



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. BLAGRAVE, Acting Secretary to Government. Batavia, February, 1812.

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

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it having been represented to Government that complaints are frequently preferred to the Magistrates at Batavia, in consequence of free Servants in the domestic employ of Individuals, improperly quitting their place of service without notice to or consent of their masters, and the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council, advertising to the inconveniences which arise to the community from such an irregular practice as well as from a number of this description of persons being often found wandering about in an idle and disorderly manner unrestrained, in the Town of Batavia and its environs, and considering the expediency of making provision for the prevention of such irregularities in future, which is rendered the more necessary from the increase of British Inhabitants on this Island; is pleased to make and publish the following Regulations, which are to be in future strictly observed and enforced.

1.—All free persons in the mortal or domestic service of individuals in the Town of Batavia and its environs, shall be placed under the immediate cognizance and subject to the general regulation and superintendance of the Bench of Magistrates at Batavia aforesaid, who are empowered to receive, hear and determine all complaints between masters and servants.

2.—All free servants now residing in the Town of Batavia and its environs, whether employed or not, shall attend at the public office of the Magistrates, previous to the 15th of November proximo, for the purpose of being enrolled, and have their names, capacities and places of abode registered; and as to such, whose personal appearance, from distance of situation or other causes, may be attended with inconvenience, a list of their names, containing the above particulars, shall be transmitted to the magistrates, by the persons in whose service they may be, in order that the same may be in like manner registered, for the authenticity of which they shall be answerable.

3.—For the performance of this duty, no fees shall be payable or received in the office of the magistrates.

4.—All persons in future arriving at Batavia, with free servants, shall procure their registry in like manner, in the office of the magistrates, within one month from the date of their arrival.

5.—The magistrates shall furnish to each free servant so registered, a certificate thereof in proof of his having duly conformed to this Regulation.

6.—Any free person hiring himself out as a servant without such a certificate, will not be entitled to recover any wages for his services, upon complaint, as in other cases; and it is strongly recommended to persons not to hire servants who have not regular certificates, it being only under this document that they will be acknowledged as such, or that their good conduct will be ensured by proper coercion and vigilance.

7.—Upon the discharge of free servants, Certificate of such discharge to be granted by their masters, shall be immediately or as soon after as may be practicable, exhibited at the Public office of the Magistrates, for their information, in order that their places of abode may be known. And in like manner such servants shall be required to give notice at the said office; on their again entering into service, which circumstances shall be duly noticed in the Register Book of the Magistrates, for occasional reference when necessary.

8.—Free servants may be hired by individuals upon contract for such a specified or limited time, as may be agreed upon between the parties.

9.—Upon the discharge of a servant thus hired, the master shall be held to pay any arrears of wages which may be due to him; or if disputed, the same shall on complaint be cognizable by the magistrates in a summary way.

10.—Servants deserting or quitting their masters during the term of their contracts, shall be liable to forfeit any wages which may be due to them, and shall moreover, upon complaint and conviction before the Magistrates, be punished according to the circumstances of the case, by a reasonable fine, not exceeding 50 Spanish Dollars, or in default thereof by imprisonment not exceeding 30 days, unless they can prove a sufficient cause for such departure. And whenever such servants have grounds of complaint against their masters, they shall apply themselves in the first instance to the Magistrates, for redress, previous to their quitting their masters.

11.—After the 1st December next, any free person entering into the mortal service of individuals, contrary to these regulations, without having been previously enrolled and registered in the manner above-mentioned; and also any person or persons who may be guilty of altering or forging such certificates, or falsely personating the real persons mentioned therein, for purposes of deception, shall, upon complaint and due conviction before the Magistrates, be treated as vagrants and vagabonds, and shall be liable to be punished as such by fine, not exceeding 100 Spanish Dollars, or by imprisonment and hard labor on the public works for any period not exceeding three months, according to the nature and circumstances of the case.

And that no person may plead ignorance before these regulations are ordered to be printed and published in the English, Dutch, Malay, Javanese, and Chinese Languages, proclaimed by beat of Gong in Batavia, and affixed for public information in the usual places.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.
C. G. BLAGRAVE,
Acting Secretary to Government.
BATAVIA,
October 29, 1812.

PROCLAMATIE.

NADEMAAL ter kennisse van het Gouvernement zyn gebragt, de menigvuldige klachten aan de Magistraten van Batavia gedaan, wegens vrye lieden in particuliere huislyke dienst aangenomen, die zonder voorweeten of verlof van hunne Heeren, zich verwyderen en hunnen dienst verlaten,—en Zyne Excellentie de Lientenant Gouverneur, in Rade, in overweging genomen hebbende, de ongelegenheid welke uit zulk eene handelyze van de ingezetenen moet voortspruiten, zoo wel als uit het ongehouden en nutteloos rondzwerfen dezer lieden in Batavia; mitsgaders de noodzakelykheid, dat dergelyke ongeregdheden voor den vervolge worden voorgekomen, te meer dat het getal der Britsche ingezetenen op dit Eiland meer en meer toeneemt.

Zoo is goedgevonden vast te stellen, en te doen bekend maken, de onder volgende bepalingen, welke voortaan ten naauwsten zullen moeten worden nagekomen.

1.—Alle vrye huislyke dienstboden, van van particulieren, in de Stad of de Ommelanden van Batavia wonende, zullen onmiddelyk onderworpen zyn, aan de geregelyk kennisneming en het oppertoezicht van de Bank van Magistrature te Batavia, die geautoriseerd is, om alle aanklagten tusschen meesters en dienstboden te ontvan-gen, te hooren en te beslissen.

2.—Alle vrye dienstboden thans in de Stad of de Ommelanden van Batavia zich ophoudende, het zy dezelve al of buiten dienst mogten zyn, zullen voor den 15den

November aanstaande, zich vervoegen ten kantore van den Magistraat, om aldaar hunne namen, bekwaamheden en verblytplaatsen optegeven en te doen opteekenen, en van dezulken, die uithoofde van hunne verafgelegen wooningen, of om andere oorzaken, niet wel zonder ongelegenheid in perzoon zouden kunnen verschynen, zal een lyst hunner namen, met byvoeging der bovengemelde byzonderheden, aan den Magistraat worden ingezonden, door den genen in wiens dienst zy zich mogten bevinden, ten einde in maniere voorschreven mede te kunnen worden opgeteekend, en voor welkers echtheid dezulken ook verantwoordelyk zullen worden gehouden.

3.—Voor het opteekenen dezer dienstboden, zal ten kantore van den Magistraat geene betaling gedaan, en ontvaugen mogen worden.

4.—Alle personen die voortaan met vrye dienstboden te Batavia mogten aankomen, zullen een evengelyke naamlyst daarvoren kantore van den Magistraat inzenden, binnen een maand na den dag hunner aankomst.

5.—De Magistraat zal aan ieder vrye dienstbode, in voorschreven maniere opgeteekend, een certificaat verleenē, ten bewyze dat door hem aan de order deswegens na behoren is voldaan.

6.—By aldien een vry persoon, zich als dienstbode aan een particulier verhuurd, zonder zulk een certificaat, zoo zal hy ingeval van aanklagte als anderzints, geen aanspraak hebben op eenige betaling voor bewezen diensten en wordt een iegelyk ten sterksten aanbevolen, om geene dienstboden te huren, die niet behoorlyk van certificaten voorzien zyn, alzo dit bewys hem eenlyk als zoodanig kan doen erkennen, en tot een middel strekken kan om door een waakzaam oog en gepaste dwang, zyn goed gelrag te verzekeren.

7.—Vrye dienstboden uit den dienst gaande, zullen de certificaten, die zy tot bewys van hun ontslag, van hunne meesters zullen orlaangen, dadelyk of zoo spoedig daarna als het mogelyk zal zyn, ten kantore van den Magistraat inzenden, ten einde te plaatsen van hun verblyf bekend zyn.—Inzelvevorgen zullen ged. dienstboden, weder in dienst gaande zulks ten voorschreven kantore aangeven; welk een en ander behoorlyk gecontroleerd zal worden in het register-boek van den Magistraat, om daarvans des noodig gebruik te kunnen maken.

8.—Vrye dienstboden zullen door particulieren kunnen worden gehuurd, op zulke voorwaarden en voor zulk eenen bepaalden tyd als zy onderling zullen overeenkomen.

9.—By het ontslag van een zoodanig gehuurde dienstbode, zal den meester gehouden zyn, hem zyne nog te goed hebbende huurpenningen te voldoen; en ingeval van verschil, zal zulks op aanklagte, door den magistraat worden beslits, zonder form van proces.

10.—Vrye dienstboden hunne meesters verlatende, voor het einde der bedongen tyd, zullen de huurloonen verbeuren, die zy nog te goed mogten hebben, en daarenboven, ingeval van aanklagte en overtuiging voor den magistraat, naar vereisch van zaken worden gestraft met eene geldboete, niet te bovengaande 50 Spaansche dalers, en by gebreke van dien, met opsluiting in de gevangenis niet te bovengaande 30 dagen, ten ware zy voldoende redenen konden by brengen, om hunne verwydering te regtvaardigen. De voorz. dienstboden gronden hebbende tot beklag over hunne meesters, zullen ter eerster instantie zich deswegens vervoegen by den Magistraat, alvorens hunne meesters te verlaten.

11.—By aldien na den 1ste December aanstaande, eenig vry persoon, tegenstrydig met deze bepalingen, zich by particulieren als dienstbode mogt verbinden, zonder alvorens in voege voormeld te zyn

opgeschreven; mitsgaders eenig persoon of personen zich mogten schuldig maken aan het veranderen of namaken van zoodanige certificaten, dan wel valschlyk andere, dan de wezenlyke in dezelve genoemde personen opgeven, met oogmerk om te bedriegen, zullen op aanklagte en by overtuiging voor den Magistraat, als rondzwerfers en vagebonden, behandeld en als zoodanig gestraft worden met geldboete, niet te bovengaande 100 Spaansche Dalers, met gevankenis, of met harden arbeid aande gemeene werken, voor zekere bepaalden tyd, niet te bovengaande Drie Maanden, overeenkomstig den aard en de omstandigheden der zake.

En op dat niemand hiervan onwetendheid zoude kunnen voorwenden, zal dezen in de Engelsche, Hollandsche, Maleidsche, Javaansche en Chinesche talen gepubliceerd, met hekkenslag afgekondigd, mitsgaders aangeplakt worden daar en waar zulks te geschieden, gebruikelyk is.

Batavia, den 29 October 1812.
Ter ordonnantie van Zyne Excellentie den Lientenant Gouverneur in Rade.
C. G. BLAGRAVE,
Sec. van het Gouvt.

VENDU ADVERTISSEMENTS.

Door Vendumeesteren zullen Vendutien werden gehouden; als:

Op Maandag den 2 November 1812.
Voor 't Vendu kantoor, voor reekening van 't Gouvernement, van een Honderd Coyangs-ryst, by halve Coyangs.

Op Dingsdag den 3 November 1812.
Voor 't Negotie huis van Mr. Graham, staande aan de westzyde van de Grote rivier, van cayer touwen, beschuitē, lywaten, hoeden, yzerwerken, en andere goederen meer.

Op Woensdag, den 4 Novemb. 1812.
In de Thuin van wylen den Heer N. Maas, gelegen aan de weg van Jacatra, van juweelen, goud-zilver-en platte-werken, fraye glaswerken, Japansche nestjes, huismebelen, nevens andere goederen meer.—Kunnende het een en ander daags te voren van 9 tot 11 uren door een ieder bezigtigd worden.

Op Donderdag den 5 Novemb. 1812.
Voor 't Sterfhuis van wylen A. M. Frischel, staande op de Kleine roeamalacca, van huismebelen, juweelen, goud-en-zilverwerken, slaven, en andere goederen meer.

ADVERTISEMENT.
A T S. DOBRICH'S, Jacatra Road, near the Bazar, is for Sale, Beer, Cape Wine, English and French Claret and Port Wine.

ADVERTENTIE.
BY S. DOBRICH, op de weg van Jacatra over de Nieuwe Passer is te bekomen,
Engelsch Bier,
Caapsche Wyn,
Op Bottels. } Engelsche en Fransche Claret, en Port Wyn.
Batavia den 31ste October 1812.

ADVERTENTIE.
DE gene die iets te pretenderen hebben, of wel schuldig zyn, aan den boedel van wylen A. M. FRISCHEL, in leeven oud Lid van het Collegie van Weesmeesteren, gelieven zig binnen den tyd van een Maand, te adresceren by J. VAN LEUWEN.
Batavia den 31ste October 1812.

Medical Books.

THE FOLLOWING MEDICAL BOOKS MAY BE HAD AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

- HUNTER on Gun-shot Wounds.
- Ware on Ophthalmy, Protophthalmy, &c.
- Curtis on Hot Climates.
- Horne on Ulcers.
- Hunter on Venereal Diseases.
- Horne on Strictures.
- Currie on Fevers.
- Laurence on Ruptures.
- Burn's Midwifery.
- Fife's Anatomy, 3 vols. 8vo.
- Richerand's Physiology.
- Cooper's First Lines.
- Jones on Hemorrhage.
- Rigby on Uterine Hemorrhage.
- Pearson on Leus Venerea.
- Carmichael on Cancer.
- Parkinson's Chemistry.
- Clark's Praxeos.
- Hamilton on Purgatives.
- Spallanzani's Tracts.
- Jameson on Cheltenham Waters and Bilious Diseases.
- Whytt's Observations on Hypochondriac.

STATIONARY,
FOR READY MONEY ONLY.
FOR SALE,
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE,
MOLENFLIET,
THE UNDERMENTIONED
Articles of Stationary,

IMPORTED ON THE
Honorable Company's Ship DIANA,
FOR READY MONEY ONLY,
viz.
SUPERFINE Foolscap—Extra large thin
4to Post—Ditto thick ditto—Thick
Bath ditto—Thin ditto ditto—Thick Wove
ditto, gift—Ditto Bath ditto ditto—Thin
ditto ditto ditto—Wove 8vo ditto—Bath ditto
ditto—Best Irish mixed Wafers—Pencils—
Ink Powder—Large Office Quills—Dutch
Sealing Wax—Message Cards—India Rubber
—Red Tape—Best Mogul Playing Cards.
October 24th.

WANTED.
THREE CLERKS, in a Public Office under Government—A preference would be given to Europeans; or Natives of India, of European Fathers.
Enquire of the Printer of this Paper.
BATAVIA,
October 15, 1812.

For Sale
A SMALL QUANTITY OF
JAPAN CAMPHOR.
APPLY TO
Timmerman Thyssen & Westermann
Tigers-gragt, No. 6.
Batavia, Oct. 21.

To be sold,
A STRONG OPEN
Carriage with a Dicky,
THREE
Carriage Horses & Harness,
Price, 180 Sp. dollars
Enquire of the Printer.

ADVERTENTIE.
ALLE die geenen die iets te preten hebben, dan wel schuldig syn, aan den boedel van wylen J. SANBERG, in leeven Captijn der Mariene, gelieve daar van opgave te doen binnen den tyd van een Maand, aan de Testamentaire Executeuren PRETER VEERIS en CORNELIS ECKHOUT.
Batavia den 31ste October 1812.

ADVERTENTIE.
ALLE de geene welke iets te vorderen hebben, dan wel schuldig zyn aan den boedel van wylen ADRIANUS JOHANNES CASPARUS LAATS, gelieve daar van opgave te doen, aan den Testamentaire executeur JAN MATEO, voor ultimo der aanstaande maand November.
Batavia den 24 October 1812.

ADVERTENTIE.
ALLE de geenen die iets te preten hebben, dan wel schuldig zyn, aan den boedel van wylen den Heer J. M. LUM, gelieven daar van opgaven te doen voor medio November aanstaande aan deszelfs Testamentaire Executeurs L. W. BAGGERS, en J. L. HEYMERKS.
Batavia den 21 October 1812.

ADVERTENTIE.
DE koop, de Broodbakery in de Zelder-voorstad by de Jassenbrug, met des inventaris, te bevragen by J. P. BARENS, op Goenoingsarie.

ADVERTENTIE.
ALLE de geene welke iets te vorderen hebben, dan wel schuldig zyn aan den boedel van wylen ALEXANDER BRANDEL, gelieven daarvan opgave te doen, aan deszelfs weduwe JOHANNA CONSTANTINA NEUN, voor ultimo der aanstaande maand November.
Batavia den 17de October 1812.

ADVERTENTIE.
ALLE de geene die iets te vorderen hebben, dan wel schuldig zyn, aan den boedel van wylen TRENATES VAN KROONSTRAAT, gelieven hunne pretenatie op te geeven, aan deszelfs Testamentaire executeur JOHANNES BOERS, binnen den tyd van een Maand gerekend van den 10de October tot den 10de November aanstaande.
Batavia den 10de October 1812.

VRYPDAG den 13 Nov: 'smorgens ten 10 uren, zal by de Notaris Drost, worden verhuurd; de inkomsten van het Landgoed Tjabang-Boengien: waaronder, de Zout-pannen te Pakkies, Hoetsbossen, Padie-oogst, Bazaars, Kongsies, Visseryen, Huuren &c. De Conditien te zien by gemelde Notaris en nader onderrigt te erlangen by de Eigenaar E. Z. Veeckers.

HEDE Zyn Getrouwd D. C. VAN BLOMMESTEIN, EN
J. S. C. M. ROUBAUD,
Batavia den 18de October 1812.

HEDEN Overleed tot myn innigste smart myn oudste Zoon WILLEM JACOB, in zyne jeugdige ouderdom van 18 Jaren en 4 Maanden.
J. ANDRIESSE, geb. BROUWER.
Batavia den 30ste October 1812.

Java Government Gazette.
BATAVIA,
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1812.

GENERAL ORDERS.
By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, OCTOBER 22, 1812.
The duties attached to the office of the present Surgeon of the town of Samarang, having been found too numerous for one person to perform with due care and attention, Mr. Severing, from the Station of Tagal, is appointed to the Medical charge of the Prisoners, and to the performance of Medical duties arising in the Judicial and Magisterial Departments, and he will be permitted to draw a Salary of 60 Spanish Dollars per month for these duties. With the above-mentioned exceptions, the departments hitherto attended by Mr. Meiners will continue under his Medical charge as heretofore.
Mr. Weeger is appointed to perform the Medical duties at Tagal in the room of Mr. Severing.
Mr. Messman is appointed to the Station of Joana and Japara, vice Meyer, resigned, and is directed to fix his residence at one of those places; and to place Mr. Alexander, his Assistant, at the other.
Lieutenant Heyland, of His Majesty's 14th Regiment, is appointed to the command of the Djayang Secars, of the Samarang division, vice Hunter, employed in a civil capacity.
The above appointment to take effect from the 4th of August, last.
Lieutenant De Beauregard, of the 31 Bengal Volunteer Battalion, is appointed to the charge of the Cheribon Division of Djayang Secars, from the period of Captain Jones' embarkation at Samarang, for the recovery of his health.
Lieutenant Mackintosh, of the Madras Horse Artillery, is appointed to act as Major of Brigade of the Western Division, vice Young, on leave of absence to Europe.
By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

W. H. WOOD,
Ass. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS.
By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, OCTOBER 26, 1812.
The plan and estimate for the construction of the Barracks at Cornelis for the two Battalions of Bengal Volunteers, having been approved by Government, the buildings will be commenced upon immediately under the superintendance of Lieutenant Bayley, Assistant Deputy Quarter-master General, who will report weekly to Government the progress made in the buildings.
By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.
W. H. WOOD,
Ass. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

On Friday the 23d instant, all the remaining Members of the Batavian Society of Sciences now present at this capital, in number about 30, had the honor of dining with the Lieutenant Governor, when Mr. Sevenhoven, in a concise memoir, drawn up by order of the directing Members, stated the principal objects of the society, which was instituted on the 24th of April, 1778, to have been the promotion of agriculture, commerce, and in general of the prosperity of the colony. Its collateral pursuits, connected with those, were natural history, antiquities, with the manners and customs of the various tribes which inhabit this and the adjacent islands.

He traced the successful progress of the society, evinced by the publication, in six volumes, of essays containing important and curious information on a variety of topics, and by the aid which it contributed to and received from the most celebrated learned bodies in Europe, up to the time when the breaking out of war, which interrupted the communication with the mother-country, and the death of several members eminent for their talents and learning, threw a damp on its exertions, which at length, between 1795 and 1800, entirely ceased. In the last of these years an effort was made by the learned Professor Ross to revive its languishing energy; and a new constitution was formed more suitable to existing circumstances. In 1803, the arrival of Dr. Horsfield, an eminent naturalist, afforded a favorable opportunity of prosecuting to advantage that part of the society's pursuits, which embraces the botanical and mineralogical history of Java, on several interesting parts of which able and satisfactory memoirs have been from time to time presented by him to the society and are deposited in its archives. He concluded by expressing a hope that under the protection and patronage of the British Government, the objects of the society for the PROMOTION OF PUBLIC UTILITY (its original motto) would be resumed with ardour and success.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor assured the Society that Government was desirous of aiding their meritorious exertions, by removing any obstacles which a jealous policy might formerly have thrown in the way of liberal inquiry, by providing a more commodious place for their meetings, and facilitating the publication of their transactions by the Government Press.

It having been suggested by some of the Members, that the present regulations of the Society might be susceptible of improvement, the directing Members were requested to form themselves into a Committee for their revision, and report their sentiments to the Society at a large Meeting.

The Members retired, highly satisfied with the hospitality of their honorable host, and with the prospect which they now beheld of seeing their learned body flourish again under the liberal protection of the British Government.

In our last we gave some account of the loss of the Coromandel, and have since been favored with the following particulars of that event, and of the proceedings of Captain McDonald in the Aurora against the Pirate. The long boat of the Coromandel, in which Captain Dickie, Mr. Palmer, Mr. DeLalang, and about 18 others embarked, reached the river of Pontiano in three days, and nothing could exceed the kindness and hospitality with which they were received by the Sultan, nor the generous exertions which he made to rescue the remainder of the crew from the island where they had suffered shipwreck. Our readers will recollect that the prows from Pontiano arrived at Surfooto on the 20th of August. On the evening of the 4th of September, two of them, with part of the Coromandel's people, returned to Pontiano. Previously to this the Olivia, Captain Burns, and the Maria, (in which Thomas McGhee, Esq. of Penang, was a passenger,) which sailed from Minto in company with the Helen, had arrived off the river, and waited there to receive the shipwrecked crew of the Coromandel. They were embarked in these two vessels on the 7th, and sailed on that day along the coast of Borneo, intending to make Samarang, but from contrary winds had got only 12 miles to the southward of Pontiano on the 13th. About one o'clock on that day, a sail was seen from the mist-head to the south-east. He soon stood towards the two vessels and proved to be the Pirate ship mentioned in our last, commanded by Pangeran Anou, a brother of the Sultan of Sambas. She is a lofty vessel, about 400 tons burthen, without quarter galleries, with black and yellow sides, and foul. She had been a Portuguese ship, mounted fourteen guns, and had on board 200 Malays, besides 22 of the Coromandel's people who had entered into the Pirate's service. The two vessels having no force

that could promise a fortunate result from an encounter with such a foe, wore and retired from him. He pursued till half past four, when he altered his course and at sun set was out of sight.

The vessels returned to Pontiano, to get a supply of water, and to apprize the Sultan of Pangeran Anou's return to the Northward. Having procured supplies, they sailed on the 16th for Minto, as the Sultan had received certain accounts that two pirate ships and 12 or 13 large prows were off Panabangan and the Papan Islands, which would have made the passage down the coast highly dangerous. On the 17th, they fell in with the Aurora. Capt. Burns of the Olivia tendered his services to proceed to Pontiano for pilots who were acquainted with the Sambas river, where it was probable the Pirate had gone. He returned on the 19th, when Captain McDonald made all sail for Sambas. At 3 p. m. the Pangeran's ship was discovered at anchor off the river. As soon as he descried the Aurora and the other vessels, he endeavored to get into the river, but was prevented by the superior sailing of the cruiser. Having failed in this, he made a feint, which very nearly led the Aurora on a junk, but at the same time the Pirate himself took the ground, in a situation where he was inaccessible to any assault from the cruiser. In the night, by lighting his ship, he was able to force her through the shoals into deep water, where it was impossible to follow him.

The Sultan of Sambas had invaded Mampawa with a large force, who made their attack at midnight, burned the houses and killed many inhabitants. The Sultan of Pontiano detached 1000 Chinese and 300 Buggoes to repel the invaders, and intended, should that force be found insufficient, to proceed in person, with a large force. He has not been inattentive to the means of resisting his piratical neighbours, having equipped two ships and three briggs much more completely in the opinion of a competent judge, than any known to belong to any other native prince. He expressed a hope and earnest desire for the aid of the British Government, to which a common interest, as well as the prompt assistance he rendered to British subjects in distress gives him a powerful claim, and we have now the satisfaction of knowing that his expectation will not be disappointed.

Captain McDonald, in the beginning of this month fell in with the Honorable Company's Cruiser Antelope, Captain Arrows, bound for Pontiano. She is bound to Amboyna with treasure.

Mr. Palmer appears to have proceeded in the Maria to Minto, and to have sailed from there on the 10th instant, for Malacca. The following passengers, Mr. DeLalang, who was in the Olivia, went on board the Thainstone on her arrival at Pontiano, and arrived in her, first at Samarang and subsequently at this port.

We understand that on board the Olivia are nine Gualas or Milkmeas, originally embarked from Bengal in the Coromandel. It has been remarked that comparatively very little advantage is derived by the proprietors of farms and estates near Batavia from the milk of their numerous cows. It is hoped that the abovementioned people will be able to instruct the natives in the management of a dairy, and especially the manufacture of ghee, an article of so much importance in the food of our native troops.

We have learnt with concern that the ship Abercromby of Bombay, has been totally lost on the same reef which proved fatal to the Coromandel—the crew are all saved.

We have the satisfaction to state that Captain Bayley in the Barcoonia, about the 20th instant, destroyed two large Pirate prows off Indramayo. They had taken three prows laden with Rice, and sent them to Billiton, the Raja of which place protects them and shares in their plunder. The Pirates, after their prows were sunk, swam about armed, and obstinately resisted the endeavours of our sloop to save them, wounding such as attempted to take them into the boats. Several thus persisted in refusing quarter and drowned themselves.

On Friday, arrived the Elinders, Capt. Bean, from Bengal, which she left on the 6th of August. Passengers, Lieutenants Sheppard, Horsburgh, and Swynstone, 17 women and 30 children, belonging to His Majesty's 14th Regiment.

On Tuesday the 27th instant, came in the long expected vessel the Pilgrim, Capt. Davidson, from Madras, after a passage from Malacca of three months.—Passengers, Mrs. Davidson.

On Monday evening the principal officers and staff in cantonments dined at the mess of the Honorable Company's European Regiment, to meet Colonel Eales,

who is about to proceed to Duke of York's Island as Resident and Commandant. The table was covered with the choicest viands which the soil of Java, or the late importations from Europe could afford, and all the arrangements did honour to the hospitality and taste of the entertainers. The wines were excellent and the refrigeration of the atmosphere by a seasonable shower gave them a double zest. The cheerful glass circulated with rapidity, promoted by a selection of loyal and appropriate toasts, which as nearly as we can recollect succeeded in the following order.

- The King.
The Prince Regent.
The Duke of York and the Army.
General Gillespie.
The friend that is about to leave us Colonel Eales.

This toast was drunk with loud acclamations that strongly testified the love and esteem with which the object of it is regarded by his fellow soldiers.

It was followed by a series of toasts to the healths of many gallant officers commanding different Corps in Java. The Colonel retired a little after 10 o'clock and after his departure, the toast to his health and prosperity was repeated with enthusiasm and unbounded applause.

Arrivals since our last.

- Oct. 23.—Ship Flinders, C. H. Bean, from Calcutta, Penang and Minto.—Government Stores.—Passengers, Lieuts. Sheppard, Swanwick and Horsburgh, 17 European women, and 30 children.
Same day.—Brig Verwagting, C. T. Gebhardt, from Sourabaya.—Government Cargo.—Passengers, Captain Ryk, 3 Native women, 8 Malay convicts with 3 children.
Oct. 24.—Ship Thainstone, W. Scott, from Samarang.—Government Cargo.—Passenger, Mr. DeLatang.
Oct. 27.—Brig Pilgrim, P. Davidson, from Sourabaya.—Government Cargo.—Passenger, Mrs. Davidson.
Oct. 28.—Ship Hermes, R. Hoil, from Samarang and Tagal.—Rice for Government.—Passenger, Mr. Simpson.

Departures since our last.

- Oct. 23.—H. C. Gun-boat No. 14, W. Nelson, for Indragayo.
The same day.—Brig Hendrick, H. Dalken, for Samarang.—Cargo, Sundries.
Do. 25.—H. C. Brig Minerva, W. Dagg, for Cheribon.
Do. 26.—Brig Batavia, J. Peterse, for Samarang.

Vessels lying in Batavia Roads.

- H. C. ship Diana, do. Juliana, ship Helent, H. C. brig Fox, ship Upton Castle, do Java, do. Charlotte, do. Experiment, do. Governor Raffles, do. Ann, do. Eugenia, do. Admiral Drury, do. Volanteer, do. Brio de Mar, do. Hermes, do. Flinders, do. Thainstone, brig Minerva, do. Hibernia, do. Hope, do. Farquhar, do. Firstson, do. Lassam, do. Pilgrim, do. Verwagting, do. Goedeverwagting, H. C. Gun-boat, No. 16, American ship James, Arab ship Ebarroos.

SOURABAYA DIVISION.

- ARRIVALS.] Oct. 12.—Brig de Jong Katerbag, from Timor, Wax and Sandal-wood.
Oct. 13.—Cutter Harmony, van Begien, from Samarang.—Sundries.
Oct. 16.—Cruizer Antelope, Arrow, from Pontiana.
Same day, Brig Cathetina, Velt, from Amboyna.
Same day, Ship Yamalols, Hapan, from Ternate.—Sugar, &c.
At Samarang, 14th Oct.—Ship Hermes, Hoil, from Batavia.
Draughts.] Sourabaya, Oct. 14.—Brig Verwagting, Doely, for Batavia.—Rice.

On Tuesday the 20th instant, Captain Richard Dighton, of the ship Upton Castle, after a short illness of eight days.

Song by Mrs. Opie.

The soft blossoms of summer are fair to the eye,
Where brightly the soft silver Medway glides by,
And rich are the colors which Autumn adorn,
Its gold chequer'd leaves and its billows of corn.
But dearer to me is the pale lonely Rose,
Whose blossoms in winter's dark season unfold,
Which smiles in the rigor of winter's stern blast,
And smooths the rough present by signs of the past.
And thus when around us affliction's dark power,
Eclipses the sun-shine of life's glowing hour,
While drooping deserted in sorrow we bend,
Oh sweet is the presence of one faithful friend.
The crow's when we smited with, when gladness was,
Are summer's bright blossoms and autumn's gay stores,
But the friend on whose breast we in sorrow repose,
That friend is the winter's lone beautiful Rose.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

LONDON,—April 24, 1812.

A flag of truce arrived on Saturday at Dover, with a dispatch from the Duke of Bassano, French Minister of External Relations, to his Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. This dispatch was at first thought to contain a pacific overture, but that opinion is now discredited; and the present overture is that it was nothing more than a communication to the Transport Office, announcing that Lord Blaney has been put in close confinement by the French Government, in retaliation as it is called, for the restraint put upon General Simon in this country.

The scarcity of provisions in France is rendered evident by a Decree published in the Moniteur of the 27th ult. directing a gratuitous daily distribution of 2,000,000 rations of soup, to be allotted amongst the different departments in proportion to their wants, and exclusive of the ordinary aid afforded to the indigent class.

Paris papers have arrived to the 17th instant. They are altogether silent respecting the affairs of the Peninsula. Magazines for the accommodation of the French troops continue to be established between the Elbe and the Vistula; and as a farther proof of unhappy Prussia being on this occasion entirely under the command of France, the Prussian Order of the Black Eagle has been conferred on the French Minister for Foreign Affairs. On the side of Austria, the military movements are now openly acknowledged. Several corps have been ordered to join the Army of Observation, and the troops in Galicia have been ordered to be placed on a complete footing. A constant intercourse appears to have been kept up between Russia and Sweden.

Two Anhalt mails arrived on Wednesday, by which advices have been received from St. Petersburg to the 29th ult. and from Gottenburgh to the 15th instant. The accounts from the Russian capital mention it as currently reported there, that the Emperor was preparing to set out for the army, and that he was to be accompanied by Generals Bessingsen, Katusow, De Tolli, and some other of the most distinguished Russian commanders. Buonaparte, it was said, had proposed a personal interview to Alexander, but this had been declined by the latter. The Exchange at St. Petersburg had been at 15 d. but the latest account left it at 14 d.

The accounts from Gottenburgh inform us, that it was reported that a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, had been concluded between France and Austria, and that the latter was to receive Blyria and Silesia as a compensation for providing an army of 100,000 men. Sweden had been invited to join the confederacy with 35,000 men in return for which Finland was to be restored, and a part of Russia was to be given to her as far as the Ladoga Lake; but she is stated to have declined the proposition. Preparations are said to be making at Stockholm for the public reception of Mr. Thornton. The meeting of the Swedish Diet at Orebro had been postponed to the 16th.

A variety of German papers have been received by the mails. They are chiefly filled with accounts of the marching of French divisions towards the Russian frontiers.

A frigate is arrived from Vera Cruz, which has brought two millions and an half of dollars to Government, the amount of the bills given by the Spanish Government on the Treasury of Vera Cruz, for money advanced to them by this country.

By the Nimrod letters have been received from Malta to the 14th ult. The last advices received there from Sicily, do not represent the state of that island as yet wholly free from disturbance. We subjoin an extract of a letter from Malta on this subject:

“We are much depressed here from the still undetermined state of the affairs of Sicily. It appears that matters there are but externally settled; the force of the hostile party is alive and active. In the opinion of informed persons, nothing less than the entire removal of the Queen, and her advisers and confederates, can insure security and peace to our possession of that island. The rumoured pacification between Turkey and Russia has not yet taken place.”

Jamaica papers have arrived to the 14th of February. From these we learn the following particulars respecting the Amethyst, lately captured by the Southampton British frigate:

The crew of the Amethyst, a frigate belonging to Christophey, it should seem, mutinied, and seizing the vessel, took her into Merageane one of the ports in the Department of the Shoult, in the hands of a French party, where a Frenchman took the command of her. Information having been given at the same time, that a sloop of war, and a brig, belonging to Christophey, were also at sea, the Amethyst was fresh manned with Frenchmen and others, and proceeded in quest of them; but instead of meeting with what they sought for, they had the luck to fall in with the Southampton. Captain Yeo, who felt himself fully justified in capturing them. The Amethyst was so complete a wreck after the engagement, that it was with difficulty she

could be kept above water. The nearest port was Port-au-Prince, into which she was carried by the permission of Paddon, who afforded Captain Yeo every accommodation. On the 26th of February she was fitted out with jury-masts, and was about to sail for Port Royal, Jamaica.

On Wednesday last arrived at Deal, the Victory, of 110 guns, Vice Admiral Sir J. Saumarez, destined for the Baltic; and also the Impregnable, 98, Admiral Yomey, and the Warrior, 74, Captain Byng, intended to augment the fleet of Flushing. The same day the Marlborough, 74, arrived at Deal from Flushing.

SPAIN.

Isle de Leon, Cadiz, Dec. 17.—Just now a grand game is playing here, and how it will terminate, and who will be the winners, is very problematical, for long a great coolness has existed between Mr. Wellesley and the Regency, he has remonstrated in vain, they have been deaf to all his suggestions, they have been playing at cross purposes. Mr. Wellesley really has seen things in their real light, and his recommendations have only been those of reason; he labours under no absurd opinions as to Spanish patriotism, and makes no false calculations on its effects. It remains to be seen, whether by his light he can enlighten his employers in the Cabinet of St. James's. We understand he has made the fullest representations, backed by strong complaints of the treatment which we daily experience from the Spanish Government. He is said to have stated the inutilty of granting it any further assistance, as long as its measures shall be directed by folly and treachery. He has taken upon himself to act very firmly—he has positively refused a loan of two millions of dollars which they applied to him for. He gave as the reason of his refusal the little reliance he could place in the Regency for the honest appropriation of the money. It is believed that he spoke his mind most plainly, and pointed out diffusely all their errors and defects. The Treasury is so exhausted that its payments are suspended; the pay of the army is reduced nearly two thirds, and that irregularly issued to them. It is at so low an ebb of credit that it cannot, on its own security, raise a hundred dollars. Driven by distress to call in the assistance of the Junta of Cadiz, to whom it resigned the disbursement of public money, it has been able to hold out this month; but as the Junta only undertook the charge temporarily, and as they purpose relinquishing it at the end of this month, Government, it is expected, will be forced to come to a stand still. Nothing is drawn from the provinces; little can now be expected from the colonies—so the only resource is in the port and Custom-house duties of Cadiz, and which are barely ample to pay the various Officers of the Civil Government; and how the expences of the war are to be defrayed, unless we take them upon ourselves, no means can be devised.

The examination of General la Pena's conduct at Barossa, has just been finished by the Cortes, and they have not only acquitted him of all blame, and confirmed him in his rank, but they have conferred high honours on him; and it was even in agitation to replace him in his former command. Such a step would have been a direct insult to the British army. Mr. Wellesley was roused. He intimated, that if such a measure was adopted, that he should instantly withhold all assistance in every shape, and that he should recommended to General Cooke to embark instantly every British soldier. So affairs stand now; and you can easily conclude what is the probability of things doing well, when the springs of action are so differently moved.

“We have no recent news from Valencia; but it is feared that Suchet has force sufficient to carry his projects into effect. The Partizans have been doing wonders in Catalonia and Arragon.—There is undoubtedly a fine spirit in Spain; and if it had been properly seized upon, and virtuously directed, it had been capable of resisting effectually the efforts of Napoleon—but never means so shamefully neglected, so wantonly, so viciously abused.”

One cannot account for the extraordinary and apparent impolitic conduct of the French—from the paucity of means, unable to move, and to subsist large corps, and which is the cause of all their projects being cramped or defeated, yet they still increase their footstep; they every where burn and destroy—the whole country is nearly laid waste. They not only take the cattle used in tillage, but they seize and consume even the seed corn, so that whatever disposition the peasantry had to sow they are prevented indulging by inability.—Scarcely in any district have crops been sown this year—a general famine must ensue. I cannot understand what views the French have in thus rendering the country an universal desert; driving the peasantry from their homes, they force them to arms, and if there comes a revolution and an active, vigorous Government starts up from among the second class, wherein is all

the talent and energy, Spain may yet effect its independence, but nothing short of a revolution will do it, and the power of the State devolving on some one of its soldiers, Balthazeros and Skirret receive another respite by the retreat of the French from before Gibraltar and Tarifa. This retrograde movement is attributed to the French Government making by Lord Wellington, to attempt a second time to prevent a convoy reaching Ciudad Rodrigo, and that Soult consequently has been obliged to detach corps to keep up his communications with the main army, and to be enabled to give it succour in case of any reverse.

“We are here in the greatest quiet, and inactivity—very healthy and wanting nothing.”

THE TIMES, April 22.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Tuesday, April 21.

(Concluded from our last.) The Marquis Wellesley said, that on this great occasion, he must confess himself much surprised at the notice the Noble and Learned Lord had taken of the test, which he had said had been imposed in an Irish county, he believed Galway, that in the period of the emancipation, the electors would vote for no one who accepted offices or emoluments. It seemed, indeed, ludicrous, that in the zeal he had exerted to prevent the consideration of the petitions, he should have put a topic of this sort, as it were, in the front of this great argument; as if the county of Galway possessed such great political influence, that it was necessary to relieve the Government from its pressure by putting an end to the question. The question before their Lordships was, whether, under all the circumstances of the country, under all the representations and solicitations which had been made year after year to Parliament, under all the agitation which this subject had already created, and still continued in Ireland, with opinions, he believed, favourable in most parts of this country, they would make up their minds to negative the proposition now submitted to them. He wished to put the question briefly; and he would ask, whether there was a man in that House who could feel that he should discharge this duty in negating the motion, whether he was one, who thought as he did, that the consideration of the Petitions was of the greatest importance to the security of the Protestant establishment; without which security it would be endangered; but which Petitions, if granted, would form for it a great additional bulwark; or whether he was one among those (God forbid that he should cast any imputation on their honour or integrity as public men) who held opinions directly the reverse; he would ask, did they think, that they could face their country and the world, in declining to enter into the consideration of this great question? He would be the last man to agree to any measure which might shake the Protestant establishment; and he felt it unnecessary for him to repeat his entire and perfect conviction of the propriety of its intimate connection with the state. As a general proposition, he considered a Church establishment was essential to the happiness, to the safety, and to the morals of the community; and he thought that the preservation of our own Church establishment was indispensable and vital to the liberty of the country, and to the power, the glory, the magnitude, and the strength of the kingdom. But the great duty of supporting it was like all other duties. It was unquestionably a primary and exalted duty to maintain the national religion; but still it was not our sole duty in our relations to God and man. It was a duty intimately related to other duties, which was, in fact, the case with all the duties of civilized society; the great object of which was, the general happiness, interest, safety, and honour of the whole community. He was convinced of the general fundamental axiom, that public duty must be placed on the broad and strong foundation of the general felicity and security; and that nothing should be done with violence, for violence was far different from vigour, and was, above all, ill-suited to the means of upholding a religious establishment. We must look for a basis to consistency with the public good. All our duties must be considered. What would our liberty become without the observance of order, and the wholesome obedience to the laws? What would religion be without charity and benevolence? What should be the first duty of a Statesman in founding and in maintaining a Church Establishment, of a Christian, of a Protestant, and still farther, of the Protestant Established Church of England, but to fix the root of the national religion in the happiness of the people,—that they should be able to contemplate it as perfect in its discipline, arrayed in dignity, adorned by its learning, recommended by its preaching, pure and correct in its doctrines, as an object of affection as well as of veneration, and connected with their civil rights, ameliorating their condition, and containing nothing which might affect the security and the glory of the Empire? He thought that no Noble Lord with whom he differed, for many of whom he had a great affection,

would deny that in the maintaining a Church Establishment, the great desideratum was the minimum of deprivation or oppression in the civil condition of the people. He wished to clear himself from too many details, and circumstances, and particularly from what seemed to him the misrepresentation or falsification of general principles. With respect to principles, different opinions were held on the subject of civil rights, which some separated from the existence of political power. Some thought that persecution existed solely in the prohibition of certain public worship: but he might encounter that proposition by saying, that he could imagine cases in which worship might be prohibited within the bounds of right, and where it might become the right and duty of a State to prohibit it. Such principles essential to its own preservation. Religion was not to be considered by a State merely as a concert between man and his Maker; but also as a lively source of human action; and therefore it might become justly matter of law. The same might be said of crimes. Many were committed from pure conscience; but the supposed divine intercourse could not be considered, if they were injurious to the well being of the State. He put this only to probe the argument to the bottom. If persecution consisted only in prohibiting worship, yet the rule of the State must be to prevent what was essentially injurious to its existence in safety. Necessity, as had been observed, created and limited the right; and when the limits were passed, injustice and impolicy commenced, but the forehead of man was not to be marked and branded merely for his religion. This was not a mere absolute question of right; but it was a strong claim to take off restrictions when the necessity for them was no longer apparent. Here he wished to come to the real point at issue. The Noble and Learned Lord had spoken of these laws against the Catholics as laws, fundamental, immutable, and irreversible. It required but little learning, on the contrary, to shew, that they were not so; and that of all codes existing in the world, there was none more distinctly changeable and reversible by the effect of times and circumstances. They had been altered, by addition, of diminution, in various ways at different times; and in no respect assumed a fundamental and unchangeable character. They might now come to an issue on which they would all agree, to which he himself, in his honour and conscience, must agree, or he must abjure his education; and that was, that they all felt themselves bound to protect and maintain, and even, if necessary, to shed their blood for the preservation of the Church of England, and the Protestant establishment, in all its bearings, for the education of its Clergy and Laity, its doctrine, discipline, and other beneficial results; esteeming it necessary to the safety, honour, dignity, and majesty of the whole state. But it was the great question, whether it was essential to the Church establishment, that it should be maintained by exclusions and restraints. While he gave sufficient pledges of his disposition towards the Church, he thought that the existence of the Constitution, and of the Empire, depended upon the just consideration of this question. He would again put this point to those who, with him, were for a system of conciliation, harmony, and peace, as an extended security, and to those who thought security consisted in restraint, whether they would refuse consideration. They were not called upon to make concessions, or to forget securities, but only to consider the laws. He, for one, thought that such consideration should end in concession: but was that a reason for others to refuse to consider? Did they imagine that they could finally close their doors upon this subject? That a question which had excited such strong expectations that now the measure would be introduced, or supported by the Executive Authority, (on which subject he should say nothing more,) would be set at rest for ever? But did not this render it still more desirable, if indeed they wished to shut their doors upon it in future, that they should endeavour to mitigate the severity of denial by giving to it all the weight of Parliamentary deliberation; and if it was to be the victory and triumph of the new Administration, flushed with the confidence of their Sovereign, that their decision should carry with it the character of full and impartial enquiry? Coming nearer to the details of the subject, he thought the question well asked by a Noble Earl of high character, and great talents and attainments, (Earl Grey) of the Noble and Learned Lord on the Woolsack

when that Noble and Learned Lord demanded what securities were to be given, "Shew me the dangers you apprehend." He (Marquis Wellesley) would, on the present occasion, however, reverse the question, and say to the Noble and Learned Lord, "Shew me your present securities?" (Hear.) Some Noble Lords spoke as if they thought that the Protestant establishment in Ireland rested on the rock of security; that it was permanently fixed, and felt no danger except in the mere desire of the petitioners to alter the existing exclusive laws. Let their Lordships examine that matter. They must know how large a part of the people of Ireland were admitted into the privileges of the Constitution only to a certain point. Legal knowledge and talents opened the bar to them only to a certain extent; military services were stopped by a particular limit; the elective franchise was conceded, but from the representation of their countrymen they were shut out; the corporations were closed against them; and from the magistracy of the County they were excluded, unless a dispensation were granted by the Lord Lieutenant, a case which seldom occurred. In England, the Catholics laboured under still severer privations. Was this a state of internal policy likely to improve, or to alienate their affections? It was a practice to argue, that the restraint upon the Catholics was nothing more than a part of a general restraint, not applicable to any particular description, but operating on all, and who might all qualify by submitting to a particular test. But if so happened, that the larger number of the people of this country took that test, because it was in perfect conformity with their sentiments, while, as it regarded the others, it compelled them to do what was inconsistent with their honour, conscience, and faith, which were main bulwarks for the security of the characters of men. Different people entertained very different ideas of the nature of tests. Suppose the office of President of the Council in the present Administration to be vacant, as it recently was, he (Marquis W.) might swear that the expedition to Copenhagen was according to the law of nations, and fully justified by all the circumstances. If such a test were to be proposed, certainly the late President of the Council would have taken it; but his Noble Friend, the present President of the Council, (Lord Sidmouth) would sooner have expired than have taken it. (A laugh.) He had made his motions upon that subject, and desired to have every plank and nail restored. (Hear.) One Noble Lord could take the test; but the other never could. The exclusions complained of were of unequal and unjust operation. A distinction was set up between civil rights and political power. He would say, that in a free State, and particularly in this Constitution, he could not make that distinction. (Hear.) Political power was the essential attribute of civil rights; by which he meant the eligibility and capacity of political power; without which, civil rights were cruel disqualifications. How was this view of the case to be represented? Would they say to those whom they exclude, "We have exercised our abilities,—we have performed great duties in our different professions with success, and have been honoured with the approbation of our Country and our Sovereign;" and who did not feel the pride and glory of the reward of such services in himself, or in recollection of his ancestors? "We have received high honours and great emoluments, after making our way through many difficulties, amidst the heat of contending parties, and the bustle of public affairs; but trust us, after all, such acquisitions are nothing but vanity and vexation of spirit. (Hear.) True happiness exists only in a calm, retired, quiescent state! All philosophers have taught you to seek real enjoyments in peaceful seclusion from the cares and anxieties of the world. We assure you that the greatest boon we can confer upon you is to lead you to the two chief blessings,—liberty of person and security of property" (hear.) But to whom did they date, in this country to deny these? The highest glory to which subjects could aspire was to be instrumental to the public service,—to be consulted in legislation, in finance, in religion, in the policy of the empire,—to lead on her armies in war abroad, or to consult her happiness, peace, and welfare at home; and afterwards to be rewarded by the Sovereign, and to feel conscious that their services have elevated them through the forms, and to the ranks which the constitution opens to them! This

had been at all periods the highest impulse of human nature. When the terror of exile hung on the mind of Demosthenes, he scrupled not to declare, that if his antagonist gained his point, he should lose all that he valued.—What was that?—The favour of the State! (hear.) Those persons who petitioned, had lost the favour of the State, and in that, had suffered a loss which no human being could calculate. But one of the hardest circumstances was, that it degraded the whole class of such persons who must, of necessity, stand, even in their own country, in a lower situation than the rest of their countrymen. The spirit of the law was more severe than its letter. If not like criminals, they must be like suspected persons. Whatever credit he gave the Noble Duke in Ireland (Richmond,) the system was fixed and rooted. Was that no danger to the Establishment? Was it not said to be inflicted for its security? The Right Reverend Prelate opposite at the head of the Church, would not deny, that, if the Church could exist without tests, it would be to her additional strength. Then he would contend, that while they existed, there would be embodied against the Church a mass of united strength. (Hear.) What must be the effect of this, on the Church in Ireland? In the army it might almost be called a kind of ingenious contrivance to bring subalterns into the service, and then stop their promotion, in order to foment and inflame a sense of ignominy among those on whom so much depended; and in other professions, a project to infuse discontent precisely where it was most dangerous. So also of the elective franchise and the magistracy. Opposed to all this, what was there? He supposed a strong, vigorous Church Establishment, perfectly competent to defend itself. He was far from casting any reflections; but would any man say that it was untrue to describe the Church Establishment in Ireland as almost consisting of Bishops without Clergy, of parishes without glebe, glebe-house, or churches, or parsons in many places; often with many parishes consolidated into one; and with churches at far too great a distance for the parishes to resort to? Was not this a species of reproach on the State? Was such a Church able to contend against the mass of opposition; and did they not increase its weakness by the very heavy armour which they gave her for her defence? He could not conceive it possible that such a state of things could long continue. Would no advantages result from alteration? Those not of the establishment were now all cemented together by what touched their religion; and they knew they were excluded for the sake of the establishment. Admit them; then, to the common benefits of the Constitution. He was astonished that men were not appalled at the present danger. Religion was a most powerful spring of action; but there were many others that dissipated and dispersed its force. Could the Priesthood have more power over a body connected with the State, than they had while it was excluded from it? The Roman Catholic Church of Ireland, it was said, had submitted more to the Court of Rome than other Catholic people; but it should be remembered that they had not enjoyed the protection of their own State (hear.) Great Catholic countries would not admit the Papal control. Even in the Protestant states on the Continent the Catholics had more protection from the state than our Catholic fellow subjects in Ireland. But what was the security of the Church establishment there? We should have separated the priesthood from the aristocracy. If we wished for security against spirituals, we should have given temporals (hear) Here he would present to their Lordships a body of dangers on which he need not enlarge, and he would ask them if they would do their duty to their own country and to the liberties of Europe, if they refused to consider? As to the danger of removing the restraints, the question was between the alleged and the real danger. Our present security rested on oaths and tests; but where was our future security? The point of danger stated was our fear of relying upon oaths, and yet that was our security at present. We supposed that oaths would be broken, which were already our only supposed safeguard. What grounds were there to believe that the first step after concession would be to demolish the establishment? Supposing that desire to exist, would not the extension of the common benefits of the community diminish, if not destroy it? Would it increase their means already possessed, when all were embodied against the establishment? Could such a thirst for destruction be supposed, as

to supersede any other motive that could be brought into action? They gave the security of oaths, protestations, their own conduct, the conduct of Catholic Europe, the opinions of their Universities, and the declaration of the last free Pope; but we could not be satisfied; and we placed against these, Papal infallibility, the Councils of Lateran and Constance, the conduct of Sigismund, and the affair of John Huss. He did not know how to meet such arguments. Theoretical notions reduced themselves into practice: for instance, it was said the King was perfect, and could do no wrong, and that Parliament was omnipotent. Instead of points of faith, we must look to the ordinary established practice of the Catholic Church: not to old canons and rubrics. Try the matter fairly, and the danger would diminish. Buonaparte was said to be now the proprietor of the Pope; but what use had he made of that property in Spain? Had he by his means shaken the desire of liberty there? The Clergy there had been a focus of resistance. It was indisputable, that with the Pope in Buonaparte's hands, a succession to the Spanish Crown had been decreed by the Cortes in favour of another of Buonaparte's prisoners, with provisions certainly unfavourable to arbitrary power, and with the Pope's nuncio residing at Cadiz. Was the Catholic religion, then, necessarily connected with arbitrary power? The Romish religion was a great feature in the character of James the Second, but it was rather the symbol than essence of his love of arbitrary power: which of the two goddesses he loved most, he could not say. Perhaps both for the sake of each. Bolingbroke said that he was educated in arbitrary principles. He became deeply tainted by his residence in France. The revolution against him was not merely as he was a Papist. Remember on what the Bill of Rights turned; on the power of Parliament, the limitation of the prerogative, the right of petition, on excessive bail and fines. Who inflicted them? Judges who had taken the test! Scroggs, and Jeffries a vehement Protestant! If we relied then, on tests, we should not have been safe: for they failed us. That glorious transaction reverting to the original principles violated by Laud and Strafford, &c. embodied the mass of our political liberties. We placed the throne on an adamantine basis, in King William and Queen Mary, and the succession of the present illustrious house, excluding the family connected with a violation of our rights, and forming a double security, one arising out of circumstances, the other boundless and infinite by the Bill of Rights. This was his doctrine of the Revolution, which some would now depart from to prop up what was only temporary. He should feel great pain to hear this doctrine controverted, for it would shake any thing. He then commented on the transactions in King William's reign, and shewed that his sentiments were favourable to extended privileges. He instanced the military services of Catholics in Holland against Philip of Spain and Louis XIV. When he heard King William's authority quoted on the other side, it reminded him of the quotations from Scripture in favour of the Slave Trade. After a variety of arguments and illustrations, which the lateness of the hour obliges us to omit. The Noble Marquis concluded by exhorting the House to consider fairly the balance of dangers, and to enter into the consideration of the petition when the question of securities would come regularly before them, and when they might examine the penal laws, and shew how they had been mitigated or enforced. He implored them to reflect on the great important point, whether the Protestant establishment was best supported by civil penalties, or by charity, peace, harmony, the principles of the revolution, the character of liberty, and the general safety of this great State.

The Earl of Liverpool thought the proposition now made to their Lordships of a most objectionable nature, but more especially so in the present circumstances; and, in the present temper of the Catholics, no good could result from acceding to the proposal. It would only be deluding all parties, and disappointing the Catholics themselves, much more than giving it an immediate decided negative. This mode of entertaining the question was even contrary to the principle upon which the Noble Lord's own argument rested; for if it was perfectly evident that the danger of refusing these claims was greater than that of conceding them in their utmost latitude, the inference was, that a Bill should be at once brought in to sweep away the whole of the penal laws.

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BATAVIA:—PRINTED BY A. H. HUBBARD, AT THE HONORABLE COMPANY'S PRINTING OFFICE, MOLENVLIET.

It is requested that all orders for the Java Government Gazette, be addressed to the Printer at the above Office, who will give the necessary information respecting the Terms of Subscription and of Advertising in the said paper. Advertisements, Articles of Intelligence, Essays and Poetical Pieces, will be received at the same place and duly attended to.

It is requested that gentlemen whose Papers are not regularly delivered, will have the goodness to give notice to the Printer, that the mistake may be rectified.

GEDRUKT TE BATAVIA BY A. H. HUBBARD, IN DE EDELE COMPAGNIE'S DRUKKERIJ OP MOLENVLIET.

Wordt by deze bekend gemaakt, dat alle Orders voor de Javasche Gouvernements Courant, moeten worden ingezonden aan het adres van bovengemelde Drukker, by wien de nodige inlichting omtrent de termen van latening en het plaatsen van Advertissemten in, gedagte Courant, te bekomen zyn—Advertissemten, Nieuwsydingen, Verhandelingen en Poetische Stukken, worden alzoo ter plaatse voornoemd, ingezonden.

De Heeren wien hunne Couranten niet op de behoorlyken tyd ontvangen, worden verzogt daar van den Drukker te willen informeren, ten einde zulks in den vervolg voor te komen.

(Continued from the Gazette.)

His Lordship then adverted, in a general way, to the several principal points of the speech of the last speaker, and pointed out where they agreed in their principles, though they differed as to their application. Without entering into a detailed consideration of the proposition, whether a religious establishment was absolutely necessary, or to be considered as subordinate to other great measures of State policy, for they would all agree, that it was a most important object in the Government of every civilised country, he agreed with his Noble Friend, that every restraint, civil, religious, or political, was in itself an evil, and only to be justified by necessity. That they had only to consider whether the balance of advantage was for or against restrictions, and to decide accordingly. This brought the question to its fair and natural issue. His Lordship then proceeded to discuss the question, how the balance inclined; and commenced by stating, that in this country there was no such thing as a direct exclusion. Certain tests were conceived to be necessary for the security of the Church and State, and it was held that they who refused to subscribe to these tests, could not safely be trusted with political power. The tests were indeed different in England and Ireland. Here the Test and Corporation Acts applied to all. In Ireland the tests were different, and operated exclusively, he admitted, against the Catholics. If the difference between the Catholic and the Established Church had been merely religious,—if they had only related to transubstantiation,—to the invocation of Saints,—to the adoration of the Virgin Mary, and matters of that description, he saw no reason why the Catholics should have been in a worse situation than other Dissenters. But this was not the main difference; the tests related to other points which the Catholics, it appeared, could not get over. They would not take the oath of supremacy, for instance, which did not require an acknowledgment that the King was the head of the Church, but that no foreign Potentate ought to have any power or pre-eminence in these dominions. If a person who had never heard of the differences between Protestant and Papist were asked, whether it was not reasonable that an independent State should require of those who were admitted to political power a denial of the justice of the claims of a foreign power, which arrogated to itself a sort of universal dominion, what must be the answer? This surely—that it was so very reasonable and just, that none who refused to subscribe such a renunciation of all foreign authority, could with any justice complain that they were excluded from privileges enjoyed by those who owned the independence of their country. The very principle of a Protestant State was, that it was independent; and it was but fair, nay it was absolutely necessary, that this principle should be recognized by those who aspired to the possession of political power. But then it was said the Catholics disclaimed all foreign power in temporal matters, and they allowed the Pope nothing but a spiritual authority. He might ask whether it was possible to separate these two sorts of power, even in the abstract; but at any rate it was impossible to separate them in practice in a state where a great portion of the population was Catholic. The power of the Pope, according to the Catholic notion of it, applied to the very foundation of civil society: to the institution of marriage, for instance, which in every country, whether Christian, Mahometan, or of whatever religion, formed the basis of society, of the charities of life, and in nine cases of ten, of the laws of property. The Catholic would not suffer this to be subject to the Temporal Courts, but his own Ecclesiastical Courts; the Roman Pontiff having the power of deciding in the dernier resort. With regard to the moral opinions of the Catholics, such as keeping faith with heretics, he perfectly believed that they were as pure as our own; but their opinions, as to the ecclesiastical power, were widely different from those of his Majesty's Protestant subjects. Could it be safe to place a Judge on the Bench, who considers the law of his country as at variance with that of his religion? Follow this principle through other subjects: their church was not elective—it was a hierarchy—it had the same gradations, the same objects of ambition as the establishment, and the great mass of all this patronage was in the Pope. Could any one look at such a class under the influence of a foreigner, and not acknowledge that such influence was a fair subject of jealousy? If they applied the same principle to the power of excommunication, they would find that the spiritual jurisdiction of the Pope involved a great deal of temporal power. It gave the power of confinement, and therefore of temporal punishment; and the power of absolution and confession left more authority in the Priest among the populace, than could be retained by the State. The real state of Catholic opinions ought to be known, in order to shew what securities were necessary against their effects. He would not refer for these

opinions to remote periods, or to ancient authors, but to certain pamphlets written by an Irishman, and a priest, of the present day, referring to the present opinions, a most respectable and learned man. He had stated, that there was a great deal of flesh and blood in this spiritual authority. That it included the power of imprisonment in episcopal dungeons—of settling the fees of the inferior Clergy on baptisms, &c. In a thousand questions of daily occurrence, the Catholic might be placed between two duties; and according to the rule that the most important was to be followed, he would naturally follow the rule of his religion, and violate the law of his country. As long as this was a Protestant country, persons entertaining such opinions ought not to be entrusted with power. These opinions might, indeed, according to difference of times and circumstances, be more or less dangerous; but now they were perhaps more dangerous than ever. Formerly there was a balance of power among Catholic Sovereigns, but now all were under the influence of France. His Noble Friend talked of the conduct of the present Pope, who had suffered so much from refusing to accede to the demands of Buonaparte; but if he were removed, what security had they as to his successor? Who had the power of deciding as to his being canonically elected? The Catholic powers were now subject to France; and let it be recollected, that Rome had been declared the second city in the French empire. But even if they were to concede their present claims to the Catholics, what security had they that they would stop there? They held that their's was the only legitimate Church—that it had an universal jurisdiction. Was it in human nature to suppose that with these opinions, when once they got some political power, they would not aim at the aggrandizement and even establishment of their own religion? It had been asked, what interest would they have in injuring the present establishment? His answer was, that a very powerful interest, prejudicial to the Protestant establishment, would be created. The concession would benefit but a very few directly and immediately; but at last it would begin to be considered as a great hardship to pay tithes to two churches instead of one; and what would be the consequence, their Lordships might conceive. The Noble Marquis said he was a friend to the Protestant Establishment in Ireland, but his argument went to overturn it. The next step would be to divide the produce between the two churches, as in some of the German States. In no free state in Europe his Lordship affirmed, had the Catholics and Protestants carried on one Government cordially together. It had not been done in Holland, nor in Switzerland, nor in Poland, which had become exclusively Catholic. In absolute Governments, he knew they had coalesced. His Lordship then adverted to the subject of the veto, and wished their Lordships to bear in mind the opinions which the Catholics had expressed on that question. Upon the whole, he conceived that the inconvenience which must arise from acceding to these claims, would be greater than the danger of refusing them at once, as inconsistent with the security of a Protestant State. The opinions of the Catholics, however, might change, and then would be the proper time to entertain the consideration of this question. With regard to the revolution, he conceived that its great end was religious, civil, and political liberty together. It was as such a principle of the revolution, that the state should be Protestant, as that the Government should be limited. In this principle, it was, that the Sovereign must be Protestant, and with what justice could they exclude a Catholic Prince, if otherwise heir to the throne, from the Crown, upon their principles? The amount of all was that this was a Protestant state; and that a state resting on such a principle could not with safety entrust political power in the hands of persons holding such opinions as the Catholics entertained.

The Marquis of Downshire was convinced that the petition spoke the sense of the Catholic Body of Ireland and that emancipation would be equally beneficial to all descriptions of his Majesty's subjects. He, too, had laid on that table a petition from a respectable body of his countrymen; and he should be happy in feeling that he could contribute any thing to an object so desirable as religious liberty.

Lord Byron, in a speech of considerable length, went over the leading points of the question. We had emancipated the negroes, and we refused freedom to the Catholics. He had in consequence often thought it a misfortune for the Catholics that they were not born black. We fought for popery through the world, to crush its disciples at home. If Lord Wellington had been a papist, we should have lost his talents. We did not consult religion in our wars. When any offer was made from the Continent, away went our army, our ambassador, and our subsidy. We fought often pretty hardly, oftener negotiated very

badly, and always paid pretty dearly for the benefit of our Popish allies. His Lordship concluded by declaring that the rejection of the petitions would be giving the greatest possible pleasure to Buonaparte.

The Earl of Moira was of opinion that the Noble Lord (Liverpool) had most unjustly confounded the temporal and spiritual nature of the question: but the Catholics made the distinction in the clearest manner, disclaiming all idea of interfering with the present Church establishment. The Catholics came as free born men, demanding their birth-right; it then fell upon Ministers to prove that they were unworthy of the right. But as to requiring the veto as a pledge, Ministers would be as much justified in demanding a similar pledge from the Dissenters. The petition was backed by the weight of the Protestant property, and it therefore spoke the sense of Ireland. But were Ministers to throw it from them at once, and declare that they would not in any manner entertain the prayer of the Catholic people? If they were, what must be the alternative? There was nothing between conciliating them and knocking them on the head: the latter would not be peculiarly moral, but what was perhaps more looked to, it was not peculiarly practicable. But something must be done. He knew there had been doubts on the question among the people of this country: he knew, and with the extreme of anguish, that there were doubts in the mind of an illustrious Person, who had been once presumed to be the friend of the Catholics. But if his judgment was bewildered for a moment, he (Lord M.) would adjure the country not to withdraw its confidence from him: he was still full of regard for the general interest, of respect for constitutional freedom, and of zeal for the happiness of the nation. This was said from an intimate knowledge of the fact; and it was to be hoped the House would rely upon the testimony now given. The Irish offered the most solemn pledges for their allegiance,—they might be relied on: there was no nation of a more faithful and candid nature. But if we rejected their petition for right with contumely,—if we told them there was no right for them,—how were we to keep down the irritation which we must have created? We could not spare troops for the purpose; and in the language of the Noble Lord (Byron,) by refusing the boon, we were only doing a service to Buonaparte.

Lord Grenville said, he was not at all surprised, that they who had the rashness to turn away the petition of four millions of people should have very few reasons, and not one satisfactory, for opposing the claims of the Catholics. Indeed, after the strong and eloquent and utterly unanswerable arguments which the House had heard this night in favour of the question, he thought it almost an act of great presumption in himself to attempt any novelty on the subject. New argument he certainly had not, but again and again would he raise his voice in entreaty for the grant of the prayer of the petitioners, when he considered what the stake was that was at issue. When he recollected that it was this question that had occupied a large portion of his thoughts, and had been in fact the chief feature of his political life; and when he considered that the safety of his country was endangered by the necessity of its agitation, he hoped Noble Lords would pardon him for obtruding upon them a few observations. What was the House now deliberating on?—When the history of this night should be written in after times, with what scorn and indignation would posterity hear, that neither the just claims, nor the sufferings, nor the loyalty of the Catholics could obtain for them from this House, so much as permission to detail the particulars of their case to it. Almost the one fourth of the population of the Empire was now petitioning the House, and their prayer was backed by the petitions of the very persons for whose benefit it was said exclusion was necessary,—backed by those who prayed, that for their safety you should demolish what you pretend to be the bulwarks of their safety,—who entreated you to extricate them from that armour, which to them is no longer a defence, but an incumbrance. The petitioners themselves actually comprised the great majority of that nation which sacrificed its independence to your confidence. It was not now a mere Catholic question, it was a Protestant one also. The Catholics tell you of their sufferings; and the Protestants call on you to give them peace and union and to restore harmony to their distracted country. And though the question had taken this momentary turn what was still the conduct of the Noble Lords opposite? Was there ever such frenzy manifested; such political madness betrayed by persons who pretended to the character either of statesmen or men? Now that this country could not support itself without leaning on Ireland,—now that a gigantic power was proceeding, although the Noble Lords did not affect to see it with rapid strides to overwhelm our existence, at such a moment it was, that they spurned the

Catholics from their doors. He called on the House, not to stand as Englishmen in that basest and most dishonourable of all situations, that of receiving the services of a people, without giving them their just reward. He was glad to hear, however, that night from the Noble Secretary of State, an avowal of the injustice of the calumnies which were thrown out still against the Catholics; although he was at the same time aware, that the Noble Secretary was quite conscious of the quarter whence they originated.

The University of Cambridge had found out that there was greater danger to this country, from the Pope, now, than there ever was before. The Noble Secretary (Lord Liverpool) had confessed that this unfortunate and persecuted man had opposed a firmer resistance than most petty Princes to the desire of Buonaparte. But the Noble Lord had said that the Pope might die, and another be elected under the influence of Buonaparte. If the rights of four millions of people were to be suspended, merely on the speculation of existing public character, and others succeeding them, who would conduct themselves differently, such an exclusion might be eternal. A great deal had been said of the danger of Catholic Judges and Catholics getting into the Cabinet, where their advice might be asked, with respect to the appointment of a Protestant bishop. Now the Church of Scotland had, upon an average been always as inimical to the Established Church as the Church of Rome was; and yet he had sat for above ten years in the Cabinet, with a Secretary of State of that persuasion (the late Lord Melville); and what was more extraordinary, the appointment of most of the Bishops then in his eye, had actually been countersigned by this very Minister. He could not avoid pointing out to the attention of Ministers the great advantages which had resulted to Hungary from the liberality of the Empress Maria Theresa, in emancipating her Protestant subjects. That province, which was before the most turbulent and rebellious province belonging to the Empire, very soon became the great support of the Empire; and if the Emperor of Austria now held his crown, he believed it was owing, in a great measure, to the liberal policy pursued with respect to the Protestants. [The very late hour precludes the possibility of an adequate report of his Lordship's speech.]

The Lord Chancellor could not agree to the present motion, which was, in his opinion, big with danger to the Protestant Constitution. He was not for going into a Committee, because he thought that that would be holding out false hopes to the Catholics. The Noble Lord had laughed at the Cambridge Addressers; but, nevertheless, in his letter to Lord Fingal, he had stated that the power of the Pope over the Clergy of Ireland was, perhaps, increased instead of decreased. He had, also then distinctly stated, that the prayers of their petitions could not be granted, without being accompanied by some extensive and salutary arrangements. Now what was the nature of those extensive and complicated arrangements, he was entirely ignorant; and if the Noble Baron would not condescend to inform him, he must oppose the motion as tending to impair the Protestant Government. He never yet could learn what those checks were which some men would think sufficient, but to him it appeared that it would not be very easy to find any more effectual than those now existing by the law.

Lord Grenville, in explanation, said, that he was very much obliged to his Lordship for bringing forward this charge in a manner and place which allowed him the opportunity of answering it. If the Learned Lord would have but read the passage preceding that which he quoted, he would have seen that those complicated arrangements spoken of meant nothing more than that this measure alone would not be sufficient to produce those happy effects in Ireland which were so much wished for, but that other measures must also be taken for uniting Ireland to this country by the bonds of love and affection.

Lord Holland took notice of an erroneous statement which had been made in the course of debate. The bill of rights had been stated as the foundation of the security of the Protestant religion. Now, as it happened, the bill of rights had not said a word about the Protestant religion. The thirteen declarations which it contained, as to the rights of the people of this country, were equally true, whether Protestant, Catholic, or even Mahometan. He knew that acts had been passed some years afterwards, respecting the Protestant religion, but still there was not a word of it in the bill of rights, and therefore it was not so immediately connected with the revolution as was supposed by some of the Noble Lords.

A division then took place—
 Content . . . 67
 Proxies . . . 35—102
 Not-content . . . 103
 Proxies . . . 71—174—Majority, 52.
 Adjourned at six o'clock.

