



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 II]

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1813.

[NO. 93.]

Proclamation.

THE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council, having had reason to believe that the system heretofore established for the manufacture and sale of Salt, proved equally vexatious to the manufacturers and inconvenient to the Public, and being desirous of securing to the Public a ready supply of this necessary of Life at a reasonable rate, adapted to the existing means and circumstances of the people, has been pleased to resume the whole of the Salt Farms throughout Java and Madura, and to resolve that the Salt Department be in future placed under the immediate management of the Officers of Government.

All Salt manufactured on Java or Madura, or on the Islands dependent thereon, will in consequence be for the immediate account of Government, and all persons whatever are prohibited from manufacturing Salt, except on account of Government, under pain of the Salt so manufactured being confiscated; any persons giving information of Salt having been so made and manufactured, except on account of Government, shall receive one half of the value of the quantity seized and confiscated as a reward for their trouble.

No Salt is in future to be removed in quantities exceeding a Picul without a Pass from the Salt Agent, which will be sufficient to carry it duty free throughout the Island, and any boats or carriages employed in the conveyance of Salt manufactured in Java or Madura contrary to the Regulations of Government will be liable to confiscation.

All Salt, &c. liable to confiscation, under the Regulations of Government, will be proceeded against at Batavia, before the Revenue Committee, and in every other part of the Island, in the Resident's Court of the District in which the offence may have been committed, whose decision will be final, except in cases where an appeal may lie to the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor.

Principal Depôts are established at the undermentioned places, and Storehouses for the accommodation of the Public will be erected in the different Districts at an early period.

Principal Depôts on Java.

- Bantam,
- Batavia,
- Cheribon,
- Tagal,
- Samarang, deliverable by wholesale at Wedong and Brahang.
- Rembang, deliverable by wholesale at Paradessie,
- Grissee.

ON MADURA.

- Sampang, in Bancallang.
- Chandy, in Pamaccassan.
- Sumanap.

The Price of the Salt at these principal Depôts, in quantities not less than a Coyang, is fixed at 20 Spanish Dollars per Coyang of 30 piculs, payable on delivery, and for the present Salt will be delivered in like quantities from the different Storehouses in other parts of the Island at such a rate of advance on the above price as may be calculated to cover the expense of transportation, this rate will be regularly fixed and published in each District respectively.

To obviate inconvenience on the change of system, and to protect the public from the effects of any partial Monopoly in the first instance, Salt will be sold to Individuals from the Depôts and public Stores in quantities as small as one picul at an advance of 25 per cent on the wholesale price, which it is calculated will afford sufficient encouragement to speculators to induce competition in the Market, and eventually enable Government to dispose of the Salt by regular periodical public sales, leaving the retail price to find its level in the Market.

The quantity of Salt manufactured considerably exceeding the demand for internal consumption, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased, with the view of encouraging the Export trade of the Island by every possible means, to establish the price of Salt for exportation at a rate sufficiently low to afford a reasonable

Profit, at whatever foreign Market it may be taken to; and Traders may in consequence be supplied with Salt for Exportation at the rate of 7 Spanish Dollars per Coyang of 30 piculs, to be delivered on board from any of the principal Depôts beforementioned, but Salt so purchased for exportation, will be subject to confiscation if reloaded at any part of Java or Madura, unless under unavoidable circumstances, when it may appear to the satisfaction of the proper authorities that no departure from the Regulations was intended.

Regulations for the conduct of the Officers of the Salt Department have been this day approved by Government, and may be seen at the Offices of the Magistrates at Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya, the Offices of the Residents in different parts of the Island, and with the Salt agents of the several Divisions.

That no person may plead ignorance hereof, this Proclamation is directed to be published in the English and Dutch Languages in the Government Gazette, and to be translated into the native Languages, and affixed at the usual places at Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya, and at all the several Residencies along the coast and in the interior.

Dated at Samarang this 22d day of November 1813.

By me, The Lieutenant Governor of Java and its Dependencies.

T. S. RAFFLES.

By order of the Vice President in Council.
C. ASSEY, Sec. to Govt.
BATAVIA,
Nov. 29, 1813.]

Proclamatie.

DE Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade reden hebbende te veronderstellen, dat de wyze, waarop bevorens het maken en verkopen van zout heeft plaats gehad, zoo bezwaarlijk voor de Maakers als ongemakkelijk voor het publiek was, en verlangende het publiek ten allen tyde tegens billyke pryzen van dit noodwendig levens middel te voorzien, overeenkomstig met de vermoogens en omstandigheden van het zelve, heeft goedgevonden alle de Zout pachten over geheel Java en Madura in te trekken, en te bepalen, dat het Zout Departement, in den vervolge onder het onmiddelyk bestier van Gouvernements Ambtenaaren geplaatst zal worden.

Het zout, op Java, Madura, of op de Eilanden daar aan onderhoorende gemaakt wordende, zal gevolgelyk onmiddelyk voor rekening van het Gouvernement zyn; wordende het dierhalven aan alle en een iegelyk verboden, om Zout te maken, uitgezonderd voor rekening van het Gouvernement, op pene van confiscatie van het gemaakte Zout, zullende de helfte der waarde van zodanig agterhaalde hoeveelheid zout als eene belooning aan den aangeever voor zyne moeyte worden afgegeven.

Geen Zout mag in den vervolge vervoerd worden in quantiteiten van meer dan een picul, zonder een pas van den Zout Agent, de welke voldoende zal zyn, om het zelve tol vry over het geheele eiland te vervoeren, en zullen alle schuiten of rytuigen, die gebruikt worden tot het vervoeren van zout, op Java of Madura, gemaakt tegens de Reglementen van het Gouvernement aan confiscatie onderhevig zyn.

De procedures der navolgens de bepalingen van het Gouvernement gedane aanhalingen van Zout, en verchillen van gelyken aard zullen gebragt worden te Batavia voor het Revenue Committee, en op de overige plaatsen van dit Eiland voor den Residentie raad van het District, in het welk de aanhaling geschied is, welkers uitspraak beslissend zal zyn, uitgezonderd in zodanige gevallen, waarin het voorrecht van appel aan den Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade word toegestaan.

Op de volgende plaatsen zyn zout Magazynen opgerigt, en binnen korten zullen ook in de onderscheidene Districten tot gerief van het gemeen, Pakhuizen worden opgerigt.

VOORNAME DEPOTS OP JAVA.

- Bantam,
- Batavia,

- Cheribon,
- Tagal,
- Samarang, te leveren in 't gros te Wedong en Brahang;
- Rembang, te leveren in 't gros te Paradessie.
- Grissee.

OP MADURA.

- Sampang in Bangcallang,
- Chandy in Pamaccassan,
- Sumanap,

De prys van het Zout nit voornoemde Magazynen in hoeveelheden van niet minder dan een Coyang, is bepaald op 20 Spaansche Matten per Coyang van 30 piccol's, betaalbar by aflevering, en zal voor het tegenswoordige Zout afgeleverd worden in gelyke hoeveelheden uit de onderscheidene Pakhuizen en andere plaatsen van het Eiland, tegens zodanig een verhoging van de bovengemelde prys, als voldoende zal zyn om de onkosten van transport goed te maken.—Deze prys zal regulier bepaald en in ieder District respectivelyk gepubliceerd worden.

Ter voorkoming van moeylykheden by de invoering dezer nieuwe inrigting en om een ieder te beveiligen voor de gevolgen eener gedeeltelyke Monopolie ter eerster instantie, zal het Zout uit de Magazynen en Pakhuizen aan de Ingezetenen, zelfs by quantiteiten van een Picol met een advans van 25 per Cent op de anderzints bepaalde prys van 20 Sp. Dalers per Coyang verkogt worden, welke prys verquadersteld word voldoende aanmoediging aan speculatoers te zullen verschaffen om hun tot mededinging te bewegen, en by uitkomst het Gouvernement in de mogelykheid stellen om het Zout van tyd tot tyd, by reguliere publieke Venditien te kunnen verkopen, wordende de markt prys van dit artikel by verkoop in het klein aan zich zelfs overgelaten.

En al zoo de hoeveelheid van Zout, het welk gemaakt word, de na vraag daarna voor de binnenlandsche consumptie aanmerkelyk surpasseerd, heeft het den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade behaagd, ten einde de buitenlandsche Handel van het Eiland op alle mogelyke wyze aantemoedigen, om de prys van het Zout voor den uitvoer te bepalen op een voldoende lage prys om een redelyke winst te verschaffen op elke andere plaats verwaards het vervoerd word, en zullen dien ten gevolge alle Handelaars van Zout voor den uitvoer voorzien worden, tegens de prys van 7 Spaansche Matten per Coyang van 30 Picols om aan boord geleverd te worden uit een der voornoemde Magazynen; dog zodanig voor den uitvoer gekogt Zout, zal by weder invoer in eenig gedeelte van Java of Madura aan confiscatie onderhevig zyn, uitgezonderd by onvermydelyke omstandigheden, wanneer ten genoegen van de behoorlyke Authoriteiten geprouveerd zal worden, geene intentie geweest te zyn de exteerende wetten te frauderen.

Ter Resolutie van heden, zyn by het Gouvernement geaprobeerd de Instructien voor de Ambtenaaren in het Zout Departement, welke door een ieder gezien kunnen worden ter Secretary der Magistrate te Batavia, Samarang en Sourabaya, op de Kantoren van de onderscheidene Residenten van het Eiland, en by de Zout Agenten van de onderscheidene Divisien.

En op dat niemand hiervan onwetendheid zoude kunnen of mogen voorwenden, zal deze Proclamatie in de Engelsche en Hollandsche talen gepubliceerd, in de Gouvernements Courant geplaatst, en vervolgens in de Inlandsche Talen vertaald en op de gewone plaatsen te Batavia, Samarang en Sourabaya, en in alle de onderscheidene Residentien langs de Kust en binnen s'lants geaffigeerd worden.

Gedateerd te Samarang dezen 22ste dag van November, 1813.

Door My,
De Luitenant Gouverneur van Java en dies Onhorigheden.

THOS. S. RAFFLES.

Ter ordonnantie van
Zyne Excellentie,
den Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

BATAVIA, den 29 November 1813.

C. ASSEY,
Sec. van het Govt.

X JAVA Custom-house Regulations. 1814.

THE System of farming the import and export duties having been abolished at all the ports of this Island, and the Collection thereof intrusted to the immediate Officers of Government, the following amended Regulations and rates of duties, which are rendered equal throughout, are published for general information and observance, the same to take effect from and after the 1st January 1814, in lieu of the existing Regulations, which are rescinded from that date.

Regular Custom-Houses having been established at Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya, no Ships or Vessels are allowed to enter for trade at any other harbour or port in Java or Madura, except such as are Registered as Colonial Vessels, and Vessels belonging to ports under British authority, or native ports dependent upon or in alliance with the Government of Java, Eastward of the river Arracan, without obtaining a pass from one of those ports for the purpose.

The intermediate ports are as follows—In the Batavia Division, Anjier or Bantam, and Cheribon. In the Samarang Division, Tagal, Paccalongang, Japara, Joanna and Rembang.

In the Sourabaya Division, Grissie, Passerouang, Bisouki, and Sumanap. Vessels from ports west of the Cape of Good Hope, as well as all Vessels belonging to ports not under British authority, must enter at the port of Batavia, or obtain the permission of Government previous to trading at any other port.

The Custom-Houses will be open every day, Sundays and Holidays excepted, from nine o'clock in the morning till three in the afternoon, and attendance will be given at all times that may be necessary for the accommodation of Traders.

All Goods and Packages without exception imported from Sea, shall be landed at the Custom-House Wharf, and if landed or attempted to be landed at any other place, without permission, they will be liable to confiscation, as well as all Packages attempted to be passed in or out, and detected by inspection to be different in quantity or quality from what they are represented.

The arrival of all Vessels in the Roads shall be reported to the Collector of Customs without delay, and the manifest of the whole cargo on board of such Vessels, delivered into the office of the Collector by the Commanders or Supracargoes, within three days after their arrival, and the same shall be sworn to if required.

Any Merchandize or Goods landed or attempted to be landed, before such manifest shall have been regularly entered at the office of the Collector of Customs, and sworn to if required, and a Permit obtained for that purpose, as also all Goods or Merchandize landed that may not have been inserted in the manifest, shall be seized and liable to confiscation; and if the same shall appear to have been laden on freight, the Master or Supracargo will be liable to penalty, not exceeding the value thereof.

The following Notification shall be sent by the Collector of Customs, to the Commanders of all Ships and Vessels coming into the Roads, viz.

Sir,
You are hereby required to transmit to the Office of the Collector of Customs, a true and complete manifest of all Goods and Merchandize on board the Vessel under your command, according to the form accompanying; you will also be pleased on landing, to deliver into my office, your pass, register, and other credentials concerning your Vessel, which will be returned to you after perusal.

I am,
&c.
(Signed) A. B.

Collector of Customs.

FORM OF MANIFEST.

Mark.	Numbers.	Packages.	Quantity of Goods.	Quality of Goods.	Where Shipped.	To whom consigned.

(Signed) C. D.
Commander of Supra-Cargo.

IMPORTS.

1.—A Duty shall be levied at the rate of 10 per Cent ad-valorem, according to the prices quarterly settled by the Committees appointed to compile the Price Current for that purpose in the several divisions of the Island, on all Goods and Merchandise imported by sea (not specified in clauses hereafter containing exceptions) and in the event of any difference arising between the importer or owner and the Collector respecting the value of such Goods and Merchandise, the same shall be ascertained and settled by arbitration.

2.—A drawback of 10 per Cent will be allowed on the exportation from Java and Madura of all Articles having previously paid import duty.

3.—Bengal Opium imported under the Colonial regulations is free of duty.

4.—Europe Goods having paid duty at any other British Port, are entitled to a remission of duty to the extent to which they may previously have paid duty at any of the Presidencies of India, on the production of Certificates thereof.

5.—Spices, wild Nutmegs and Mace, are allowed to be imported, provided the same shall be proved by Certificate or otherwise, to have been purchased from the Honorable Company, or obtained in a lawful manner at places where the private trade or cultivation of those Articles is not prohibited.

6.—A Duty of 15 per Cent ad-valorem shall be levied on all Goods and Merchandise imported on vessels not registered in a British Port, with the exception of vessels belonging to the native Ports in the Eastern Seas dependent upon or in alliance with the Government of Java.

7.—Articles the produce of Java and Madura are not in any case liable to import duty.

8.—Cloths, the production of the Eastern Islands, Rattans, Gambier, Beetle Nut and Wax are liable to the general import duty of 10 pr. Cent, and entitled to the drawback on exportation, but all other articles the produce of Countries East of the River Arracan, with the exception of the Philippines and China are free of import duty.

9.—Silver and Gold Bullion as well as all precious stones and gems are not liable to import duty.

10.—The Goods, Baggage, &c. of Ambassadors are to be passed free of duty.

11.—Second-hand articles, small parcels or articles in private use, imported by a person arriving, as baggage, after examination, are to be passed free of duty at the discretion of the Collector; but all new articles, Liquors, Furniture, Carriages, Household Stores, &c. imported otherwise, although for private use, are liable to the general import duty.

12.—Naval Stores and Provision, the property of the Crown, pass free of duty—but this exemption shall not extend to articles furnished to His Majesty's Navy by Contractors or their Agents.

EXPORTS.

1.—All articles the produce of Java and Madura, are allowed to be exported from one Port to another, on the said Islands, free of Export duty, on Vessels duly registered under the regulations of Government—but on all other Vessels, a duty of 3 pr. Cent ad-valorem will be levied on exportation, the amount of which may be recovered as a drawback on importation at any other Port.

2.—Bengal Opium imported under the regulations for that article is not liable to export duty.

3.—A duty of 3 per cent ad-valorem will be levied on all articles not having previously paid import duty, or not imported under the 8th article of the regulations for import.

4.—A duty of 10 per cent ad-valorem will be levied on Bird's Nests not imported under the 8th article of the regulations for import.

5.—All silver and gold bullion, precious stones and gems are free of export duty.

6.—Naval Stores and Provisions, the property of the Crown, pass free of duty, but this exemption shall not extend to articles furnished for His Majesty's Navy by contractors or their agents.

7.—The exportation of Arrack to New South Wales is expressly prohibited, without the express sanction of Government.

8.—No Arms or Military Stores can be exported without the express permission of Government.

The expence of weighing goods imported and exported is to be paid agreeably to the Weighing-house regulations which are open for inspection at the Custom-houses, and the Collector is authorised to levy the usual commission of 5 per cent on the amount of all duties collected.—Masters or Supra-cargoes of Vessels shall not be entitled to re-

ceive their Port Clearance until they shall have produced the prescribed certificates of the regulations having been complied with. Port regulations will be communicated to Vessels on their arrival, and are open for inspection at the offices of the Master Attendants and Collectors.

The Committees for framing the quarterly Price Current shall be composed as follows:—For Batavia, Bantam and Cheribon, the Collector of Customs, one of the Magistrates, and two Merchants residing at Batavia, to be chosen in rotation.

For Samarang, Tagal, Paccalongang, Japara Joanna and Rembang, the Resident, the Collector, and two Merchants resident at Samarang.

For Sourabaya, Grissie, Passerawang, Bisuki, and Sumanap, the Resident, Collector, and two Merchants Resident at Sourabaya.

All articles landed or shipped or attempted to be imported or exported contrary to these Regulations, are declared liable to confiscation, and the parties will be subject to such penalties as are established for similar cases in Bengal.

All breaches of the Custom-House Regulations, as well as all complaints from parties who may feel themselves aggrieved under circumstances which they do not deem warranted by those Regulations, shall in the first instance be referred to and cognizable by the Revenue Committees established at Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya, in all cases arising within those ports.—And in cases which may arise at the intermediate ports, the Resident will act according to his discretion, and Parties feeling themselves aggrieved must appeal through him to Government. But in the event of the parties not feeling satisfied with the decision of the Revenue Committees and of Government, they will be entitled to prefer their complaints before the established Courts, and take their remedy in the ordinary course of Law, provided they give immediate notice thereof.

The proceeds of all Goods seized and confiscated are to be divided into three parts.—One third to be paid into the Treasury of Government—One third to the Informer—and one third to the Collector—unless otherwise directed by Government in any particular cases.

Persons convicted of obstructing the Collector's Officers in the execution of their duty, will be subject to immediate arrest, and liable to be dealt with according to law.

The Assistants and Subordinate Officers of every description in the Collector's Department are restricted from trade, and the Collectors are held personally responsible for the due and strict observance of this regulation.

Nothing in these regulations, is to be considered to interfere with the Town duties which are or may be established in Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,

Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, }
Nov. 29, 1813. }

X Java Anchorage Regulations.

THE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council having taken into consideration the regulations regarding Anchorage established under the former Government, and which have been partially allowed to continue in force, and being of opinion that they are in many instances vexatious to the Trade, is pleased to direct that the same be abolished from and after the 31st of December next, and that in lieu thereof the following rates of Anchorage be established.

Vessels not belonging to the Island to pay at the rate of 10 Dollars for every hundred tons burthen, the payment of which at any one Port is to exonerate them from further payment on this account for six months on production of a Certificate thereof if required.

Vessels belonging to the Island and registered as such under the Regulations in force for that purpose, to be exempt from Anchorage dues.

Vessels from Ports not under British authority to pay at the rate of 20 Dollars for every hundred tons.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,

Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, }
Nov. 29, 1813. }

X Advertisement.

THE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council having been pleased to resolve, that the present Farm of Arrack shall be discontinued after the 1st of January next, the following Regulations, which are to take effect from that date are published for general information.

1.—The Manufacturers of Arrack will be required to take out an annual License for the Still, and to pay for the same in monthly payments. The Licences thus given will continue for one year, and the Manufacturers will have free permission to dispose of their Arrack as they may think proper, with this exception, that they will bind themselves not to remove Arrack from the place of Manufacture without a permit from the Collector,

or to dispose of the same in quantities less than half a leaguer.

2.—For the Retail Vend, Licences will be granted by the month, the Vender being restricted from selling the Arrack contrary to the existing Regulations.

3.—The number of Retail Shops will be restricted, and any person convicted of selling Arrack without a licence, will be liable to punishment.

Licences for the manufacture of Arrack, and for the retail vend of the article will be issued by the Collector, who will also collect the monthly rents, and it will be the especial duty of the Magistrates and other Officers of Police to enforce the regulations and apprehend unlicensed dealers.

4.—Government will purchase in the market such quantity of Arrack as they may require for the public service.

Similar Regulations for the Manufacture and sale of Arrack, will be established in lieu of the Arrack Farms in the Eastern Districts.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, Sec. to Govt.

BATAVIA, }
Dec. 1, 1813. }

Advertentie.

DE Heer Lieutenant Gouverneur in Rade goedgevonden hebbende te besluiten, dat de tegenswoordige Pagt van de Arrack, na den 1ste January aanstaande zal afgeschafft worden, worden de volgende Reglementen, dewelke van die datum af aan in werking zullen zyn gedrukt tot generale informatie.

1.—De Arrack Stokers zullen zich van eene jaarlyksche Licentie brief moeten voorzien, om te mogen distilleren—en 'smaandelijks voor dezelve betalen.—De Licentie brieven welke dus gegeven worden zullen zyn voor de tyd van een jaar; en de Stokers zullen vrye permissie hebben, om over huone Arrack te disponeren op welke wyze zy ook verkiezen, met deze uitzondering dat zy zich zelve zullen verbinden om geene Arrack uit huone Stokeryen te vervoeren zonder een permissie briefje daartoe te hebben van den Ontvanger, of dat zy dezelve in mindere quantiteiten dan een halve legger zullen verkopen.

2.—Maandelijksche Licentie brieven zullen voor den verkoop in het klein verleend worden; wordende den verkoper verboden om den Arrack te verkopen strydig tegens de bestaande Reglementen.

3.—Het getal der Winkels om in het klein te verkopen zal bepaald worden, en de geene die overtuigd word van Arrack verkogt te hebben zonder eene Licentie zal aan straffe onderhevig zyn.

4.—Licentie brieven tot het stooken van Arrack, en tot het verkopen van dat Artikel in het klein zullen door den ontvanger uitgegeven worden, die mede de Maandelijksche renten zal ontfangen, en het zal de byzondere pligt der Magistraten en andere Officieren van Politie zyn om de Reglementen te bewerkstelligen en de niet geprivilegieerde Handelaars te apprehenderen.

5.—Het Gouvernement zal zodanige quantiteit van Arrack in de Markt kopen als benodigt zal zyn voor den publieken dienst.

Gelyke Reglement voor het stooken en verkopen van Arrack in de Oostersche Districten zullen vastgesteld worden, in plaats van de Pachten van Arrack.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY,

Sec. van het Gouvt.

BATAVIA, }
den 1ste Dec. 1813. }

Advertisement.

IN pursuance of the advertisement published in the Gazette of the 6th ultimo, Notice is hereby given, that Government will receive 25,000 Spanish Dollars Silver Money for Bills of Exchange on the Supreme Government, and that the said Bills will be sold by Public Auction on Tuesday next, by the Vendue Department to the highest bidder.

They will be put up at the rate of 205 Sicca Rupees for 100 Spanish Dollars, and will be drawn as usual, with the option of postponing payment for six months, on paying interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,

Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, }
Dec. 2, 1813. }

Advertentie.

IN gevolge van de Advertentie Gepubliceerd in de Courant van den 6de laatst leeden word mits dezen bekend gemaakt, dat het Gouvernement 25,000 Spaansche Matten zilver geld zal ontfangen voor Wissels op het Gouvernement van Bengalen, en dat de gezegde Wissels op aanstaande Dinsdag door het Vendue Departement aan den hoogsten bidder zullen worden verkogt.

De gezegde wissels zullen ingezet worden tegens de berekening van 205 Sicca Ropyen voor 100 Spaansche Matten, en zullen naar gewoonte getrokken worden, met vryheid op de betaling van dien voor 6 maanden uitte-

stellen, op betaling van interest tegens 6 per Cent 'sjaars.

Ter Ordonnantie van Zyne Excellentie, den Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY,

Sec. van het Gouvt.

Batavia den }
2de Dec: 1813. }

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given by the Director and Commissioners of the Lombard Bank, that all moveable property which has been pledged to the Bank, and not redeemed in due time, will be sold in conformity to the instructions of the 1st of March of this year, by Public Auction, on the 30th instant, to the highest bidder and for ready money.

By order of the Director and Commissioners of the Lombard Bank.

P. DECKER, Sec.

BATAVIA, }
Dec. 4, 1813. }

Advertentie.

WORD by dezen door den Directeur en Commissarissen van de Bank van Leening bekend gemaakt, dat alle by de Bank verbondene losse goederen die niet op zyn tyd gelost zyn, volgens de Instructie voor de Bank van Leening van den 1ste Maart dezes jaars op den 30ste dezer publicq zullen worden verkogt, voor directe betaling, aan de hoogst biedende.

Ter Ordonnantie van Directeur en Commissarissen voornoemd.

P. DECKER, Sec.

BATAVIA, }
den 4 Dec. 1813. }

Advertisement.

BY Order of the President and Bench of Magistrates of Batavia and its Environs, Notice is hereby given, that from the first to the last of the month of December next ensuing, the duty of an half per cent on the value of Lands situated in the Environs of Batavia will be received at the Office of their Accountant at the Stad-house, agreeably to a Government Order of the 26th February last.

PETER JESSEN, Sec.

BATAVIA, }
Nov. 19, 1813. }

Advertentie.

VAN wegen President en Magistraten der Stad en Ommelanden van Batavia, word mits dezen bekend gemaakt, dat van den Eersten tot den Eersten van de aanstaande Maand December, des Maandags, Dingsdags, Donderdags en Vrydags, de Zon-en Feest-dagen uitgezondert, ten Kantore van haane Accountant op het Stad-huis zal ontfangen worden Een half Per Cent op de getaxeerde waarde der Landeryn in de Ommelanden van Batavia gelegen, en zulks voor den gepasseerden jaare, of van Primo January tot Ultimo December 1812, ingevolge Gouvernements Besluit van den 26ste February dezes jaars, zultende tegen de nalatigen worden geprocedeert naar luid der hier omtrend gestelde Orders.

BATAVIA, den } PETER JESSEN,
19de November 1813. } Secretaris.

FOR THE
EASTERN PORTS OF JAVA
AND THE
MOLUCCA ISLANDS,
The Schooner **INVERNESS**,
CAPTAIN MATSON,
Will Sail in the course of a few days,
BATAVIA, Nov. 27, 1813.

FOR PRIVATE SALE;
By J. P. VOESTERSONS,
No. 12, New-port Street,
A HANDSOME
NEW CARRIAGE,
BUILT TO ORDER
OF THE BEST MATERIALS,
WITH LAMP,
AND
Lined with beautiful red Morocco.
ALSO,
FOR SALE AT THE SAME PLACE,
A VARIETY OF
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

AN ASSORTMENT OF
QUARTO POST PAPER
MAY BE HAD
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE,
MOLENVLIET.

CURRENT VALUE
PREM. (Of Lombard Bank Notes in Java Rupees,) P. C.
0 } during the week ending on the 31st 25
December, 1813. }
G. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.
BATAVIA, }
December 3, 1813. }

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, DECEMBER 1, 1813.

It is with peculiar satisfaction that the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council has received the following General Order by the Supreme Government, expressive of their sentiments on the gallantry and enterprise displayed by the Force employed against the Piratical State of Sambas, and he is pleased to direct that it be published for general information and particularly explained to the Troops employed on that occasion.

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

FORT WILLIAM, SEPTEMBER 4, 1813.

The Official Report received from the Government at Java, of the successful result of the operations of the Detachment which proceeded from Java, under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel James Watson, of His Majesty's 14th Regiment of Foot, against the Piratical State of Sambas, on the West Coast of the Island of Borneo, which terminated in the Capture of all the Batteries, fortified Posts, and Defences of the Sooltaun, and in the complete discomfiture of Pangerang Auom and his adherents, having been published under the authority of Government on the 26th ultimo; The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council has great satisfaction in recording his testimony of public approbation and unbounded applause of the judgment, coolness and intrepidity displayed by Lieutenant Colonel Watson, Captains Watson and Brooks, and the other Officers and Men, both European and Native, composing the Detachment employed on that important Service.

Although it is not within the immediate province of the Supreme Government to bestow on the Officers, Seamen and Marines of His Majesty's Squadron who so cordially and zealously co-operated with the Troops, and shared with them the fatigues and dangers of the contest, those encomiums of exalted praise which their unanimity, perseverance and characteristic bravery so justly merit; His Lordship in Council would nevertheless do violence to his feelings were he to refrain on the present occasion from expressing his deep acknowledgments to Captain Sayer, of the Leda, who commanded the Squadron, to Captain the Honorable George Elliot, of the Husar, who was entrusted with the immediate arrangement and command of the armed Boats, to Captain Norton of the Procris, to Captain Leslie, and to all the Officers, Seamen, and Marines of His Majesty's Ships, who so ably seconded the Troops in the attack on Sambas.

It is pleasing to His Lordship in Council to reflect, that the casualties have been less numerous than might have been expected, considering the numbers of the Batteries, the difficulty of access to them, and the determined resistance with which they were defended by the Enemy, and he trusts that the Officers and Men who are suffering from the Wounds which they received in that gallant enterprise, will soon be restored to health, and to the service of their Country.

The Governor General in Council performs a satisfactory part of his duty in giving publicity to the honorable testimony borne by the Lieutenant Governor in Council at Java, to the highly meritorious conduct of the Officers and Men of the Honorable Company's Cruisers; and cannot sufficiently praise the steadiness, patience and great firmness of the small Detachment of Troops, originally sent to Sambas, under the command of Captain Edmund Morris, of the Honorable Company's Bengal European Regiment, which had to maintain an unhealthy post, until the arrival of the Expedition.—His Lordship in Council will content himself with observing that the object of its mission was most completely and successfully accomplished.

The Governor General in Council most sincerely deplores the loss which the service has sustained in the death of that active, gallant and enterprising Officer, Captain Morris, whose life may be truly said to have fallen a sacrifice to his zealous exertions in the public service, and considers it to be a tribute which is due to the Memory of so distinguished an Officer, to express his unqualified approbation of the ability and energy which he displayed on this command, and his conviction that the success of the British Arms, against the Piratical State of Sambas, was materially accelerated by the local information he obtained during his residence at Pontiana, which subsequent experience proved to be perfectly correct.

On the arrival of his Majesty's 14th Regiment of Foot at Fort William, His Lordship in Council requests, that His Excellency the Commander in Chief will communicate to Lieutenant Colonel Watson, and the Officers and Men of that highly distinguished Corps his best thanks for their services, and the sense which the Supreme Government entertains of their gallantry and discipline.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council at Java will be requested to express to the Troops serving on that Island, who were also engaged in the operations against Sambas, the sentiments of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council of their meritorious conduct in the course of the important service on which they have been recently employed.

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

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, Sec. to Govt.

In pursuance of the notice already given to our Readers, we have now the pleasure of laying before them the address presented by the Literary Society of Batavia to the Right Honorable the Earl of Minto, together with his Lordship's reply to the same, addressed to the President.

We cannot but congratulate the Members of the Society on the flattering mark of distinction which that exalted personage has bestowed on them, in taking their institution under his immediate protection, and trust that under the auspices of a Patron who is equally distinguished in rank and talents, the Society will rapidly rise in literary reputation, and that by its active and well-guided efforts, the Island of Java will by degrees acquire a great and merited name for the cultivation of the Arts and Sciences.

To
His Excellency the Right Honorable
GILBERT LORD MINTO, Governor
General of India, &c. &c. &c.

MY LORD,

The Members of the Literary Society of Batavia take the liberty to address themselves to your Excellency, for the purpose of communicating a request, which although it may in them appear somewhat presumptuous, they are induced to hope will nevertheless be granted by your Lordship; both on account of the motives which have prompted it, and of the laudable objects which your Lordship's gracious compliance is calculated to promote.

The Members of the Society are convinced that their endeavours have hitherto been too feeble, and the fruits of their labour too trivial, to flatter themselves with having merited any particular attention from your Excellency on those grounds; but as the nature and object of their institution have been considered worthy of the favorable notice of your Excellency's representative on this Island, so much so, that the head of the Government has deigned to accept the nomination of Member and President of the Society, they are encouraged to hope for the forgiveness of your Lordship, if after so distinguished an addition to their Society, they presume to look forward to a yet higher degree of honor and dignity.

It is however not alone the desire of distinction, although that sentiment ever coincides with the principles of a Literary Society, that gives rise to this address; be assured, my Lord, that it is much more a sincere feeling of gratitude and attachment to the person and to the principles of your Excellency, which on this occasion guides the conduct of our Society.

Our minds are deeply impressed with the reflection, that at this moment the liberal arts of peace, and the philanthropic exertions of Literature and Science, are revived and flourish on the same spot, which but a few months past was the terrific scene of war and destruction.

Although there can be no limit to our sentiments of gratitude to that person from whom those advantages were immediately derived, still we never can forget that it was the wise, prudent, and happy choice of your Excellency, which left so benevolent and so worthy a representative of your Lordship among us.

We consider the mild and paternal administration, the philanthropic and enlightened views of your Excellency's representative on this Island, as an emanation of your Lordship's own principles and sentiments, and whilst we rejoice in the splendor which surrounds us, we cannot refrain from looking up to the source from whence its rays proceed.

It is for these reasons, My Lord, that the Batavian Literary Society considers itself bound in gratitude to your Excellency, for all the acts of kindness and protection, which it has so abundantly experienced from the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor of Java.

Reformed by his genius and perseverance—guided by his talents and example, re-established on its original and extensive foundations, and enriched by the addition of a number of new and valuable Members—the Society flatters itself that a new life and vigour will soon pervade its whole system, and that although the old trunk still remains, the grafting thereon of some new branches, transplanted from a rich and fertile soil, will shortly tend to produce a great abundance of fruit and of finer quality than formerly.

It is under these particular circumstances that the Members of the Literary Society of Ba-

tavia take the liberty to present this address to your Excellency, and to express their earnest entreaty, that your Excellency may be pleased to take their Society under your immediate care and protection, and at the same time to accept the title of "Patron of the Literary Society of Batavia"—a favor which they solicit your Excellency to enhance, by permitting them to receive from their Agents either in Calcutta or in London, a bust of your Excellency, to be placed in the Meeting Room in their new Society-house now erecting at Ryswick.

Your Lordship's compliance with this their anxious wish will be considered by them as the most brilliant event recorded on the annals of the Batavian Society, and as the most favorable augury of their future literary pursuits; and although the benefits which your Excellency has conferred on the Island of Java, are too eminent and have made too deep an impression on the minds of its numerous inhabitants ever to be effaced from their memory, the Members of the Literary Society of Batavia nevertheless hope that your Excellency will not refuse them the satisfaction of being enabled to leave to their successors a memorial of your Lordship, which will prove in future years that they were not deficient in those sentiments of grateful acknowledgment and respectful esteem which they owe to the person of your Lordship, and with which they have the honor to remain

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient, obliged, and faithful Servants,

(Signed by all the Members of the Society.)

BATAVIA,
April 24, 1813.

Aan

Zyne Excellentie GILBERT LORD MINTO,
Gouverneur Generaal van Indie, &c. &c.

MY LORD,

De Leden van het Letter-kundig Genootschap te Batavia nemen de vryheid zich tot Uwe Excellentie te wenden en eene begeerte te kennen te geven die ofschoon zy ook eënzins vermeten moge schynen, echter, zoo zy hopen, door Uwe Excellentie in gunstige welduiding zal worden opgenomen, uit aanmerking zo wel van de dryfveren waar uit zy geboren wordt, als van de loffelyke oogmerken welke daardoor zouden kunnen bevorderd worden.

Het Genootschap gevoelt dat hare pogingen tot hiertoe te zwak, en de vruchten van hare arbeid te gering geweest zyn, dan dat zy zelve zouden durven vleyen, van op grond van dezelve, eenige byzondere opmerking van de zyde van Uwe Excellentie te hebben verdiend; dan daar niet te min de aard en strekking van haar instellingen, de gunstigste oplettendheid van Uwe Excellentie's vertegenwoordiger op dit Eiland is waardig gekeurd; in zoo verre zelfs dat het Hoofd van het Bestier, zich niet heeft onttrokken aan eene benoeming tot Lid en Voorzitter van het Genootschap; zoo vleyen zy zich met de gunstige toegevendheid van Uwe Excellentie, indien zy, na zulk eene vermeerdering van luister te hebben verkregeen, hun oog nog op een hooger trap van onderscheiding durven vestigen.

Het is echter niet slechts eergierigheid, ofschoon eene eergierigheid in alle deele bestaanbaar is met de beginselen van een Letterkundig Genootschap, maar veelmeer een diep gevoel van dankbaarheid en van verkleefdheid aan den Persoon en aan de grondbeginselen van Uwe Excellentie, welke ter dezer gelegenheid de dryfveren van het Genootschap uitmaken.

Zy kunnen niet zonder aandoening herdenken, dat op dit oogenblik, de bedryven des Vredes en de menschlievende oefeningen van letterkunde en wetenschappen, wederom aangekweekt en verlevendigd worden, op die zelfde plek, welke nog slechts weinige Maanden geleden het schrikelyk toneel vertoonde van Oorlog en Verwoesting.

Ofschoon zy geene palen wenschen te stellen, aan de gevoelens van erkentenis verschuldigd aan die hand, van welke zy deze voorregten onmiddelyk mogen ontvangen, zoo kunnen zy echter nimmer uit het Oog verliezen, dat het de wyze voorziening en de goede keus was van Uwe Excellentie, welke deze weldadige hand als een vertegenwoordiger van Uwen Persoon, in hunner midden achterliet.

Zy beschouwen het zacht en weldadig bestier; de menschlievende en verlichte inzichten van Uwe Excellentie's vertegenwoordiger op dit Eiland, als een uitvloeisel van Uwe eigene beginselen en denksaard; en terwyl zy zich verheugen in het licht dat zich rondsom hun verspreid, kunnen zy niet nalaten tevens op te zien naar den oorsprong van waar het tot hun afvloeit.

Het is om deze reden, My Lord, dat het Bataviasche Genootschap zich tot dankbaarheid aan Uwe Excellentie verbonden acht voor alle daden van bescherming welke zy in zulk eene ruime mate van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur van dit Eiland heeft mogen ontvangen.

Herschept door zynen yver en werkdadigheid; geleid door zyne talenten en voorbeelden; hersteld op haren oorspronklyken en ruimeren grondslag; en verrykt door de toevorging van een aantal nieuwe en werkzame Leden; vleit zich het Genootschap, dat zich weldra eene nieuwe kracht en leven door haar geheel stelsel zal verspreiden, en dat ofschoon de oude Stam zy blyven staan, de enting op

dezelve van eenige nieuwe takken, gelezen van eenen ryken en vruchtbaren bodem, binnen kort zal dienen om haar vrugten te doen voortbrengen in meerderen overloed en van eenen keuriger smaak, dan zy te voren pleeg af te werpen.

Het is onder deze byzondere omstandigheden dat de Leden van het Letter-kundig Genootschap te Batavia, zich vermeten deze aan Uwe Excellentie te rigten, en hunnen wensch uit te drukken, dat het Hoogst denzelven moge behagen, hun Genootschap onder deszelfs byzondere zorg en bescherming op te nemen, en tevens te willen aanvaarden den titel van "Protector van het Letter-kundig Genootschap van Batavia". Eene gunst welke zy Uwe Excellentie verder verzoeken te willen volmaken, door hun toe te staan, dat zy door hunne Agenten 't zy in Calcutta of in Londen mogen erlangen een Borstbeeld van Uwe Excellentie's Persoon, om geplaatst te worden in huone Vergaderzaal in het nieuw ontworpen Societeits-huis by Ryswyk.

De voldoening van deze hunne wenschen zullen zy beschouwen als het luisterrykste tyd-stip in het bestaan van het Bataviasche Genootschap, en als het gelukkigste teken voor hunne toekomstige Letterkundige betrachttingen; en ofschoon de weldaden door Uwe Excellentie aan Java bewezen te uitstekend zyn en een veel te diepen indruk op de gemoederen van het Publiek gemaakt hebben dan dat zy immer uit het geheugen van de Inwoonders van dit Eiland zouden kunnen worden uitgewischt, zoo vertrouwen zy echter dat Uwe Excellentie hun degenoeoedening niet zal ontzeggen, om een gedenkteken aan hunne opvolgers te kunnen overlaten 't welk ten bewyze strekt, dat zy niet zyn te kort geschoten in die gevoelens van dankbare erkentenis en eerbiedige achting welke zy aan den Persoon van Uwe Excellentie verschuldigd waren, en met welke zy de eer hebben te verblyven.

My Lord,

Uwe Excellentie's zeer onderdanige, verpligte, en getrouwe Dienaren,

(Getekend door alle de Leden van de Societeit)

BATAVIA,
den 24ste April 1813.

HIS LORDSHIP'S REPLY.

To

The Honorable THOMAS STAMFORD RAFFLES, President of the Literary Society of Batavia.

SIR,

I have had the honour of receiving your letter of the 25th April, enclosing an Address from the Members of the Literary Society of Batavia, in which they are pleased, in terms much too partial, but on that account highly gratifying to my mind, to offer me the distinguished title of Patron of their learned Institution.

I request you, Sir, as President of the Society, to convey my grateful acknowledgments for this flattering mark of their esteem. It is doubly acceptable, first, as connecting my name with a body, eminent in Literature and Science, but most as associating me in pursuits beneficial to a country, my relations with which will ever be a subject of gratifying recollection, and whose improvement in knowledge, reputation and welfare, I shall continue to cherish as objects of warm and paternal interest, long after I shall have lost in the retirement of private life, the power of being instrumental in the cultivation of those blessings.

The Society has enhanced their first favour by desiring that my bust may be placed amongst them, an honour to which I am the more sensible as it seems to bear with it a token of personal regard.—I shall with great pleasure take the proper steps after my arrival in England, for giving effect to this flattering wish.

I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of the printed transactions of the Society, which will hold an interesting place in my library, and serve to perpetuate in my family the recollection of my connexion with Java, and with those who adorn it with their liberal and ingenuous labours.

Permit me to add the satisfaction with which I see myself joined, Sir, in the esteem of the Society with your name, and to affix by this letter the signature of an absent brother to the warm but just testimony borne by the Society, to the ardour, with which, in the midst of many other public cares, you have taken a conspicuous lead in promoting the universally interesting and useful pursuit of knowledge.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient and faithful humble Servant,
MINTO.

Aan

Den Hoog-Edelen Heer THOMAS STAMFORD RAFFLES, President van het Letter-kundig Genootschap te BATAVIA,

WELLEDIGE HEER,

Ik heb de eer gehad te ontvangen Uwe brief van den 25ste April, insluitende een Adres van de Leden van het Letter-kundig Genootschap

(Continued after Poetry and Miscellanea.)



For the Java Gazette.

To Certain fine Gentlemen of India.

"Now every Man, or rich or poor,
A fortune asks, and asks no more."
Gay. Feb. 12.

List to the lay of a Woman I pray,
And heed that advice you on us throw away;
For once do restrain, proud Things! you disdain
And take my advice in a whimsical strain,
If you like it.

The lessons you preach, we practice and teach;
We candor avow, you a figure-of-speech—
Puff'd-up with conceit poor Women you treat,
As proudly as if your dear selves were complete—
Odious creatures!

We gaze with delight on a sex so polite,
So moral, so perfect, in maxims so trite;
Yet strange I protest that you have express'd
Fine doctrines we know your hearts never confest,
To the ladies.

Those Follies you view in us spring but from you;
As your pupils acknowledge we give you your due—
Deceit we dismiss, would you but do this,
You'll find that we women are not so amiss,
As you think us.

Yes! arts you detect, in us, you affect;
'Tis Fashion you worship and riches respect;
You flatter and smile and think that the wile
Deceives us—dear me! 'tis yourselves you beguile,
Very often.

Poor Creatures! in sooth we pity your youth,
Nor care we can't feel quite as much for your truth—
Your oaths as a spell may do pretty well—
Self-pride is your boast; O! in that we excel,
Let me tell you!

Our smart Indian beaux, first would feign know,
How the land lies in Dollars, some thousands or so—
Charms such as these brings you all on you knees,
Oh! 'tis the MIND you adore! and not the Rupees!
We believe ye.

The Love that ye praise is merely a phrase;
'Tis express'd and declin'd in various ways:
Some love the dice, love wine, love advice;
And shew us, kind creatures! the danger of Vice
From example.

Ha! look to yourselves, your "sixes and twelves"—
We care not a fig for coxcomical elves!
Beaux be not too nice—I've prov'd in a trice,
We Girls are for sooth! at a much higher price
Than we have been.

Merit and sense we respect, and from thence
Some Creatures amongst you may have a pretence,
May, if you are wise, improve in our eyes;
And he who is wisest shall bear off the prize
Or live single.

Nov. 9, 1813.

MISCELLANEA.

For the information of those who are desirous of adopting the present fashionable dress in England, we insert the following Extract from a London paper.

Gentlemen's Fashions.—The prevailing fashions for Gentlemen are: a coat of a stone-blue colour or dark pink, but by the operation of the sun, faded to a species of red cinnamon. Very narrow in the back, and buttoning in front with a laborious hitch: the skirts tapering to a point; sleeves very tight, and so short as to exhibit the bump upon the wrist; buttons of the size of a dollar, with a knob in the centre: collar thin and low, to discover an iron stock buckle behind; hair out of powder, frized at the ears, and tied behind in a knocker, which should be so worn as to make a dark greasy mark on the collar; waistcoat of black silk or red and white striped calico, with lappets at the bosom carefully turned over those of the coat, and short at the waistband, in order to discover an inter-regnum of shirt; breeches black callimanco or bleached nankeen; stockings black worsted, or striped blue and white cotton, with half-gaiters short so as to discover the print of yesterday's half-boots on the calf.

In the month of October last year, after the conclusion of the play at Covent Garden Theatre, one of the performers came forward to announce the play of the next evening, having done which in due form, he was retiring, but suddenly seeming to recollect himself, he came forward again, and addressed himself to the audience with unusual earnestness.—"Ladies and Gentlemen, I have the pleasure of informing you, that a Messenger has just arrived at this house with the intelligence of"—Here he was interrupted by the eager call of the House for silence—his last words struck every one like electricity—nothing less was expected to follow, than some signal victory, or great national event—the cries of News!—sit down!—hats off!—silence!—hear him!—drowned the speaker's voice—at length he was allowed to go on—"with the intelligence of Mrs. Charles Kemble's recovery from her late severe cold, and that she will have the honor to appear before you to-morrow evening!"—The ludicrous effect that followed it is easier to conceive than to describe, but a burst of good-humour was at length the natural consequence throughout the House.

Some of the Spanish and Portuguese troops who volunteered into the French service, were compelled to lead on the attack at Smolensko, being followed close in the rear by 35 pieces of Artillery, which were to have destroyed them had they disobeyed.—Little as these Traitors to their Country deserve our pity, we cannot help shuddering at this inhuman mode of warfare, which is truly a-la-Bonaparte.

van Batavia, waar in het hun behaagd heeft om my in veel te partydige, maar om die reden voor my destomeer behaaglyke termen, den gedingueerden Titel van Protector van hun geleerd Genootschap aantebieden.

Ik verzoek, UE: Myn Heer, als President van die Societeit, om mynen erkentelyken dank te betuigen voor dit vleyend bewys huaner achtung.

Hetzelve is dubbeld aannemelyk, ten eersten door mynen naam te verenigen met een Genootschap, beroemd in Letter-kuude en Wetenschappen, en meest door te strooken met myncinzigten voordeelig voor een Land, met het welk myne betrekkinge immer een onderwerp van de genoeglykste herdenking zullen zyn, en welks vorderingen in Wetenschap, Aanzien, en Welvaart, ik by voortdurend zal waarderden als voorwerpen van warm en vaderlyk belang, lang nadat ik in een eenzaam en afgetrokken levenswyze de magt zal verloren hebben om werktuiglyk te zyn in de aankweeking van deze zegeningen.

De Societeit heeft hare eerste gunst vermeerdert met het verzoek dat myn Borstbeeld by hen geplaatst mag worden, eene eer, waaraan ik des te meer gevoelig ben, door dien het een teeken van personeele achtung schynt met zich te voeren. Ik zal met groot genoegen de behoorlyke middelen in het werk stellen na myne aankomst in Engeland, om dezen vleyenden wensch ten uitvoer te doen brengen.

Ik heb het genoegen om den ontvangst te melden van de gedrukte verhandelingen der Societeit, dewelke eene belangryke plaats in myne Bibliotheek zullen houden, en strekken om in myne familie de herinnering van myne betrekking met Java en met die genen die het met hunne edelmoedigen en opregten arbeid versieren, te verewigen.

Het zy my vergund om hierby bekend te stellen de voldoening waarmede ik my zelve verenigd zie, Myn Heer, in deaching der Societeit met uwen naam, en om onder dezen brief de handteekening te stellen van een afwezigen broeder tot het warm maar opregt getuigenis welk door de Societeit gegeven wordt, van den yver, waarmede UE: in het midden van vele andere openbare zorgen, eene verheven leiding heb aangenomen tot het bevorderen van de algemeene belangryke en nuttige vervolging van Wetenschap.

Ik heb de eer te zyn
Weldele Heer!

UE: gehoorzame en getrouwe onderdanige Dienaar,

(getekend) MINTO.

We take this opportunity of correcting an error which appeared in our account of the Proceedings of the Society at its last meeting.—In lieu of Mr. Assistant Surgeon Jacob, as was therein stated, Edmund Johnson, Esq. was appointed a Member of the Committee of Papers.

We have the satisfaction to state that in consequence of the new arrangements lately introduced in the Districts of Paccalongang by Mr. Lawrence, there is a probability of the whole of the extensive Forest of Codawan being cleared at no very distant period.

Considerable portions of this Forest have already been rented out to cultivators, who have engaged to convert the lands into Rice Field within three years.—The high eastern road, which now runs through this Forest, is said to have cost the lives of upwards of 3000 souls in making, under the Administration of Marshal Daendels—and it is now so unhealthy that neither horses nor men can be permanently stationed in it for the Post establishment.—In the rainy weather it is nearly impassable, and while the measures now happily contemplated are calculated to increase the industry and agricultural resources of the country, it will remove a very serious drain on the population, a very considerable portion of which has been annually sacrificed by duties on this road.

The gay world, on Tuesday evening last, again assembled at a Ball and Supper, which were given by Capt. Lynch, Master Attendant, to the Vice-President and his Lady, and which were in no point of view inferior to any it has been our duty to record.—Among the company we noticed the following—Major General and Mrs. Nightingall, Lieut.-colonel and Mrs. Burslem, Major and Mrs. Butler, with Misses Becher and Emerson—the remainder of the party consisted of the principal Servants of Government in each Department, together with a number of the most respectable Inhabitants of Batavia. The dancing was kept up with great spirit till about midnight, when the Supper-room was opened; a few appropriate Toasts followed an elegant refreshment, after which, the dancers returned to the boarded Varandah, and recommenced their amusement with fresh activity. The party broke up about two o'clock in the morning, with the exception however of some ardent votaries of Bacchus, who continued their libations

to his honour till the rising sun served to light them home.

We understand that His Majesty's Ship Malacca, and the Honorable Company's Cruizer Malabar, were expected to sail from Samarang on the 28th or 29th ult. for this Port, and that the Civil Commissioner was to proceed on board the former vessel to Batavia.

We have been favored with the following extract of a private letter from a Gentleman residing at Copenhagen to his friend, a respectable Merchant of this place.—It contains nothing that we had not before received through other channels, but it may be considered an authentic document, and is at least a confirmation of the prosperous state of the Russian cause up to the date it was written.—We regret that the remoteness of that date prevents our forming any opinion on the truth or falsehood of the accounts taken from the Bombay papers, and published in our last number; these therefore remain hitherto without either contradiction or confirmation—but we sincerely hope that in a short time we may receive some communication tending to the former, which we should rejoice in being able to lay before our Readers.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman residing in Copenhagen, dated the 12th March 1813.

"I mentioned in my last that the French had carried the war into Russia, and had penetrated as far as Moscow, but during the last 4 months the scale has entirely turned against Napoleon, and his grand army which entered Russia, consisting of upwards of 300,000 troops is almost completely annihilated, partly in battle with the Russians, and partly by the effects of a severe winter.—The Russians have now possession of nearly all Prussia, and it may be supposed that Kingdom will regain its independence and be restored to its Government again.—The French authorities have all left Hamburg, Lubeck, &c. and detached corps of Russians are soon expected there, and upon the whole it is supposed that all Germany will now unite in getting the French over the Rhine and in freeing their Countries.

"In consequence of the present state of things and with a view of giving some relief to Norway in getting grain and other provisions sent there, an order was issued about a month ago, forbidding any privateers to go out; this it is supposed, was in consequence of some negotiation through the medium of the Russian Minister here and the British Ministry.—Yesterday letters were received from London, up to the 26th ult. wherein a hope is expressed that in consequence of the privateering system being done away with, that Danish vessels will be allowed unmolested to trade between Norway and Denmark, and upon the whole that a free provincial trade would be permitted.—Should this actually take place, and on taking a general view of the present political state of all the surrounding countries, it is a very reasonable conclusion to draw, we may have some cause to flatter ourselves that a peace between this country and England is not far distant.—It is the opinion of many that much will however depend on whether the French will be able to bring forward an army sufficient to keep Germany overawed; this is scarcely expected, and we therefore look forward to a happy issue of the present crisis.

MERCANTILE NEWS.

For the information of our Commercial Friends, we republish from the Calcutta Gazette the following extract of a private Letter said to be from a most respectable Mercantile House in London.

London, 13th April 1813.

"The Indigo Sale, consisting of 11,914 Chests, which commenced on the 16th of last month, finished yesterday, and we take the earliest opportunity of acquainting you with its result. By the annexed general average prices, you will observe, that the good and fine Indigo are 1s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. and the middling and lower qualities 9d. to 1s. 6d. per pound higher than they were at the Sale of June last.—The very fine sorts have been purchased chiefly for Russia and the French markets, though we think a great deal has been bought upon speculation, under the hope of a free intercourse this year with the Continent. The demand for the middling qualities has been very limited, and they have not experienced a proportionate rise, but the prices of the low sorts have been supported by large purchases from Sweden, and the usual demand from the Home Trade.

"We think about 1,200 Chests have been bought in on account of the Proprietors, and those chiefly during the latter part of the Sale, which did not go off so briskly as the beginning.

From the great quantity of shipping and the general appearance of the market, we

think it likely, that Indigo will at any rate maintain its price; and should the importation this year from India be moderate, a still further improvement in the article may be expected."

INDIGO MARKET SALE, 1813. (11,944 Chests).

Table with 4 columns: Quality, s., d., s., d.
Fine Blue..... 11 6 — 13 9
Fine Purple..... 10 6 — 11 6
Purple and Violet..... 9 6 — 10 6
Fine Violet..... 8 6 — 10 0
Middling and good do. 6 0 — 7 6
Violet and Copper .. 5 6 — 6 0
Fine Copper..... 6 6 — 7 0
Middling do..... 5 3 — 5 9
Hard Ordinary do..... 4 6 — 5 3
Very bad and lean 3 0 — 4 0

NAUTICAL INFORMATION.

The following Extracts from the Log Book of the Frederick, which we have taken from the Asiatic Mirror, will doubtless be interesting to those of our Readers who are desirous of adding to their Stock of nautical knowledge.

NOTICE OF A LATELY DISCOVERED SHOAL. (From the Log Book of the Frederick.)

On May 20th, when steering for Torres Straits from Port Jackson, she passed to the Eastward of a large and dangerous shoal, hitherto undiscovered or unnoticed. Its Eastern side extends about 8 miles N. N. E. and S. S. W. about 3 of which are under water, and thus give the extremities the appearance of being unconnected, but the breakers which are discernible in this vacancy betray the continuation. The Southern part is considerably the largest, appearing to be the main body of the shoal. The extent of the back part, to the N. W. could not be ascertained while passing, as it exceeded the limits of the horizon. On each of the North and South extremities is a sand bank; that on the North point the highest, and to appearance, steep to. The water was not in the least discolored in its neighbourhood. The latitude of this Point was deduced from observation 21 deg. 1 min. S.—and its Longitude per Chronometer 154 deg. 28 min. E.

Further extract from the Log-book of the Frederick:—

"On the 31st of May, when at anchor off Murray's Island, 5 or 6 canoes, crowded with natives from the shore, approached the ship, holding up the palm leaf and cocoa-nuts, in token of their amicable wishes, which was answered by hoisting a white flag. On this they threw one of the cocoa-nuts towards the ship, and when a boat was sent to pick it up, they exhibited strong appearances of satisfaction, making a great noise at the same time among themselves, and beckoning the boat to go on shore at a place where several other canoes were perceived laying ready manned. When the boat, however, returned to the ship, their noise grew still louder, they appeared to be highly displeased, and one, in particular, who had the air of a chief, was extremely violent in his strange gesticulations, stamped with great rage, and seemed to be issuing several orders to the other canoes. At this time, having one canoe on the quarter, another ahead, and the rest abreast, it was deemed advisable, to prevent the attack which they seemed to meditate, by frightening them, and two guns snotted were accordingly fired over their heads. On this many of them jumped overboard, one canoe was entirely deserted, and the others made immediately for the shore. In this deserted canoe several bows and arrows were found, and a case containing a kind of paste, which is supposed to be a poisonous composition. The length of this canoe was about 40 or 45 feet and the breadth 2,—it was cut out of a solid log,—had outriggers on both sides, about 6 feet each way, on which was a platform made of split bamboo—had the head and stern curiously ornamented with shells and Emew's feathers, and had a piece of Europe bed ticken on one of the bows. From the whole conduct of these Islanders, no doubt remained, but that their intentions were to entice the crew on shore, or throw them off their guard by professions of amity, and in either case, overpower and massacre them.—This was confirmed by the circumstance of their only bringing off a few cocoanuts, too small a quantity to be regarded as brought off for the purpose of barter."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.] Nov. 27.—Schooner Tyger, P. Mecuse, from Samarang 15th Nov.—Cargo, Rice and Sundries. Same day,—Brig Zeepaard, Budding, from Sourabaya 10th Nov.—Cargo, Rice. Ditto,—Brig Maria, Hermans, from Samarang 7th Nov.—Cargo, Rice. Dec. 1.—Brig Jonge Christina, Greeving, from Indramayo 26th Nov.—Cargo, Rice. Dec. 3.—Arab Brig Herat, Schawal, from Indramayo 26th Nov.—Cargo, Rice.

DEPARTURES.] Nov. 30.—H. C. Gun-boat No. 1, S. Stout, for Banca. Same day,—Ship United Kingdom, J. Laird, for Bengal, Cargo, Coffee and Pepper.

(See Supplement.)

BATAVIA,

PRINTED BY A. H. HUBBARD, MOLENYLIET.

(Continued from the Gazette.)

SOURABAYA, Nov. 21.—Sailed the ship Phoenix, Campbell, for Ceylon, with a cargo of Rice, and 117 Recruits for His Majesty's Malay Regiment on that Island.

Nov. 17.—Arrived the Brig Johanna, Velt, from Batavia.

SAMARANG, Nov. 21.—Arrived the Honorable Company's Cruisers Malabar and Aurora.

Nov. 24.—Arrived the Schooner Drake, Te Hiko, from Batavia, and the Brig Olivia, Ross, from Pacca-longan.

Vessels lying in Batavia-roads.

H. C. C. Nautilus—do. do. Psyche—Ship Hoogly—do. Volunteer—do. Frederick—do. Perseverance—do. Discovery—Brig Jonge Christina—do. Zeepaard—do. Maria—do. Minerva—do. Jane—do. Emelie—do. Good Hope—do. Mary Ann—do. Maria—do. Margaret—do. Angelina—do. Anna Maria—do. Covelong—do. Margareta—Schooner Flying Dragon—do. Tyger—Cutter Arathusa—Brig Mahabar—do. Herat—do. Maria.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

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

FORT WILLIAM, August 28, 1813.

Orders, that the list of rank of Cadets for the Bengal Infantry and Cavalry, appointed and proceeding by the second Fleet of Ships of the Season 1812, be published in General Orders.

Rank of Cadets for the Bengal Infantry and Cavalry, appointed and proceeding by the second Fleet of Ships, of the Season 1812.

FOR THE INFANTRY.

John Thomas Croft,	General Stuart.
Charles Penrose,	Hugh Inglis.
R. C. Rainier Montagu,	Ditto.
Joseph Nash,	Huddart.
Edward Simeon Hawkins,	Ocean.
James Mansfield,	{ H. M. Ship Sterling
	{ Castle.
Fleming Kelso,	Ditto.
John Satchwell,	Huddart.
James Healey,	Ditto.
George James Bower,	Ditto.

FOR THE CAVALRY.

C. Wyndham Hodges, Lord Melville.
C. W. GARDINER,
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

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

FORT WILLIAM, August 28, 1813.

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

Corps of Engineers.
Senior Lieutenant Richard Tickell, to be Captain, from the 23d of December 1812, vice Fordyce, deceased.
Senior Ensign Peter Lawtie, to be Lieutenant, from the same date, vice Tickell, promoted.
Cadet Mr. George Hutchinson, to be Ensign, from the same date, vice Lawtie, promoted.
Cadet Mr. Harry Nisbet, to be Ensign, from the 15th of May 1813, vice Lockwood, deceased.

Honorable Company's European Regiment.
Captain Lieutenant Richard Higgott, to be Captain of a Company, from the 2d of July 1813, vice Morris, deceased.

Senior Lieutenant William Home, to be Captain Lieutenant, from the same date, vice Higgott, promoted.
Senior Ensign George Wray, to be Lieutenant, from the same date, vice Home, promoted.

Lieutenant Julian R. Jackson, of the Artillery, having produced the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department, the conditional permission granted to that Officer in General Orders, under date the 14th instant, to resign the Service of the Honorable Company, is confirmed.

Mr. Nicholas O'Brien, Conductor of Ordnance, is transferred to the Invalid Establishment, and permitted to reside at the Presidency.

Lieutenant Andrew Allan, of the 25th Regiment of Native Infantry, is appointed Aid-de-camp to the Right Honorable the Governor General, from the 6th instant, vice Aylmer, deceased.

India Gazette, September 20, 1813.

A murder of the most barbarous and unprovoked description was committed in the night of the 4th current, at Cawnpore, on the person of Lieutenant Cooper of His Majesty's 67th Regiment, by an European Private named Reilly, belonging to the same corps. It appears by the account of this transaction with which we have been favored, that the deceased, being the Officer of the main guard for the night, had laid down on his couch about ten o'clock, and that Reilly was on duty as centinel in the same verandah where Lieutenant Cooper was reposing. A short time after he was posted, Reilly asked Mr. Cooper's bearer for a glass of water; but the man, it is stated, would not get up to give it to him. Whether

provoked by this circumstance, or from what other cause does not certainly appear, we are told, that the centinel proceeded forthwith deliberately to load his firelock, and unfixing the bayonet so as to get nearer to his object, he rested the piece on the couch with the muzzle close to the head of Mr. Cooper, (who was all this time fast asleep,) and blew his brains out.

The report of the musquet brought the Serjeant of the Guard to the spot, who found Lieutenant Cooper bleeding and dead, in the same posture in which he had laid down. Reilly, in the mean while, had reloaded his piece, which he presented at the Serjeant; but the latter instantly rushing on him, wrested the musquet from his hands, and secured him.

The only reason which the wretch assigned for this act, was that Mr. Cooper's servant had once before refused to give him water. He was of course ordered into close confinement, and would be sent to Calcutta for trial. We lament to add, that the deceased has left a widow and family to lament his loss.

BENGAL HURCARU, Oct. 16.

THE COURT AND FASHIONABLE WORLD.

On Sunday His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General, the Countess of Loudon and Moira, two Misses Ross, with His Lordship's principal Officers of State, and European Domestic, attended Divine Service at St. John's Church. The Reverend Doctor Ward preached a Sermon, the text of which was taken from the 25th Chapter of St. Mathew, Verse 29.

The Congregation on this day, was more numerous than on any occasion since the re-erection of the Church.

On Tuesday, at 10 o'clock, the Earl Moira held his first Levee at the Government House, which was attended by the whole of the Civil and Military Servants at the Presidency, and the greater part of the principal European Inhabitants of Calcutta. The Right Honorable the Earl of Minto, attended by the gentlemen composing his Lordship's former Staff, was at the Levee, and introduced some of the Civil Servants to the Earl of Moira. The presentations were very numerous; Lieutenant Colonel Fagan and the heads of corps, introduced many of the Military Gentlemen to his Lordship, who gave to all a gracious reception. After the Levee, which lasted an hour and a half, the Ceremonials on the Investiture of Sir George Nugent, with the Order of the Bath, took place.

On Wednesday the Noble Family at the Government House, paid a visit to Barrackpoor Park, and returned to town by water on the following morning. A vast concourse of natives exceeding some thousands, where assembled at Chandpal Ghaut, to witness His Lordship's disembarkation from the State vessel Son-amookhee. His Lordship, Family and Suite, landed at 11 A. M.

On Wednesday Sir George Nugent, K. B. held his last weekly public breakfast at his house in Chowringhee. Her Ladyship during the present week, has announced in numerous cards, that Wednesday evening the 20th instant, and every succeeding Wednesday at nine o'clock, her house will be open to the *beau monde*.

On Thursday Mrs. Edmonstone gave a Dinner and Dance to a select party. The improved temperature caused by the late heavy rain and change of the wind to the N. E. quarter, promises the early approach of the cold season.

Yesterday evening, the Countess of Loudon and Moira, held the first Drawing

Room since her Ladyship's arrival in Bengal, which was attended by a numerous company, including the Right Honorable the Earl of Minto, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Members of Council, Major Generals Macdonald, Palmer, Blair, Marley and Garstin, Colonels Sir William Keir, Marriott, Horsford and Fawcett, Sir Home Popham, the Officers of the General Staff, and nearly the whole of the Officers of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Military Service, the Gentlemen of the Civil Service, the Commodore of the Bombay Marine, the Captains of the Honorable Company's Ships, with the principal European, Portuguese and Armenian Inhabitants.

The ceremonial was thus conducted.—The Noble Earl and Countess standing in front of the canopy and chair of state, received the visitors, who were severally introduced by Sir William Keir to the Countess. They passed after a slight introduction, making their courtesies and bows. In a short time the Earl of Moira mixed with the company and conversed freely with many individuals. Two large card parties were then formed, at one of which sat the Countess of Loudon and Moira, and at the other the Noble Earl presided. The game of Commerce was played at these tables. The Band of H. M. 24th Foot, placed in the chief Portico, played at intervals during the evening, and a cold collation being spread in the Marble Hall, most of the company before retiring, assembled in small parties, and partook of slight refreshment. The apartments were much crowded during the early part of the night, and the Company did not all depart until after twelve o'clock.

Master Charles Maréchaux, has been appointed first page to the Countess of Loudon and Moira.

The institution of a new Masonic Lodge, in Calcutta, to be designated 'Moira Lodge,' is, we are informed, in contemplation.

Horses of superior size and figure, are ordered from the Stud at Poosa, to be used on great occasions in His Lordship's State Coach.

Various new rules and ordinances will be shortly promulgated from the Government House, detailing the Etiquette to be observed by all visitors.

ASIATIC SOCIETY.

At a Meeting of the Asiatic Society on Wednesday last, the Vice President and Committee of Papers were elected for the present year. On the same evening a Portrait of the celebrated founder of the Society was presented to it by Mr. Home. Composed, as we understand this picture to have been, from the insufficient materials which the plates prefixed to Sir Wm. Jones's works afford, it was not to be expected that a likeness should be made out, which should forcibly strike all those who remember the features of the great orientalist. Several gentlemen however, whose personal acquaintance with Sir Wm. Jones adds a value to opinions always of the first authority, have given their testimony to the accuracy of the resemblance. At any rate so disinterested a tribute to the memory of this illustrious man is highly honorable to the artist, and the preservation of some traces of him is peculiarly proper in a Society, of which he was the original spring and the brightest ornament.

MADRAS GOVT. GAZETTE, SEPT. 9.

REVENUE APPOINTMENT.

Mr. John Hanbury, Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Fort St. George, August 27, 1813.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint George Strachey,

Esq. to be Chief Secretary to the Government, & Edward Wood, Esq. to be Secretary to the Government in the Military Department.

The nomination of Capt. Walker, Brigade Major to the Troops in Malabar and Canara, to act as Military Paymaster in those Districts on the responsibility of Mr. A. Douglas, is confirmed until further orders.

Major Charles Farran of the 21st Regiment of Native Infantry, is appointed Agent for the Supply of Army Clothing, vice Innes, promoted to be a Colonel of a Regiment.

Lieutenant M. J. Harris of the 6th Regiment of Native Infantry, having reported his return to this Presidency on the 9th instant, with the permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors, will resume the duties of his rank.

Captain T. Fraser of the Corps of Engineers, having reported his return to this Presidency on the 9th inst. will place himself under the orders of the Military Board, to be employed on the special duty with which he has been charged by the Honorable the Court of Directors.

Fort St. George, August 21, 1813.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

In consequence of the restoration to the Company's Service of the undermentioned Officers by the Honorable the Court of Directors, as notified in their general letter to this Government under date the 12th of March 1813, and published in General Orders of the 17th August 1813, the following alterations of rank are ordered.

The pay and allowances drawn by the Officers, whose Commissions are now cancelled, in the rank to which they had been promoted in succession to those resigned, are not to be refunded, but to be continued to them, until the date of this Order, cancelling such promotions.

Officers Restored to the Service—Major J. L. Lushington 4th Regiment Native Cavalry, date of Commission 22d February 1812, —Captain T. F. de Havilland, Engineers, 1st January 1806, —Captain C. Hopkinson, Artillery, 9th March 1810, —Captain A. Andrews, Madras European Regiment, 13th April 1801—Major Thomas Pollok, 12th Regiment Native Infantry, 30th May 1810, Captain George Cadell, 12th Regiment Native Infantry, 2d October 1808.—Major George Wahab, 21st Regiment Native Infantry, 8th Feb. 1809.

NEW HOLLAND.

Captain Flinders has, by order of the Lords of the Admiralty, drawn up a statement of his remarks on the magnetic powers of the needle, which he first made during his voyage for completing the discovery of New Holland, and New South Wales, in the *Investigator*. The observations are stated with great perspicuity, and contain the difference observed at the binnacle, on changing the head of the ship from East to West; as also the result of observations that have recently been made at Sheerness, Plymouth, and Portsmouth, in different Ships of War, all of which very materially differ from those made by the *Investigator*. In the voyages performed by Captain Cook, and afterwards by Captain Vancouver, the differences appear to have been nearly the same as in the ship Captain Flinders commanded; and also of a contrary nature in the two hemispheres. The statement is to be circulated throughout the Navy, with directions for collecting observations on the magnetism of the needle on board of every ship in all situations. The Board of Longitude, it is said, are to consider the result of these remarks, the discovery that led to them being deemed of great importance to the science of navigation.

(See Second Supplement.)

Faint, illegible text in the top left column, possibly a header or introductory paragraph.

Faint, illegible text in the top middle column, continuing the document's content.

Faint, illegible text in the top right column, possibly a concluding paragraph or signature area.

Faint, illegible text in the top far right column, possibly a date or reference.

Faint, illegible text in the middle left column, possibly a section header or sub-section.

Faint, illegible text in the middle middle column, possibly a list or detailed notes.

Faint, illegible text in the middle right column, possibly a list or detailed notes.

Faint, illegible text in the middle far right column, possibly a list or detailed notes.

Faint, illegible text in the bottom left column, possibly a footer or contact information.

Faint, illegible text in the bottom middle column, possibly a footer or contact information.

Faint, illegible text in the bottom right column, possibly a footer or contact information.

Faint, illegible text in the bottom far right column, possibly a footer or contact information.

(Numbered list or index) at the bottom left.

CONFIDENTIAL at the bottom middle.

CONFIDENTIAL at the bottom right.

CONFIDENTIAL at the bottom far right.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1813.

MADRAS, — SEPTEMBER 18, 1813.

The Right Honorable the Earl of Moira, Countess of Loudon and Moira and his family dined with his Excellency the Governor on Saturday last, with a select party the heads of the Settlement.

On Tuesday morning his Lordship held a public Levee at the Ameer Baug, which was attended by the whole of the Civil, Naval Military Servants and principal Inhabitants of the Settlement—The Rooms thrown open on the occasion were extremely crowded. His Lordship received the company with politeness and urbanity peculiarly strikingly attractive, and the Levee was not over near one o'clock.

Wednesday his Highness the Nabob's Complimentary Visit to his Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Moira, a Royal Salute from the Garrison of St. George, and on Thursday morning his Lordship returned, under the Salutes due to his rank, the visit at Chepauk Palace.

On Thursday morning the Troops in the Island, and were reviewed by his Excellency the Governor; shortly after the following General Orders were promulgated.

General Orders by his Excellency the Right Honorable the Earl of Moira.

The admirable appearance of the Honorable Company's Troops reviewed this day, augments the regret which the Earl of Moira feels, at not having the opportunity to form a more particular acquaintance with the Coast Army.

It is a consolation to him that his departure from the Presidency, does not produce any disconnection between him and those troops; and he seizes this opportunity for expressing his sentiments to the whole of the Force on the Madras Establishment.

Under the fostering protection of a mind so generous as that possessed by his Excellency Lieutenant General Abercromby, this army requires no other security for every paternal attention; therefore Lord Moira is only gratifying himself in professing his own positions.

With that opinion of their discipline, of their valor and of their high services, which he must in common with every other individual entertain, Lord Moira assures the Madras Army that he reposes in the most perfect confidence; and he trusts that it will place in him a reliance which his sense of its merits and a solicitude for their welfare, can never expose to disappointment.

The veteran and truly Military air of his Majesty's 89th Regiment was peculiarly pleasing to Lord Moira, who cannot forget that he had the happiness of witnessing their earliest pledge of that zeal and intrepidity which have always distinguished the Regiment.

In the evening his Excellency the Honorable the Governor of Fort St. George, gave a grand public Dinner at the Government Gardens to Lord Moira, of which the heads of departments and a large party of the principal Inhabitants partook.

The Right Honorable the Countess of Loudon and Moira, received the visits of the Settlement at the Ameer Baug on Thursday Evening—the Drawing Room was brilliantly illuminated, and the party consisted of the Rank, beauty and fashion resident at Madras and its environs.

On Friday afternoon, Lord Moira reviewed the Honorable Company's Horse Artillery at St. Thomas's Mount, on which occasion the following General Order was issued.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY:
CHOULETRY PLAIN, SEPT. 18, 1813.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Right Honorable the Earl of Moira, K. G. &c. &c. &c.

The Earl of Moira desires to express, how highly he was gratified by his inspection of the Honorable Company's Corps of Artillery at the Mount yesterday. The condition of the Corps, the steadiness of the men and the precision of the manoeuvres, spoke decisively in praise of the attention which must have been applied by Colonel Bell, Captain Noble, and the other Officers acting under him; they cannot but feel proud in exhibiting such a security for the interests of their country.

The observation of Lord Moira was, not very long ago, specifically called to all those details which constitute the fitness of a Corps of Artillery for service; and he is happy to say, that the Troops which he saw yesterday, bear an honorable comparison with the excellent pattern he was at the former period accustomed to contemplate.

On the Evening previous to the departure of the Earl of Moira from Madras, His Excellency the Admiral entertained his Lordship, the Countess of Loudon and Moira, and a party of upwards of fifty people at dinner, comprehending the principal Families at the Presidency. The Banquet was served at nine o'clock, when Lady Hood was conducted by the Earl of Moira to table, and the Countess followed handed by Sir Samuel Hood.—The table was highly ornamented with gold and silver plate, superbly set with glass and China, and the entertainment consisted of a choice combination of European and Oriental luxuries, with a numerous abundance of the most delicious Wines.

When this elegant repast was finished, the Earl of Moira led the beautiful and amiable Hostess to the party invited for the Evening, who were assembling in the adjoining Apartments. The Admiral's Band which had played various Scottish and Irish tunes during the Dinner, now struck up a lively air, when the Country Dances commenced, interspersed with Cotillions and Scotch Reels.

The Supper corresponded in elegance with the preceding part of this magnificent Fete.

An early hour on Saturday morning being fixed for the departure of our Illustrious and Noble Strangers, they were compelled to withdraw from the Admiralty House at the early hour of two o'clock, to the general regret of a numerous assembly of elegance and fashion.

The Earl and his amiable Countess were conducted to their Carriage, as they had been handed out of it, by the gallant and distinguished host, and his Lady, the Band playing *God save the King*. They departed apparently highly gratified with the great and merited attentions they had experienced.

Last Saturday morning, about eight o'clock, His Excellency the Right Honorable the Earl of Moira, and the Countess of Loudon and Family, embarked on board His Majesty's Ship *Stirling Castle*, Captain Sir Home Popham, under the military honors due to his exalted rank.

A street was formed by the Troops in Garrison from the Wallajah gate to the Beach, near the North East angle of the Fort, for the reception of the Governor General, and his Lordship was attended by His Highness the Nabob, His Excellency the Governor, the Honorable the Chief Justice, and the principal Civil and Military Authorities of the Presidency.

We regretted to observe the absence of our gallant and respected Naval Commander in Chief at the embarkation of the Earl of Moira, who was prevented by indisposition from attending his Lordship on that occasion as he had done at his landing.—The Countess of Loudon and Moira, in her Barouche and four, was accompanied by the Honorable Lady Hood to the boats in readiness on the Beach for the reception of our Illustrious Visitors, who were soon afterwards conveyed in safety on board his Majesty's ship *Stirling Castle*, under appropriate salutes from the Ramparts, from that ship, and the flag ship, the yards of his Majesty's ships in the roads being manned.

The *Stirling Castle* sailed for Bengal about eight o'clock the same evening.

On Tuesday the 14th instant, a numerous meeting of the Free Masons at Madras was held at the Pantheon, when it was unanimously resolved that an Address should be presented to the Most Worshipful the Past Acting Grand Master, expressing the congratulations of the Brethren on the safe arrival in British India of that respected Personage, and their grateful acknowledgments of the advantages which the Craft had derived while working under his immediate superintendence.

It was further resolved, that the Address should be presented to the Past Acting Grand Master by a deputation consisting of the Provincial Grand Master, Officers and Members of the Provincial Grand Lodge, and the Masters of the respective Lodges, working at Madras.

The Most worshipful the Past Acting Grand Master having fixed on Friday last to receive the Address, The Most Worshipful the Provincial Grand Master Brother Compton, and the Worshipful Brethren, Vaughan, Higginson, Babington, Ellis, Edward Watts and Hadow, Officers and Members of the Provincial Grand Lodge, and the Worshipful Masters of the Lodges at the Presidency, had the honour of presenting the following Address which was subscribed by numerous Brethren and read by the Provincial Grand Master.

To the Most Worshipful and Right Honorable the EARL of MOIRA, &c. &c. &c. Past Acting Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England.

MOST WORSHIPFUL AND NOBLE BROTHER.
We the undersigned Free and Accepted Masons, residing at Madras, beg leave to offer to your Lordship our unfeigned congratulations on your safe arrival in British India.

Altho' many of us have not had the advantage of working under the immediate superintendence of your Lordship, we are not uninformed of the protection and support afforded by your Lordship to the Fraternity, when it was most unjustly accused of having leagued against the Altar and the Throne; and when your Lordship directed the Public eye towards the Heir Apparent and the other Members of His Majesty's Illustrious Family, who, inrolled in the highest order of Masonry afforded an irrefragable proof that

to "Fear God and Honor the King" was an injunction regarded as the Foundation Stone of the Masonic Fabric; and, we trust, we shall be excused for observing, that your Lordship's high rank in the State, and distinguished Character as a Mason, at the same time demonstrated the compatibility of exalted dignity with Masonic equality.

Of the exertions of your Lordship to repair the injury that Masonry had sustained by injudicious resolutions and unfounded distinctions, and to reconcile the differences which obtained among our English Brethren we are also informed; and, while we rejoice that your Lordship so happily succeeded in re-uniting the Grand Lodge of Scotland with the legitimate Masonic authority in England, we earnestly hope that the abrogation of Resolutions which under your Lordship's advice have been rescinded will effectually remove all invidious distinctions, and give free operation to the genuine principles of Masonry.

We trust that as we have drawn your Lordship's attention to this subject, your Lordship will be gratified by an assurance that the Provincial Grand Lodge of Madras, from the period of its establishment, has faithfully preserved its allegiance to the Grand Lodge of England, in which your Lordship so long and so zealously presided as Acting Grand Master; and that the Provincial Grand Lodge can enumerate thirteen Lodges which at present work under its authority.

As we are strongly impressed with a becoming sense of the advantages which the Craft has derived from your Lordship, we have availed ourselves of this occasion to express to your Lordship our gratitude as Masons; and we are convinced that a similar sentiment is entertained by our numerous Brethren who are absent from this Presidency, performing their respective duties.

We pray that the Almighty Architect of the Universe will have your Lordship in his holy keeping, and that the Light of Masonry may, under your Lordship's auspices, diverge and illuminate the region whence it emanated.

The Past Acting Grand Master received the Deputation in a most gracious and brotherly manner, and having accepted the Address, was pleased to reply in the following terms:

WORSHIPFUL BRETHREN,
The Address with which you have favoured me is peculiarly gratifying; first, because it is an indication of your obliging dispositions as individuals towards me; and further, as it intimates your persuasion, that I have contributed to the stability of a most useful Institution.

The illustrious Personages to whom you have alluded are a sufficient proof that no principles loose in their nature or dangerous from facility of misapplication can be entertained in the Mystery of that Fraternity. But one object of the Institution has never been doubted. It has been unquestionable that the basis of Free Masonry is the recommending by precept and example the cultivation of those charities of life which are apt to slide out of view thro' the forms of Society and the difference of nations. As long as this purpose shall be promoted by Free Masonry, so long shall I feel proud of being thought to have fulfilled with vigilance and activity my superintendence over the immense body of Free Masons acting under the Grand Lodge of England.

The Unity of Masonic Constitution, to which you advert, is a point deserving solicitous attention. It is the only security for regularity and uniformity of observance; without which the character of a Masonic Lodge might be assumed by any set of individuals for conducting in secrecy the most nefarious designs. Your strictness therefore is highly laudable. That each of you may long enjoy the consciousness of his rectitude together with every worldly blessing is the earnest wish which I beg leave to offer in return for your compliment.

The Past Acting Grand Master, was decorated with the superb jewel, which has been recently presented to him by the Grand Lodge of England, and the Deputation appeared in their appropriate clothing and jewels.

LONDON, April 15, 1813.

Yesterday a ballot was taken at the East India House, for the election of six Directors, in the room of Sir Hugh Inglis, Bart. Sir T. Metcalfe, Bart. G. Millet, R. Clerk, S. Davis, and W. Wigram, Esqs. who go out by rotation. At six o'clock, the glasses were closed, and delivered to the Scrutineers, who reported I. A. Bannerman, Esq. I. Huddleston, Esq. C. Mills, Esq. R. C. Plowden, Esq. A. Robarts, Esq. and G. A. Robinson, Esq. to be duly elected.

April 16, 1813.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the six Directors elected on Wednesday, took the oaths and their Seats. Robert Thronton, Esq. and the Hon. William Fullarton Elphinstone, were chosen chairman and Deputy chairman for the year ensuing.

The Morning Chronicle, April 7.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

SIR,
The discovery of the body of King Charles I. seems to confirm, in a remarkable manner, the account of his interment, as given by Mr. Herbert (one of the unfortunate Monarch's Gentlemen of the Bed-chamber, and who was his only attendant from the time of his confinement in Hurst Castle, till his execution), as preserved by Anthony Wood, in his *Athenæ Oxoniensis*, vol. ii. p. 704. It was the earnest desire of Mr. Herbert to Wood, that if ever he had an opportunity of introducing the name of Charles into his voluminous work, he would not omit to insert his account of the last days of that King, because it contained such curious information, known only to himself; and our honest antiquary, faithful to his trust, embodied the account with the life of Herbert himself, who being an Oxonian, of course found a place in the *Athenæ*. Herbert is known likewise as the author of a work, entitled, "Threnodia Carolina," containing an account of the last two years of King Charles's life, which was written in consequence of the intention of Parliament, after the restoration, of appointing 70,000*l.* for the funeral of Charles, and a monument to his memory. Sir William Dugdale, then Garter King at Arms, sent to Herbert, who was living at York, to know if the King had ever, in his hearing, spoken as to where his body should be interred. Herbert's reply contained so many curious particulars regarding that Monarch, that at Dugdale's request they were thrown into a connected form, and published under the title already mentioned. But his posthumous information, recorded by Wood, is perhaps the most interesting; and the following extract from it may be peculiarly acceptable at the present moment, as tending to locate the exact spot of Charles's interment:

"Mr. Herbert was in waiting to receive the body after the execution, and he and Bishop Juxon, charged themselves with its interment, as the last sad office they could pay to their departed King. They applied to the Parliament for leave to bury it in King Henry the Seventh's Chapel, in Westminster Abbey, but that was refused, because it would attract many spectators, which "as the times then were, was judged unsafe and inconvenient." They then resolved to inter it in St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, having obtained from the Committee of Parliament permission so to do. Several kings had been interred there, as Henry VI. Edward IV. Henry VIII. &c. The corpse was accordingly carried there on the 7th February in a hearse, attended by about a dozen gentlemen, who had been about the person of the King at Caresbrook Castle, and other places. After some deliberation, Herbert pitched upon the vault where Edward IV. had been interred: but while the workmen were employed in removing the stones, some noblemen came thither, namely, the Duke of Richmond, the Marquis of Hertford, the Earl of Lindsey and with them Dr. Juxon, Bishop of London, who had license from the Parliament to attend the King's body to the grave. One of those lords, beating gently on the pavement with his staff, perceived a hollow sound, and thereupon ordering the stones and earth to be removed, they discovered a descent into a vault, where two coffins were laid near one another, the one very large, of an antique form, the other very little. These they supposed to be the bodies of King Henry VIII. and Queen Jane Seymour, his third wife, as indeed they were. The velvet palls that covered their coffins, seemed fresh, though they had lain there above a hundred years.

"The lords agreeing that the King's body should be in the said vault interred, being about the middle of the choir, over against the eleventh stall upon the Sovereign's side, they gave order to have the King's name and year he died cut in lead; and this girdle, or circumscription of capital letters of lead put about the King's coffin had only these words, King Charles, 1648. (Does the coffin bear any traces of this memorial?)

"The King's body was then brought from his bed-chamber down into St. George's Hall, whence, after a little stay, it was with a slow and solemn pace (much sorrow in most faces being then discernible) carried by gentlemen of quality in mourning. The body being by the bearers set down near the place of burial, the Bishop of London stood ready with the service book in his hands to have performed his last duty to the King his master, but it would not be suffered by Colonel Whiteot, the governor of the Castle, by reason of the Directory, to which, said he, he and others were to be conformable. Thus went Charles to his grave, in the 48th year of his age, and 22d year and 10th month of his reign."

* This minuteness in describing the exact spot, may determine the fact whether the body recently discovered be Charles's.

Home has made no mention about Charles's interment. I remain, Sir, your obedient Servant,
W.

To the EDITOR of the MORNING CHRONICLE.

SIR,

The discovery of the body and coffin of King Charles the First, at Windsor, upon the interment of the late Duchess of Brunswick, seems to have been the subject of much conversation, and to have excited no inconsiderable surprise. It will, however, be found by a reference to Echard's History of England, that the fact of his being buried at Windsor, and of the existence of his coffin there, was ascertained during the reign of King William the Third. Perhaps the insertion of the passage will not be unacceptable to your readers, and I have subjoined an additional observation made by the Editor of the life of Sir Christopher Wren*, who it seems was once employed on a design for a monument of King Charles the first.

Fulham, April 6.

S. V. R. H.

P. S. Rapin takes notice of the fact also, as stated in the account which you published from Wood.

* Vide p. 330 of Parentalia, printed London, 1750.

Echard's History of England, Vol. 2, p. 649.

"It has been made a question, and a wonder by many, why a particular monument was not erected at Windsor for him (King Charles the 1st) after the restoration of his son, especially when the Parliament was well inclined to have given a good sum for that grateful purpose. This has caused several conjectures and reflections, and intimations have been given, as if the Royal Body had never been deposited there, or else had been afterwards removed by the Regicides; and the Lord Clarendon himself (vol. 3, p. 200) speaks softly and suspiciously of this matter, as if he believed the body could not be found. But to remove all imaginations, we shall here insert a memorandum, or certificate, sent by Mr. John Sewell, Register at Windsor, Anno 1696, September 21. The same vault in which King Charles the First was buried, was opened to lay in a still-born child of the then Princess of Denmark, now our gracious Queen. On the King's coffin the velvet pall was strong and sound, and there was about the coffin a leaden band, with this inscription cut through it—KING CHARLES, 1648.

"Queen Jane's coffin was whole and entire; but that of King Henry the Eighth was sunk in upon the breast part, and the lead and wood consumed by the heat of the gums he was embalmed with; and when I laid my hand on it, it was run together and hard, and had no noisome smell."—As a further memorandum relating to King Charles's interment, he says, "That when the body of King Charles the First lay in state, in the Dean's Hall, the Duke of Richmond had the coffin opened, and was satisfied that it was the King's body. This several people have declared they knew to be true, who were alive, and then present, as Mr. Randolph, of New Windsor, and others." So that he thinks the Lord Clarendon was misled in that matter, and King Charles the Second never sent to inquire after the body, "since it was well known, both to the inhabitants of the castle and town, that it was in that vault."

To this may be added, that Mr. Fishborne, gent. of Windsor, a relation of Sir Christopher Wren's, was among those who were present at the interment of the King, went into the vault, and brought away a fragment of King Henry's pall. He observed the vault was so narrow that it was some difficulty to get in the King's coffin by the side of others.

HAMBURGH AND ALTONA PAPERS.

Hamburgh, March 22.—General Blucher commands the Prussian army in Silesia; his van-guard entered Saxony on the 16th March.

The great Russian army, which stretches from Custrin to Glogau, is on the point of crossing the Oder. Fifty-five thousand infantry, and 22,000 cavalry, recruits for the grand Russian army, arrived on the Vistula on the 6th March, and after a few days rest will put themselves in march to join the Russian corps to which they belong. The corps of Gen. D'York entered Berlin on the 17th March.

General D'York is declared by his Majesty not only to be perfectly free from all blame, with regard to the Convention concluded by him at Tauraggen with the Imperial Russian General Diebitsch, but as a particular mark of his Majesty's satisfaction with his conduct, has had the command in chief of the corps under General Bulow bestowed on him.

General D'York, therefore, has now 40,000 men joined under his command.

At Berlin only, upwards of 10,000 young

men have volunteered, and chiefly equipped themselves.

The army of Gen. Wittgenstein, which has already several considerable corps on the Elbe, will very shortly put itself in motion towards that river.

The Swedes have landed in Swedish Pomerania, and taken possession of Stralsund. A considerable corps, which is already shipped at Carlsrona, is expected in a few days.

Hamburgh, March 23.—According to intelligence received, several advanced detachments of Cossacks have already crossed the Elbe, at several places in the vicinity of Wittenberg and Magdeburg. The effect of the appeal to the people in Pomerania is stated in the Konigsberg paper as being equal to that in East Prussia—every one flies to the standards of the Generals Von Bulow and Von Brostéll. The enthusiasm is general—for example, Rugenwald alone (a small town) gives eleven yagers on horseback, consequently almost half as many as a very considerable good city in France. The town of Kolpe has in a few hours subscribed, in the first instance, 1000 dollars towards the equipment of such volunteers as cannot afford it themselves, and granted a contribution of 100 dollars per month. The General and Director in Silesia has in particular solemnly called on the nobility and proprietors of estates in that country to offer their blood and property at this present crisis, when the independence of the State is threatened, for their King and Country, and to exert their utmost powers to second the real paternal views of his Majesty the King.

Berlin, March 13.—The 11th of March was the day appointed for the public entry of his Excellency Count Wittgenstein. The procession began about ten in the morning. His Royal Highness Prince Henry of Prussia rode by the side of his Excellency the Gen. of Cavalry, Count Wittgenstein, attended by a great number of Russian and Prussian guards, a regiment of dragoons, two regiments of infantry, and several batteries of artillery, of twelve pieces each; in the whole 48 pieces of artillery, with 96 powder waggons, martial music playing the whole time, and the spectators waving their hats and handkerchiefs, with a continual huzza! in honour of the Emperor Alexander, which was answered by the Russians with shouts of "Long live Frederick William!"

In the afternoon Prince Henry of Prussia gave a dinner to Prince Wittgenstein, Prince Reppin, General and Military Governor of this capital, and a great number of other Russian guards and officers. His Excellency afterwards went to the Opera, and at night the whole city was voluntarily illuminated.

The next day his Excellency caused the following acknowledgement to be inserted in the public Gazettes of this city:—

"By the enthusiasm with which the inhabitants of Berlin have received the Imperial Russian troops; by the affection and high respect which they have on this occasion expressed for his Majesty the Emperor my Master; by the esteem and gratitude with which they have treated the troops, whom they consider as their deliverers from an insupportable yoke, I feel myself required to express the warmest thankfulness in the name of my Sovereign, to the inhabitants of the capital of the Prussian Monarchy, for these sentiments; I shall not fail to state them to his Majesty the Emperor, and I doubt not that they will make the same impression upon him as they have made upon myself.

"Count WITTGENSTEIN, General of Cavalry."

The Correspondent contains addresses from the Russian General Baron Tittenborn to the inhabitants of the left bank of the river Elbe, and to the inhabitants of the city of Lubeck, exhorting them to take up arms in this sacred war, telling them they know the fate of the Grand French Army, which has been entirely destroyed on the plains of Russia, and assuring them that powerful armies are hastening to their support. There is also a notification signed by the same Baron (Tittenborn) for the meeting of a volunteer corps in Hamburgh, which is to bear the name of the Hanseatic Legion, and for a part of the Army of the North of Germany.

Berlin, March 18.—By his Majesty's special direction the undersigned Commission has published the following order of the day, relative to Gen. Von York:

"After having been fully convinced of the justification of Gen. Von York, relative to the convention concluded with the Russian Gen. Diebitsch, and by the judgment of the commission appointed to inquire into this transaction, consisting of Lieut. Gen. Von Ditzike and Major-Generals Von Scholer and Von Sanitz, that General Von York was entirely free from blame, with respect to that convention, which was occasioned by the delayed march of the tenth corps d'armee from its position before Riga, by the total dispersion of that corps, and by the advantageous conditions offered him by the Convention. I hereby make known the same to the army, with the addition that I not only confirm General Von York, in the command of the corps intrusted to him; but also in proof of my satisfaction and

perfect confidence in him, have given to him the chief command of the troops under Major Von Bulow.

Breslau, March 11 "FRED. WILLIAM."
Berlin, March 16.—Royal High Commission of Government.

GOTZ, KIRCHHEISEU, and SHUEKMANN.

Hamburgh, March 24.—According to late accounts, Russian troops had arrived in the new town of Dresden, on this side of the Elbe, and Gen. Regnier had withdrawn from thence with his corps before the arrival of Marshal Davoust.

Extract of a letter from Saxony of 15th March:—

"According to the latest accounts from Dresden, Marshal Davoust continues to keep possession of the old city on the other side of the Elbe, with his troops, whilst the new town on this side the river is occupied by the Russians.—It is said, however, that the Russian troops have crossed the Elbe at Schandau, and it is expected this will oblige Marshal Davoust to quit Dresden."

Dresden March 11.—A few days ago the corps of Regnier 1,500 strong, and as many Saxons, entered our city besides 1000 cavalry, and they made preparations to keep off the Russians as long as possible. It was rumoured that the French had undermined the fine bridge. This occasioned a great fermentation and on the 9th, seeing these preparations going on, the people threw the implements into the Elbe. This occasioned a general insurrection, and in the night the populace besieged the min that had been made. The whole night passed in invectives against the French. Yesterday the numbers increased, and the discontent grew louder against the French. A French officer who was giving some directions, was seized; and would have been thrown into the Elbe, had not some persons interceded for him. He was dismissed with a good drubbing. Others, French, experienced the same fate. All this happened in the presence of several hundreds of Saxon recruits, exercising before the place. Neither the military nor the police dared to interfere. In the afternoon sundry excesses happened, and all the preparations made to mine the bridge were destroyed. The mine was then filled up with stones, amidst the cries of "Long live Alexander!" An officer drew his sword to quell the mob, when one of the people cried out, "Saxons, will you kill your own countrymen—kill the Frenchmen rather." Instantly all the cavalry sheathed their swords.

According to late news, the Russians were arrived in the old town of Dresden, and General Regnier evacuated it before the arrival of Davoust.

March 15.—According to the last news, Davoust occupies the new town on the other side of the Elbe, whilst the Russians are in the old on the North. The fine bridge is mined by order of Davoust.

The Russians have passed the Elbe at Schandau. It is supposed Davoust will thus be forced to quit the new town.

Wittgenstein has addressed a noble Proclamation to the Electorate of Hanover, to the towns of Hamburgh and Bremen, the Duchy of Westphalia, West Friesland, the Mark, &c. calling upon them to rise against the French as one man. And his call will be obeyed!

On the 24th, in Hamburgh, the anniversary of the Coronation of Alexander was magnificently celebrated.

Breslau, March 15.—To-day we have had the desired pleasure of seeing the Emperor Alexander enter our city from Kalitsch, amidst the loudest acclamations.

The King of Prussia went out to meet him four German miles. Half a mile hence both the Monarchs got on horseback and rode to the Royal Palace.

HELIGOLAND MAIL.

BRESLAW, MARCH 19.—On the day before yesterday, in the forenoon, a part of the troops in garrison here marched out of this city, the bells of which were ringing, to proceed to their place of destination. These troops were yesterday followed by another division of cavalry, the bells likewise solemnly ringing. His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, and his Majesty, our King, accompanied by the Crown Prince and by the other Princes and Princesses of the Royal Family went out before the Schweidnitz Gate, that being the appointed place for the assemblage of the troops, as well those marching from as those passing through this city. When their Majesties and the other royal personages arrived at the spot they were saluted with loud and cheerful hurrahs. Proper discourses were held both yesterday and the day before, by a clergyman appointed for that purpose, to the assembled troops on their high calling, and he then bestowed on them the blessing, after which the troops proceed-

ed on their march, accompanied by the ardent wishes, and the greatest hopes of whole town for their success.

At ten o'clock this forenoon his Imperial Majesty left this city amid the discharge of artillery, the ringing of all the bells, and the troops under arms, and took the road to Kalisch. His Majesty the King accompanied this exalted monarch above a German mile from the city. His Majesty the Emperor takes with him the most profound reverence of all the inhabitants of this place, he won all hearts by his gracious conduct and affability. The most fervent blessing attend his Majesty on his further journey.

DRESDEN, MARCH 15.—The following publication has this day appeared here in print:—"All communication in the vicinity of the right bank of the Elbe is for the present broke off till further orders; and in particular, none may venture out to the advanced posts, if he would not be considered enemy. Only such as have business transacted in the New Town may as yet over thither; and for the rest, every inhabitant shall, on hearing the first gun fire from the right bank of the Elbe, immediately retire to his home."

KONIGSBERG, MARCH 15.—A Decree has been published by several offices of the Royal Bavarian, Saxon, Westphalian Grand Ducal Frankfurt, stating their intention for joining the German Legion, in they say that the moment is now arrived throwing off the slavish yoke of France.

LUBECK, MARCH 22.—Yesterday Col. Von Benckendorff entered this City with the head of a considerable body of Cossacks.

ROSTOCK, MARCH 23.—His Serene Highness the Duke of Mecklenburgh has transmitted the following ordinance to the Commandants of Rostock and Wismar:—

"As we herewith recall all the hitherto existing ordinances against maritime commerce, we direct, Commandant, Major Bulow, immediately on receipt of these presents, not only to take off such and other embargoes, but likewise to discontinue the military bureau established for that purpose, and also inform the Merchants there of this measure, that they may know the commerce by sea is open and free to all nations, such only excepted as are engaged in war with Russia.

(Signed) "FREDERICK FRANCIS."

"Ludwigslust, March 23."

BERLIN, MARCH 23.—An order from the King has been published, for the organization of the Prussian militia, dated Breslau, 1st March.

FROM THE CALCUTTA PAPERS.

MARRIAGES.

At Calcutta on the 3d Sept. by the Rev. H. Shepherd, Mr. Patrick Reid, to Mrs. Frances Davies.

On Thursday, the 2d Sept. at the House of R. Loyd, Esq. Mr. Thomas Erasmus Ward, to Louisa Barnfield.

On Monday the 6th Sept. at the House of Col. J. M. McGregor, Chowringhee, by the Reverend Young, L. D. L. Jonathan Featherstone, Esq. Surg. of His Majesty's 24th Foot, to Miss Janet Duff Nicholson, eldest daughter of the late Reverend Dr. Rick Nicholson, of Shebar.

At Madras, on the 9th Aug. by the Reverend Mr. Vaughan, Charles Hawkey, Esq. Captain of His Majesty's Ship Baracouta, to Miss Pater, daughter of Major General Pater, of the Honourable Company's Service, Madras Establishment.

At Masulipatam, on the 1st Aug. by the Reverend Mr. Bathurst, at the House of Colonel Aistell, to Miss Major Wilson, of the Northern Division of the Army, to Mrs. Eliza Slingby.

BIRTHS.

On Saturday, the 28th Aug. Mrs. Tropker, of Daughter.

On Sunday, the 9th do. the Lady of J. W. F. ton, Esq. of a Daughter.

On the 21st do. Mrs. Isaac Morgan, of a Son.

At Delhi, on the 9th do. the Lady of Samuel L. low, Esq. Residency Surgeon at that City, of a Daughter.

At Loodianah, on the 4th do. the Lady of Capt. Johnstone, of the 2d Cavalry, of a Daughter.

On the 8d Sept. at Garden Reach, the Lady of W. Ham Egerton, Esq. Accountant General, of a Daughter.

At Benares, on the 24th Aug. the Lady of Richard Owen Wynne, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

DEATHS.

On Saturday the 14 Sept. after a severe and painful illness of some months, Mrs. Elizabeth Jobb, aged 69, her loss is deeply and fervently regretted by a wide circle of Friends and Relations.

On Tuesday, the 31st Aug. Mrs. Maria Margat Teague, (wife of Mr. S. Teague, ship-builder,) leaving a young and helpless family to lament the loss of an excellent mother.

On the 14th do. the Infant Daughter of Capt. James Leigh, late Commander of the Cornwall.

On Wednesday, the 1st Sept. Mr. William Gibbon of the firm of Gibbon and Poole.

On Monday the 6th do. Mrs. Paschal Martin.

Same day, the Infant Son of Mr. H. Cornhill.

On Wednesday the 8th the Infant Son of Mr. Crump.

On Sunday the 5th do. Mr. William Shebrook Assistant in the Civil Auditor's Office.

On the same day, Mr. Le Mesle, Junior, the Son of Mr. F. Le Mesle, aged 17 years.

On Tuesday, the Infant Daughter of Mr. Hans Tate Metcalf, aged 4 years and 2 months.

At Howrah, on Tuesday, the 31st Aug. Mr. Jos. Goslin, an Assistant Teacher at the Lower Orphan School.

SOURABAYA PRICE CURRENT.

Table listing various goods such as wine, oil, sugar, and other commodities with their respective prices in Spanish Dollars.

Table listing goods such as Dorreas, Ditto, Duck, and other items with their prices in Sp. Dollars.

Table listing goods such as Palempores, Do. do. medium, Do. do. small, and other items with their prices in Sp. Dollars.

Table listing goods such as Wine, Madera, Do. do. India market, and other items with their prices in Sp. Dollars.

Table listing goods such as Agar, Ambello wood, Benzoin, and other items with their prices in Sp. Dollars.

SUPPLEMENT PRICE CURRENT OF EUROPE AND CHINA GOODS, FOR Sourabaya and Grisse.

Table listing goods such as Agar, Ambello wood, Benzoin, and other items with their prices in Sp. Dollars.

Manufactured pieces straw of	Sp. Dols.
10 fathoms, } 100	
ditto ditto ditto 5 do. } do. 15	
ditto ditto ditto 2 do. } do. 4	
Nerves, Buffalo, dried, } do. 8	
ditto Deer do. } do. 15	
Onions, } do. 1 1/2	
Paper, Cartridge, } ream 15	
ditto Java, } 5 corge 1 1/2	
ditto Large, } ream 15	
ditto Foolsap, } do. 10	
ditto Post, } do. 9	
ditto Royal, } do. 30	
Pepper, White, } pecul 3	
Poetchoek Wood, } do. 25	
Quills, } do. 20	
Rattan Mats, 1st sort, } each 4	
ditto ditto 2d do. } do. 3	
ditto ditto 3d do. } do. 2	
ditto ditto 4th do. } do. 3	
Rosmall Gum, } catty 1/2 to 1 1/2	
Straw Mats, 1st sort, } corge 2	
ditto ditto 2d do. } do. 1 1/2	
ditto ditto 3d do. } do. 1	
Shrimps, Dried, } picul 10	
Sarongs, Batec, 1st sort, } each 8	
ditto do. 2d do. } do. 6	
ditto do. 3d do. } do. 4	
ditto, Java 1st sort, } corge 14	
ditto do. 2d do. } do. 12	
ditto do. 3d do. } do. 10	
ditto do. 4th do. } do. 8	
ditto do. 5th do. } do. 6	
Sheruts, Bengal, } 1000 1 1/2 to 2	
Slendang, Cotton, } corge 15	
ditto, Silk of 12 cubits, } do. 200	
ditto do. 6 do. } do. 100	
Salt Pork, Europe, } barrel 12	
ditto, Sumanap, } picul 4	
Sugar, Java, Black, } do. 2	
Skins, Buffalo, } 100 25	
ditto, Damaged, } picul 2	
Salt Beef, Sumanap, } do. 3	
Sealing Wax, Europe, } lb. 4 to 5	
ditto do. Java, } do. 1	
Straw Bags, 1st sort, } 100 5	
ditto do. 2d do. } do. 3 to 3 1/2	
ditto do. 3d do. } 1000 15	
Table Shades, 6 pair, } box 50	
in a box. }	
Tobacco, Codo, 1st sort, } corge 120	
ditto do. 2d do. } do. 100	
ditto do. 3d do. } do. 80	
ditto do. 4th do. } do. 70	
ditto, Brebis, } do. 60	
Tamarinds, } coyang 20 to 22	
Toetop, Sadjie, } 100 70	
ditto do. } do. 3 1/2	
Tiles, Batavia, 1st sort, } 1000 15	
ditto do. 2d do. } do. 12	
ditto, Java, large, } do. 9	
ditto do. small, } do. 5	
ditto, Palembang, } do. 8	
Tjell, Coast, 1st sort, } corge 60	
ditto do. 2d do. } do. 45	
ditto do. 3d sort, } do. 30	
ditto Java, 1st do. } do. 20	
ditto ditto, 2d do. } do. 15	
ditto ditto, 3d do. } do. 10	
Vinegar, in bottles, } dozen 4	
ditto, in casks, } cask 40	
Wall shades, 12 pair in a box, } box 140	
Yellow, Malacca, } picul 1 1/2	

CHINA WARE.

Arsenic, white, } picul 10
ditto, red, } do. 9
Books, large China, } 100 books 20 to 25
ditto, small, } do. 5 to 10
Becute, Laut, } picul 120
Buttons, small China, } 1000 25 to 30
Basons, China, varnished, 3 in a } do. 2
setts, } 10 to 25
Cups, coarse, } do. 30 to 40
ditto, fine, } do. 3 to 5
ditto ditto, Liquor, } do. 1
ditto, ditto, coarse, } do. 1
ditto, Rice, } 1000 20 to 25
ditto, fine, Tea, 1st sort, } do. 20 to 25
ditto ditto, 2d do. } do. 15 to 20
ditto ditto, 3d do. } do. 3 to 5
Coat, offers, } pair 12 to 15
Cap, ditto, } do. 1 to 6
Cards, China, playing, } 100 packs 15 to 20
ditto, Europe, pattern, } gross 20
Cinnamon, } picul 25
Chinchaw, black, } do. 1 1/2
China, Medicine, different } 2 crangj. 100
sorts in 2 crangj. }
Chinchaw, white, } picul 5 to 8
Dried Flower, } do. 12
ditto, comitted Oranges, } do. 30
Dishes, in setts of 3 or 5 } set 3 to 5
Ensince, } 1000 5 to 10
Fish, panche, } pecul 150
ditto, Salt, China, } do. 30
ditto, Sapat, } do. 120
Flour, China, } do. 10 to 12
Gantee, Medicine, China, } picul 35
Gilt Buttons, } do. 25
Gold Thread, 1st sort, } box 25
ditto do. 2d do. } do. 18 to 20
Gold, do. in boxes of 10 bundles, } 10 bundles 60
Haripan, } 1 do. 2 to 2 1/2
Hams, China, } each 2 to 3
Hats, China, } 100 25
ditto, round, Mocco, } each 1 1/2
ditto, Flat, } do. 4
Iron Pans, 1st sort, } each 12
ditto, small, 2d do. } do. 2 to 4
ditto, 3d do. } do. 1 to 1 1/2
ditto, } 100 setts 100
ditto, with handles, } 100 30 to 35
Kimlet, } picul 25 to 30
Kimjano, } do. 20
Keoping Tikoo, } do. 20
Kipsaw, small, } 100 4
ditto, large, } do. 5 to 6
Lexa, } picul 30 to 25
Limking, } do. 35
ditto, in bundles, } 100 bundles 25
Loag drop silk China, } each 2
Short do. } do. 1 to 1 1/2
Masay, } picul 15
Nankeen, large, } corge 20 to 24
ditto, narrow, } do. 15

Sp. Dols.	Nankeen, white,
25	ditto, coarse,
15	ditto Blue,
4	Needles,
8	Pangsic,
15	ditto, Small,
1 1/2	Paper, Coloured,
15	Pencils, China,
1 1/2	Plates, Flat,
15	ditto, Soup,
10	ditto, Rice,
9	ditto, do. Small,
30	Purse, China,
3	Paper, Mocco,
25	ditto, do. Writing,
20	ditto ditto coarse,
4	ditto pack,
3	ditto China, coarse,
2	ditto different colours,
3	ditto Flowered Japan,
1/2 to 1 1/2	ditto Ordinary ditto, of 10 Books,
2	ditto Offer,
1 1/2	Red paper boxes, 9 pair in a sett,
1	ditto ditto flat, 4 do,
10	Raw Silk, 1st sort,
8	ditto ditto 2d do,
6	ditto ditto 3d sort,
4	Stockings, China thread,
14	Sattin, Black, 1st sort,
12	ditto ditto, 2d do,
10	ditto ditto, 3d do,
8	Silk, Blue,
6	ditto Coloured,
1 1/2 to 2	ditto Flowered,
15	Spoons, China, Coarse,
200	ditto ditto fine,
100	Slippers, Women's,
12	ditto Bordered,
4	Silk to Embroider
2	Shoes, Offer,
25	Stockings, China Silk,
2	Shoes, China,
3	Tea, box of 1 catty,
4 to 5	ditto ditto 2 1/2 do,
1	ditto ditto 5 do,
5	ditto ditto 20 do,
3 to 3 1/2	ditto ditto 25 do,
15	ditto ditto 40 do,
50	ditto ditto 40 do,
120	Thread, Twisted, Silk,
100	Table Service, 1st sort,
80	ditto ditto 2d do,
70	Tea ditto, 3d do,
60	ditto Pots, large, 1st sort,
20 to 22	ditto Small, 2d do,
70	ditto ditto 3d do,
3 1/2	Tape, Silk,
15	Thread, China, of 1 catty,
100	ditto, white, in boxes, of lb.
40	ditto, China, 1/2 do.
30	Tobacco, China,
40	ditto, ditto,
20	Tayhon, China medicine
90	Umbrellas, China paper
120	ditto ditto large,
2 to 3	ditto ditto Silk,
10 to 12	Velvet, of different colours,
100	Varnish,
25	ditto, white,
15	ditto, red,
25	ditto, yellow,
150	do. red, in a box of 100 bundles,
15 to 20	ditto, Oil,
60	ditto, Gold, box of 10 bundles,
10	ditto, China, 9 in a sett,
2 to 3	ditto, ditto, 4 do.

M. W. DAVY, Assiat. Resident.
 J. P. HULFT VAN HOORN, Dep. Coll.
 K. HEYNIS, PZ.
 SOURABAYA, Nov. 20, 1813.

ADVERTISEMENT.

On Wednesday next, the 8th inst.
 WILL BE SOLD
 BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
 AT
 W. WATT'S WARE-HOUSE,
 EAST-SIDE OF THE GREAT RIVER,
 SUNDRY ARTICLES,
 BELONGING TO
 THE ESTATE OF THE LATE
 CAPTAIN M. HOLMES,
 CONSISTING OF
 NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS and
 CHOICE CHARTS, a small collection of
 CHOICE BOOKS, WEARING AP-
 PAREL, &c. and a quantity of GUM
 BENJAMIN.
 At the same time and place, will be put
 up for sale, the good Brig ANNA MARIA,
 burthen about 240 Tons, lately arrived
 from Banca, under the command of Mr.
 GEORGE WISE, with her standing and
 running Rigging, in the state in which
 she now lies in Batavia Roads.
 Inventories of her Stores, (with which
 the Vessel is well provided) may be seen
 at Mr. Watt's or at the Vendue Office,
 where the Conditions of Sale will like-
 wise be made known.
 BATAVIA,
 Dec. 1st 1813.

Vendu Advertissementen.

Door Vendu-meesteren zullen de volgende Vendu-
 ties worden gehouden, als:
Op Maandag den 6de Dec. 1813.
 VOOR het Vendue-kantoor voor Ree-
 kening van het Gouvernement, van
 een Hondert Coyangs Ryst, 10 Coyangs
 ieder koop, als meede voor Reekening
 van particulieren van diverse goede-
 ren &c.
Op Dingsdag den 7de Dec. 1813.
 VOOR de woning van J. Marcus,
 staande in de Lepel Straat, van
 Conjak Brandewyn, en Madera wyn op
 Bottels, neevens andere goederen meer.
Op Woensdag den 8ste Dec. 1813.
 VOOR het Negotie huis van de Heer
 Watt, staande in de binnen Nieuw
 poort Straat voor Reekening des Boedels
 van wylen Captain Holmes, van gemaak-
 te Kleederen, een verzameling van uitge-
 zogte Boeken, Zeemans Instrumenten,
 Kaarten en Benzuin, &c. Waar na verkog-
 t zal worden de Brik Anna Maria,
 groot 240 Tonnen, met dies staande Wand
 en loopende tuig, zo als dezelve op heden
 ter dezer Rhee de is leggende, zynde de
 Inventaris van gemelde Brik, op het Ven-
 du-kantoor te zien.
Op Donderdag den 9de Dec. 1813.
 VOOR de wooning van den Armenier,
 J. Steevens, staande op de Kleine
 Roeca-malacca, van Juweelen, Goud en
 Zilver werken, Bimanese Sarongs, Sal-
 peter, Haring in vaten, Olyven in Bot-
 tels, Vish Salmen in fusten &c.
Op Vrydag den 10de Dec. 1813
 VOOR de woning van J. Zeehuysen,
 staande aan de Oostzyde van de
 Tygersgragt van Huismebelen, Juweelen
 Goud en Zilverwerken, Wagens en Paar-
 den, Slaven, en andere goederen meer.
Op Vrydag den 10 December 1813 zal
 door den Secretaris der Weeskamer Ja-
 cob Hendrik de Hoogh, 'smorgens pre-
 cies ten Elf uren voor het Huis van
 J. J. Zeehuysen, staande aan de oost-
 zyde van de Tygers-gragt, publicq by
 den opslag aan de meestbiedende wor-
 den opgeveild en verkogt 't navolgende
 perceel, als:
 VOOR REKENING VAN DEN HEER JA-
 COBUS ENGEL.
 Zeeker stuk Thuin Land, bebouwd met
 een groote steene huis, dispens, combuis,
 slave vertrekken, wagenhuis en paarde
 stal &c. staande en gelegen omtrent drie
 quart uurgaans, zuidwaards buiten deze
 stad, aan de oostzyde van de groote zui-
 derweg of in 't oosterveld het 21 deel, van
 't blok L. sub No. 67:—Belend ten westen
 met de groote zuidernog, ten oosten
 met een Clappan, ten noorden met Hen-
 drik Schierhout, en ten zuiden met juffrouw
 Arnolda Schulp. Breed voor aan de
 westzyde noorden ten westen vyftien roe-
 den en agter aan de oostzyde agtien roeden,
 mitsgaders diept aan de noordzyde oost
 veertien graden, noorden twee hondert zes
 en twintig roeden en aan de zuidzyde oost
 ten noorden twee hondert zeven en twintig
 roeden, en is gemeeten aan de oostzyde
 met de halve sloot, door de Eygenaar
 zelve beheerd.
 De Conditien van verkoop zullen twee
 dagen voór de opveiling ten Kantooore van
 den Secretaris voornoemd, ter lecture
 leggen.
 Zo wie gading omtrend het een en ander
 is hebbende die kome ten tyde, plaatse, en
 nure als hier bovengemeld is, alwaar de
 verkooping zal worden gehouden aanhoore
 het leezen der Conditien en doed daar me-
 de zyn profyt:
 UIT DE HAND TE KOOP.
 TWEE Ledige Erven, gelegen by
 Ryswyk, aan wiens zyde van de
 Wooning van den Heer W. H. Van
 Ysseldyk, nader te bevrigen, by den Heer
 Johannes van Reenen, by Noordwyk.

Advertentie.

PRESIDENT en Magistraten, zyn
 meening om op Woensdag den
 December 1813. 'smorgens om 9. uren,
 Stads Huyze ten overstaan van 's La
 Architect, publick aan den minst eyssche
 onder nadere aprobatie van het Gouvernem
 uit te besteeden.
 Het onderhouden en Begieten der weeg
 binnen en buiten Batavia, verdeelt in 5
 trictien, waar van de Conditien dagelyks
 Kantooore van het Departement der weeg
 en Bruggen ter visie leggen en voor een ier
 te zien zyn.
 PIETER JESSEN,
 Secretaris.

Advertisement.

THE President and Members of the
 European Orphan Chamber at this
 place require all persons holding Mone-
 from their Funds at the annual interest of
 six per cent, to pay the said money into
 their Treasury, on or before the 1st May
 1814, leaving it to their choice notwith-
 standing to keep the sums in their po-
 session after the period above stated, at the
 interest of 9 per cent per annum, and iss-
 new Bonds under their hands and the joint
 signatures of their securities.
 By order of the President and Member
 of the European Orphan Chamber.
 J. H. DE HOOGH, Sec.
 BATAVIA,
 Dec. 1, 1813.

Bekendmaking.

VAN wegen President en Leden der
 Weeskamer alhier, worden alle per-
 sonen, welke nog eenige beleningen tegen
 den jaarlyksche intrest van 6 ten Hondert
 hebben, gesommeerd, die beleningen voór
 den eersten Mey 1814 afteleggen, dan wa-
 door derzelve Signature en die hunne
 borgen by de existerende Weeskamer van
 derzelve consent te doen byken, dat me-
 den 1ste Mey aanstaande op derzelve be-
 leningen den intrest van 9 pr. Cent 'sjaars
 worde berekend.
 Ter Ordonnantie van President
 en Leden.
 J. H. DE HOOGH,
 Secretaris.
 BATAVIA IN DE WEESKAMER,
 den 1ste December, 1813.

**IN JANUARY NEXT
 WILL BE PUBLISHED
 At the Government Press.
 MOLENVLIET,
 THE JAVA
 Annual Directory
 For 1814.**

CONTAINING
 FULL and accurate lists of the Civil,
 Military, and Marine Establish-
 ments on the Island of Java and its De-
 pendencies, with correct lists of His Majesty's
 and the Honorable Company's Regiments
 serving under the Government of Java.
 Public Societies and Institutions, Houses of
 Agency, Custom-house and Post Office Re-
 gulations, Lists of Shipping, Table of Coins,
 Weights and Measures, &c. &c. &c.
 TO WHICH WILL BE ADDED,
 An alphabetical list of European Inhabitants.
 COMPILED UNDER THE SANCTION OF
 GOVERNMENT.
 Price to Subscribers..... Sp. Dols. 4
 to Non-Subscribers .. 6

Subscriptions will be received at the Print-
 ing Office, Molenvliet, and at the Post Offices
 at Samarang and Sourabaya.

Advertentie.

BY P. Vermeer is te bekomen Jongst
 van Java, angebragte Ryst by
 heele, halve, quart, en agtste Coyang, tee-
 gens een Civiele Prys.

Advertentie.

WORD te koop gepresenteerd, Een
 Thuyt met dezelfs om en by Ge-
 bouwen zo als die is staande en gelegen
 op Goenoeng Saharie, te bevrigen by P.
 Vermeer en Comp.