



The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the Java Government Gazette, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned. (Signed) C. G. 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 Omkeers moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend: (Was getekend) C. G. BLGRAVE, Sec. Gent. BATAVIA, den February 1812.

VOL. II.]

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1813.

[NO. 59.]

Proclamation.

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of the old Batavia Paper Currency having rendered it expedient that the whole of that Paper should be provisionally withdrawn from circulation, measures for effecting that object were accordingly taken by Government, and the public were apprized by the Notification of the 1st March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

It was not however the intention of Government in considering the Paper as withdrawn from circulation after that date, to injure the value of such quantity as might accidentally remain in the hands of Individuals, and the same is of course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

In order more effectually to provide for the fulfilment of outstanding engagements in the old Batavia Paper Currency, and to prevent inconvenience to Individuals from the operation of the general measure, the Lombard Bank was authorized to grant Loans to a certain extent, and with the view of assisting the general currency of the Island, until a

Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council has further resolved to authorize a small Paper Currency to be issued from the Treasury after the 1st May next, on the following terms.

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

L. No.

One

Good for 1 Spanish Dollar of 66 Stivers, or for 6 1/2 Rix Dollars old Batavia Paper Currency.

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

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

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

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

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

In order to prevent the establishment of an agio on the New Paper Currency, by the interested chicanery of money changers, and to establish on a more permanent footing, the relative value of coins and securities circulating in the city of Batavia, and its Environs, it has been deemed expedient to grant licenses

to a certain number of money changers, who will be permitted to take only an established and known stroffage, who will be constantly found in particular situations, and who will be placed under the immediate controul of a Superintendent accountable to Government.

For the arrangements on this head, the public are referred to the regulations published on the subject.

That no Person may plead ignorance hereof, this Proclamation is ordered to be printed and published in the English and Dutch Languages in the Government Gazette, to be translated into the different Native Languages, and affixed at the usual places for public information.

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

By me,

The Lieutenant Governor of Java and its Dependencies.

T. S. RAFFLES.

Signed by Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, Secretary to Government.

Proclamation.

DE steeds toenemende daling van het oude Bataviaasche Crediet papier, het noodzakelyk gemaakt hebbende, dat het geheel bedragen van hetzelfde uit de circulatie werd getrokken, zyn dien ten gevolge de nodige maatregelen door het Gouvernement in het werk gesteld, en by Publicatie van den 10en Mei 1813 gemaakt dat het gedachte Credit papier na en met den 1te Mei aanstaande zoude ophouden, begrepen te worden onder eenige Contracten van het Gouvernement.

Het was echter geenzints het oogmerk van het Gouvernement, om door het uit de circulatie te trekken van dat Papier na het boven gemelde tydstop, de waarde te bederven aan zoodanige sommen van hetzelfde als noch onder Particulieren mogten berustende wezen, welke sommen gevolgelyk door de houders steeds zullen kunnen bezigt worden in de vervulling alle Contracten voor den 1te Mei 1813 in Bataviaasche Papieren van Crediet aangegaan.—Het gantsche montan van dat Papier in het verloop in 's Gouvernements Treasurie moettende invloeyen, zal aldaar tot nader order geseponereerd te blyven;—hetzelfde zal niet verutigtig worden, maar eenlyk een waarborg blyven voor het Gouvernement in geval hetzelfde mogt goedgevonden Crediet Papieren van een andere vorm in omloop te brengen.

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

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

L. No.

One

Good for 1 Spanish Dollar of 66 Stivers, or for 6 1/2 Rix Dollars old Batavia Paper Currency.

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

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

Deze Crediet brieven zullen wettiglyk kunnen bezigt worden als Spaansche Dalers in alle betalingen onder 50 Sp. Dalers, en als oud Bataviaasch Credit papier tot een onbe-

paald montan, in alle contracten voor den 1te Mei 1813 aangegaan.

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

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

Het is buiten twyffel wenschelyk het geheel montan van het Japansch koper geld uit de circulatie te trekken, zodra dezelys plaats door een meer regelmatige munt-specie kan vervuld worden—ten welken einde het Gouvernement heeft goedgevonden provisioneel en tot dat een genoegzame hoeveelheid kopere duiten tot dat oogmerk zal voor handen wezen, Tinne duiten in tevoeren, aan welke eene toereikende innerlyke, waards zal gehecht worden, zonder dezelve nochtans een voordeelig artikel van uitroef te maken.

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

Ten einde het dalen van de Nieuwe Credit Brieven te beletten, en de belangzuchtige veranderingen van Geld wisselaren tegen te gaan, en met het oogmerk om tevens de betrekke-lyke Ommelanden gangbaar zynde Munt-specien en Credit Brieven duurzaam te bepalen, heeft het Gouvernement podig geacht een zeker aantal gelicentieerde Geld wisselaren daartestellen, aan welke het met uitsluiting van alle anderen zal geoorloofd wezen eenige vastgestelde en bekende percento's op de verwisseling te nemen, en die ten allen tyde op zekere plaatsen zullen vacceeren, en gesteld zyn onder de onmiddelyke orders van een Superintendent, die wederom aan het Gouvernement verantwoordelyk zyn zal.

Betrekkellyk de inrigtingen dien aangaande straffen, wordt de gemeente overgewezen tot de daar omtrend bekend gemaakte bepalingen.

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

Gegeven en de Vergaderzaal op Molevliet den negenden dag van de Maand April 1813.

Door my

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

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY, Sec. van 't Gouvt.

Proclamation.

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

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

the case, and as the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor may be pleased to award.

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

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

By me,

The Lieutenant Governor of Java and its Dependencies.

T. S. RAFFLES.

Signed by Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,

Sec. to Government.

Proclamation.

DEN Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade heeft goedgevonden te bepalen en by dezen te Publiceren dat het van en na den 1ste Mei aanstaande, aan niemand hoeg, naamd veroorloofd zal zyn op eenige Bazars of Markt plaatsen, of langs eenige Publieke Wegen, Straaten of andere gefrequenteerde Plaatsen, in de Stad of Ommelanden van Batavia te zitten, of e pe standplaats te houden, met oogmerk om Kopers of Tinne Munt, of Japansch Kopergeld, te verwisselen tegen Bank-brieven, Credit-brieven of Zilver Geld, dan wel eenige ander Munt Specien hoe ook genaamt; buiten en behalven de Personen welke daartoe behoorlyk door het Gouvernement geautoriseerd, naar licentie hebben, ingevolge het Reglement van de Geldwisselaars gearresteerd.

En zal een ieder die zich mogt onderstaan ter contrarie van de voorschreven order te handelen het zy door Geld of Creditbrieven te verwisselen zonder daartoe een behoorlyke licentie te hebben geobtaineerd, dan wel door het namaken van de gedachte licentie Briefjes of van de Schilden welke door het Gouvernement aan de Wisselaars zullen worden verfeend, onderhevig zyn aan de straf van Geilboete, Confinement, Corporele of andere correctie, naar gelegenheid van zaken, en indier voege als den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur zal goedgevonden te bepalen.

En op dat niemand hiervan onwetenheid zoude kunnen voorwenden, zal deze Proclamation met Bekken slag in de Inlandsche Talen bekend gemaakt, en geaffigeerd worden op de gebruikelyke Plaatsen in Batavia, en op de onderscheidene Bazars of Markten in de Ommelanden.

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

Door my,

Den Luitenant Gouverneur van het Eiland Java en dies Onderhorigheden.

T. S. RAFFLES.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY, Sec. van 't Gouvt.

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

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

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

3.—Subject to the Orders there shall be inferior money changers or Stroffs, the number

of whom to be hereafter fixed according to the ordinary concourse of people at each bazar and the general traffic of the place.

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

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

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

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

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

9.—As soon as the establishment shall have been fixed, the places and shops in which the Shroffage is carried forward, shall be published and affixed at the Public Markets for general information.

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

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

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, April 9, 1813.

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

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

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

Wisselaren geplaatst worden, het getal van welke in het vervolg zal bepaald worden na de gewone toeloop van Volk en de uitgestrektheid van elke Bazaar.

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

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

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

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

8.—Het zal de plicht zyn van de Superintendent en de hem ondergeschikte opzieners, om alle overtreders van het voorgaand artikel, als mede alle wisselaren die zich ongerechtvaardigd maken aan het afpersen of ontvangen van meerdere procenten dan hun zyn toegewezen, dan wel in het algemeen aan het misbruiken van het in hun geplaatste vertrouwen; in verzekering te nemen en aan de Officieren van Politie overtegeven, zullende in deze en alle soort gelyke gevallen, de Superintendent de zaak behoorlyk onderzoeken, en van zyne verrigtingen kennis geven aan Zyne Excellentie den Lieutenant Gouverneur, welke, indien de overtreders schuldig bevonden worden, dezelve zal doen straffen met een gevangenis van 6 maanden, confinement voor niet meer dan 6 maanden, verzending over zee voor een jaar, of wel met een ligte lyf straf, na gelang van zaken.—Het wordt de Officieren van Politie expresselyk aanbevolen alle mogelyke hulp te bewyzen aan den Superintendent en zyne ondergeschikten, in het ten uitvoer brengen van kunnen last, terwyl het de plicht van de Superintendent zal wezen onverwylt kennis te geven aan den Heere Lieutenant Gouverneur, wanneer belangzuchtigen of anderen de oogmerken van deze instelling mogten tragten tegen te werken, en ten einde deze bepaling te beter effect te laten sorteren, zullen de namen van alle personen in dit Departement geemployeerd, ten Kantore van de Magisstraat worden bekend gesteld.

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

10.—De Superintendent en de opzieners zullen van het Gouvernement eene vergoeding voor hunne moeyte en verandwoordelykheid erlangen; doch de ondergeschikte wisselaars zullen op geen ander salaris of voordeel mogen aanspraak maken, dan de hun by artikel 5 toegewezen Procenten.

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

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heere Lieutenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY, Sec. van 't Gouvern.

BATAVIA den 9de April 1813.

Publication.

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

of an ouncemaking Rix Dollars 250 to the peul of 125 lb.

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

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

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

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, Council Chamber, April 9, 1813.

Publicatie.

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

Eik twee stuiver stuk zal van een ounce moeten wege; makende dus 250 Rixdaalders een picol van 125 £.

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

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

Monsters van de Japansche koper stukken, zullen door de Magisstraat verzonden worden naar de vrschillende Departementen en de onderscheidene Bazaars, en zal de betaling in koper by verkoop van Ryst van wege het Gouvernement in den vervolge, naar volgens die monsters moeten geschieden. Zullende nochtans de koper stukken welke minder houden dan de voorschreven standaard bepaling behouder te wege, van 't Gouvernements kas kunnen betaald worden, tegens de bepaling van 230 Ryksdalers voor een picol van 125 £.

Ter ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY, Gouvt. Se.

ADDITIONAL Custom-house Regulations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, Sec'y to Government.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, BATAVIA, April 9th, 1813.

Advertentie.

ALS een gevolg van de Notificatie van den 9de February H, waar by de Conditionen van Amboen bekend gemaakt zyn, heeft het Zyne Excellentie den Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade behaagt vast te stellen, dat de onder volgende verbeterde bepalingen nopens den invoer en verkoop van Amboen op het Eiland Java en dies onderhoorigheden, effect zullen sorteren met den 1ste Mei aanstaande, in stede van de bestaan hebbende bepalingen, als:

1.—Opium gekocht op de Ed. Compagnie's verkooping te Calcutta, zal eenlyk te Batavia mogen worden ingevoerd, doch in geen geringere hoeveelheid dan een geheel kist tot gelyk, en wanneer dezelve verkocht wordt voor de consumptie op het Eiland, aan den Pagter van het Gouvernement eenlyk.

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

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

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

5.—Er zal geene gerechtigheid heegenaamd geheven worden by den uitvoer van Amboen van Batavia naar de onderhoorigheden of andere Oostersche Eilanden, maar er zal geene teruggave van import worden toegestaan.

6.—Tot gerief der kooplieden zal de Opium mogen worden opgeslagen in 's Compagnie's Pakhuizen te Batavia, tegens betaling van een Pakhuishuur van een Spaansche mat per kist 's maands.—en indien dezelve ergens elders wordt opgeslagne, zal de invoerer aan den Collector zoodanige zekerheid moeten geven als hy mag noodig vordelen om zich te verzekeren dat de gemaakte bepalingen nopens dies verkoot zullen worden nagekomen, en de plaats der opsehuring zal hun op een officiele wyze worden bekend gemaakt.

7.—De Opium eens opgeschoord zynde, het zy in 's Gouvernements Pakhuizen het zy ergens elders, zal niet mogen worden van plaats veranderd zonder een schriftelyk verlof van den Collector.

8.—De invoer in eenige haven van Java of dies onderhoorigheden, van Amboen welke niet op de Ed. Compagnie's verkooping te Calcutta mogt zyn ingekocht, is uitdrukkellyk verboden, Zoodanige Amboen zal onderhevig zyn aan aanhaling en confiscatie.

9.—Insgelyk zal de invoer van Opium in eenig gedeelte van Java en Madura, uitgezonderd te Batavia, aangemerkt worden als een ongeoorloofden handel, en over zulks onderhevig zyn aan bekeuring.

10.—Deze bepalingen zullen geen betrekking hebben op zoodanige Amboen als nog aanhanden en gekocht is op de verkooping te Calcutta.

Ter ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY, Sec. van het Gouvt.

IN DE VERGADERING KAMER BATAVIA, den 9de April 1813.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the several Revenue Farms of Opium, which have been held provisionally from month to month, from the 1st January last, agreeably to the latest Orders of Government on that subject, will be sold by Public Auction to the highest bidder at Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya respectively, on or before the 1st of May next, on the following conditions:— 1.—The Farmer at Batavia, will continue as at present to purchase Opium in the Market for his own consumption, should he prefer to do so. 2.—All the other Opium Farmers on the

Island of Java, including Madura, will be supplied with Opium by Government as heretofore.

The Farms will be sold for Silver Money, and will continue from the 1st of May 1813, to the 30th of April 1814, inclusive.

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

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, Secretary to Government. COUNCIL CHAMBERS, BATAVIA, April 9, 1813.

Advertentie.

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

1.—De Pagter van Batavia, zal des verkiezende, op den tegenwoordigen vast continueren om voor zyn eigen Consumptie opium te kopen op de verkoopinget.

2.—Alle andere Amfioen Pagters op Java en Madura, zullen als bevorens, door het Gouvernement voorzien worden van Amfioen.

De Pagten zullen verkocht worden voor silver geld, voor den tyd van een jaar gerekend van den 1ste Mey 1813 tot den 30ste April 1814.

De Madakkiten en de inwendige inrigtingen van dezelve zullen verblyven op den vorigen voet.

Ter ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY, Gouvt. Sec.

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

Vendu Advertissements.

Door Vendu-meesteren zullen de volgende Vendutien worden gehouden; als:

Op Maandag den 12 April 1813.

VOOR Reekening van het Gouvernement, voor het Provisie Magazyn, Europesche, Bengaalsche en Amerikaansche oude Provision, bestaande in Zout Vleesch en Spek, Kinneke-Hamman, Wroeten, Breehuiten, Tarwe, Byst, Erwtten, Gord, Haver, Wateren Wyn vaten, nevens andere goederen meer.

Op Saturday den 19 April 1813.

Voor het Vendu-kantoor, van de volgende Vaste goederen, als:

Voor reekening des Boedels van Wylen Abdul Raup Gede.

No. 1.—ZEEKER restant stukje Land, gelegen omtrent een half uurs reize Zuidwaards buiten deze Stad in 't Westerveld 't 3de deel van 't blok M. sub No. 70, belend ten oosten met de Grootte rivier, ten westen met de Exertitie veld, ten noorden met den Wel Ed. Gestr. Heer W. van Hoesen en ten zuiden met Gouw Boensien.—De breedte en diepte volgens meetbrief van den 1ste Maart 1813.

2.—Zeecker Erf, behouwd met een steene Pedak gem. No. 43, staande en gelegen buiten dese Stadspoort Diest in de Chinese Camping, ofte in 't Westerveld het 3de deel van 't blok O. sub No. 205 L, belend ten westen met een weg lopende van de Sierie-gragt na de Visch Bazaar, Tan Tongseeng toebehorende, ten oosten met Mr. W. A. Senn van Basel, en ten noorden met Abdul Manap.—De breedte en diepte volgens meetbrief van den 19de Maart 1813.

3.—Zeecker Erf, gelegen buiten dese Stadspoort Utrecht, in 't Westerveld het 2de deel van 't blok P. sub No. 2 en 3, belend ten noorden met de heerba weg lange de Groninger-gragt, ten zuiden met Poana, ten oosten en westen met Abdul Manap.—De breedte en diepte volgens meetbrief van den 19de Maart 1813.

Voor reekening van Tan Tongseeng, door Diaconen.

No. 1.—ZEEKER Erf, behouwd met een steene Pedak gem. No. 39, staande en gelegen wat buiten dese Stadspoort Diest, in de Chinese Camping of in 't Westerveld 't 3de deel van 't blok O. sub No. 205 B.—Belend ten westen met een weg lopende van de Sierie-gragt naar de Visch Bazaar, Tan Tongseeng toebehorende, ten oosten met Bifal Mochamat, ten zuiden met de heer Boedel en ten noorden met Lio Tientoko.—De breedte en diepte by meetbrief van den 19 Maart 1813.

2.—Zeecker Erf, behouwd met een steene Pedak met pannin gedeel, staande en gelegen buiten dese Stadspoort Diest, in de Chinese Camping of in 't Westerveld het 3de deel van 't blok O. sub No. 205 A, belend ten westen met de heer Boedel, ten oosten met Tan Tongseeng toebehorende, ten noorden met Souw Kongko, ten oosten met Tan Tongseeng en ten westen met een weg lopende na de Sierie-gragt na de Visch Bazaar, Tan Tongseeng toebehorende.—De breedte en

ten-zuiden met de Heer Mr. W. A. Senn van Basel.—De breedte en diepte volgens meetbrief van den 19de Maart 1813.

3.—Zeecker Erf, behouwd met twee steene Pedakken gemerkt No. 92 en 93, staande en gelegen in de Chinese Camping of in 't Westerveld het 3de deel 7de blok O. sub No. 140 en 141, belend ten oosten met een weg, lopende van de doorsnyding uit de Rivier Grotot in, de Bacharagts-gragt na de Visch Bazaar Tan Tongseeng toebehorende, ten westen en noorden met desen Boedel en ten zuiden met W. H. van Sintruin.—De breedte en diepte volgens meetbrief van den 19de Maart 1813.

4.—Zeecker Erf behouwd met een steene Pedak gem. No. 46, staande en gelegen buiten dese Stadspoort Diest in de Chinese Camping in 't Westerveld 't 3de deel van het bl. O. sub No. 205, belend ten westen met een weg lopende van de Sierie-gragt na de Visch Bazaar Tan Tongseeng toebehorende, ten oosten met Ong Songdjie, ten noorden met Lim Singkay en ten zuiden met Cap. Abdul Manap.—De breedte en diepte volgens meetbrief van den 19de Maart 1813.

5.—Zeecker Erf, behouwd met een steene Pedak gem. No. 40, staande en gelegen buiten dese Stadspoort Diest in de Chinese Camping of in 't Westerveld het 3de deel van 't blok O. sub No. 205, A, belend ten westen met de weg lopende, van de Sierie-gragt na de Visch Bazaar Tan Tongseeng toebehorende, ten oosten met Ayoep Achmat, c. s. ten zuiden en Noorden met dezeren Boedel.—De breedte en diepte vermeld by meetbrief van den 19de Maart 1813.

6.—Zeecker Erf, behouwd met een steene Pedak gem. No. 60, staande en gelegen buiten dese Stadspoort Diest in de Chinese Camping of in 't Westerveld het 3de deel van 't blok O. sub No. 205, U, belend ten oosten met een weg lopende van de Sierie-gragt na de Visch Bazaar Tan Tongseeng toebehorende, ten westen met Lim Songkay, ten zuiden met Ong Siangjie, en ten noorden met Mochamat Abdul Ganie.—De breedte en diepte vide meetbrief van den 19de Maart 1813.

7.—Zeecker Erf behouwd met een steene Pedak, gemerkt No. 20, staande en gelegen buiten dese Stadspoort Diest, in de Chinese Camping of in 't Westerveld, het 3de deel van het blok O. sub No. 205 L, belend ten westen met een weg lopende van de Sierie-gragt na de Visch Bazaar, Tan Tongseeng toebehorende, ten oosten met Mr. W. A. Senn van Basel, ten noorden met desen Boedel.—De breedte en diepte vermeld by meetbrief van den 19de Maart 1813.

8.—Zeecker Erf behouwd met een steene Pedak, gemerkt No. 42, staande en gelegen buiten dese Stadspoort Diest, in de Chinese Camping of in het Westerveld, het 3de deel van het blok O. sub No. 205 C, belend ten westen met een weg lopende van de Sierie-gragt na de Visch Bazaar, Tan Tongseeng toebehorende, ten oosten en noorden met M. Senn van Basel en ten zuiden met Lim Tiangsiuw.—De breedte en diepte vermeld by meetbrief van den 19de Maart 1813.

9.—Zeecker Erf behouwd met een steene Pedak gem. No. 44, staande en gelegen buiten dese Stadspoort Diest in de Chinese Camping, in 't Westerveld het 3de deel van het blok O. sub No. 205 E, belend ten westen met een weg lopende van de Sierie-gragt na de Visch Bazaar Tan Tongseeng toebehorende, ten oosten met Mochamat Abdul Ganie, ten zuiden met Lim Singkay, en ten noorden met Lim Tiangsiuw.—De breedte en diepte vermeld by meetbrief van den 19de Maart 1813.

10.—Zeecker Erf behouwd met een steene Pedak gem. No. 48, staande en gelegen buiten dese Stadspoort Diest in de Chinese Camping, ofte in 't Westerveld het 3de deel van 't blok O. sub No. 205 J, belend ten westen met een weg lopende van de Sierie-gragt na de Visch Bazaar Tan Tongseeng toebehorende, ten oosten met Tan Konghie, ten zuiden met Mr. W. A. Senn van Basel, en ten noorden met Abdul Manap.—De breedte en diepte by meetbrief van den 19de Maart 1813 vermeld.

11.—Zeecker Erf behouwd met een steene Pedak gem. No. 20, staande en gelegen buiten dese Stadspoort Diest in de Chinese Camping, in 't Westerveld het 3de deel van 't blok O. sub No. 221, belend ten zuiden met een weg lopende van de Bacharagts-gragt na de visch Bazaar Tan Tongseeng toebehorende, ten noorden met Tan Hoeynio, ten oosten met Moh. Jadoe, en ten westen met Mochamat Abdul Ganie.—De breedte en diepte by meetbrief van den 19de Maart 1813 bekykt.

12.—Eerstelyk, Zeecker Erf behouwd met neege steene Pedakken gem. No. 142 tot 140, staande en gelegen buiten dese Stadspoort Diest in de Chinese Camping of in 't Westerveld het 3de deel van 't blok O. sub No. 200 H, belend ten zuiden met de Visch Bazaar Tan Tongseeng toebehorende, ten noorden met desen Boedel en Mochamat Abdul Ganie, ten oosten en westen met de weegen welke lopende van de Sierie-gragt na de visch Bazaar, beide ook den voorsch Tan Tongseeng toebehorende.

Ten tweeden.—Zeecker Erf behouwd met vier steene Pedakken, gemerkt No. 151 tot 154, staande en gelegen als boven, sub No. 200 J, belend ten zuiden met de Visch Bazaar Tan Tongseeng toebehorende, ten noorden met Souw Kongko, ten oosten met Tan Tongseeng en ten westen met een weg lopende na de Sierie-gragt na de Visch Bazaar Tan Tongseeng toebehorende.—De breedte en

diepte by meetbrief van den 19de Maart 1813 bekend.

N. B. Alle meetbrieven zyn dagelyks ten Vendu-kantoor te zien.

TO BE SOLD AT THE Provision Store, Batavia, ON ACCOUNT OF GOVERNMENT, On the 12th April, 1813, SUNDRY ARTICLES OF OLD PROVISION STORES,

Such as Europe, Bengal, and American Beef and Pork, Hog's Cheeks, Minced Meat, Sausages, Biscuit, Wheat, Rice, Pease, Dholl, Gram, Water Casks, Wine Pipes, &c.

For Private Sale,

A HOUSE and GARDEN, SITUATED AT RYSWICK, For particulars apply to Mrs. Schrupff.

Uit de hand te Koop,

EEN HUIS en TUINTJE, GELEGEN OP RYSWICK, Te bevrageen by Mev. Schrupff.

Advertisement.

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

Wetvreden, April 9, 1813

DEN 2de April 1813. is te Batavia overleden BALTHASAR SMISAERT, in leeven Praesident van de Weeskamer. Batavia den 9de April 1813.

EX TALIONIS.

Mr. Editor, The formidable body of Reviewers, who for some time past, have condescended to enlighten the public of Java, with their sagacious critiques on the Poetry and Poets of this Island, have at length carried their "miscellaneous observations" to such a pitch of unmerited severity, that it becomes the duty of every Bard who has the honour of the muses at heart, to come forward in their defence, and that of their votaries.—Permit us then, Mr. Editor, through the medium of your valuable paper, to offer a few remarks in reply to the very learned and liberal criticisms, with which our occasional effusions have been honored by the satirical firm of

Messieurs A/S/R and Company.

The mysterious designation adopted by these self-blinded literary censors, first claims our attention, by exciting our curiosity.—Let them not however, flatter themselves, that it gives them any degree of importance in our minds; on the contrary, we feel no small degree of contempt for the talents of a set of writers, who in order to avoid the neglect which they apprehend, (not without reason) their lucubrations are likely to meet with from the public, are compelled to call in the aid of hieroglyphics to bring their productions into notice, and find it necessary to puzzle their readers, in order to save themselves from that oblivion, which is so much and so justly dreaded by these mushroom critics.

The symbol of this mysterious association is composed of the number 3, a cross, and three letters—now Mr. Editor, are we to understand from this, that a Trio of Cross men of Letters brings forth these weekly dissertations? That they are cross and ill-natured, their critiques undoubtedly confirm; but their claim to the distinction of men of letters, requires some more satisfactory evidence to establish.

The evidence which their own compositions furnish, would in law be termed "presumptive," and presumption certainly appears to be the principal of their critical qualifications, as they themselves indirectly confess. But we will leave the ingenious riddle of their signature to be solved by those of your readers who think it worth their while (if any of them do think so) and proceed to point out a few instances, in which these critics have rendered themselves liable to that criticism, which they so liberally bestow on us. In order to prove this assertion, Mr. Editor, we request that you and your read-

ers, will be so good as to refer to No. 49, of the Java Government Gazette, where in the first "stricture" which Messrs.

A/S/R favored us with, the following line occurs:—

"A Satire's smile is sharper than his frown."

This line is printed in Italics, except the word "Satire," which distinction, as we suppose, was meant to fix our attention.

Now, Mr. Editor, it requires much less attention than we poets generally give to any thing which concerns ourselves, to discover, at the first coup-d'oeuil, that the word "Satire" is improperly introduced into the line we have quoted, by those very persons who avow Satire to be their object. But as they may not be so quick in finding out their own inaccuracies, we beg leave to refer them to that authority to which they have more than once referred us;—the Great Johnson thus defines the word Satire:—"A Poem in which wickedness or folly is censured."—Now if

Messieurs A/S/R ever witnessed the smile

or the frown of a Poet, they must be gifted with much more discernment than we can admit their claim to.

Your readers will readily perceive that those Gentlemen meant to say, "a Satirist's smile is sharper than his frown;" and the only way to account for their not having done so, is to suppose them ignorant of the very title they are so desirous to obtain, and this impropriety of expression is rather unfortunate, in those who accuse us of grammatical errors.

Again, the translation of a versé from Mo. liere, with which they conclude their Review, is a foot too short in the metre of the first line; this is a great fault in poetry, and it is rather inconsistent in a set of men who set themselves up as critics, to commit, in their first essay, so egregious an error, as to prove their ignorance of the fundamental principles of the very art they attempt to criticise.

The appellation of Poetiser is neither "envied," "honored," nor "sublime," but

it is a term which Messieurs A/S/R have coin-

ed, and wish to impose upon us as an English word, in defiance of Sense, Grammar, and Johnson; thus proving themselves to be "genuine word-makers," though the little modesty they have left, prevents their assuming the honor of being "verse makers." The definition by which they endeavour to explain what they meant in creating the word "Poetiser," makes it possible that Poetaster was the term these literati wished to express, but their stock of words was unfortunately not sufficient, and he is rather surprising that we, on whom their empty rage is spent, are obliged to furnish them with words to express their meaning.

Allow us, Mr. Editor, to point out a few more Grammatical errors in the last essay of these would-be literary tyrants, who, like the Scotch Reviewers at home, wish to set themselves up as Consuls of the Republic of Letters, dealing out life and death to all the Scribbling tribe.

ERRATA, vide J. G. G. No. 52.

For Genuines read Geniuses. For itself read themselves. For fascinated read fascinated. For it read he. For seducive read reducing.

"Cum multis aliis."

It may be said that these are only trifling inaccuracies, which every one is liable to; but let it be remembered, that they are the literary faults of those, who profess to correct similar faults in others.

And we cannot but advise these infallible critics, to "take the mote out of their own eyes" before they attempt to remove that in their neighbours.

We could add much more on this subject, Mr. Editor, but we are apprehensive of encroaching on the limits your paper allows for communications of this nature; we shall therefore take leave for the present of Messrs.

A/S/R in the words of a far greater Satirist than is to be found in their cross trio.

"Their smiles and censures are to us the same, We care not what they praise, or what they blame!"

And now, Mr. Editor, when many acknowledgments for the readiness you have always evinced in reserving a "Poet's Corner" which even our criticising friends have not been able to deprive us of, we have the honor to subscribe ourselves

Your obliged and obedient Servants, THE POETS.

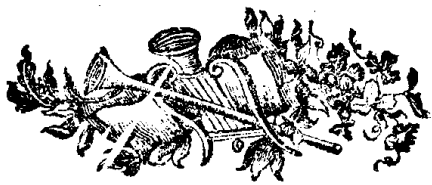
FOR PRIVATE SALE.

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

Also, an elegant fast sailing Pleasure Boat.

For further particulars apply to Mr. J. F. Arnola.

* vide J. G. G. No. 48.



POETRY.

From the Opera of the Peasant Boy.

SONG.

A story there runs of a marvellous well,
Near fair Florence City, (so Travellers tell),
To St. Agnes devoted,
And very much noted,
For mystical charms in the waters that dwell,
With all new married couples (the story thus goes,)
Whichever drinks first of the spring that here flows,
Be it Husband or Wife,
That one shall for life,
On the other a yoke of subjection impose.
Young Claud led Claudine to the Church as his Bride,
And Wedlock's hard knot in a twinkling was tied,
But the Clerk's nasal twang
" Amen " scarce had rang, [side,
When the Bridegroom elop'd from his good woman's
Way, like a Hare from the Hounds, started he,
Till reaching the Well—dropping plump on his knee,
" Dear St. Agnes " he cried,
" Let me drink of thy tide,
And the right to the breeches establish in me."
He quaffed till nigh bursting, again turned to quaff,
Till the Bride in pursuit reached his side with a laugh;
Lifting briskly his head,
To the Lady he said—
" I'm first at the Well,—Rib, so bow to the Well."
Looking slyly the damsel, replied with a sneer,
" That you're first at the Well after Marriage is clear,
" But to save such a task,
" I'll fill'd a small flask,
" And took it to Church in my pocket, my dear."
Thus many folks argue that happen what will,
Rely on't, your wife has the upper hand still;
By scornful and flouting,
Or whining and pouting,
Lovely woman can fashion us 'en as she will—
But trust to an old one—I've now my fourth wife,
And while some pass their days in loud squabbles and
By mutual concessions, strife,
And frequent professions,
The Breeches were never once thought of in life.

For the Java Government Gazette.

Why steals o'er my Emma so pensive a gloom,
As the leaves of the Poplar are strewn in the shade!
Do they warn my beloved that youth's brightest bloom,
Like them in the blast of the autumn must fade?
Cease lovely Enthusiast—the light glossy hair,
That bears o'er thy neck may be silvered by age;
Yet still shall the softness that breathes thro' thine air,
The homage of taste and of feeling engage.
With tender devotion I'll often repeat,
The vows that in life's vernal morning were given;
And turn from the gay and the haughty, to meet
Those glances that beam with the mildness of heaven.
P. L.

WHOLESAME ADVICE.

O my Son, to bless thy future life,
Join with nice care the housekeeper and wife,—
Wit wisdom beauty in the sex o'erlook,
Much we admire the beauty, more the Cook.—
From taste and prudence give that nymph thy heart,
Whose skill experienced in the savy art,
Whose pickles, pastry, and ragouts presage,
Unfaded joys to thy maturer age.
Beauty soon fades but spices never cloy,
And each new dish shall bring a varied joy—
Delights like these with life alone can end,
With these the lover melts into the Friend.

Java Government Gazette.

BATAVIA,

SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1813.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. L. W. Meyer, to be President of the
Orphan Chamber Batavia.
Mr. J. Davidson, to be Civil Pay-master
and Store-keeper at Samarang.
Mr. Sceriere, to be Superintendent of
Srafosis.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, MARCH 31, 1813.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in
Council is pleased to direct that the following
Regulations of the Supreme Government be
published and carried into effect, as far as
local circumstances can admit, in the Military
Bazar at Weltevreden.

Published in General Orders of the Com-
mander in Chief, 25th May 1801.

"Should the Commanding Officer of any
Military Cantonment be at any time de-
sirous of having a shop or shops for the
sale of spirits established within the limits
of his Cantonment, either with a view to
prevent the Soldiers from straying into the
Country in search of Liquor, or to enable
him to place the sale under proper re-
strictions and regulations, the Collector of
the District, on receiving an application for
this purpose, is authorized and required to
grant a special license for the establishment
of a shop or shops as above mentioned, and
the party receiving it, if the manufacturer
of the spirit, shall be liable to the payment
of the daily tax for the still or stills em-
ployed by him, as well as of the Stamp
Duty for the license in the same manner as
he would have been liable to the payment
of it in any other situation.

"Should the Commanding Officer judge it
adviseable to grant separate licenses for the
manufacture and sale, the Collector is au-
thorized to grant a special license for the
manufacture only, and a separate license
for the retail sale, subject to the payment
of such monthly duty as on consulting
with the Commanding Officer, he may judge
it expedient to impose.—The Collector of
this duty is not to be considered as au-
thorizing an interference with the autho-
rity of the Commanding Officer over the
party as a Camp Follower—and the Com-
manding Officer is to continue to take such
measures for the internal regulation of the
Cantonment, and for restricting the sale
of spirits to proper limits as he may think
necessary and proper, it being at the option
of the person holding a license to relin-
quish it on paying the tax due at the time,
should he deem it adviseable in consequence
of such restrictions."

In conformity to the spirit of this order,
and with reference to the existing regulations
on this Island for the manufacture and sale
of Arrack, the Honorable the Lieutenant
Governor in Council is pleased to establish
the following rules for the sale of Arrack in
the Cantonment at Weltevreden.

1.—The Commanding Officer of the Can-
tonment will communicate to the Collector of
the Government Customs at Batavia, the
number of persons whom he deems it advise-
able to appoint for the sale of Arrack with-
in the limits of the Cantonment, specifying
their names; and the Collector will give a
Certificate or License to each person stating
that he is authorized to sell Arrack in the
Cantonment.

2.—The persons so nominated will, on
producing their Certificates, receive such
quantity of Arrack as they may require from
the Government Stores, upon Indents signed
by the Commanding Officer.

3.—For this purpose a quantity of Arrack
will be lodged with the Commissariat, from
whence it will be issued, as above stated, on
payment for the same.—A sealed bottle from
each Cask will at the time be sent to the
Commanding Officer in order to serve as a
check against deterioration of the Arrack by
the Retailers.

4.—The Arrack will be issued to the Re-
tailers at the price for which the Arrack Far-
mers are bound to sell it, viz. five times the
amount of it's original purchase by Govern-
ment—and the Commanding Officer of the
Cantonment will authorize such additional
price in retail as he may consider necessary
to restrain the sale of the Arrack, and to pay
the Retailers for their trouble.—It is not in-
tended that any payment should be made by
them for the Certificates or License.

5.—The Regulations already existing to
prevent the sale of Arrack within a limited
distance from Cantonments remain in force,
and the Commanding Officer will be held res-
ponsible that the persons authorized to sell
within the Cantonment do not dispose of
of their Arrack beyond it's limits.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant
Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,

Act. Assist. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor
in Council.

BATAVIA, MARCH 31, 1813.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in
Council is pleased to make the following
appointments:—

Captain Shaw, of the Bengal Artillery, to
Act as Commissary of Stores at Weltevreden,
vice Smith, deceased.

Lieutenant McIver, of His Majesty's 78th
Foot, to succeed Lieutenant Wetherall, as
Cantonment Adjutant and Quarter-master at
Sourabaya.

Lieutenant Thomas Watson, of the Hon-
orable Company's European Regiment, is ap-
pointed an Extra Aid-de-Camp to the Hon-
orable the Lieutenant Governor.

Lieutenant Scott, Secretary to the Commit-
tee of Military Accounts, is authorized to
draw the sum of 25 Spanish Dollars per
month, for each of the two Clerks authorized
in that office.—The allowance to commence
from the date of their being entertained res-
pectively.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant
Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,

Act. Assist. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor
in Council.

BATAVIA, APRIL 5, 1813.

Lieutenant Hogg, of the Honorable Com-
pany's European Regiment, has permission to
proceed to Sea on sick certificate, and to be
absent for four months on that account.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant
Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,

Act. Assist. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

BIRTH.

At Sourabaya, on the 17th ultimo, the Lady
of J. C. Goldman, Esq. of a Son,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

BATAVIA.

ARRIVALS.] April 2.—H. C. Gun-boat
No. 2, A. W. Maut, from Japara—Cargo,
Wax.

4.—Chinese Junk Hingwat, Lee Omhon-
you, from Kianmoi 4th March.—Cargo, Sun-
dries.

5.—Ship Governor Raffles, K. Haste, from
Sourabaya 4th Feb.—Cargo, Rice.

DEPARTURES.] April 3.—Ship Good Hope,
J. Napier, for Banca.

5.—Arab brig Fattelcar, Abu Bakir Ba-
wazir, for Samarang.

8.—Schooner Goedverwagting, H. Born-
inkhoff, for Bantam.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

LONDON—JUNE 1.

HORRID ATTEMPTS AT ASSASSINATION.

Two premeditated attempts at assassina-
tion took place, the one on Friday night,
at a Gentleman's house at Ham, near Rich-
mond; and the other at the village of Ap-
pleton, near Harrow, on Saturday morn-
ing. The following are the particulars of
the latter case, according to depositions
taken before Mr. Conant, of Marlborough-
street Police-office, on Saturday evening.

Mr. Burrows, a hay salesman, residing
at Appleton, was suddenly attacked in his
chaise, near his residence, by — Bowler,
a neighbouring farmer, who discharg-
ed a blunderbuss at him, and lodged the
contents (slugs) in his neck and body.
The following testimony of a blacksmith
at Appleton gives the whole case. The
assassin, who is a man seventy years of
age, called at the smith's shop, on horse-
back, at five o'clock on Saturday morning,
accompanied by his grand-son, and produc-
ed a blunderbuss, which he asked leave
to make the lock secure to go off, as he want-
ed to shoot a mad dog. After he had done
something to the lock, he left the piece in
the shop, having described it as being load-
ed, and walked by the side of the canal,
whilst his grand-son led his horse about the
road. The canal path commanded a view
of Burrows's residence, and after walking
there nearly two hours, he returned to the
smith's shop, when Burrows was approach-
ing it, and having taken up the blunder-
buss, he met him and presented it, when
Burrows called out "for God's sake don't
shoot me," and inclined his head upon
his legs. The assassin, however, pulled
the trigger, and Burrows fell, when the
former mounted his horse, rode off, and
was not secured yesterday.—The situation
of the wounded man is very precarious;
four slugs have been extracted from his
neck and head, but there are others in the
body, one of which is supposed to have
lodged near the blade bone. There are
some favourable symptoms, & some hopes
are entertained that life will be saved. Mr.
Wood, a coal-merchant, pursued the as-
sassin as far as Bushy Heath, near Wat-
ford, and police officers have scoured the
country. The cause of the diabolical act
is said to have arisen from some family
jealousies. The parties had a litigation
about a month since, when high words a-
rose, but they had since been apparent
good friends. The wounded man was per-
fectly sensible and composed at 2 o'clock
yesterday afternoon.

In the case of the other attempt at mur-
der at Ham, the assassin is in custody, and
was examined at Kingston on Saturday.
He was footman in a gentleman's family at
Ham, and the object of his rancour was
the ladies' maid in the same family. The
latter had some friends from London call
on her on Friday, and she accompanied
them to Ham Fair, where she is said to
have taken the arm of one of the company.
The assassin had previously given her to
understand he would shoot her if she took
the arm of any man, and on her entering
the house, he verified his threat, by dis-
charging a pistol at her loaded with slugs.
The young woman received the charge
chiefly in her arm, but her head and side
have also sustained injury. She is ex-
pected to survive. The assassin is lodged
in Kingston Goal.

WILL OF THE LATE MR. PERCEVAL.—
The Will was written about four years
ago, on a half sheet of paper in Mr. Per-
ceval's own hand writing. Without much
preamble Mr. Perceval bequeaths to Mrs.
Perceval, "all his freeholds, copyholds,
and other estates in reversion, expectancy
or remainder." Mrs. Perceval is left sole
Executrix, and the only stipulation res-
pecting his Lady is, that in case she mar-
ries again, Lord Arden is appointed Joint
Guardian. The Will is witnessed by Mr.
Perceval's Private Secretary, Mr. Herries,
the Banker, and Mr. Herries's Groom. It
is not a little extraordinary, that on the
back of the Will is written, "delivered a
copy of this to Jane, 1st April, 1812."
Jane is the Christian name of Mrs. Perceval.

Modern Lincolnshire Magician.

AN ANECDOTE.

The following most extraordinary event
happened in Lincolnshire, in the autumn
of 1807, and may be relied on as an ab-
solute fact.

The violence of a fall deprived Sir
Henry F. of his faculties, and he lay en-
tranced several hours; at length his re-
collection returned—he faintly exclaimed,
"where am I?" and looking up, found
himself in the arms of a venerable old
man, to whose kind offices Sir H. was
probably indebted for his life. "You
revive," said the venerable old man:
" fear not, yonder house is mine; I will
support you to it: there you shall be com-
forted." Sir H. expressed his gratitude:
they walked gently to the house. The
friendly assistance of the venerable old
man and his servants restored Sir H. to his
reason: his bewildered faculties were re-
organized; at length he suffered no in-
convenience, except that occasioned by
the bruise he received in the fall. Dinner
was announced, and the good old man en-
treated Sir H. to join the party; he ac-
cepted the invitation, and was shewn into
a large hall, where he found sixteen cov-
ers; the party consisted of as many
persons—no ladies were present. The
old man took the head of the table; an
excellent dinner was served, and rational
conversation gave a zest to the repast.

The gentleman on the left hand of Sir H.
asked him to drink a glass of wine, when
the old man in a dignified and authorita-
tive tone, at the same time extending his
hand, said, "No!" Sir H. was astonish-
ed at the singularity of the check, yet
unwilling to offend, remained silent. The
instant dinner was over, the old man left
the room, when one of the company ad-
dressed him in the following words: "By
what misfortune, Sir, have you been trep-
panded by that unfeeling man who has
quitted the room? O Sir! you will have
ample cause to curse the fatal hour that
put you in his power, for you have no
prospect in this world but misery and op-
pression: perpetually subject to the cap-
ricious humour of the old man, you will
remain in this mansion the rest of your
days; your life, as mine is, will become
burdensome; and driven to despair, your
days will glide on with regret and melan-
choly, in one cold and miserable manhood.
This, alas! has been my lot for fifteen
hours, and not mine only, but the lot of
every one you see here, since their ar-
rival at this cursed abode!" The pathetic
narrative that accompanied this cheerless
narrative, and the singular behaviour of
the old man at dinner, awoke in Sir H.'s
breast sentiments of horror, and he was
lost in stupor some minutes; when re-
covering, he said, "By what authority
can any man detain me against my will?
I will not submit; I will oppose him by
force if necessary."—"Ah, Sir!" ex-
claimed a second gentleman, "your ar-
gument is just, but your threats are vain;
the old man, Sir, is a magician, we know
it by fatal experience; do not be rash,
Sir, your attempt would prove futile, and
your punishment would be dreadful."—"I
will endeavour to escape," said Sir
H. "Your hopes are groundless," said
the third gentleman; "for it was but
six months ago, that, in an attempt to
escape, I broke my leg."—Another said,
he had broken his arm, and that many
had been killed by falls, in their endeav-
ours to escape; others had suddenly dis-
appeared and never had been heard of.
Sir H. was about to reply, when a servant
entered the room, and said his master
wished to see him: "Do not go," said
one; "take my advice," said another,
"for God's sake do not go." The ser-
vant told Sir H. he had nothing to fear,
and begged he would follow him to his
master: he did, and found the old man
seated at a table covered with a dessert
and wine; he arose when Sir H. entered
the room, and asked pardon for the ap-
parent rudeness he was under the neces-
sity of committing at dinner; "for,"
said he, "I am Dr. Willis: you must
have heard of me; I confine my practice
entirely to cases of insanity; and as I
board and lodge insane patients, mine is
vulgarly called a mad-house. The per-
sons you dined with are mad-men. I was
unwilling to tell you of this before dinner,
fearing it would make you uneasy; for
although I new them to be perfectly harm-
less, you very naturally might have ap-
prehensions." The surprise of Sir H. on
hearing this was great; but his fears sub-
siding, the Doctor and he passed the
evening rationally and agreeably.

BATAVIA:

PRINTED BY A. H. HUBBARD,

Honorable Company's Printing Office,

MOLEENVLIET.

Madras Courier, Jan. 11, 1813.

SUPREME COURT.

On Wednesday, a Session of Oyer and Terminer was held before the Hon. Sir Thomas Strange, and Sir Francis Macnaughten, Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature. A suitable Charge was delivered to the Grand Jury, by the Hon. Sir Francis Macnaughten.

The only trial, whose detail can be of general interest, took place on Thursday last, when Lieutenant R. H. Taunton, of His Majesty's 22d Dragoons, was put to the proof, charged with the wilful murder of Lieutenant Cadenski, of His Majesty's 80th Regiment at Arcot, in November last.

The first witness called on the part of the Prosecution was Mr. Greig, Assistant Surgeon of the 22d Dragoons, who deposed to the following effect: that on the evening of the 5th of November, at half past 8 P. M. he was sent for to the mess-room of His Majesty's 22d Dragoons, where he found Lieutenant Cadenski wounded. He described a wound on his head, and some in other parts, but he considered as having produced the wound was inflicted on the head, appearing with a sharp instrument. He stated that the deceased had not conducted himself perfectly regularly during his illness, as he conversed with his friends and wrote and had refused to have on leeches applied they were recommended, but that he had been applied on the day following. He did not, however, think that these deviated led to his death, which took place on the evening of the 12th of the same month. On examining the head after his decease, he found the outer table of the skull had fractured, and within the head, an extravasation of lymph, and other marks of inflammation of the membranes of the brain. On his appearances he considered to have been the consequence of the wound on the head, and the death of Lieut. Cadenski was to be ascribed thereto.

Mr. Cousens (late a lieutenant in His Majesty's 22d Dragoons) deposed, that on the evening of the 5th of November, he dined at the mess of that regiment with about 12 other officers—that about half past eight, all the officers retired, except Lieutenants Murray and Taunton of the 22d Dragoons, Lieutenant Cadenski and himself—that he sat near the end of the Table opposite the deceased—that Lieut. Cadenski sat lieutenant Murray, but having a chair between them—that at the lower end of the Table, on the right side as the witness, the prisoner was seated.—Witness heard some conversation between the deceased and lieutenant Murray relative to a Bureau belonging to the latter, which the former had in his possession—but the witness was reading a Newspaper, he paid particular attention thereto, until he heard the deceased say, addressing himself to lieutenant Murray, "if any of your people come into my compound, I will kick them out."

The deceased repeated his assertion, and said, "I will kick you, Sir, (still addressing lieutenant Murray) or any other officer of His Majesty's 22d light Dragoons, if you or they come into my compound." (The deceased represented as having been noticed by several officers to have come intoxicated to the Mess, and that he was very drunk at that time; to which cause he attributes lieutenant Murray's not having given him any answer.) Upon this Lieut. Taunton advanced from his seat and standing by the witness, opposite to Lieut. Cadenski, said "You Sir, you will kick any officer of H. M. Dragoons who may come into your compound; do you mean you would kick me?" To this Lieut. Cadenski replied, "I have nothing to say to you."

Lieutenant Taunton, not satisfied with the answer, repeated his question twice, and received the same answer—he then said, "I must insist, Sir, on a direct answer to my question.—To this the deceased replied, "I will be d—d, Sir,"—Lieut. Taunton, his fist upon the table; said, "You must immediately meet me across the table, and after a short pause, added, "if you don't, you are a Coward."—At this Lieut. Cadenski rose, and exclaimed, "A Coward, a Coward, I will shew you whether I am a Coward," drew his sword (which was a small cavalry sword, the same as worn by officers of the 22d Dragoons) and ran to the end of the table and beginning round it, advanced towards the spot where Lieut. Taunton was standing.

Witness withdrew his eye from the deceased in order to urge Lieut. Murray to hasten and prevent the conflict he anticipated, as the witness was unable to do so, having a severely lame Ankles. Owing to this, he cannot say which party struck the first blow, but he turned round he saw the deceased repeating towards the end of the room, and lieutenant Taunton following him. The conflict (which witness states to have been of a momentary duration) was now put an end to by the interference of Lieut. Murray, who arrived at the spot of Lieut. Oakes, an Officer of the Day. The latter took the

swords of the parties, placed them in arrest, and sent for the Surgeon of the regiment.—On his cross-examination by Mr. Compton, he stated that he interpreted the words used by Lieut. Taunton to have been a challenge to fight with pistols, not with swords—He did not hear the deceased use the word "Scoundrel" to the Prisoner. Admits that the Prisoner told lieutenant Oakes he had been called "Scoundrel," and that he, the witness, did not then say that the word had not been used—Witness, however, persists that that expression never reached his ear from the deceased; he further says that knowing that Lieut. Cadenski was drunk, he should not at that time have noticed any insulting expression that might have fallen from him.

Lieutenant Murray, the second witness, gives nearly the same account of the business as Mr. Cousens; but adds, that the deceased said, he would kick any officer of H. M. 22d Dragoons, or any other Gentleman that should enter his compound. He further stated, that when Lieut. Cadenski left his seat and went towards the door, witness thought he was going out of the room, or he would have stopped him before he passed him; but that the moment he saw the parties contending, he ran towards them and placing himself between them, received a cut from the prisoner.—That the mischief, however, had been done at this time. He agrees with the former witness that the conflict was of a very short duration.—Witness cannot tell which of the parties gave the first blow, nor at what period of time the parties drew their Swords.—His cross-examination was to the same effect as that of the former witness, but in addition he stated that the conflict intended by Lieutenant Taunton, could not have taken place at that time, as the Swords the parties wore would not have reached across the table. He therefore supposed Pistols were the weapons likely to have been in the contemplation of the party, and not such a rencontre as followed.

Lieut. Oakes deposed that he was orderly officer on the day alluded to, and had also been president of the Mess during dinner. That it would have been his duty to have prevented any riotous behaviour—that he did not notice any incorrectness on the part of the deceased, nor did he notice his being intoxicated.—Witness left the room early being orderly officer—that on returning from his rounds and entering the Mess-compound, he heard the clashing of Swords, and saw two officers pass the door of the Mess-room within side, but with such velocity that he could not distinguish who they were. He alighted from his Horse, and on entering the room saw Lieut. Cadenski leaning against the end of the Table, wounded and bleeding, and exclaiming in an incoherent manner, "I am no coward, I am no coward."—At this time the Prisoner began to enter into a justification of his conduct, and had proceeded so far as to state that he had been called "a scoundrel" when the witness desired him to stop, as his duty was to put the parties in arrest; their justification or otherwise must be determined elsewhere. That this was said in the presence of Lieut. Murray and Mr. Cousens, and that neither of them contradicted the assertion of the Prisoner "that he had been called a scoundrel." That he then took the Swords of Lieutenants Taunton and Cadenski, placed them under arrest, tied up the head of the latter, to stop the effusion of blood, and sent for the Surgeon of the Regiment.

The evidence on the part of the prosecution being closed, the Prisoner read a written defence, of which the following is the material part.

DEFENCE.

"From the serious nature of the Charge for which I am now summoned as a Criminal to appear at the Bar of Justice, my feelings are unusually agitated by the melancholy reflection of having been perhaps the cause of the destruction of one of my Fellow Creatures, but if any consideration in mitigation of the Crime of Homicide can be at any time allowed, I hope a humane and liberal Court, will be induced to admit something in extenuation, upon a recapitulation of the evidences that have appeared on this occasion. In now being permitted the privilege of being tried by one of the most perfect and inestimable of all human Tribunals, a British Trial by Jury, I shall entreat the attention of the Gentlemen composing it but for a short time. It has been inculcated into the mind of every good subject as a moral duty, or at least ought to have been, more particularly in the higher orders of society, that he respect and keep the laws and ordinances of his Country inviolable; but however highly the consummate justice and wisdom of English Jurisdiction deserves this principle should be maintained, there is still a portion of His Majesty's subjects left exposed to inevitable calamity that is entirely confined to that peculiar class of men, in abiding by the general rule laid down,—I mean Gentlemen embracing the Military and Naval professions. I shall not myself presume here to hazard an opinion how far a Soldier may be justified to act in defence of that reputation, upon which alone must depend his very existence, but as it is out of the reach and

power of the Legislature of the Country to make provision for that which the world will ever esteem in the Military Character more dear than life itself, namely, reputation, Honor, with respect to so large a proportion of the subjects of Great Britain, and perhaps may be said, not the least useful or deserving of their Country's regard, it will, I should imagine, be admitted, where no attempt has been made to remove an evil, from which every other race of men are exempted, that the Aggressor is the only Offender. Thus it is, that the Soldier is driven to the dreadful alternative, of becoming either a wretched outcast, deprived of the opportunity of serving his Country, forsaken by all his Friends, lost to every Society, and perhaps for ever doomed to drag on a miserable existence, in Infamy, Penury, and Want, or to fall a sacrifice to his own determined conduct, or a Victim to the Law. Whilst the assassin and the duelist by trade and occupation are real objects of the vengeance of God and mankind, ought not every consideration to be made for that delicacy of sentiment and strict sense of honor which belong to the post of Military, ever eager to shed their blood in defence of those very Laws of which they are themselves the Protectors? The sacred injunction of doing as we would be done by, and repairing an injury to the utmost of our power, can never be beneath the dignity and character of any Officer, when convicted of error, provided that generous principle is rightly understood, which so nearly approaches to every human virtue, and which alone can render the Military Character truly amiable and becoming.

"Honor's sacred tie, the Law of Kings
"The noble Mind's distinguishing Perfection.
"That aids, and strengthens Virtue where it meets her,
"And imitates her Actions where she is not.
"It ought not to be sported with.— CATO.

"In entering into my defence it will be requisite to answer the purpose of my own justification, to rest on the following points.

"That I cannot be accused of having taken any unfair advantage of my opponent, who came with a steady, firm and determined step, with the intent of assaulting me, from which I had no reason to suppose he was in liquor, more particularly as it was then so early in the evening, that the Officer of the day had but just returned from the Barracks, from 8 o'clock Roll Call.

"That I had no alternative left me of wiping away the ignominy of a blow wantonly inflicted, which I could not, as an Officer, otherwise than resent, in the most summary manner; and that even after he had deliberately wounded me in the first place, no individual made any attempt whatever to interfere, until fatal mischief had been done."

Here the Prisoner addressed the Judge, as follows:

"I must now explain, my Lord, the situation I was in at the time Lieutenant Cadenski assaulted me. My proper front was to the table until he had wounded me, when I wheeled backwards on my right, the table was then on my right, and in my rear, and on my left were chairs which I must have removed, or tumbled over to enable me to pass in either of those directions, and in doing of which I should have exposed myself to my Antagonist, had he chosen to have taken the advantage of it, it therefore became necessary for my safety that I should disengage myself from the chairs and tables, by advancing a few yards towards that end of the Room; it was there I drew my Sword, and there the rencontre ended."

He then continued,
"That two of the evidences have sworn that they heard no such epithet as Scoundrel used towards me, yet as what followed was immediately occasioned by this insult; the evidence that has been given in, concerning this particular expression by Lieutenant Oakes, will of course deserve mature consideration.

"That they are unable to afford any satisfactory account of the rencontre as it took place, although they were present in the room all the time, but I declare in the most solemn manner, in the presence of that all-wise, just, and glorious being, who can alone discover the most hidden researches of the human mind, that the immediate and direct answer Lieutenant Cadenski, deceased, made to my question that I repeated, was 'you are a Scoundrel.'

"It is necessary I conceive that I should here state that a Court of Inquiry had been ordered to take place on the morning of the 6th, on which the native evidences were not summoned, but that no depositions upon oath were taken down by the civil Magistrate until the 16th and 17th of November; that I did or said nothing whatever, in the first instance, to excite, cause or provoke this abuse—the question which I had repeated, being mild, harmless, and inoffensive, and it being requisite that Lieutenant Cadenski's insinuations should be explained, as there was no other Officer of the 22d Dragoons present at table to whom they could have alluded, even if he had not intended to address his discourse to me, and it did immediately concern me, as a Lieutenant of H. M. 22d Regiment of Dragoons. That by repeating my question, I

took every opportunity, and possible means in my power to avoid coming to extremities, and that whatever passionate or violent expressions may be now alleged against me, which in the impulse of the moment I might have used afterwards, the event itself proves, they could not have been premeditated, or uttered with any malicious intent, as there were no weapons, such as are usual on similar occasions, to be found on the spot, neither was it possible that any could have been brought there, without the knowledge and consent of all parties, which could not have been obtained.

"That from the reason before mentioned, no mischief could have there taken place, in consequence of any words I might have exclaimed, immediately after the expressions uttered by Lieutenant Cadenski.—When Lieutenant C. had received his wounds, he neglected the advice of his Medical attendants. The particular instance here alluded to was his refusing to apply Leeches to his temples when ordered by the Surgeon of the Regiment; and it is of course to be concluded that had they not been deemed necessary, they would not have been recommended, though by this neglect he certainly may have hastened on his death.

"I must beg leave here to observe that even during the short period of time he had remained at Arcot, he had threatened to horsewhip an inoffensive Officer in my hearing, (that Gentleman not then being present,) when at that time at least, inebriety could not be urged as an excuse, by which it would appear his general disposition and manners were guided, rather by determined and formed resolution, than by any venial indiscretion, and that in the present case, had it not been for the precipitate conduct of the deceased in compelling me to act in my own defence, the present melancholy business might have been decided without a fatal termination.—That in the first place I had experienced the abusive insult, which was wantonly offered, that in the second place it was repeated in a more aggravating manner, when I gave an opportunity of extenuation by my questions, and finally that my opponent rushed precipitately on his own ruin.—These are the exact circumstances of the case in question which in its representation I hope will at least appear to have been made with the strictest regard to truth and candour. I therefore now appeal to the integrity and Justice of the Court in asking, whether it could be possible for there to have been a train of circumstances, that could tend more to my own justification in an affair of this kind, or which could render my conduct more correct in the eyes of the world, and whether it is not rather my misfortune than my crime in having been driven to such extremities by my antagonist, who had wounded me before I had even recollected that I wore a sword by my side?

"I have ever contemplated my native soil with gratitude, love, and reverence, rendered dear by every human tie, that can possess the heart of a Briton. Should that Country's gracious regard be now extended to me, through the justice and mercy of her Government, that life will be devoted with zeal and fidelity to her service, with the exertion of every energy both of mind and body, as far as my weak, and inconsiderable abilities will admit."

The Prisoner then called three native witnesses; Annaswamy, Wine Conocopoly, and Gundall Naishman, Maties, Servants of the Mess, who deposed that they were in the verandah of the Mess-room on the night in question, and heard words pass between Lieutenants Taunton and Cadenski, but not understanding their language cannot state what they were—saw Lieut. Taunton strike his hand on the table, being then opposite the deceased—Saw the latter immediately rise, draw his Sword, and run round the table to the spot where the Prisoner was standing, who had not moved his situation—Saw the deceased give Lieut. Taunton two or three cuts before the latter drew his sword—when however, he had done so, the parties fought together, and Lieut. Cadenski received some wounds. The conflict was put an end to by the arrival at the spot of Lieut. Murray, and Lieut. Oakes.

The Honorable the Chief Justice now summed up the evidence, the whole of which he read over, and commented upon most humanely as he proceeded—He observed particularly that the native Evidences supplied the defect on the part of the prosecution, as to the party who struck the first blow. This appeared, if they were to be credited to have been given by the deceased. The Jury would therefore consider how far, under these circumstances, the Prisoner could be considered as guilty of the foul charge of Wilful Murder, the highest crime, next to Treason in the Calendar of human offences.

The Jury retired for about a quarter of an hour, and returned a verdict of Not Guilty. The Honorable the Chief Justice immediately ordered the release of the Prisoner, who having bowed respectfully to the Court, withdrew from the Bar, and was restored to liberty.