

escaped with Gen. Janfen. We killed about 2000, took three Generals, and 5000 prisoners, and are now in possession of the whole country west of Cheribon.

I have directed my Military Secretary, Captain Tylden, to wait on your Lordship with this despatch, and I beg leave to refer you to him for such further particulars as your Lordship may be desirous of being acquainted with.

I have the honor to be, &c.

S. AUCHMUTY, Lieut. Gen.

The Earl of Liverpool, &c. &c.

N. B. The inclosure alluded to in this letter is the despatch from Sir S. Auchmuty to Lord Minto, printed with the subsequent inclosures.

Batavia, 2d September, 1811.

My Lord—I have the honor to submit to your Lordship a copy of my letter to the Honorable the Court of Directors, of the 1st September, inclosing his Excellency Sir S. Auchmuty's report of military proceedings in Java to the 31st August.

Your Lordship will observe, with satisfaction, that the conquest of Java is already substantially accomplished, although the operations of the army have not hitherto been directed to the eastern parts of the island. But a powerful force is now embarking against Sourabaya, where, with the exception of the crews of two French frigates, the enemy have only a small body of native troops.

The armament, which is now proceeding under the personal command of his Excellency commander in Chief, and which may reach its destination in ten days, cannot fail of overpowering any resistance the enemy may make, if any should be attempted, and finally terminating the contest in Java.

An Empire which, for two centuries, has contributed greatly to the power, prosperity, and grandeur of one of the principal and most respected States of Europe, has been thus wrested from the short usurpation of the French government, added to the dominion of the British crown, and converted from a seat of hostile machination and commercial competition into an augmentation of British power and prosperity.

For this signal, and as your Lordship will collect from the enclosed document, this most splendid and illustrious service, Great Britain is indebted to the truly British intrepidity of as brave an army as ever did honor to our country; to the professional skill and spirit of their officers, and to the wisdom, decision, and firmness of the eminent man who directed their courage and led them to victory.

Your Lordship will, I am sure, share with me, the gratifying reflection, that by the successive reductions of the French islands and Java, the British nation has neither an enemy nor a rival left from the Cape of Good Hope to Cape Horn.

I have, &c.

(Signed) MINTO.

Boston, February 12.

Latest from England.

Captain Taber has arrived in Newport, from Liverpool, and brought London news to the 26th December.

The President's message and documents continued a theme of common-place remarks and comments in all the London papers. Not those supposed (often however erroneously) to be in the secrets of the cabinet, do not afford the least prospect of any repeal or modification of the orders in council.

On the contrary they state them as a most powerful engine against France; which it would be self-destruction to abandon; and that France, having set the example of severity, must give the example of relaxation in deeds, as well as words:—and that so long as the British government knows the decrees to be unrevoked, the orders must of necessity be continued in force. It is true, the Liverpool merchants in their letters express an opinion, that immediately after the meeting of parliament in January, the orders will be abrogated, or so modified as to be agreeable to the United States. Much as we wish such an event, we see no other foundation for the opinion than the hopes of the Liverpool merchants. On the 18th December the corporation of London gave the Prince Regent a very fair opportunity—if he wanted one—to express his opinion, wishes or intention on the subject: But in answer to that part of the address of the corporation, which, alluding to the orders, requests that the channels of intercourse with foreign and neutral nations may be opened, the Regent only replies, "That nothing shall be wanting on his part to contribute towards the restoration of commercial intercourse, whenever circumstances shall make it practicable." This language cannot be misunderstood.

The British King was nigh the close of life at the last dates—He had refused food for several days.

French papers to the 12th December have been received. The *Moniteur* gives dispatches from Spain—But excepting the re-occupation of the Asturias, they do not detail any events of importance. It is remarkable, that in one *Moniteur* there should be censures on three of the French Generals in Spain:—On Girard, for gross neglect; on Raynard, for presumption; and on Godinot, for suicide. We do not hear of any fresh reinforcements going to Spain.

We have Lisbon accounts of the 28th December.—Blake was gallantly defending Valencia.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

House of Representatives, January 30.

A resolution of the following tenor was offered by Mr. Bigelow. Resolved that the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before this house, such information as he may possess, respecting seizures, captures, and condemnations, of the ships and merchandize of the citizens of the United States, under the authority of the governments of Europe, or either of them, which has not been heretofore communicated. This resolution, Mr. Bigelow observed, was adopted last session by the house, the latter part of January. The clerks in the department of state, he had understood, had made out the lists of most of the captures, &c. previous to the close of the session; but not having had time to complete them, they had not been given to the house. He presumed that had the information been called for this session, the house before this time might have been in possession of it. The information was certainly highly important, and he hoped the house would now adopt the resolution.

There was a visible uneasiness immediately discoverable. What, tell the people how much we have suffered by France, and permit them to compare French and British outrages? It won't do: but how to be rid of it was the question.

The question was put: For it 28—against it 28. There was no quorum.

Mr. Harper moved to postpone the consideration of it till the first Monday in March next.

Mr. Bigelow called for the yeas and nays on the motion—Granted. He had no idea of exciting debate or the feelings of the house. The information asked was certainly of high importance, and he could see no reason why the house should hesitate in requiring it.

Mr. Milnor spoke some time in favor of the resolution. Why not agree at once to the proposition. At the present crisis, when we are informed that ulterior measures are shortly to be laid before the house, it is proper, it is indispensable that we should receive all possible information on subjects so important; nor could he see any possible motive for refusing it. If any gentleman will show that the information will be attended with any ill consequences, perhaps he might doubt; but he presumed no such were feared. He hoped the house were not afraid to let the people see our situation.

Mr. Harper withdrew his motion for postponement, and moved that it lie on the table.

Mr. Wright thought ill consequences might arise. We have chosen our enemy; why by a list of wrongs published to the world at this time, do what may irritate a friend, especially when our minister is in friendly negotiation for the restoration of vessels taken by France?

Mr. Bacon was surprised at the squeamishness discovered by the house on the subject of French spoliations, much greater than the

President had discovered.—[Mr. B. here read a part of the President's message of November 5, 1811]—Nor had he selected his enemy so as to be blind to the faults of his friend.

Mr. Harper withdrew his motion for lying on the table.

Mr. Blackledge proposed an amendment, to know under what regulations, orders or decrees, the captures had taken place, how long persevered in, when abandoned, &c.

To this Mr. Bigelow consented as a part of the resolution.

The yeas and nays, as they could not shove it aside, were at length called, yeas 101, noes 6.

Nothing but the demand of the yeas and nays carried it. Yet I doubt whether the President gives the information till "ulterior measures" are decided.

Ev. Post.

Thursday, February 6.

Mr. Williams, from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill for detaching 100,000 of the militia. The bill authorizes the President to call for the whole, or a part, who are to be ready at a moment's warning, for a term not exceeding six months; if called into service the pay and rations are to be similar to those of the regular army; and appropriates one million of dollars.—Twice read, and referred to the committee of the whole.

The bill for the support of the six companies of rangers; that for the support of the military establishment; that for the support of the additional military force, and that for the support of the navy, all for the year 1812, were severally read a third time and passed.

Mr. Condit offered a resolution, directing the committee on military affairs to bring in a bill for arming the militia. The resolution was adopted without a division.

February 10.

February 10.

The bill authorizing a detachment of 100,000 militia was read the 3d time and passed.

The senate were engaged in debate to-day on a resolution offered by Gen. Smith, calling for further information as regards the Berlin and Milan decrees; it was opposed as unnecessary by the administration members.

KINGSTON:

TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1812.

The mails from Montreal and York, had not arrived when this paper went to press.

From the New York Public Advertiser, of February 12.

The reports which are in circulation, that the Secretary of State and Mr. Foster, are negotiating on the subject of the treaty proposed by Lords Holland and Auckland, and which treaty Mr. Jefferson refused to submit to the senate of the United States, we have it in our power to assert, from the most respectable authority, are totally destitute of foundation.

QUEBEC, Feb. 6.

Extract of a Letter from William Henry, 29th January, 1812.

"As I see no notice taken in the Montreal papers of the Earthquake that was felt here on Thursday morning last, it is probable its effects have not extended far beyond this neighbourhood; an account of it therefore may not be unacceptable; and this will perhaps be best given by adverting to a few instances in which its effects were principally observable.—On Thursday last a Gentleman from Misiskou Bay, while standing before the glass to shave himself, felt an inability to keep himself steady, and looking round towards his Brother who was sitting by him in the room, and who from a like sensation was at that moment quitting his chair, and observing that the Clock stopped and the weights knocked against the sides of the Case, (a circumstance this, that has been since observed to have prevailed pretty generally among the Clocks both here and at Berthier) he concluded that the cause must have been something foreign to themselves.

Amongst those most particular of its effects were some Ladies who being in an upper Room together, were from that circumstance more affected by it than were others in a less elevated situation; for the motion was not tremulous but vibratory and not accompanied with any noise. It was, judging from my own feelings like that experienced at Sea when a person first feels the rolling of a ship in a swell. It returned after an interval of a few moments, but with diminished violence and then ceased. The limits of its duration from first to last, I should from recollection estimate at about three quarters of a minute.

The Ladies just mentioned, complained to me some days afterwards that they still felt an uneasy sensation in their heads, and another young Lady kept her bed, I understand, for some days afterwards from indisposition arising from affright.

Since beginning this, I have received a Quebec Paper, and I perceive that nothing of which I have been describing has been perceived there. Its direction therefore must not have been in that of the course of the River, but across it in a line connecting this place with Berthier."



DIED,

In this town, on the morning of the 25th ult. Mrs. Sufannah Patrick, aged about 90.

Advertisement.

THE subscriber earnestly requests those who are indebted to him to pay or otherwise settle their accounts before the commencement of the ensuing term of the District Court, as he will then be under the necessity of placing such of his accounts as can be sued in that Court, in the hands of an Attorney. CHARLES SMYTH. Kingston, 27th Feb. 1812. 16 3w

4 Boxes Garden

Seeds, raised at Lebanon, State of New York, for sale at the Store of

JOHN MACAULAY.

March 3.

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By Auction.

WILL be sold at the Store of the subscriber, adjacent to Mr. Alexr. M'Donell, on Monday the 2d March next, and to continue through the week if purchasers come forward, a valuable assortment of GOODS, viz.

Cotton Checks, 3-4 and 6-4 wide Stripes, do. 5-4, 4-4, 6-4 and 7-4, Shawls and Handkerchiefs, comprising a very general assortment. Printed Calicoes, Chintzes, English white Cottons, Cotton Hoies, Plain & Laced Cloths, Robe Patterns and Trimmings, 6-4 Seeded Mullin, 4-4 Tambored Gauze, 6-4 Queen's Spot, do. fancy Parl, 4-4 Tambored Whip Nett, 4-4 Drop Nett, 6-4 Jubilee Shawls, 7-4 Crape do. ounce Threads and Brown Hollands.—The Goods are fresh from Montreal, and well worth the attention of purchasers, as they will be sold low for Cash, good Wheat or Flour. Sale to begin each day at 11 o'clock.

JOHN YOUNG.

N. B. Private Sale—Jamaica Spirits, Sugar, Tea and Tobacco, with a variety of other articles.

Kingston, 22d February, 1812. 15

WILLIAM BAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the gentlemen of Kingston, and the Public in general, that he intends commencing the

Joiner and Cabinet Business,

at Point Frederick; where those who may favor him with their custom, may be assured that their work shall be done in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.

February 12.

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"Genius, unpatronized by the great, too often withers into obscurity."

PENMANSHIP

TAUGHT by the Subscriber upon a New, Improved and Systematic Plan, being a short and easy way to acquire a fair and plain hand writing in a short and simple manner. There being many who are destitute of writing, and are grown to the state of manhood, an opportunity is now presented to them to improve themselves in Penmanship, in a course of fifteen Exercises, only one hour and a half at each. Specimens and Improvements of those who have been instructed to their perfect satisfaction, may be seen at his School Room, where gentlemen are invited to call and satisfy their curiosity. The subscriber has opened his Writing School this day, at the House of Mr. HENRY BAKER, Kingston, February 18th, 1812.

N. B. Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of improving their hand Writing, the subscriber will attend them at their Apartments for a reasonable compensation.

CHARLES MACDONELL,

14th • Instructor of Writing.

Take Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and make payment immediately, or they will be sued without further notice; & all those who hold Notes or Accounts are desired to bring them forward. RICHARD SMITH.

February 17.

50 Dollars Reward to any person who will prove to conviction the person or persons, who first reported that I had absconded. 14 3w