



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

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

VOL. III.]

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1814.

[NO. III.]

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the stipulations of the advertisement of the Lombard Bank under date the 9th February 1814, whereby Colonial Produce is authorized to be given in payment of Lombard Bank Notes, the date of which is expired, are also extended to all the Notes issued by the Lombard Bank without exception, and further to such of the Government Certificates as are still in circulation. Applications to receive Colonial Produce for the latter are to be made to the Sub-Treasurer, who is authorized to grant Certificates, which will enable the Holder to obtain the Stores from the Warehouses. Applications for exchange of the Lombard Bank Notes will be made to the Bank as heretofore.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, April 2, 1814.

Advertentie.

HET by Advertentie van de Bank van Leening, van den 9de February 1814 bepaalde, ontrend de afgave van Koloniale Producten in betaling van Lombard Bank Noten waarvan de datum verschenen is, wordt by deze ook toepasselyk gemaakt op alle Noten zonder onderscheid door de Lombard Bank in circulatie gebragt, en op zoodanige van de Gouvernements Certificaten welke nog in omloop zyn.

De verzoeken tot den ontvangst van Koloniale Producten van het Gouvernement moeten geschieden aan den Adjunct Tresaurier, welke Ambtenaar geautoriseerd is tot het verlenen van bewyzen, welke de houders van dezelve in staat zullen stellen de Producten uit de Pakhuizen te erlangen. Verzoeken tot het inwisselen van Lombard Bank Noten moeten even als te voren aan de Bank geschieden.

C. ASSEY, Sec. van 't Gouvt.

BATAVIA, den 2de April, 1814.

Advertisement.

THE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council having taken into consideration the amount of Paper Currency in Circulation, and deeming the same adequate to answer all the demands of exchange, and to meet all the reasonable wants of the Colonists, the settlement of their outstanding concerns, has been pleased to direct that from and after the 15th instant, the Lombard Bank be prohibited from issuing any further quantity of Paper Currency on loan.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, Sec. to Govt.

BATAVIA, 27th April, 1814.

Advertentie.

Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade in overweging genomen hebben, de het thans in omloop zynde bedragen van Papiere Geld, en hetzelfde toereikende achten, de ter verwisseling en ter vervulling van alle billyke behoeften der Inwoners in het schikken hunner uitstaande zaken, heeft goedgevonden te bepalen dat van en na den 15de dezer Maand, de Lombard Bank geene verdere boeveelheid van Papiere Geld zal mogen aannemen of in omloop brengen op beleeningen.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY, Sec. van het Gouvt.

BATAVIA den 7de April 1814.

ADDITIONAL

Custom-house Regulation

A REFERENCE having been made with regard to the mode in which payment of the Custom-house duties is to be made at Batavia, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council, adverting to the general Custom-house Regulations under date the 29th November last, which render the rates of duties equal throughout the different ports, is pleased to direct that the same be from the present date invariably levied in specie.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, Sec. to Government.

BATAVIA, April 8, 1814.

AMPLIATIE

OP HET

Tol-huis Reglement.

ENIGEN twyfel ontstaan zynde ontrend de wyze waarop de vastgestelde geregtigheden te Batavia moesten betaald worden, zo heeft den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade, in overweging genomen hebbede het algemeen Tolhuis Reglement van den 29ste November jongst leden, by het welk de geregtigheden in de onderscheiden Havens op een gelyken voet geplaatst wierden, goedgevonden te bepalen, dat dezelve in het vervolg onveranderlyk in Klinkende Munt Specie zullen geheven worden.

Ter ordonnantie van den Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY, Sect. van 't Gouvt.

BATAVIA, den 8ste April, 1814.

Notice is hereby given,

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

By order of the Revenue Committee.

R. W. WALKER, Secretary.

REVENUE COMMITTEE OFFICE, March 17, 1814.

DAAR den Pachter van de Groente Mark in de behoorlyke betaling van de Pacht-schat is in gebreke gebleeven, zo wordt by dezen bekend-gemaakt dat de ged. Pacht op den 15de April aanstaande voor agt maanden van dit lopende jaar, ingaande met den eersten van Mey op nieuw publiek by den opslag zal worden Verkoft, ten perceyle van den presenten Pachter, op wien de schade door een minder rendement veroorzaakt wordende zal worden verhaalt.

Ter ordonnantie van 't Revenue Committee.

R. W. WALKER, Secretaris.

REVENUE COMMITTEE OFFICE, den 17 Maart, 1814.

For Private Sale.

THE HOUSE of L. W. Meyer, at Ryswick, for further particulars apply to the owner.

Uit de hand te Koop,

DE THUIN van L. W. Meyer, op Ryswyk, nader te bevragen by den eigenaar.

TE KOOP.

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

Vendu Advertissementen.

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

Op Dingsdag den 12de April 1814.

IN het Sterfhuys van wylen den Heer J. G. D. Paschen, in de binnen Nieuw-poort Straat, van Huismebelen Juweelen Goud, Zilver, Pleet en Glas-werken, Rytuigen, Slaven, en meer andere goederen.

Op Donderdag den 14de April 1814.

IN het Huis van J. C. Kloeg, op de Tygers-gragt voor Rekening van den onlangs overleden J. P. de Graaff, van Huismebelen, Juweelen, Goud en Zilver-werken, Kleederagen, Juweliers en Graveorders Gereedschappen, nevens andere goederen.

Op Vrydag den 15de April 1814.

VOOR het Negotie-huis van Inglis en Watt, in Comp. van diverse Goederen volgens Catalogus.

Op Zaterdag den 16de April 1814.

Voor het Vendu-kantoor van de volgende Vastigheden, als:

Voor rekening van de Heer Faure,

ZEKER stuk Thuin Land, (bebouwd met een Huisje van steen, planke en bamboesen met pannen gedekt, Njey Asma toebehoorende,) staande en gelegen een groot half uur gaans zuidwaards buiten dese Stads Nieuw-poort tusschen de Posten Rys en Noordwyk in 't westerveld het 2de deel van 't blok M. sub No. 113, belend ten zuiden met de heerse weg van Rys na Noordwyk, ten noorden met den Wel Edele Gestr. Heer W. van Haesen, ten oosten met Sleeman, en ten westen met van Saanen.—De breedte en diepte vide Meetbrief van den 10de February 1814.

Voor rekening des Boedels van wylen P. Muller.

Zeker Erf, bebouwd met een Huis, staande en gelegen binnen dese Stad, aan de westzyde van de Groote Rivier in 't blok L. sub No. 7, belend ten zuiden met de Barm langs de Chiaese-grag ten noorden met het Ledigplein agter de Comedie, ten oosten met Arie de Bruin, en ten westen met Jan Jurgen.—De breedte en diepte vide Meetbrief van den 15de February 1810.

Voor rekening van de Boedels van wylen J. P. de Graaff.

Voor Afbraak.

1.—Zeker Erf, bebouwd met een steene Pedak, staande en gelegen binnen dese Stad, aan de oostzyde van de Groote Rivier in 't blok S 2, sub No. 72, vide Koopbrief gedat. den 21de xber 1785, pag: 381.

2.—Zeker Erf, bebouwd met een steene Pedak, staande gelegen binnen dese Stad, aan de oostzyde van de Groote Rivier in 't blok S 2, sub No. 73, vide acte van Overschryving gedateert den 9de November 1785, pag: 223

3.—Zeker Erf, bebouwd met een steene Pedak, staande en gelegen binnen dese Stad, aan de oostzyde van de Grote Rivier, in 't blok S. 2, sub No. 74, vide Koopbrief gedat. den 24ste February 1802, Pag. 580.

Voor rekening van J. O. Junio.

Zeker stuk Thuin Land, gelegen buiten dese Stads-poort Utrecht, in het westerveld het 6de deel van 't blok P. sub No. 186, belend ten oosten met de weg langs de eerste dwars gragt, ten westen met Leof, ten zuiden met differente Personen, en ten noorden met Imam Abdul Hamiet.—De breedte en diepte vide Meetbrief van den 22ste December 1812.

Voor rekening des Boedels van wylen J. Zeehuisen.

1.—Zeker Erf, bebouwd met een Steene Huis, Combuis, Dispens, Slave Vertrekken, Paarde Stal en Wagen Huis, staande en gelegen binnen dese Stad, aan de oostzyde van de Grote Rivier, in 't blok Q. 3, sub No. 23 en 58, belend ten westen met de Barm langs de Tygers-gragt, ten oosten met de gedempte Caymans-gragt, ten noorden met Arend Barends, en ten zuiden met Tielle, de breedte en diepte vide Meetbrief gedateert 17de Maart 1814.

2.—Zeker Erf, bebouwd met een Steene Huis, voor Galdery, Combuis, Dispens en Slaven Vertrekken, &c. staande en gelegen binnen dese Stad, aan de oostzyde van de Grote Rivier, in 't blok Q. 4, sub No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 16, 84, 85 en 86; 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 en 15.—Belend ten westen met de Barm langs de Tygers-gragt, ten oosten met de gedempte Caymans-gragt, ten

noorden met de Hr. Malgo, en ten zuiden met de Stads binnen barm.—De breedte en diepte vide Meetbrief gedateert 17 Maart 1814.

Voor rekening van Dakanawits, als generale Lust en Procuratie hebbende van Njey Miskien.

Zeker stukje Thuin Land, bebouwd met een Planke Huis met Pannen gedekt, staande en gelegen buiten deze Stats-poort op het wasser plein, of in 't westerveld het 1ste deel van 't blok M sub No. 10, La. Y en 11, La. W en X, belend ten noorden met het lager land van de Kruit-molens, ten zuiden en oosten met den Wel Ed. Gest. Heer W. V. H. van Riemsdyk, en ten westen met Theodatus Pieters.—De breedte en diepte vide Meetbrief gedateert den 28ste Maart. 1814.

Notice

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

GENERAL POST OFFICE, BATAVIA, March 26, 1814.

Bekendmaking.

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

GENERAAL POST KANTOOR, BATAVIA, den 26ste Maart, 1814.

Advertentie.

DIRECTEUR en Commissarissen der Bank van Leening, maken hier mede bekend, dat op Woensdag den 20ste dezer, voor het gebouw van gemelde Bank; door Vendumeesteren, Vendutie zal worden gehouden van eenige vervallen panden, bestaande in Juwelen, Goud en Zilver Werken, welke op Dingsdag den 19de bevorens voor een ieder ten toon zullen worden gelegd, smids-gens van 9 tot 11 uren.

Ter ordonnantie van Directeur en Commissarissen voornoemd.

P. DECKER, Secretaris.

Batavia, den 2de April, 8114.

For Private Sale.

THE HOUSE of L. Martheze, on the Antjol-road—For further particulars apply to the owner.

UIT DE HAND TE KOOP.

HET Huis van Ls. MARTHEZE, op de Antjolsche-weg, nader te bevragen by den Eigenaar.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geenen welken iets te pre-touderen hebben of verschuldigt zyn, aan den Boedel van wylen den oud Luitenant ter Zee, en gewezenen Stuurman van de Bataviasche Rhee de Carol Cornelis, gelieve daar van opgave te doen binnen den tyd van een Mand, ofte van prime tot ultimo dezes, aan den ondergeteekende Testamentaire Exeuteur.

JOANA den 1ste April 1814. JOHS: JURGENS.

WANTED, A PAIR OF GRAY CARRIAGE HORSES,

APPLY TO J. MARCUS, LEPPEL-STREET.

UIT DE HAND TE KOOP,

DE Apotheek van wylen J. G. D. Paschen, waar van de Inventaris en Conditien dagelyks te zien zyn by F. von Wense.

Advertentie.

DY H. F. LIPPE, op de Grote-rivier naast het Vendu-kantoor, zyn voor Contante betaling te bekomen, onderscheiden beste Dranken en andere Goederen, bestaande in Madra-wyn op halve pypen, Franse Claret-wyn, Constantia, Cognac Brande-wyn en Hollandsche Genever op Bottels, fyne Staatwerken, als, Scheermesse, Jagt, Penne, Knipmesse en Schaaren Hollandsche Speel-kaarte, Bretels en andere Goedere meer.

Advertentie.

DE genen, welke iets te vorderen hebben van, dan wel verschuldigd zyn aan den boedel van wylen *Jan Pieter de Graaff*, in leven Burger en Juwelier alhier, gelieven daar van opgave te doen aan deselv's Executeurs *Johan Cristoffel Kloeg* en *Petrus Edzardus Nyland*, van heden af tot medio dezer. Wordende tevens een ieder, welke eenige Goederen, de Juweliers winkel betreffende, aan gemelde *de Graaff*, ter aanmaking als anderzints mogte hebben afgegeven, worden verzocht zich diswegens aan den Eerstgemelde Executeur te adresseeren.

Batavia den 2de April 1814.

Java Government Gazette.

BATAVIA,

SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1814.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. A. H. Smislaert, to be a Member of the Supreme Court of Justice, and Judge of Circuit in the Western Division.

Mr. William Ainslie, to be Magistrate of the Environs of Batavia, vice Smislaert.

Orders by Government.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that in future all Contracts or Estimates on the Public Account be made in Java Rupees instead of Spanish Dollars as heretofore.

BATAVIA } C. ASSEY,
2d April, 1814. } Sec. to Govt.

Order van het Gouvernement.

De Heer Lieutenant Gouverneur in Radé, heeft goedgevonden te gelasten dat in den vervolge alle Contracten en aanbestedingen voor Rekening van het Gouvernement, berekend zullen worden in Java'sche Ropyen in steede van Spaansche Matten gelyk voorheen.

BATAVIA } C. ASSEY,
2de April 1814. } Sec. van het Govt.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, March 8, 1814.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following General Order of the Supreme Government under date the 8th January, 1814, be published and carried into effect in all cases where convalescents or sick men may be embarked from this Island and its dependencies, and the corps to which they belong are not embarked on the same vessels.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

General Orders by His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, JAN. 8, 1814.

His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to determine, that when Convalescents and sick men are conveyed on Ship-board from the Hospitals at any of the Colonies, and the corps to which they belong are not embarked on the same vessels, that in such cases it shall be the duty of the Surgeon of the Hospital from which they are removed in communication with the Surgeon of the ship on which they are to be embarked, or Surgeon in charge, to specify the articles, whether fresh provisions, wine or other necessaries that may be indispensably required above those to be furnished from the stated allowance; and that an application shall be made by them conjointly through any superior Medical authority that may be present, to be submitted with his sanction to the local Government, by whom orders will be given to the Commissariat, but not to the Surgeon, to furnish the requisite supply of the article in question.

(Signed) C. W. GARDINER,
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

(A true Copy.)
C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Govt.

We have been disappointed in our expectation of receiving a series of Bengal Papers by the brig *Gesina*; her arrival has added nothing to our information, but we have been obligingly favored with a few Madras, Bombay, and Ceylon Papers, brought by the brig *Sophia*, to an eminent Mercantile house at this place, from these we have hastily extracted, for the information of our Readers, the principal articles of intelligence they contain, which, we rejoice to say, will be found of a most gratifying nature.

Having received the papers alluded to at a late period of the week, when our present number was already in a very advanced state, we are unable to make such copious extracts from them on this occasion as we could have wished. The most important part of their contents, however, is now laid before the public, and we propose issuing an Extra publication in the course of the following week, containing such details as may be deemed interesting, which will be continued in our next regular number. In the mean while we congratulate our Readers on the very favorable aspect of affairs, which is presented on a general view of the intelligence thus received.

On Tuesday morning last, Major-General Nightingall and his Lady, with the Officers of the general and personal Staff, embarked on board the H. C. Transport ship *James Drummond*, Captain Gardner, which, with the brig *Margaret*, sailed immediately for the Eastward.

The Troops embarked on these vessels, and the others that previously sailed, and those about to sail, are as follows:—

Brig *Minerva*, Captain Thompson, sailed 25th ult.—a small detachment of Sepoys and Gun Lascars under Major Griffiths.

Ship *Fleetwood*, Captain Green, sailed 26th ult.—Three Companies H. M. 59th Regt. under Col. McGregor.

Ship *James Drummond*,—The Commander of the Forces, Mrs. Nightingall, with the general and personal Staff, Col. McLeod, and Brigade-Major Hanson, three Flank Companies of H. M. 59th Regt.

Brig *Margaret*, Hodges,—a small detachment of H. M. 59th Regt. and Bengal Artillery.

Brig *Mary Anne*, Bradley,—the remainder of H. M. 59th Regt. under Capt. Creighton, with Major Campbell, Deputy Commissary General, and Dr. Robertson, Superintending Surgeon.

A further number of Troops has been collected at Sourabaya, with the H. C. Cruizer *Nautilus*, two or three Transport vessels, and several Gun-boats, the whole of which will join the Commander of the Forces at that place.

This Expedition, is supposed to be destined to the Island of Bali, to punish the Rajah of that place for a recent and unprovoked attack committed by a body of his people, headed by a dependent Rajah and two inferior Chiefs, on the Honorable Company's Territory at Banjoewangie, a short time since, when Lieutenant Davis, the Resident of that district, acted in a very spirited and prudent manner. He attacked the presumptuous invaders with his small party of Sepoys, greatly inferior in number to the enemy, who however, were completely routed, their three Chiefs slain with three-fourths of the men, and all their boats taken but one, which escaped to carry home the news of their defeat. The Rajah of Bali sometime previously detained one of the Honorable Company's Cruizing Prows at that place, on the pretext of one of his trading vessels having been detained a few months past at Sourabaya. This however, we understand, is a mere subterfuge, for though the vessel alluded to was seized for having contraband goods on board, she was soon afterwards released, her cargo allowed to be sold, and she returned to Bali. The Rajah, however, appears to have been insensible of this indulgence.

The most probable cause of the hostile disposition he has lately evinced, is said to be the diminution of his Revenue in consequence of the trade in Slaves being abolished, as an immense number of these miserable sacrifices to the avarice of their Sovereign was annually brought to this Island, which indeed was principally supplied with slaves from Bali and Macassar under the former system, and as we understand, that indications of discontent have also appeared among the Native Chieftains at the latter place, it is highly probable, that the same causes of dissatisfaction are operating in both quarters.

The result of the present expedition, however, will, we trust, have a good effect on the future conduct of these and the neighbouring states, by warning them that the British Dominions are not to be attacked, nor the British Laws evaded with impunity.

We are happy to add, that notwithstanding these disturbances on the opposite coast, the Eastern Districts of this Island remain in perfect tranquillity.

The brig *Gesina* will sail in all to-morrow for Bengal direct, with Charles Assey, Esq. Secretary to Government, who proceeds in charge of Dispatches to the Supreme Government.

Dr. Ainslie, late Commissioner to Japan, also goes to Bengal by this vessel.

Mr. Assey will, it is said, be the bearer of Addresses from the Masonic Lodges of this place to Lord Moira, as Patron of the Craft in India.

The undermentioned ships have been taken up by the Honorable Company for their trade to Java in the present season.

For St. Helena, Batavia and China, *Scaleby Castle*, 1200 tons, Captain Harrington.

For Batavia and China, *Royal Charlotte*, 1200 tons, Captain Robertson, *Surat Castle*, 1149 tons, Captain Rush.

We are glad to learn that the ship *Admiral Drury*, whose seizure by H. M.'s ship *Doris*, Capt. O'Brien, we noticed some time back, has been released by the sentence of His Majesty's Vice-Admiralty Court at Colombo, and sailed from Point de Galle the same day with the *Sophia*, for this place, her arrival may of course be daily expected.

The Master of the brig *Gesina*, which arrived on Sunday last, in 30 days from Bengal, reports that the Honorable Company's Extra ship *Indus*, Capt. Hodges, and the country ship *Ann*, Bemont, had sailed for this port some days before his departure. The latter was to touch at Prince of Wales Island, and the *Gesina* being a very fast sailer, accounts for her arrival before the *Indus*, which may however be expected every day—we are told she is to take in cargo here for London.

The Transport ship *Union* with Troops, and the country ship *Cato*, were ready to sail from Saugor for Batavia direct, at the date of the *Gesina*'s departure.

A report was current in Bengal that the Dutch had invited the Prince of Orange to re-assume the authority of his forefathers in Holland—we should rejoice in hearing this intelligence confirmed, especially if this summons was accompanied with a General Levee-en-Masse throughout that oppressed country, and a spirited and firm determination of expelling its Gallic Tyrants.—The state of affairs in Europe at the date of the last advices seems to have been highly favourable to such an attempt, and if assisted, as there is reason to expect, by Great Britain, we trust that the Dutch will make the same noble efforts, and reap the same glorious successes, as the gallant Patriots of the Peninsula, who after a long and arduous struggle, have all but cleared their country from its treacherous invaders.

It is said a Frigate was to be dispatched from England early in October last, to bring out Major-General Hislop.

H. M. ship *Bucephalus* had arrived in England with a million of Dollars on board, and a large convoy of Bengal, Madras and China ships.

We understand that General Officers in the Company's service are to rise to the Rank of Lieutenant-General.

Our Readers will perceive from an article in our present number, that the capture of the American ship *Macedonian* is confirmed—we are glad also to notice the capture of another American vessel by a British one of inferior force. These repeated instances of the success of our gallant navy over that of America, will, we hope, effectually dispel the imaginary superiority of the latter.

We are concerned to find by the last Bulletin we have seen, that the health of our Reverend Sovereign continued very unfavorable.

On Tuesday the 5th instant, the Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court of Justice for the Town of Batavia and its dependant Jurisdiction, opened with the usual solemnities, before

Hugh Hope, Esq. President.
P. V. Cappelhoff,
G. H. de Witt,
W. Borrewater, } Members.

Sebastiana Villarubi, late of Palembang, and a Malay Slave, were tried for Murder, the former was acquitted, and the latter found guilty, after which the Court adjourned.

We regret that we are not able in our present number to lay before our Readers the particulars of these trials, which we pledge ourselves to do in our next; and also, in our subsequent numbers, the other cases, amounting as we understand, to a pretty large number, which will come before the Court during the present Sessions.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.] April 1.—Brig *Mary Anne*, E. Bradley, from Banjermassin 20th March.
April 3.—Brig *Gesina*, Schedius, from Calcutta 4th March.

April 4.—Ship *Success*, F. Patrick, from China 14th March.—Passenger, Mr. Aingelie.
Same day—Arab ship *Patolcair*, Said Abdul Rahman, from Malacca 14th Feb.—Passengers, Mr. Carolus Lynis and family, and Mr. J. G. J. Klynders.

Ditto—Chinese Junk *Gushon*, Sem Hawka, from Kian Moey 2d March.

April 6.—Brig *Sophia*, N. Onetto, from Point d'Galle 6th March.—Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Schaap, Miss Franquemont, and Mr. J. F. Deibert.

DEPARTURES.] April 1.—H. C. Gun-boat No. 4, J. M. Kruijs, for Indramayo.

Same day—Ditto ditto No. 14, P. Saunders, for Indramayo.

April 5—Ship *James Drummond*, P. Gardner, for Samarang.—Passengers, Major-General Nightingall and suite.

Same day—Brig *Margaret*, J. G. Jager, for Samarang.

April 8.—H. C. Gun-boat No. 5, L. Leffevre, for Indramayo.—Passengers, H. W. Muntinghe, Esq. and Mr. and Mrs. Lunel.

Same day—H. C. Gun-boat No. 9, M. Gothrens, for Indramayo.

BIRTH.

On Thursday the 17th Ultimo, the Lady of P. T. Couperus, Esq. of a Son.

DEATHS.

In Batavia, on Thursday last, Mr. Saturavit, Armenian Merchant.

At Labaxie, in the Brebes District, on the 30th of March 1814, HENRIETTA, the infant daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel KEASBERRY, aged 8 months and 16 days.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The communication of "A SUBSCRIBER" arrived too late for insertion in the present week.

Bombay Gazette Extraordinary.

Saturday, January 29, 1814.

The Ship *Betsy*, Captain Howel, which left Bussorah on the 3d instant, having arrived this morning, has not only brought a confirmation of the glorious news which we recently had the happiness of communicating to the public, but also additional intelligence of a most gratifying nature.

Our readers will remember that when we last had the pleasure of communicating to them intelligence from Germany, the headquarters of the Allied Army was on the 5th of Sept. at Toplitz in Bohemia, and those of Buonaparte at Dresden.

On the 7th of that month it appears that Napoleon, anxious no doubt to regain his lost superiority, made a most desperate attack on the grand allied army at Teorfitz, meaning we presume Toplitz on the frontiers of Bohemia, but after a sanguinary conflict was compelled to retire with immense loss both of men and guns.

No particulars of this important battle had been received at Constantinople when the advices came away.

Our readers will also recollect that the head-quarters of the Prince Royal of Sweden, were stated to be at Berlitz, after the victory which he gained over Marshals Oudinot and Victor, on the 23d of August. By the present advices we rejoice to find that he subsequently gained another victory over Marshall Ney, and had taken 72 guns, 400 ammunition waggons and from 10 to 12,000 prisoners.

Of the affairs in Spain, we are only enabled to state generally that they wear the most auspicious aspect; that Lord Wellington had gained further advantages over Marshall Soult, and that a report was current that Marshall Suchet with 9000 men had surrendered to Lord William Bentinck.

The Benares, which is now supposed to be on her passage down, will, as we trust, bring us the full particulars of these great events.

By the arrival of His Majesty's Ship *Mindoa*, we learn that the three Extra Ships *Charles Mills*, *David Scott*, and *James Sibbald*, which sailed from this port on the 23d of December, did not reach Point de Galle till the 11th instant, and that the fleet which they were to have joined, had sailed a few hours before with the *Stirling Castle*, *Sir Home Popham*, and the *Cornwallis*, Captain Digby, but by the great assistance which the Admiral afforded in watering the three ships, they were enabled to follow the convoy, early the next morning, with a fair prospect of overtaking them.

October 6th 1813.

The plan of the Emperor Napoleon had been to distinguish the commencement of Hostilities by brilliant exploits, and in particular by the capture of Berlin.

The execution of these projects has been attempted with mighty forces; but they have been confounded, and instead of success, the enemy has experienced the greatest disasters.

On the 23d of August the Prince Royal of Sweden fought the Enemy near Trebbia, and defeated him with great loss.

On the 26th of the same month General Blucher almost annihilated the army of Marshal Macdonald, Duke of Tarentum, near Javer.

The trophies of this brilliant and important victory, at the departure of the Courier, were 75 pieces of Cannon, 400 Ammunition Wagons, and 12,000 Prisoners, among whom were many Saxons, who have since solicited very urgently to fight for the liberty of Germany; their request was granted, and a Saxon Legion has been formed. The field of Battle and the Roads by which the enemy fled, were covered with the dead and wounded, and strewed with arms thrown away by the fugitives.

The enemy was pursued under the guns of Torgau, and on the 9th September, the army of the Prince Royal of Sweden occupied Muhlberg, Senftenberg, & Elsterverda & was on the point of forming a junction with that of General Blucher. On the lower Elbe the operations were also attended with success.

General Count Walmoden, on the 21st August, attacked by superior force under the Command of Marshal Davoust, retired to Hagenow, and after concentrating his forces there, he resumed the offensive, forced Marshal Davoust to retire on Hamburg, and entered Boitzenburgh. Some thousand prisoners were made by him, and in these operations a whole Battalion of Wurtembergers passed over to the ranks of General Count Walmoden.

On the 30th, the combined army destroyed in the defiles of Bohemia the army of Gen. Count Vandamme.

The 6th September was a disastrous day for the Enemy.

A brilliant and decisive Victory was gained on that day, at Dennewitz over the army composed of the Corps of the Dukes of Reggio and Padua, and Generals Bertrand and Regnier, under the orders of Marshal Ney.

In this ever memorable battle, the Allied Troops, under the command of the Prince Royal of Sweden, fought with the most signal bravery, and the Prussians, in particular, covered themselves with glory.

With 20,000 men they sustained with heroic firmness, the repeated attacks of 70,000 and the fire of 200 pieces of Cannon. In all quarters desertion continues to a considerable extent. Thousands of soldiers daily abandon the Colours of the Enemy and join the Allies.

On the side of Bohemia the combined Army, having sent Detachments into Saxony, obtained great success.

Every thing announces the intention of the enemy to evacuate Dresden.

On the 10th and 11th September he made some movements which indicated the design of a serious attack on the combined army, which was prepared to receive him in a position already memorable for the destruction of the army of General Vandamme, but he contented himself with a display of his force, his advanced post retired and those of the allies followed them closely.

The army of General Baron Hiller has also met with success. One of his Corps under the orders of General Folsies, posted between Laybach and Cilly, having been attacked by superior force compelled the Enemy to retreat, and made some hundred prisoners, among whom was General Bellotti.

Another attack made on a position of General Count Nugent at Lippa, near Trieste, had a result equally unfortunate for the enemy, who was repulsed as far as Batzawitza with a loss of about 800 Men, among whom 450 were made prisoners.

During the operations in Saxony and Lusatia, many French Couriers have been intercepted. They contain numerous letters written by persons of distinction, and by military men of all Ranks.

They form a striking contrast with the lying Bulletins of the enemy, of the events which have occurred since the renewal of Hostilities.

A precise of these letters shall be given to the public.

The enemy by his accounts, endeavours to conceal his disasters and his situation, and to keep people in the dark; but truth will appear.

Lord Walpole had departed for Petersburg. Lord Aberdeen was going on a mission to Germany.

General Graham had been dangerously wounded.

The Bishop of London was dead.

Our forces had been highly successful in Canada.

It is said the last battle reported to have been fought, continued for three days—that it terminated on the evening of the 17th of September, decidedly in favour of the Allies—that they were in possession of Dresden and that the head-quarters of the French were at Leipsic.

Junction of Lord W. BENTINCK and Lord WELLINGTON, and of SUCHET with SOULT.

FALMOUTH, SEPT 3.

Arrived this morning the Marlborough Packet, Capt. Bull, with Mails from St. Andero in four days, brings an account that Suchet has marched to join Soult, and that Lord William Bentinck has marched to join Lord Wellington. It is expected that the enemy will make an attack in order to relieve Pamplona and St. Sebastian's; the town of the latter is nearly destroyed.—The taking of the Island of St. Clare enables our batteries to throw shells, as also to prevent supplies from the French coast.

PLYMOUTH,—September 4.

Arrived this Morning the French schooner privateer La Renommée, of fourteen guns and forty-five men, captured fifteen days since, after an action which lasted only a few minutes, by the Rebecca schooner privateer, belonging to London, which arrived here with her prize; neither of the vessels sustained any loss.

SEPT. 4.—Arrived last evening his Majesty's brig Seaflower, of 14 guns, with convoy for Lisbon.

Sudden orders have arrived here for the sailing of Rear Admiral Martin, the second in command; he will take his departure in the Creole frigate, Capt. Forbes, which is expected to sail immediately.—The Pelican sloop of war was undocked yesterday.

DOVER,—SEPT. 5.

Yesterday afternoon the homeward-bound West India Fleet, consisting of forty-seven sail, under convoy of his Majesty's ship Bedford, Admiral Stirling, passed by for the River with a very fine wind to the Downs: very few passengers came ashore, the weather being so boisterous. In the Roads the Rosario sloop of war.

CAPTURE OF THE MACEDONIAN —DISCONTENTS IN AMERICA.

The following accounts of the capture of the American frigate Macedonian (late English), and of a remonstrance of the Northern States against war, are copied from the Portsmouth papers:—

Hampshire Telegraph Office, Sunday noon.

"The London Packet, Capt. Annett, is just arrived from the Havannah; off the Banks of Newfoundland, spoke a Russian ship, the Captain of which pledged his honour that a most dreadful action had been fought between the Tenedos, of 38 guns, Capt. Hyde Parker, and the American frigate Macedonian (late English), having a complement of 440 picked seamen, which ended in the capture of the American, and she had been towed into Halifax.

"The Russian ship had on board a proportion of the crew of the Macedonian, coming to England prisoners. The enemy lost 160 of his crew. Our loss was comparatively small.

"The Northern States of the American Nation have sent a memorial to their Government, remonstrating on the unjustness of the war with this Country; and unless the President would immediately send over pacific overtures to England, they were determined to throw off their allegiance. The Southern States, to evince their hatred for their more peaceable brethren, say they have neither the means nor the courage to declare a separation!"

THE TIMES, JULY 26.

The Gazette Extraordinary, published yesterday morning, presents the country with an agreeable account of the operations in Canada. It is, indeed, most gratifying to find British troops, in these remote regions, still actuated by true British feelings—and Captains, Lieutenants, and Ensigns, acting, upon a small scale, and with very limited power, the part of Generals, Lieutenant Generals, and Brigadiers.

The first part of the Gazette speaks only of the capture of York, the capital of Upper Canada, by the enemy, with which we were already acquainted. It is to the other dispatches that we chiefly solicit attention. That of the 3d of June informs us of the capture of the Growler and Eagle, American armed vessels. By the report dated the 14th of May we learn, that the result of an attack made by the enemy upon Colonel Proctor's position, on the Miami river, on the 5th of May, was his entire defeat, with the loss probably, of 1000 or 1200 men. The more remote consequences of this action are most beneficial. The position of Detroit remains secure to us, and we are relieved from any apprehension of the enemy's attempting to pass the Huron river, the north-westernmost frontier of our possessions in Upper Canada.

But above all, the battle of the 6th of June is most gratifying; the enemy was advancing to attack our position at Burling-

ton, when we thought proper to advance upon his camp by night; and with seven hundred firelocks, surprised, defeated, and dispersed a force of three thousand five hundred men, and took two Generals, Chandler and Windsor, the first and second in command, prisoners. The attack upon Sackett's Harbour also deserves notice, for the spirit with which it was conducted, though terminating in no other advantage than a proof of our superiority to the enemy.

QUEBEC, JUNE 19.

GOOD NEWS FROM UPPER CANADA.—IMPORTANT CONSEQUENCES OF GENERAL VINCENT'S VICTORY.

Letters from Kingston, of the 15th instant, received by this day's post, state, that the accounts from General Vincent's army continue to be very favourable. The division of the American army, which, after the affair of the 6th, retreated to Forty Mile Creek, precipitately retired from thence, in consequence of the appearance of our squadron off that place; they were in such panic and confusion, that they left great part of their tents standing. General Vincent had directed Major Evans, with the detachment of the King's, on board the squadrons, to disembark there; and the General sent forward to support them, the grenadier company of the 49th, and a company of the 41st, some shots were exchanged between the squadron and the enemy as they retreated.

The enemy began to retire on the 8th at noon; and our advanced troops, about 400, were in possession of the camp, and in pursuit of the enemy, by seven in the evening. The enemy's force amounted, it is said, to between four and five thousand men, but they did not, we understand, halt until they reached Fort George. They left in our possession five hundred tents, 140 barrels of flour, and other provisions, 100 stand of arms, and a variety of other articles. We took 70 prisoners. They destroyed an immense quantity of their baggage, public and private. Sir James Yeo also destroyed 17 of their boats, laden with provisions and supplies.

A person from Fort George states, that he never saw any thing equal to the dismay and confusion that prevailed amongst the enemy; that they were sending their baggage across the river, and were preparing to defend themselves against an attack, which they hourly expected. Their force, he says, was near 6,000, but sickness, desertion, and almost famine prevailed. It was reported, that they had evacuated Fort Erie and Chippawa. General Lewis commanded the enemy's force that retreated from Forty Mile Creek.

The last accounts are of the 11th, at which time our advance remained in the possession of Forty Mile Creek, anxiously awaiting the result of an expected action between the two squadrons. Sir James Yeo, having received information that Commodore Chauncey was out and preparing to avail himself of the first breeze to go in pursuit of him. Sir James was off Niagara.

Other accounts state, that the Madison and Onerda, with five schooners, were lying off Sackett's Harbour, on the 12th, on which day their new ship was expected to be launched; but the loss of the rigging and Stores, burnt at the time of our attack, would prevent her from being fitted for a month or six weeks.

General Chandler and Windsor have arrived at Montreal.

THE MORNING POST, SEPT. 6, 1813.

A Mail from Lisbon has arrived since our last.—The military intelligence by this conveyance is not of so late a date as that which we had previously received. The Spanish Cortes have not only approved of the grant of the estate of Soto de Roma, made by the Regency to Lord Wellington, but made an addition to it of the land of Chanchina, and specifying the grant to be to him and his heirs, according to the Constitution and Laws.

Lord Wellington's army is now stronger than it was before the battle of Vittoria. When he began his march to Vittoria, he had above 97,000 effective men, British, Portuguese and Spanish, besides Mina's and other Spanish corps; and if he enters France, he will be able to do it with 100,000 men at least.

Lord Burgher is shortly to proceed to the head-quarters of the main Austrian army.

SANTANDER, AUG. 20.—Since the glorious battles near Pamplona, both armies have remained quiet; ours busily employed in the sieges of St. Sebastian and Pamplona, which fortresses, especially the latter, will most probably surrender in a few days. A large convoy, with troops, was on the 17th off Cape Marchichaw. They are to be landed at

Bilboa and Passages. Suchet, according to the last accounts, was at Barcelona, the Allied Army near Tarragona.

MADRID, AUG. 11.—The last intelligence from Saragossa states, that it was reported in that city, that the garrison of Daraco had surrendered. It was also said, that Mina had proceeded in the direction of Jaca, and Duran's division towards Tarragona.—The troops besieging the Castle of Murviedro, are the Corona, Cuenea, Alcazar, and Jean regiments. Up to the first, the artillery had not arrived; it may therefore at present be considered as a blockade rather than a siege. The greater part of the troops belonging to the 2d division (those already mentioned excepted), are marching to besiege Tortosa; and on the 1st August General Elio, who is to direct it, was in front of Murviedro.

VALENCIA, JULY 19.—The day before yesterday the English troops marched for the purpose of besieging Tortosa, to-morrow the 3d army set out for Aragon. General Sarsfield is besieging Murvudro, where 1000 of the enemy remain.

SARAGOSSA, JULY 24.—The fort of Almunea surrendered to General Duran on the 22d inst.

IRUN, JULY 30.—On the 27th and 28th there were a series of battles between Soult and the Great Lord, in which the enemy were completely beaten, with the loss of from 5 to 6000 killed, and an incalculable number of prisoners.

VALENCIA, JULY 27th.—They talk, with foundation, of considerable losses which Suchet has experienced in different encounters with the Spanish troops, who incessantly harass and weaken him. It is likewise said that the French have evacuated Tarragona, after having destroyed all the forts.

IRUN, JULY 30.—We have just received the agreeable intelligence, that Soult, who was with 60,000 men advancing to succour Pamplona, was, five leagues from that fortress, completely routed. It is said that he lost 8,000 in prisoners. We have had great rejoicings on account of this intelligence.

Extract of a Letter from a Spanish General who was in the last Actions.

"Soult, with seven divisions of infantry, 40 pieces of artillery, and 30,000 cavalry, in all 45,000 men, attacked and took, on the 25th of July, the passes of Maya and Roncesvalles: the former with 12,000 men, the latter with 33,000, commanded by himself in person. As the valleys of the Pyrenees do not communicate with each other, except by Pamplona, it was easy for him, having collected such numbers, to open himself a passage, although with much loss, as Hedrat, in Maya, and Coli and Morelli, in Roncesvalles, caused him that of four thousand men. At that point he announced to his army that he had express orders from the Emperor to be in Vittoria on the 31st, after having raised the blockade of Pamplona, and in consequence had attacked Coli and Morilli, and obliged them, with General Picton, to retire to the heights of Huerte, a league from Pamplona. Lord Wellington marched there on the 26th, and on the 27th, having miraculously escaped, by only five minutes, from falling into the enemy's hands, arrived at ten in the morning on those heights, where he was received by the troops with that enthusiasm with which a victorious General always inspires his soldiers. It was fortunate it happened thus, as otherwise he would have been necessitated to make a detour of five hours, during which time it is certain Picton would have returned to the other side of Pamplona; but on his arrival every thing was remedied, and although he had only two divisions (Morillo and Silveira not having then arrived), and half of O'Donnell's troops, he determined upon fighting, and wait for more troops, in order, on the following day, to advantageously defend the ground. Soult, who knew our weakness, attacked that day, but was completely repulsed with the bayonet, by a gallant charge of the Portuguese and the Prince's regiment.

"On the 28th, Soult lost all the morning in preparations, and at ten, when the 6th division had arrived, made so desperate an attack with five divisions upon the position defended by the 4th English division, that all the valour of the troops was necessary to resist it. There were five charges on the left and three on the right with the bayonet, and in all of them the English had the superiority over the enemy. The 29th passed peaceably; it was known the enemy lost four thousand men the preceding day, and were preparing for a fresh attack on the 30th, but on its arrival, and when we were expecting a new combat, the enemy was seen retiring by the road Roncesvalles and Bastar, under favour of the almost impregnability of his position, which Macanni's division defended.—Lord Wellington ordered it to be attacked, and took 3000 prisoners, a Colonel, two Lieut. Colonels, and a great number of subalterns. On that day General Hill was attacked by General d'Erlon, who was driven back upon Lizasso. We pursued through Bastar, and overtook the convoy under the Goutier of Elizande, escorted by 1200 men, with 400 English. The disposition of forces made him quietly wait our arrival, quite confident of an easy victory; but on the first fire his soldiers ran, leaving in our power the convoy, which was composed of 100 carriages, 250 mules

Continued after the Poetry and Miscellanea



Magni stat nominis umbra.

Proud as a peer, poor as a bard, A lonely Spaniard, late one night, Knock'd at a tavern door so hard, It rous'd the family in a fright. Up sprung the host from his bed-side— Open the chamber-window flew, Who's there? what boisterous band, he cried, Makes at my gate this loud ado? Here is, the stately Spaniard said, Don Lopez Rodriguez Alonzo Pedrillo Gusman Alvazade Jago Miguel Alphonzo Antoni Diego—Hold, hold, hold, Exclaim'd the landlord, pray forbear, For half the number you have told I have not half a bed to spare. Sir, quoth the Don, 'tis your mistake, If names for men, of course you count; Though long the illustrious list I make, In me still centers all the amount: Worn down, with tramping many a mile, Don Lopez Rodriguez Pedrillo, With all the et ceteras of his style, Will sleep upon a single pillow.

KISS AND TELL.

While on thy lips I whispering count My kisses o'er in wan' on play, And raptur'd tell the dear amount, I sometimes hear thee sighing say— "Ah, if the world should hear of this!" Nay, nay, my love, that fear dispel— The lips that thus can tell and kiss, Were never form'd to kiss and tell.

MISCELLANEA.

ADVERTISEMENT.

From the Daily Advertiser, Feb. 25, 1813.

Wanted for a wine-merchant's house in the city, as a porter, an athletic man, of a serious countenance, a good character, and the lady Huntingdon persuasion; must attend prayers twice a day, and divine service four times on Sunday; be able to bear confinement: have the fear of God before his eyes, and be able to carry two hundred weight. Wages 14 shillings a week, and find himself.

N. B.—A Yorkshireman will not be objected to, but no Irishman will be accepted. Apply to-morrow at one o'clock, to T. D. at No.—, Philpot-lane.

PADDY'S DISGRACE.—When the once celebrated Doctor Shebbeare was pilloried for a libel, a little ashamed of his elevation, he hired an Irish Chairman to hold an umbrella over his head during the painful ceremony, and for this service the Doctor rewarded him with a guinea. Next day, the Chairman called upon him, and hoped his honour was well—began hum! and ha! as if he had more to say. The Doctor, suspecting his drift, said, "My friend, what do you want; I thought I paid you yesterday very handsomely?" "To be sure, now, said Pat, 'and so you did for the trouble, but please your honour, consider the disgrace."

(Continued from the Third Page.)

laden with bread and brandy, and 500 prisoners. On the 1st August they lost all the baggage, and escaped in great haste. "At a moderate computation, Soult's loss cannot amount to less than 18,000 men."

PROCLAMATION OF MARSHAL SOULT.

"TO BE READ BY A COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE HEAD OF COMPANIES IN EACH REGIMENT.

"Soldiers!—The recent events of the war have induced his Majesty the Emperor to invest me, by an Imperial Decree of the 1st inst. with the command of the armies of Spain, and to honour me with the flattering title of his 'Lieutenant.' This high distinction cannot but convey to my mind sensations of gratitude and joy! but they are not unalloyed with regret at the train of events which have, in the opinion of his Majesty, rendered such an appointment necessary in Spain.

"It is known to you, Soldiers, that the enmity of Russia, roused into active hostility by the eternal enemy of the Continent, made it incumbent that numerous armies should be assembled in Germany early in the spring. For this purpose were many of your comrades withdrawn. The Emperor himself assumed the command; and the arms of France, guided by his powerful and commanding genius, achieved a succession of as brilliant victories as any that adorn the annals of our country. The presumptuous hopes of aggrandizement entertained by the enemy were confounded. Pacific overtures were made; and the Emperor, always inclined to consult the welfare of his subjects, by following moderate councils, listened to the proposals that were made.

"While Germany was thus the theatre of great events, that enemy, who, under pretence of succouring the inhabitants of the Peninsula, has in reality devoted them to ruin, was not inactive. He assembled the whole of his disposable force—English, Spaniards, and Portuguese—under his most experienced officers, and relying upon the superiority of his numbers, advanced in three divisions against the French force assembled upon the Douro.

With well provided fortresses in his front and rear, a skilful General, enjoying the confidence of his troops, might, by selecting good positions, have braved and discomfited this motley levy. But, unhappily, at this period, timorous and pusillanimous councils were followed. The fortresses were abandoned and blown up. Hasty and disorderly marches gave confidence to the enemy; and a veteran army, small indeed in number, but great in all that constitutes the military character—which had fought, bled, and triumphed in every province of Spain, beheld with indignation its laurels tarnished, and itself compelled to abandon all its acquisitions—the trophies of many a well fought and bloody day. When at length the indignant voice of the troops arrested this disgraceful flight, and its Commander, touched with shame, yielded to the general desire, and determined upon giving battle near Vittoria, who can doubt—from this generous enthusiasm—this fine sense of honour—what would have been the result had the General been worthy of his troops? Had he in short made those dispositions and movements which would have secured to one part of his army the co-operation and support of the other.

"Let us not, however, defraud the enemy of the praise which is due to him. The dispositions and arrangements of their General have been prompt, skilful, and consecutive. The valour and steadiness of his troops have been praise-worthy. Yet do not forget that it is to the benefit of your example they owe their present military character; and that whenever the relative duties of a French General and his troops have been ably fulfilled, their enemies have commonly had no other resource than flight.

Soldiers—I partake your chagrin—your grief—your indignation. I know that the blame of the present situation of the army is imputable to others—be the merit of repairing it yours, I have borne testimony to the Emperor of your bravery and zeal. His instructions are to drive the enemy from those lofty heights which enable him proudly to survey our fertile vallies, and chase them across the Ebro. It is on the Spanish soil that your tents must next be pitched, and from thence your resources drawn. No difficulties can be insurmountable to your valour and devotion. Let us then exert ourselves with mutual ardour: and be assured that nothing can give greater felicity to the paternal heart of the Emperor than the knowledge of the triumph of his army—of its increasing glory—of its having rendered itself worthy of him, and of our dear country.

"Extensive but combined movements for the relief of the fortresses are upon the eve of taking place. They will be completed in a few days. Let the account of our success be dated from Vittoria—and the birth of his Imperial Majesty be celebrated in that city; so shall we render memorable an epoch deservedly dear to all Frenchmen.

(Signed) "SOULT, Duke of Esfingha, July 23, 1813," "Lieutenant de l'Empereur."

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, SEPT. 4, 1813.

Admiral Lord Keith has transmitted to Mr. Croker dispatches from Capt. Sir George Collier, dated from Passages the 27th and 28th ult. announcing that a successful attack was made upon the island of Santa Clara, at the mouth of the harbour of Saint Sebastian, at three o'clock on the morning of the 27th, by the boats of the squadron, under the command of Lieutenant the Hon. James Arbuthnot, of H. M. S. Surveillante.

The boats were manned by the seamen and marines, and by a party of Soldiers, under the command of Capt. Cameron, of the 9th Regt. The only landing-place was under a flight of steps, commanded by a small entrenchment thrown upon the West point, and completely exposed to the fire from grape of the whole range of works on the West side of the rock and walls of St. Sebastian's. These local circumstances enabled a very small garrison of an Officer and 24 men to make a serious resistance, by which two of our men were killed, and one officer of the army, and another of the Marines, and 15 Seamen and marines, wounded.

The conduct of the officers and men was highly meritorious; each was anxious to be foremost. Lieutenant Bell of the Royal Marines, had the good fortune first to succeed in getting on shore, and was immediately followed by Captain Cameron, of the 9th, and Captain Henderson of the engineers.

Sir George Collier further states, that the batteries against St. Sebastian's had opened again on the morning of the 26th, and continued a terrible fire on the place to the date of Sir George's last communication. A new sailor's battery had been erected on the Island of Santa Clara, by which the works of the place would be enfiladed.

The casualties in the breaching batteries were few, and of the seamen, there had been but one wounded.

KILLED—N. Adkins, second mate, W. Foster, seaman of the Isabella transport.

WOUNDED—Lieut. Chadwick, 9th Regt. Lieut. Rye, R. M. of H. M. Ship Ajax; nine seamen and marines of the Surveillante; two seamen of the President; a Midshipman (name not reported) of the Ajax; three seamen of the Isabella, and Millbank transports.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, August 26, 1813.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Maples, of his Majesty's Sloop Pelican to Vice Admiral Thornbrough, and transmitted by the latter Officer to J. W. Croker, Esq. H. M. S. Sloop Pelican, St. David's Head, East five Leagues, August 14.

I have the honour to inform you, that in obedience to your orders to me of the 12th instant, to cruise in St. George's Channel, for the protection of the trade, and to obtain information of an American Sloop of War, I had the good fortune to board a brig, the master of which informed me, that he had seen a vessel, apparently a man of war, steering to the N. E. at four o'clock this morning, I saw a vessel on fire, and a brig standing from her, which I soon made out to be a cruiser: made all sail in chase, at half past five came alongside of her, (she having shortened sail, and made herself clear for an obstinate resistance), when, after giving her three cheers, our action commenced, which was kept up with great spirit on both sides 43 minutes, when we lay her alongside, and were in the act of boarding, when she struck her colours. She proves to be the United States sloop of war Argus, of 360 tons, eighteen 24 pdr. carronades, and two long 12 pdrs; had on board when she sailed from America (2 months since) a complement of 149 men, but in the action 139, commanded by Lieut. Commandant W. H. Allen, who I regret to say, was wounded early in the action, and has since suffered amputation of his left thigh.

No eulogium I could use would do sufficient justice to the merits of my gallant Officers and crew (which consisted of 116); the cool courage they displayed, and the precision of their fire, could only be equalled by their zeal to distinguish themselves; but I must beg leave to call your attention to the conduct of my First Lieutenant, Thomas Walsh; of Mr. Wm. Glenville, Acting-master; Mr. Wm. Ingram, Purser, who volunteered his services on deck, and Mr. Richard Scott, Boatswain.

Our loss, I am happy to say, is small, one Master's mate, Mr. Wm. Young, slain in the moment of victory, while animating, by his courage and example, all around him; and one able Seaman, John Emery, besides five seamen, wounded, who are doing well; that of the enemy I have not yet been able to ascertain, but it is considerable; her Officers say, about 40 killed and wounded.

(Signed) J. F. MAPLES, commander.

Mr. Pitt's Monument, in Westminster Abbey, was opened on Sunday. It is placed in a most eligible situation, over the west entrance, at the extremity of the aisle. The congregation returning from the Choir have a full view of the figure of this great Orator. The statue is of white marble, representing him in his robes, as Chancellor of the Exchequer; his right arm extended, as when declaiming in the House of Commons. On the right sits the figure of History, with a book, recording his worth, attentively looking, with expression, to the subject of her pen. On the left is the figure of Anarchy, chained—the Sword of Discord, a part of which (the hilt) is only to be seen; and on the base, in front of the principal figure, is this inscription:—

This Monument Is erected by Parliament to WILLIAM PITT, Son of William, Earl of Chatham, In testimony of Gratitude for the eminent Public Services, And of regret for the irreparable loss, of that Great and Distinguished Minister. Concluding with these words:— He died on the 23th of January, 1806, in the 47th Year of his age.

HAMPSHIRE TELEGRAPH—SEPT. 6.

THE STATE OF THE KING. Yesterday the following Bulletin was show at St. James's Palace:

"WINDSOR CASTLE, SEPT. 4. His Majesty has for some months past appeared generally tranquil and comfortable, although his disorder remains undiminished. "HALFORD, "W. HEBBERDEN, "M. BAILLIE, "J. WILLIS, "R. WILLIS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MIRROR.

MR. EDITOR, I make no apology for requesting you to insert in the Asiatic Mirror, the following account of an adventure in which I have been lately engaged; because I do conceive that it will be perused by most of your Readers with that degree of interest, which from its nature it ought to excite in every reflecting mind. It must be fully known to every one who has heard of the district of Ramgur, that every part of it is infested by Tigers, Bears, Wolves, and such destructive animals; and that not a day passes but instances occur of even human beings falling victims to their ferocity.

Complaints had been made by the Ryots of a village about a mile and a half from our Bungalows, that a Tigress had taken up her abode in their neighbourhood, and every second or third day deprived them of a Bullock or a Buffalo. We instantly

formed the resolution of putting an end to such depredations, but were under the necessity of delaying for a week the execution of our schemes, until our Elephants returned from an expedition, in which we had just signalized ourselves, near the famous fortress of Rotas. Meantime, every day brought new remonstrances and entreaties from the poor Villagers, and they had actually lost 8 or 9 animals, when the Elephants arrived, and we commenced operations.

The place of retreat which the Tigress had chosen, was a very large and thick patch of Jungle; but she generally confined herself to a bier bush near the centre, and to this we were directed by the Villagers.—On approaching the spot, we found the ground totally covered with the bones, horns, &c. of the cattle she had destroyed; and when reconnoitring a little nearer, she made her appearance, attended by two cubs, evidently only a few weeks old.—The moment our first ball reached her she retired into the bush with her young, and in a minute afterwards, made a spring out with one of them in her mouth, and passing our Elephants, she was out of sight in a few seconds—she soon returned however, having, as instantly occurred to my friend and me, deposited her treasure in a place of greater safety.—She again entered the bush, and immediately appeared with the second cub which she carried off as she had done the first; and taking the same direction as before, we again lost her.—We then determined on following her, but had not time to deliberate more than a few minutes when she made a sudden spring at the Mahout of my friend's Elephant. We were quite unprepared and the poor fellow was dragged to the ground, screaming most piteously.—Fortunately the Elephant had been well accustomed to such sport, and instead of retreating, kept his ground. After having thrown the Mahout down, the Tigress retired a few yards, but evidently only to renew the attack with greater vigour. She made a desperate spring at the Howdah, in which I sat, and her fore paws actually tore away the railing, but being by this time quite prepared, I lodged the content of my rifle in her chest, and she let go her hold. The blood began to flow profusely, and she seemed sinking fast, when a second attack was made on the unfortunate Mahout, still on the ground, and very much hurt. Scarcely had the Tigress reached the poor man, when the Elephant whose keeper he is, rushed on her and with his fore foot gave her such a violent blow as to throw her several yards distant, and laid her apparently lifeless—after which we soon put an end to her.—It is most extraordinary that since the accident happened to the Mahout, the Elephant will not suffer him to be removed out of the shed, and appears to take the most lively interest in his fate. Nothing could equal the distress of the noble animal when separated from his keeper, which he necessarily was, until the wounds were dressed. He refused all sustenance, would not allow a stranger to come near him, and was only rendered tractable by the man's being taken on his cot to the corner in the shed where he had always slept.

It is worthy of remark that notwithstanding every search has been made, we have not been able to discover where the cubs were concealed, and they were of an age that would not admit of their securing themselves by running away.

NIMROD. SHERMATEE, Dec. 21, 1813.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, —January 12.

By the desire of one who never omits an opportunity of promoting the cause of Virtue or Religion, we insert the following pathetic appeal, made by the unfortunate man who suffered the judgment of the law on Monday last, and the original of which, written in his own hand, is now in our possession.—That it may have all the effect it ought on the minds of those to whom it is addressed is our most fervent wish.

TO THE REVEREND MR. WADE.

Sir—This is the last request of an unfortunate criminal now on the brink of being launched into eternity to have made known to all my Brother Soldiers desiring them to take warning by this my unhappy fate, and to avoid that shameful sin of drunkenness, which is the real cause of a kind of madness and my untimely end! Still I hold fast that hope of obtaining God's pardon and forgiveness for a long mispent life, full of transgressions against His Divine Majesty, with the frequent attendance and good assistance of the Reverend Messrs. Wade and Jackson, several other persons to me unknown, and through the merits of my dear redeeming Advocate and Mediator Jesus Christ. Amen.

Bombay, 10th January. 1814.

Printed by A. H. HUBBARD, Molendinet;

Fort St. George, 24th Dec. 1813.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

With reference to the rules contained in Regulation III, of 1810, for facilitating the progress of Detachments of Troops through the Company's Territories, published for the information and guidance of the Army in General Orders, dated the 21st of December 1810; the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that all Officers Commanding Detachments of Troops or single Corps, as also all Officers not Commanding, nor proceeding with a Corps or Detachment of Troops, who may be provided by any Servant of the Government with Bearers, Coolies, Boatmen, Caris or Bullocks, or any necessary supplies of Provisions or other Articles, shall in the first instance pay the prices demanded for the hire of such Bearers, Coolies, &c. or for the value of the Articles so furnished, notwithstanding any cause for complaint against the Public Servant, which, whether for overcharge or neglect of duty, or on whatever ground; they are to prefer immediately to the Zillah Magistrate, and if after his decision thereupon, further reference of the case should be necessary, their representation will be submitted for the information of Government, through the usual and regular channel.

January 4, 1814.

Lieutenant Colonel Gurnell of the 15th Regt. N. I. is transferred to the Invalid establishment, in compliance with his request. The leave granted by the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council at Batavia, to Lieut. Fireworker Wintana, of the Artillery, to proceed to Europe, on certificate, is confirmed.

The leave to proceed to Europe on furlough for three years, from the date of his embarkation at the Isle of Java, granted in General Orders of the 25th of May, 1813, to Lieutenant Hanson of the 14th Regt. N. I. is cancelled in compliance with that Officers request.

COLOMBO, January 3, 1814.

By a Letter from Jaffna dated December 23d, we have received an interesting account of the extraordinary sufferings and escape of six Ladies who were driven to sea from Saugur in an open boat.

These poor women, whose names were Mrs. Ann, Amandely, Asah, Elizabeth, Susan, French Body and Booder, were natives of Saugur, a village in Ceylon, and were driven to sea by a violent storm which raised the sea to a tremendous height. After having been in the water for several days, they were rescued by a Saugur boat, and taken to the city of Saugur. They were found in a state of extreme weakness and were immediately taken to the Hospital. They were all recovered, and are now in a state of health.

Bombay Courier, Jan. 9, 1814.

BOMBAY SESSIONS.

Yesterday commenced the Sessions of Mr. and Terminer and General Goal Delivery for Bombay and its dependencies before the Honorable the Recorder, the Mayor and Aldermen of the Town of the Court of the Recorder of Bombay.

As a short charge from the Honorable the Recorder, the Grand Jury having retired with the Bills, returned in a short time with a finding against Robert Frazer, a private in the 65th Regiment of Foot for the murder of Hugh Kaine. The Court immediately proceeded to the trial of this case, and we hope the following will be found to be a correct report of the trial.

James Kelly, a private of the 65th Regiment was first called. He saw the prisoner in company with the deceased between 3 and 4 o'clock of the evening of the 5th of November. Kaine came up to the place where Frazer was, and said, are you a better hand for a bayonet than I was at Col. Frazer said if you don't go away from my side I will stab you, and he seized the bayonet for that purpose. Seeing this he went to them and separated Kaine and Frazer. He laid hold of the bayonet that the prisoner had in his hand, he said Frazer let go this bayonet, or else he, I will not. Witness kept hold of the bayonet till one Bullock came up to his assistance. Bullock said he had got the bayonet now, in short, he succeeded in taking away the bayonet, and put it on his own cot, he did not know at the time that Kaine was wounded, he heard Bullock say that Kaine was wounded. Frazer took the firelock by the barrel and said he would knock Kaine's brains out, he came between them to take the firelock from him. Kaine the deceased laid hold of the firelock at the same time. He was killed on the 11th of November. He vomited blood, soon after this business, he said, he did not know he was wounded until he heard Bullock say he was wounded. Witness did not see the deceased make use of any violence towards the prisoner.

Question by the prisoner, whether Kaine did not knock him down? Witness did not see him, witness himself knocked the prisoner down, in attempting to get the bayonet from him, in struggling he fell against another cot. George Bullock called, he knew the prisoner, he is a Private in the 65th Regiment. As he was coming from roll call at 3 o'clock on the 8th of November, he saw the deceased standing by the prisoner's cot, they appeared to have had some words before he came in, and he distinctly heard Kaine say, I have heard you have been writing this, the prisoner answered I have got a good many have you bagged any? Witness did not pay any further attention but a short time after, he heard a kind of scuffling between them; Kaine appeared to be holding the prisoner down on the cot whom he had seized, he appeared to be preventing the prisoner from moving. Kaine retired two or three paces back from him, Frazer (the prisoner) got up in his cot and seized a bayonet from a musquet which was near at hand and made a push at Kaine, Kaine had no weapon. Witness called out that Kaine was wounded, and went round to see if he found that Kaine had indeed the prisoner, and was taking the bayonet from him; he heard him say let go the bayonet Frazer. He saw Kelly throw the prisoner down in attempting to get the bayonet from him, at that time Witness and Kelly succeeded in getting the bayonet. Witness went up to Kaine and told him he was wounded, and Kaine vomited a mouthful of blood. Kaine did not fall with the wound. He does not know of any previous quarrel.

Dr. Patrick Mackenzie of the 65th Regiment, he examined the body of Hugh Kaine in November last. When first called on the 8th of November he found Kaine bleeding very much from a wound inflicted from a bayonet. It was found impossible to stop the bleeding until the 11th of November, when it suddenly stopped, and Kaine died from those circumstances and the appearance of the body of the deceased, he had no doubt he died of the wound inflicted by the bayonet. Here the case closed for the prosecution. The Prisoner called in his defence as to character, he is a private in the 65th Regiment, who said that he was the prisoner who was wounded, he said he had always respected Kaine as a good steady soldier; also Assistant Surgeon O'Heilly was called who said that he dressed his head on the 8th of November, he supposed to have received a contusion, it was immediately after the affair. The prisoner called one or two Gentlemen as his character.

The Recorder summed up the case to the Jury, who retired, and in a very short time returned with a verdict of guilty. The Recorder immediately proceeded in a most impressive manner, after shortly exhorting on the enormity of his crime, to pass sentence of death on the prisoner. The Recorder then read some other Bills in the course of the day, the Court was next occupied with the trial of T. Robeant, a Sergeant of the 11th Light Dragoons; for shooting at a Soldier in flames, Robert. We shall endeavor to present a report of this trial, and of any others that may be interesting, in our next number.

SALEM PRICE CURRENT. For the first quarter of the year, 1814.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including items like 'Buffs, blue, 2d sort', 'white, 1st', '2d', '3d', '4th', '5th', '6th', '7th', '8th', '9th', '10th', '11th', '12th', '13th', '14th', '15th', '16th', '17th', '18th', '19th', '20th', '21st', '22nd', '23rd', '24th', '25th', '26th', '27th', '28th', '29th', '30th', '31st', '32nd', '33rd', '34th', '35th', '36th', '37th', '38th', '39th', '40th', '41st', '42nd', '43rd', '44th', '45th', '46th', '47th', '48th', '49th', '50th', '51st', '52nd', '53rd', '54th', '55th', '56th', '57th', '58th', '59th', '60th', '61st', '62nd', '63rd', '64th', '65th', '66th', '67th', '68th', '69th', '70th', '71st', '72nd', '73rd', '74th', '75th', '76th', '77th', '78th', '79th', '80th', '81st', '82nd', '83rd', '84th', '85th', '86th', '87th', '88th', '89th', '90th', '91st', '92nd', '93rd', '94th', '95th', '96th', '97th', '98th', '99th', '100th'.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including items like 'Buffs, blue, 2d sort', 'white, 1st', '2d', '3d', '4th', '5th', '6th', '7th', '8th', '9th', '10th', '11th', '12th', '13th', '14th', '15th', '16th', '17th', '18th', '19th', '20th', '21st', '22nd', '23rd', '24th', '25th', '26th', '27th', '28th', '29th', '30th', '31st', '32nd', '33rd', '34th', '35th', '36th', '37th', '38th', '39th', '40th', '41st', '42nd', '43rd', '44th', '45th', '46th', '47th', '48th', '49th', '50th', '51st', '52nd', '53rd', '54th', '55th', '56th', '57th', '58th', '59th', '60th', '61st', '62nd', '63rd', '64th', '65th', '66th', '67th', '68th', '69th', '70th', '71st', '72nd', '73rd', '74th', '75th', '76th', '77th', '78th', '79th', '80th', '81st', '82nd', '83rd', '84th', '85th', '86th', '87th', '88th', '89th', '90th', '91st', '92nd', '93rd', '94th', '95th', '96th', '97th', '98th', '99th', '100th'.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including items like 'Oil, Castor, for burning and mixing paints', 'Cocoa nut', 'Catechu', 'Earth, (Miriak tanah)', 'Kienree, (a drying oil)', 'Linsced', 'Wood', 'Copra, Patna and Benares', 'Palempore, Madras, large', 'Patna, small', 'Pepper, black, O. A.', 'Sugar, Europe and China', 'Sugar, Java, 1st sort', 'Sugar, Java, 2d sort', 'Sugar, Java, 3d sort', 'Sugar, Java, 4th sort', 'Sugar, Java, 5th sort', 'Sugar, Java, 6th sort', 'Sugar, Java, 7th sort', 'Sugar, Java, 8th sort', 'Sugar, Java, 9th sort', 'Sugar, Java, 10th sort', 'Sugar, Java, 11th sort', 'Sugar, Java, 12th sort', 'Sugar, Java, 13th sort', 'Sugar, Java, 14th sort', 'Sugar, Java, 15th sort', 'Sugar, Java, 16th sort', 'Sugar, Java, 17th sort', 'Sugar, Java, 18th sort', 'Sugar, Java, 19th sort', 'Sugar, Java, 20th sort', 'Sugar, Java, 21st sort', 'Sugar, Java, 22nd sort', 'Sugar, Java, 23rd sort', 'Sugar, Java, 24th sort', 'Sugar, Java, 25th sort', 'Sugar, Java, 26th sort', 'Sugar, Java, 27th sort', 'Sugar, Java, 28th sort', 'Sugar, Java, 29th sort', 'Sugar, Java, 30th sort', 'Sugar, Java, 31st sort', 'Sugar, Java, 32nd sort', 'Sugar, Java, 33rd sort', 'Sugar, Java, 34th sort', 'Sugar, Java, 35th sort', 'Sugar, Java, 36th sort', 'Sugar, Java, 37th sort', 'Sugar, Java, 38th sort', 'Sugar, Java, 39th sort', 'Sugar, Java, 40th sort', 'Sugar, Java, 41st sort', 'Sugar, Java, 42nd sort', 'Sugar, Java, 43rd sort', 'Sugar, Java, 44th sort', 'Sugar, Java, 45th sort', 'Sugar, Java, 46th sort', 'Sugar, Java, 47th sort', 'Sugar, Java, 48th sort', 'Sugar, Java, 49th sort', 'Sugar, Java, 50th sort', 'Sugar, Java, 51st sort', 'Sugar, Java, 52nd sort', 'Sugar, Java, 53rd sort', 'Sugar, Java, 54th sort', 'Sugar, Java, 55th sort', 'Sugar, Java, 56th sort', 'Sugar, Java, 57th sort', 'Sugar, Java, 58th sort', 'Sugar, Java, 59th sort', 'Sugar, Java, 60th sort', 'Sugar, Java, 61st sort', 'Sugar, Java, 62nd sort', 'Sugar, Java, 63rd sort', 'Sugar, Java, 64th sort', 'Sugar, Java, 65th sort', 'Sugar, Java, 66th sort', 'Sugar, Java, 67th sort', 'Sugar, Java, 68th sort', 'Sugar, Java, 69th sort', 'Sugar, Java, 70th sort', 'Sugar, Java, 71st sort', 'Sugar, Java, 72nd sort', 'Sugar, Java, 73rd sort', 'Sugar, Java, 74th sort', 'Sugar, Java, 75th sort', 'Sugar, Java, 76th sort', 'Sugar, Java, 77th sort', 'Sugar, Java, 78th sort', 'Sugar, Java, 79th sort', 'Sugar, Java, 80th sort', 'Sugar, Java, 81st sort', 'Sugar, Java, 82nd sort', 'Sugar, Java, 83rd sort', 'Sugar, Java, 84th sort', 'Sugar, Java, 85th sort', 'Sugar, Java, 86th sort', 'Sugar, Java, 87th sort', 'Sugar, Java, 88th sort', 'Sugar, Java, 89th sort', 'Sugar, Java, 90th sort', 'Sugar, Java, 91st sort', 'Sugar, Java, 92nd sort', 'Sugar, Java, 93rd sort', 'Sugar, Java, 94th sort', 'Sugar, Java, 95th sort', 'Sugar, Java, 96th sort', 'Sugar, Java, 97th sort', 'Sugar, Java, 98th sort', 'Sugar, Java, 99th sort', 'Sugar, Java, 100th sort'.