

Advertentie.

ALZOO den Hoogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia, aan den Griffier van Hooggenomden Raad Germain Plik Meylan, in zyn qualiteit als Curator in de Boedels van Insolvent overledene alhier, en als zodanig administrerende de nalatenschap van wylen Carel Christiaan de Vries en G. F. N. Goetz, heeft verleend citatie ad valvas curie, op ende jegens alle bekende en onbekende, die enig recht actie of pretentie ten lasten van de voorsz. nalatenschap vermeenen te hebben.

Zoo is het dat ik Willem Antony van den Heuvel, eerste Gezwore Exploiteur van de vermeldde Hoogen Raad by deze dagvarende bekende en onbekende die enig recht actie of pretentie ten lasten van de nalatenschap van voornoemde Carel Christiaan de Vries en G. F. N. Goetz vermenen te hebben, omme op Woensdag den 18de January aanstaande des morgens ten half negen uren ter Rolle van den Hoogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia, te compareeren dan wel gemagtigden te zenden, ten einde hunne pretentien te institueeren op poene, dat alle de faillanten die ten voorsz. dage en plaatze niet compareeren mogte dan wel gemagtigden te zenden, verstookten zullen zyn van hun regi ende actie.

Aldus gedaan en Gepubliceerd, na voorgeaande Klokke geslag ten puye van den Raadhuijs der stad Batavia, dezen 14de December, 1814.

By my, W. A. VAN DEN HEUVEL, Exploiteur.

Advertentie.

ALZO den Raad van Justitie te Sourabaya, aan den Secretaris van gemelde Raad E. P. C. Kuitsten, in zyne qualiteit als Curator in de boedels van Insolvent overledene alhier en als zodanig administrerende de nalatenschap van wylen den Weledde Gestrenge Heer J. C. J. Perus, heeft verleend citatie ad valvas curie, op ende jegens alle bekende en onbekende die enig recht actie of pretentie ten lasten van de voorsz. nalatenschap vermeenen te hebben.

Zoo is het dat ik J. J. Hertveld Gezwore Exploiteur van gemelde Raad by deze dagvarende bekende en onbekende die enig recht actie of pretentie ten lasten van de nalatenschap van voornoemde Carel Christiaan de Vries en G. F. N. Goetz vermenen te hebben, omme op Woensdag den 22ste February 1815 aanstaande des morgens ten half negen uren ter Rolle van den Raad van Justitie te Sourabaya te compareeren dan wel gemagtigden te zenden, ten einde het derde default te Purgeeren, en als nog forme actie te institueeren, sub poene van een ceuwig silencium, voorts te zien dieffen van Intendith met de verificatie daar toe specterende.

Aldus Gepubliceerd en Gepubliceerd, Door my, H. J. HERTVELD, Sourabaya, den 22ste Oct. 1814.

Advertentie.

DIE iets te voldoen heeft van of schuldig is aan de boedel van wylen de Heer Frans Michiel Kuylen, in leeven Oud President van het Eerwaarde Collegie van Boedelmeesteren alhier, wordt by deesen verzoekt, om binnen den tyd van zes weeken van heden af gerekend, daarvan opgave of betaling te doen, aan de Executoren in gedachte boedel, Frederik Pieter Seena en Hubert Lambertus Semm van Basel. Wyllers worden alle de boedelgenoten, waar voor de overledene zig als boedelgenoot opwerd heeft, verzocht, binnen den tyd van twee maanden, van de expresse begaerte van de overledene by zyne uiterste wille, zig van andere boedelgenoten te voorsien, ten einde voorsz. boedel niet langer moge worden aansprakelyk gehouden. Wordende tevens de krediteuren, welke voorsz. boedel als zodanig hebben geaccepteerd, ook verzocht, om daar toe het benaemte willen bydragen, op wyllers de boedelgenoten van dien tegen de boedelgenoten, die daar toe mogte voortkomen, zal worden gepretendeert.

H. J. SEENA en H. L. S. VAN BASEL, Batavia, den 22ste Dec. 1814.

Advertentie.

ALLE degenen die iets te pretenderen hebben, ofte verschuldigt zyn, aan den boedel van wylen Jan Mado, (in leeven) Burger alhier, gelieven daarvan opgave te doen binnen den tyd van een maand (van heden af) aan den voorsz. boedelmeester Executur Jan Burger. Batavia den 22ste December 1814.

Bekendmaking.

UIT kracht eener acte van assumtie, Sub dato 24 November j. l. doer de Erfgenaam van wylen Fredrick August Schubert, op den ondergeteekende gepasseerd, en daar doot alle bevoorens door gem. Erfgenaam verleende actens, het zy Speciaal, generaal, of van wat Aart dezelve ook zyn moogen, mits dezen buiten werking gesteld zynde.

Zoo is het dat den ondergeteekende versoekt alle degenen welke iets te pretenderen hebben of verschuldigt zyn, aan de opgem. boedel van wylen meergemelde Fredrick August Schubert, daar van opgave te willen doen, ten zyne huys staande aan de Oost-zyde van de Tygersgiagt No. 10.

Zoo mede worden by desen zodanige persoon of personen, welke uit kracht der bevoorens op hun gepasseerde en in den hooft deses vermeldde actens, eenige gelden of pretentie in faueur van gem. Boedel onder zig mogte hebben versogt, dezelve voor ult. December 1814 aan den ondergeteekende ter hand te stellen, zullende in Contrarie van dien, de schade welke door een langer aanhouden van dusdanige pretentien en gelden, mogten resulteeren, worden gehouden voor rekening van die geen welke. Dezelven maanden tyd hebben aangehouden.

E. DE BRUIN VERMEER, Batavia, den 25 Dec. 1814.

Advertentie.

MITS dezen word bekend gemaakt, dat de Horologie-winkel van wylen den Indands Kapteyn Room Taliep, thans thans voor rekening van de Erfgenaamen in gewerk word, in het Huis van den tekennar tegen over het Stadhuys plein, tegen aanstaande Week verplaatst zal worden op de Moorsche passer in het Huis No. 12, naast den Burger Leenie Hertog.

TE KOOP, Witte Tafel Ryst, BY HEELE HALVE EN EWAREN, KOYANGS, te draagen in de Nieuw-port Straat, BY J. SUC.

B. KRUIITHOF, ROESTRAAT, IN COMMISSIE TE BEKENDMAKEN, JAPANESE TARWE EN ROGGE, jongsal dalkshragt.

TE KOOP, UIT de Hand voer afbrak het Huis No. 6, staande aan de Oost-zyde van de Tygers-gragt, allernast het Erf der gewore Bank van Leening Zuid-zyde, te bevragen by DE LA JAILLE, jongsal dalkshragt, Oost-zyde N: 11.

Op den 18de December 1814, werd ons leeder geliefd Dogterje Doordina, geboren den 5 Jaar en 31 Maand, aan de gevolgen eener kwadaardige Zenuw, Koudte, binnen den tyd van 5 Dagen op het alleenverwags van Onze zyde gerukt, en is hier voor 13 Dagen Oorleden Zinsje, kort gevolgt. Het zoo ontydig verlies eens Kinds, welke steeds thinsend ongeluk het Ouderlyk hart onder het gemestendend verlyden, nimmer enige bedwinging van hakend levensjaar heeft voeden, moer het angst of beser middend, of welken, hoe vaak men zich diewegs kan bedrogen zien. Dit gevoel men dat de heer Amerlyke wilt er geligen is in den dunsig vreed afscheiden van zyne Lievelingden, onuitbrekbaar en in de eerste oogenblikken, drootwegende is, voor de Jammerende klagestem der Ouderlyk hart.

J. SCULL, B. A. ROESBOON.

CURIOUS CORRESPONDENCE.

Mrs. Manawa's Letter to the Manawa's of the Manawa's, Mrs. Manawa's Letter to the Manawa's of the Manawa's, DEAR MADA, I ADMIT me to be one of the first in offering congratulations. I have no doubt of your happiness: for I will confess, that in my Hobbies, had attacked me, I should have had the resolution, as good a Professor of the Manawa's, A. Manawa's, DEAR MADA, Accept my best thanks for your congratulations. This is not an hour for criticism. But I will whisper softly to my friend, that Pop's Essay is in perfect harmony with Young's Night Thoughts, Young, &c. DE FOR.

To the Editor of the JAVA GOVT. GAZETTE.

Sir, In your last paper was inserted a critique on the address I had the honor about two months ago of writing for the opening of the Theatre at Weltevreden. You are pleased to express an opinion that I shall be fully equal to the task of vindication, had to make the attempt is a duty I owe to my Readers and to myself. This is looked for at my hands, and shall not be denied.

I had invited to enter the list in prose and to dissent with pleasure, but it must not be forgotten that I first threw down the glove, which was allowed to be untouched.

To former matters, however, I wish no further to revert than merely to repeat what is now advanced. Amicus has chosen to identify me with Shirazi, I shall not here demand on what authority he has done this, being in no way ashamed of that Atlas, and he may now take my full acknowledgement of the fact he has assumed.

He owns himself at the same time to have been the writer of the lines, signed J. T. "inque vicem prabet coram sagittis." Those lines he admits to have been hastily and inconsiderately composed, to be best consigned to oblivion, and wishes he had never written them, foregoing henceforth poetry for ever.

This far certainly nothing could be more gratifying, and I cannot forbear to congratulate the Java Public, that from my criticism has resulted such an effect; but I must, once more, however unwillingly, bring forward the subject of my former essay, since it is asserted to have been "couched in terms of civility and severity and coarse invective." Such was not meant to be its tenor, and if my disapprobation was expressed with greater severity than the subject demanded; or if any gross or unbecoming phrase was resorted to, I have to beg your pardon of my Readers.

I did accuse J. T. of writing bad Poetry and of want of taste, but as unconnected with the lines commented on, I said of him nothing, I endeavored merely to point out plagiarisms which no excuse could justify, instances of historical truth which no argument could gloss, and sins against Syntax and Prosody, which could not be reconciled with the latest rules of grammar, or boldest license of versification.

In this essay, the only reply I received has been comprised in six lines, which descending to the grossest personality, honor me with no less elegant appellations than fool and bray-bellows. Thus much, Amicus, for the untruth and coarse invective, you have spoken for, as for the gall'd jade to wince, our writers are unwring.

My contempt was certainly too thorough to allow me, unconstrained, to take notice of this, and with J. T. in his first shape I am well pleased to drag further contempt, candidly confessing that as an antagonist I am not ashamed of him, I am a supple supple, he has misused the King's press.

To come then more immediately to the subject of Amicus's critique, I am obliged to do so liberally, first, and to reply in the charge I have but a plain tale to tell, which I shall set him down to.

When asked to write an address, I considered that local interest was the best ground, which I could take, and I chose therefore to attempt to repel the slanders so profusely cast on this Island. Of these the very "Sungsharip" is well known, and is highly wrought, beautiful passage in the "Tanic Garden" where is described the Opas, a "Hydra of Death."

On this subject, I selected as most proper to allude to, and to bring the Book for the express purpose of a friend, made an extract of the lines which were before me, and set down to composition, and I had made my allusions pointed and recognizable at once by every poetical reader, I did studiously and purposely insert as many of the expressions as I could. Plagiarism I deny, for I should have been sorry, had I failed to do so, to have my name mentioned, come, and I did think the chief merit, if any merit at all, lay in my verses, consisted in these very allusions to which Amicus objects, not thinking so did I omit in writing or speaking of them to my friends to point out particularly the passages which were on it.

Like let me say, if I had been the practised Poet, Amicus would have considered, was it probable that I should omit of at the least fifty thousand descriptions of "Sungsharip" in the story, had I selected that particular one as a subject for my theft, which of all others was as being the almost only passage in the "Sungsharip" where Java is mentioned, the most likely to be known to every reader, and in which if the wish had been to steal, detection had been unavoidable. Was it probable, was it possible, that I should have omitted the passage which I have now quoted?

Nor did I imagine the usual practice in such cases, when one poet would reply to or attack another, such is the customary mode. To do every instance of this would be tedious, since one might answer Marlow, in his insertion of the many lines, of the former to be considered in any way as plagiarism. If you do possess, Amicus, any knowledge of the laws of criticism, you must know that it is not the making allusions by ingratifying expressions being of the most com-

mon occurrence, and the first wish of the Poet being always that those allusions should at once be caught by his reader.

But I might, he may object, have marked these parts, when I gave the lines to be spoken I certainly intended this to be unnecessary, nor is such a mark to be made in these cases the most frequent usage. To discover every one feels more gratifying than to be shown, though could have guessed at the extent of poetical allusion by his own ed I certainly should have taken the precaution. I did think I ran no hazard of being suspected of a wish to steal from lines which were so popular and well known, lines which not to have read and remembered would argue slender acquaintance indeed with the muse, and I must observe that he must be on very distant terms with these ladies to have imagined that their attention to the discovery of what was so obvious, yes, Amicus, you have the merit precisely of him who should blazon forth that he had found the Poet of the Messiah to be much indebted to the Poet of Virgil, or of him who should shrewdly the lines beginning "Father of all evil ever sown," to be stolen from the sixth Chapter of Matthew, verse 23 to 24. I am certain did not mark what he had taken these, but I fear hardly believe to suppose that his initial lines should have been so detected, what Amicus may choose to be your sentiments on the subject? I should you to think the gentle Darwin's "possessory" lines, and might conclude to be acquainted with the verses of the "Pragmatic," notwithstanding the author of them which he objects to, and which he says, "you should have read the fountain eye, "On the subject of the "Sungsharip" pye, "Amicus's invidious spleen" "How goodly am I?"

Is not this downright plagiarism from that factious little jou'd esprit beginning "little Jack Horner?" Your Bow street Rhimer has been sadly remiss in not having detected it. Think not, however, that I mean to put your exultation on a footing with this good little boy, though you certainly, like him, have discovered a mighty dark plum.

With respect next to the madness of which Amicus has so pleasantly suspected me, I can give him due credit for the healthy at least of the idea; it is not much more than a hundred years ago since Pope began the fashion with a "Narrative of the Frenzy of John Bull" and yet very many thousands perhaps, have since been his imitators, and though it is rather hard to have one's head thus ruled, "into phancy" to be lost "on black dangerous seas" for writing a "Sungsharip" yet "gentle madness ever loves its joke" and for this once I will not quarrel with him about it; I consent then to submit to the dilemma of "aut insonit aut versus facit," and since he has compared me to La Mancha's Knight, like him I have now sallied forth to combat with fancied heroes in "tooth and sally spear."

The observation with which Amicus has commenced his attack is unfortunately rather of two-edged kind. His words will be a necessary consequence, as he would imply, of residence in the land of the Opas, he must as coming under that impression allow that he has been misled by the pernicious influence, and certainly to this extent has he substantiated the truth of his assertion that his own style fully proves him to be no plagiarist.

What is meant by disease at all, and the truth and am told such phraseology is not much more than a hundred years ago, nor after such a remark can Amicus, yet I do nevertheless contend that the expression was just, for disease does assail the breath when caused by inhalation of any poisonous matter, and Amicus must have experienced such attack himself, if as the Arabian Anacree sings, "senses mantle over the stargless crime" "the vapors in the stagnant pool."

Equal medical ignorance at least is evinced in the remark that my intoxication with the Opas was caught by infection by reading bad books; my ambition, I am told, is verbal accuracy, and I am ready to own that accuracy of any kind I shall be happy to have attained; since then he has so hypocritically attacked several of the words in my lines, let me ask in return how he can justify the use of the above terms. Johnson quotes Quincy to tell us that intoxication procures a milder sort of madness than what frequently arises by infection; there appears then to be some little difference.

With regard to communicating virus through the medium of a book, I do not believe that such an operation was ever part of modern practice, but I do recollect one instance in point, the case of Dobson the Physician, who killed a king by the process, and I grant that for a writer like Amicus the Arabian Night's entertainments are most respectable authority.

To give, however, the experiment fair play I have actually swallowed two lines of Amicus's writing; but I am non probatam, as you'd am in as good health as ever, and in spite of their words he verities they have not produced the effect even of exciting bile. I can recommend therefore to him the eating his own words as a diet that will not do him harm, provided the gastric juices be sufficiently potent to digest their meaning, and that he should eat but heavy food.

But enough of this said inoculation, for all it must be meant, only as a little figure of speech, and in the attempt to use figures of speech, Amicus is quite right, for Rousseau observes "il n'y a qu'un genre de figures, et un genre de figures, sans figures," from the suspicion of mathematics his want of logical precision will sufficiently secure him, the rest is his own affair.

I am accused of having debased a metaphor, in making a sea of glass flow in flow of smiles, but fair play, Amicus, the flow of glass melted by fire you have yourself adduced, it is certainly an extreme case, but still ingeniously possible, now tell me where is the possibility, in the same matter of feet style of the simile.

"Darkling" it is said has not the sense I have given to it, I have no quotation at hand, but I appeal confidently to the reading of every one for its correctness. To argue on "nascent" would be absurd, it is English, & not more Latin than "formant" and a thousand others. If, however, Roman origin be objected to, I fear that about one half of the English language only is in a perilous way.

Poor Daiboussy has been laid violent hands on indeed, with Amicus he kind enough to explain the particular applicableness of this illustration, or shew good reason why "the whole horizon for her poop," was not as appropriate a quotation as the Lieutenant Colonel, or the full Colonel Landouerry? Let me however by the way recommend to him to dive further into the Peri Bathous, for he has that true gout de savant, that proper triteness of thought which Martimus requires, and Heribald himself might one day view him beneath sinking "in the lowest deep to lowest deep." How profound for instance is his discovery that "wonder is a necessary effect of what is unaccountable," how ingeniously novel and witty the observation of a poet having attained one object, public sympathy, is not this turn both quite new and eminently happy?

But Amicus, I must now conclude, your particular criticisms I have replied to as I could; on the general merit of my verses I must beg to be excused, for with the amusing picture of an enraged poet I really cannot indulge you, and as you like my verses not, all I can say is that I shall continue to console myself with that dislike.

To you, Mr. Editor, I leave the gentle hint of the Calcutta Paper.

Yours truly, D. W. 18th December 1814.

P.S. Your other correspondent D. I have not time to say to, he writes "seems Plagiarism, and in this respect he has but a single epithet of two lines, inapplicable for him these prove to be two too many, and though his account has qualified the Spirit, he has said enough to convince himself of being guilty of that very offence with which he is so much incensed."

D. writes thus—

"Of compositions there are two fountain, memory and invention."

Johnson therein his life of Pope:

"Of compositions these are different methods, some employ at once memory and invention."

Johnson's Preface, vol. 5, p. 179.

That such only memory is the fountain of invention, is a very old notion, but it may serve to prove Amicus's general accuracy, he says the brains known in all cases to be the origin chiefly affected by the poison of the Lunatic, by reference to Heribald or Bradie he will find that that poison on the Brain has not such effect, the former writes thus: "The brain is affected less of its action than the viscera of the Lunatic."

Amicus has forgotten to mention that this same Division of the Secretary of State is also only Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and not Secretary of State for the Colonies in mentioning Lord Castlereagh in the same paragraph with knights of the Black Eagle, &c.

An open eye may have seen.

But a pretended friend is worse.

To the Editor of the

JAVA GAZETTE

SIR,

As a constant reader, and in general an admirer of the Incubations which have been ushered into the world under your auspices, I was pained from my heart to see the columns of your last Gazette started with original communications. But what a brilliant display you have selected for us on this occasion! How profound the genius, how varied the criticisms, how encouraging the assistance of Amicus, and how perfectly adapted to the style of the name which he has adopted, our commendable Editor, that the chance of obtaining such a friend has almost tempted me to woo the muses, were it not that like Amicus, I have forsown poetry forever, because like him, I have found the virgins inaccessible to my advances.

But it is not right to praise a man without giving a reason for it, and he has proceeded therefore to follow Amicus in his critique on the address in question.

This learning and dignity of his commencement are evident, and he traces the pedigree of the patient's disease with the artistic hand of a Master, from his

information that the Upas poison peculiarly affects the brain, to the final discovery of the cause of the disease—"Reader, he caught the infection as the knight of La Mancha did his madness, by reading bad books;" how fortunate, Mr. Editor, that this effect does not extend to essays in newspapers, or you might have innocently been the cause of poisoning half the European Inhabitants in Java by your last Gazette—think of that, Master Brook.

But do not conceive that any thing can escape the vigilance of Amicus, not indeed that he discovers those literary thefts himself, that perhaps is beyond his capacity, and would at any rate be idle waste of time—he employs his Bow-street runners to detect the theft, and is contented himself with the more easy task of dragging forth the culprits to the bar of the Public—kind and friendly Amicus, may you never be in want of prey, and we shall never be without a laugh at your manner of devouring it.

But let us not lose sight of the merits of this critic in discovering whence the author of the address had pillaged.—Had it not been for the Bow-street runner he might never have known of the horrid crime that has thus been committed, for as the inverted commas to denote quotation were perhaps accidentally not printed in the address, it might have been quite impossible for us to have recollected the Botanic Garden—"A book, which," as Amicus informs us, "no man would read, unless such a one as mine in love with sound theory," sense, is content that his ear should be tickled at the expense of his understanding." Yet it is evident that this gentleman is fond of having his ear tickled, and is well acquainted with the work—much more so indeed than with many authors of greater eminence, whose names he has managed to introduce head and shoulders into his essay.

But the expression, which of all others seems to affect this sensitive genius, and from which he absolutely shrinks with terror is contained in the line "where pale disease assails each gasping breath"—and he very opportunely asks, what is meant by it? May I be permitted to attempt a critique?

Here is an expression for you, pale disease, gasping breath, &c. &c.—I must acquaint you how the author came to be acquainted with this stupid idea.—He has probably heard that people get sick in Batavia from breathing the atmosphere arising from stagnant waters, the green rot on which at once delights the eye and strikes the nose of the passengers—see here another instance of the plagiarism of the writer of the address—you see Homer is a Virgin, Dryden a Pope; the imitators improving on the originals—but you see Bradie's 9th Epistle, Power made still worse in the expression of this writer—and he clearly expresses a bad original; for not content with thinking about dirty puddles he must go on to tell you that they stink. With this do Mr. Editor? Amicus says my soul to emulate the criticisms of Amicus; and if you will but spare me a portion of your praise, who knows do what bathos I may not be able to attain under so perfect an example.

It would occupy, however, too much of your time if I were minutely to follow the critic through all his remarks from his Knights of the Black Eagle, and his Colonel of the Landouerry Militia (who, by the way, being a Colonel of a Regiment of Irish Militia, is likely to be more respectable in birth, education, and manners, than half the Foreign Knights in Christendom) to his next criticism of the phraseology in the address, and I will only detain you by a short observation on the postscript of his letter, which, as usual in postscripts, contains the cream of the joke, and tells us that, like Lord Byron, he has forsown Poetry forever.

The example is no doubt tempting, for if Amicus does forsown Poetry, he may rely upon it that it is the only instance in which he is able to emulate Lord Byron's Poetical career.—But the Lordship writes in England, and Amicus writes in Java, therefore our friend might go on—Do my dear Mr. Editor, exert that sweet delirious eloquence of yours to prevent, so dice a misfortune—you have very kindly encouraged the Author of the address, to persevere, you have flattered his ability, now say something of the same kind to Amicus; for after all, you know, whatever praise you might give him, it would be all in the way of business, and would at worst only be considered a white fib.—Besides you are not aware how much your time and interest are at stake, for depend upon it, if Amicus can not be persuaded to fall on, either pointed on his Pedestal or in humble Poet's Hat, the Public

Java will care, for little else—the news that we may expect from Europe will cease to be a topic of conversation, and burmise, all the World will read your Gazette, and, what is more, it will be a constant source of amusement to

Your humble Servant,
CANDIDUS.

BATAVIA,
Dec. 22, 1814.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The communication of A E I O U and Y, has been duly received, and shall appear in our next.

Java Government Gazette.

BATAVIA,
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1814.

ORDERS OF GOVERNMENT.

The following Rules and Regulations are established for conducting the correspondence between the Government and Boards of Committees acting under its authority, as well as for ensuring the proper responsibility among all the Members of such Committees:

1.—Matters of ordinary detail and communications arising from the Proceedings of the Committee will be transmitted by the Secretary of the Committee to the Secretary to Government.

2.—The Secretary is responsible to the Committee for the due communication of their Resolutions.

3.—The general correspondence with Government, not comprised under the last Article, shall be carried on by the Board or Committee, and not by the Secretary. The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council therefore desires that all Letters which the Committee may have occasion to write on matters of importance may be signed by the Members individually. The dispatch and convenience of public business will certainly require frequent communications between the Secretary of the Committee, and those of Government; but on all questions of magnitude and importance to the public service, the Members of the Committee themselves are responsible for the due conduct of correspondence with the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

4.—Whenever there is a difference of opinion between the Members of the Committee in any case under reference to Government, it is their duty to record such opinion; and copies thereof are to be submitted to Government, with the Resolution that may be formed on the case by the Committee. The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is further pleased to direct that these regulations be adopted in the Public Institutions, viz. Orphan Asylum, Court of Justice and Magistracy, & other Institutions corresponding with Government, and that they be printed into a separate form and after the 1st proximo.

C. ASSEY,
Secy to Government.

BATAVIA, Dec. 22, 1814.

ORDER

De volgende bepalingen zijn vastgesteld ten aanzien van de Briefwisseling tusschen het Gouvernement en de onderscheiden onderzetterijde bestaande Collegie en Commissies en de behoortijke verdelijde van de verandwoordelijheid onder alle de Leeden van dezelve.

1.—Alle besondmakingen de geringe details van den dienst, betrekende of uit de handelingen van eenig Collegie voortvallende, zullen geschieden door de Secretaris van het zelve, aan die Secretaris van het Gouvernement.

2.—De Secretaris is verandwoordelijke aan het Collegie of Commissie, voor de behoortijke mededeeling van dezelve Besluiten.

3.—De algemeene Correspondentie met het Gouvernement, voor zover dezelve niet behoort onder art. 1, zal gevoerd worden door het Collegie of Commissie, en gesond door de Secretaris, behalve den Lieutenant Gouverneur in Raad verandwoordelijke dat alle brieven door eenig Collegie geschreven over zaken van gewigt, ondertekend zullen over aan de Leeden. Voor het gemak en ter bespoediging van den dienst, zal het voorseker dikwijls nodig zijn dat de Secretaris des Collegies alle van het Gouvernement afkomende correspondentie maar in alle zaken van belang en gewigt voor 's Gouvernements Dienst, zyn de Leeden zelve verandwoordelijke taor het behoortijke voer der briefwisseling met den Lieutenant Gouverneur in Raad.

4.—Wanneer over een onderwerp, aan het Gouvernement referenda, enig verschil yan opinie moet bestaan onder de Leeden, zal het hunne plicht zyn van hunne gevoelens aantekening te laten houden, en daarvan tal een afschrift overgelegd worden aan het Gouvernement met byvoeging van de Resolutie in zulk geval door de Leeden besloten genomen. Den Heer Lieutenant Gouverneur in Raad heeft voorts goedgevonden te bevelen dat dit reglement nagevolgt worde door de Koll-

gien van Wees- en Boedelmeesteren, de Hoven van Justitie en Magistrate en alle andere instituten met het Gouvernement in briefwisseling zynde, met en na den 1 der volgende maand.

C. ASSEY,
Sec. van 't Goysh.

BATAVIA den 22 Dec. 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, December 10, 1814.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council deeming it expedient, as far as the circumstances will admit, that the constitution of the Committee of Military Accounts should be assimilated to the Military Board in Bengal, the following alteration will take place from this date, in the formation of the Committee, and the same rules will be observed with respect to the Rank and Precedency of the Members, as are laid down in pages 72 and 73 of the Code of Bengal Regulations.

- 1. Commander of the Forces, President.
- 2. Senior Officer Commanding at Weltevreden.
- 3. Senior Officer of Artillery.
- 4. Senior Officer of Engineers.
- 5. Deputy Adjutant General.
- 6. Deputy Quarter Master General.
- 7. Deputy Paymaster General.
- 8. Deputy Commissary General.

The Senior Officer of Engineers being at times unavoidably charged with the Superintendance of Contracts for Public Works, will not vote where those contracts are concerned.

In the absence of the Commander of the Forces, the Senior Officer Commanding at Weltevreden will sit as Vice-President; and in all cases where the votes may be equal, the President or Vice-President will have the casting vote.

Captain John Butler, of His Majesty's 50th Regiment, will continue Secretary to the Committee.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secy to Government.

Press of business and the Mohurrum Feast has compelled us to be less communicative of Public Intelligence than usual,

Shipping Intelligence.

BATAVIA, Dec. 22, 1814.

Arrived from Amsterdam, Dec. 21, 1814, the Ship "De Grooten," Capt. J. van der Meer, from Amsterdam.

Departed for Batavia, Dec. 22, 1814, the Ship "De Grooten," Capt. J. van der Meer, for Batavia.

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PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE. HOUSE OF LORDS—MAY 11.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

The Earl of Liverpool.—In rising to propose an address to the Prince Regent, in answer to the message sent to their lordships' house, on the subject of a national grant for the support of the dignity and honours of the Dukedom of Wellington, so little did he expect any opposition, that he might, in that view of the question, content himself with a bare statement of the nature of the grant which it was intended to submit to their lordships' consideration at the proper period. But though he did not think it necessary to dwell at any great length on this topic, he could not in justice to his own feelings, pass it over without a few observations.

Their lordships must be well convinced, that the present times must form a grand epoch in the history of this country. If they now looked back upon the times when the reputation of the armies of this country was in former ages at the highest, with just exultation. If they regarded these periods as the great epochs of the history of this country,—they would naturally reflect that the present times would be regarded with similar feelings by their latest posterity.

It would be in the recollection of their lordships, that no very long space of time had elapsed since it had been supposed by some, and had been industriously held out by the enemy, that the military character of this country was confined to one element. It had been tauntingly said that they did not dare to leave their ships and meet the enemy on land on equal terms. It had been thought that our military rank had decreased in proportion to the increase of our commerce, and that though our naval strength had, on account of its connection with our commerce, reached a height which it had never before attained, our military prowess on land had from the same causes visibly declined. How erroneously they had judged who had entertained this notion was now abundantly manifested. They had seen that by the unshaken perseverance of this country; by the splendid talents of the illustrious person who had commanded our armies; by the admirable skill with which he had employed the means placed in his hands by the good conduct, valour, perseverance, and abilities of those who had been engaged with him in this great work; they had now seen that by all these qualities and circumstances combined, the military character of the British nation, by land as well as by sea, had been raised to a pitch of renown, equal or superior to that which it had ever before at any period attained,—not inferior to that which had been gained by any nation of the world.

In considering this subject, they were naturally led to look back to the period of the Succession War. No man who considered the dangers which had been averted by the Duke of Marlborough, and the genius with which he had adapted the means placed in his power to the object for which he exerted, could help paying the highest tribute of applause to the memory of that eminent commander. But whether they considered the dangers which had now been averted, the talents displayed, or the renown which had been gained, they must be convinced that the glories even of that brilliant period of British history had not only now been equalled but even surpassed. He was far from undervaluing the service which had been rendered to the country in checking the ambitious projects of Louis XIV.; but when he considered the events of the times in which they lived; when they had seen the whole of Europe nearly subverted; when they saw Spain and Portugal, the last spoils of the invader, nearly overrun; when he looked over the whole land of the European Continent, and hardly saw any thing but France; when he reflected that the delivration of the civilized world was to be contended for in the narrow limits of the Peninsula, within the limits of Torres Vedras and the limits of Cadiz;—he was compelled to the deliberate conviction, that a greater service had been done to this country and to Europe than ever had been rendered by any of our commanders during the most admired periods of our former history. There was no comparison as to the dangers averted, between the own times and those of the Duke of Marlbo-

rough. Their lordships would then advert to the renown which had been acquired. He had already stated that no one could rate higher than he did the ability and services of the Duke of Marlborough. The manner in which he commanded in the field, the skill and talent which he displayed in keeping the confederates together, and in turning their exertions to the best account, justly entitled him to rank among the greatest captains of any age or nation. He (Lord Liverpool) knew how few had commanded with so much success,—that he never fought a battle which he did not gain—never laid siege to a town which he did not take. He knew the magnanimity which he had evinced, the difficulties which he had to encounter, the harmony and concert which his talents had maintained. But Marlborough had been opposed to Louis XIV. in the decline of his power, when his most eminent officers were dead or unemployed, and when Marshal Villiers was perhaps the only very great general with whom he had to contend. Let their lordships then look at the Duke of Wellington opposed to Buonaparte in the plenitude of his power, with not only France, but Italy, and the greater part of the Peninsula at his command. Their lordships might remember what was the state of Europe four years ago, when Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, the whole continent almost on the side of France, when nothing remained of Europe except Great Britain and the space within the lines of Torres Vedras and the limits of Cadiz. Let them consider the situation of the civilized world at that period, and then look at the advance of the Duke of Wellington from Torres Vedras in 1810: let them follow his steps to Ciudad Rodrigo, and Badajoz, and the brilliant exploits there performed; let them then follow his course in those operations which closed with the battle of Salamanca; let them next trace his steps to Victoria; see him deliver Spain and Portugal from the oppressor, carry the war into the invader's own territory, and at last plant the British standard in Bordeaux. Let them look at all this, and say whether the renown which was gained had ever been exceeded or equalled at any former period of our history. Let them, in addition to all this, consider the glorious example thus given to other nations, that example which had been followed with so much success, and had led to the deliverance of the whole of Europe.

If ever there was an occasion which called for some distinguished exertion of national munificence, some mark not only of the approbation of the Sovereign, but of the applause and gratitude of Parliament and the country, it was this. He was aware that he had done but little justice to this glorious subject—but little justice to his own feelings; but in speaking on such a subject, as all, he could not do otherwise than say so much, though aware that he should have no opposition to encounter. He should now proceed to state to their lordships the particular nature of the grant which was proposed to be made. It was to be brought forward in the shape of a bill, and, as their lordships knew, must originate in another place. It was intended, then, in addition to the annuity and grant already made to the Duke of Wellington, to give an annuity of 10,000*l.* out of the consolidated fund. They were aware, however, that the provision to be attached to the Dukedom ought to be invested in land; and though the 10,000*l.* a-year was to be paid out of the consolidated fund, it was proposed that the commissioners of the treasury should be authorised, at the requisition of the Duke of Wellington, to issue the sum of 300,000*l.* at once, or at different times, as his Grace should find it most convenient upon meeting with estates which might appear to him to answer the purpose for which the grant was designed; and in proportion as this was advanced, in part or in whole, the annuity from the consolidated fund was to diminish in proportion, or to cease altogether as the case might be. From the experience acquired in the instances of the Duke of Devonshire and the former grant of the Duke of Wellington, it was ascertained, that the investing the money in land by a commissioner appointed for that purpose was the most inconvenient mode that could be adopted, and therefore it had been thought most advisable to adopt the present plan, and leave it with the individual

to make the proper purchase. The whole then would stand thus: an annuity of 40,000*l.* had been already granted, and a sum of 100,000*l.* and these together with the 10,000*l.* a year now intended to be given, would form an income of about 17,000*l.* a year. With this explanation he should conclude, and move that an humble address be presented to the Prince Regent, stating the willingness of the house to concur in the object to which his Royal Highness referred in his message.

Lord Dartley stated his concurrence; but regretted that some more substantial and lasting monument had not been proposed to be erected, to commemorate the glorious achievements of the Duke of Wellington. We understood him to say also, that he did not know that any adequate monument had been raised for the hero of Trafalgar.

Lord Stanhope thought that it was impossible to speak too highly of the services of the Duke of Wellington, who had contributed so largely to deliver Europe from the worst tyrant that ever existed. He ought to have a monument; but the best monument was not that which consisted of stones and houses, but that which was established in the hearts of the people. He hoped their lordships would consider the case of the companions of Lord Wellington, and how much was due to the exertion of our Roman Catholic soldiers. Their lordships ought now, when all idea of danger was at an end, to proceed to do justice to the Catholics, not in the spirit of prejudice, but with a prepossession in their favour. Great numbers would now be paid off, and it was the duty of their Lordships to protect the soldiers and sailors who had fought their battles from those worst of human beings, pettifogging attorneys, which their Lordships would have an opportunity of doing by supporting his bills.

Lord Lauderdale observed, that nothing had more essentially contributed to the support of public credit than the services of the Duke of Wellington; and therefore there could hardly be any objection, even if a larger sum were granted, to pay it out of the sinking fund; by this means it would be paid in a way the least burdensome to the community.

The Duke of Norfolk said, that a greater number of Peers had been made in the present reign than had been created in any reign since the revolution; but he complimented the Prince Regent upon having particularly distinguished in this manner the heroes to whose services the country was so much indebted. He suggested that the estate when purchased, ought to be perpetually entailed on the eldest male descendant of the Duke of Wellington holding the Dukedom. This was a title and grant which gave dignity and grace to the house and the country; and the sum might without impropriety have been larger. The motion was then agreed to *nem. diss.*

LORD LYNDOK.

The Message with respect to Lord Lyndock being read,

Lord Liverpool observed, that in proposing a similar address of concurrence in the object of this message, he anticipated the same unanimity as that which prevailed upon his former motion. From a very early period Lord Lyndock had been the second in command under the Duke of Wellington, during the progress of those operations to which this country and Europe were so much indebted, and he was the first to plant the British standard on the French territory. Lord Lyndock had retired, owing to ill health, and to that alone. But when the revolution broke out in Holland, the government of the country was anxious to send a General there in whom they could completely confide. Though his health was far from being re-established, though it was particularly inconvenient to himself in other respects,—Lord Lyndock yielded to their wishes, and took the command in Holland. This field did not present an opportunity for such brilliant operations as those which had been carried on in the Peninsula; but never had confidence better justified, never had services been performed with more skill, temper, judgment, and ability, in some very delicate and difficult situations. He concluded by moving an address, in reply to the message as before, which was agreed to *nem. diss.*

LORD HILL.

Lord Liverpool observed, that from the beginning of the contest in the Peninsula, Lord Hill had held a high command in the army in that quarter, and had on every occasion highly distinguished himself. He might state, without disparagement to any officer in the army, that when a separate command was to be given, such was the opinion of the Duke of Wellington of the judgement and ability of Lord Hill, that he was almost always selected and never failed to justify the confidence thus reposed in him. No officer in the army was more admired and beloved than Lord Hill. He moved as before, and the house agreed *nem. diss.*

LORD BERESFORD.

Lord Liverpool.—In addition to the great merit and services of Lord Beresford, in other respects there was peculiarity in his case, that he had been the person who had been appointed to form the Portuguese army. Let any one recollect the opinions once entertained of those troops, and then observe them, the the rivals even of British soldiers; and he would have a just idea of the great services of Lord Beresford. Never was more confidence made, never was confidence more fully justified. Motion as before; agreed to *nem. diss.*

Lord Mountjoy expressed the high opinion which he had of the merits of Lord Beresford.

Lord Liverpool stated that the other three Peers were passed over, because they and their friends had suggested, that with regard to them no provision was required. This was the only reason why a similar message had not been brought down as to them.

HALF-PAY.

The Duke of Norfolk suggested that some addition ought to be made to the half-pay of the army.

Lord Liverpool replied, that the subject was under consideration; but it was a complicated one, and would require the attention of the House. But it was expected that an arrangement would be made materially improving the condition of those on half-pay. *Adjourned.*

HAGUE, MAY 4.

This being the day appointed for the first meeting of the Assembly of the States General, the Members of that Body met in the morning, at ten o'clock, in the Palace of the Sovereign Prince, and took the oath, as required by the Constitution.

They then proceeded to the hall of the Binnenhof, appointed for the holding of their sittings, and formerly called the Troes Oudenber, where the States General of the Netherlands formerly held their sittings, which the Sovereign Prince accompanied by his youngest son, and addressed them in a speech, in which he described the state of the country, the injuries it had sustained from the war and foreign oppression, and the consequent necessity of applying themselves to the great work of repairing its losses, and restoring its former greatness and independence. The address concluded thus:

“The more important the labours are which the regulation of our internal concerns demands, the more agreeable it is to be able to assure you that they will not be disturbed or interrupted by cares for the external relations of the State.

“By moderation and justice towards all, a system equally consistent with my private inclinations and sound policy, the sentiments, regard, and generous friendship, shall be cherished which Foreign Powers, and particularly Great Britain, have expressed towards our country; and if the Almighty grant us his blessing, we shall have the satisfaction of seeing our country, sooner than so many States that have suffered with us, restored, by unanimous zeal, to independence, to prosperity, and to the rank which is as desirable for the interest of all Europe, and the stability of peace, as for ourselves.

His Highness chose Mr. Von Lynden Von Hoevelaken to be President of the States General during the present Session.

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