



The Honourable 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 Lieutenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de Java'sche Gouvernements Gazette, geplaatst wordende Aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Official moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zodanig moeten worden erkend. (Gefig. overhandigd) C. G. BLAGRAVE, Sec. Genl. BATAVIA, den February 1812.

VOL. II BATAVIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1813. NO. 60

Advertisement. Pursuance of the Proclamation of the 10th December, 1810, notice is hereby given that the fourth half of the Lottery of the Currency called the Paper, will take place at the Sub-Governor Batavia, on the 1st of May next. The Superintendent of a Commission consisting of the President of the Court of Justice, the Secretary to Government, and the Sub-Governor, are appointed to be the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

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Bekendmaking. VAN wegens President en Leden van het Collegie van Heere Weesmeesteren alhier, wordt by dezen aan het Bataviasch Publiek bekend gemaakt. Ten Eersten: dat in betragt van gecontracteerde schulden aan Zynze Excellentie, Zoo wel aan gemeld Collegie direct, als aan de Bank en Tresaurie Nuten als ook Gouvernements Certificaten, by Publicatie van den Neegenden dezer gangbaar verklaard, tot een montand van Vyftig Spaansche mattonen.

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A HOUSE and GARDEN, SITUATED AT RYSWIJK. For particulars apply to Mrs. Schrumph. EEN HUIS en TUINTJE, GELEGEN OP RYSWIJK. Te bezorgen by Mevr. Schrumph.

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WANTED. 5000 SPANISH DOLLARS, BOTTOMRY to JAPAN, APPLY TO J. VAN REENEN, AT BATAVIA. IEMAND GEENEGEN ZYNDE VVE DUREND SPAANSCHE DAALDERS, OP DE BODEMARY, OP DE NAAR JAPAN BESTEMDE SCHEEPEN TE GEEVEN. ADRESSEEREN ZICH BY J. VAN REENEN, AT BATAVIA.

THE FOLLOWING BOOKS, AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

QUARTO. KERRICK'S Tippoo Sultan, 1 vol. Mishcat-ul-Masabih, or a collection of the most authentic Traditions regarding the actions and sayings of Malthomed, 2 vols. Scott's Don Roderick, 1 vol. OCTAVO. Seward's Letters, 5 vols. Despotism, or the fall of the Jesuits, 2 vols. Savage's New-Zealand, 1 vol. Gregory's Letters, 2 vols. Buchanan's Christian Researches, 1 vol. The Projector, a Periodical Work, 3 vols. Adventures of Joseph Andrews, 1 vol. Mackay's Navigation, 1 vol. DUODECIMO, &c. Memoirs of Mrs. Sumbel, 3 vols. Letters from the Mountains, 3 vols. The Spirit of "The Book," 3 vols. Bruce's Poems, 1 vol. Babylon, a Poem, 1 vol. Blair's Class Book. Goldsmith's History of England, abridged. Roebuck's Hindoostanee Naval Dictionary. Malay Vocabulary.

MEDICAL BOOKS. QUARTO. Hunter on the Blood, 1 vol. OCTAVO. Ware on Ophthalmy, Psorophthalmy, &c. Home on Ulcers, Hunter on Venereal Diseases, Currie on Fevers, 2 vols. Laurence on Ruptures, Burn's Midwifery, Fyfe's Anatomy, 3 vols. Cooper's Surgery, Jones on Hemorrhage, Kelly on Uterine Hemorrhage, Reason on Leas Venerea, Churchill on Cancer, Clark's Medicina Praxeps, Galland's Tracts, 2 vols. Whyte's Observations on Hypochondriac.

AN ASSORTMENT OF STATIONARY, AND BLANK BOOKS.

Advertentie. VAN wegens Heeren Weesmeesteren dezer Stede, werd aan alle de geene, welke belemingen by gemeld Collegie hebben gewaarschoud, de daar op verschene intressen onder ultimo December j. l. voor den 2ste van de aanstaande Maand April ten kantore van den Ondergeteekende Secretaris van gemeld Collegie te voldoen, zullende teegen die geene welke daar aan in gebreken blijven, geregelyk werden geprocedeerd. Wyders werden de geene welke aanvraage by meermelde Collegie gedaan hebben om uitbetaling hunner Competerende gelden mede versogt dezelve vooropgemtyd te ontfangen ten Kantore van den Secretaris voormeld, zullende by mankement aanontfangst, deeze gelden blyven leggen ten Lasten en Resico van die geene, aan welke dezelve toebehooren, dan wel over die geene welke tot den ontfangst hier gelden zyn geregtigd. Tot den ontfangst en uitbetaling boven gemeld zal den Ondergeteekende Secretaris, des Maandags, Dingsdags, Dooderdag en Vrydags. Batavia den 2ste Maart 1813. J. A. DE HOOCH, Secretaris.

PROPOSALS

WILL be received at the Commissary Office, Weltevreden, for supply by contract, Paddy for the Cavalry and Horse Artillery quartered at Ryswick for the period of 12 months, to commence on the 1st May next.

COMMISSARY OFFICE, April 16, 1813.

Advertisement.

All Persons having claims on the Estate of the late Captain SMITH, Bengal Artillery, are requested to make known the same with as little delay as possible to the undersigned Executors thereto. In like manner, all Persons indebted to the above Estate, are requested to pay the same without delay.

SAMUEL SHAW, HENRY RAFFE.

Welleveden, April 9, 1813.

FIRST BATAVIA SPRING RACES.

First Day's Running—Monday Morning, 26th April, 1813.

Maiden Plate of 150 Spanish Dollars free for all Ponies that never ran for a match, or sweepstakes, carrying 7 stone, the best of heats once round the course.

A Sweepstake of 20 Spanish Dollars each, with 150 Spanish Dollars from the Fund, free for all ponies, catch weights, best of heats once round the course.

Second Day—Tuesday Evening, 27th. A purse of 400 Spanish Dollars, free for all horses carrying 10 stone 7 lb, best of heats two mile.

A purse of 200 Spanish Dollars, free for all ponies carrying 9 stone, the best of heats once round the course.

Third Day—Thursday Morning, 29th. Maiden Plate of 150 Spanish Dollars, free for all ponies that never ran for a purse, match, or sweepstakes, catch weight, best of heats once round the course.

Sweepstakes of 10 Spanish Dollars each with 150 Spanish Dollars from the Fund, free for all ponies, Gentlemen riding not less than 10 stone, best of heats once round the course.

Fourth Day—Friday Evening, 30th. Ladies' purse of 200 Spanish Dollars, free for all ponies, Gentlemen riding not less than 10 stone, best of heats once round the course.

Purse of 200 Spanish Dollars, free for all the beaten ponies of the week, catch weight, best of heats once round the course.

Entrance money of 5 Spanish Dollars to be paid for ponies, and 10 Spanish Dollars for horses.

Names of all horses and ponies for the different plates purses and sweepstakes, to be sent to the Clerk of the Course before 12 o'clock on the day previous to running, and no horse or pony starting without having paid his entrance and subscription to be entitled to plate, purse or sweepstake.

Horses and ponies entering at the post to pay double subscription and entrance.

A trumpet will sound to saddle a quarter before six, and the horses to start precisely at 6 o'clock on the running mornings.—A trumpet will sound at half past 4, and the horses to start precisely a quarter before 5 o'clock on the evenings of running,—twenty minutes will be allowed between the heats.

No dogs to be permitted on the course. A Race Ball and Supper will be given in the course of the week.

N. B. The Book is left for subscriptions with the Clerk of the Course.

F. HARRISON, Clerk of the Course.

Ryswick, April 3, 1813.

EERSTE BATAVIASCH E VOOR JAARS RACES.

Eerste Dag's Renning.—Maandag Morgen, den 26ste April 1813.

Maiden Plate van 150 Sp. Matten, vry voor alle Paarden, die nimmer gerend hebben voor een Beurs, Match, of Sweepstake, dragende 7 stone gewigt, en winnende twee van de drie maal, rond de Baan.

Een Sweepstake of algemeene Resparty, waarbij 20 Sp. Matt. voor ieder Paard betaald wordy, en 150 Sp. Matt. uit het fonds, vry voor alle Paarden, van gelyk gewigt, winnende twee van de drie maal rond de Baan.

Tweede Dag.—Dingsdag Middag, den 27te. Een Beurs van 400 Sp. Matt. vry voor alle groote Paarden, dragende 150, 10 stone 7 lb. gewigt, winnende twee van de drie maal by twee mylen ver.

Een Beurs van 200 Sp. Matt. vry voor alle Paarden, dragende 9 stone gewigt, winnende twee van de drie maal, rond de Baan.

Derde Dag.—Donnerdag Morgen den 29te. Maiden Plate van 150 Sp. Matt. vry voor alle Paarden, die nimmer gerend hebben voor een Beurs, Match, of Sweepstake, dragende gelyk gewigt, winnende twee van de drie maal rond de Baan.

Sweepstaken of algemeene Resparty van 10 Sp. Matt. voor elk Paard, met 150 Sp. Matt. van het Fonds, vry voor alle Paarden, die nimmer niet minder als 10 stone lb. wegen.

de drie maal rond de Baan. ... van 200 Sp. Matt. vry voor alle Paarden, die gedurende de week, verlopen hebben, van gelyk gewigt, winnende twee van de drie maal rond de Baan.

Men zal voor Javasche Paarden 5 en voor groote Paarden 10 Sp. Matt. entre geld betalen.

De namen van alle de Paarden en Ponies, voor de differente Plates, Beursen, of Sweepstakes, moeten aan den Clerk van de Baan, drag's voor de Renning, voor 12 uren 's morgens gezonden worden, zullende geen Paard of Pony, het geen Rent zonder dat Entre en Inschryvens geld daarvoor betaald is, eenige aanspraak hebben op de Plate, Beurs, of Sweepstake.

Voor Paarden en Ponies, waarvoor men op de Baan intekent, zal dubbel Inschryving van entre geld betalen worden.

Niet minder dan vijf groote Paarden, gehorende van differente Personen, zullen te gelyk rennen voor de Horse plate.

De Races zullen beginnen des Morgens om 9 en des namiddags om 4 uuren precies. Men zal gedurende de loop van de week een Race Book laten geven.

NB. Het Intekening's Book legt ten Huis van de Clerk van de Baan.

Ryswick, den 3de April 1813.

SAMARANG PRICE CURRENT.

For the April Quarter, 1813.

Table with columns for goods (e.g., Ale, Spices, Oils, Metals) and prices in Sp. Dollars. Includes items like 'Ale, in bottles', 'Saffron', 'Opium', etc.

Table with columns for goods (e.g., Cordials, Spices, Oils, Metals) and prices in Sp. Dollars. Includes items like 'Cordials, in bottles', 'Saffron', 'Opium', etc.

Table with columns for goods (e.g., Sapan-wood, Spices, Oils, Metals) and prices in Sp. Dollars. Includes items like 'Sapan-wood', 'Sassafras', 'Salemports, blue, 1st sort', etc.

een woord geven. In zy was de vreligd van haar leven. Elk zal Ons treffend en Zachtmoedig verlies bezeffen, myn Schoon, Moeder is onroostbaar, myn hart word dan alleen geruster, als ik my overtuig dat de brave verstorvene eene Zalige Eeuwigheid is in getreden, als ik bedenke aan hoeveel wisselvalligheden, en rampspoed ze nog onderwoopen had kunnen zyn, als ik my voorstel dat Gods wil, was en goed is, en Wy die met diep ontzag moeten eerbiedigen.

11.—Persons registered shall be entitled to the privileges of registry so long only as they continue to carry on trade or employment relating to the service of the troops, at some house, shop, or fixed place within the limits of the Cantonments, and shall be subject during such time to all regulations made by the officer commanding for the maintenance of good order and fair dealing in the Bazar, and shall be liable to be tried by a court-martial for any breach thereof.

BATAVIA
SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1813.

12.—Persons attached to the Military Bazar and registered accordingly, if detected in the attempt to sell their goods or carry on any traffic without side the limits of the Cantonment, shall be liable to be apprehended by the Police, and carried before the Magistrates for punishment.

GENERAL ORDERS
By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

13.—Committees of Officers are to be appointed quarterly for the purpose of framing a general report of the Bazar and its several establishments and equipments for the information of the officer commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS
By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

14.—The limits of the Cantonment at Weltevreden, are until further orders to continue as they were established by the late Government.

GENERAL ORDERS
By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

15.—All persons residing within the Cantonment, whether European or otherwise, are to be subject to the Military authority.

GENERAL ORDERS
By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

16.—The sale of Prices of all Articles of consumption is to be drawn up in the English and Malay Languages monthly, and to be exposed at the Main Guard, and at such public places in the Bazar as the Commanding Officer may direct.

GENERAL ORDERS
By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

17.—The sale of the Bazar shall be a public mark of their employment.

GENERAL ORDERS
By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

18.—For the present, and until further orders, the following rate of payment is established for shops or stalls in the Military Bazar at Weltevreden, and will be collected at that rate by the Government Farmer.

GENERAL ORDERS
By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

On shops of the first class 1 Sp. Dol.
On shops of the second class 1/2 Sp. Dol.

GENERAL ORDERS
By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

On the Bazar shops which are exposed for sale, one copper stiver is to be paid by each person exposing his goods for sale therein.

GENERAL ORDERS
By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

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Banks of the Vistula, at that advanced period of the season, & on the other hand it by no means follows that a victory would be decisive of the fate of the war.—The worst that could be expected is that Bonaparte might gain possession of Moscow, and be enabled to winter in the heart of the Russian Empire—but a great part of his army must be but little accustomed to the rigour of a Russian winter, and while his losses could only be supplied by reinforcements drawn from distant Provinces, Russia has a population at hand that would enable her to harass by repeated partial attacks, and to wear out an invading enemy as much by distress and privation as by the sword.

Our most Advices will most probably be decisive and in the mean while as far as the present information goes, it is evident that the system adopted by the Russians has been hitherto completely successful, that it has drawn Bonaparte to such a distance from his resources as to increase his difficulties daily, and that a firm perseverance in the same will be unlikely to produce his defeat, which in such a situation would probably be followed by consequences of greater importance to Europe than at any former period of his career.—Some doubt hangs over the conduct of Bernadotte, and the line of conduct which he will actually pursue does not seem to be altogether certain, but it is stated in one of the latest Europe extracts that he has accepted a subsidy and entered into an engagement to make a diversion in the rear of the French Army, in which however he is not to be joined by a body of British Troops as was at first reported.

There are some unofficial accounts of a still later date than those brought to Bengal by the Inglis.—A ship from the Isle of France named l'Euveir, brings intelligence received from His Majesty's ship Astrea, which states that a day or two prior to the departure of that ship accounts from London to the 3d October were received at the Cape of Good Hope. The verbal report adds that these accounts give no additional intelligence of moment; they made no mention of any decisive or general battle in Russia, nor of any news of importance in Spain subsequent to the evacuation of Acadusia by Soult, but they stated that the differences with America were still unsettled, and that our ships had reached England at the end of the month.

The English vessel, the *Andromeda* on her voyage—while there, accounts were received from Spain, stating that Marquis Wellington had advanced in person as far as Burgos.

A Naval promotion was announced from the Admiralty on the Prince Regent's Birth-day. Besides the promotion of Flag Officers, Post Captains to William Bedford, Esq. inclusive, were raised to the rank of Rear-Admirals.

The London Papers of the end of September report the intention of His Majesty's Ministers to dissolve Parliament about the 10th of October.

Admiral Tyler appointed Natal Commander in Chief at the Cape in the room of Admiral Stopford.

Major Camac is appointed to the command of the four troops of the Guards about to embark for Spain.

ARRIVALS IN BATAVIA.
Per H. C. ship *Waltham*, Capt. Mrs. Helen Hay.
Anna Robertson, Chimney, Armstrong, Miss Stewart, Armstrong, Louis Collins, Brode.

Captain C. P. Hay, B. Richardson, Mr. Roderick Roberts, Metcalfe, Lieut. Church, Ensign Taylor, Per H. C. ship *Euphrates*, at Ceylon. Mrs. Thomas, Miss Letitia Keys, Letitia Spence, Jeannette Nicholson, Mary Selway, Eliza Selway, Selina Selway, Mr. John Jameson, Frederick Mathew, Mr. John Edward Watson, Cadet, Mr. William Jones, for Bombay. Captain William Thomas, Bombay Army. Lieut. Richard Cozens, Madras Army. 116 Recruits for Bengal.

We regret to add that subsequent accounts mention the wreck of the *Euphrates* off Ceylon. The Passengers were chiefly on board at the time, but no lives were lost.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVALS.—April 10. Malay brig *Poedang*, from Fort Nugent, with Madras. Same day. H. C. ship *Martha*, Capt. R. Deane, from Bengal, with Madras. Do. 12. Ship *Waltham*, from Bengal, with Madras. Do. 13. Ship *Bridgewater*, Smith, from Sourabaya, 25th March. Do. 13. Ship *Vohwaer*, Waterman, from Tagal, 9th April. Cargo, Rice for Government. Passenger, Capt. A. Cameron. Do. 13. Ship *Sophia*, Brown, from Bencoolen, 6th April. Cargo, Bird's Nest. Do. 13. Schooner *Josephina*, Laidrick, from Samarang, 6th April. Cargo, Tobacco, &c. Passengers, Mr. Dalmeyer, and Mr. Barker.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 9.—Arab brig *Montrose*, Abdul Abbas, for Samarang. Do. 10.—Arab ship *Maahabary*, Said Al-huro, for Sourabaya and Chiribon. Do. 11.—Sloop *Johanna*, Resse, for Samarang. Same day.—Arab brig *Selayer*, Sin Abo Bakur, for Sourabaya. Do. 12.—Arab brig *Khyrat*, Sch Awak, for Sourabaya. Do. 15.—Ship *Bridgewater*, Smith, for Mauritius.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

Simplex must excuse us.—The very comparison he draws between his Letter and other communications which have appeared, must convince him that publishing it would only add to the evils he laments.

ERRATUM IN THE LAST GAZETTE

In the Advertisement for the sale of the Opium Farms, instead of "The Farms will continue from the 1st of May 1813, &c." will continue from the 1st of May 1813, to the 30th April 1814, inclusive.

BENGAL

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

PAR. 15.—We take this opportunity to express our opinion, that the Office of Surveyor or General ought not to be held by the person in charge of the Engineer Department, whose general duties at the head of that Corps must prevent his due performance of those which we expect from the Surveyor General.

This Office ought generally to be engaged in making actual Surveys of such parts of the Country as require to be more minutely examined and described, and when not so engaged he should occupy himself in collecting, arranging, and classifying all scales, the Geographical materials collected by himself and others.

It is the more to be expected in a reasonable time, to obtain surveys executed in the most judicious manner, of all other parts of the Country which appear to require further examination.

We therefore desire that you will revise the Regulations and Establishment of the Office of Surveyor General, and report the principles above laid down, and that the Officers in charge of the several Corps may be referred to the Office of Surveyor General.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, in obedience to the foregoing Order of the Honorable the Court of Directors, directs that the Officer in charge of the Engineer Department be removed from the Office of Surveyor General.

Lieutenant Colonel *James Crauford*, of the 4th Regiment of Madras Infantry, is appointed by the Honorable the Court of Directors, to the Office of Surveyor General.

The date of Lieutenant Colonel Crauford's

appointment is to take place from the time of his receiving charge, ~~from the Office from Major General Garstin, who will continue to hold the Office, until the arrival of that Officer at the Presidency.~~

Lieutenant Robert Smith, of the Engineer Corps, is appointed by Government to continue the Topographical Survey of the Southern Frontier, which Lieutenant Colonel Crawford was directed to perform by General Orders of the 4th of April 1812.

Lieutenant Colonel Crawford is desired to await the arrival of his successor, in order to deliver over to him the unfinished materials of the Survey in question, and the requisite precise information, as to those parts of it which have been completed, and those which yet remain to be executed.

G. W. GARDINER,

Sec. to Govt.
Mil. Dept.

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

POPE WILLIAM, FEBRUARY 13, 1813.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Major Thomas Ambrey, to be Superintending Engineer at Prince of Wales Island in the room of Capt. Fordyce, who has proceeded to sea for the benefit of his health.

Major James Moul, of the Engineer Corps, is directed to proceed to Fort Marlborough, for the purpose of Superintending the Repairs of the Fort at that Settlement. The abovementioned Officers are required to repair to their respective destinations by the 10th of February, which of the said Captain Lieutenant Samuel Shaw, of the Corps of Bengal Artillery, at present doing duty on the Island of Java, is appointed by His Lordship in Council, Commissary of Stores at that Colony in the room of Captain Limoud, of the Madras Establishment.

C. W. GARDINER,

Sec. to Govt.
Mil. Dept.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

Extract from a late Periodical Publication.

The circumstance of the Death and Burial in England of a Foreign Queen, of France especially, is so uncommon and we believe singular, that we have been induced to record the ceremony at full length. Our readers may depend upon its authenticity, it being communicated by the first French authority residing in England.

Her Majesty MARIA JOSEPHINE LOUISA, a Princess of the illustrious House of Savoy and Wife of His Most Christian Majesty Louis 18th, King of France and Navarre, died November 13th 1811, at Hartwell House, in Buckinghamshire, aged 57 years.—Her funeral was performed at London, November 26th, with as much pomp as circumstances admitted.

The body was brought from Hartwell to London, in a hearse with six horses. It was followed by two coaches in which were M. le Duc de Haeré, bearing the Crown, Madame la Comtesse de Narbonne, lady of the Palace, and others of the Household of the Queen. A Catafalque was erected in the Catholic Chapel in King Street, Portman-square, in which the body was deposited.—The French Ecclesiastics belonging to this Chapel, with certain Gardes du Corps kept watch the whole night near the coffin, and recited prayers for the dead.—The Chapel was lighted by a great number of flambeaux and was hung with black, covered with Escutcheons of the Arms of France and Savoy. Tickets had been distributed by the Duc de Grammont, Captain of the King's Guards, and by the Comte de Nautouillet, Master of the Ceremonies, in sufficient numbers to allow the greatest possible proportion of loyal Frenchmen to pay the last piece of respect to their late Queen.—Monday, 26th Nov. Divine Service began at 9 o'clock in the morning, by the usual prayers on the burial of the dead. The Abbé Sernetti, the Abbé Coulon, and the Abbé du Châtelier, all three ancient Grand Vicars, assisting. During the prayers, those who were to assist in the ceremonies being arrived and having taken their places in the most respectful silence, under the direction of the Comte de Nautouillet, of the Vicomte d'Agout Major, and of M. Dourepaire Officer of the Garde du Corps—the Coffin was placed in the middle of the Chapel; it was covered with a Pall of crimson velvet, on which was the Escutcheon of France and Savoy, also an inscription containing the name, titles and age of her Majesty.—The Crown of France was placed on the higher part of the Pall—40 flambeaux placed on the steps of the Catafalque were burning during the whole service. Near the head of the Coffin was the Duc de Haeré in the Office of Chevalier of Honor to the Queen, bearing the Crown—at the foot, in front of the Altar was the Comte de la Châtre, in his quality of Com-

missioner of the King of France, and near him to the left the Comte de Nautouillet as Master of the Ceremonies.—To the right, on an elevation were Monsieur Mgr. the Duc d'Angoulême, Mgr. the Duc de Berry, Mgr. the Prince de Condé, and Mgr. the Duc de Bourbon, and below them their respective officers, with whom was associated M. de Broval, an officer of the Duc d'Orleans who was absent.

To the left of the Coffin and in front of the French Princes, was another elevation, prepared for the Ambassadors and Foreign Ministers, on which were the Duc d'Albuquerque, Admiral Apodaca and Don Pedro Cevallos, Ambassadors from Spain—the Chevalier de Soara, Ambassador from the Prince Regent of Portugal—Comte de Fronte, Minister from Sarlinia, and the Prince of Castelleide, Minister from His Sicilian Majesty.—Below these were the French Chevaliers, grand dignitaries of the Royal Order, decorated with their insignia—at the four Corners of the Coffin stood ten ancient Gardes du Corps.—The rest of the Chapel was filled with French and English Gentlemen and a great number of Ladies.

The Mass for the dead was performed by the Bishop of Angoulême.—On a seat to the right of the altar were the Bishops of Montpellier, of Uzès, of Sisteron, of Tarbes, of Rhodes, of Nantes, of Digne, of Aire, and of Blois.—At the right of these prelates was Dr. Poynter, Chaplain to Mgr. Dourepaire, the Bishop of London.

The ceremony being concluded, the Corpse of the Queen was placed in a hearse for the purpose of being conveyed to Westminster Abbey.

Order of Possession to Westminster Abbey.

Twelve men on Horseback.

Six Mourning Coaches, each drawn by six horses.

In the first Coach.—Ladies supporting the Pall—Madame la Duchesse de Coigny, Madame la Duchesse de Picenne, Madame la Comtesse de Mesnard, Madame la Comtesse de Montsoreau.

In the second Coach.—Attendants on the Queen—M. le Duc d'Haeré et de Cray, Madame la Comtesse de Narbonne, M. le Vicomte d'Agout, M. le Chevalier de Riviere.

An Esquire (M. Gonet) carrying the Crown.

A Hearse containing the Coffin.

Third Coach.—Monsieur M. le Comte de la Châtre, Monsieur le Comte de Puy-sig, Captain of the Guards.

Fourth Coach.—LL. AA. RR. Mgr. Duc d'Angoulême, Mgr. Duc de Berry, Mgr. le Comte Etienne de Damas, M. le Comte Auguste de la Feronays.

Fifth Coach.—LL. AA. SS. Mgr. le Prétre de Condé, Mgr. le Duc de Bourbon, M. le Vidame de Vassé, M. le Comte de Rully.

Sixth Coach.—Attendants of the King—Mons. le Comte de Blacas, M. le Comte de Nautouillet.

Nine Mourning Coaches, each drawn by four horses.

First Coach.—Household of Monsieur M. le Comte, François d'Escars, M. le Marquis de Tournous, M. le Comte de la Tour du Pin de la Châree.

Second Coach.—Household of their Royal Highnesses—M. le Comte du Damas Caax, M. le Comte de Monsoreau, M. le Comte de Gouvello.

Third Coach.—Household of the Princes—M. le Chevalier de Contye, M. le Comte de Grimaldi, M. de Broval, M. de Quesney.

Fourth Coach.—M. le Duc de Coigny, M. le Duc de Castries, M. le Comte de Vaudreil, M. le Comte de Bahagne.

Fifth Coach.—M. le Comte de Viomesnil, M. le Marquis de Bouzols, M. le Marquis de Riviere, M. le Comte de Vaugrand.

Sixth Coach.—M. le Comte de Bourbon-blanc, Advocate General to the Parliament of Bretagne, M. le President Bernard, M. de Nogent, M. de Outremont.

Seventh Coach.—M. le Colonel de Comte de Perigord, M. le Lieut. Colonel de Balatier, M. le Capitaine de Fontaines, M. le Baron du Blaisel.

Eighth Coach.—Physicians Surgeons &c.

Ninth Coach.—Madame Perouet, and Madame Preand.

Twelve Officers of Cavalry, Gardes du Corps, Knights of the Order of St. Louis following the Corpse on foot, commanded by the Chevalier Durapatie, an officer of distinguished bravery, whose generous devotion to the interests of his sovereign is already recorded in history. Among these faithful servants was also M. de Maldan, one of the three Guards who were chosen to accompany Louis the 16th, in his flight from the Tuilleries.

The Esquire who carried the Crown, was an ancient and faithful servant of the Queen, who had not quitted her for an instant during twenty years and whom her

Majesty honoured with unlimited confidence.—He was bare-headed.

The Coaches of the Ambassadors followed those of the Mourners, and preceded that of the Queen.

The Coaches of Ceremony of all the English Princes of the Blood followed—that of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales drawn by six bay horses, three footmen behind, six pages at the head of the horses, and also those of their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York, Clarence, Cumberland, Kent, Sussex and Cambridge. Each coach was drawn by six horses, and all the servants in their state liveries.

Many other coaches of the nobility followed and of gentlemen who attended the procession.

At the Great Door of Westminster Abbey the Corpse was presented by the Commissioner of the King of France, and received by the Dean of Westminster at the head of its Chapter.—The Coffin was carried by the Gardes du Corps into Henry the 7th's Chapel, where, after a Requiem sung by the Choir, and accompanied by the full organ, it was deposited with the usual ceremonies in a vault constructed on purpose by the side of that in which the Duc de Montpensier is laid.

The Avenues of the Abbey were kept by Battalions of Volunteers.—This religious and pious service, the last duty rendered to the remains of an illustrious Princess, were conducted with an order and regularity which are highly honorable to those who had the direction of it, and the respect and solemnity with which it was observed did equal honor to the feelings and character of the nation with whom the victims of a revolution that still lays waste & oppresses the world, have found their only security.

LONDON JUNE 22.

Race against Time.—A galloway belonging to Mr. Prince, of Store-street, yesterday started to go to Bushy, from Kilsbarn, and return a distance of 23 miles, in an hour and a half, for a wager of 100 guineas. The animal was rode by Young Cliff, and arrived at Bushy in 30 minutes from the time of starting.—After stopping five minutes, the match was proceeded in, and the animal won with great ease, in seven-minutes less than the given time.

Attempted Murder at Appleton.—Mr. Burrows is doing well, and is considered out of danger, but Bowler is not yet apprehended. The statement of some slugs having been extracted from the neck of the wounded man, does not turn out to be quite correct; for although Mr. B. was wounded there, the charge had not lodged. One slug however, as before stated, has lodged in the back, above the bladebone, which is not considered dangerous. He is in good spirits, and has but little fever. An extraordinary circumstance occurred on Sunday.—About two o'clock a man brought the horse home which Bowler rode off with, and on inquiry it was found to be the Beadle at Harrow. It appeared that Bowler had given a man a one pound note to take the horse to a school-master, at Harrow, with a letter; but after the delivery of the horse, he lost no time in making his departure, so that that circumstance gave no clue to Bowler's retreat. Great hopes are entertained of his speedy apprehension, as an officer was within half an hour of him on Sunday, in the neighbourhood of Aylesbury.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE,

MARCH 21 1812.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent hath, in the name and on the behalf of the King, signified to my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the Royal pleasure, that the Uniform Clothing at present worn by the Flag Officers, Captains, Commanders, Lieutenants, Masters' Mates, and Midshipmen of His Majesty's Royal Navy, shall be altered in the manner under-mentioned, viz:

Admiral of the Fleet.—Full Dress.—Coat of blue cloth; blue cloth collar, white cloth lapels and cuffs, with five laces round the cuffs; laced as at present, Epaulettes as at present; buffons the same as at present, with the addition of a crown over the anchor.

Undress.—Blue cloth, blue cloth collar, white lappels and cuffs with five laces; laced round the collar and lappels to the end of the skirts; flap and frame, hips and back skirts laced; twist button holes in lappels and flaps as at present; epaulettes and buffons same as in the dress uniform.

Admirals.—Full Dress.—The same as the Admiral of the Fleet, with only four laces on the cuffs.

Vice-Admirals.—The same with only three laces on the cuffs.

Rear-Admirals.—The same with only two laces on the cuffs.

The epauettes, with the respective distinctions of three, two, and one star, the same as at present.—Buttons as at present, with the addition of a crown over the anchor.

The undress or frock uniform of Flag Officers, except the Admiral of the Fleet, to be the same as at present, with the alteration only of the buffon.

The Captain to the Admiral of the Fleet, and First Captain to Commanders in Chief, (if not Flag Officers) to wear, while so employed, the undress or frock uniform of Rear-Admirals.

Captains and Commanders of his Majesty's Fleet to wear uniforms of the same pattern.

The full dress to be similar to that in use, excepting that the lappels and cuffs are in future to be white; laced as at present, with a crown over an anchor on the buffon.

Captains and Commanders are both to wear two epauettes, of the same pattern as at present, with only the following distinctions:—

The epauettes of Captains three years post, to have an addition of a silver crown over a silver anchor.

The epauettes of Captains under three years post, to have the silver anchor without the crown.

The epauettes of Commanders to be plain.

Lieutenants of his Majesty's Fleet to wear a dress uniform of the same pattern as Captains and Commanders, but without epauettes, and with one plain buffon (similar to that now worn by Captains and Commanders) on the right shoulder; buffons of the same pattern as for Captains.

The undress or frock uniform of Captains, Commanders, and Lieutenants, to be the same as at present, worn by Captains and Commanders, with the addition of the epauettes and buffon which are to be worn the same as in the full dress.

The whole of the Commissioned Officers of his Majesty's Fleet to have the linings of their dressed uniforms; white. The Flag Officers only, to have the linings of their dressed uniforms, white silk.

Masters' Mates, and Midshipmen, to wear the same uniform as at present, with the alteration of the buffon only, which is to be of the same pattern as that of the Captains and Lieutenants.

It is hereby given notice thereof to all Flag Officers, Captains, Commanders, Lieutenants, Masters' Mates, and Midshipmen, and require that they should conform to the alterations being to take effect generally on the 12th of August, 1812; but such Officers of the Royal Navy as may have occasion before that period, to make up new Uniforms, are at liberty to have them made up according to the new Patterns.

J. W. CROKER:

N. B. The several Patterns may be seen at this Office.

WHITEHALL, August 11, 1812.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to grant the dignity of a Marquis of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the Right Honourable Arthur Earl of Wellington, Knight of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Marquis Wellington, of Wellington, in the county of Somerset.

WAR-OFFICE, AUGUST 18, 1812.

MEMORANDUM.

In consideration of the King's German Legion having so frequently distinguished themselves against the enemy, and particularly upon the occasion of the recent victory obtained near Salamanca, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent is pleased, in

(Continued in the Supplement.)

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EDELE COMPAGNIES DRUKKERY,

Op Molenliet.

SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1813.

(Continued from the Gazette.)

the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to command, that the Officers who are now serving with temporary rank in the several regiments of that corps, shall have permanent rank in the British army from the date of their respective commissions.

WAR-OFFICE, Aug. 18.

41st Regiment of Foot, — Major William Evans, to be Lieutenant Colonel, without purchase.—Capt. Robert Cotton St. John Clinton, from 60th Foot, to be Major, vice Evans.

BREVET.

To be Lieutenant Colonels in the Army. — Major Julius Hartman, of German Artillery; Major Richard Archdale, of the 40th Foot; Major Frederick Newman, of the 11th Foot; Major David Williamson, of 4th Foot; Major Thomas Dalmer, of 23d Foot; Major William Leigh Clowes, of 3d Dragoons; Major John Piper, of 4th Foot; Major Colin Campbell, of 1st Foot; Major Thomas Lloyd, of 94th Foot; Major Leonard Greenwall, of 45th Foot; Major George Scovel, of 57th Foot; Major William Gomm, of 9th Foot.

To be Majors in the Army. — Captain Thomas Evans, of 36th Foot; Captain Robert Lawson, of Royal Artillery; Capt. Frederick Sympher, of German Artillery; Captain Charles Tryon, of 88th Foot; Captain William Beresford, of 31st Foot; Captain Alexander Rouvrea, of Sicilian Regiment; Capt. Joseph Hawtyn, of 22d Foot; Captain John Crowder of 7th Foot; Captain Richard Bishop, of 5th Foot; Captain Lawrence Arnot, of 56th Foot.

WHITEHALL, Aug. 25.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, hath been graciously pleased, by an especial warrant, to grant unto Arthur Marquis of Wellington, Knight Companion of the Most Holy Military Order of the Bath, and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's forces in Spain and Portugal, His Majesty's royal license and permission, that he and his descendants may bear, as a royal augmentation, in the dexter quarter of the arms of Wellesley, an escutcheon charged with the crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick, being the Union Badge of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, as a lasting memorial of the glorious and transcendent achievements of the said Arthur Marquis of Wellington on various important occasions; but more particularly in the recent brilliant and decisive victory obtained over the French army by the troops under his command, near Salamanca, on the 22d day of July last, such Royal augmentation being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the Herald's Office;

And also to command, that this especial mark of His Majesty's Royal favour be registered in His College of Arms.

MARQUIS WELLESLEY.

Lord Wellesley went out on Monday night, in a plain carriage to view the illuminations, and near the Admiralty was recognised by the people, who proposed to draw his carriage, which he endeavoured to dissuade them from carrying into effect, excusing himself with many expressions of thanks. They suffered him to proceed towards Whitehall, but on his return to Charing-cross they took off his horses, and drew his carriage along the Strand, Fleet-street, &c. to St. Paul's and the Mansion-house, and back again by the way of Pall Mall, St. James's street, and Piccadilly, to Apsley-house. The carriage was followed by an immense crowd, who halted frequently for the purpose of cheering the name of Lord Wellington, and of harranguing Lord Wellesley in language of warm congratulation. His Lordship repeatedly addressed the multitude. He stated shortly, but with great force, the eminent services of his gallant brother in India, as well as in Europe, and the prominent features of his character, which had obtained for him the unanimous esteem and love of his army, and the applause which his countrymen were then bestowing upon him. They might applaud him, he said, for his attention to the comforts and wants of his men, his care of his wounded, his attention to the sufferings of our allies, and his humanity to the enemy when subdued or captured.

His Lordship was interrupted with cheers that rent the skies between each instance of the merits of Lord Wellington's character. Upon these occasions, the carriage was stopped at St. Paul's, the Mansion-house; and in the square of Somerset-house.

At the Mansion-house Lord Wellesley apprised the crowd that the Lord Mayor was a warm friend of Lord Wellington; and with the chief Officers of the City, had often expressed approbation of his services, upon which they cheered the Lord Mayor loudly. The crowd halted at Carlton house, and cheered the Prince Regent most cordially. At St. James's they stopt and cheered his Majesty, and Lord Wellesley having proposed the Duke of York and the Army, his Royal Highness was loudly cheered. On arriving at Apsley-house, Lord Wellesley took leave by returning thanks for the gratifying marks of attention he had received, assuring them at the same time, that he had not the vanity to apply them in the smallest degree to himself personally. Upon which the mob shouted, "we mean them for you too."—"I receive them then," said Lord W. "as the most unequivocal proofs of public spirit—of zealous attachment for your Prince—of loyalty to your King—and of love for the true interests of your country. I receive them as a most gratifying proof of your opinion; that the services of Lord Wellington, of myself, and of my family, have always been directed to maintain the honor and dignity of the Crown, and to the promotion of your best interest."

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 21.

We subjoin an extract of an interesting letter from St. Petersburg, of the most recent date;—

"St. PETERSBURGH, 6th (18th) Aug. To-day peace is formally announced with England; and express orders are given at all the outports, that ships bearing the British flag shall be openly and amicably received, with their cargoes, provided there be nothing on board contrary to the existing tariff and regulations; which tariff is to continue in force for the present year, at least. All the brokers' notes, and prices current, have London printed on them, and Paris is left out. The exchange is at 22½, and is expected higher. Lord Bentinck arrived three days ago; and Lord Cathcart is expected. The news from the armies is favourable. Recruits and volunteers are marching from all quarters towards the Dwina; and another levy of troops is ordered for September. It is expected that 700,000 men will be in arms in a few weeks."

The endeavours of Mr. Thornton to open a friendly communication with Denmark have proved fruitless. The Danish Government, it is said, has rejected all overtures for a reconciliation with England, and has ordered forty-eight new battalions; to be raised for the purpose of repelling invasion. Hence, probably, the rumours of the Swedish expedition being about to sail, and that Zealand is its object.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, SUNDAY, August 16.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

DOWNING-STREET, August 16, 1812.

Lord Clinton, Aide-de Camp to the Earl of Wellington, arrived this morning at the War Department, with dispatches, addressed by his Lordship to Earl Bathurst dated the 21st, 24th, and 28th ult. of which the following are extracts;—

Cabrerizas, near Salamanca, July 21st, 1812. In the course of the 15th and 16th, the enemy moved all their troops to the right of their position on the Douro, and their army was concentrated between Toro and San Roman.

A considerable body passed the Douro at Toro, on the evening of the 16th; and I moved the allied army to their left on that night, with an intention to concentrate on the Guarena.

It was totally out of my power to prevent the enemy from passing the Douro at any point at which he might think it expedient, as he had in his possession all the bridges over that river, and many of the fords; but he recrossed that river at Toro, in the night of the 16th, moved his whole army to Tordesillas, where he again crossed the Douro on the morning of the

17th; and assembled his army, on that day at La Nava del Rey, having marched not less than ten leagues in the course of the 17th.

The 4th and light division of infantry, and Major-General Anson's brigades of cavalry, had marched to Castrejon on the night of the 16th, with a view to the assembly of the army on the Guarena, and were at Castrejon under the orders of Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton, on the 17th, not having been ordered to proceed farther, in consequence of my knowledge that the enemy had not passed the Douro at Toro; and there was not time to call them in between the hour at which I received the intelligence of the whole of the enemy's army being at La Nava, and daylight of the morning of the 18th. I therefore took measures to provide for their retreat and junction, by moving the 5th division to Tordesillas de la Orden, and Major-General Le Marchant's, Major-General Alten's, and Major-General Bock's brigades of cavalry to Alaejos.

The enemy attacked the troops at Castrejon, at the dawn of day of the 18th; and Sir Stapleton Cotton maintained the post, without suffering any loss till the cavalry had joined him. Nearly about the same time the enemy turned by Alaejos the left flank of our position at Castrejon.

The troops retired in admirable order to Tordesillas de la Orden, having the enemy's whole army on their flank or in their rear; and thence to the Guarena, which river they passed under the same circumstances, and effected their junction with the army.

The Guarena, which runs into the Douro, is formed by four streams, which unite about a league below Canizal, and the enemy took a strong position on the heights on the right of that river, and I placed the 4th and light divisions, on the opposite heights, and had directed the remainder of the army to cross the Upper Guarena at Vallesa, in consequence of the appearance of the enemy's intention to turn our right.

Shortly after his arrival, however, the enemy crossed the Guarena at Cartelillo, below the junction of the streams, and manifested an intention to press upon our left, and to enter the valley of Canizal, Major General Alten's brigade of cavalry, supported by the third Dragoons, were already engaged with the enemy's cavalry, and had taken, among other prisoners, the French General Carrier; and I desired the Honourable Lieutenant-General Cole to attack, with Major-General William Anson's and Brigadier-General Harvey's brigades of infantry (the latter under the command of Colonel Stubbs), the enemy's infantry which were supporting their cavalry. He immediately attacked and defeated them with the 27th and 40th regiments which advanced to the charge with bayonets, Colonel Stubbs's Portuguese brigade supporting, and the enemy gave way; many were killed and wounded; and Major-General Alten's brigade of cavalry having pursued the fugitives, 240 prisoners were taken.

In these affairs Lieutenant-General the Honourable G. L. Cole, Major-General V. Alten, Major General William Anson, Lieutenant-Colonel Arentschildt of the 1st Hussars, and Hervey, of the 14th Light Dragoons, Lieutenant Colonel Maclean of the 27th, and Major Archdall of the 40th, Lieutenant-Colonel Andersson, commanding the 11th, and Major de Azeredo, commanding the 23th Portuguese Regiment, distinguished themselves.

The enemy did not make any farther attempt on our left; but having reinforced their troops on that side, and withdrawn those which had moved to their left, I brought back our's from Vallesa.

On the 19th in the afternoon the enemy withdrew all the troops from their right and marched to their left by Tarragona apparently with an intention of turning our right. I crossed the Upper Guarena at Vallesa and El Olmo with the whole of the allied army in the course of that evening and night; and every preparation was made for the action, which was expected on the plain of Vallesa on the morning of the 20th.

But shortly after day-light the enemy made another movement in several columns to his left, along the heads of the Guarena, which river he crossed below Santa la Predra, and encamped last night at Babilatuente and Villanella; and the

allied army made a correspondent movement to its right by Cantelpino, and encamped last night at Cabesa Velloso, the 6th division, and Major-General Alten's brigade of cavalry, being upon the Tormes at Aldea Lengua.

During these movements there have been occasional canonades, but without loss on our side.

I have this morning moved the left of the army to the Tormes, where the whole are now concentrated; and I observe that the enemy have also moved towards the same river, near Iluerta.

The enemy's object hitherto has been, to cut off my communication with Salamanca and Ciudad Rodrigo.

The enemy abandoned and destroyed the fort of Mirabete, on the Tagus, on the 11th inst.; and the garrison marched to Madrid, to form part of the army of the centre. They were reduced to five days provisions.

I inclose a return of the killed and wounded on the 18th instant.

Flores de Avila, July 24, 1812.

My Aide-de-Camp, Captain Lord Clinton, will present to your Lordship this account of a victory which the allied troops under my command gained in a general action fought near Salamanca on the evening of the 22d inst. which I have been under the necessity of delaying to send till now, having been engaged ever since the action in the pursuit of the enemy's flying troops.

In my letter of the 21st I informed your Lordship, that both armies were near the Tormes; and the enemy crossed that river with the greatest part of his troops in the afternoon by the fords between Alha de Tormes and Iluerta, and moved by their left towards the roads leading to Ciudad Rodrigo.

The allied army, with the exception of the third division, and General D'Urban's cavalry, likewise crossed the Tormes in the evening by the bridge of Salamanca, and the fords in the neighbourhood; and I placed the troops in a position of which the right was upon one of the two heights called Dos Arapiles, and the left on the Tormes below the ford of Santa Martha.

The 3d division and Brigadier-General D'Urban's cavalry were left at Cabrerizas, on the right of the Tormes, as the enemy had still a large corps on the heights above Babilatuente, on the same side of the river; and I considered it not improbable, that finding our army prepared for them in the morning, on the left of the Tormes, they would alter their plan, and manœuvre by the other bank.

In the course of the night of the 21st, I received intelligence, of the truth of which I could not doubt, that General Chauvel had arrived at Pollos on the 20th with the cavalry and horse artillery of the army of the north, to join Marshal Marmont; and I was quite certain that these troops would join him on the 22d or 23d at the latest.

During the night of the 21st the enemy had taken possession of the village of Calvarosa de Ariba, and of the height near it called Nuestra Senora de la Pena, our cavalry being in possession of Calvarosa de Abaxo, and shortly after day-light detachments from both armies attempted to obtain possession of the more distant from our right of the two hills called Dos Arapiles.

The enemy, however, succeeded, their detachment being the strongest, and having been concealed in the woods nearer the hill than we were, by which success they strengthened materially their own position, and had in their power increased means of annoying ours.

In the morning the light troops of the 7th division, and the 4th Cacadores belonging to General Pack's brigade, were engaged with the enemy on the height called Nuestra Senora de la Pena; on which height they maintained themselves with the enemy throughout the day. The possession, by the enemy, however, of the more distant of the Arapiles, rendered it necessary for me to extend the right of the army in Potence to the heights behind the village of Arapiles, and to occupy that village with light infantry; and here I placed the 4th division, under the command of the Hon. Lieut. General Cole; and although, from the variety of the enemy's movements, it was difficult to form a satisfactory judgment of his intentions, I considered that upon the whole, his objects were upon the left of the Tormes, I therefore ordered the Hon. Major General Packenham, who commanded the 3d division, in the absence of Lieut. General Picton, on account of ill health, to move across the Tormes with the troops under his command, including Brigadier General D'Urban's cavalry, and to place himself behind Aldea Lengua, Brigadier General Bradford's brigade of Portuguese infantry and Don Carlos D'Espina's infantry, having been moved up like-

wise to the neighbourhood of Las Torres, between the 3d and 4th divisions.

After a variety of evolutions and movements, the enemy appears to have determined upon his plan about two in the afternoon; and under cover of a very heavy cannonade, which however, did us but very little damage, he extended his left and moved forward his troops, apparently with an intention to embrace, by the position of his troops, and by his fire, our post on that of the two Arapiles which we possessed, and from thence to attack and break our line; or at all events to render difficult any movements of ours to our right.

The extension of his line to his left, however and its advance upon our right, notwithstanding that his troops still occupied very strong ground, and his position was well defended by cannon, gave me an opportunity of attacking him, for which I had long been anxious. I reinforced our right with the 5th division, under Lieutenant-General Leith, which I placed behind the village of Arapiles, on the right of the 4th division; and with the 6th and 7th divisions in reserve; and as soon as these troops had taken their stations, I ordered the Honorable Major-General Packenham to move forward with the 3d division, and General D'Urban's cavalry and two squadrons of the 14th light dragoons, under Lieutenant-Colonel Hervey, in four columns, to turn the enemy's left on the heights; while Brigadier-General Bradford's brigade, the 5th division, under Lieutenant-General Leith, the 4th division under the Honorable Lieutenant-General Cole, and the cavalry, under Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton should attack them in front, supported in reserve by the 6th division, under Major-General Clinton, the 7th division, under Major-General Hope and Don Carlos D'España's Spanish Division, and Brigadier-General Pack, should support the left of the 4th division, by attacking that of the Dos Arapiles, which the enemy held. The 1st and light divisions occupied the ground on the left and were in reserve.

The attack upon the enemy's left, was made in the manner above described, and completely succeeded. Major-General the Hon. Edward Packenham formed the 3d division across the enemy's flank, and overthrew every thing opposed to him. These troops were supported in the most gallant style by the Portuguese cavalry under Brigadier-General D'Urban's and Lieutenant-Colonel Hervey's squadrons of the 14th, who successfully defeated every attempt made by the enemy on the flank of the third division.

Brigadier-General Bradford's brigade, the 5th and 4th divisions, and the cavalry under Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton, attacked the enemy in front, and drove his troops before them, from one height to another, bringing forward their right, so as to acquire strength upon the enemy's flank, in proportion to the advance. Brigadier-General Pack made a very gallant attack upon the Arapiles, in which, however, he did not succeed, expecting in diverting the attention of the enemy's corps placed upon it, from the troops under the command of Lieutenant-General Cole, in his advance.

The cavalry under Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton made a most gallant and successful charge against a body of the enemy's infantry, which they overthrew and cut to pieces. In this charge Major-General Le Marchant was killed at the head of his brigade; and I have to regret the loss of a most able officer.

After the crest of the height was carried, one division of the enemy's infantry, made a stand against the 4th division, which, after a severe contest, was obliged to give way, in consequence of the enemy having thrown some troops on the left of the 4th division, after the failure of Brigadier-General Pack's attack upon the Arapiles, and the Honorable Lieutenant-General Cole having been wounded.

Marshal Sir William Beresford, who happened to be on the spot, directed Brigadier-General Spry's brigade of the 5th division, which was in the second line, to change its front; and to bring its fire on the flank of the enemy's division; and, I am sorry to add, that while engaged in this service, he received a wound, which I am apprehensive will deprive me of the benefit of his counsel and assistance for some time. Nearly about the same time, Lieutenant-General Leith received a wound, which unfortunately obliged him to quit the field. I ordered up the 6th division under Major-General Clinton, to relieve the 4th, and the battle was soon restored to its former success.

The enemy's right however, reinforced by the troops which had fled from his left, and by those which had now retired from the Arapiles, still continued to resist; and I ordered the 1st and light divisions, and Colonel Stubb's Portuguese brigade of the 4th division, which was re-formed, and Major-General William Anson's brigade likewise of the 4th division, to turn the right, while the 6th division, supported by the 3d and 5th, attacked the front. It was dark before this point was carried by the 6th division, and the enemy fled through the woods towards the Tormes. I pursued them with the 1st and light divisions, and Major-General William Anson's brigade of the 4th division, and some squadrons of cavalry under Lieutenant-General

Sir Stapleton Cotton, as long as we could find any of them together, directing our march upon Heurta and the fords of the Tormes, by which the enemy had passed on their advance; but the darkness of the night was highly advantageous to the enemy, many of whom escaped under its cover, who must otherwise have been in our hands.

I am sorry to report, that owing to this same cause, Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton was unfortunately wounded by one of our own sentries after he had halted.

We renewed the pursuit at break of day in the morning, with the same troops, and Major-General Bock's and Major-General Anson's brigades of cavalry, which joined during the night; and having crossed the Tormes, we came up with the enemy's rear guard of cavalry and infantry, near La Serena; they were immediately attacked by the two brigades of dragoons, and the cavalry fled, leaving the infantry to their fate. I have never witnessed a more gallant charge than was made on the enemy's infantry by the heavy brigade of the King's German Legion, under Major-General Bock, which was completely successful, and the whole body of infantry, consisting of three battalions of the enemy's first division, were made prisoners.

The pursuit was afterwards continued as far as Penaranda last night; and our troops are still following the flying enemy. Their head-quarters were in this town, not less than ten leagues from the field of battle, for a few hours rest last night; and they are now considerably advanced on the road towards Valadolid by Arevalo. They were joined yesterday on their retreat by the cavalry and artillery of the army of the North, which have arrived at too late a period, it is to be hoped, to be of much use to them.

It is impossible to form a conjecture of the amount of the enemy's loss in this action; but from the reports it is very considerable. We have taken from them eleven pieces of cannon, several ammunition waggons, two eagles, and six colours; one general, three colonels, three lieutenant-colonels, 130 officers of inferior rank, and between six and seven thousand soldiers are prisoners; and our detachments are sending in more every moment. The number of dead on the field is very great.

I am informed that Marshal Marmont is badly wounded, and has lost one of his arms; and that four General Officers have been killed, and several wounded.

Such an advantage could not have been acquired without material loss on our side; but it certainly has not been of a magnitude to distress the army or to cripple its operations.

I have great pleasure in reporting to your Lordship, that, throughout this trying day, of which I have related the events, I had every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the general officers and troops.

The relation which I have written of its events will give a general idea of the share which each individual had in them; and I cannot say too much in praise of the conduct of every individual in his station.

I am much indebted to Marshal Sir William Beresford for his friendly counsel and assistance, both previous to and during the action; to Lieutenant-Generals Sir Stapleton Cotton, Leith, and Cole, and Major-Generals Clinton, and the Honorable Edward Packenham, for the manner in which they led the divisions of cavalry and infantry under their command respectively; to Major-General Hulst, commanding a brigade in the sixth division; Major-General G. Anson, commanding a brigade of cavalry; Colonel Hinde; Colonel the Honorable William Ponsonby, commanding Major-General Le Marchant's brigade, after the fall of that officer; to Major-General William Anson, commanding a brigade in the 4th division; Major-General Pringle, commanding a brigade in the fifth division; and the division after Lieutenant-General Leith was wounded; Brigadier-General Bradford, Brigadier-General Spry, Colonel Stubbs, and Brigadier-General Power of the Portuguese service; likewise to Lieut. Colonel Campbell of the 94th, commanding a brigade in the 3d division; Lieutenant Colonel Williams, of the 60th Foot; Lieutenant Colonel Wallace of the 88th, commanding a brigade in the 3d division; Lieutenant Colonel Ellis, of the 23d, commanding General the Honorable Edward Packenham's brigade in the 4th division, during his absence in the command of the 3d division; the Honorable Lieutenant-Colonel Grenville, of the 38th regiment, commanding Major-General Hay's brigade in the 5th division, during his absence on leave; Brigadier-General Pack; Brigadier-General the Conde de Rezendi, of the Portuguese service; Colonel Douglas, of the 8th Portuguese regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel the Conde de Ficalho, of the same regiment; and Lieutenant-Colonel Bingham; of the 53d regiment; likewise to Brigadier-General D'Urban, and Lieut. Colonel Hervey, of the 14th Light Dragoons; Colonel Lord Edward Somerset, commanding the 4th Dragoons; and Lieut. Colonel the Honorable Frederick Ponsonby, commanding the 12th Light Dragoons.

I must also mention Lieut. Colonel Woodford, commanding the light battalion of the brigade of Guards, who supported by two companies of the Fusiliers, under the command of Captain Crowder, maintained the village of Arapiles against all the efforts of the enemy, previous to the attack upon the position by our troops.

In a case in which the conduct of all has been conspicuously good, I regret that the necessary limits of a dispatch prevents me from drawing your Lordship's notice to the conduct of a larger number of individuals; but I can assure your Lordship, that there was no officer of corps engaged in this action, who did not perform his duty to his Sovereign and his Country.

The Royal and German artillery, under Lieut. Col. Framingham, distinguished themselves by the accuracy of their fire wherever it was possible to use them; and they advanced to the attack of the enemy's position with the same gallantry as the other troops.

I am particularly indebted to Lieut. Colonel De Lancy, the Deputy Quarter Master General, the head of the department, and of the staff corps, for the assistance I received from them, particularly the Hon. Lieut. Col. Dundas, and Lieut. Col. Sturgeon, of the latter, and Major Scovell of the former; and to Lieut. Col. Waters, at present at the head of the Adjutant General's department at head quarters, and to the officers at the department as well as at head quarters, and with the several divisions of the army, and Lieut. Col. Lord Fitzroy Somerset, and the officers of my personal staff. Among the latter I particularly request your Lordship to draw the attention of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to his Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of Orange, whose conduct in the field, as well as upon every other occasion, entitles him to my highest commendation, and has acquired for him the respect and regard of the whole army.

I have had every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the Mariscal del Campo Don Carlo d'España, and of Brigadier Don Julien Sanchez, and with that of the troops under their command respectively; and with that of the Mariscal del Campo Don Miguel Alava, and of Brigadier Don Joseph O'Lawlor, employed with this army by the Spanish Government, from whom, and from the Spanish authorities, and people in general, I experienced every assistance I could expect.

It is but justice likewise to draw your Lordship's attention, upon this occasion, to the merits of the officers of the civil departments of the army. Notwithstanding the increased distance of our operations from our magazines, and that the country is completely exhausted, we have hitherto wanted nothing, owing to the diligence and attention of Government General Bisset, and the officers of the department under his direction.

I have likewise to mention, that by the attention and ability of Dr. MacGregor, and of the officers of the department under his charge, our wounded, as well as those of the enemy left in our hands, have been well taken care of; and I hope that many of these valuable men will be saved to the service.

Captain Lord Climon will have the honor of laying at the feet of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the eagles and colours taken from the enemy in this action.

I enclose a return of the killed and wounded.

OLMEDO, July 28, 1812.

The army have continued their march in pursuit of the enemy, since I addressed you on the 24th instant, and we have continued to take many prisoners. A part of the enemy's army crossed the Douro yesterday near Puente de Douro, and the remainder, their left wing, were in march towards the bridge of Tudela this morning at nine o'clock, where I last heard from our advanced posts.

The main body of the Allied Army is this day on the Adeja and Zapardiel rivers in this neighbourhood; the light cavalry being in front, in pursuit of the enemy.

It appears that Joseph Bonaparte left Madrid on the 21st, with the army of the centre, supposed to consist of from 10 to 12,000 infantry and from 2 to 3,000 cavalry, and he directed his march by the Escorial, upon Alba de Tormes. He arrived at Blasco Sancho between Avila and Arevalo, on the 25th, where he heard of the defeat of Marshal Marmont, and he retired in the evening; and between that time and the evening of the 26th he marched through Villa Castin to Espinar. A non-commissioned Officer's patrol of the 14th Light Dragoons and the 1st Hussars, from Arevalo, took in Blasco Sancho on the evening of the 25th, shortly after Joseph Bonaparte had left the place, two Officers and 27 men of his own cavalry, who had been left there to follow his rear guard.

I have reason to believe that Joseph Bonaparte had no regular account of the action of the 22d, till he passed the Puente de Guadarrama yesterday; but he then

returned, and was directing his march upon Segovia. I have not yet heard how far he had advanced. All accounts concur with regard to the great loss sustained by the army of Portugal.

By accounts from Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill to the 24th inst. it appears that the enemy had in some degree reinforced the troops in Estremadura. The Lieut. Gen. had removed to Zafra.

It is reported that Gen. Ballasteros had marched on another expedition towards Malaga, and that he was opposed by a division of the army of the South, under Gen. Labal.

I have not received detailed accounts of Commodore Sir Home Popham's operations on the coast since the capture of Sequito, but I understand that he has taken Castro Urdiales.

NAMES OF OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

ED, JULY 18, 1812.
KILLED—27th Foot, Lt. Radcliffe, Adj. Davidson.
WOUNDED—Royal Horse Artillery, Lt. Betson, severely—3d Dragoons, Lt. Bramfield, slightly—11th Light Dragoons, Lt. Bontein, slightly; Cornet Williams, severely—12th Light Dragoons, Adj. Gettrick, severely—14th Foot, Major Brotherton, Lts. Gwynne, Fowke, slightly—16th Foot, Lt. Baker, slightly—1st Russian King's German Legion, Barrack Master Krakenberg, Capt. Muller, slightly; Capt. Ayl, severely; Lt. Wisch, slightly—7th Royal Fusiliers, Lt. Nante, slightly—27th Foot, Capt. Mair, slightly—46th Foot, Lt. Kelly, slightly.

NAMES OF THE OFFICERS KILLED, WOUNDED, AND MISSING, of the Allied Army, under the Command of his Excellency General the Earl of Wellington, in the Battle near Salamanca, on the 22d July, 1812.

HEAD-QUARTERS, Flores de Avilas, July 25, 1812.

KILLED—Major Gen. Le Marchant—5th Dragoon Guards, Capt. Osborn—3d Dragoons, Lieut. Selby—12th Light Dragoons, Capt. Dickens—3d or Queen's Ensign Denworthy—7th Fusiliers, Major O'Leary—32d Foot, 1st Batt. Lieut. Seymour, Ensign Newton—36th Foot, 1st Batt. Capt. Tullok and Middleton, Lieuts. Parker and Barton—38th Foot, 1st Batt. Capt. Taylor, Lieut. Broomfield—44th Foot, 2d Batt. Capt. Berwick; Ensign Stanley—61st Foot, 1st Batt. Lieut. Col. Barlow, Capt. Horton and Stubbs, Lieuts. Channel and Parker—68th Foot, 1st Batt. Lieut. Finckane—88th Foot, 1st Batt. Brevet Major Murphy, Capt. Hogan—64th Foot, Lieut. Innes—2d Light Batt. King's German Legion, Lieut. Fincke.

WOUNDED—Lt. Gen. Sir S. Cotton, severely; Lt. Gen. Leith, severely, not dangerously; Lt. Gen. Mon. G. L. Cole, severely, not dangerously; Major General Vic. Arden, severely, not dangerously—Royal Horse Guards Blue, Lt. Col. Elley, A. A. G. slightly—88th Foot, Capt. Tryon, D. A. A. severely—18th Light Dragoons, Captain White, D. A. Q. M. G. severely, since dead—29th Foot, Lt. Hay, Aid-de-Camp to Lt. Gen. Leith, slightly—6th Dragoons, Capt. Dawson, extra A. D. C. to Lieut. Gen. Leith, severely—5th Dragoon, Capt. Aiken, severely; Lieut. Christie, severely—4th Dragoons, Lt. Norcliffe, severely—1st Hussars, King's German Legion, Capt. Muller and Deeken, slightly; Lt. Fueto, severely; Lt. Cordemann, slightly; Cornet Behrens, slightly—Coldstream Guards, 1st Batt. Ensign Hotham, slightly—3d Guards, 1st Batt. Capt. White, severely—1st Foot, or Royal Scots, Lt. Col. Baines, severely; Capt. Logan, slightly; Lts. Kallet, O'Neil, and Falk, severely; Lt. M. Killibuck, slightly—1st or 2d Dragoons, Ensign Stacey, severely—2d Foot, or Queen's, Brevet Lieut. Col. Kingsbury, severely; Major Graham, severely; Capt. Scott, severely; Lt. Gordon, severely; Lt. Williams, slightly; Lt. Hudson, severely—4th Foot, 1st Batt. Major O'Halloran, slightly—5th Foot, 1st Batt. Brev. L. Col. Bird, slightly; Capt. Simcocks, severely; Lts. Macpherson and Gunn, severely; Ensign Hamilton, slightly; Ensign Pratt, severely—5th Foot, 2d Batt. Lt. O'Dell, severely; Lt. Hilliard, slightly—7th Royal Fusiliers, Capt. Hamerton, slightly; Lts. Hutchinson and Hartley, severely; Lts. Wallace, Nantes, Johnson, Knowles, Henry, and Hennam, slightly; Adj. Hay, severely—9th Foot, 1st Batt. Lt. Ackland, slightly—11th foot, 1st Batt. Lt. Col. Cuyler, Major M'Gregory, Capt. Porter, Hamilton, and Gualy, severely; Lieut. Donnovan, slightly; Lts. Rynd, Williams, and Stephens, severely.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 4.

DOWNING-STREET, SEPT. 4.

Major Burgh, Aide-de-Camp to the Marquis of Wellington, has this day arrived at Lord Bathurst's Office with dispatches, addressed to his Lordship by Lord Wellington, dated Madrid, the 13th and 15th ultimo, of which the following are extracts:—

MADRID, August 13.

Having found that the army under Marshal Marmont continued their retreat upon Burgos, in a state not likely to take the field again for some time, I determined to bring Joseph Bonaparte to a general action, or force him to quit Madrid.

Accordingly I moved from Cuellar on the 6th inst. We arrived at Segovia on the 7th, and at St. Ildenfonso on the 8th, where I halted one day, to allow the right of the army more time to come up.

No opposition was made to the passage of the troops through the mountains; and Brigadier-General D'Urban, with the Portuguese cavalry, and 1st light battalion of the King's German Legion, and Captain M'Donald's troops of horse artillery, had been through the Guadarrama pass since the 5th. He moved forward on the morning of the 11th from the neighbourhood of Galapagas, and supported by the heavy cavalry of the King's German Legion from Torrelodones, he drove in the French cavalry, about two thousand in number, and placed himself at Majalabonda, with the Portuguese cavalry and Captain M'Donald's troop, and the cavalry and light infantry of the King's German Legion at Royas, about three quarters of a mile distant.

The enemy's cavalry, which had been driven off in the morning, and had moved

towards Naval Carnero, returned about five in the afternoon; and Brigadier-General D'Urban having formed the Portuguese cavalry in front of Majalahonda, supported by the horse artillery, ordered the cavalry to charge the enemy's leading squadrons, which appeared too far advanced to be supported by their main body. The Portuguese cavalry advanced to the attack, but unfortunately turned about before they reached the enemy; and they fled through the village of Majalahonda, and back upon the German dragoons, leaving behind them, unprotected and unsupported, those guns of captain Macdonald's troop, which had been moved forward to co-operate with the cavalry. By the activity of the officers and soldiers of captain Macdonald's troop, the guns were, however, moved off; but owing to the unfavourable nature of the ground over which they were moved, the carriage of one was broken, and two others were overturned; and these three guns fell into the enemy's hands.

The Portuguese dragoons having fled through Majalahonda, were rallied and reformed upon the heavy dragoons of the King's German Legion, which were formed between that village and Las Royas. The German cavalry charged the enemy, although under many disadvantages, and stopped their further progress; but I am sorry to say, that they suffered considerable loss, and that Colonel Jonqueires, who commanded the brigade, was taken prisoner. The left of the army was about two miles and an half distant, at the Puente de Ratomar, on the Guadarama river; and Colonel Ponsonby's brigade of cavalry, and a brigade of infantry of the 7th division, having moved forward to the support of the troops in advance, the enemy retired upon Majalahonda as soon as they observed these troops; and might having come on, they retired upon Alcorcon, leaving our guns at Majalahonda.

I am happy to report that the officers of the Portuguese cavalry behaved remarkably well, and shewed a good example to their men, particularly the Visconde de Barbacena, who was taken prisoner. The conduct of the brave German cavalry was, I understand, excellent, as was that of Capt. McDonald's troop of horse-artillery. The light infantry battalion was not engaged. The army moved forward yesterday morning, and its left took possession of the city of Madrid, Joseph Bonaparte having retired with the army of the centre by the roads of Toledo and Aranjuez, leaving a garrison in the Retiro.

It is impossible to describe the joy manifested by the inhabitants of Madrid upon our arrival; and I hope that the prevalence of the same sentiments of detestation of the French yoke, and of a strong desire to secure the independence of their country, which first induced them to set the example of resistance to the Usurper, will induce them to make exertions in the cause of their country, which will be more efficacious than those formerly made.

I have not yet heard that Astorga has fallen; but the garrison which the enemy left in Tordesillas about two hundred and sixty in number, surrendered to General Santocildes on the 5th instant.

I have received no farther report of the situation of General Ballasteros since the 21st of July. He retired from General Joseph O'Donnell and General Roche, on the 26th of July; and the army of Murcia, under the command of the former was defeated by General D'Harispie on the 21st of July. It appears that the Spanish troops moved forward to attack General D'Harispie's posts at Castalla and at Ybi; those which attacked the former were repulsed with the loss of two thousand men and two pieces of cannon; those which attacked the latter, under the command of General Roche, conducted themselves remarkably well, and covered the retreat of the troops under General O'Donnell, and afterwards effected their own retreat, in good order, to Alicante.

MADRID, AUGUST 15, 1812.

I have the pleasure to inform your Lordship, that the garrison of the Retiro, surrendered by capitulation yesterday; and I have now the honour to enclose a translation of the capitulation.

We invested the place completely on the evening of the 13th; and in the night, detachments of the 7th division of infantry, under the command of Major General Hope, and of the 3d division of infantry, under the command of Major General the Hon. B. Pakenham, threw in the enemy's posts from the Prado and the Botanical Garden, and the works which they had constructed outside of the park-wall; and having broken through the wall in different places, they were established in the palace of the Retiro, and close to the ex-

terior of the enemy's works, inclosing the building called La China.

The troops were preparing in the morning to attack those works, preparatory to the arrangements to be adopted for the attack of the interior line and building, when the Governor sent out an Officer to desire to capitulate, and I granted him the honours of war, the baggage of the officers and soldiers of the garrison, &c. as specified in the enclosed agreement.

I enclose a return of the strength of the garrison, which marched out yesterday, at four o'clock on the road to Ciudad Rodrigo. We have found in the place one hundred and eighty-nine pieces of brass ordnance, in excellent condition; nine hundred barrels of powder; twenty thousand stand of arms; and considerable magazines of clothing, provisions, and ammunition.

We have likewise found the eagles of the 13th and 5th regiments, which I forward to England, to be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, by my Aide-de-Camp, Major Burgh.

I see, by a letter from General Ballasteros to Lieutenant General Sir Rowland Hill of the 29th of July, that he had been in Malaga on the 14th of that month, after an engagement with General Laval, near Com. General Ballasteros was at Grazeña on the 29th. I have a letter from Lieutenant General Sir Rowland Hill of the 8th instant; and although General Drouet had been in movement for three days, it does not appear that his movements are of any importance.

I enclose returns of the killed, wounded, and missing, in the affair at Majalahonda, on the 11th instant, and of the loss in the attack of the works of the Retiro.

This dispatch will be delivered by my Aide-de-Camp, Major Bourgh, who will be able to explain any farther circumstances relating to our situation; and I beg leave to recommend him to your Lordship's protection.

P. S. Since writing this dispatch, I have received a letter of the 10th instant, from General Maitland, from Alicante, in which that officer informs me that he had on that day landed at that place.

TRANSLATION.

Capitulation proposed by General the Earl of Wellington, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Army, and accepted by Colonel La Fond, Commandant of the Fort of La China, 14th August, 1812.

Article I.—The garrison shall march out of the fort with the honours of war, and shall lay down their arms on the glacis.

Art. II.—The garrison, and persons of every description in the fort, shall be prisoners of war.

Art. III.—The officers shall be allowed to retain their swords, their baggage, and their horses, according to the number allowed them by the regulations of the French army; and the soldiers shall keep their knapsacks.

Art. IV.—The magazines of the fort of every description, shall be delivered to the officers of the respective departments, and the French commandants of artillery and of engineers shall furnish lists of the contents of each depot. The plans of the fort shall also be delivered to the commanding officer of the British engineers.

Art. V.—This capitulation shall take place at four o'clock in the afternoon, and the gates of the fort shall be occupied by the troops of the allied army as soon as this capitulation is ratified.

Signed on the part of General the Earl of Wellington.

FITZROY SOMERSET, Lieut.-Col. and Mil. Sec. WELLINGTON.

Ratified, R. DE LA BRUNE, Commandant of the Fort of La China.

LA FOND. Return of the strength of the garrison of the Fort de La China, on the 11th of August, 1812.

Staff—1 Colonel, 2 Captains, 2 subalterns, 7 staff, 3 civil officers, 16 sergeants, drummers, and rank and file.

Artillery—1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 8 Captains, 10 subalterns, 355 sergeants, drummers, and rank and file, 16 horses and mules.

Engineers—1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 2 Captains, 1 subaltern, 70 sergeant, drummers, and rank and file.

Detachments of several regiments of infantry; forming the garrison—1 Colonel, 2 Lieutenant-Colonels, 9 Captains, 19 subalterns, 1450 sergeant, drummers, and rank and file.

Independent garrison company—1 captain, 3 subalterns, 91 sergeants, drummers, and rank and file.

Total taken at the fort—2 colonels, 4 lieutenant-colonels, 22 captains, 35 subalterns, 7 staff, 3 civil officers, 1922 sergeants, drummers, and rank and file, 46 horses and mules.

Staff—12 civil officers, 1 rank and file. Sick and convalescents—1 captain, 5 subalterns, 4 civil officers, 428 sergeants, drummers, and rank and file.

Total taken at the general hospital—1 captain, 5 subalterns, 16 civil officers, 428 sergeants, drummers, and rank and file.

General total taken 2505. N. B. Besides the above number, 6 rank and file British, and 6 officers and 124 rank and file Spaniards were retained in the fort of La China.

JOHN WATERS, Lieut. Col. and A. A. G.

Return of Killed, Wounded and Missing of the Army under the Command of his Excellency General the Earl of Wellington, K. B. in an affair with the Enemy's Cavalry, in front of the Village of Majalahonda, the 11th of August, 1812.

Royal Horse Artillery—5 rank and file, 2 horses, killed; 5 rank and file wounded; 1 captain, 13 rank and file, 38 horses, missing.

Royal Foot Artillery—4 rank and file wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

1st Dragoons, King's German Legion—5 rank and file, 3 horses killed; 2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 4 sergeants, 45 rank and file, 5 horses, wounded; 3 rank and file, 4 horses missing.

2d Ditto, ditto—1 cornet, 1 sergeant, 7 rank and file, 7 horses, killed; 2 lieutenants, 1 sergeant, 15 rank and file, 6 horses, wounded; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 sergeant, 13 rank and file, 10 horses, missing.

Total British loss—1 cornet, 1 sergeant, 16 rank and file, 12 horses, killed; 2 captains, 3 lieutenants, 5 sergeants, 36 rank and file, 12 horses, wounded; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, 20 rank and file, 44 horses, missing.

Total Portuguese loss—1 captain, 2 lieutenant, 30 rank and file, 11 horses, killed; 2 lieutenant-colonels, 1 captain, 49 rank and file, 5 horses, wounded; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 quarter-master of cavalry, 21 rank and file, 37 horses, missing.

General Total—1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 cornet, 1 sergeant, 48 rank and file, 23 horses, killed; 5 lieutenant-colonels, 3 captains, 3 lieutenants, 5 sergeants, 85 rank and file, 17 horses, wounded; 2 lieutenant-colonels, 1 captain, 1 quarter-master of cavalry, 41 rank and file, 84 horses, missing.

(Signed) JOHN WATERS, Lieut.-Col. and A. A. G.

Names of officers killed, wounded, and missing in an affair with the enemy's cavalry, in front of the village of Majalahonda, the 11th of August 1812.

British killed.

2d Dragoons, King's German Legion—Cornet Kohstedt.

Portuguese killed.

12th Dragoons—Captain Antonio de Souza; Lieutenants Joaquim Perreira, Alvera de Moraes.

British wounded.

1st Dragoons, King's German Legion—Captain Ustar, slightly; Captain Hattorf, Lieutenant Witzendorf, severely.

2d Ditto—Lieutenant Kahls severely.

Portuguese wounded.

11th Dragoons—Lieutenant-Colonel Domingo Bernardino; Captain Ignatio Xavier.

11th Dragoons—Lieutenant-Colonel Viscount Barbacena, severely wounded, and taken prisoner, but has since joined the regiment.

British missing.

Royal Horse Artillery—Captain Dynely.

2d Dragoons, King's German Legion—Lieutenant-Colonel de Jonquier.

Portuguese.

12th Dragoons—Lieutenant-Colonel Francisco Tuxeiro Lobo, wounded severely, and taken prisoner. Return of Killed and Wounded of the Army under the command of his Excellency General the Earl of Wellington, K. B. in the Attack on the Retiro, on the Evening of the 13th August, 1812.

51st Foot—1 rank and file wounded.

68th Foot—1 rank and file wounded.

Chasseurs Britanniques—3 rank and file wounded.

Brunswick Corps—1 rank and file killed; 4 rank and file wounded.

Total British loss—1 rank and file killed; 9 rank and file wounded.

Total Portuguese loss—7 rank and file wounded.

Grand Total—1 rank and file killed; 16 rank and file wounded.

(Signed) JOHN WATERS, Lieut.-Col. and A. A. G.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Downing-street, September 14, 1812.

A Dispatch, of which the following is an Extract, has been this day received at Earl Bathurst's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Gen. the Marquis of Wellington, dated Madrid, Aug. 18, 1812:—

Joseph Bonaparte retired from Ocano on the 16th inst. and his army are in march towards Valencia. The enemy have abandoned Toledo, which has been taken possession of by a party of the Guerillas of El Medico.—Since the capture of the Retiro, the garrison of Guadalajara, consisting of seven hundred men, has surrendered to the Empecinado by capitulation, on nearly the same terms as those which I granted to the garrison of the Retiro. By reports from Major Gen. Clinton, I learn that part of the remains of the army of Portugal had moved forward from the neighbourhood of Burgos, and some of their detachments were understood to be in Valladolid on the 14th instant, Gen Santocildes having withdrawn the troops of the army of Galicia which occupied that town. Some of their detachments were likewise on the right of the Pisuegra—I had expected they would make this movement as soon as I should get the troops together, when I undertook the march upon Madrid. By accounts from Lieut.-Gen. Sir Rowland Hill of the 12th, it appears that Gen. Drouet had drawn his right from La Guarena, but he still held Hornachas. By accounts from Capt. Williams and returned to the blockade. Gen. Ballasteros had taken a number of prisoners at Ostuna; and by the reports of the position of the troops, it appears that the road to Gibraltar is again open to him.

[This Gazette contains also an account of the capture of Le Bon Genie of Boulogne, of sixteen guns and sixty men, by the Bermuda sloop, Capt Bermer. The enemy made a desperate resistance, and his loss has been severe; there being three killed and sixteen wounded, most of them severely.]

Downing street, Sept. 10.

Major D'Oyly, Aid-de-camp to Major-General Cooke, has this morning arrived with dispatches, addressed to the Earl Bathurst by Major-General Cooke, dated Cadix, 26th of August, of which the following are a copy and an extract:—

Cadix, August 26, 1812.

My Lord, I beg leave to refer your Lordship to the enclosed copy of a letter to General the Earl of Wellington, reporting that the enemy abandoned his position opposite to the place and the Isle de Leon, on the night of the 24th and morning of the 25th. My Aide-de-camp, Major D'Oyly, will have the honour to deliver this satisfactory intelligence.

I have the honour to be, &c.

GEO. COOKE, Major-General.

Cadix, August 26, 1812.

My Lord, I have the pleasure to inform your Lordship, that the enemy abandoned his position and works opposite to Cadix and the Island of Leon, on the night of the 24th and morning of the 25th, except the town of Fort Santa Maria, where a body of troops remained till the middle of the day and then withdrew to the Cartaga. He has left a very numerous artillery in the several works, and a large quantity of stores and powder; and although most of the ordnance has been rendered useless, he appears to have retired from his position with more precipitation than I should have expected.

A considerable body of cavalry was brought down previous to the retreat commencing. The towns of Puerto Real and Chiclana are now occupied by detachments of Spanish troops; and a party from the 2d Hanoverian hussars is at the first mentioned place, to which Colonel Lambert had moved from the Portazzo with them, and some light troops from this division. I have the honour to be, &c.

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GEO. COOKE, Major-General.

The Earl of Wellington, &c. &c. &c.

THE TIMES, SEPT. 17, 1812.

Paris papers to the 11th reached us last night. They present nothing of novelty from the seat of war. Smolensko, it is said, which was rendered the scene of tumult and commotion by the retreat of the troops of Russia, is restored to order and tranquillity by having become the point of union and passage for those of France. We have now first the Austrian account of the action in which their troops were engaged with the French in Volhynia, against the Russians. We are sorry for this unquestionable proof that the Emperor Francis is linked ostensibly, and to a certain degree, with Bonaparte. It will be observed, however, that the Austrians take no prominent or substantive part in the war. Prince Schwarzenberg, their General, "receives orders from the French Emperor to take the command of the seventh corps of the French army," to which indeed, the Austrians are joined; and it is this seventh corps of the French army that was engaged with the Russians, under Tormasoff and Kamenski; the particulars of the action were before well known.

MORNING POST, SEPT. 22.

The report in the Halifax Papers to the 24th ult. received also by the Gleaner, of the conclusion of an armistice between the Generals on the Canadian frontier, is now generally discredited. It appears by The Nova Scotia Royal Gazette of the 19th, that General Hull, after landing at Sandwich, on Lake Huron, in Upper Canada, with about 1,000 men has been repulsed in three attempts on the river Canard. If an armistice has taken place, it has been probably caused by these reverses, and not by the repeal of the Orders in Council. The British have taken Fort Michilimackinac. The Manifestos issued by the American General and transatlantic Napoleon, are close copies, *mutatis mutandis*, of the gasconading Proclamations so often sent forth by his portotype in Europe, to those unhappy countries which he has determined on enrolling in the list of his slaves.

We have the following official authority for Gen. Hull's repulses:—

QUEBEC, August 6, 1812.

GENERAL ORDER.

His Excellency the Commander of the Forces announces with great satisfaction to the troops under his command, the capture of Fort Michilimackinac on the 17th of July last, by a detachment of the 16th Veteran Battalion, aided by a party of Canadian Voyageurs, led on by some Gentlemen of the North West Company, the whole under the command of Capt. Roberts. This service has been effected in a manner highly creditable to Capt. Roberts and the Officers and men employed upon the occasion, and without the loss of a man.

The Commander of the Forces takes great pleasure in also announcing to the troops, that the enemy under Brigadier-General Hull have been repulsed in three attacks made on the 18th, 19th, and 20th of last month, upon part of the garrison at Ambersburgh, on the river Canard, in the neighbourhood of that place, in which his Majesty's 41st regiment have particularly distinguished themselves. In justice to that corps, his Excellency wishes particularly to call the attention of the troops to the heroism and self-devotion displayed by two privates, who being left as sentinels when the party to which they belonged had retired, contrived to maintain their station against the whole of the enemy's force, until they both fell, when one of them, whose arm had been broken, again raising himself, opposed with his bayonet those advancing against him, until he was overwhelmed by numbers. An instance of such firmness and heroism, hardly deserves to be thus publicly mentioned; and his Excellency thinks that it will be well to animate the troops, and to hold up with an ardent desire to follow, an example, whenever an opportunity shall hereafter be offered to them.

CITY ADDRESS.

Yesterday the Right Honourable Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, Recorder, Clerks, and Common Council of the City of London, met in his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's Gallery, with an address which was read by John Bull, Esq. as follows:—

To his Royal Highness the Prince of WALES, REGENT of the United Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND.

The Humble and Dutiful Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council Assembled.

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS. We, his Majesty's most dutiful subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, with reverential awe and gratitude to the Supreme Giver of all Victory, humbly approach your Royal Highness, to express our joy and exultation on the important and splendid victory obtained by the valour and intrepidity of the allied army under the command of the Marquis of Wellington, over the hostile army of France led by Marshal Marmont, at the battle of Salamanca.

"To appreciate the heroism of the Noble Marquis and his brave Army, would be to recount a series of as brilliant achievements as have adorned the pages of British history; and we indulge a hope that these glorious exploits will animate the Spanish Nation to persevere in the noble contest, for the recovery of their Liberties, and preservation of their Country.

"We humbly beg your Royal Highness will accept our warmest congratulations on these splendid events obtained by the superior talents of his Majesty's magnanimous Commander, and the bravery of the Allied Army.

"Permit us to assure your Royal Highness that his Majesty's faithful Citizens of London hail with gratitude every event that may by perseverance and the adoption of wise and vigorous measures, seconded by the ardour, emulation, and gallantry of his Majesty's Army and Navy, afford to your Royal Highness the opportunity of giving suffering Europe the blessing of Peace.

"Signed by Order of the Court,
HENRY WOODTHORPE."

To which Address his Royal Highness was pleased to return the following most gracious Answer:—

"I thank you for this loyal and dutiful address.

"Your congratulation on the successes, which, by the favour of Divine Providence, have attended the operations of the Allied Army in Spain and Portugal, under the conduct of its Illustrious Commander, the Marquis of Wellington; and more especially on the signal and decisive victory recently obtained at Salamanca, cannot fail to afford me the greatest satisfaction.

"The exultation which has been displayed, in consequence of these splendid events, by all descriptions of his Majesty's subjects, your participation in which is expressed in a manner so worthy of the City of London, is highly honourable to the feelings and character of the nation, and fully manifests the importance attached by the people of this country to a cause which equally involves the independence of the Peninsula, and the best interests of the United Kingdom.

"It is only from unabated vigour, and steady perseverance in the exertions which the present crisis demands, that we can derive a well-founded hope of being enabled to surmount the difficulties with which we have to contend, and to accomplish the ultimate object of our wishes and efforts—a secure and honourable Peace."

They were all very graciously received, and had the honour of kissing his Royal Highness's hand.

FRENCH PAPERS.

SIXTEENTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

VIASMA, Aug. 31.

The head quarters of the Emperor were on the 27th, at Slakowo; on the 28th, near Sadowa; on the 29th, in a castle one league in the rear of Viasma; and on the 30th, at Viasma; the army marching in three columns—the right, formed by the Viceroy, proceeding by Katochikino, Znamenkoi, Kostereckovo, and Novoe; the centre formed by the King of Naples, the corps of the Prince of Eckmuhl, the Duke of Elchingen, and the Guards, marching on the grand road; and the left, by the Prince Poniatowsky, marching on the left bank of the Osma by Volosk, Louchke, Pokroskoe, and Slonokino.

On the 27th the enemy wishing to rest on the Osma, opposite the village of Niebke, took a position with his rear-guard. The King of Naples directed his cavalry on the left of the enemy, which amounted to 7 or 8,000 cavalry. Several charges took place, all to our advantage. A battalion of the enemy was penetrated by the 4th regiment of Landers. An hundred prisoners were the result of this small affair. The positions of the enemy were carried, and he was obliged to quicken his march.

On the 28th the enemy was pursued. The advanced guards of three French columns came up to the rear guard of the enemy; they exchanged several cannon shots. The enemy being driven every where.

General Count Caulincourt entered Viasma on the 29th, at day-break.

The enemy had burned the bridges, and set fire to several quarters of the city. Viasma is a town of 15,000 inhabitants; there are 4000 burghers, merchants, and artisans; there are 32 churches. Considerable resources in flour, soap, drugs, &c. and large magazines of brandy, were found.

The Russians burnt the magazines; and the finest houses in the town were on fire at our arrival. Two battalions of the 25th were employed with much activity in extinguishing them. We got it under, and saved three quarters of the town. The Cossacks before they left it committed the most dreadful pillage, which has made the inhabitants say, that the Russians think Viasma will be no longer under their dominion, since they treat it in so barbarous a manner. All the population of the towns retire upon Muscov. It is said there are now one million and an half of souls in that great city. They fear the result of these crowds. The inhabitants say that General Kutusow has been appointed Commander in Chief of the Russian army, and that he took the command on the 28th.

The Grand Duke Constantine, who had returned to the army, having fallen ill, has quitted it.

A little rain has fallen, which has laid the dust that incommoded the army. The weather to day is very fine—it will last, as they believe, to the 10th of Oct. which gives us still 40 days campaign.

PARIS, SEPT. 16.

The last letters from the Grand Army are dated the 1st of September. The head-quarters had left Viasma and advanced.

WILNA, SEPT. 1.

Every day pass through numerous corps of the army of reserve. This continual passage gives the town a very animated appearance. On the other hand, the levy of the Lithuanian regiments is pursued with success.

The Duke of Reggio, wounded at the affair of Polotsk, has arrived here. The wound which he received in the left arm proceeds well; it even appears, that in less than a month he will be able to resume his duties.

WARSAW, AUG. 31.

At the taking of Smolensk, the Polish troops gave fresh distinguished proofs of that bravery which characterises them, and merited the eulogiums of his Majesty the King of Naples, who commanded the cavalry in the affair.

In 1654, the fortress of Smolensk was in the power of the Poles, and only taken from them by treason.

Yesterday a considerable number of Russian prisoners arrived here.

The district and town of Bobruysk has just sent in their accession to the general confederation.

FRANKFORT, SEPT. 12.

The first transport of Russian prisoners arrived here this morning.

CONSTANTINOPLE, AUG. 13.

The first Dragoman of the Port, Prince Ponejehi Morusi, was deposed on the 7th of August. This event has produced some sensation here, because he was thought to be devoted to the interests of Russia.

His Excellency General Andreossi, Ambassador from France, has arrived here. We are assured that he has already had a private audience of the Grand Signior.

COPENHAGEN, SEPT. 7.

According to the latest intelligence from St. Petersburg, the greatest consternation prevails in that capital. As a proof of the want of resources and money, an appeal has been made to the nobility, and all classes of the inhabitants, to engage them to make patriotic offerings.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 22.

If we are to credit Sir Robert Wilson's description of the Russian soldier, his energies are nearly similar to those of Great Britain, and they only want the direction of able leaders to bring them into action. It is with delight and satisfaction we learn that this experienced and enterprising General is now with the Russian army, where his Councils must be highly valuable at the present crisis. The following demi-official account of the battles of Valentina and Smolensko, circulated by Government, has been drawn up from the materials furnished by that gallant officer.

Sir Robert Wilson, who was present at the battles of Smolensko and Valentina

had written to Government an account of those two very important actions. He states that on the 17th Bonaparte attacked Smolensko with his whole force, first on the Eastern, then on the Southern, and in the evening, on the Western face; but that he was repulsed in all his attacks, and merely succeeded in firing the town. On the 18th, the Russians took a position on the right of the Nieper, waiting an attack, but the French merely sent across into the Suburb, the Spanish and Portuguese brigade, which were driven back just as they had set fire to the Suburb. On the 19th, the Russians retired on the Moscow road, when the French attacked their rear-guard. The attacks on the different parts lasted the whole day, when the Russians effected the retreat of their whole army, without the loss of a gun.—The loss of the Russians on the 17th, is stated at 6000 men and two Generals, of the French above twelve thousand; and on the 17th, each army is supposed to have lost 3000 men.

In addition to the above, we have seen a letter from a General of high character in the Russian service, who led his division on the 17th, which states, that the loss of the French on that day was not less than 20,000 men. We believe every word of these statements—the Russian Generals have not yet acquired the art of lying, and the integrity of Sir Robert Wilson is beyond all question. How striking is the contrast between these unvarnished accounts and the French Bulletins!

Here we find two Russian Generals killed, instead of twenty—9000 Russians killed and taken prisoners, or wounded, instead of 30,000;—and from 15 to 23,000 French, killed, wounded, or prisoners, instead of about 5000.

We are not sorry to find from the seventeenth Bulletin, that Kutusoff has taken the command of the Russian army, which he joined with the gallant veterans from Turkey on the 28th ultimo. We believe he is senior in rank to Barclay de Tolly, but although this is a circumstance which ought to have no weight in a warfare with Bonaparte, we hail the event as auspicious. Kutusoff is an able and accomplished General, and in the excellence of his disposition, in caution, and above all, in that happy presence of mind, which, by a sudden effort and masterly manœuvre, decides the fate of a general battle, is considered as inferior to no officer of the present day—we therefore trust he will prove a suitable and successful opponent even to Bonaparte himself.

SEVENTEENTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

GHJAT, SEPT. 3, 1812

The head-quarters were on the 31st of August, at Velitchero; on the 1st and 2d September at Ghjat.

The King of Naples, with the advanced guard, had his head-quarters on the 1st ten wersts in advance of Ghjat; the Viceroy had his the same distance in advance on the left, and Prince Poniatowski had pushed forward two leagues on the right. Some discharges of artillery and attacks with the sabre were exchanged in each direction, and a few hundreds of prisoners were taken.

The Ghjat river empties itself into the Volga. Thus we are in possession of the course of those waters that flow into the Caspian Sea. The Ghjat is navigable to the Volga.

The city of Ghjat contains a population of eight or 10,000 individuals. Many of the houses are built of stone and brick. There are many parish churches, and several manufactories of linen cloth. It is perfectly clear that agriculture has made great progress in this country within the last forty years. It no longer bears any resemblance to the descriptions which are given of it. Potatoes, pulse, and cabbages grow here in abundance; the granaries are full. The present is the harvest season, and we enjoy now the same weather here as we have in France at the commencement of October.

The deserters, the prisoners, the inhabitants, all agree that the greatest confusion prevails at Moscow, and in the Russian army, which is distracted with a diversity of opinions, and has suffered enormous losses in the different actions. Some of the Generals have been changed. It appears that the opinion of the army is not favourable to the plans of Barclay de Tolly; he is accused of having made his divisions fight in detail.

The Prince of Schwartzenberg is in Vosthynia the Russians fly before him.

Some sharp affairs have taken place before Riga the Russians have always had the advantage.

We have found in this place two Bulletins which gave an account of the actions

before Smolensk and of the battle of the Drissa.

They have appeared sufficiently curious to be annexed to this Bulletin. When we shall receive the sequel of these Bulletins, they shall be sent to the *Moniteur*. It appears by their contents that the Editor has profited by the instructions he received from Moscow, "that the truth is not to be told to the Russian people, or that they are to be deceived with lies." Smolensk was set on fire by the Russians. They set fire to the suburbs on the day after the battle, when they saw our bridge established over the Botischeness. They also set fire to Doroghoboni, to Viasma and to Ghjat; but the French came not in time to extinguish it. This may be easily conceived. The French had no interest in burning those towns that belong to them and in depriving themselves of the resources which they afford. The cellars have been everywhere filled with brandy, leather, and every species of article that is useful to an army.

If the country be wasted, if the inhabitants suffer more than a state of war warrants, the fault is in the Russians.

The army rested on the 2d and 3d in the vicinity of Ghjat.

It is positively asserted, that the enemy is employed in forming an entrenched camp in front of Mujarsk, and has established lines before Moscow.

At the battle of Krasnoi, Colonel Marabout of the sixth light cavalry, was wounded with a bayonet at the head of his regiment, in the midst of a square of Russian infantry, which he had penetrated with the greatest intrepidity.

We have thrown six bridges over the Ghjat. (*Moniteur*, Sept. 18.)

The following are the Russian Articles alluded to in the Seventeenth Bulletin:

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

On the 4th (16th) of August, the Emperor Napoleon, at the head of his whole army, 100,000 strong, made his appearance before Smolensko. He was received about six wersts from the city by the corps of Lieutenant General Rawesky. The battle commenced at six o'clock in the morning, and at noon became most bloody. The courage of the Russians overcame numbers, and the enemy was overthrown. The corps of General Doctorow, which had arrived to replace that of Rawesky, attacked the enemy on the 5th (17th) at day-light, and the engagement lasted till night-fall. The enemy was repulsed at every point; and the Russian soldiers, full of that courage and intrepidity which animates them in the defence of their country, fought with despatch, invoking the assistance of the ALMIGHTY.

But during this time the city of Smolensko was a prey to the flames, and our troops took a position between the Dnieper, the village of Peneva, and Doroghboj.

The capture of Smolensko, which was reduced to ashes by the enemy, cost them more than 20,000 men. The inhabitants had all left it previous to the battle. The loss in killed and wounded on our side amounts to 4000. The brave Generals Skalen and Bulla are amongst the former.

We had made a great number of prisoners, and whole battalions of the enemy's army were obliged to lay down their arms to escape death. Three regiments of Cossacks and three of cavalry overthrew sixty squadrons of the enemy's horse, commanded by the King of Naples.

REPORT OF LIEUT. GENERAL COUNT WITTEGENSTEM TO HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR AND KING, DATED

"Oswee, July 31, (August 12,) 1812.

"I have received information from my advanced posts, that the enemy was making every effort from Polotsk to carry them, and by prisoners and deserters, that the French Grand Army was constantly receiving reinforcements of Batavian and Wirtemberg troops.

"I received at the same time from the Minister of War intelligence of the junction of the two armies, together with orders to attack them immediately in flank.

"Accordingly detached four squadrons under the command of Major Bedagni, whom I directed to observe every movement of Macdonald's Army, and give me notice thereof. I advanced against Oudinot's corps, which I met on the evening of the 29th, four wersts from Rochanowa.

"Having immediately made the necessary arrangements, I yesterday vigorously attacked him, with the help of God.

"We have taken three officers and 250 soldiers. The loss of the enemy is killed and wounded has been considerable. Their cuirassiers particularly have suffered much, in consequence of their attempts to take our guns. I caused them to be pursued by the hussars of Grodno, who distinguished themselves on this occasion.

"We have lost 600 men in killed and wounded, among whom we have particularly to lament the death of the gallant Colonel Dennissen, who commanded the 25th regiment of chasseurs, and who was killed by a cannon ball.

"I mean to pursue the enemy to the Dwina."

Proclamation.

THE increasing depreciation of the old Batavian Paper Currency having rendered expedient that the whole of that Paper should be provisionally withdrawn from circulation, measures for effecting that object accordingly taken by Government, and public were apprized by the Notification of the 1st March 1813, that the said Currency would not be included in contracts to be made by Government subsequent to the 1st of May next.

It was not however the intention of Government in considering the Paper as withdrawn from circulation after that date, to injure the value of such quantity as might accidentally be in the hands of Individuals, and the value of course available to the holder in fulfilment of all Contracts for old Batavian Paper Currency, made previously to the 1st of May next; while the whole of the said Currency will eventually be receivable in the Government Treasury, where it will be deposited until further Orders, and being neither altered nor cancelled, serve as the security which Government may, if necessary, authorize the issue of a Paper Currency in another form.

It is now more effectually to provide for the payment of outstanding engagements in the Batavian Paper Currency, and to prevent inconvenience to Individuals from the operation of the general measure, the Lombard was authorized to grant Loans to a certain extent, and with the view of assisting the general currency of the Island, until a new and respectable Coinage can be introduced, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council has further resolved to authorize a small quantity of Paper Currency to be issued from the Treasury after the 1st May next, on the following terms.

Notes not to exceed in amount 250,000 Spanish Dollars, and to be made out in sums of 100 Spanish Dollars each, according to the following form.

No. One
Good for 1 Spanish Dollar of 66 Stivers; or for 6 1/2 Rix Dollars old Batavia Paper Currency.

The undersigned being duly authorized do hereby certify, that the Holder of the above is entitled to the amount above specified in pursuance of the Proclamation under date the 9th April, 1813.

(Signed by the Commissioners.)
Batavia, May 1, 1813.
Registered.

The above Notes to be legal tender for Spanish Dollars of 66 Stivers, in sums not exceeding 50 Spanish Dollars, and for old Batavian Paper Currency in fulfilment of contracts for that paper, antecedent to the 1st of May 1813, in sums to any amount.

The introduction of a respectable Colonial Coinage is considered by Government to be of great importance, and the public will perceive by a separate Proclamation of this date, that a new Java Rupiee has been established at the Mint at Sourabaya, and will be issued from the 1st May. A gold coinage is also in contemplation, and whenever it may be practicable to re-establish the Mint at Batavia, it is expected, that a considerable quantity of smaller coins will be thrown into the market.

It will certainly be desirable to withdraw from circulation the whole of the copper coins as soon as their place can be supplied by a more regular coinage, and until a sufficient number of copper duits to answer the purposes can be obtained, it has been resolved, that a provisional measure should be introduced, to issue Tin, with a fair intrinsic value, but not exceeding the value of the copper duit, rendering it an object for exportation. The tin duits will answer the immediate purposes of exchange, and may be replaced hereafter, whenever a more convenient circulating medium is obtained.

It is deemed expedient to grant licenses to a certain number of money changers, who are permitted to take only an established sum in their shroffage, who will be constantly employed in particular situations, and who will be under the immediate control of a Superintendent accountable to Government. The arrangements on this head, are referred to the regulations published in the subject.

No Person may plead ignorance hereof. This Proclamation is ordered to be printed and published in the English and Dutch Languages in the Government Gazette, to be translated into the different Native Languages,

and affixed at the usual places for public information.

Done in the Council Chamber at Molenvliet, this ninth day of April 1813.

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

T. S. RAFFLES.
Signed by Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

Proclamatie.

DE steeds toenemende daling van het oude Bataviasche Crediet papier, het noodzakelyk gemaakt hebbende, dat het geheel bedrag van hetzelfde uit de circulatie werd getrokken, zyn dien ten gevolge de nodige maatregelen door het Gouvernement in het werk gesteld; en by Publicatie van den 1ste Maart 1813, werd aan de Gemeente bekend gemaakt dat het gedagte Crediet papier na en met den 1ste Mei aanstaande zoude ophouden, begrepen te worden onder eenige Contracten van het Gouvernement.

Het was echter gezinszints het oogmerk van het Gouvernement, om door het uit de circulatie te trekken van dat Papier na het bovengemelde tydstop, de waarde te benemen aan zodanige sommen van hetzelfde als noch onder Particulieren mogten berustende wezen, welke sommen gevolglyk door de horders steeds zullen kunnen gebezigd worden in de vervulling van alle Contracten voor den 1ste Mei 1813 in Bataviasche Papieren van Crediet aangegaan.—Het gantsche montant van dat Papier in het vervolg in 's Gouvernements Tresaurie moettende invloeyen, zal aldaar tot nader order geseponcerd te blyven;—hetzelfde zal niet vernietigd worden, maar eenlyk een waarborg blyven voor het Gouvernement, ingeval hetzelfde mogt goedvinden Crediet Papieren van een andere vorm in omloop te brengen.

Met oogmerk om de vervulling van aangegeven verbintenissen in oud Bataviasch Crediet papier te faciliteren, en te beletten dat door de beraamde maatregelen de Gemeente in moeilykheden wierdt gewikkeld, wierdt de Bank van Leening geautoriseerd om beleeningen tot een bepaald bedrag te vergunnen; en ten einde in de gedachte moeilykheden verder te voorzien, tot dat eene behoorlyke munt-specie kan in circulatie gebragt worden, heeft den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade al verder besloten kleine Papieren van Crediet daar te stellen, welke van 's Gouvernements Tresaurie zullen worden uitgevaardigd na den 1ste Mei 1813 onder de volgende bepalingen.

Het geheel montant van die Crediet brieven zal niet te boven gaan eene somma van 250,000 Sp. Dalers, en dezelve zullen gemaakt worden in sommen ieder beneden de 100 Sp. Dalers.—De vorm van dezelve zal zyn als volgt.

L. No. One
Good for 1 Spanish Dollar of 66 Stivers, or for 6 1/2 Rix Dollars old Batavia Paper Currency.

The undersigned being duly authorized do hereby certify, that the Holder hereof, is entitled to the amount above specified, in pursuance of the Proclamation under date the 9th April, 1813.

(Signed by the Commissioners.)
BATAVIA, May 1, 1813.
Registered.

Deze Crediet brieven zullen wettiglyk kunnen gebezigd worden als Spaansche Dalers in alle betalingen onder 50 Sp. Dalers, en als oud Bataviasch Crediet papier tot een onbepaald montant, in alle contracten voor den 1ste Mei 1813 aangegaan.

Het daarstellen van een deugdelyke Coloniale munt specie wordt door het Gouvernement als uiterst belangryk beschouwd, en de Gemeente zal uit eene Proclamatie ten dien effekte van heden ontwaren, dat nieuwe Javaasche Ropyen, in de munt te Sourabaya zyn geslagen, en dat na den 1ste Mei aanstaande, betalingen in dezelve uit 's Gouvernements Tresaurie zullen geschieden.

Een Goude munt specie is mede reeds ontworpen, en zodra het doenlyk zal zyn de munt te Batavia weder in werking te brengen, mag men verwagten dat eene aanmerkelyke hoeveelheid van kleine munt in omloop zal gebragt worden.

Het is buiten twyffel wenschelyk het geheel montant van het Japansch koper geld uit de circulatie te trekken, zodra deszelfs plaats door een meer regelmatige munt specie kan vervuld worden—ten welken einde het Gouvernement heeft goedgevonden provisioneel, en tot dat een genoege hoeveelheid kopere duiten tot dat oogmerk zal voor handen wezen, Tiane duiten in te voeren, aan welke eene toereikende innerlyke waarde zal gehecht worden, zonder dezelve nogtans een voordeel te maken.

Deze Tiane Duiten zullen voor eerst in de behoeften der Gemeente voorzien, en kunnen naderhand worden ingetrokken; zodra een geschikter munt specie voorhanden is,

Ten einde het dalen van de nieuwe Crediet Brieven te beletten, en de belangzuchtige veranderingen van Geld wisselaren tegen te gaan, en met het oogmerk om tevens de betrekke-lyke waarde van de in de Stad Batavia en dies Ommelanden gangbaar zynde Muntspecien en Crediet Brieven duurzaam te bepalen, heeft het Gouvernement nodig geacht een zeker aantal gelicentieerde Geld wisselaren daartestellen, aan welke het met uitsluiting van alle anderen zal geoorloofd wezen, eenige vastgestelde en bekende percentos op de verwisseling te nemen, en die ten allen tyde op zekere plaatsen zullen vaceren, en gesteld zyn onder de onmiddelyke orders van een Superintendent, die wederom aan het Gouvernement verantwoorde-lyk zyn zal.

Betrekke-lyk de inrigtingen dien aangaande, wordt de Gemeente overgewezen tot de daar omtrend bekend gemaakte bepalingen.

En op dat niemand hier van onwetendheid zoude kunnen voorwende, zal deze Proclamatie in de Engelsehe en Hollandsche talen gedrukt, in de Gouvernements Courant geplaatst, en vervolgens in de onderscheidene Inlandsche talen op de gewone plaatsen geaffigeerd worden tot informatie van het Publiek.

Gegeven in de Vergaderzaal op Molenvliet den negenden dag van de Maand April 1813.

Door my
De Luitenant Gouverneur van het Eiland Java en dies onderhorigheden.
T. S. RAFFLES,

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY,
Sec. van 't Gouvt.

Proclamation.

THE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to publish and direct, that from and after the 1st of May next, no person shall be allowed to make a stand at, or sit in any Bazar or Market place, or in any Highway, Road, Street, or other place publicly frequented within the City of Batavia or its Environs, for the purpose of exchanging copper or tin coinage, or copper lumps for Notes or Silver, or for exchanging money in any shape whatsoever, except such as are duly authorized by Government, by licence under the regulations for Shroffage of this day's date.

Any person who may transgress this regulation, whether by exchanging money or securities, contrary hereto, without a licence, or by forging the licence or badge of any person duly authorized, will be subject to the penalty of fine, imprisonment, corporal, or other punishment, according to the circumstances of the case, and as the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor may be pleased to award.

That no person may plead ignorance hereof, this Proclamation is directed to be published in the Native languages by beat of gong, and to be affixed at the usual places in Batavia, and at the several Bazaars or Market places in the Environs for public information.

Done in the Council Chamber at Batavia, this ninth day of April 1813.

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

T. S. RAFFLES.
Signed by Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Sec. to Government.

Proclamatie.

DE Rade heeft goedgevonden te bepalen en by dezen te Publiceren, dat het van en na den 1ste Mei aanstaande, aan niemand hoegenaamd veroorloofd zal zyn op eenige Bazaars of Markt plaatsen, of langs eenige Publieke Wegen, Straaten of andere gefrequenteerde Plaatsen, in de Stad of Ommelanden van Batavia te zitten, of een standplaats te houden, met oogmerk om Kopere of Tiane Munt, of Japansch Kopergeld, te verwisselen tegens Bank-brieven, Crediet-brieven of Zilver Geld, dan wel eenige ander Munt Specie hoe ook genaamt, buiten en behalven de Personen welke daartoe behoorlyk door het Gouvernement zyn geautoriseerd door licentie briefjes, ingevolge het Reglement voor de Geldwisselaars gearresteerd.

En zal een ieder die zich mogt onderstaan ter contrarie van de voorschreven order te handelen, het zy door Geld of Credietbrieven te verwisselen zonder daartoe een behoorlyke licentie te hebben geobteneerd, dan wel door het namaken van de gedachte licentie briefjes of van de Schilden welke door het Gouvernement aan de Wisselaars zullen worden verleend, onderhevig zyn aan de straf van Geld boete, Confinement, Corporele of andere correctie, naar gelegetheid van zaken, en indies-voege als den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur zal goedvinden te bepalen.

En op dat niemand hiervan onwetendheid zoude kunnen voorwenden, zal deze Proclamatie met Bekken slag in de Inlandsche Talen bekend gemaakt, en geaffigeerd worden op de gebruikelijke Plaatsen in Batavia, en op de onderscheidene Bazaars of Markten in de Ommelanden.

Aldus gedaan in Rade te Batavia, op heden den negende April 1813.

Door my,
Den Luitenant Gouverneur van het Eiland Java en dies Onderhorigheden.
T. S. RAFFLES.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY,
Sec. van 't Gouvt.

Provisional Regulations for the establishment of Licensed Money Exchangers, or Shroffs, in the City and Environs of Batavia.

1.—From and after the 1st of May 1813, there shall be a certain number of Public Money Changers or Shroffs, licensed by Government, under the control of a Superintendent, who will receive his orders from, and be immediately responsible to the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor. The persons to be so licensed, to be limited to a particular number and previously to give proper security for their good behaviour and due observation of the regulations.

2.—There shall be ten Overseers immediately subordinate to the Superintendent, one of whom at least shall on Market Days, attend at every Bazar, and the rest shall be so disposed of throughout the City and Environs, as best to check irregularities and prevent frauds in the department, as well as any breaches of these regulations.

3.—Subject to the Overseers there shall be inferior money changers or Shroffs, the number of whom to be hereafter fixed according to the ordinary concourse of people at each bazar and the general traffic of the place.

4.—For the present, and until the Shroffs are able otherwise to provide themselves with small coin in sufficient quantity, they shall be supplied with the same by Government on a deduction of one per cent from the amount advanced.—The coinage required from time to time shall be issued on the certificate of the Superintendent, who will be careful to take adequate security for the re-payment thereof at the end of each month.

5.—The Shroffs shall be entitled to deduct three per cent on exchanging Notes and Silver for the inferior coin, for their own benefit, and they are expressly forbidden to take more than the said per centage for the inferior coins in Copper or Tin, on any account or pretence whatever, under pain on conviction, of fine, corporal or other punishment, according as the nature of the case may, in the opinion of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor seem to require.

6.—The rates at which the Copper and Tin Coinage, as well as the Copper Lumps, shall circulate with notes and silver, having been fixed by Government, the Shroffs shall in every respect adhere to the same.

7.—No persons whatever shall be allowed to sit in the Public Market places or Highways or Streets for the purpose of exchanging money or securities, except such as may be licensed by Government under the present Regulations, who when they transact business shall be distinguished as licenced Money Changers by a badge of office, to be furnished to them by the Superintendent; and every person employed in the Department shall be supplied with a certificate signed by the Lieutenant Governor.

8.—It shall be the duty of the Superintendent, and the Overseers under him, to take up persons transgressing the above Article, as well as any of the licensed Shroffs who may extort or receive a higher per centage than is allowed, or otherwise abuse the confidence reposed in them hereby, and to deliver all such offenders into the custody of the Police. In these and other like cases the Superintendent shall institute an examination into the matter, and report his proceedings to the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor who will decide on the punishment (in the event of the due conviction of the offenders) to be inflicted on them, either by fine to any sum not exceeding 500 Spanish Dollars, Imprisonment not exceeding 6 months, transportation for one year, or slight corporal punishment, according as the circumstances may appear to warrant. And the Police are expressly charged in the execution of these Regulations, to give every aid and assistance to the Department of the Superintendent, whose duty it will be, to report to the Lieutenant Governor, whenever any hindrance or obstruction is experienced from interested persons or others whomsoever, and the better to carry these Regulations into effect, the names of all persons employed in the above Department shall be registered in the Public Office of the Magistrates.

9.—As soon as the establishment shall have been fixed, the places and shops in which the

Shroffage is carried forward, shall be published and affixed at the Public Markets for general information.

10.—The Superintendent and Overseers shall be entitled to receive from Government compensation for their trouble and responsibility, but the Shroffs or inferior Money changers shall not be entitled to any further remuneration than the per centage fixed by Article 5.

11.—Persons deeming themselves aggrieved by the conduct of the Shroffs or others employed in this Department, either by undue demands made on them, or otherwise by a breach of these Regulations, shall prefer their complaints in the first instance to the Superintendent, and if they be not satisfied with the arrangements made by him, they shall be at liberty to address the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,

Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA,
April 9, 1813.

Provisioneel Reglement voor de geautoriseerde Geld Wisselaars in de Stad en Ommelanden van Batavia.

—Art. 1.—Van en met den 1sten Mei 1813, zullen er openbare Geld wisselaren door het Gouvernement worden gelicentieerd, onder het Oppertoezicht van een Superintendent, die de nodige bevelen zal ontvangen van, en onmiddelyk verandwoordelyk zal wezen aan Zyne Excellentie den Lieutenant Gouverneur. Het getal der aldus geautoriseerde Geld wisselaren zal bepaald wezen, en zy zullen voor het aanvaarden hunner bedieningen, behoortlyke Borg moeten stellen voor hun goed gedrag en voor de getrouwe nakoming van dit Reglement.

2.—Er zullen tien onmiddelyk aan de Superintendent ondergeschikte Opziensers wezen, een van welke ten minsten op elke Bazaar op Marktdagen zal tegenwoordig zyn, terwyl de overigen in de Stad en Ommelanden zullen verdeelt worden, op zodanige wyze als best geschikt zal wezen om ongeregelde en bedriegerya te keer te gaan en tegen overtredingen van dit Reglement te waken.

3.—Onder de Opziensers zullen mindere Wisselaren geplaatst worden, het getal van welke in het vervolg zal bepaald worden na de gewone teeloop van Volk en de uitgestrektheid van elke Bazaar.

4.—Voor het tegenwoordige, en tot dat de Wisselaars in staat zullen wezen zich op ene andere wyze van genoegzame hoeveelheden klein Geld te voorzien, zal zulks hun door het Gouvernement worden voorgeschoten, onder korting van Een ten Honderd op het voorschot aldus genoten. Deze voorschotten zullen geschieden op vertoning van een bewys van den Superintendent, die zorg zal dragen dat behoortlyke borgtocht gesteld worde voor de terugbetaling, by het einde van elke Maand.

5.—De Wisselaren zullen by het verwisselen van Creditbrieven en Zilvere geldspecien tegens kleine munt, Drie ten Honderd voor hunne moeite mogen rekenen, wordende het hun expresselyk verboden by het verwisselen van kleine Kopere of Tinne munt onder wat voorwendzel ook meer dan de bovengenoemde drie Percent te nemen, op pene van Geld boete, Lyfstraffe of zodanige andere penaltiteiten als naar de gelegenheid der zaak, Zyne Excellentie den Lieutenant Gouverneur zal goedvinden te bepalen.

6.—De evenredige waarde der Kopere en Tinne munt en van het Japansch Kopergeld, tegens Creditbrieven en Zilvere Geldspecien, door het Gouvernement vastgesteld zynde, wordt den Wisselaren aanbevolen zich in allen opzichte stiptelyk na die bepaling te gedragen.

7.—Niemand hoe geuaamd zal op eenige Publieke Markt plaatsen, wegen of straten mogen zitten, om zilver of ander geld te verwisselen buiten en behalven de personen die daartoe ingevolge dit Reglement zyn gelicentieerd, zullende de laatsgemelden, wanneer zy als zodanig dienst verrichten, onderscheiden wezen door een schild of ander teken, het welk hun door den Superintendent zal worden ter hand gesteld.—Alle personen tot dit Departement behorende, zullen daar te boven voorzien worden van een Certificaat eigenhandig door Zyne Excellentie den Lieutenant Gouverneur ondertekend.

8.—Het zal de plicht zyn van de Superintendent en de hem ondergeschikte Opziensers, om alle overtreders van het voorgaand artikel, als mede alle Wisselaren die zich mogten schuldig maken aan het afpersen of ontvangen van meerdere percenten dan hun zyn toegewezen, dan wel in het algemeen aan het misbruiken van het in hun geplaatste vertrouwen, in verzekering te nemen en aan de Officieren van Politie overtegeven, zullende in deze en alle soort gelyke gevallen, de Superintendent de zaak behoortlyk onderzoeken, en van zyne verrigtingen kennis geven aan Zyne Excellentie den Lieutenant Gouverneur, welke indien de overtreders schuldig bevonden worden, dezelve zal doen straffen met eene boete niet te bovengaannde eene som van vyf Spaansche dalers, confinement voor niet meer dan 6 maanden, verzendend over zee voor een jaer, of wel met een ligte lyf straf na gelang der zaken.—Het wordt de Officieren van Politie behoortlyk aanbevolen alle mogelyke hulp te bewyzen aan den Superintendent en zyne ondergeschikten, in het ten uitvoer brengen van hunne last, terwyl het de plicht van de Superintendent zal wezen, om

verwyld kennis te geven aan den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur, waanneer belangzuchtigen of anderen de oogmerken van deze instelling mogten dragen tegen te werken, en ten einde deze bepaling te beter effect te laten sorteren, zullen de namen van alle personen in dit Departement geemployeerd, ten Kantore van de Magistraat worden bekend gesteld.

9.—Zodra nadere bepalingen zullen zyn gemaakt, zullen de stand en woon plaatsen der Geld wisselaren bekend gemaakt en op de Bazaars geaffigeert worden, tot een ieders informatie en narigt.

10.—De Superintendent en de Opziensers zullen van het Gouvernement eene vergoeding voor hunne moeite en verantwoordelykheid erlangen; doch de ondergeschikte wisselaars zullen op geen ander salaris of voordeel mogen aanspraak maken, dan de hun by Artikel 5 toegewezen Percenten.

11.—Personen welke zich zelve benadeeft mogten oordelen door de ondergeschikte wisselaren, of anderen tot dit Departement behorende, het zy uit hoofde van ongeoorloofde vorderingen, of andere inbreuken op dit Reglement, zullen ter eerster instantie hun beklag doen aan den Superintendent; doch, geen genoegen nemende in de door hem gemaakte schikkingen, zal het hun vrystaan zich te wenden tot den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY,

Sec. van 't Gouvernement.

BATAVIA,
den 9de April 1813.

Publication.

ARRANGEMENTS being in contemplation for withdrawing from the Market the copper lumps circulating in the City of Batavia and its Environs, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct as a provisional measure, in order to prevent the further depreciation of the said lumps, that they be allowed to circulate in Batavia and its environs until further orders, as follows:

Each two Stiver piece, to weigh one-third of an ounce, making Six Dollars 250 to the peul of 125 lb.

The above to pass by number as heretofore, but in cases of doubt, the parties to refer to the above weight as the standard.

The lumps weighing less than the above, are also to be allowed to circulate at a value proportioned to their reduced weight below the above standard, which may at all times be referred to.

Specimens of the standard lumps are to be sent by the Magistrates to the different Departments, and to the different Bazaars.—And in the future sales of rice, &c. by Government, the receipts are to be taken accordingly; with this exception, however, that lumps weighing less than the above standard lumps, shall be payable into the Government Treasuries, at the rate of 230 Rix Dollars for the peul of 125 lb.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,

Secretary to Government.

Batavia, Council Chamber,
April 9, 1813.

Publicatie.

SCHIKKINGEN in contemplatie synde om het thans in de Stad Batavia en dies Ommelanden in omloop zynde Japansch koper geld buiten circulatie te brengen, zo heeft den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade provisioneel goedgevonden te bepalen, ter voorkoming van de verdere depreciatie van de voorschreven munt, dat dezelve tot nader order onder de volgen bepalingen in circulatie zal blyven; namelyk.

Elk twee stuiver stuk zal $\frac{1}{3}$ van een once moeten wegen, makende dus 250 Rixdaalders een picol van 125 \mathcal{L} .

De bovengemelde koperstukken zullen gangbaar zyn even als te voren, dus ingevalle er twyfel mogt ontstaan by de belaaag hebbenden omtrent de waarde, zullen zy zich mogen beroepen op het bovengemelde gewigt als de standaard der waarde.

De koperstukken welke niet zo veel wegen als hier boven bepaald is, zullen insgelyks in circulatie blyven, tot eene waarde geevenredig aan de diminitie van gewigt welke zy beneden de voorschreven standaard hebben geleden.

Monsters van de Japansche koper stukken, zullen door de Magistraat verzonden worden naar de vrschillende Departementen en de onderscheidene Bazaars, en zal de betaling in koper by verkoop van Ryst van wege het Gouvernement in den vervolge, naar volgens die monsters moeten geschieden.

Zullende nochtans de koper stukken welke minder houden dan zy naar de bovengemelde bepaling behoren te wegen, in 't Gouvernement's kas kunnen betaald worden, tegens de bepaling van 230 Ryksdalers voor een picol van 125 \mathcal{L} .

Ter ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY, Govt. Sec.

BATAVIA, in de Vergadering,
zaal den 9, April 1813.

ADDITIONAL

Custom-house Regulations.

IN pursuance of the Notification made to the public on the 9th February last, and adverting to the Terms of the last Calcutta sales, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following amended Regulations for the importation and sale of Opium in the Island of Java and its dependencies, take effect from the 15th May next, in lieu of the Regulations previously existing, viz.

1.—Opium purchased at the Honorable Company's sales at Calcutta is permitted to be imported at Batavia only, and the importation and sale must not be in less quantities than a whole Chest, and for consumption on the Island it can be sold to the Farmer of Government only.

2.—Any Opium landed or attempted to be landed contrary to the Regulations shall be liable to confiscation.

3.—The Farmer at Batavia will be permitted to purchase Opium in the Market—but only for his own consumption; and all the other Farmers in the Island of Java, including Madura, will be supplied with the article by Government, who will purchase in the Market the quantity required for that purpose.

4.—Upon such Opium as shall have paid Duties at Penang or Malacca no further import Duty will be levied on its being imported at Batavia.—Upon other Opium, which has not previously paid these Duties, the established Duty of 30 Spanish Dollars per Chest will be levied as heretofore.

5.—No Duty whatever will be levied on the exportation of Opium to the Dependencies or other Eastern Islands from Batavia—but no drawback will be allowed.

6.—For the accommodation of merchants, the Opium may be deposited in the Company's Warehouse at Batavia, on paying a Warehouse Duty of one Spanish Dollar per Chest per Month—and if it be deposited elsewhere, the Importer must give such assurances to the Collector as he may require that the Regulations regarding its sale are adhered to, and the place of deposit must be officially notified to him.

7.—No Opium can be removed after it has been deposited, whether in the Government Stores or elsewhere, without a permit from the Collector.

8.—The importation into any port of Java or its dependencies, of Opium which may not have been purchased at the Honorable Company's sales at Calcutta, is positively prohibited, and such Opium is liable to seizure and confiscation.

9.—In like manner any importation of Opium into any port of Java (including Madura) except the port of Batavia, is declared to be an illicit trade, and liable to penalties accordingly.

10.—These Regulations are not to affect such Opium still remaining in the Market, as may have been actually purchased previously to the sales of December 1812.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,

Secy to Government.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,

BATAVIA, April 9th, 1813.

BYVOEGSEL

Tot de In en Uitgaande Regteu.

ALS een gevolg van de Notificatie van den 9de February 11, waar by de Conditien van de laast te Calcuta gehoudene verkooping van Amfoen bekend gemaakt zyn, heeft het Zyne Excellentie den Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade behaagt vast te stellen, dat de ondervolgende verbeterde bepalingen nopens den invoer en verkoop van Amfoen op het Eiland Java en dies onderhorigheden, effect zullen sorteren met den 15de Mei aanstaande, in stede van de bestaan hebbende bepalingen, als:

1.—Opium gekocht op de Ed. Compagnies verkooping te Calcuta, zal eenlyk te Batavia mogen worden ingevoerd, doch in geene geringere hoeveelheid dan een geheele kist te gelyk, en wanneer dezelve verkocht wordt voor de consumptie op het Eiland, aan den Pagter van het Gouvernement eenlyk.

2.—Wanneer eenige Opium, strydig tegen de bepalingen, aan land gebragt wordt, of dat men tracht dezelve aan land te brengen, zo zal dezelve onderhevig zyn aan confiscatie.

3.—Het zal den Pachter van Batavia geoorloofd zyn Opium te koopen op de markt, doch eenlyk voor zoo veel hy voor eigen debiet noodig heeft, terwyl alle andere Pagters op het Eiland Java en Madura, van dit artikel zullen voorzien worden door het Gouvernement, die de daartoe benoedigde hoeveelheid op de verkooping zal inkoopen.

4.—De Opium waar van de geregtigheden betaald zyn te Poelo Pinang en Malacca, zal aan geene ingaande regten te Batavia onderhevig zyn—doch op de zodanige waarvoor deze geregtigheden nog niet betaald zyn, zal de vastgestelde geregtigheid van 30 Spaansche Matten per kist, als bevorens geheven worden.

5.—Er zal geene geregtigheid hoegenaamd geheven worden by den uitvoer van Amfoen van Batavia naar de onderhorigheden of andere Oostersche Eilanden, maar er zal geene teruggave van Import worden toegestaan.

6.—Tot gerief der kooplieden zal de Opium mogen worden opgeslagen in 's Compag-

nie's Pakhuizen te Batavia, tegens betaalen van een Pakhuishuur van een Spaansche per kist 's maands.—en indien dezelve elders wordt opgeslagen, zal de invoerder den Collecteur zodanige zekerheid moeten geven als hy mag noodig oordeelen om te verzekeren dat de gemaakte bepalingen pens dies verkoop zullen worden nagekeken en de plaats der opschuring zal hun officiële wyze worden bekend gemaakt.

7.—De Opium eens opgeschuurd zyn het zy in 's Gouvernements Pakhuizen, of ergens elders, zal niet mogen worden plaats veranderd zonder een schriftelyk lof van den Collecteur.

8.—De invoer in eenige haven van Java dies onderhorigheden, van Amfoen, niet op de Ed. Compagnie's verkooping te Calcuta mogt zyn ingekocht, is uitdruklyk verboden, Zoodanige Amfoen zal onder zyn aan aanhaling en confiscatie.

9.—Insgelyk zal de invoer van Opium eenige gedeelte van Java en Madura, uitgederd te Batavia, aangemerkt worden als ongeoorloofden handel, en over zulks of hevig zyn aan bekeuring.

10.—Deze bepalingen zullen geen beking hebben op zodanige Amfoen als aanhanden en gekocht is op de verkooping te Calcuta.

Ter ordonnantie van den Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY,

Sec. van het G.

IN DE VERGADERING VAN DEN COUNCIL CHAMBER, BATAVIA, den 9de April 1813.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Revenue Farms of Opium, which have been held provisionally from month to month from the 1st January last, agreeably to the latest Orders of Government on that subject will be sold by Public Auction to the highest bidder at Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya respectively, on or before the 1st of next, on the following conditions:—

1.—The Farmer at Batavia will continue as at present to purchase Opium in the Market for his own consumption, should he so desire.

2.—All the other Opium Farmers in the Island of Java, including Madura, will be supplied with Opium by Government as heretofore.

The Farms will be sold for Silver Money and will continue from the 15th of May 1814 to the 30th of April 1814, inclusive.

The Shops for the retail sale of Opium and the internal regulations thereof will continue the same as heretofore.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,

Secretary to Government.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
BATAVIA,
April 9, 1813.

Advertentie.

WORDT hier mede bekend gemaakt de onderscheidene Amfoen Pakhuizen welke provisioneel van den 1ste Januarij 1814 gehouden wierden van maand tot maand overeenkomstig de laatste orders van het Gouvernement ten dien opzichte, aan de meesten bieder publiek zullen verkocht worden te Batavia, Samarang en Sourabaya of voor den 25 dezer; op de volgende voorwaarden, als.

1.—De Pagter van Batavia, zal des zelve, op den tegenwoordigen voet kunnen eren om voor zyn eigen Consumptie te kopen op de verkooping.

2.—Alle andere Amfoen Pagters op het Eiland Java en Madura, zullen als bevorens, door het Gouvernement voorzien worden van Amfoen. De Pagters zullen verkocht worden zilver geld, voor een tyd van een jaer reekend van den 15de Mey 1813 tot den 30de April 1814.

De Madatkitten en de inwendige ingezaken van dezelve zullen verblyven op den vorigen voet.

Ter ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY,

Govt. Sec.

BATAVIA, in de Vergadering,
zaal den 9, April 1813.

FOR PRIVATE SALE

A COMMODIOUS, ready furnished COUNTRY RESIDENCE, with good Stables and other conveniences, most healthy situation, on the road to lintjing, near Tanjong Priok, close sea-side.

Also, an elegant fast sailing Frigate Boat.

For further particulars apply to F. ARNOLD.

Advertentie.

DIE iets uitstaande hebben op den Boedel van C. Vogel, worden verzocht te wenschen te adresseren by J. Schill, Testamenteire mede Exccuteur, rechte den loop dezer Maand April.