



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

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

VOL. III]

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1814.

[NO. 109.]

Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council has reason to suppose it is in the contemplation of the Supreme Government, to allow some of the Honorable Company's Extra ships to proceed to this Island, for the purpose of taking on Freight from hence to England Cargoes of Property captured on Java. The extent of this disposeable Tonnage will be hereafter published for general information.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.
BATAVIA, March 14, 1814.

Bekendmaking.

WORDT by dezen bekend gemaakt dat Zyne Excellentie, den Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade, reden heeft te onderstellen dat het Gouvernement Generaal van gedachten is om aan eenige der Edele Compagnies Schepen, toetestaan naar dit Eiland te stevenen, ten einde van hier naar England op vracht intenemen, ladingen van goederen op dit Eiland prys maakt. De uitgestrektheid der toegestane Scheepsruimte zal hierna worden kennelyk gemaakt tot een ieders narigt.

C. ASSEY,
Sec. van 't Gouv.
BATAVIA, den 14 Maart 1814.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Public Sale of the several Opium Farms for the ensuing official year, commencing with the 1st of May next, having been unavoidably postponed, will take place on the 15th of April next.—The Farmers to supply themselves with Opium, and the further conditions to be seen at the Office of the Magistrates in Batavia.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

J. DUPUY,
Dept. Secretary to Govt.
BATAVIA, March 18, 1814.

Advertentie.

WORDT by dezen bekend gemaakt, dat de onvermydelyk uitgestelde publike verkoop van de onderscheidene Amphioen Pagten, voor het aanstaande Boek-jaar beginnende met den 1ste Mey aanstaande, als nu plaats vinden zal op den 15de van de volgende maand April.—De Pagters voorzien hun zelve van Amphioen, en de verdere voorwaarden kunnen gezien worden ten Kanoort van de Magistraat.

Ter ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

J. DUPUY, Adj. Sec.
BATAVIA, den 18de Maart 1814.

Bekendmaking.

WORD by dezen, door den Directeur en Commissarissen van de BANK VAN LEENING bekend gemaakt, dat vermits, het by het Gouvernement verzogte en daar op bekomen ontslag van den Cassier J. P. Barends, en de daarop gevolgde aanstelling van den Heer W. Berkhoff tot Cassier van de Bank, de Bank-noten die volgens Advertentie van den 7de February j. l. op order van het Gouvernement zyn aangemaakt, door eerst-gemelde afgaande Cassier Barends, niet verder zullen getekend zyn, als die

Van 1,000 Ropyen, tot No.	500,
— 500 —	— 500,
— 100 —	— 1,000,
— 50 —	— 1,000,
— 25 —	— 2,000,
— 20 —	— 2,000,
— 15 —	— 1,300,
— 10 —	— 1,600,

en dat gevolgelyk alle de volgende nummers zullen zyn onderteekend door laatstgemelde nieuw aangestelde Cassier W. Berkhoff.

Ter ordonnantie van Directeur en Commissarissen.

BATAVIA, }
den 19de Maart, 1814, }
P. DECKER,
Secretaris.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Renter of the Farm for the Slaughtering of Cattle having failed in the payments required by the conditions, the Farm for the remaining eight months of the current year, commencing with the 1st of May, will be re-sold by Public Auction, on the 15th of April next, to the highest bidder at the risk of the present Farmer, who is to make good any loss arising from such re-sale.

By order of the Revenue Committee.
R. W. WALKER,
Secretary.

REVENUE COMMITTEE }
OFFICE, }
March 17, 1814. }

DAAR den Pacht van het Slagte van Vee in de behooryke betaling van zyn Pacht-schat is in gebreke gebleeven, zo wordt by deezee bekend gemaakt dat de ged: Pacht op den 15 April aanstaande voor agt Maanden van dit lopende Jaar ingaande met den eersten van May op nieuw publiek by den opslag zal worden verkogt, ten percelen van den presenten Pacht op wien de schads door een minderen rendement veroorzaakt wordende zal worden verhaaft.

Ter ordonnantie van 't Revenue Committee.
R. W. WALKER,
Secretaris.

REVENUE COMMITTEE }
OFFICE, }
den 17 Maart 1814. }

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that Government have for sale at their Store-houses at Banjowangie, the following Articles at reduced prices, viz:—

- 343 Peculs of Coffee at 4 Sps. Dols. the pecul.
- 266 Peculs of Black Pepper at 6 Sps. Dols. the pecul.
- 50 Peculs of Goomootee at 2 Sps. Dols. the pecul.
- 4640 Rice bags at 2 Sps. Dols. per 100.

C. E. DAVIS,
Collector of Revenue.
BANJOWANGIE, Feb. 28, 1814.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Wednesday next, the 30th inst. the second quarterly Sale of Civil Stores will be continued at the Honorable Company's Ware-House, on conditions as usual.

The Articles for Sale, consist of
MADEIRA,
HOLLAND'S GENEVA,
COPPER, in bolts,
DITTO, in sheets, &c. &c.
By order of the Commercial Committee.
P. T. COUPERUS,
Secretary.

BATAVIA, March 24, 1814.

Advertentie.

WORDT bekend gemaakt, dat de drie maandelysche Verkoop zal gecontinueerd worden op aanstaande Woensdag den 30ste dezer, voor de Ed. Comp. Pakhuizen op de gewone Conditiën; de Goederen die opgeveild zullen worden, bestaande in

MADEIRA WYN,
HOLLANDSCHE GENEVER,
STAAF KOPER,
BLAD dito, &c.
Ter ordonnantie van de President en Leden van het Commerciaal Committee.
P. T. COUPERUS,
Batavia, }
den 24ste Maart, 1814. }

For Private Sale.

A Plank House, having five commodious Rooms and a Verandah.—For further particulars apply to Mr. A. H. De Lanoy, at Sourabaya.

Vendu Advertissemten.

Door Vendu-meesteren zullen de volgende Venduities worden gehouden, als:

Op Maandag den 28ste Maart 1814.

IN het Sterf-huis van wylen J. Seehuisen, staande aan de Oost-zyde van de Tygersgragt, van Meubelaire Goederen, Klederagien, Boeken, en andere Goederen meer.

Op Dingsdag den 29ste Maart 1814.

AAN het Huis van A. F. Dakanawitz, op de Voorrey, van Huis-meubelen, Goud en Zilver-werken, Lyf-eigenen, Genever, Padië, een party Houtwerken &c. &c.

Op Woensdag den 30ste Maart 1814.

IN 's Gouvernements Pak-huizen, van Madera Wyn in pypen, Port Wyn in botels, Genever in kassen, en meer andere Goederen.

Op Donderdag den 31ste Maart 1814.

AAN het Sterf-huis van wylen den Chineezen Sim Tjienko, in de Chineeze kamp, tegen over de Toko-tiga; van Juweelen, Goud en Zilver-werken, Huis-meubelen, Wagens en Paarden, Pot-zuiker, &c. &c.

Op Vrydag den 1ste April 1814.

AAN het Huis van M. Klingberg, in de Leepeelstraat, voor rekening van Capitain Green, van Wyn en Bier Glasen, Cardoes Papier, Hagels, Borstels in zoort, Wyn-azyn in vaten, Ruikende Zeep, Groen Laken, Museinen, Zyde-doecken, Thuinzaden, Rode-verf, Yzere-gereedschappen en Sloten, &c. &c.

Op Saturday den 2de April 1814.

AAN het Huis van J. Matak, op de Tygersgragt, van Huis-meubelen, Goud en Zilver-werken, Lyf-eigenen, en wat er meer ten dage der verkoping te voorscheyn zal worden gebragt.

Op Saturday den 2de April 1814.

IS de Sequester van den Hoogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia, van Meening ten overstaan van eene Commissie uit welkelden Hoogen Raad, des morgens de klokke tien uren precies, voor deszelfs Kantoor staande op de Voorrey buiten deze Stad, andermaal opteveijen de Sawa Velden, gelegen achter de Tuin van Mevrouw de weduwe Caulier op Molenvliet, toebehoorende aan den Majoor der Mooren Hamied Lebe, groot ongeveer twee en tachtig Pantjars, welke bereeds by No. 7, van het billet van den 2de Maart jongstleden, voor den 19de daar aan volgende ter verkoop geannonceerd, doch op dien dag zyn onverkocht gebleven.

De Sequester voornoemd,
G. F. MEYLAN.
BATAVIA, den 24 Maart 1814.

Advertisement.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON MONDAY NEXT, AT 9 O'CLOCK,
AT THE QUARTERS

OF
Lieut.-Col. MACGREGOR, 59th Regt.

FURNITURE, of every description—Horses—Carriages—Harness—Saddles—Bridles—and a variety of other Articles, on the usual terms of the Vendue Department.
WELTEVREDEN, }
March 24, 1814. }

For Sale at Samarang.

A Dark bay, high bred Arab Horse, 14 hands 1 1/2 inch high, rising eight, free from vice, perfectly sound and free from blemish, has never undergone any hard work, and in every respect calculated for riding, either as a steady or active Horse.

Price 900 Spanish Dollars.
Application to be made to Mr. F. Cookson, at Samarang.

Advertisement.

PRIZE MONEY.—It will be gratifying to many Individuals in the Indian Army and Navy, to learn, that effectual plans are now established for the immediate recovery of all Prize Money due to Captors absent from England.

The plans have been carefully digested by the Licensed Agents Messrs. Francis Brothers and James Leith, of London, in conformity with the recent Prize Acts, which direct, that none but such Licensed Agents shall in future be permitted to receive Prize Money due to absent Claimants.

Messrs. CARNEGIE & Co. are authorised to act for the above Agents, as also their Agent at Batavia Mr. R. S. GRAHAM, and are enabled to give useful information to those who may be interested in Prize Money, payable in England, arising from the Captures of Malacca, 1795—Columbo and the Moluccas, 1796.
PENANG, 7th Jan. 1814.

Notice

IS hereby given, that after the 31st of this month, no private Letters will be received in or delivered out of the Post Office on credit, as no account of Postage is to be kept in future.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, }
BATAVIA, March 26, 1814. }

Bekendmaking.

DAT er na den 31ste van deze maand, gene particuliere Brieven meer op credit zullen ontvangen noch afgegeven worden door het Post Kantoor, dewyl er van het port geld geen rekening meer zal gehouden worden.

GENERAAL POST KANTOOR, }
Batavia, den 26ste Maart, 1814. }

FOR SALE

at No. 10, New-port Street
FOR READY MONEY.
BOURDEAUX CLARET, in bottles.
VIN DE GRAVE, in ditto.
LONDON PORTER, in ditto.
EUROPE PICKLES, &c. &c.

FOR SALE,

THE HOUSE and GROUNDS, belonging to the late Captain LYNCH, most delightfully situated in the Jacatra Road.

For particulars apply to Messrs. FICHAU or SMITH.

Advertisement.

THE Farmer of the Tax on Horses and Carriages, Tan Tjonko, informs the public that the receiving of the payment of the said Tax from such persons as have not yet complied therewith, has been prolonged by order of the Magistrates to the end of the present month.

Advertentie.

DE Pagter van de Wagen-pagt en het Oorgeld der Paarden Tan Tjonko, maakt mitsdezen aan het publiek bekend, dat het ontfangen van deze Pajt van zodanige personen die dezelve nog niet betaald hebben, op order van de Magistraat geprolongueerd is tot ultimo van deze maand.

Advertentie.

DE genen die iets te vorderen hebben dan wel Schuldig zyn aan den Boedel van wylen Paul Francken, gelieven daar van opgave te doen binnen de tyd van Een Maand van heden af gerekend, aan desselfs Testamentaire Executeuren O. G. van der Keer, of A. L. Fransze.

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

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

MEDICAL BOOKS.

- Hunter on the Blood, 4to
- Currie on Fevers, 8vo. 2 vols.
- Ware's Observations, 8vo.
- Jones on Hemorrhage, do.
- Carmichael on Cancers, do.
- Home on Ulcers, do.
- Rigby on Uterine Hemorrhage.
- Jameson on the Cheltenham Waters.
- Whytt on Nervous Hypochondriac or Hysteria.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

- Entic's Dictionary.
- Ashes's English Grammar.
- Æsop's Fables.
- Walker's Speaker.
- Ditto English Grammar.
- Polite Preceptor.
- Poetical ditto.
- Key to Literature.
- Fisher's Companion.
- Fenning's Book of Knowledge.
- Ditto Arithmetic.
- Turner's Arts.
- Ditto Geography.
- English Spelling Books.
- Prony's French Grammar.
- Ditto ditto Exercises.
- Ditto ditto Spelling Book.

A FEW COPIES

OF THE

Java Annual Directory

AND ALMANACK,

FOR 1814,

MAY BE HAD AT THE

GAZETTE OFFICE,

At Spanish Dollars 4 each, ready money.

Advertisement.

THE Subscriber requests all Persons having claims against, or being indebted to him, will have the goodness to send in their demands and pay their debts within fifteen days from this date.

A. L. DE VEER.

Molenvliet, the 16th March, 1814.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene die eenige pretentie vermenen te hebben van, of schuldig zyn aan A. L. DE VEER, worden verzogt hunne Rekeningen aan hem intezende of hunne Schulden te voldoen, binnen den tyd van vyftien dagen gerekend van heden.

Molenvliet, den 16de Maart, 1814.

Advertisement.

ALL Persons having claims on the estate of the late Mr. J. G. D. Paschen, or being indebted thereto, are requested to send in their claims and to pay their debts within six weeks time, (from this date to the last of April next,) to his Testamentary Executors Messrs. J. M. Baljee and F. von Wenzel.

Batavia, March 15, 1814.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene die pretentie hebben dan wel verschuldigt zyn aan den Boedel van wylen J. G. D. Paschen, gelieven daar van opgave te doen binnen de tyd van ses weken gerekend van heden af tot ultimo April aanstaande, aan desselvs Testamentaire Executeuren, J. M. Baljee en F. von Wenzel.

Batavia, den 15de Maart, 1814.

FOR SALE,

FOR READY MONEY.

AT the House of the late P. Muller, — English Claret, first quality—Cogniac Brandy—Cherry Ratifa—excellent Sallad Oil—Pickles of every description, &c. &c.

MR. E. HECKERS

BEGS leave to inform the Gentlemen of this place, that he has for private sale the grey ARAB HORSE, formerly belonging to Mr SLOANE—For particulars enquire at his House, No. 12, New-port Street, Batavia.

Bekendmaking

NAMENS President en Leeden van het Collegie van Wees-en Boedelmeesteren alhier, word aan een ieder bekend gemaakt, als dat er nit de Boedel van den ab-instestato overledenen Eerste Luitenant J. H. F. Tresselt, vermist word een Obligatie, het zy onderhands of Notarieel; is het Collegie onbekend, dan volgens opgave van deszels Huishoudster moet dezelve 1,500 Sp. Matten groot zyn.

Die dezelve aanwyst, wien de houder daarvan is, zal een premie van 50 Rs. Ds. Hollands genieten, en die dezelve teregt brengt een premie van 100 Rs. Daalders.

En word tevens de beleender van dit geld by dezen gewaarschouwd, om geen uitbetaling van gemelde somma aan iemand te doen dan alleen aan het Collegie voorn. want by ontdekking daarvan, zal de betaling voor Nul en gener waarde gehouden worden.

J. A. KNIPPING, Sec.

Sourabaya, }
Primo Maart, 1814. }

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene die schuldig zyn, of te vorderen hebben, van den alhier ab-instestato overledenen Eerste Luitenant J. H. F. Tresselt, gelieven daarvan opgave te doen aan den Secretaris van Wees-en Boedelmeesteren te Sourabaya J. A. Knipping, binnen den tyd van 6 weken gerekend van primo Maart tot medio April, aanstaande.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene die iets te pretendeeren hebben, of verschuldigt zyn aan den boedel van wylen P. Steenbrugge, in leeven opziender der Coffy Cultuure in het Regentschap Limbangan, gelieven daar van ten spoedigsten opgave te doen, en wel binnen den tyd van Vier weken aan deszels Executeuren C. Smit en J. S. Prudants.

Cheribon den 15de February 1814.

Advertentie.

WORD mits deese aan een eyder een bekendt gemaakt, dat de goederen door het Schip de Tyger alhier aangebragt, bestaande in differente dranken, als Claret, Boordeaux Wyn, Bier, Brandewyn, Rum, &c. &c. Ingeleegen en andere goederen meer, te bekoomen zyn ten huise van de Heere Riquet in de binnen Nieuwpoort-straat.

Advertentie.

TE koop een well gelegen en voordeelige Thuin, op de Andjole weg, genaamt Zee Lugt, bebouwt met een Woonhuis, Zy vertrek, Kombuis, Dispens, een Biljart-zaal, een Speel-huis aan de Zee zy, verscheide opstalle van bamboes, beplant met eene meenigte Klappa en andere vrugt boome, ruime en well van Vis vorzene veyvers, door J. Minar bevoorens beheert en nu aan G. F. Smit behorende waar naeder informatie te bekoome is

Advertentie.

IN het Huis No: 32. aan de West-zyde van de Tygers-gragt, is te bekomen Hollandsche Rode Wyn op Vaaten en ook op Bottels, zo meede beste Holland-sche Genever &c.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene welke iets te pretendeeren hebben of wel verschuldigt zyn aan de Ferma van Pieter de Bruin Vermeer en Comp: werden verzogt, hunne pretentie voor den 15de April aanstaande te wiken inzenden, of betaaling te doen, daar door by gekoomen omstandigheden zy hunne zaake tot Lequiditeyd willen brengen.

Batavia den 11de } P DE B. VERMEER
Maart 1814. }

UITDE HAND TE KOOP,

EEN Huys met twee Erven, staande aan de Oost-zyde van de Tyger-gragt te bevragen by J. A. Jugler.

TE KOOP.

HET Land SOEDIMARA, te bevragen by de Heeren C. L. DE VEYE EN SMISSAART.

Current Value of Lombard Bank Notes in Java Rupees, during the week ending the 25th. March, 1814.

New Nites beating Interest, at par. Old Notes, discount 25 per cent. Do. due, premium 2 per cent.

C. ASSEY, Sec. to Govt.

BATAVIA, March 25, 1814.

Java Government Gazette.

BATAVIA,

SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, March 15, 1814.

Mr. J. Robertson, Superintending Surgeon, having reported his arrival in pursuance of the orders of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, he is directed to assume the duties of his Office accordingly.

The provisional appointment of Mr. Assistant Surgeon Hodgson, by General Orders of the 11th June 1813, is cancelled.

C. ASSEY,

Secretary to Government.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, March 25, 1814.

Mr. Gray, Assistant Surgeon of His Majesty's 89th Regiment, is appointed Garrison Surgeon at Sourabaya.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

J. DUPUY,

Dept. Secretary to Govt.

For the following original accounts of the Rebellion which lately broke out in the interior of the Chinese Empire, we are indebted to a Gentleman who lately arrived here from Canton, and whose long residence at that place, together with his extensive knowledge of the Chinese language, warrant us to place every confidence in the authenticity of this interesting communication.

The following letter, stated to have been written by the Emperor's own hand, was sent to the Vice-roy of each Province, and was received at Canton, November 8th, 1813. The translation from the Chinese was made by the Rev. Robert Morrison, and is as near the Chinese idiom as could consist with perspicuity.

"IMPERIAL NOTICE.

A revolution (i. e. an attempt at revolution) has taken place, for which I blame myself. I, whose virtues are of an inferior class, received, with much veneration, the Empire from my Imperial Fathers eighteen years ago. I have not dared to indulge myself in sloth.

When I ascended the Throne, the sect of the Pe-lee (i. e. white water-flower) threw into rebellion four provinces, and the people suffered what I cannot bear to express. I ordered my Generals to go against them; and after eight years conflict, they were reduced to subjection. I hoped, that henceforward I should have enjoyed perpetual pleasure and peace with any children, the people.

Unexpectedly however, on the 6th of the 8th Moon (August) the sect of Teen-le, (i. e. celestial reason—illumination) a banditti of vagabonds, created disturbance, and caused much injury from the district of Shang-yuen, in the province of Pe-che-lo, to the district of Isore, in Shang-tung. I hastened to order Wan, the Vice-roy of Pekin, to lead forth an army to exterminate them, and to restore peace. This affair was yet at the distance of a thousand le. (le is about 1/2 of an English mile.)

But suddenly on the 5th of the 9th Moon, rebellion arose under my own arm; the misery has arisen in my own house. A banditti of seventy persons and more, of the sect Teen-le, violated the prohibited gate and entered within-side. They wounded the guard and entered the inner palace. Four of the rebels were seized and bound—three others ascended the wall with a flag. My Imperial second Son seized a musket and shot two of the rebels, my Nephew killed the third. After this they returned, and the Palace was restored to tranquillity. For this I am indebted to the energies of my Imperial second Son.—The Princes and Chief Officers of the Lung-tung gate, led forth the troops, and, after two days and one night's utmost exertion, completely routed the rebels.

My family Ta-tsing, has continued to rule the Empire for 170 years. My Imperial Grand-father and my Father, in the most affectionate manner loved the people as children—I am unable to express their virtues and benevolence!

Though I cannot pretend to have equalled their good government and love of the people; yet I have not oppressed or ill-used my people—this sudden change I am unable to account for. It must arise from the low state of my virtues, and from my accumulated imperfections—I can only reproach myself!

Though this insurrection has burst out in a moment, the misery has been long collecting.

* Literally under the arm-pit—a strong expression for his own family.

Four words, viz. carelessness, indulgence, sloth and contempt, express the source of the crime.—Hence within-side and without-side (i. e. in my own family and abroad in the Empire) are in the same state.—Though I have again and a third time given warning, till my tongue is blunted and my lips parched; (with frequent repetition) yet none of my Ministers have been able to comprehend it. They have governed carelessly and caused the present occurrence. Nothing like it happened during the dynasties of Han, Tang, Sung and Ming. The attempt at assassination in the close of the dynasty Ming, does not equal the present by more than ten degrees.—When I think of it, I cannot bear to mention it.

I would examine myself, reform and rectify my heart, to correspond to the gracious conduct of heaven above me; and to do away with the resentments of my people below me.

All my Ministers who would be honestly faithful to the dynasty Ta-tsing, must exert themselves for the benefit of the country, and do their utmost to make amends for my defects, as well as to reform the manners of the people. Those who can be contented to be mean, may hang their caps (a cap with the button is the sign of office) against the wall, and go home and end their days, and not sit inactive, as dead bodies, to secure their income, and thereby increase my crimes. The tears fall as my pencil writes!

I dispatch this to inform the whole Empire.

Received at the Imperial Palace, on the 12th day of the 9th Moon of the 18th year of "Ked-king."

The subsequent particulars were collected partly from conversation, partly from private letters, and partly from the Pekin Gazette for November, December, and January last.

A letter from the Vice-roy of Pekin, 12 days after the attack on the Palace, to the Vice-roy of Canton states, that the chief town of the district Hwa, in the province of Ho-nan was destroyed by the Insurgents, and the Officers of Government put to death—that the whole district of Gan-yu was in the possession of the Insurgents—that, on hearing of the Imperial troops advancing to attack them, they burned the chief town of Gang-yue in the province of Pe-chele, and fled—that they had taken the chief town of Ting-taou district in the province of Shan-tung, &c.

It is said, that the Imperial army had, in some districts through which they passed, put men, women and children to the sword.

That the rebels, in a place where the famine was very severe, being incensed against a very corpulent Mandarin, killed and ate him!

The Chinese are credulous in the extreme, especially about the interference of invisible beings and departed spirits in their affairs.—It is reported and generally believed, that as the Imperial army drew near to the rebels to battle, there was lightning, and the appearance of a man in the clouds, with a red fiery, angry countenance—and that the leader of the rebels was struck dead. This imaginary being was it is said, a man, who in his life was very eminent for his virtues, and (being deified), was expected to appear for the deliverance of the country in some season of distress. The Imperial army gained a great victory, for the others are said to have been dreadfully alarmed by this appearance.

The leader of the rebels in Shan-tung, whose name is Lin, affirms himself to be Lew-puen-te, a man famous for goodness and valor, who lived about a thousand years ago.—He founds this assertion on the commonly received opinion of the Metempsychosis.

There are many and various opinions about the causes of the present disturbance in China. Some think it is the consequence of the appearance of a comet, which was seen upwards of two years ago. Others say, and the Emperor's letter seems to confirm it, that it arose from the disaffection of one of his own brothers. Three of his brothers were said to be engaged with the rebels.

Several attempts were made to take the life of His Majesty—one by endeavouring to convert his pipe into a rocket; but happening to be reading an official paper when the pipe was brought to him, and holding it carelessly in his hand, it went off close by his ear, without hurting him; he then rose and struck the page that brought it, so that he soon died.

One of the Eunuchs of the palace brought a cup of Genseng which he had prepared for his Majesty; but his Majesty felt an aversion to it at the time, and gave it as a mark of regard to a favorite page, who drank it and died in the course of the evening.

The Emperor's disaffected brothers, together with the Eunuchs, are thought to have been at the bottom of both these plans. Eighteen Eunuchs were put to death; during the attack on the palace, several of the Ladies put an end to their own lives.

The Emperor had been out hunting at his Summer-house in Tartary, and was expected to return the night that the principal attack was made in the palace; but was unavoidably detained several days longer, and thus escaped the snare that was laid for his life. The Chinese who are loyal say, that these escapes are by the Teen ming-ie (by the decree of heaven.)

There are other persons, who think, that the oppressive government of the Mandarins,

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

From the Mirror, Dec. 8, 1813.

Entertainment to Lord Minto.

Complimentary marks of attention when offered to the possessor of power and patronage by the members of the community under his authority, are liable to be stigmatised, particularly by the jaundiced eye of disappointed ambition, as mere tricks of sycophantish adulation. But when the dazzling appendages of state have been resigned into other hands, when there is no longer room for hope or for fear to actuate the language or the conduct of time-servers, expressions of admiration of talents, or of respect for virtues may be paid and received, as the unsuspected and genuine offering of the heart, and may be justly presumed to be such only as the character of the man calls forth. If there be little originality in this observation, its truth at least was most fully evinced, in the glowing marks of universal esteem and attachment which were so fully displayed at an assembly of almost all the respectable families at the Presidency, on the occasion of a farewell Ball, given on Monday evening at Moore's Rooms, to that most highly venerated Nobleman, our late Governor General, the Earl of Minto.

The Subscription to this Entertainment, though originally intended to be confined principally to the heads of departments, was scarcely proposed, when the signatures to it became more numerous than was ever known on any similar occasion at this Settlement. The following gentlemen were elected Stewards.

The Honorable Mr. Seton, Chairman.

John Hall, Esq.	Major T. Wood,
R. Rooke, Esq.	Captain M. Brown,
W. E. Rees, Esq.	Capt. J. S. Brownrigg,
C. D'Oyly, Esq.	J. Atkinson, Esq.
Colonel Crawford,	J. H. Fergusson, Esq.
A. Trotter, Esq.	

Seven hundred cards of invitation were issued, and notwithstanding the shortness of the notice, the attendance was the fullest we ever witnessed in India.

The company began to assemble at an early hour, and before ten o'clock, seats for the Ladies were with difficulty to be procured. At the upper end of the ball-room was placed a superb transparency; representing Fame, as in the act of displaying to the attention of the Historic Muse, a scroll on which were written the words "Bourbon," "Mauritius," "Java." At the top of the painting was an Earl's coronet, surrounded by a wreath of laurel, which hung gracefully down both sides of the picture. At the bottom a bouquet of Thistles, with His Lordship's motto, "Sua vi et Fortiter."

At the foot of the room, another transparency represented Gunga, with a Lotus in her hand, reclining on a bank in an attitude of extreme sorrow, while her regards were fixed on a ship which seemed to be carrying away the object of her regret. Over her stood Hope, endeavouring to console by drawing her attention to the prospect which opened before her. (Omen sit faustum!) Underneath was engraven on a tablet, the following inscription:

"— Finibus Angliæ
Reddas incolumen, precor,
Navis, quæ tibi creditum
Debes."

Mr. Chinnery's admirable portrait of His Lordship in a sitting posture was placed in the hall adjoining the dancing-room, and received the admiration of all, for the grandeur of conception and great power of execution which it displayed.

The Ladies of the Subscribers were each decorated with some appropriate ornament. Several wore plain dresses, or scarfs, whilst others wore armlets or head-bands, embroidered with his Lordship's title or his motto.

At a few minutes past ten o'clock, Lord Minto entered the ball-room, accompanied by the Stewards. On his entrance all the Ladies rose to receive him, and continued standing until his Lordship took his seat in a chair, appropriated for that purpose, when the dancing commenced. The ball was opened by Mrs. Edmonstone and Mr. Rees, to the new tune of "Lord Minto's departure for England."

Amongst the company present, were, Sir Edward Hyde East, Lady East, and Family; Sir George and Lady Nugent; Lady Hood; Colonel and Lady Charlotta Murray; Misses Ross; and Aides-de-Camp of the Governor General, &c. &c.

The dancing was continued with great spirit till about one o'clock, when the doors of the Supper-room were thrown open, and the Company sat down to a Supper prepared in Mr. Moore's best style. The Claret and Madeira were excellent, but the Champagne was too inviting, and too abundant not to supersede in a great measure, the homage paid to its rivals. Before the dancing was renewed, the following toasts were proposed by Mr. Seton:

- 1.—The King. TUNE—"God save the King."
- 2.—The Prince Regent. TUNE—"The Prince Regent's March."
- 3.—The Queen and Royal Family. TUNE—"The Quaker's Wife."
- 4.—The Governor General and Government of India. TUNE—"The East India Company's March."

The next toast was prefaced by Mr. Seton, with the following words:

"We are now assembled on an occasion that calls forth the finest and most powerful feelings of the heart. We are met to testify our affectionate and respectful attachment to the person of a much loved, much honored, parting friend,—to manifest our veneration for the talents and virtues of a Nobleman who (if I may venture to quote, and apply to himself, his just and beautiful character of of another Noble and Illustrious Person) has long filled the highest public situation in this country, in manner that proves him to possess a mind, whose elevation softened by every benevolent, every generous affection, tempers the becoming dignity of station with all the amenities of social life." To contemplate approaching separation from such a friend, is painful in the extreme. It is however the nature of valedictory meetings to excite emotions of a chequered kind, we must not suffer the painful part entirely to prevail. We should reflect, that we only surrender the good we have, to those whose rights are superior to ours,—and that, by the very act of surrender, we set our seal to the happiness of Him whom we love and revere.

"There is a theme on which I would fain dwell,—on which, secure of carrying with me all your sympathies, I could dwell with fond, with lingering delight, were I not withheld by considerations of delicacy and respect. The presence of our noble guest forbids the expression of the feelings to which it gives rise, when I propose to you as a toast,

"The health of the Earl of Minto—a speedy arrival in his native country, and a happy meeting with his family and friends."

The toast was then drunk not merely with three times three, but with such an enthusiasm of feeling, that it was several minutes before the cessation of the continued peals of applause permitted Lord Minto to attempt saying a few words in reply. When his Lordship did rise he seemed so much overpowered by the emotions excited during this interval, that it was with difficulty he could find utterance for his words. The low tone in which they were at length pronounced and the distance at which we were placed, unfortunately put it out of our power to attempt giving an accurate report of his Lordship's expressions. They were nearly to the following purport—"that his heart was so filled with the sense of the many honors which had lately been showered on him by his friends who now sat around him, that in attempting to express his gratitude for such blessing, he was totally overpowered, and that as he well knew these favours to be the free gift of their benevolence, and not due to any merits of his own, he ought on this account to value them more highly. He left them with a mind overflowing with gratitude towards them all, and would to his latest hour remember with delight a society endeared to him, not merely by its intrinsic claims to his regard, but by all the bonds of attachment with which unmerited kindness entwines the heart."

His Lordship concluded by proposing the health of Mr. Seton and the Stewards of the Entertainment, which was drunk with three times three.

The next toast given by Mr. Seton was—The Hussar and the happy voyage. TUNE—"Come hoist every sail to the Breeze," and the last—

The Ladies, who now honor us with their Company TUNE—"The bonniest Lass in a' the World."

The dancing was soon after recommenced and was followed about 4 o'clock by a second supper; after which most of the company dispersed. A few convivial souls however prolonged their festivities to a much later hour.

The Earl of Minto left town, this morning, under the customary salutes.

Bengal Hurkaru, Jan. 1.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

Monday last being the anniversary of St. John the Evangelist, as had been previously arranged, the different Masonic bodies in Calcutta assembled at ½ after eight in the morning, at Moore's rooms, whence they marched in grand Procession to the New Church to attend divine service. The Procession on this occasion was more splendid than any of late years witnessed in this city; the number of Brethren composing it might probably exceed three hundred, and when to the magnificence of the decorations displayed the mind conjoined the philanthropic sentiments which are known to form the basis of this ancient and honourable Society, sensations naturally arose in the breast of the spectator which our feeble pen is very inadequate to describe.

Lodge Moira, Freedom and Fidelity, being the latest institution of this description in Calcutta, according to immemorial usage led the Procession, at the head of which marched the Band of H. M. 24th Regt.; next followed the brethren of Lodge Industry and Perseverance, and then those belonging to Lodge Star in the East, succeeded by the most Worshipful The Grand Lodge, adorned with all their honours, and decorated in the several orders of Masonry and the distinguishing badges of the different Lodges. At a short distance behind the Grand Lodge, so as to place the Grand Officers directly in the Center, followed the Lodges working under what we understand to be termed the 'Ancient Dispensation,' and who on the present occa-

sion it gave us much pleasure, to remark had laid aside all those groundless distinctions, which so long have separated a large portion of the Craft from the true standard of Masonry. For united in one firm bond with their brethren, they cheerfully proceeded to the Temple of the Grand Architect of the Universe, to offer there as members of one undivided social institution, their gratitude and praises to him their Creator. Upon arriving at the foot of the great Stair leading to the eastern portico of the Church, the brethren of Lodge Moira halted, standing uncovered and faced inwards and left a passage for the Grand Lodge and Senior Lodges to pass through in the following order.

Brother Woodsworth Grand Tyler.
Brother Robertson,
Bearing the Holy Bible, Square and Compass, on a blue velvet cushion, rimmed with gold.
Brother Lindsay, Grand Sword bearer.
A. Seton, Esq. Acting Grand Master in India,
Sir William Keir, Deputy ditto ditto,
supported by
H. T. Colebrooke, Esq. and Commodore John Hayes.
Senior and Junior Wardens;

followed by
The Brethren Taylor and Alexander, the Grand Secretary and Treasurer;

all superbly clothed in rich sashes, exhibiting their different offices of Mazarine blue, trimmed with gold, bearing black rods in their hands.

The Lodge of Star in the East borne by a Master Mason on a red velvet cushion.

Brother W. C. Blacquiére, Worshipful Master, supported by
Brothers Birch and Hampton, the Senior and Junior Wardens,

followed by
The past Master and the rest of the Brethren.

Lodge Industry and Perseverance.
Brother Dring, W. M.

supported by
Brothers Lawson and Angus, the Senior and Junior Wardens of the Lodge,

followed by
The Brethren, two and two.

Lodge Moira Freedom and Fidelity borne by Brother Berkhoff, a Master Mason, on a velvet cushion of Mazarine blue, richly embroidered.

Brother Doyle, the Worshipful Acting Master of the Lodge,
supported by
Brothers McMahon and Canning, Acting Senior and Junior Wardens,

followed by
The past Master, Brother Tytler, and the Brethren two and two.

The Ancient Lodges, True Friendship, Lodge Humility with Fortitude, and The Marine Lodge, which closed the Procession.

The Lodges were easily distinguished by their different badges which were throughout splendid and magnificent, particularly those of Lodge Moira; the entered apprentices and fellow craft of which were decorated with a ribbon of shamrock green, upon which were embroidered the words Freedom and Fidelity, with a cypher expressing the rank which the revered Patron of the art the Most Worshipful the Grand Master, holds in the craft in India.

The Master Masons wore sashes of mazarine blue, with a Star in the center of five points, containing the five letters MOIRA, richly embroidered and surmounted with the words Freedom and Fidelity, in silver.

The Church was crowded to excess, an excellent Sermon was preached by the Reverend Dr. Ward, the Grand Chaplain, who took his text from the 15th Chapter of St. John, verse 17th—"These things I command you, that ye love one another." The Procession returned in the same order.

In the evening, The Lodge Moira, Freedom and Fidelity, with a numerous party of friends, sat down to dinner at Moore's rooms, where the evening was passed with the utmost conviviality, harmony and brotherly love. The health of the Royal and August Patron of Masonry in England, with that of his illustrious friends the Grand Patron of Masonry in the East, and most Worshipful Grand Master in India, were drunk with enthusiasm, as was also that of the amiable and distinguished Grand Patroness of the order in this country. We had likewise the pleasure to observe with what ardour the brethren united to shew their respect and regard to the most worthy brother the gallant General Gillespie, whose health was drunk with repeated plaudits, and also the health of the acting and deputy Grand Masters, &c. &c. The Lodges True Friendship, and the Marine Lodge, dined in adjacent apartments, and passed the evening with equal conviviality, as did the other Lodges of Calcutta in their respective Lodge rooms.

We have the pleasure to annex the following song, composed and sung by a Brother Mason at Moira Lodge.

WRITTEN FOR, AND SUNG
AT THE MOIRA LODGE,
ON ST. JOHN'S DAY.
Tune—"The Prince and Old England for ever."

HALL! hail! to the day, with all reverence profound,
Which brings recollections so dear;
May true brotherly love and affection abound,
And mirth and good humour appear;
Then let us rejoice, may each Mason on earth
Be proud of the Auspicious day,
Which gave the best Patron of Masonry birth,
And destined it ne'er to decay!

CHORUS.
Then push round the bottle, replenish the bowl,
And let's pledge to Masonical laws;
While ev'ry true Mason with heart and with soul,
Shall rejoice in Philanthropy's cause!

May benevolence live in the heart of each brother,
An Honor to Peasant and King;
May compassionate tears, for the woes of another,
Flow pure from Philanthropy's spring.

(Continued after Miscellania.)

together with the famine, are the more immediate causes of the rebellion, and it is highly probable, that these two are at the bottom of it. For however good the laws of China may appear in a book, it is well known, that at present they have a very different appearance in the hands of most of the Mandarins: and a season of scarcity, when the people cannot pay the public duties, is often embraced by them to give vent to their murmurings.

In several provinces in China, the famine was very severely felt during 1813, and it was feared would be still more so in the present year. The yellow river, which rises in the mountains of Tibet, and falls into the sea near to Nan-king, had broke down its banks and destroyed the rice fields in several provinces.

At Canton in February, there was a subscription set on foot by order of the Emperor, professedly for the relief of those provinces.

It was not ascertained to what extent the rebellion was likely to be carried. It appears to have been the most serious of any during the two last centuries. It was however supposed, that the Imperial Army would finally prevail.

The rebels had betaken themselves to the mountains of Tae-hang, which are about 400 miles in circumference; and unless the Imperial Army can cut off their provisions, they may hold out for a long time, as numbers of disaffected persons will join them.

The only foreign arrival since our last publication was the brig Jane, Captain Marquer, from Mauritius the 10th of January. This vessel has brought no addition to our stock of intelligence from Europe, none having been received at the Isle of France subsequent to the arrival of the Susanna, by which opportunity the late glorious news reached us.

On the night between Saturday and Sunday last, the shock of an Earthquake was sensibly felt in Batavia and its Environs.—It commenced between 11 and 12 o'clock, and the severest shock was felt a little before midnight.—The back part of a house on the Jacatra road was thrown down by the violence of the motion.—The rumbling noise which generally accompanies these convulsions of nature, appeared to be much louder in that quarter than towards Ryswick and Weltevreden, and the agitation of the earth proportionably greater.—We are glad to state that no lives were lost nor have we heard of any further damage beyond that before mentioned.—We understand the motion was perceived at and beyond Buitenzorg.

An elegant Ball and Supper took place on Thursday evening at the superb mansion of Mr. van Braam, who recently arrived from Europe via Bengal, and who summoned on this occasion all the Beau-monde of the metropolis to the scene of gay festivity. The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor, the Lady Governess, the Commander of the Forces, and Mrs. Nightingall, honored the assembly with their presence, and our hospitable host detained his numerous guests till a late hour.

We are still without a report of the homeward-bound China fleet having passed Anjer, where they have been for some time daily expected.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.] March 20.—Brig Jane, Marquer, from Mauritius the 10th January,—Cargo, Wine and Sundries.

DEPARTURES.] March 23.—Cutter Arathusa, A. W. March, for Amboyna,—Cargo, Sundries.

Do. 24.—H. C. Gun-boat No. 7, J. Mary, for Samarang.

Same day,—Brig Bee, A. Hays, for Amboyna,—Cargo, Sundries.

Cheribon, March 7—Arrived the Brig Alliance, Capt. Baumgarten, from Malacca.

Vessels lying in Batavia-roads.

H. C. Gun-boat No. 8—Ship Tiger—do. J. Drummond—do. Fleetwood—Brig Miner—do. Hercules—do. Morning Star—do. Margaret—do. Jane—Chinese Junk Benshin—do. Wengsoon—do. Beuthay—do. Kim-saithay.

DEATH.
At Anjer Point, on the 18th instant, after a very short illness, Mr. Thomas Wattelworth, Merchant of Batavia, deeply and deservedly regretted.

MARRIAGE.
At Batavia, on Sunday Evening last, Mr. Krause, to Miss Areud Barouds.

Causes of the Earthquake.

A Curer of Bodies and Curer of Souls
Discoursing upon the Earthquake,
Were guessing what cause the convulsion controls,
And makes the ground rumble and shake.
Quoth the learned Divine, our Earth doth appear
To feel these degenerate times,
Her inhabitant's sins make her tremble with fear,
And she groans at their manifold crimes.
Says the Doctor of medicine, the physical plan
Of the earth is affected like that of a man,
She feels the disorders which plague you,
I conceive that the earth's nervous system is faint,
She groans, as would you, with a bowel complaint,
And she shakes with a fit of the ague!
Give me leave, quoth a wag, my opinion to state,
'T is founded on causes much older,
Tired Atlas is groaning beneath the globe's weight,
And moves it from shoulder to shoulder.

J. D. P.

(Continued from the Third Page.)

While our actions ensure us each envied applause,
And crown us with Masonic fame;
Can "That Lodge" ever fail in Humanity's cause,
Which bears so illustrious a name?

CHORUS.

Then push round the bottle, our joy let's evince.
Exulting with pleasure and pride;
That "MOIRA," the boast of his Country & Prince,
Is our Patron! our Brother! our Guide!

3

Be his name then our compass, our rule and our guide,
A charm on each trying occasion;
Then hail it with gratitude; Hail it with pride,
Let it e'er be the boast of a Mason.
May it ever instruct us, each day that we live,
To relieve the distress of a Brother;
For what in this life, can such ecstasy give,
As to plead for the woes of another?

CHORUS.

Then fill up your glasses, nor let the wine stand,
In our Patron what virtue's combin'd;
Then shall not our hearts, with true rapture expand,
When we pledge to the FRIEND OF MANKIND!

4

May each social delight to our meeting's add zest
And mirth and good humour be blended;
May the heart prompt the hand to relieve the distress,
And Charity ne'er be suspended!
Each benevolent act, shall our conscience repay,
With sweet and spontaneous delight;
Our reward for the virtues we practise by day
We'll receive on our pillows at night.

CHORUS.

Then push round the bottle; in bumpers of wine
Let's welcome the Auspicious Day;
May Masonry never a moment decline,
'Tis "A FABRIC," which ne'er can decay.

Calcutta Times, Jan. 4, 1814.

The deliberate commission of murder is a crime so revolting to the feelings of human nature, that its perpetration argues the utmost pitch of depravity, and we have unfortunately had to record, already, some shocking instances of its occurrence, from which the mind recoils with horror. We are concerned, also, to find that instances of murder and suicide among the Hindoos, arising from the violent impulse of passion, are becoming more prevalent than have been before observed. A correspondent, for whose repeated favours we feel sincerely grateful, after adverting in a letter dated the 31st ult. to the various atrocious circumstances of the kind, which have been already made public, thus proceeds: "I have now to inform you, that a Sepoy, attached to the Guard of the Commercoilly factory, on the morning of the 9th inst. in a fit of jealousy murdered a native woman in the Bazar, by cutting her throat, and immediately afterwards put an end to his own existence in the same manner."

The late arrivals in the river, from the Eastward, have put us in possession of several particulars, relative to the proceedings instituted by Capt. Crozier, in the College of Justice at Amboyna, where the old Dutch Laws continue to be administered, against Nathan Penny an Inhabitant of the same place, for the restoration of the ship Venus, which was lately wrecked on the Island of Banda. As we conceive that a report of these proceedings will prove highly interesting to the generality of our readers, we are gratified in being able to subjoin a correct one for their perusal.

Ordinary Assembly, College of Justice,

AMBOYNA, MAY 17, 1813.

WILLIAM CROZIER,

v.

NATHAN PENNY.

Mr. J. W. Ricketts, the Attorney for the claimant, stated the circumstances to the Court, which appeared nearly as follow. The Venus was freighted by the Government of Fort St. George for the conveyance of stores to Amboyna, and for a return cargo to Bengal, but having been unfortunately wrecked at Banda and abandoned, her commander determined to expose the wreck to public sale for the benefit of the underwriters, and Captain Crozier the claimant, conceiving the probability of being able by his exertions to make a profitable purchase, despatches to Banda the Defendant Mr. Penny as his agent to purchase the wreck in question, which he effected in that capacity at public auction, for the sum of Spanish dollars 1,001. The Defendant, having completed the object of his mission, addressed to Captain Crozier a letter, under date the 17th March 1813, congratulating the claimant on the advantageous

bargain, he had made for him, mentioning the stores which were required, and urging the necessity of dispatching without delay the ship Cato (then at Amboyna) for the purpose of rendering assistance to recover the wreck.

The Cato is a vessel belonging to Capt. Crozier, whose hopes of success to this adventure entirely depended upon the assistance to be derived from her in raising the wreck sufficiently out of the water to render the leaks accessible, which it was necessary should be stopped, in order to keep the Venus afloat on the event of her being raised.

The Cato was accordingly despatched with the necessary stores to Banda, and, shortly after her arrival, the Venus was raised and so far repaired as to enable her to proceed with safety to Amboyna, where, upon her arrival, a plan was set on foot by Mr. Penny and others for the purpose of depriving Capt. Crozier of his interest in the vessel.—The Defendant therefore relinquished his character of agent and assumed the character of owner. The claimant, after receiving some intimation of the design in agitation, proceeded to obtain possession of his property, which was at first resisted by Mr. Penny, who however soon after quitted the ship for the purpose, as he admitted before the College of Justice, of effecting the transfer of the Venus to one Mr. Bolston, and on his return finding that Capt. Crozier had left some of his own people in charge of the ship, Mr. Penny proceeded as commander (to which situation it seemed he had been immediately appointed upon effecting the transfer of the vessel to Mr. Bolston) to oust them of the possession.

The principal facts of the case were admitted by Mr. Penny before the College—He acknowledged the letter reporting the purchase of the Venus on Capt. Crozier's account to have been written by himself, that he had proceeded to Banda as Capt. Crozier's agent to effect the purchase of that vessel, that he had paid the purchase money without any communication with his principal, and that he had afterwards transferred his property so acquired to Mr. Bolston, who it appeared was well acquainted with all these circumstances. As these admissions, combined with other evidence laid before the College, dispelled every doubt respecting the true nature of the transaction, and appeared to the College to constitute very satisfactory evidence of the intention of the parties to deprive Capt. Crozier of the Venus, and, adverting also to the consideration, which affected the legality of the subsequent transfer by Mr. Penny to Mr. Bolston, that according to the Dutch Laws (preserved to the Moluccas by the terms of capitulation) the signatures of two Members of the College are necessary to establish the validity of any instrument transferring an interest in ships and real property, and a duty of 9 per cent, on the value of the property transferred being payable to Government, as well as the instrument required to be drawn in a prescribed form upon stamped paper of a certain value, the College felt it impossible, sitting as they then were to administer the Dutch Laws, to recognize the validity of a transaction in contravention thereto, and it was equally impossible for them to admit of a procedure which defrauded the Government of a portion of its Revenue. The College therefore could not otherwise decree, than that the claimant should be restored to the possession of the Venus, and that he be required to deposit the amount, due on account of the purchase, in the hands of the proper officer of the College, that it might be ready for the purpose of being paid to any person who should be entitled to receive it.—It was also ordered that the Fiscal should be charged with the execution of that part of the decree, which related to the reinstatement of Capt. Crozier in the possession of the vessel.

Calcutta Gazette, Jan. 6, 1814.

The following Address was presented to His Excellency the Earl of Moira, K. G. &c. &c. on Saturday, the 25th ultimo, by a deputation from the Lodge at Chandernagore:—

A SON EXCELLENCE LE TRES-NOBLE COMTE MOIRA, &c. &c. &c. EX-GRAND-MAITRE DES LOGES D'ANGLETERRE.

Tres-noble Comte et illustre Frère, Réunis d'Esprit et de Cœur à tous les francs-maçons des Respectables Loges de l'Île de France, Madras et Calcutta, ceux de l'Orient de Chandernagore, à la louable imitation de ces Loges, dirigés par un mouvement unanime de respect et de vénération, nous députent vers Votre Excellence, pour la féliciter sur son heureuse arrivée dans cette capitale de l'Inde Anglaise, et lui exprimer le sentiment intime de leur humilité Maçonnique, l'honorant et la considérant comme l'une des premières lumières de l'ordre et le plus zélé de ses défenseurs.

D'après les efforts généreux de votre Excellence en Angleterre, pendant sa sublime dignité de Grand-maitre, tendant au bien général de l'art Royal, elle daignera, sans doute, être le noble protecteur de tous les ateliers de l'Inde; celui particulièrement de Chandernagore, confie le dépôt sacré de ses droits sous la sauve-garde de votre illustre dignité Maçonnique, et sup-

plie votre Excellence, de le gratifier de ses gracieuses Bontés; il offre pour garant d'une faveur si distinguée le sentiment de la plus respectueuse et vive gratitude; les francs-maçons qui le composent redoubleront de zèle sous votre égide, et adresseront leurs vœux au Grand Architecte et Puissant Dispensateur de l'Univers, pour le remercier de leur avoir accordé un si ferme appui.

Jaloux de mériter les suffrages de votre Excellence, ces frères s'efforceront d'atteindre à vos sublimes vertus Maçonniques, ils vous prendront pour le régulateur de leurs actions; ainsi donc, sous votre puissant génie, l'édifice de l'art Royal s'éleva dans l'Inde au plus haut point de splendeur, et vous continuerez d'en être l'ornement et la gloire.

Que le Grand Architecte de l'Univers daigne prolonger les jours de votre Excellence au delà des bornes ordinaires, pour la prospérité de l'ordre en général! c'est la fervente invocation des premières lumières de la Loge de Chandernagore au nom de tous leurs frères; elles ont la haute faveur de se soucrire,

De votre Excellence,
Très-noble Comte et illustre Frère,
Vos fideles Serviteurs,
Et affectionnés Frères, &c.
Fs. FAIRIE, Venerable,
J. DERRY, Premier Surveillant,
J. BERCHON DE FONTAINE,
Second Surveillant,
HENRY DE LA FAYE, Secrétaire,
GAUDIN DU TAIL, Orateur.

To which His Lordship was pleased to return the following Answer:—

REPONSE DE SON EXCELLENCE.

MES FRERES,

Je suis très flatté et infiniment satisfait de l'adresse Maçonnique que vous me présentez, soyez l'organe de mes sentimens auprès des frères de votre Loge, assurez-les que je profiterai de toutes les occasions qui se présenteront pour favoriser vos travaux, et même si je puis adoucir votre sort je le ferai avec plaisir.—J'ai été très satisfait en passant l'Isle de France d'y voir toutes les loges travaillant d'une manière fort régulière.

TRANSLATION.

BRETHREN,

"I am much flattered and infinitely satisfied with the Masonic Address which you present to me.—Be the organ of my sentiments to the brethren of your Lodge, assure them that I shall avail myself of every occasion which may occur to countenance your working, and also if I can soften your fate I shall do so with pleasure.

"I was well satisfied whilst at the Isle of France, to see the very regular manner in which all the Lodges worked." [Post.

Calcutta Times, Jan. 11, 1814.

As the following Extract refers to a material subject of our local collections, we feel pleasure in being enabled to give it a place in our columns, and we trust that it will prove beneficial either by direct application, or by inciting to experiments for the discovery of superior modes of accomplishing the intended purposes:

Extract of a letter on Smoking Ships, in order to discover Leaks, and to destroy Vermin.

"As it is very common for ships to have leaks about the stem and head-knees, which remain sometimes for years undiscovered, although when plunging deep with a head sea, these leaks are liable to become dangerous; I recommend the following simple method, to discover the leaks of ships, which, if brought into general use, would, I think, greatly benefit all those concerned in maritime affairs.

"This method is merely to fill with the smoke, all new ships prior to launching, or afterwards when docked, or old ships in dock, which may be done easily, without any risk from fire. Some carpenters should be ready with chalk, to mark the places where the smoke issues, which penetrates where water will not, and the threads of smoke will be in proportion to the leaks.

"All old East India ships, every time they are docked, should be smoked with charcoal, and some ingredients mixed with it, to augment the smoke, in order to kill all the rats and mice, as well as to discover leaks.

"Some time ago, my ship being over run with rats, mice, and cockroaches, I secured the deadlights, and every other place as well as possible, then lowered down upon the ballast in the mainhold, a large pot, containing about a cwt. of charcoal, red hot, and laid on it a quantity of shakings a little wet, and dipt in tar. But in order to make certain of destroying the vermin, I placed also upon the ballast a small kettle, with sulphur or fire, and immediately closed the hatch, securing it with clay.

"In a few minutes, the smoke began to issue out at many parts of the ship, which enabled the carpenter to mark them, by which means a leak was discovered in the stem, of ten years standing, or from the time the ship

first floated; and many efforts had been made at various times to discover it, without success. "After 40 hours, the hatches were opened, and the rats were found in a petrified state, but the cockroaches were as lively as ever. If a sufficient number of kettles were used, according to the size of the ship to be smoked, charcoal would answer, without any other ingredient. Were I with you, I should be happy to make trial, at my own expense, with the view of bringing it into general use for the good of the country, as I can answer for its success, if the experiment is properly made."

Annotation by Mr. Horsburgh.

In the early part of my life, I belonged to a ship, which was smoked, in order to discover a leak, and to destroy rats; but either from a deficiency of the combustible matter (contained in a large iron pot, and placed on the ballast,) or from the want of a free circulation of atmospheric air, to give energy to the combustion, or probably from both causes combined, the quantity of mephitic smoke produced was not sufficiently dense to have the desired effect; for only a few rats were found dead, and these near the fire place; nor did any smoke issue out through the seams of the ship, or otherwise, so as to enable us to discover the leak. I therefore apprehend, that to make certain of a favorable result in smoking ships, either to discover leaks, or to destroy vermin, the best way would be to have the furnace, or vessel that contains the combustible matter, placed upon deck, with a tube affixed to it, on a principle of a forcing condenser, in order to conduct all the smoke and sulphurous gas into the hold; so that by continuing the combustion a sufficient length of time, and working the forcing valves of the condenser, the body of mephitic smoke in the hold might be increased to a great degree of density, without risk from fire; and certainly the probability of discovering leaks and destroying rats, or other vermin, will be in proportion to the density of the mephitic gas contained in the ship.

Prince of Wales Island, Nov. 27.

On Saturday morning last, accounts reached the Presidency, by the arrival of the *Thainstone*, Captain Peters, from Murdoe, on the east coast of Sumatra, of the brig *Arabella*, Captain Pereira, having been cut off by a part of her crew, near Tappanooly; but the particulars of this horrid circumstance were not known until Monday, when the brig *Sophia*, Capt. Ley, arrived from Padang, on the west coast of Sumatra, which put us in possession of the following extract of a Letter, most obligingly lent us for the purpose of making it known.

"The brig *Arabella*, Capt. Joachim Pereira, left Tappanooly, on the 3d September last, bound to the northern ports, for Pepper. On the 9th, the casab of the vessel, arrived there, with intelligence of her having been cut off by eight Javanese, who were part of the crew. He stated that about 10 o'clock on the night of the 4th, one of the Javanese stabbed the Commander while sitting in his chair on the quarter deck, on which, the rest, who were already armed, rushed aft, and threw him overboard—two of the villains then went below, and committed the same horrid deed on Mr. Achille Router, the supracargo, a very promising young man, son-in-law of Mr. Courbons of Pondicherry, and who was asleep in his cot at the time:—they then secured the lascars, confined them in the hold, and put the hatches on, after which they all got into the boat, taking with them what few Dollars they found in the cabin, two Malay boys and a Nias girl: they then scuttled the vessel, intending all on board to perish with her, but fortunately two of them had secreted themselves in the tops, and when the boat left the vessel (which was not till she was within a foot of the water's edge) they came below and released their companions, thirteen in number, from the hold; but shocking to relate, before they could prepare a raft, the vessel went down, and all except the syrang and the casab, must have perished with her; they fortunately got hold of a hen-coop and some capstan bars, and were picked up three days after by a small boat which took them to Tappanooly, whence the Resident Mr. Hayes, with an alacrity honorable to his humanity, immediately went with five boats to search all round the Island of Manfelar (within 10 miles of where this atrocious act was committed) in the hopes of picking up some of the crew, or relieving any that might have been drifted on the Island: after a fruitless search of four days, Mr. H. was obliged to return, when he received information that the vessel's boat had been seen six days before, standing to the southward; so there is every hope of the villains being brought to justice, as Mr. H. had, previous to going to the Island, sent expresses off with the information to Natal and Padang with armed boats, to secure them in case of falling in with them at sea."

It is most sincerely to be hoped that the humane endeavours of Mr. Hayes may be crowned with success. The girl not being a party concerned, may in the event of their landing, give such information to the inhabitants as to occasion their being secured. Mr. H. has offered a reward of forty dollars, for the bodies of any of these villains,—whether dead or alive.

Extracts taken from a Pamphlet, entitled
"Historical Sketches of Politics and
Public Men for the year 1812.

CHAPTER V.

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE PENINSULA.

No event, since the French revolution, has produced on the condition of Europe consequences so mighty, as this other revolution, originating in causes far different. Enthusiastic loyalty combined there with a tempered passion for liberty, to render this cause the most glorious in which it was possible that the sword could be drawn. The first efforts to which this glowing sentiment prompted, were entirely worthy of itself. From one extremity to the other, the indignant nation rose at once; and an unarmed peasantry put to flight those legions, which had vanquished the veteran armies of Europe. From a quarter so unexpected it was, that Napoleon witnessed the first grand reverse of his arms. Since that time, the lustre of Spanish glory has been greatly dimmed: yet still, in the success of this cause are involved, not only the principles of unalterable justice, but all the highest interests of the human race. Through Spain light first dawned on that night of despotism, which was rapidly enveloping Europe. With this success is also connected the establishment, in a great and once enslaved kingdom, of a free constitution, formed nearly after the most perfect model existing. It is also to be a main instrument in organizing a balance of power, which may save the world from that universal subjection, with which it was menaced.

The Spanish people have suffered in the estimation of mankind, by the too splendid expectations which their first heroism excited. A romantic interest was kindled, which no longer allowed their conduct to be tried by any sober or ordinary standard. It was not duly considered, that the wants under which they laboured;—the want of experienced counsellors, of skilful generals, of veteran armies,—were such as the best disposition could not soon supply. It was even imagined, upon very false and flimsy grounds, that the mere absence of a monarch would ensure to them a great superiority over other European nations. This circumstance produced indeed the advantage, that there was no one to sign a disgraceful treaty, and successively to surrender his provinces. But with regard to vigorous and efficient measures for repelling the foe, these, we are convinced, would have been promoted by the presence, even of the weakest monarch. His authority would have given that union of effort, and have commanded that universal obedience, the want of which has been the undoing of Spain. It has been observed often and truly, that a despotism succeeding to free government, is the most powerful of all administrations. We may now observe in return, that a free government immediately succeeding a despotism is the weakest. The oppressive and deadening influence of the preceding government, has prevented the rise of any great talents, or any experience in public affairs. They cannot be created at once, even under more favourable circumstances. The first effect therefore of the change is to remove that unity of counsel and action, which form the main advantage of an absolute, or monarchical government. Such was the condition of Spain, and he who duly considers this, will cease to wonder at that imbecility which formed the uniform character of successive administrations. He will then, amid many errors and much apathy, perceive an admirable constancy, which has always risen under the pressure of adverse fortune, and which, through a long series of overwhelming disasters still preserved Spain unconquered. He will observe, that the provinces which have for the longest period been occupied and covered by the French armies, are those in which the spirit of resistance is still most alive, and in which the mightiest force is arrayed against the enemy. He will hope, even after repeated disappointments, that a government and a system will at length be organized, which may secure the triumph of a cause, worthy of a better fortune than has hitherto attended it.

Notwithstanding the length of the contest, Spain has never been able to form a powerful or efficient regular army. Yet had the troops raised at its commencement been still on foot, they must by this time have been veterans. But unfortunately, either through the imprudence of com-

manders, or the pressure of circumstances, they have been committed against the enemy before they were in any condition to make head; they have been routed, dispersed, captured; and the army levied to succeed them formed a mere assemblage of undisciplined recruits; while however the regular armies in vain attempted to save their country, their place was supplied by a force of a new and anomalous character. Amid the corruption of the higher orders, the peasantry retained still their national honour, bravery, and love of adventure. Indignant to see their fields the prey of a treacherous invader, they every where rose; they snatched such arms as chance supplied, and chose such leaders as the exigency of the moment presented. Every mountain, every forest soon contained its *guerilla*, skilled in all the arts of stratagem and surprise. Then began a terrible scene of destruction; the enemy fell as it were by invisible hands; they were thinned without effort, and without glory. This was indeed a terrible warfare for Spain; instead of affording protection, it only increased her desolation. She was laid waste alike by friends and foes: yet though the present evil was great, a hope was thus laid of future deliverance. The enemy's strength was undermined; these detached bands swelled gradually into armies; continually in action, they acquired all the essential properties of soldiers. It is thus only that a nation, which has no army, can resist a foreign aggression. Such were the bands which Wallace led to victory, and with which in ancient time, he drove the invader beyond the Scottish confines.

The guerilla warfare had not yet reached so happy a crisis. It still maintained a hard and unfruitful contest against the mighty legions, which poured continually over the Pyrenees. The commencement of organized resistance arose from a different quarter, whence it was least expected. The Portuguese nation had forfeited all the glory, with which the achievements of a former age had invested them. The national character of this people had been represented as base and degraded, beyond that of any other nation in Europe. These representations were not strictly correct; they were drawn almost exclusively from the population of the capital and sea ports. They were eagerly laid hold of however by those whose province it was to ridicule the policy of seeking co-operation from such an ally. Lord Wellington however, a sound and able judge, soon discerned, that the Portuguese were capable of being converted into good troops. At his suggestion, 30,000 of that nation were taken into British pay and subjected to British discipline. And here it is impossible to deny, that a circumstance, hastily thought the most unfavourable, was that which laid the foundation of success. We allude to the form of government which secured subordination and obedience; while the spring which it wanted was supplied by British intelligence and activity. It happened fortunately and wisely, that the force thus created was placed at the disposition of one of the first commanders of modern Europe. In this age of war, Wellington next to Buonaparte makes the greatest figure on the theatre of the world. As we have said something upon the character of the one, it may be proper now to do the same with regard to the other.

Lord Wellington had earned great glory previously to his Spanish campaign. He was known then as a bold and enterprising leader, a character somewhat rare among British Generals, who have commonly been brave in action, but timid in counsel. This course was ill suited to the matchless bravery of the troops, which they commanded: it tended to keep down the military fame of Britain much below its natural standard. Lord Wellington knew the valour of his troops, and gave it scope; a series of splendid victories was the consequence. Yet when circumstances prescribed a cautious and protracted warfare, he established a new fame, eclipsing that which he had formerly acquired. Faction had raised up violent and inveterate adversaries, who undervalued all his great actions. He lived to silence these murmurs; to extort panegyrics from his bitterest enemies; and to receive from an united people the tribute of admiration.

Of this extraordinary character, the basis appears to us to be a perfectly sound judgment, combined with indefatigable application, and a perfect knowledge of all the means and resources of war. Promp-

itude and presence of mind, in the highest degree, place all these qualifications constantly at command. His dispatches also exhibit habits of accurate and laborious calculation, which render him prepared for any emergency, and make it almost impossible that he should be taken by surprise. These certainly form qualities sufficient to constitute a commander of the first order. We shall, perhaps, appear bold in saying, that, beyond these, we do not discern any remarkable degree of what may properly be called military genius. We see the able and judicious application of all the established resources of war; but not the discovery of new combination; not any splendid display of intellectual invention.—If we are called to illustrate this observation by contrast, we can instance none more striking than that of his great rival. In almost all his grand operations, there is something unexpected, amazing, which confounds all calculation, which no common mind could have predicted. We allude, particularly, to the envelopment and capture of the army of Mack, the passage of the Danube at Entzendorf; and to almost every step of his first Italian campaign. But among the many battles which Lord Wellington has gained, we scarcely recollect one in which victory was achieved by any grand manœuvre or stroke of genius; Salamanca itself may hereafter appear to be only a doubtful exception. He commits not himself without a fair prospect of success; he gives scope to the energies of British troops; this is sufficient perhaps, indeed, from this very circumstance, he may form a safer commander for us than one addicted to those new and daring manœuvres.—The circumstances considered under which Britain wages war on the continent, with an army which could not easily be replaced, and with a hard struggle against superior numbers, it is, perhaps, eligible to keep within secure and established limits. These bold strokes are like commercial experiments always liable, more or less, to failure and great consequent loss.

Lord Wellington is well known to the British public, not only by his sword, but by his pen; his dispatches forming the only authentic channel by which the operations of the British army are transmitted. They do not make the smallest aim or pretention to literary merit; indeed they rather in this respect, exhibit a marked deficiency. Yet we confess, they please us by that absence of all ostentation, that close adherence to plain and practical business, which breathes so strongly in them. They contain nothing superfluous; no rhetorical ornament; no rhodomontade; the plain fact is simply related, as if by an indifferent spectator. This style reminds us considerably of that of Cæsar, though it has not attained to the classic elegance of that celebrated writer and warrior.—Both, for example, agree in often using one word repeatedly in the same sentence, disregarding the inelegance thereby caused; and this, which would be a grievous fault in a writer by profession, appears rather a grace in the narrative of a man of business, who has great affairs to relate.

From the character of Lord Wellington, however, it is time to proceed to his exploits, which will afford the best illustration of it. The campaign in Portugal may probably be considered as the event by which the tide was first turned against France. Not only did it for the first time exhibit to Europe the spectacle of the French grand army in full retreat; it taught also a lesson, not given in vain, how even a superior invading army may be finally baffled. The foundation of this plan consisted in forming, at one of the most retired points of the peninsula, an impregnable position; upon which, when hard pressed, the army could retire. Lisbon, in this view, presented a favourable situation. That capital is enclosed within a peninsula, the isthmus of which, though broad, is defended by chains of steep and somewhat lofty mountains. A series of works had here formed an entrenchment so strong, that Massena, though enterprising even to rashness, did not so much as attempt to storm it. He soon found that, by advancing to the capital, he had not made the most distant approach to the conquest of Portugal. He could not separate his troops, in order to occupy the country, because they would thus be exposed to attack from the united enemy. He could no longer even maintain the long

line of communication, which connected him with the French frontier. The militia and peasantry, collecting behind him, harassed and cut off the parties sent out for the purpose of collecting forage and provisions. By the combined influence of these causes it was, that his force became no longer able to face that army, which its superior numbers had formerly compelled to retreat. To the weakness thus superinduced, rather than to the absolute want of provisions, we are inclined to attribute the precipitate retreat of this commander in the spring of 1811. Lord Wellington, having just received a reinforcement of 5000 men from Ireland, notices in his dispatches his intention of attacking the enemy, for the purpose of raising the siege of Badajos. It was probably on observing movements indicating this resolution, that Massena determined to save his army by timely withdrawing. He conducted his retreat ably, and without exposing his army to any material loss; but could not prevent the allies, who followed hard behind, from investing Almeida, the northern barrier of Portugal. So little provision, it appears, had been made for such a vicissitude, that this important place contained supplies for scarcely three weeks. Massena, however, on approaching the Spanish frontier, found his situation materially improved. All the garrisons of Castile and Asturias, with all the troops employed to keep the guerillas in check, though they could not be permanently withdrawn, could yet be collected for a temporary object. He soon found himself at the head of an army superior to that opposed to him; and commenced a desperate attack on the lines which covered the siege of Almeida. The judgment, however, with which they were formed, and the gallantry with which they were defended, rendered this attempt fruitless to himself, and glorious to the British arms. He was now forced to remain an inactive spectator of the fall of this important fortress, though the garrison was saved by an act of skilful daring on the part of the governor.

On the southern frontier, the British arms were crowned with equal glory, though not with a result equally fortunate. A sad scene of Spanish misconduct and disaster had preceded. The Marquis de la Romana, the greatest man by far who had arisen during the present contest, possessed an army rendered, by his own cares, truly powerful and efficient, and capable of co-operating with British troops. This illustrious nobleman, however, had very recently fallen a victim to fatigues endured in his country's cause, and the command devolved upon Manozabal, who seems to have been totally unqualified for such a station. His first operation was to throw 3000 men into Olivenza, a place not supplied with any adequate means of defence. The troops, in consequence, were soon surrounded and captured. The French having then invested Badajos, the Spanish general, who remained posted on the other side of the Guadiana, suffered himself to be surprised, and his whole army nearly cut off. The remainder, shut up in Badajos, was surrendered by the governor, without standing an assault, to an army little superior in number to his own.—These dreadful losses deprived the Anglo-Portuguese army of all Spanish co-operation, and also of a fortress which formed an important basis to their future operations. The determination was formed to recover it, if possible. The difficulties of the enterprise were considerable. From the situation of Badajos on the opposite side of the Guadiana, an army from Portugal besieging it were liable to have their retreat cut off. The danger was much greater, when the floods had carried away all the bridges, and it was absolutely necessary to wait till they could be repaired. This delay enabled Soult to collect all the force within his reach, and to advance upon the allies. They repulsed him completely, in the glorious, though sanguinary victory, at Albuera. But the siege had been suspended, and was to be begun anew. Lord Wellington pushed it vigorously; but the active resistance of the governor enabled the enemy to organize a new plan of operations. Soult in the south, and Marmont in the north, having collected their whole disposable force, formed a junction on the banks of the Guadiana, and advanced 60,000 strong upon Badajos.—Lord Wellington then judged it prudent to abandon his enter-

prise, and to retire within the Portuguese frontier. The great efforts extended upon this place, had thus served only as a diversion in favour of the Spaniards, and particularly the guerillas, who, during this period exhibited a remarkable augmentation. Perhaps, while the French force in Spain continued so great, this effect was as much as any effort of the combined armies could be expected to produce.

A similar attempt, made towards the close of the year, upon the fortress of Ciudad Rodrigo, was followed by a similar result. A blockade of three months had reduced the place to considerable extremity; but Marmont by evacuating nearly the whole north of Spain, succeeded in collecting an army of 60,000 men, when Lord Wellington raised the siege.

After this hasty sketch of preliminary events, we arrive at the period to which this survey peculiarly relates. Lord Wellington was now aware of the great diversion which the arms of France were about to experience in the north of Europe. Considerable detachments had already begun to withdraw from the peninsula. This change of affairs dictated a vigorous offensive system, at once to favour the exertions of our northern allies, and to improve the respite thus granted to Spain. Before, however entering into the details of the eventful campaign which followed, it may be proper to take a view of what was passing in the eastern part of the peninsula.

The frontier provinces of Arragon and Catalonia had, from the beginning, been the grand theatre of Spanish glory. Their heroic resistance had not only thrown lustre on the Spanish name, but rendered them immortal in the annals of mankind. Saragossa without walls and without troops, had repulsed the attack of veteran armies; while Gerona, which ranked only as a fortress of the second order, withstood for a year every effort to subdue it. Buonaparte determined to strain every nerve in order to quell this desperate and growing resistance. After having tried in vain several of his most illustrious commanders, he at length found one well suited to accomplish his object. Suchet, by the total defeat of Blake near Saragossa, founded a reputation which was increased by every subsequent achievement. His military character seems to bear great resemblance to that of his master. Bold and decisive; profound in planning, rapid in acting, following up every success without a moment's delay, he never allowed his adversaries to breathe. And when, after victory, terror was to be inspired, and every call of mercy to be disregarded, the tyrant then found, in Suchet, an instrument prompt to execute his most sanguinary mandates. Means of resistance truly formidable had been organized: Lerida had been strengthened. Tortola and Tarragona, which at the beginning of the contest were open towns, had been converted into fortresses. The Spaniards, in whatever else they had failed, had always shewn a characteristic obstinacy in this species of defence. Now, therefore, a terrible struggle began, every resource was exhausted, both of attack and defence. Supported by unfailling means, the unrighteous cause always triumphed, yet every fortress subdued, cost a new army to France. At length her forces reached the last bulwark of Catalonia; Tarragona alone remained unsubdued. As this termination of the contest drew near, desperation rose on both sides to the highest pitch. Suchet, seeing that he could succeed only by unprecedented celerity, lavished the blood of his troops, carried post after post by storm, and fought by extraordinary efforts, to anticipate the succours which were preparing from every quarter of Spain. Irritated by the resistance which he encountered, and the immense losses of his army, he announced the dreadful resolution of laying Tarragona in ashes. Unhappily the opportunity was given of fulfilling this fatal threat. The advantages afforded to the place by its maritime position, were not duly employed, either for reinforcing the garrison, or for withdrawing it. All the exterior works being carried, and a breach effected, the French army proceeded to a general assault. They entered, and the troops which had defended the place so gallantly, struck with sudden panic, fled, and suffered themselves to be slaughtered without resistance. The direful threat was then fulfilled; fire and sword were let loose, and this ancient and renowned city presented in a few hours only a pile of smoking ruins.

This dismal catastrophe produced at first the effect intended. The Catalonians struck with terror and seeing this last bulwark fallen, regarded their country as lost. The army broke up, and either returned to their homes, or repaired to other pro-

vinces, where there seemed still a patriot standard to rally round. Suchet improved his success by marching direct to Montserrat, where the patriots had thrown up strong entrenchments; and had established a species of *depôt*. The place was carried by storm; and the subjection of Catalonia seemed complete. It was but a semblance however; for scarcely did the shortest interval elapse, when the flame burst forth anew, more bright than ever. The proclamations of Lacy and d'Eroles, two generals of merit, were eagerly obeyed, and in a few weeks twenty thousand men were in arms. The Pyrenean frontier still confined fastnesses, upon which the army could rest its operations, and the occupation of the islands of Las Medas, on the eastern part of the coast, afforded them an impregnable position, and a ready channel of communication with the British navy. From this moment the patriot force in Catalonia continued to present an aspect as formidable as at any preceding period of the war.

This revival of patriot energies was doubtless greatly favoured by the circumstance, that Suchet was now intent upon another object. Valencia was the only great city in this part of the peninsula, which remained unsubdued. This province had not failed to contribute to the general cause; yet it had not shone very conspicuously; and a narrow provincial spirit, which directed its efforts, greatly impaired the benefit which might have been derived from them. Still to prevent its fall became the general interest of Spain; and Blake who then united the characters of Regent and Generalissimo, repaired thither with an army from Cadiz. This force consisted of about 3,000 men, the best disciplined which Spain possessed; when united with the armies of Valencia and Arragon, it formed an amount exceeding 20,000 men. The castle of Murviedro, built on the renowned site of the ancient Saguntum, served as a rampart to the capital, and the reduction of this place was a necessary preliminary to any attack upon the city. Its defence was vigorous; and Blake had time to collect all his force, and give battle in its defence. He was totally defeated however with the loss of several thousand in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The Spaniards have not usually been successful in pitched battles, and we have scarcely the means of forming a criticism upon the conduct of the present action. It appears however, even upon Blake's own statement, that the army advanced in three columns, which did not communicate with each other, and that the main attack was made by the least disciplined part of the troops. He seems aware of the disadvantage arising from these circumstances; but endeavours to excuse them, not we think very satisfactorily, by the nature of the ground in which they were to act. The fall of Saguntum speedily followed the loss of this battle; and Suchet then pressed forward with his whole army to the banks of the Guadalquivir. This river, of considerable magnitude, formed now the only remaining barrier of Valencia. The Spaniards had formed along its opposite side a series of entrenched camps, which rendered it necessary for Suchet to await the arrival of artillery, before he attempted the passage. A river however forms, in general, a line of defence too extensive to be long maintained against an active and enterprising enemy. The attempt even is dangerous; for as the army which defends the passage must spread itself along the whole of this line, it will necessarily be weak at each particular point. Blake, with the force from Cadiz, occupied Valencia, while Mahi, with the troops levied in the province and in Arragon, extended from Quarte upwards along the river. Suchet saw all the advantages that might be derived from this position of the Spanish army. He determined to attack at the point of junction between these two divisions. To this point, by a rapid and unexpected movement, he collected nearly the whole of his force; he crossed the river, stormed the entrenched camp; entirely separated Mahi from Valencia, and from the army of Blake, and pursued him beyond the Xucar. Then, wheeling round, he cut off the retreat of Blake, and forced him to take refuge within the walls of Valencia, which was immediately invested.

It was certainly an act of extreme imprudence in Blake thus to expose himself, with the flower of the Spanish armies, to be shut up in a place incapable of a regular defence. But after bringing his country to such an extremity, it might have been expected that some great, some extraordinary effort would be made to extricate her. The path was marked out by the immortal achievements of Palafox, in a situation far more desperate. Now it was that the poverty of Blake's genius

fully appeared, and the reputation which he had acquired, it is difficult to say how, entirely vanished. His first measure consisted in an abortive effort to escape with his army. This attempt ought never to have been made, without the most promising hopes of success, since its necessary tendency was to inspire the utmost despondence. Yet, notwithstanding its dispiriting influence, the heroism of the inhabitants counteracted the weakness of their commander, and forced him to reject the propositions of the French general. The aim of Suchet was now to inspire terror, both by pushing his approaches with desperate rapidity, and by commencing a furious bombardment upon the city. The courage of the inhabitants was shaken, and Blake, instead of seeking to revive it, availed himself of the momentary panic, to sign an ignominious capitulation, by which himself and his army were delivered up as prisoners of war.

We acquit Blake of treason. It does not seem possible, that a man who stood at the head of the Spanish government and army, could receive any price that might weigh in the balance with the loss of this high station, and of all his fame with his country and posterity. He seems to have possessed personal bravery, and a knowledge of military tactics. But no intellect, no invention, no capacity of acting in untried and critical situations. The mere circumstance of a train of disasters, too uniform to be the result of chance, might alone have deterred the Cortes from committing into his hands all the fortunes of the nation at so awful a crisis.

LONDON, July 24.

Captain Macdonald, Aide-de-camp to General Prevost, arrived the day before yesterday from Canada, with despatches dated 14th June. An attack was made the 5th of May in the Morning on the English forces at Mianier. The Americans were driven back with loss. Colonel Vement had also the advantage over them on Lake Ontario. The American Gazettes attribute the surrender of the Chesapeake to an explosion which took place on board this frigate during the combat; this fact, by rendering it an unlooked for event, would destroy all the glory of the action.

Our fleet has increased to 27 sail in the bay of Lyhaven; they have redoubled their defensive operations at Washington. An embargo has been laid on all the ships in our colonies till the 10th July.

VIENNA, July 27.

His Royal Highness the Arch Duke Ferdinand, Commander in Chief in Moravia, arrived the 19th about noon from Brunn at Brandies. This Prince made an excursion to Prague the next day.

Count Meternich, Minister for Foreign Affairs, went several times from Prague to Brandies, but has never staid there long. He is returned to Prague. It has been the same with Field Marshal Scharzenberg, who has been also several times from his head quarters at Leiben to Brandies.

FRANKFORT, August 1.

The Emperor passed here about nine in the evening; a Detachment of the Town Horse had the honor to escort his Majesty.

We published in the form of a Supplement to our No. of yesterday, an article from Spain, which its importance induces us to republish in the Gazette of this day.

"The 24th of last month, the Duke of Dalmatia attacked Lord Wellington under the Pyrenees, forced him in his position; made 500 prisoners and took 18 pieces of cannon; at the moment of the Courier's departure, he was pursuing him towards Pampeluna, to force him to raise the siege of that place.

"Although the army of Spain has recently sent off a detachment of 60,000 Infantry and 15,000 Veteran Cavalry, which have already passed the Garonne, and will soon arrive on the Rhine as a reserve; that army is still strong enough to keep the English in check, and prevent them keeping the field beyond the Ebro.

Although the number of Troops which our inhabitants have already seen pass daily be very considerable, they may nevertheless expect in the next fortnight to see a much greater number arriving.

MAYENCE, August 2.

Yesterday at 6, in the evening, His Majesty the Emperor quitted this town to return to Dresden, and to day at 10 in the morning salutes of artillery and the ringing of the bells announced the departure of Her Majesty the Empress-Queen and Regent. Her Majesty embarked on board a yacht to descend the Rhine to Cologne, and will return by Brussels to the capital. Before his departure the Emperor with his august spouse ascended

the balcony of the palace, where they conversed familiarly for half an hour.

BAMBERG, August 3.

His Majesty the Emperor Napoleon arrived here yesterday at 5 in the evening, with His Highness the Prince of Neuchatel incognito. His Majesty went to the hotel of the Count of Bamberg. When he appeared in the balcony, the people recognised him and made the air resound with cries of *vivat*; the Emperor received these expressions of respect with kindness. After a short repose His Majesty went in a carriage to a Meadow called *peunt*, on the right bank of the Reignitz. He here reviewed on foot the 3d and 4th division of the Bavarian army of observation. After which he returned on horseback to his hotel. The Emperor deigned again to shew himself to the people from the balcony, who received him with numerous acclamations. At half past 10 His Majesty returned to Bayreuth: the inhabitants spontaneously illuminated their houses in the streets through which the Emperor was to pass.

Advertentie.

ALZO den Raad van Justitie te Sourabaya, aan den Secretaris van gemelde Raad JACOB GERRIT VAN DER VEN, in zyne qualiteit als Curator in de Boedels van Insolvente overledenen alhier, en als zodanig administreerende de nalatenschappen van wylen den Burger C. Beenhouwer, den Chinesen Oei Pantik, Ong To-E-Ko, en den Makyer Bagis Lanon, heeft verleend Citatie by Edicte ad valvum curia, op ende jegens alle onbekenden, die eenig Recht Actie of Pretentie, ten lasten van de voorschreven nalatenschappen vermenen te hebben.

Zoo is het, dat ik *Adrianus Johannes Hertveld*, Gezworen Exploiteur van gemelde Rade, by deze dagvaare alle onbekenden die eenig Recht Actie of Pretentie ten lasten van de nalatenschappen van voornoemden C. Beenhouwer, de Chinesen Oei Pantik, Ong To-E-Ko, en den Makyer Bagis Lanon, vermenen te hebben omme op Woensdag den 6de April 1814, des 'smorgens ten half negen uuren ter Rolle van den Raad van Justitie te Sourabaya te compareren, dan wel Gemagtigde te zenden, ten einde hunne pretentie te institueren op poene dat alle defaullanten die ten voorschreven dage en plaatze, niet compareren nochte Gemagtigden zenden, verstoken zullen zyn van hun Recht en de Actie.

Aldus gepubliceerd en geaffigeerd.

Sourabaya, den 9de Maart 1814.

Door iny,

A. J. HERTVELD, *Exp.*

Advertentie.

VERMITS zich in de Boeien alhier eene Vrouw in Civile Gyzeling bevind, die zegt *Tanlay* genaamd en Slavijn te zyn van eenen Chineses woonagtig op de Passer Seneeng te Batavia, genaamd *Singkeg*, van den welken zy voorgeeft gedrost te zyn; en nademaal gemelde *Singkeg*, na gedaane herhaalde na spooring, tot nog toe niet opgekomen is, noch ontdekt heeft kunnen worden. Zoo is het dat ik *Martinus Brikkó*, Deurwaarder en Exploiteur, op last van den Raad van Justitie dezer Steede, denzelven Chineses *Singkeg*, of wie ook anders eenig recht op voormelde Vrouw *Tanlay* mogte vermenen te hebben, mits deezee voor de eerste maal dagvaarde, om op Woensdag den 23sten Maart aanstaande, het zy in Perzoon of door Gemagtigden, te Compareren ter Ordinaire Rolle van voormelden Raade, en aldaar hunne pretentie te Institueeren en den rechten genoegdoende te verifieeren, sub poene van anders van hun recht te zullen worden verstoken.

Samarang den 26ste February 1814. } **M. BRIKKÓ**
Gzw. *Exp.*

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