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EXTRAORDINARY.

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Downing-Street, January 20, 1812.

CAPTAIN HARRIS, commanding His Majesty's ship *Sir Francis Drake*, arrived last night at Lord Liverpool's office with a dispatch, of which the following is a copy, addressed to his Lordship by Governor Farquhar, dated Port Louis, Isle of France, 22d October 1811.

MY LORD,

AS I was closing my dispatches of this day's date to your Lordship I received by the Company's cruiser *Mercury* the inclosed communication from Lord Minto, containing the details of the military operations on the reduction of Java, which I transmit to your Lordship as I received them.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) R. F. FARQUHAR.

To the Earl of Liverpool, &c. &c. &c.

SIR, *Batavia, September 29, 1811.*

I HAD the honour to acquaint you in my dispatch of the 1st instant, that the conquest of Java was at that time substantially accomplished by the glorious and decisive victory of the 20th August.

I am happy to announce to your Excellency the realization of those views, by the actual surrender of the island and its dependencies by a capitulation concluded between their Excellencies Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel Auchmuty and General Jansens, on the 18th September.

I have the honour to enclose a report which the Commander in Chief has addressed to me of the proceedings of the army subsequent to the 26th August, with its enclosures.

Your Excellency will observe with satisfaction, from these documents, that the final pacification of the island has been hastened by fresh examples

of the same spirit, decision, and judgement, which have marked the measures of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, and of the same gallantry which has characterized the troops since the hour of their disembarkation on this coast.

The Commander in Chief will sail in a few days for India, and I flatter myself that I shall be able to embark on board His Majesty's ship *Modeste*, for Bengal, about the middle of October.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

MINTO.

To His Excellency R. T. Farquhar, Esq.

&c. &c. &c. Isle of France.

(A true copy.)

A: BARRY, Chief Sec. to Government.

On board His Majesty's Ship Modeste, off

MY LORD, Samarang, September 21, 1811.

I HAVE the honour to submit to your Lordship, a continuation of the report which it is my duty to lay before you, of the proceedings of the army under my command.

Immediately on receiving the intelligence of General Jansens' retreat from Bugtenzorg by an eastern route, and the occupation of that post by our troops, I placed a force, consisting of the 3d battalion of Bengal volunteers, and a detachment of artillery with two guns, under the order of Colonel Wood, and directed his embarkation, in communication with Rear-Admiral Stopford, who ordered three frigates on this service, for the purpose of occupying the fort of Cheribon. Transports were at the same time put in a state of preparation for a force, consisting of the detachment of the Royal, and a company of Bengal artillery, a troop of His Majesty's 22d dragoons, His Majesty's 14th



and 78th regiments of foot, the 4th battalion of Bengal volunteer Sepoys, the Madras pioneers, and a small ordnance equipment, with which it was my intention to embark, and accompanying Rear-Admiral Stopford with the squadron, for the attack of Sourabaya and Fort Louis, towards which place it was supposed the enemy had retired.

A large part of His Majesty's 14th regiment, the royal artillery, and six field-pieces, were by the kindness of Rear-Admiral Stopford, received on board His Majesty's ships of war, and they with the transports sailed as they could be got ready for sea, with orders to rendezvous off the point of Sidayo, near the western entrance of the harbour of Sourabaya. I embarked on the 4th of September, and early in the morning on the 5th, sailed to join the troops in His Majesty's ship *Modeste*, which the Admiral in attention to my convenience had allotted for my accommodation.

On the 6th of September, when on the point of Iudermayo, I learned from an express boat, which had been boarded by Commodore Broughton, that Cheribon was in possession of the frigates detached on that service, having separated from the transport on board of which all their troops but the Commodore had embarked. Captain Beaver, the senior officer of the squadron, had landed the stamen and marines, and occupied the fort, which surrendered to his summons in time to make a prisoner of Brigadier Jamelle, while passing on his route from Bugtenzorg; with many other officers and troops. Letters intercepted on this occasion from General Jansens, announced his intention to collect his remaining force near Samarang, and to retire on Solo. This intelligence determined me to sail for Cheribon, where I arrived on the evening of the 7th of September, and finding that no troops had yet arrived, that a detachment of seamen and marines had marched inland on the Bugtenzorg-Road, and been successful in securing great numbers of the fugitives from thence, and gaining possession, on terms of capitulation, of the post of Carong Sambong on that route; I sent immediate orders for the march of reinforcements from the district of Batavia. The cavalry, half of the horse artillery, and the detachment of His Majesty's 89th regiment from Bugtenzorg, were desired to join me at Samarang, by the route of Cheribon, and the light infantry volunteer battalion was ordered to embark at Batavia for the same place.

I obtained from Captain Beaver, of His Majesty's ship *Nisus*, the dispatch of vessels in every direction, to meet the straggling transports on their route to Sourabaya, and direct them all to rendezvous at Samarang, addressing a letter to the Honourable Admiral Stopford, to Commodore Broughton, and all the Captains of His Majesty's ships, requesting them to give similar orders. I sailed the same evening in the *Modeste*, and, after meeting the *Windham* transport, and ordering her with the 3d volunteer battalion to Cheribon, directed my course to Samarang. I arrived there on the 9th, and was shortly afterwards joined by Rear-Admiral Stopford, the Commodore, and a few transports, having on board a part of His Majesty's 14th regiment, half the 78th, the artillery detachments, six field-pieces, and the detachment of pioneers.

To ascertain the fact of General Jansens' pre-

sence, and feel how far the capture of General Jamelle and the troops from Bugtenzorg, might have changed his plan, I repeated to him on the 10th, in concert with the Admiral, an invitation to surrender the island on terms of capitulation, and Captain Elliott and Colonel Agnew were charged with the communication. They saw the General, received his reply, ascertained that he had still with him at least a numerous staff, and that he professed a determination to persevere in the contest. The small force with me did not admit of my attempting to assault the place, while it was supposed to be thus occupied; but an attack was made that night by the boats of the squadron, on several gun-vessels of the enemy moored across the entrance of the rivers leading to the town end: the precipitation with which they were abandoned gave a character of probability to accounts, which reached us from fishermen and others, that the General was occupied in withdrawing his troops to the interior, and had fortified a position at a short distance on the road towards Solo or Soerakarta; the residence of the Emperor of Java.

On the 12th of September, as no other troops had arrived, it was determined to attack the town; a summons was first sent to the commandant, and it appeared, that the enemy had (as at Batavia) evacuated the place, leaving it to be surrendered by the Commander of the Burglers. It was that night occupied by a detachment under Colonel Gibbs, and all the troops I could collect were landed on the following day.

It was ascertained that the enemy had retired to a strong position about six miles distance on the Solo Road, carrying with him all the Chief, Civil, as well as Military Officers, of the district, and that he was busied in completing batteries and intrenchments in a pass of the hills, where he had collected the residue of his regular troops, some cannon, and a force, including the auxiliary troops of the native princes, exceeding eight hundred men, cavalry, infantry, and artillery, commanded by many European officers of rank.

As any check of the attempts of our troops at this important period might have been productive of the worst effects, I thought it prudent to wait the hourly expected arrival of a larger force, but after two days passed at Samarang without their appearance, I resolved to risk an attack with the slender means at my disposal, rather than to give the enemy confidence by a longer delay, or afford them time to complete their works, which were said to be still imperfect.

For these reasons, on the evening of the 14th, I had directed preparations to be made for an attack on the following day, when intelligence arrived that the *Windham* had sailed for Cheribon with some troops, and several vessels were seen in the offing; I, therefore, countermanded the orders, in the expectation of succours, but the Admiral, anxious, on account of the approaching unfavourable season, to secure a safe anchorage for the ships, sailed in the morning, with two ships of the line and three frigates, to attack Fort Louis; and if successful, to occupy the harbour of Sourabaya.

The *Windham* alone arrived in the course of the night, and even the very slender reinforcement which she brought was, situated as we were, of great

importance, and it enabled me to withdraw all the European garrison from the Fort of Samarang, and to add a company of Sepoys to the field force, which thus strengthened did not exceed one thousand one hundred infantry, and the necessary artillery to man four six pounders, with some pioneers.

I did not think it proper to assume the direct command of so small a detachment; I confided it to Colonel Gibbs, of His Majesty's 59th regiment, proceeding, however, with the troops, that I might be at hand to profit by any fortunate result of the attack.

Experience had warranted my reposing the fullest confidence in the valour and discipline of the troops I had the good fortune to command, and taught me to appreciate those which the enemy could oppose to them. Many of the fugitives from Cornelius were in their ranks, and the rest of their forces were strongly impressed, by their exaggerated accounts, with the dangers to be dreaded from the impetuosity of our troops. I did not, therefore, feel apprehension of any unfortunate result from attacking the enemy with numbers so very disproportionate; but from our total want of cavalry, I did not expect to derive from it any very decisive advantage, beyond that of driving them from the position they had chosen.

The small party of cavalry, of which I had been disappointed by the absence of the transports which conveyed them, would have been invaluable; much of the enemy's force was mounted, and they had some horse artillery, while not even the horses of my staff were arrived, and our artillery and ammunition were to be moved by hand by the Lascars and pioneers, who for this purpose were attached to the field-pieces.

Colonel Gibbs marched at two o'clock on the morning of the 16th from Samarang, and after ascending some steep hills, at the distance of near six miles, the fires of the enemy appeared a little before the dawn of day extending along the summit of a hill, which crossed our front at Jattee Allee, and over part of which the road was cut; the doubtful light, and great height of the hill they occupied, made the position appear at first most formidable. It was resolved to attack it immediately, and as the leading division or advance of the detachments moved forward to turn the enemy's left, a fire was opened on them from many guns placed on the summit of the hill, and various positions on its face, which completely commanded the road; these were answered by our field-pieces as they came up, with the effect, though fired from a considerable distance, and with great elevation, of confusing the enemy's artillery in directing their fire, from which a very trifling loss was sustained. Their flank was turned with little difficulty, but what arose from the extreme steepness of the ascent, and after a short but ineffectual attempt to stop, by the fire of some guns advantageously posted, across a deep ravine, the advance of the body of our detachment, the enemy abandoned the greatest part of their artillery, and were seen in great numbers and in great confusion in full retreat.

Our want of cavalry to follow the fugitives with speed, the steepness of the road, and the necessity for removing chevaux de frise with which the pas-

sage was obstructed, gave time for the escape of the enemy, while our troops, exhausted by their exertions, were recovering their breath.

It was evident that their army was completely disunited, several officers, some of them of rank, were taken; their native allies, panic struck, had abandoned their officers, and only a few pieces of horse artillery remained of their field ordnance. With these they attempted to cover their retreat, pursued by Colonel Gibbs, who, with the detachment passed several incomplete and abandoned batteries; and at noon, and after twelve miles march over a rugged country, approached the Village of Oonarang, in which, and in the small fort beyond it, the enemy appeared to have halted, and collected in irregular masses. Small cannon from the fort and village opened on the line as it advanced: Our field pieces were brought up to a commanding station, and by their fire covered the formation of the troops, who, led by Colonel Gibbs, were advancing to assault the fort, when it was evacuated by the enemy; alarmed by our fire, they were seen to abandon it and its vicinity in the utmost confusion, leaving some light guns with much ammunition and provisions in the village, where they had broken the bridge to impede pursuit; the road beyond it was covered with the caps, clothing, and military equipments of their troops, who seemed to have been completely routed and dispersed.

A number of officers made prisoners confirmed this belief; our troops had however marched so far, that they were unequal to a longer pursuit, and were quartered in the fort and the barracks which the enemy had quitted.

Early in the night Brigadier Winkleman, with some other officers, came into my quarters with a flag of truce from General Jansens, who was stated to be fifteen miles in advance of my position, Solatiga, on the road to Solo; the Brigadier was charged to request an armistice, that the Governor General might communicate with your Lordship, on terms of capitulation. He was informed by my direction, that he must treat with me, and that without delay; I, however, consented, in consideration of the distance of his position, to grant, for the express purpose of capitulation, an armistice of twenty-four hours, to commence from six o'clock on the following morning, and limited in its effect to the forces present; with this answer Brigadier Winkleman returned, accepting the armistice proposed.

I was perfectly aware of the general sentiments of Rear-Admiral Stopford, regarding the object on which our joint services were employed, from the unreserved communication I had held with him. He had sailed for Sourabaya with the declared intention of attacking Port Louis, and of returning to his station when the service was accomplished; and he was most anxious for its speedy termination, as he had informed me, he did not think ships would be safe on the northern coasts of Java after the 4th October, unless Sourabaya was in our possession.

All these considerations were strong in my mind against the delay of a reference to him, and confident that the important object of obtaining for Great Britain an immediate surrender of the island ought not to be impeded or delayed by any point

merely of form, I did not hesitate to act individually, and on my sole responsibility, for the interests of the State. I had also cause to fear, if the favourable moment was allowed to pass, that the allies of the enemy might recover from their panic, that General Jansens might learn the small amount of our force, that he might again collect his troops and retire on Solo, where, profiting by the period of the approaching rains, he might prolong the contest, and though I could not doubt its ultimate success, a war in the interior would have embarrassed our arrangements, and have involved the affairs of the colony in inextricable confusion.

On the forenoon of the 17th September, the Commandeur De Kock, Brigadier and Chief of the Staff of the French army on Java, arrived at Oonarang, with powers from General Jansens to treat of a capitulation, which I authorised Colonel Agnew, the Adjutant-General of the forces, to discuss with him on my part: the result was the signature by them of the articles I have the honour to enclose, No. 1, with which General De Kock returned in the afternoon to obtain General Jansens approval.

At three o'clock in the morning of the 18th, Brigadier Winkleman arrived at my quarters from General Jansens, who declined to sign the articles which had been agreed upon, adverting particularly to those which concerned the debts of the government to individuals. He requested that I would meet the General half way, or stated that he would, if preferred, come to my quarters at Oonarang, for the purpose of discussion or explanation of those articles.

As the situation in which it is evident he stood deprived him of all claim to those terms of capitulation which, had he profited by the former invitations made while he still possessed the means of defence, he might perhaps have obtained, and as my situation with a force unequal to prosecute operations further in the interior would not admit of delay, I assumed a firm tone, and desiring General Winkleman to be informed that personal respect for the character of General Jansens had alone induced me to grant any terms to his army, announced to him that the armistice would cease at the appointed hour, and the troops march forward at the same time.

Colonel Agnew gave orders for this purpose in his presence; and informed him, that if General Jansens allowed the opportunity of capitulating now offered to escape, by not accepting the terms already prepared, no other could be offered. Brigadier Winkleman returned with all speed to General Jansens, and Colonel Gibbs marched with his detachment at six o'clock on the road to Soligata, where, after advancing about five miles, he was met by Brigadier Winkleman, bearing the capitulation confirmed by the signature of General Jansens, and accompanied by a letter, No. 2, which strongly marked the acuteness of his feelings at being compelled, by the desertion of his allies, and the destruction of his army, to adopt this measure.

The detachment counter-marched immediately, and after sending a company (at the request of Brigadier Winkleman) to secure the guns in the post of Soligata, moved back to Oonarang, whence on the evening I returned to Samarang, just before General Jansens had announced his intention of

joining me at the former place. The General, with great part of his officers, also reached Samarang that night. I visited him on the following day, and arranged for the equipment of a transport to convey him to Batavia with his suite, on which they embarked this morning.

I have dispatched Colonel Gibbs to assume the command of the division of Sourabaya, to which I have allotted His Majesty's 78th regiment, the 4th volunteer battalion, the light infantry battalion, and the royal artillery; I have sent a small detachment under Major Yule, of the 20th Bengal regiment, an officer on whose conduct I have much reliance, to accompany the Prince of Samanap and his force to the island of Madura, where I have directed the Major to assume command, subject to the general controul of Colonel Gibbs: he has been instructed to occupy the small forts of Joanna and Rambang on his route, and I have directed that of Japara to be occupied from Samarang. Idianayo and Pacalunga have been garrisoned by troops from Cheribon. In mentioning the Prince of Samanap, it would be unjust to him not to report that, prior to my march from Samarang, to attack the enemy, he sent to ask my orders, being, with two thousand of his people, within a short distance at Damak. He visited me on my return to Samarang, and expressed an earnest wish for the protection and friendship of the British nation.

As Colonel Wood requested permission to relinquish the command of Samarang, and return to Bengal, I appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Watson, of His Majesty's 14th regiment, to relieve him in the command. The 14th regiment, a small detachment of artillery, and part of the 3d volunteer battalion, have been stationed at Samarang, and will shortly, I trust, be reinforced by the arrival of the detachments of the horse artillery, cavalry, and 89th regiment.

I have detached Captain Robinson, your Lordship's Aid-de-Camp, with a small escort to the courts of Solo and Djogocarta, to deliver a letter from me to the Emperor and Sultan, and announce the change that has taken place; I have also called upon the residents at their courts, Van Braam and Englehard, to continue, agreeably to the capitulation, the exercise of their functions in behalf of the British Government, and to secure carefully the public property of the late government, placed in the territories of the respective Princes at whose court they reside.

I have also required the other public functionaries of the late government to continue in the temporary exercise of their functions, which hitherto I have found no instance of their declining to perform.

It will be necessary soon to arrange for the guard of honour attached to the Emperor and Sultan of the Troops of the European Government of Java, and for the occupation of the forts at their capital, and on the lines of communication to, and between these; but this will be easily arranged when the troops ordered to Samarang shall have arrived, and the report of Captain Robinson shall have warranted a judgment of the strength of these detachments.

I embarked this morning in His Majesty's ship *Modeste* for Batavia, and shall have the honour of

receiving your Lordship's personal commands, and discussing with you the several military arrangements which it may be necessary to make for the security of the island of Java and its dependencies, previous to my return to Madras, which it is my wish to do without delay.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) S. AUCHMUTY, Lieut. Gen.

(A true copy.)

(Signed) J. CRAWFORD, Acting Secretary.

A true copy.)

(Signed) A. BARRY, Chief Sec. to Government.

To the Right Honourable Lord Minto,
Governor-General, &c. &c. &c.

ARTICLES of CAPITULATION agreed on between the Commander De Kock, Brigadier and Chief of the Staff of the Army of His Majesty the Emperor and King, vested with Powers to that effect from His Excellency Governor-General Jansens, and Colonel Agnew, Adjutant-General of the Forces of His Britannic Majesty on Java, on the Part of His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel Auchmuty, Commander in Chief of His Britannic Majesty's Forces on that Island.

(Translation.)

Article I. General Jansens will give up to General Auchmuty the Isle of Java and its dependencies.

Answer.—The events of war having placed all the provinces of Java west of Samarang in possession of the British forces, General Jansens can only be allowed to stipulate for those which remain to the eastward of Samarang, and are not yet in the possession of His Britannic Majesty's forces.

Art. II. The European Officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, who are with General Jansens, or in that part of Java which is not yet in the power of the army of His Britannic Majesty, shall not be considered as prisoners of war. The officers shall keep their swords, horses, and baggage.

Answer.—All the troops of the French army of every description on Java and its dependencies must be considered as prisoners of war. The officers who surrender under this capitulation shall retain their swords, their horses, and private baggage.

Art. III. They, as well as the troops already in the power of the army of His Britannic Majesty, shall be sent to France at the expence of the English Government. The latter to be on their parole.

Answer.—No stipulation can be admitted for that part of the French army which has already been captured, but the officers and soldiers shall receive that treatment which the British Government always gives to prisoners of war.

Art. IV. The wounded and sick, after their recovery, shall enjoy the privilege demanded in the preceding article.

Answer.—Answered by the preceding article.

Art V. The commissaries purveyors, the commissaries of war, officers of health, commissaries of Saltpetre, and those in all other employments, non-combattants, shall not be considered as prison-

ers of war; they shall be sent to France at the expence of the British Government.

Answer.—The persons described in the fifth article, if military, and considered as such by the usage of the French service, must be prisoners of war. If they are civilians, they shall receive the same consideration that is extended to civilians in general, who may be in the employment of Government. No stipulations for their transport to Europe can be admitted.

Art. VI. The officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, natives of Java, the troops of the Emperor of Solo, those of the Regent D'Jogocarta, and lastly, those of Panjerang, Prang Widono shall be released and sent home.

Answer.—Such of the native troops, in the service of France, as lay down their arms, shall have permission to return to their homes. The troops of the Emperor of Solo, and the Sultan of Mataram, shall also be released. The Prince Prang Widono, must surrender the cannon and fire-arms of the corps he commands, and will then be permitted to return to his usual residence.

Art. VII. The Amboynese shall receive from the British Government the means of returning home.

Answer.—The Amboynese, being subjects of Great Britain, shall be received as such. No foreign power can be allowed to stipulate for them.

Art. VIII. The European troops of His Majesty the Emperor and King, shall receive, during their detention here, the pay and rations allowed them by the regulations of the colony.

Answer.—The troops only, who are not already prisoners, can be included in this stipulation; and they shall be treated with the usual indulgence granted to prisoners of war.

Art. IX. Three months pay shall be granted to the officers at their embarkation, to provide for the expence of the voyage.

Answer.—The officers who may embark for Europe, will receive the usual advances made to officers who are prisoners of war.

Art. X. The non-commissioned officers and soldiers who shall be sent to Europe, and who shall not be clothed in a manner to bear the hardships of such a voyage, shall be properly clothed at the expence of the British Government.

Answer.—The British Government will not be wanting in those attentions which humanity requires, to the troops who may be embarked for Europe.

Art. XI. If the troops of His Majesty the Emperor and King, in their passage to Europe, shall touch at any British ports, and be obliged to remain there, they shall receive the pay and rations allowed by the rules of the colony, or at any rate those given to British troops in these ports.

Answer.—Answered in part by the preceding articles. The established usage regarding prisoners of war will be observed towards all the officers and soldiers of the French army, who may be embarked as such.

Art. XII. Persons in civil employments in the colony shall receive the arrears of salary due to them to the date of the present capitulation; and those who wish to return to France shall return,



and be provided with a passage on board British ships.

Answer.—The delay which has occurred in proposing terms of capitulation has rendered it necessary to establish at Batavia a provisional civil government, for the arrangement of all civil affairs; and the Commander in Chief considers it therefore necessary to refer this article to its decision.

Art. XIII. If there are any civilians or individuals who may wish to return to Europe, they shall be allowed two years for the settlement of their affairs, and they may also make remittances of their property.

Answer.—Granted; they being bound to conduct themselves during their residence on Java or its dependencies, according to the established rules of the British Government.

Art. XIV. The military and civil officers who shall return to France may carry with them their wives and children. For this purpose accommodation shall be granted them on board of British ships.

Answer.—As no vessels will sail direct from Java to Europe, and as the officers of the French service are to be prisoners of war, this stipulation cannot be exactly granted; but when the civil and military officers proceed to Europe, every facility will be given to them for the passage of their families (being Europeans) with them.

Art. XV. The British Government will recognise and continue to give circulation to the different kinds of paper money which have been created and circulated by the Government of the colony.

Answer.—This is an object exclusively appertaining to the consideration of the civil government:—the Commander in Chief will neither grant or refuse it.

Art. XVI. All private property shall be respected, as well as that of charitable and other establishments.

Answer.—All private property will be respected, and the charitable establishments sanctioned by the Government shall have whatever property is bona fide not the property of Government, preserved to them. The administration, and others charged with such property, being bound to render correct accounts to those who may be charged by the Commander in Chief of the British army to receive and examine them.

Art. XVII. The British Government shall engage to reimburse, 1st. all the sums which have been paid into the government chest by the civil and military functionaries, and by individuals, in consequence of a forced loan, inasmuch as the proportions of those loans which should have been paid by persons who have returned to Europe or other parts, have not yet been paid into the government chest by their agents.

Answer.—1st. The British Government will not submit to take upon itself the payment of those loans which the French government has made, considering those as equally obligatory on that government, in every part of the world. 2d. The nature of this demand being in some sort different from the claim made in the preceding article, the Commander

in Chief will recommend it to the favourable consideration of the British Government of Java.

Art. XVIII. The Emperor of Solo, and the Prince Regent D'Jogocarta, shall remain in possession of the lands which they hold from government.

Answer.—The surrender of the French possessions in Java will not admit of any stipulations of this nature. The British Government will regulate its conduct to the vassals of the state by theirs.

Art. XIX. The Prince Prang Widono shall equally retain the lands which have been granted to him upon the territory of the Emperor of Solo for his maintenance.

Answer.—The future conduct of the Prince Prang Widono will guide the British Government of Java in their arrangements regarding him.

Art. XX. All public property of every kind, treasure, arms, ammunitions, stores, provisions, as well as the objects for commerce, the property of the state, wherever situated within the limits of the island of Java, or the settlements on the other islands depending on the Government of Java, shall be given up without reserve to the agents who shall be appointed to receive them without delay, and the public functionaries in charge of them respectively shall deliver them over agreeably to the instructions, and be as responsible to produce the property in their charge, and the papers of their respective departments, to the agents of the British Government.

Answer.—All the property of government, the treasure, arms, ammunition, merchandise, provisions, &c. shall be delivered up as is proposed in this article.

Art. XXI. The public officers charged with different civil and political arrangements shall continue, if required, to exercise their respective functions under the British Government (to preserve order in the colony), and to prevent that scene of massacre and pillage by the natives, which in some measure has already occurred from the absence of regular authorities in the interior of the island, until they are replaced by officers appointed by the British Government, to whom they shall regularly transfer the official papers of their several departments.

Answer.—The civil functionaries shall, for the good of the colony, be directed to continue their functions until the British Government shall have provided for that service.

Art. XXII. The archives of the government, plans of forts, and other public works, with all other papers of a public nature, shall be faithfully delivered up to persons appointed by the British Government to receive them.

Answer.—The archives of government, charts, and plans, shall be delivered up in the state in which they now are.

Art. XXIII. Immediate orders shall be transmitted to Sourabaya, and the officer commanding Fort Louis, and other dependent stations, to announce this capitulation, and stop, without delay, an unnecessary effusion of blood.

Answer.—Orders shall be immediately dispatched, conformably to the contents of this article.

The above articles shall be submitted for the approval of His Excellency General Jansens, and his answer definitively given before six o'clock to-morrow morning, to His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel Auchmuty, at Oonarang.

Oonarang, September 17, 1811.

(Signed) P. A. AGNEW, Col. Adj. Gen.

Approved, September 18, 1811.

(Signed) S. AUCHMUTY, Lieut. Gen.
Commander in Chief.

(Signed) DE KOCK

Seen and approved,

(Signed) J. W. JANSENS.

(True copy)

(Signed) P. A. AGNEW, Adj. Gen.

The following articles having been referred to my authority, I annexed my answer, which will form a part of the capitulation.

Art. XII.—It will be necessary to ascertain which of the persons who are the subject of this article, continued in the actual discharge of the functions of their respective offices down to the period specified. Other considerations may also justly weigh in particular cases. The government will be entirely disposed, and will not fail to do, what may appear just and equitable in a fair investigation of each claim.

Art. XV. and 2d clause of Art. XVII.—It is proper to explain the reasons which make it my duty to decline the discussion of Article XV. and of the 2d clause of Article XVII. as I should have done of all the other clauses of the latter article, if they had also been reserved for my consideration.

The action of the 26th August was considered, by the English authorities, as decisive of the fate of the colony, which by that event was altogether deprived of the protection of its former government. The British dominion was in consequence formally established in the island and its dependencies, by my proclamation of the 29th of August.

Since that period the interests, the claims, and pretensions of the subjects of Java, can be treated only with the British Government, and cannot be made the subject of stipulation or of intervention by any other power.

General Jansens had adopted as the rule of his conduct, the principle of entering into no capitulation while any resources remained, however inadequate to success.

It is not my province to pronounce on the justice of this principle, which in some points of view, must no doubt, be accounted honourable to a soldier; but it necessarily deprives them of any title to favourable terms, (except such as may indicate the esteem due to his person and the few who may remain round him) when he is at length constrained to surrender, by the total absence of all means to protract the contest: on this account also, I cannot consent to make the claims and interests of this people, the subject of negotiation and discussion with the head of the late Government. Some of the objects referred to in the articles now under consideration had been provided for by the public orders of the British Government, before his Excellency,

General Jansens, proposed to treat with the Commander in Chief; other points were already the subjects of representation from the parties interested, and were in that regular form under the deliberation of Government.

For these reasons I am under the necessity of withholding from this capitulation any specific judgment on the matters referred to me in these articles.

(Signed) MINTO, Gov. Gen. of British India.

(A true copy.)

(Signed) A BARRY, Chief Sec. to Gov.

Batavia, 28th Sept. 1811.

Return of killed and wounded of the detachments commanded by Colonel Gibbs, in the attack on the enemy's position at Jattee Allee, September 16, 1811.

14th Foot—1 serjeant, 2 rank and file, wounded.

78th Foot—2 rank and file killed; 7 rank and file wounded.

Total—2 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 9 rank and file, wounded.

(Signed) P. A. AGNEW, Adj. Gen.

(A true copy.)

(Signed) J. CRAWFORD, Acting Sec. to Gov.

(A true copy.)

(Signed) A. BARRY, Chief Secretary.

[Returns have also been transmitted of ordnance taken in the fort of Oonarang and in the batteries between Samarang and Oonarang, amounting to fifty-six pieces of cannon; also of a large amount of ammunition, stores, &c. found at Oouarang and Cheribon.]

Admiralty-Office, January 20, 1812.

CAPTAIN HARRIS, of His Majesty's Ship Sir Francis Drake, arrived at this office last night, with dispatches from the Honourable Rear-Admiral Stopford, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's ships and vessels at the Cape of Good Hope, addressed to John Wilson Croker, Esq; of which the following are copies and extracts.

His Majesty's Ship Scipion, off Sourabaya,
SIB, 29th September 1811.

IN my letter to you from Batavia-Roads, under date the 30th of August, I acquainted you, for the information of my Lord's Commissioners of the Admiralty, that it was my intention to proceed in the Scipion to the Isle of France, in consequence of the principal part of the enemy's force having been captured or destroyed in the successful assault of their work, by the British troops on the 26th of that month.

On communication of this my signal to His Excellency the Governor-General of India, who was residing at Batavia, and to Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel Auchmuty, the Commander in Chief of the Forces, I was informed by these authorities that the future resources of the enemy were yet unknown, and that they considered it requisite to use all means

to bring the contest to as speedy a conclusion as possible, hoping that I would not diminish any part of the British force by my departure.

Upon these suggestions I waved my first intention of quitting the station, and prepared for immediately proceeding to Sourabaya.

In pursuance of my former arrangement, the *Nisus*, *President*, *Phœbe*, and *Hesper* (sloop), sailed on the 31st of August to Cheribon, for the purpose of intercepting the enemy's retreat from Meester Cornelius to the eastward. As no troops were ready for embarkation, I relied upon the marines of these ships (to which the party of His Majesty's ship *Lion* was added) for performing this service, and they fully answered my expectation. Captain *Beaver*, of His Majesty's ship *Nisus*, having summoned the place to surrender, took possession of it without opposition; Captain *Warren*, the bearer of the summons, having hoisted the British flag, received information that the Commander in Chief of the French troops (General *Jamelle*) had just arrived, and was changing horses to proceed to the eastward. Captain *Warren*, with his gig's crew, immediately made him his prisoner, and secured him; many other officers and privates were also made prisoners, as their Lordships will observe by Captain *Beaver*'s report to me of his proceedings, with Captain *Hillyar*'s account of the surrender of *Taggall*, both forwarded by this opportunity. The services performed by these ships were of the greatest importance to the ultimate result of the campaign.

On the 4th September, I detached Commodore *Broughton*, in the *Illustrious*, with the *Minden*, *Lion*, and *Leda*, to rendezvous off the entrance of *Gressie*: on board these ships were embarked the 14th and part of the 78th regiments of foot, with field-pieces. The *Modeste* sailed on the 5th with Lieutenant-General *Sir Samuel Auchmuty*, and I sailed in the *Scipion* on the 6th, having on board two companies of artillery, and four field-pieces. The transports, with the remainder of the troops, were directed to sail as soon as they were ready.

On the 8th September I received a dispatch from *Sir Samuel Auchmuty*, acquainting me that he had received information of General *Jansens* intention of assembling his forces and making a stand at *Samarang*, and requesting I would proceed there, and collect as many troops as possible. Measures for this purpose were accordingly taken. On the 9th I anchored off *Samarang*, and on the 10th was joined by Commodore *Broughton*, with the ships under his orders, and some few transports. On the same day the General, in conjunction with me, sent a summons to General *Jansens*, which was rejected. On that night, I directed the armed boats of the squadron to take or destroy several of the enemy's gun-boats, lying in shore, with French colours: this service was completely executed under the direction of Captain *Maunse!!*, acting Captain of the *Illustrious*.

The General being in possession of a plan of the town of *Samarang*, which marked it as strongly fortified, and being unacquainted with the number of the enemy's troops, did not think it advisable to land the nine hundred troops which were collected, but waited for re-inforcements from *Batavia*;

nothing was, therefore, attempted until the 12th, when, having learned that the enemy had quitted the town of *Samarang*, and retired into the interior, a party of troops was landed and took possession of the town without opposition. On the 13th the whole of the troops were landed, which now amounted to fifteen hundred men, preparatory to an attack upon the enemy's position, on an eminence about seven miles from *Samarang*, where some guns were placed, and a work hastily thrown up.

Concluding that the final retreat of the enemy would be towards *Sourabaya*, I represented to the General the necessity of being before hand with the enemy, and immediately occupying that post: I accordingly sailed for this purpose on the 15th, with the *Scipion*, *Lion*, *Nisus*, *President*, *Phœbe*, and *Harpy*, (the four last having joined me on the 14th): I intended to collect on my passage such transports, with troops, as had proceeded under the original intention of going to *Sourabaya*, and had not received the counter order to go to *Samarang*.

On the 17th I anchored with the squadron, off the town of *Ledayo*, on the *Java* shore, leading to *Gressie*, and was joined by three transports, having two hundred effective *Sepoys*, and fifty European cavalry, to these were added the marines of the squadron, making a force of nearly four hundred and fifty men.

On the 18th, Captain *Harris*, of His Majesty's ship *Sir Francis Drake*, came on board the *Scipion* from the island of *Madura*. For the previous proceedings of this meritorious officer, whom I had detached from *Batavia* on the 12th of August, to take possession of the French fortress at *Samanap*, in which he was eminently successful, and for his subsequent master-stroke of policy, in drawing the Sultan of *Madura* from the French alliance, and attaching him to the British interests, I beg leave to refer their Lordships to my letter, containing Captain *Harris*'s report of his proceedings, and the able and spirited assistance he received from Captain *Pellew*, of His Majesty's ship *Phaeton*.

As there was no field officer of the army with me, I directed Captain *Harris* to take command of the troops which were landed on the 19th, and to march to *Gressie*. On the 20th, the place was in our possession, some parties of the enemy with guns having been put to flight.

On the approach of the troops to *Sourabaya* on the 22d, articles of capitulation were agreed upon between Captain *Harris* and the Commandant (a Colonel in the French service), for the surrender of the place. When these terms were on the point of being signed, intelligence was received of the capitulation for the surrender of *Java* and its dependencies having been concluded on the 18th; *Sourabaya* was therefore taken possession of, and fell under the general terms of the capitulation.

The General's letter having nearly at the same time reached me, I sent an officer to take possession of *Fort Ludowick*, a place of great strength towards the sea, and completely defending the northern entrance towards *Gressie*. The fort was in excellent order, containing ninety-eight pieces of heavy cannon, chiefly brass. I had, however, previously marked out the ground for erecting a mortar

battery upon the island of Menarc, from which it might have been effectually bombardd.

I have the Honour to be, &c.
ROBERT STOPFORD, Rear-Admiral.
To John Wilson Croker, Esq; Admiralty.

His Majesty's Ship Scipion, off Sourabaya,
SIR, *September 29, 1811.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, copies of Captain Beaver's reports, to me relating to his proceedings at Cheribon, and Captain Hillyar's at Taggall, alluded to in my letter to you of this day.

I have the honour to be, &c.
ROBERT STOPFORD, Rear-Admiral.
To J. W. Croker, Esq; Admiralty.

His Majesty's Ship Nisus, at anchor off Cheribon, Sept. 4, 1811.
SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that with the Nisus, President, and Phæbe, I got within seven or eight miles of this place, last night at dark, when I anchored.

At day-light this morning, I dispatched Captain Warren, of the President, in a boat under a flag of truce, with the accompanying summons to the Commandant of Cheribon, and immediately after weighed with the three frigates, stood towards the fort, and anchored them as near as we could get to it, in three fathoms and a quarter; when the French colours were hauled down, and English hoisted in their place. The marines, amounting to one hundred and eighty, were immediately landed, and took possession of the fort; and I have the satisfaction to inform you, that just at that moment, the French General Jamelle, arrived at the Landroosts, from Buitenzorg, and was made our prisoner, together with an aid de camp of General Jansens, and a lieutenant of infantry.

From the French General, I learned that he left Buitenzorg the night before our troops arrived there, and that detachments of the enemy were on their march from that place to this—about three hundred infantry and two hundred and fifty cavalry of which were hourly expected to arrive at this place.—I therefore immediately landed one hundred and fifty seamen to garrison and defend the fort of Cheribon; leaving all the marines to act offensively against the enemy in the field, if occasion should require it, and placed three launches with cartridges in the river to enfilade the two chief approaches to the fort.

Herewith I transmit to you a return of ordnance stores, &c. found in the fort, as well as prisoners made there; but as all the latter, except the Commandant and Bombardier, were natives, I returned to them their creses, and desired them to go home, and remain there quietly; assuring them, that if any were found to act afterwards against the British, they would be immediately hanged; they seemed grateful, and departed. I have sent a prow with this letter, conceiving that it is of some im-

No. 16563.

C

portance that you should have as early intimation as possible of the capture of General Jamelle.

The Hesper sailed so ill, that I was obliged to proceed without her, but expect her appearance every hour, as well as the Sepoys, who are to act under Colonel Wood, on whose arrival I shall immediately re-embark the marines, and proceed to Taggall and Samarang; without whose assistance, we should be too weak to make any impression on the latter place.

I have the honour to be, &c.
 (Signed) **P. BEAVER.**
Honourable R. Stopford, Rear-Admiral of the Red, &c. &c.

His Britannic Majesty's Ship Nisus,
SIR, *off Cheribon, Sept. 3, 1811.*

THE city of Batavia, with the strong posts of Cornechus and Baitenzorg, and indeed the whole kingdom of Jacatra, being already in the possession of His Britannic Majesty's forces, I have arrived here with a squadron, to take possession of every place yet in the hands of the enemy in the kingdom of Cheribon.

My force is sufficiently strong to make all attempts at resistance futile and vain.

I therefore summon you to surrender the town, fort, and factory of Cheribon, to His Britannic Majesty's squadron under my command. Five Minutes are allowed for your decision; after which time, unless the place is surrendered, hostilities will commence.

The garrison will be prisoners of war, and all private property shall be respected.

But all public property and stores, of what kind soever, together with all plans, archives, &c. &c. shall be faithfully and immediately given up to the commanding officer of the troops that may be landed, or such other person as I may appoint to receive them.

And you may be assured that if there is any attempt to spoil, damage, or destroy by fire or otherwise, any public property, buildings, stores, or warehouses whatsoever, at Cheribon or its neighbourhood, a very severe example will be made of the persons concerned therein, and a dreadful retaliation will await not only the town but the whole kingdom. I am, &c.

P. BEAVER,
 Commanding the British Squadron.

To the Commandant at Cheribon.

List of Troops who surrendered at Fort Cheribon on the 4th September 1811.

1 Lieutenant-Commandant, 1 Bombardier, 2 Corporals, 33 Artillerymen, 96 Infantry.

Total—133.

P. BEAVER.

Prisoners made in Cheribon on Hour after its Surrender to the British Squadron.

Jamelle, General de Brigade, Commandant les Troupes.



Knotzer, Chef de Battalion, Aidé-du-Camp du General Jansens,

Rigaud, Lieutenant d'Infanterie, Ordonnance du Brigadier Lutzow. P. BEAVER.

Return of Ordnance, Stores, and Ammunition, found in the Fort at Cheribon, on its surrender to the British Squadron, on the 4th September 1811.

Guns.—10 iron six-Pounders and 2 brass two-pounders, with carriages, &c. &c. complete, 4 brass swivels; 100 stand of arms and upwards.

Ammunition.—12 barrels of musket and two-pounder ammunition, and 1 large chest full of grape-shot cartridges, &c. for two-pounders, packed, and ready for transportation; 1 small chest full of grape-shot cartridges, &c. for two-pounders.

Shot.—900 six-pounders, 200 two-pounders, 100 double-headed for six-pounders, 340 rounds of six-pounder grape, 1000 for various calibres.

P. BEAVER.

N. B. Two brass one-pounders at Radza Galve, with ammunition; &c.

His Majesty's Ship Nisus, Cheribon, September 5, 1811.

SIR,

IN consequence of a summons having been dispatched yesterday to the Government storekeeper of Carang Sambang, about thirty-five miles distant on the road to Buitenzorg, to deliver up some very valuable stores of coffee, under his charge, a dispatch was early this morning received from him in reply; in which he says he is ready to deliver over the above property to any person sent to him for that purpose, but he is very fearful if we do not send troops there immediately, the French who are coming there in small parties, will, when they hear of our being in possession of Cheribon, destroy the stores, and disperse: and it's having been represented to me in consequence, that, a quick movement to Carang Sambang, with the marines and a party of seamen, might not only preserve those stores, but either make prisoners of, or disperse the enemy there collected, which it is said amounts to sixteen French officers; and about two hundred unarmed native troops; I placed at the written request of Colonel Wood, who is hitherto without any troops of the line, all the marines, and fifty seamen, under his immediate command, with a view to making a forced march to Carang Sambang, for the above purposes, and they will march this evening at five o'clock. They are all mounted, seamen as well as marines, and a relay of horses is prepared for them half way.

The Hesper arrived this morning, and I appointed Captain Reynolds pro tempore commandant of Cheribon. About one o'clock this day we made prisoners a company of the enemy's native cavalry, consisting of a Captain, Lieutenant, and thirty-two troopers. By intercepted letters, we learn that Jansens is concentrating his force at Samarang, and has ordered his troops from Sourabaya there, and that he has great hopes of aid from the Emperor and Sultan of Mataram.

The Legion of Prince Prang Wedona of Madura, consisting of five hundred cavalry and one thousand infantry, all natives, well armed, and appointed, reached Samarang the 2d instant, and are now (the 5th) almost the only force there.

Measures are taking here to inform the Emperor and Sultan of the affair of Meester Cornelius, and what has followed.

This information I have thought it necessary to send by another prow to Commodore Broughton off the hill of the Japara. I shall continue to communicate daily with you, so long as I have the means.

I have the honour to be, &c.

P. BEAVER.

To the Honourable Robert Stopford, Rear-Admiral of the Red, Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

His Majesty's Ship Nisus, Cheribon-Roads, September 7, 1811.

SIR,

I HAVE the satisfaction to inform you, that a party, detached from the seamen and marines, which I had placed at the disposal of Colonel Wood, arrived last night, with nine waggons laden with money (silver and copper) and thirty prisoners from the Bongas, a place half way between this and Carang Sambang, which they left in the morning at six o'clock, when our men were about to advance to that place, and this morning the Brigade Major is returned with the account, that all the stores at Carang Sambang, to a great amount, are given up to us, and what troops there are there made prisoners of war: thus, every object for which the seamen and marines were advanced into the country has been happily attained, and no one left in arms against us for a space of thirty-five miles.

When the Sepoys arrive to relieve my men, I shall re-embark them and proceed to Jaggal and Samarang, according to your directions, but as yet, we see not the vessel that is to bring them.—The Modeste is coming in.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) P. BEAVER.

To the Honourable Robert Stopford, Rear-Admiral of the Red, &c. &c. &c.

His Majesty's Ship Nisus, Cheribon-Roads, 9th September 1811.

ENCLOSED I transmit to you copies of two letters from Captain Welchman, of the royal marines, who commanded the party detached to Carang Sambang, detailing his proceedings.

P. BEAVER.

Honourable Robert Stopford, Rear-Admiral of the Red, &c. &c. &c.

SIR, *Carang-Sambang, Sept, 6, 1811.*

IT is with the utmost satisfaction I inform you, of the uninterrupted success that has attended the detachment you did me the honour of placing under

my command. Ere this, I hope you have received twenty-two chests of money, &c. I forwarded with a detachment from Bongas, the remainder having been carried off by the enemy about four hours before our arrival. I lost no time, after refreshing my men, in pursuing it. I was shortly met by an officer with a flag of truce from Karang Sambang, proposing the surrender of the garrison under his command. I accordingly dispatched Captain Williamson, with Lieutenant Curzon, of the navy, to make the best terms they could, a copy of which I beg leave to enclose, together with a list of prisoners.

I am, &c.
(Signed) R. WELCHMAN, Captain Royal Marines, commanding a Detachment of His Britannic Majesty's Troops.

To Captain Beaver, His Majesty's Ship Nisus, Cheribon.

I have likewise the satisfaction to observe to you, I have succeeded in securing the whole of the storehouses at Karang Sambang, but have not yet been able to ascertain the contents of any except the coffee stores, viz. eighty-two thousand priols of coffee, valued at two hundred and fifty thousand Spanish dollars.

List of Prisoners.

Europeans.—1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 5 Captains, 61 Lieutenants, 23 Sub-Lieutenants, 80 non-commissioned and rank and file.

Natives.—7 Sub-Lieutenants, 174 non-commissioned and rank and file.

Exclusive of 4 Officers and 20 Europeans, taken during the march.

Carang Sambang, September 7, 1811.

I LIKEWISE take the opportunity of sending you a more correct list of prisoners taken from the latest muster, and beg leave to refer you to Lieutenant Pascoe for any other information you may require, which he is fully competent to give.

135 European privates, 234 Amboyna ditto; 257 stand of arms.

Besides a quantity of pistols, sabres, ammunition, &c. and above three hundred complete stand of arms destroyed on the march, not having any conveyance for them; indeed it will be impossible to bring those now in my possession, unless I can procure waggons to forward them.

With the greatest respect, &c. &c. &c.

R. WELCHMAN, Captain Royal Marines, Commanding a Detachment of His Britannic Majesty's Troops.

Captain Beaver, His Majesty's Ship Nisus.

His Majesty's Ship Nisus, off Gabbang, SIR, September 11, 1811.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the last party of marines returned from Karang Sambang late last night, and were embarked on board the Nisus, at one this morning. I have thus re-em-

barked every seaman and marine of the two hundred and thirty-nine, whom I landed on the 4th instant, after having made about seven hundred prisoners, including one General, two lieutenant-colonels, one major, eleven captains, forty-two lieutenants, and about one hundred and eighty non-commissioned officers, and privates, Europeans; the rest being Creoles and Malays, without having had a single man either killed or wounded, and, I am happy to say, with very few sick indeed, and those chiefly from great fatigue, whom, I trust, a few days rest will restore to their wonted vigour. And although it has not been our good fortune to have had it in our power to do any thing brilliant; yet, I hope, that having been able to secure so great a proportion of the enemy's officers, and European troops, may contribute, in some degree, to the speedy reduction of this important colony.

Captain Welchman, of the royal marines, commanded the detachment that advanced to Karang Sambang, and I take this opportunity of acknowledging his services on the occasion, as well as those of Lieutenant Curzon, of the navy, who commanded the seamen.

At four I weighed with the Phœbe, and Wyndham, transports, for Tegal, and at day light was joined by the Harpy, which I took under my orders.

I have, &c.
(Signed) P. BEAVER.

To the Honourable Robert Stopford, Rear-Admiral of the Red, &c. &c. &c.

His Majesty's Ship Phœbe, Taggall Roads, September 12, 1811.

SIR, PURSUANT to orders from Captain Beaver, of His Majesty's ship Nisus, I this morning, on arriving off Taggall, sent a summons to the officers commanding the fort, a copy of which I enclose, with the reply. On receiving the answer, I landed, accompanied by Major Davies, with thirty Sepoys, and the marines and boats crews of this ship.

We took possession of the fort without opposition, and a detachment was immediately sent off, to secure the Government stores, about five miles distance.

They were found capacious and well filled with coffee, rice, and pepper.

I have complied with the request of Major Davies, and landed about two hundred and fifty Sepoys, but they have such a quantity of baggage, that my boats are not yet returned from performing the service.

I propose sailing before daylight, to execute the remainder of my orders.

And have the honour to be, &c.

J. HILLYAR.

Hon. Robert Stopford, Rear-Admiral of the Red, &c.

His Majesty's Ship Phœbe, off Taggall, SIR, September 12, 1811.

I DEMAND the immediate surrender of the fort under your command, with all public stores

and every species of public property, to His Britannic Majesty's ships and troops under my orders, on which conditions, private property will be respected.

The officer bearing this has directions to wait only five minutes for your decision.

I am, &c. &c.

(Signed) JAMES HILLYAR.

To the Governor and Commandant of
Taggall.

To Mr. J. Hillyar, Commander of His Majesty's ship
Phæbe.

SIR,

I HAD the honour of receiving your esteemed letter dated the 12th of September, demanding of me the immediate surrender of the fort, and the public property and stores to His Britannic Majesty's ships and troops under your orders, and on those conditions private property should be respected.

I cannot by any means deliver these stores and property—they are not mine, and I have took oath to reserve them.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) BENIS, Land Dhost.

Tagalders, September 12, 1811.

His Majesty's Ship *Scipion*, off Sourabaya.

SIR,

September 29, 1811.

I HAVE the honour to enclose, for the information of their Lordships, copies of Captain Harris's reports to me of his proceedings at Samanap and the island of Madura, mentioned in my letter, No. 16, the result of which essentially contributed to the final reduction of the island of Java.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROBERT STOPFORD, Rear-Admiral.

To John Wilson Croker, Esq; Admiralty,
London.

SIR, Fort of Samanap, September 1, 1811.

ON the night of the 29th of August, the boats of His Majesty's ships, Sir Francis Drake, and Phaeton, left the anchorage under the Isle of Pondock, in two divisions, the one led by Captain Pellew, the other by myself. I previously dispatched the Dasher round the south end of Pulo J Lanjong, to gain an anchorage near the fort of Samanap as possible: by daylight, on the 30th, the boats sailed through the channel, formed by the east end of Madura, and J Lanjong, and at halfpast twelve effected a landing (without discovery) at a pier head, about three miles from the fort. The landing, although difficult, from its being rocky and low water, which prevented the boats from coming near the pier, was soon accomplished, and, at halfpast one, two columns, composed of sixty bayonets, twenty pikemen, each flanked by a twelve, four, and two pounder, field-piece, having in reserve the

Hussar's marines, began their march, in the utmost order, towards the fort; the silence, during our progress, was so rigidly observed that, notwithstanding the Governor having intimation of the Dasher having weighed and standing in for the harbour, and boats were seen standing in for the tower, the fort did not discover our approach until we were through the outer gate, which was open.

The gallantry of the rush at the inner gate, prevented them from securing it, and only allowed time for two or three guns on the south west bastion to be fired: the storm was as sudden as it was resolute, and we became masters of the fort by halfpast three o'clock, after a feeble struggle of ten minutes, by three or four hundred Madura pikemen, who with their chiefs were made prisoners on the ramparts.

On the appearance of daylight, observing the French colours flying on a flag-staff at the east end of the town, and perceiving the natives began to assemble in numbers, I sent Captain Pellew with a column of one hundred bayonets and one field-piece, with a flag of truce, requesting the Governor would surrender in ten minutes, and that private property should be respected.

To my utter astonishment I received a most insulting answer, requiring me in three hours to evacuate the fort, or he (the Governor) would storm it, and at the same time Captain Pellew sent Mr. Oldmixon (an intelligent young officer), to inform me their force appeared about two thousand strong, protected by four field-pieces in their front, on a bridge possessing every advantage of situation, the column having to advance along an even and strait road for a quarter of a mile before they could force the bridge. I did not hesitate, but sent to my companion in arms, and assistant in advice, Captain Pellew, to advance when the first gun was fired from a column I should lead out of the fort, and that I should take a route that would turn the enemy's left wing. This had the desired effect; for on their seeing my party advancing, they drew off two field-pieces, and broke their line to oppose us.

I led seventy small-arm and twenty pikemen belonging to the Sir Francis Drake and Dasher, supported by a four-pounder field-piece, into action, leaving a reserve of forty or fifty men in the fort:—both columns gave their volleys nearly at the same moment, and for five minutes a sharp fire was given and returned as we advanced; but on our near approach the enemy gave way, and a most animated and spirited charge made their flight and defeat complete, and we were left masters of the field, colours, and guns. The governor and other Dutch inhabitants were made prisoners; and I accepted of a flag of truce from the Rajah of Samanap, who was present, under conditions that all the inhabitants of his district should not arm themselves against us again.

I have now the gratification of mentioning my approbation of the conduct of every man and officer under my immediate command in both contests, and have great pleasure in mentioning that of Captain Pellew's, who expresses himself much satisfied with those under his command in storming the town. I do not wish to particularize any, for all did their duty in a gallant manner, highly creditable to Englishmen. One instance I cannot omit noticing, the

conduct of Lieutenant Roch, of the royal marines, belonging to His Majesty's ship the Sir Francis Drake, who was speared twice by two natives, when resolutely endeavouring to wrest the colours out of the hands of a French officer, who was killed in the fray.

In justice also, I gladly acknowledge the assistance and advice I have received from Captain Pellew, who aided every point of service with his well known zeal, ability, and bravery; Captain Kelly merits my warmest thanks, for the punctuality in obeying, and the judgment in putting my orders into execution; and I gratefully acknowledge the cordial and ready assistance and advice of Captain Crawford, Lieutenant Cunningham of the Sir Francis Drake, with the officers and men stationed at the launches and boats obtained my praise, and deserve every recommendation for the arrangement of boats in case of defeat. I now have to regret the necessity of subjoining an account of killed and wounded of the four ships, in which, when I consider the strength of the fort, and the numbers opposed to us, on the morning of the 30th, in storming the town, I deem ourselves particularly fortunate. The fort is a regular fortification, mounting sixteen six-pounders. The Governor acknowledges to have had in the field three hundred muskets, sixty artillery men, and from fifteen hundred to two thousand pike men, armed with long pikes, a pistol and a crees each. The enemy suffered considerably, the field was covered with their dead.

I have not been able to ascertain their numbers, either in the fort or town, but I understand the Commander in Chief of the natives, (second in rank to the Rajah of Samanap,) and his two sons were slain.

For further particulars, I beg leave to refer you to Captain Kelly, who is well acquainted with every proceeding since my arrival at Pondock, and who is fully able to answer any question the Commander in Chief may wish to put, either to what is done, or what is likely to accrue from the event. And I have also the honour of forwarding the bell and colours of the fort, the colours of the town, and those taken in the field of battle.

I have the honour to be, &c
(Signed) GEORGE HARRIS.

To Rear-Admiral the Honourable Robert Stopford.

P. S. In the hurry and confusion of writing the above, I forgot to mention a battery of twelve nine-pounders, that protected the mouth of the river, which was destroyed by a column under the command of Lieutenant Roch, in the face of the enemy, whilst Captain Pellew was negotiating with the Governor.

Total 3 killed, 28 wounded.

Bancalang, Island Madura,
September 13, 1811.

SIR,

IT is with sincere pleasure I can at length announce the total overthrow of the French authority on Madura and the adjacent isles. The fort of Bancalang was taken possession of by the Sultan of Madura on the 10th instant, and British colours

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hoisted. The French Governor and all the Dutch inhabitants are prisoners on board the Drake. At this moment there is not a French or Dutch man on the island, and the Union is planted on the three districts Bancalang, Samanap, and Pamacassam. The correspondence that caused this desired change is too voluminous and tedious to trouble either the Commander in Chief or His Excellency my Lord Minto with at this busy moment. I shall, therefore, do myself the honour of forwarding it at a more convenient opportunity.

I have thought proper to leave the Samanap district in charge of Mr. Brown, (late Master of the Modeste), and proceed hither, that I may be at the principal seat of government, in case of French intrigues endeavouring to marr all that has been done during the last ten days; two Colonels, one Lieutenant-Colonel, and three or four Captains, all Princes of the blood, with, from two to three thousand Maduries, have come over from Sourabaya. The Prefect cannot keep a man by him, such an effect has the revolution of this island had. From the best authority, Sourabaya and Gressie are in a most defenceless state, Jansens having drawn every man to defend Samarang. It is said he intends making his last stand at Sourabaya, and I think it likely, if not prevented by the arrival of troops before Samarang falls; at this moment it would be an easy conquest; if this favourable opportunity is neglected, it will cause time and trouble.

I firmly believe there are not five hundred men to garrison either the towns or forts. It is my intention to request a garrison for Fort Bancalang (which is very complete) from the frigates in the Offing: and I shall wait on the commanding officer without delay:—as I am anxious to concert some measures with him that may cause a diversion in favour of the army.

The Sultan promises four thousand men to act against Surabaya, but having only arrived here an hour since, I am cautious in accepting his offers, and tell him to keep them ready to protect his island. In a day or two I shall be a better judge, and if, with the advice and assistance of the Captains, a dash can be made at Mr. Prefect Goldback, it shall be done.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEORGE HARRIS.

Rear-Admiral Honourable Robert Stopford, &c. &c. &c.

SIR, Bancalang, Sept. 13, 1811, 10 P. M.

SINCE my having the honour of addressing you this morning, with the assistance of the Maduries, there has been captured ten long twenty-four-pounders, battering cannon, that were going to Sourabaya: I shall use them to form two batteries facing Fort Louis and Sourabaya, that the pass at either entrance may be effectually blocked up. I am convinced the enemy are making both Gressie and Sourabaya as strong as time will permit them to do, and Jansens will eventually fall back to them; it is his object to procrastinate the total surrender of Java until the wet monsoon sets in; and it is said he had intended to retreat even to Samanap; but in that



measure, I will take care he shall be disappointed; there is not a Maduree left at this end of Java in the service of the French; three hundred and a Major have joined me since the morning: the only number of them I know to be now in arms is at Samarang, under the command of the Rajah's son of Samanap, about two thousand; I believe they have been recalled, and would gladly escape if conveyance could be offered to them. If he has received the messenger I sent him many days since, I should not wonder if his army came in fishing-boats; at all events you may depend on their laying down their arms previous to the attack of Samarang.

I shall take the earliest opportunity of informing Admiral Stopford of the enemy's strength, and he may rely every possible information shall be given without delay. From the influence of the Sultan of Madura, who has written by my request to the Rajah, about the east end of Java, the insurrection is spreading far and wide, and I doubt not but it will soon reach Samarang.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE HARRIS.

To Rear-Admiral the Honourable
R. Stopford, &c. &c. &c.

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