24 pounders and 42 pounder carronades, with a crew of full 500 very fine men, who say they do not fear any British ship of war, for if they cannot fight them, they can run from them. Rodgers had complete information from an American, which had loaded at Archangel, of the number of vessels there. The *Alert* was the ninth ship he had taken. Many of the *President's* crew are British; and one man belonging to a captured Greenock ship, entered while the crew of the *Daphne* were on board.

BELL'S MESSENGER, August 29.

The following is a copy of a letter from J. Beckett, Esq. private Secretary to Lord Sidmouth, to G. Shells, Esq.

WHITEHALL, Aug. 4, 1813.  
"SIR,—I am directed by Lord Sidmouth to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, stating the arrival of the *Robert Burns* cartel, at Liverpool, from New York, and requesting



permission for her to return to America with passengers.

"You also state in your letter that the documents which accompany it will show on what ground the cartel was enabled to come to this country, from which you trust a similar indulgence will be granted to the ship on her return voyage, namely, to take as passengers all Americans who may have regular passports; also any British subject (except a mechanic) whose concerns may call him to the United States.

"In reply, I am to acquaint you, that permission will be given for the *Robert Burns* cartel to return to New-York, with such American prisoners as shall have been duly exchanged; but that the British Government cannot consent to allow any American citizens resident here, to proceed as passengers on board the cartel, until some satisfactory explanation shall have been given of the detention of British subjects, resident in the United States.

"For the same reason the British Government cannot permit any British subjects to proceed in the cartel to the United States; as they may be thereby exposed to the same measure of severity.

I am, &c.

(Signed) "J. BECKETT.

"G. Shells, Esq. St. Mildred's-court".

#### THE COURIER, September 6.

A Mail is arrived from Lisbon, but it does not bring such late Intelligence as we had received before.

Mails from St. Andro and Cadiz are also arrived. The *Magicienne*, with 12 sail of transports, arrived at St. Andro on the 29th ultimo. A letter from Falmouth states, that Suchet has joined Soult, an assertion which we notice merely to say that it is wholly without foundation.

When the packet left the coast of Spain, the siege of St. Sebastian's had been resumed with great vigour. The whole of the guns which were removed from the batteries at the period of Soult's irruption through the passes, have been remounted with the addition of a number from England of heavy calibre, making in all upwards of 60 pieces of heavy ordnance, the fire of which was continual, and tremendous, the place at a little distance appearing completely enveloped in fire and smoke. It had been on fire several times, and to destroy it completely, was a task of easy performance, but which was refrained from in commiseration to the inhabitants, who, justly, are eager to be ridden of the French yoke. No Congreve rockets have been used during the siege, which is carried on solely by the British and Portuguese. General Graham was extremely active in his superintendance of the operations, and Lord Wellington was expected to pay a visit to the besieging army very shortly.

A Morning Paper says—"It has at length been determined to bring Sir John Murray to trial. A Court Martial is to assemble for that purpose at Gibraltar, of which General the Hon. T. Maitland is to be President. General Maitland stops at Gibraltar, in order to officiate in that capacity; and it is said, that after the close of the trial, he will proceed to Sicily, and take the command of the British troops in that Island."

Saturday morning arrived at Portsmouth, the *Brisk*, Captain Mounsher, with a convoy of 25 transports, from Bilbao, having on board 2,300 French prisoners, who were taken at the battle of Vittoria. They left Bilbao on the 18th ult.; on the 19th they were off the Port of Passages, where a convoy from Corunna had just arrived with heavy ordnance for the batteries in front of St. Sebastian. Lord Bayning, and a number of wounded officers and soldiers, are arrived in the transports from the army in Spain.

#### THE COURIER, SEPT. 8, 1813.

##### THE PENINSULA.

Extract of a letter from an Officer in Spain, to his Friend in Glasgow:—  
*Camp, Pass of Roncesvalles, Aug. 15, 1813.*

"I write you this from the top of a mountain in the Pyrenees in front of the Pass of Roncesvalles, near St. Pied de Port in France. We expect an attack from the enemy every day, but are better prepared for them in the Passes than we were the last time. As the enemy advanced we fell back, and took up a position near Pampluna, as described in Lord Wellington's dispatches. When the enemy arrived, they attacked some Portuguese troops posted on a hill, who stood against them the whole day, and drove them three times down the hill at the point of the bayonet. On the 28th, we were ordered farther to the left to support some Portuguese regiments, who had been sharply

attacked; and in going over a high hill, we were exposed to a sharp fire of shot and shells from the only battery I believe the French had. The fusileer brigade, who were formed before us, immediately charged the enemy, and drove them down the hill, and through a wood, much faster than they came up. Behind them was their principal force, on the face of an immense high hill directly in front of us; from thence they continued to send out men to skirmish with us in the wood; and our battalion companies were forced to go and skirmish, to which they had not been accustomed, by which we lost a good number of men. My company was the last relieved at night. The 29th was spent by the armies in burying the dead, in doing which both English and French mixed with each other and shook hands and ate and drank together. At midnight, however, they attempted to surprise us, and with a horrid yell, they attacked the place they had been driven from by the fusileers.

Our men were on the alert, and instantly returned the fire, and in a few minutes all was quiet. During the cessation on the 29th, his Lordship ordered a brigade of German artillery on the hill where we were, on our right, and another in a valley which was on the left.—As soon as day broke on the 30th, our artillery opened on their columns on the face of the hill, which astonished them, as every shot went, right among them, and we could see the shells breaking over them, and leaving large blanks in their columns, and hear the cries of the wounded. Their right flank was soon turned, and the whole retired soon afterwards, but we kept possession of the roads so the poor French were obliged to march over the hills. We followed them close till the evening, accompanied by Lord Wellington, who saw the men of the 57th attack the enemy, and drive them from a hill on which they had taken possession of some fortified houses. His Lordship highly approved of their conduct, and said he could not have believed that so few men could dislodge such a number from that place. We lay that night in a wheat field almost among the French; and on the 31st in the evening, his Lordship again had an opportunity of noticing the bravery of our men, for we were ordered to attack and charge a part of the French baggage, with the baggage guard, which had halted to refresh themselves at the town of Eltsanto. Our regiment alone, with the light companies, charged them, although three times our number, and drove them out of the town like sheep, although the town was walled, and had loop-holes. His Lordship, who was observing us from a hill, when he saw the French run, got up, clapped his hands, and huzzaed. There was a great deal of plunder taken, and a considerable number of prisoners, among whom as I went along, I observed two French officers, as I thought, a young one who was wounded, and a middle aged man, unhurt, with his arm round the young one's neck, and comforting him the best way he could. The soldiers observed that they must be brothers; but it turned out that they were husband and wife—the woman dressed in men's clothes."

#### THE SUN—SEPT. 2.

##### SINGULAR NARRATIVE.

The following most singular and extraordinary narrative is in circulation:—

"A distinguished Foreigner, resident in this country, and intimately connected with Vienna, has been privately informed, that during the Armistice, letters purporting to be letters from the late Queen of France, had been secretly transmitted to the Emperor of Austria, in which the deceased invokes his Imperial Majesty most seriously to remember the sacred obligations of affection and consanguinity which had existed between them; and never to forget the inhuman and unexampled cruelties inflicted on herself, and on her Family—to be no longer a participator in murder, pollution, tyranny, and rapine; the awful crisis had arrived.

"His own happiness here and hereafter depended on his decision. These letters were short, impressive, and devout, written in a handwriting which, when compared with the Queen's was a perfect *fac simile*.

"The impression on the wax, the same she used in correspondence with her family.

"To increase the appearance of supernatural agency, they were deposited during the night, in a mysterious manner, which evaded all inquiry and research.

"The Emperor paid a marked but silent attention to their contents, and gradually became serious, meditative and restless; when he was addressed finally in the same secret manner, and informed, in the most minute manner, of his own

wretchedness and feelings;—that his remedy was in his own hands; that by joining the Allies he would rescue Germany and save himself, and in two years regain his original title, and all his ceded dominions."

#### PARIS, SEPTEMBER 1.

The Military events which follow each other with rapidity not having permitted a detailed relation of them to be given, we are authorised, in the mean time, to publish the following letter, addressed by his Excellency the Duke of Bassano, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to his Serene Highness the Prince Arch-Chancellor:—

DRESDEN AUG. 17, 1813, at six in the evening.

MONSEIGNEUR,—I had the honor to write you yesterday, the 26th, that the Russian, Prussian, and Austrian armies had marched to attack Dresden, under the eyes of their Sovereigns, and that they were repulsed at all points.

It will be easily conceived, that the Emperor is so much occupied, that it is impossible to give at this moment a detailed relation of the events which have taken place.

Hostilities commenced on the 17th; his Majesty entered Bohemia on the 19th, occupying the principal defiles from Rumbourg to Gabel, and having advanced his troops to within twelve leagues of Prague. On the 21st he was in Silesia, beating the Russian and Prussian army of Generals Sacken, Langeron, Yorck and Blucher, and forcing the fine positions of the Bober.

While the enemy still believed his Majesty at the bottom of Silesia, he left there a powerful army, under the Duke of Tarentum, caused his guards to march ten leagues a day, and arrived at Dresden which had been threatened for several days with an imminent attack. His Majesty entered the city yesterday, at nine in the morning, and immediately made his dispositions.

At three in the afternoon the Russian, Prussian, and Austrian armies, commanded by Generals Wittgenstein, Kleist, and Schwarzenber, deployed 150,000 men, marching against the city. All the attacks were repulsed by the old and young guards alone, who covered themselves with glory. The enemy left 4000 dead at the foot of our redoubts. Two thousand men, one colour, and a number of pieces of cannon, were taken.

This morning, at four o'clock, the Emperor was on the ground: the rain fell in torrents: the Marshal Dukes of Ragusa and Belluno passed the bridges with their corps. At eight o'clock our attack began with a very brisk cannonade. The extreme left of the enemy was commanded by the Austrian Generals Ignace, Giulay, and Kienau, and separated from the rest of the army, by the valley of Plauen. The Emperor caused it to be attacked by the Marshal Duke of Belluno, and by the Cavalry of General Latour Maubourg, under the orders of the King of Naples. Among the trophies of this day, we already count 15,000 men, among whom are Field Marshal Lieut. Metsko, two Generals of Brigade, many superior officers, and twenty pieces of cannon.

During this time General Vandamme, who had defiled by Koenigstein, made himself master of the heights of Pirna, put himself on horseback on the road of Peterswalde, and made himself master of the defiles of Bohemia, beating 15,000 men who presented themselves before him, and taking a considerable number of prisoners.

At this moment the routes of Peterswalde and Freyberg are intercepted: the Russians and Prussians came by the route of Peterswalde, and the Austrians by that of Freyberg.

Should the enemy's army, which is numerous, as being composed of Russian and Prussian corps, and of the whole Austrian army, adopt the plan of retreat, it will necessarily experience considerable losses; should it keep its ground, there will be decisive events to-morrow.

Since the affairs at Ulm, the French army was never more assailed by bad weather, and the most copious rains. The Emperor was exposed to them the whole day. He is re-entering at this moment. The numerous columns of prisoners, the pieces of cannon, the colours which have been taken, are traversing the city. The inhabitants burst forth into the most lively expressions of joy at the sight of these trophies.

The Duke of Reggio must have been at Berlin on the 23d or 24th.

The Duke of Tarentum pushes the remains of the army of Silesia upon Breslau.

This is not a bulletin which I address to your Serene Highness; but I thought

it my duty to give you this important news, his Majesty not having time to write. He is in excellent health.

One circumstance will excite universal indignation. The Ex-General Moreau is with the enemy's army in the suite of the Emperor of Russia, as his Privy Counsellor. He has thus thrown off the mask, which has not however, for several years, concealed him from the eyes of men of penetration.

I cannot yet send your Serene Highness the documents relative to the declaration of war by Austria; amid the events which succeed each other, I have not yet found the moment for placing them under the eyes of the Emperor. I am &c.

THE DUKE OF BASSANO.

P. S. Our losses are inconsiderable; the affairs of yesterday and to-day cost us no person of distinction.

#### PARIS, AUGUST 16.

Yesterday was a glorious day for Frenchmen: the inhabitants of Paris in an especial manner proved that the anniversary of the birth of their august Sovereign was for them the fete of love and gratitude.

In the evening, the Theatres, which were opened gratis, offered the most animated, the most touching picture. All the remarkable passages in the plays were laid hold of by the good sense of the people with great discrimination; in short, they applauded the couplets sung in honour of their Majesties with that frank and lively enthusiasm, which is only the offspring of the heart.

On the day of the fete, at six in the morning, cannon gave the signal for pleasure and joy. New benefits still added to the lively effusion of those sentiments; for on all those solemnities dedicated to Napoleon le-Grand, he is pleased to found for his people useful monuments. Thus, last year, on the 15th of August, was laid the first stone of the Palace of the University and Fine Arts, and that of the Palace for the Imperial Archives. This year, on the same day, the navigation of the Canal of the Oureq between Paris and Claye was opened; and the first stones have been laid for the markets of St. Germain, Carmaes, and Blancs-Manteaux. We will not here enumerate the vast conceptions every year executed, for the public utility, and terminated at this happy epoch, not only at Paris, but throughout all parts of the empire. The creation of the port of Cherbourg is one of those memorable events, the eclat of which is lost in the midst of the immense rays of glory which surround our invincible Emperor; but it alone would be sufficient to immortalize another Sovereign.

#### COLOMBO, DECEMBER 6, 1813.

On Friday the 3d, the *Emma* Transport anchored in these roads, and on the same day the *Albena* Transport arrived at Galle.—We are extremely sorry to state, that the Chief mate of the *Emma*, with 4 Seamen in the jolly boat and 4 Passengers were left on shore at Madagascar: they are supposed to be detained by the Natives, and it is to be hoped they will be recovered by the exertions of the Government of the Isle of France, who immediately upon learning this unfortunate event, dispatched a Vessel of War to try and learn their fate. Every precaution seems to have been taken for the safety of the people who went on shore and the ship remained two days in vain, waiting for their return.—The names of the Passengers were Mr. Bourblance, a French Gentleman, Messrs. Want, Kance and Stelling, all appointed to Civil offices at the Isle of France.

List of Passengers by the *Albena* Transport, Captain Curson, R. N. Lieutenant Selwyn R. N.

For Ceylon:

Messrs. Scott and Wharnie, Medical Staff—Messrs. Lowe and Symmonds, Ordnance Department.

Col. Greville and Family came out Passengers in the *Emma*; he has been appointed to the office of Custom Master at the Isle of France.

These ships left England in company with the *Indiamen* that sailed from Portsmouth on the 2d June, the former touched at the Mauritius and the latter at the Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius, but they bring no news from those places.

They have Stores on board for this Island.

#### BATAVIA,

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