



The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council... published in the Java Government Gazette, be considered as official, and duly attested... BATAVIA, May 1, 1814.

Publication.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Messrs. W. K. ... to be Commissioners for the purpose of Contracting the new Treasury notes...

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that the receipt of the Duty of half per cent on the Assessment of Horses and Carriages...

By order of the 20th October, By the MASTER at Samarang, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE COMMERCIAL OFFICER in that Division, Fifty-one SUPERNUMERARY CAVALRY HORSES.

The property of Government, as described in the accompanying list. Many of the Horses are of high cast, and worthy the attention of Gentlemen or others who may wish to use large sized Indian Horses...

Table with columns: No., Colour, Height (Hds. Inch), Cast. Lists 51 horses with details like '1 Black, 14 1/2, Toorkey'.

Advertisement. THE President and Members of the European Orphan Chamber hereby give Notice, that having been authorized by the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council...

Publikatie.

HERREYENS wordt aan de Gemeente de Keuze gegeven, dat den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade... J. DUPUY, Waarn. Sec. van het Gouv.

Advertentie.

VAN wegen President en Magistraten wordt by dezen bekend gemaakt, dat den ontfangst van het half per Cent op de getaxeerde waarde der Thuinen...

Advertentie.

DOOR Directeur en Commissarissen der Bank van Leening, wordt hier meede bekend gemaakt, dat gedurende deese maand October, dagelyks (de Zaterdag, Zon- en Feest dagen uitgezonderd) is gemelde Bank van Leening...

MADRAS MERCHANT, CAPTAIN CHARLES EATON, FROM MADRAS. TO BE SOLD AT MR. ARON LEVIES, IN THE VORREY, FOR READY-MONEY. All sorts of coarse Arcot Chintzes, Blue Cloth, of 8, 9, and 10 kall.

Advertentie.

DIRECTEUR en Commissarissen der Bank van Leening, maken hier mede bekend, dat op Maandag den 31ste October voor het gebouw van gemelde Bank van Leening, door Vendu-meesteren, verkoop zal worden gehouden...

Advertisement.

ON Monday the 3d Instant, will be exposed for sale, by A. H. EBEL, No. 16, New Poststreet, at reasonable prices and for ready-money only: A variety of ARTICLES, chiefly imported on the ship Commerce...

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene welk iets te pretenderen hebben van, ofte verschuldigd zyn aan den boedel van wylen Leopold Lehmanns, in leeven, Taxateur van de Bank van Leening...

Advertentie.

PRESIDENT en Leden van de Weeskamer alhier maken by deze bekend, dat door zyn Excellentie den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade, geauthoriseerd zynde, om de behering van de nalatenschap van den overleden Warehouse Keeper, de Heer Wm. Barrett te aanvaarden...

Lately Imported from England, BY THE SHIP STAR, THE FOLLOWING GOODS, TO BE SOLD FOR READY MONEY ONLY. At No. 5, Newport-street. HODGSON'S Pale Ale, in casks - Ditto Porter, in ditto - Bottled Ale and Beer - Pickled Herrings - Do. Salmon - Cognac Brandy - Empty Bottles - Corks - Fine Cheese - Pickles - Hats - Silk and Cotton Hosiery - Butter, in jars - Pickles - Port - Otter - Hock - Barsack - Biscuits, &c. &c.

vordering van de belangen, nu ter be-
hartiging toevertrouwd, zullen nodig oor-
deelen.

Ter ordonnantie van Heeren Wees-
meesteren.

J. H. DE HOOGH, Sec.

BATAVIA,
den 21ste September 1814.

Advertisement.

ALL Persons indebted to, or having
any claims on the Estate of the late
WILLIAM BARRETT, Esq. are hereby re-
quested to address themselves within the
space of six weeks from this date, to the
Subscriber Secretary to the Orphan Cham-
ber.

J. H. DE HOOGH, Sec.

BATAVIA,
Sept. 21, 1814.

Advertentie

ALLE de geene welke iets te preten-
deeren hebben van, ofte verschul-
digd zijn aan den Heer van Wylen W. J.
BARRETT, worden verzocht daar van binnen
den tyd van zes weken opgave te doen, aan
den ondergeteekenden Secretaris van het
Dierwaarde Oorlog van Heere Weesmees-
teren dezer Stede.

J. H. DE HOOGH, Sec.

BATAVIA,
den 21ste Sept. 1814.

Vendu Advertissementen.

Door Verkoopsters zullen de volgende
Venduties worden gehouden; als.

Op Maandag den 1de October 1814.

VOOR het Negotie-huis van Mr. Sloome
staande in de Nieuwpoort-straat, van
Boeken, Madera-wijn, Brand-wijn, Wagens-
Riarden, &c. &c. volgens Catalogus.

Op Dingsdag den 11de October 1814.

VOOR het Negotie-huis van J. van Raenen,
staande in de Nieuwpoort-straat, van
Boeken en Schilderyen.

Op Waensdag den 12de October 1814.

VOOR het Huis van den Chinese
Lijfkonk, staande in de Land-
voor rekening van de Heeren van
Chinees Ong Kimbing, van Java, Goud
en Zilver-werken, Ly-waten in zoort, Chinese
Muehlen, Porcelain, Koper en Yzer-
werken, voorst Slaven en Slavinneen, en water mer-
zal worden opgeleid.

Op Donderdag den 13de October 1814.

VOOR de Woning van Stephanus Mar-
ketius, staande op de Grote-Moer Ma-
Jacca, voor rekening van de Heeren van
Sator Aal, van gemaakte en Lössé Diaman-
ten, Goud en Zilver-werken, Ly-waten in zoort,
Huiswinkelen, een Billiard-tafel met dies
toebehoren, nevens andere goederen met.

Op Vrydag den 14de October 1814.

VOOR het Negotie-huis van J. Sloome,
in de Land-voor rekening van
Captain L. van zodanige goederen als
door gemene Consular in de Consularial worden
bekend gemaakt.

Op Zaterdag den 15de Oct. 1814.

IS de Secretaris van den Hoogen Raad
van Batavia, van meening
ten overstaan van een commissie uit wel-
ke de Hoogen Raad, des morgens de klok-
ke-lien uitspreken, voor deszelfs Kan-
toor, staande op de Water-straat, in deze
Stad, aan den Heeren van Raenen, by wege
van executie te worden opgeleid.

No. 1. — Zeker Erf, bebouwd met een
steene Pedak, staande en gelegen binnen
deze Stad, aan de oostzyde van de Grote
Rivier, in het blok O. 2, sub No. 1. Be-
leend ten zuiden met de gedempte Land-
ne Gragt, ten westen en noorden met
J. A. Hofstede, ten oosten met de
deze Stad, aan de oostzyde van de Grote
Rivier, in het blok O. 2, sub No. 1. Be-
leend ten zuiden met de gedempte Land-
ne Gragt, ten westen en noorden met
J. A. Hofstede, ten oosten met de

9. — Zeker Erf, bebouwd met een steene
Pedak, met pannen gedekt, staande en ge-
legen binnen deze Stad, aan de oostzyde
van de Grote Rivier, in het blok O. 2, sub
No. 4; beled ten zuiden met de gedemp-

te Leeuwine Gragt, ten noorden met J.
A. Hofstede, ten oosten met Mohamad
Abdul Gamie, en ten westen met dezer
Wadek. — Breed oost ten noorden een roede
vier duimen, mitsg. diep, zuiden ten oos-
ten twee roeden tien voeten, en is gemeten
allom met gemeene muuren.

4. — Zeker stukje Plooi-land, be-
bouwd met een oud steene Huis, benevens
nog een plankt woning alles met pannen
gedekt, staande en gelegen buiten deze
Stads-poort Rotterdam, tusschen de Titus
Anthony-gragt, en de Zee-strand, in het
3de deel van het blok I, sub No. 26.
belend ten westen met de Bimonsele weg,
ten oosten met Hatiep Abdul Maleek,
ten zuiden met N. Pisters en differente
perzoonen en ten noorden over een geme-
ne wegje en sloot. — Breed noorden 9 gra-
den west 17 roeden 6 voeten, mitsgaders
diep oost 10 graden noorden 38 roeden 3
voeten zyde gemeene aan de noordzyde
ontrend de hiatre sloot.

5. — Zeker Erf, bebouwd met een steene
Pedak, staande en gelegen buiten deze
Stads-poort Diest in de Chinese-camp, in
het Westerveld het 3de deel van het
blok O, sub No. 51, beled ten zuiden met
de Kuisenburg straat, ten noorden met
Thee Hongko, ten oosten met dezer boe-
del en ten westen met Captain Kanne.
Breed west ten zuiden 1 roede, mitsgaders
diep noorden ten zuiden 6 roeden 4 voeten
6 duimen, en is gemeten allom met geme-
ne muuren.

No. 6. — Zeker Erf, bebouwd met een
steene Pedak, met pannen gedekt, staande
en gelegen buiten deze Stad-poort Diest in
de Chinese-camp of in 't Westerveld het
1ste deel van het blok O, sub No. 52 be-
leend ten zuiden met het Kuisenburg straat
of zogenaamde Gang-kochet, ten noorden
met Thee Hongko, ten westen met dezer
boedel, en ten oosten met Abdul Carim.
— Breed oost en west 1 roede, mitsgaders
diep noorden ten westen 6 roeden 4 voeten
6 duimen en is gemeten aan de oost, west
en noordzyde met gemeene muuren.

7. — Zeker Erf bebouwd met een stee-
ne huis, Kombais, Dispens en Kamers
staande en gelegen binnen deze Stad aan
de oostzyde van de Grote Rivier, in het
blok F. 1 sub No. 49 en 50, — belend ten
westen met de darm langs de Grote Rivier,
of de zogenaamd avond bazaar, ten oosten
met deze boedel, ten zuiden met Mocham-
mat, en ten noorden met San Gamie.
Breedt voor aan de westzyde, noorden ten
westen een roede 12 voeten, en agter aan
de oostzyde 2 roeden 6 voeten 5 dui-
men, mitsgaders diep west ten zuiden
aan de zuidzyde eerst 6 roeden 11 voeten,
aldaar verbreed het zuidwaards, 1 roede
en dan nog diep tot agter 6 roeden 10
voeten 8 duimen, en aan de noordzyde
de geheele dispart 13 roeden 9 voeten 8
duimen en is gemeten allom met gemeene
muuren.

8. — Zeker Erf, bebouwd met een steene
huisje staande en gelegen binnen de Stad
aan de oostzyde van de Grote Rivier in
het blok F. 1 sub No. 27, belend ten oos-
ten met de Heere of The-water Straat, ten
westen met Mochamat Abdul Gamie, ten
zuiden met Phakier Mochamat, en ten
noorden met deze boedel. — Breed noord-
ten westen 1 roede 3 voeten mitsgaders
diep oost ten noorden 6 roeden 6 voeten,
7 duimen en is gemeten aan de noord en
zuidzyde met gemeene muuren.

9. — Zeker Erf, bebouwd met een steene
Pedak met pannen gedekt, staande en ge-
legen binnen deze Stad aan de oostzyde
van de Grote Rivier in het blok H. sub
No. 31, belend ten westen met de Heere
weg of Korte The-water Straat, ten oosten
en zuiden met Mochamat Abdul Gamie,
en ten noorden met de Heere Mochamat,
Abdul Gamie — breed noorden ten westen 1
roede 1 voet 1 duim, mitsgaders diep
oost ten noorden 2 roeden 6 voeten 6 dui-
men, en is gemeten allom met gemeene
muuren.

10. — Zeker Erf bebouwd met een stee-
ne pedak staande en gelegen binnen deze
stad aan de oostzyde van de Grote Rivier
in het blok F. 2 sub No. 19, 20. Beled
ten oosten met de Heere weg of The-water-
straat, ten westen met dezer boedel, ten
zuiden met Kasser Midien Bappa, ten
noorden met de gedempte Groote-
gragt. — Breed noorden ten zuiden 1 roede
1 voet, vier voeten, mitsgaders diep oost
ten noorden twee roeden, een voet, en is
gemeten aan de zuid en westzyde met ge-
meene muuren.

11. — Zeker Erf, bebouwd met een
steene pedak, staande en gelegen buiten
deze Stad in 't Westerveld het 5 de
deel van het blok O, sub No. 164, beled ten
noorden met een Gang loopende van de
Areeks-gragt na de Vis-bazaar, ten zuiden
met Tan Linsang, ten oosten met het
boedel van de Heere Mochamat.

12. — Zeeker Erf, bebouwd met een
steene peilak, staande en gelegen als het
voorgaande perceel, sub No. 164 B. be-

led ten noorden met een Gang loopende
van de Areeks-gragt na de Vis-bazaar, ten
zuiden met Tan Linsang, ten oosten met
de Heere Mochamat, en ten westen met het
voorgaande perceel.

13. — Zeker restant Erf, bebouwd met
een steene Pedak met pannen gedekt,
staande en gelegen buiten de voormidige
Diest-poort in de Chinese-camp, in
het Westerveld, het 3de deel van het
blok O, sub No. 30; belend ten zuiden
met de Keulenburg-straat, of de zogena-
amde Gang-kochet, ten noorden met
den Heer Mr. W. van Hogen, ten oos-
ten met het inderde gedeelte van Rahtem
dit Erf, en ten westen met Ismail Abdul
Ookor.

Voorts zo als de gedachte percelen ter
plaats voorschreve gelegen, en toebetro-
rende zyn, de tien eersten aan Hamit
Lede, de elfde en twaalfde aan Tan Tiakko,
en het dertiende aan Tio Djinh.

Die gading hebben om de voorschreve
percelen te koop, die komen ten dage
uure en plaats voorschreve, aanhooren de
Conditien en doen hun profyt.

Daar omme is er iemand die eenig Regt,
actie of pretentie op de voorschreve percelen
zoude willen presentieren, en sich uit
dies hoopde opposeren tegen de voorschre-
ve executie en verkoping, die komen die
den voormelden Secretaris, verklarende
redenen van dien.

De koopers zullen gehouden zyn te dra-
gen alle wook en nodige servituten en
vrydommen die de gedachte percelen, tot
voor of na deel, mogen hebben, of hierna
nog zullen subject worden.

Als gedaan en gepubliceert, na voor-
gaande klack geslag van de puye van
het Stadhuis, te Batavia, dezer 8sten Oc-
tober 1814.

By my,
W. A. VAN DER KOUVEL,
Drukker.

Op Zaterdag den 15, October, 1814.
Is den Curator van den Hoogen Raad
van Justie te Batavia van meening ten
overstaan van een Commissie uit welken
Hoogen Raad, des morgens ten negen
uuren voor deszelfs Kamoor op de Voor-
verkoop te houden van eenige Slaven,
Chineesche Huiswinkelen, enz.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

A GOOD substantial DWELLING
HOUSE, with convenient Offices,
in a healthy and pleasant situation on the
banks of the great river at Bidara China,
about 9 Paals from Batavia, lately occu-
pied by H. A. Parve, Esq. — Enquire of
Mr. Mandu, Batavia.
7th September, 1814.

UIT DE HAND TE KOOP

EEN goed en welgehouwd steene
Woonhuis, met Paardstal, Wa-
genhuis, en Slave vertekken &c. gelegen
in een zeer gezonde en aangename leg-
ding by de Groote Rivier te Bidara China,
ontrend negen paalen van Batavia, voor-
maals bewoond door de Wel Edele Heer
Parve. — te bevragen by den Heer Marquis,
te Batavia.
7de September, 1814.

For Sale, BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

On FRIDAY, the 14th INSTANT,
AT THE HOUSE

OF
Mr. HOMMES, Lepel-street,
A VARIETY

EUROPE ARTICLES,

Consisting of
SILK and cotton Hosiery — Ladies' Dress-
ing — Colored Handkerchiefs — Butter — Tongues
— Tripe — Hams — Beads — British Muslin,
Confectionery, — A turning Lath, &c. &c.

FOR PRIVATE SALE,
Will be sold next the 14th Inst.

A Good Ship MARIA, just out of
Dutch, newly coppered, burthen
100 tons, in every respect well found.
Particulars apply to Messrs. J. J. J. J.
T. and Co.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene welke iets te preten-
deeren hebben van, of verschuldigd zyn
aan den Heer van Wylen M. Lente,
gelieve daaryn binnen den tyd van zes
weken opgave te doen aan deszelfs Execu-
teur, Ede Hendriks.
BATAVIA,
den 7de Oct. 1814.

FREIGHT to ENGLAND.

FROM the port of Batavia only, and
to the consignment of Messrs. Boekm
and Taylor, London. — The good ship
STAR, Thos. Gillies, commander, bur-
then 400 Tons. — Passengers will be received
by J. A. van BRAUN, Esq. until the 28th
instant, at No. 32, Tyger-street.

Advertisement.

M. NOTARIS DROST, has to dispose
of by Public Contract, his lotte
and commoditie, consisting of HOUSE, with
the Godown, Stable, and Carriage House,
attached to it, situated at Great Over-street,
also, the two small adjoining Houses.

Advertentie.

DEN Notaris DROST, presenteert uit
de hand te Koop zyn Woonhuys
op de Grote-rivier, benevens de daar naast
staande twee kleine Huysen, en de daar
by gehorende Stal pakhuis en Wagenhuis.

Advertentie.

BY H. F. Lippo, op de Groote Rivier,
zyn te bekomen voor contante be-
taling, tegens redelyke pryzen, de onder-
volgende met de Erik Heerfatta, jongst val-
ste de France aangebrachte beste Dran-
ken, en andere goederen; als, Bourdeaux;
Madera en Ligt Diet zu vater, Bourde-
aux, Chappagne, Madera, Muscadelle,
Cognac, Hollandische Genever, Ligt Bier
en Wyn, op de Hotels, Pynapel Ka-
ssen, Schryf behoefens Canaster en Sonif
Tabak, Speelkaarten, zyde Bonten, Par-
fumerien en diverse andere Goederen
meer.

UIT DE HAND TE KOOP

Een Huis,
STAANDE IN DE ROE-STRAT,

te bevragen by
JAN TIEDEVAN

OF
J. I. VAN SEVENHOVEN.

Java Government Gazette.

BATAVIA,
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1814.

We are authorised to publish the
information of the Trade the following
letter from the coast of Sumatra, commu-
nicating the appearance of a suspicious
looking vessel in that quarter.

To MAJOR YULE, Resident,
BANTAM.

Sir,
I have the regret that it is not until
me until this moment, to communicate
the information of the Commanders of His
Majesty's ships in the Straits, that a long
low ship appeared off this place from the
Southward on the 25th instant, but too
out at sea to allow me to distinguish
whether she had any ports; she stood under
easy sail for Poelo Pesang roads, where
the Friendship Schooner was lying; the
stranger made several tacks to enter the
roads at the North end, but was repulsed
by the current and light land wind; the
passage is very narrow, and she was pro-
bably afraid of the breakers. My Assis-
tant, Mr. McDonald, was on board the
Schooner with the Master, who has in-
forms me the ship got within a mile and
a half of the Schooner; they had no
telescope, nor could either of them, on
account of the glare of the setting sun dis-
tinguish if she had any ports. Mr. Pic-
ters conjectured they were about for
dispute, but he decided himself, fully sa-
tisfied that she was a Frigate, from the man-
ner in which she made her tacks and the cut
of her sails; together with the general ap-
pearance. She was a Frigate, of a low
colour, although the Friendship had her's
hoisted, and when dressed as a Frigate
were seen on her fore-yard; she then stood
along the coast for the Northward. I
think it very probable she is an American
Frigate, just arrived from America, and
intending to call at the Northward in
the track of the Bengal ships, as she pro-
bably may be carrying between this and
Java.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) J. BROWN,
Resident at Croce.

CROCE, Aug. 31, 1814.



From Lord Byron's Corsair.

CONRAD.

Unlike the heroes of each ancient race, Demons in act, but Gods at least in face, In Conrad's form seems little to admire, Though his dark eye-brow shades a glance of fire...

Slight are the outward signs of evil thought, Within—within—'twas there the spirit wrought! Love shows all changes—Hate, Ambition, Guile, Betray no further than the bitter smile...

Yet was not Conrad thus by nature sent To lead the guilty—guilt's worst instrument— His soul was changed—before his deeds had driven Him forth to war with man and forfeit heaven...

None are all evil—clinging round his heart, One softer feeling would not yet depart! Of could he saucer at others as beguiled By passions worthy of a fool or child...

MISCELLANEA.

Welch Simplicity.—The simplicity of the peasantry of Wales is almost proverbial.—The following anecdote has been transmitted to us, with evidence of its authenticity.

A Welch gentleman was presented by his friend in London with a valuable fowling-piece. Taffy, almost a stranger to its use, and more so to the properties of gunpowder, had recourse to the proficiency of a neighbour for instruction in the art of gunnery...

ance, contemplated improvement, and before he had practiced in the ordinary rules resolved upon experiment; for this purpose he loaded his piece three several times following each other, intending, should his aim be false on the first fire, to have two immediate chances reserved of striking the ill-fated bird in the same flight.

(Continued from the third page.)

tinuing all his father's officers and servants in their respective employments, and by other acts of condescension and moderation, was daily acquiring popularity; and that even his second brother, who lately aspired to the musnud, began to shew signs of reconciliation to the established order of succession.

Extract of a Letter from Lucknow.

"JULY 28, 1814. This morning, I went on an Elephant, to see one of the grandest processions that perhaps ever took place at Lucknow. On this occasion, the Nawaub went in procession to the place of worship, for the purpose, as I understand, of returning thanks for his recent good fortune.

A subscription has been set on foot by some of the principal inhabitants of Calcutta, for a public entertainment, to consist of a Ball, Supper, and Masquerade, which is proposed to be given on an early day, in celebration of the late happy events in Europe.

The Country ship Susan for England, parted from her pilot on the 2d instant.—The Frances Sherburne has now nearly completed her loading, and may be expected to leave Saugor about the 21st instant. She touches at Madras, but will make no stay at that Presidency.—The ship Troubridge, now taking in a cargo of Cotton at Saugor, will probably sail for England in company with the Sherburne.

At the several drawings of the Lottery, which took place during the course of last week, no higher prize came up than one of Sicca Rupees 20,000. The fortunate ticket (No. 3,122) is said to be the property of a Native, named Ramnarrain Naig.

On Tuesday morning, a durbar was held by His Excellency the Vice President, at the Government House, and numerously attended by natives of rank. On this occasion, a letter from the King of Persia was presented, and a salute of 19 guns fired, in honor of its receipt.

On Thursday last, a public dinner was given to Michael Cheese, Esq. Garrison Surgeon, by the Officers of His Majesty's 24th Regiment, at their Mess Rooms, in Fort William. An excellent dinner was prepared, and nearly 100 persons were present at the entertainment.

"I am happy that it falls to my lot to have the honor of presenting to you, in the name of the 24th Regiment, this testimony of our esteem.—In drinking your health, we beg leave to return our best thanks for your liberal and unwearied attention to the Regiment at large, and I feel confident that I only anticipated the sentiments of every absent member of the corps, (who have had the pleasure of your ac-

quaintance) when I assure you, that they unite with us in sincere wishes for your prosperity and happiness."

After the conclusion of this address. Mr. Cheese returned his thanks to the Officers, but spoke in a tone of voice so low, that we had no opportunity of noting his words. His health was drank with three times three, and prefaced by the following words from the president:—"Long may you live, and ever meet with souls as generous, and hearts as friendly as your own."

Madras COURIER, July 19.

On Monday the 11th inst. the third Session of Oyer and Terminer, and General Goal Delivery, was held before the Honorable Sir Thomas Andrew Strange, Knight. After a very perspicuous charge from his Lordship to the Grand Jury, they retired, and found the several Bills which were presented to them.

In the course of the day, an Officer of the Honorable Company's Artillery was put to the bar on a charge of Manslaughter. It appeared by the evidence, that several robberies had been committed in his neighbourhood, and on the night when this unfortunate occurrence took place, the prisoner was aroused from his bed by an alarm of thieves; he instantly sprang from it, rushed out with a pistol in his hand, and challenged the person whom he supposed to be the robber, and receiving no answer to a third challenge, he fired, and occasioned the fatal event for which he was brought to the bar.

Gentlemen of the Jury,

To me this is a most awful day!—Arraigned at the Bar of my Country, for having deprived a fellow creature of his life. I am called upon to answer how, and wherefore, I committed such an act!—The circumstances of this melancholy event, Gentlemen, are now in evidence before you, all that led to the sad catastrophe has been explained, and in humility, but with confidence I trust, that I stand discharged from all culpability. Guilt has been unconnected with the deed, and no shade of criminality can attach itself to me.

it was my anxiety to preserve. Gentlemen, you will not by your verdict punish me for this—Justice does not ask for vengeance. Humanity has not been outraged, and does not seek for retribution. But although you shall send me acquitted from your Bar, believe me, that I make some atonement for the deed, for my sufferings have been more than I can describe.

He was found guilty, sentenced to pay a fine of twenty Pagodas, and immediately discharged.

Hague, Dec. 18.

We are well informed, that the paternal care of His Highness our Sovereign Prince, has already extended to three Dutch youths who have served as guards in the French army, and he has taken them under his immediate protection, adopting the requisite measures to secure to them a friendly reception from the allied powers, and to prevent their receiving any injurious treatment in consequence to their late situation.

Helvoetsluis, Dec. 20.—Yesterday arrived His Highness the Hereditary Prince of Orange here, in the Meteor, and about twelve o'clock landed under a salute from the batteries and ships in the harbour, and was received on shore with the most lively expression of joy by a numerous assemblage of people. After viewing the fortifications of the place, which are very considerable, His Highness set out for the Briel. The horses were taken from the carriage, and he was drawn for a considerable distance by the populace.

A general illumination took place in the evening, and nothing could be more gratifying than to witness the expression of joy evinced by the inhabitants on this memorable occasion.

From the Calcutta Papers.

MARRIAGES.

On the 8th August, at the New Church, by the Reverend Dr. Ward, Mr. John Naylor, to Miss Elizabeth Robinson, daughter of T. Robinson, Esq. Military Store-keeper at Penang. On the 4th do. by the Revd. H. Shepherd, Lieut. H. D. Courtyne, of H. M. 69th foot, to Miss Sarah Maria Culloden.

BIRTHS.

On the 4th August, the Lady of Capt. James A. E. Macgregor, of a Son. On the same day, the Lady of Mr. J. Cover, Postmaster at Kedgerce, of a Son. At Lucknow, on the 25th July, the Lady of Lieut. H. C. Bernard, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 1st August, Mr. Peter Levesque, third Officer of the ship Delhi, aged 21 years, sincerely regretted by his Friends and Relatives. On the 3d do. Mr. J. S. Arnold, Examiner in the Secret, Political and Foreign Department. Same day, Master Samuel Bride.

BATAVIA, PRINTED BY A. H. HUBBARD, AT THE Honorable Company's Printing Office. MOLENVLIET. BATAVIA, GEDRUKT BY A. H. HUBBARD, IN DE EDELE COMPAGNIES DRUKKERY, Op Molenvliet.

THE PILOT—April 1, 1814.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

INDIA SHIPPING.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose to move for leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the registry of the East India Shipping. It would be better, he believed, for the Bill to be in a printed shape before any discussion should take place on the subject of it; and he would therefore obtain at present from entering into any thing like a detail of the measure, and merely confine himself to the giving a general outline of it. The general plan which he meant to propose was, the permitting of ships built in our Indian territories, to be rated for the purpose of trading between the East Indies and China, and this country, and by no means to have any participation in the general trade of the country. These ships would be subjected to the same regulations as other plantation ships were by the existing laws. As he had already stated, he would forbear entering on the general details of the Bill, till a future opportunity, and confine himself at present to move for leave to bring in the Bill.

Mr. Alderman Atkins, in a low tone of voice, said (if we understood him rightly), that it was his intention to move for an account of the number and tonnage of the ships built within the kingdom, during the last three years. The House would then have before them the information necessary to a proper discussion of the question.—He believed a paper had been laid on the table of the House, of great importance in the present case, which stated the number of ships that, before the battle of Camperdown, had been supplied by the Proprietors of East India shipping to His Majesty's Government. It would be there seen, that a number of ships, mounting from 60 to 70 guns; supplied in this manner, went into the engagement against the enemy.

Mr. Protheroe was not prepared to give a decided opinion at present on the general policy of the measure; but knowing that the ship-building interest was involved in it, and were at present under great sufferings, he hoped with the worthy Alderman (Atkins) that every opportunity would be allowed them of bringing their case fully before the House.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, the measure ought undoubtedly to have the fullest consideration, and the most ample discussion.—It was his intention to propose that a Select Committee should sit on the Bill; and it was certainly his wish that all the information which any Gentleman might consider as important to the question, should be brought forward.

After a few words from General Gascoigne and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, leave was given to bring in the Bill.

Bell's Weekly Messenger, Feb. 9.

An article from Lausanne, in the Dutch Papers, says "that Louis Bonaparte, before leaving Switzerland for France, delivered in a protest to the Government of the Canton of Vaud, on the subject of the late events in Holland, containing a reservation of his claims to the crown of that country, and requesting the above Government to place it in their archives, or to send it to the Landamman of Switzerland."

By the intercepted letters, which will be published in a day or two, it will appear that the Empress Louisa wished to confer a pension of fifty pounds a year upon an old infirm Bishop in partibus, aged 84, but that she could not do it without writing for the Emperor's permission. There is also a letter from Cambreres to Bonaparte, in which he says that he had suffered her to appoint to the vacant Mayoralties of small towns, but that he had not permitted her to name to the vacant Mayoralties of the great towns, *bonnes villes*; these he had reserved for the Emperor.—*Courier*.

An extraordinary account has lately been published in several of the American Papers, respecting the cure of Burns and Scalds, by the simple application of cotton to the parts affected.

A child of Capt. R. aged five years, was standing alone before the kitchen fire,

when a large kettle of boiling water fell and was suddenly dashed over its whole body. The affrighted mother, who was sitting in the adjoining room picking carding cotton, flew to her darling child's assistance, and, having undressed it as quickly as possible, discovered it to be badly scalded: no medical aid being near, in the agitation and distress of her mind, she seized a large bundle of cotton, and applied it over the whole of the scalded parts. Soon after the application, the tortured and screaming infant became perfectly quiet, and fell into a gentle and easy slumber. The cotton was suffered to remain on several hours, and, when it was removed, there was not the least appearance of inflammation remaining."

Another cure has since occurred, and a cure of a burn, with equal effect. And a lady who had a violent pain in one of her jaws, supposed to be rheumatic, after having tried various remedies in vain for several days, is said to have been completely relieved by the external application of cotton to the inflamed part.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Thursday, Feb. 3.

THE KING v. WM. EARLE.

The Defendant was brought up to receive the judgment of the Court, having admitted judgment to go by default on an indictment, charging him with publishing a false, scandalous, and malicious libel upon Johann Christian Buckhardt, on the 1st February, 1813, in a periodical work, called *The Scourge*.

The proceedings setting forth the libel were read. It has been before the public already; it professed to be an account of certain intelligence, that the author signing himself Censor, had been able to procure respecting the birth, parentage, education and life of the prosecutor, who was stated to be, although recently appointed Jeweller to the King, originally the son of a Dutch fisherman and an oyster woman, whose life was so obscure, that few but pot-house anecdotes could be collected. It went on to accuse him of taking part in the French Revolution, of belonging to the Corresponding Society, and of flying from his country to avoid prosecution. It noticed several other circumstances injurious to the character of Mr. Buckhardt, and that gentleman having commenced a proceeding in consequence against the Proprietors of the *Scourge*, in a subsequent number many of the assertions were repeated, and the prosecutor was threatened, that the defence would be of such a nature as to make him regret ever taking notice of the libel.

Mr. Buckhardt's affidavit, in answer to the libel, was also read, contradicting the allegations in every particular. His father was a respectable Jeweller at Leyden, and his mother was the daughter of an officer in the Dutch service.

The defendant's affidavits set forth, that subsequent to the commencement of the prosecution, and while he was in the Rules of the King's Bench prison, he was called upon by Mr. Hutchinson, the prosecutor's attorney, who offered to accept an apology on condition that the Defendant would withdraw his plea of defence. Objections were at first made, but after some discussion, the terms were agreed to, some time afterwards, when the plea had been withdrawn, the Defendant called on Mr. Hutchinson for the purpose of drawing up the apology, to be inserted in the *Scourge* of the succeeding month. To his great surprise he was then told that no such apology would be accepted by the prosecutor, and that the Defendant must abide by the consequences. The Defendant urged the injustice of the proceeding, he having already withdrawn his plea, in the confidence that the apology would be accepted, as Mr. Hutchinson had promised.

Mr. Holt was rising to address the Court on behalf of the Defendant, when

The Attorney General said, that the Court would certainly think that time ought to be allowed the Prosecutor to answer the matters contained in the affidavit of the Defendant; but he would give the Defendant his choice: he might if he pleased re-enter his plea and make the defence he had threatened; or he might remain in custody, until Mr. Buckhardt and Mr. Hutchinson had replied to the statement respecting the withdrawing

of that plea, and the acceptance of the apology on that condition.

Mr. Holt consented that time should be allowed for putting in an answer to the Defendant's affidavit, and he was consequently remanded until a future day.

Lord Ellenborough afterwards sat at *Nisi Prius*, but no trial of any interest was heard.

ADDRESS OF THE FRENCH TO NAPOLEON.

Translated from the Italian Gazette published at Zante.

SIRE!—The different public bodies charged with the duty of presenting to you the homage of a numerous people whose happiness is secured by your guardian and beneficent genius, in acquitting themselves of the august office with which they have been clothed, have not expressed in their full force the emotion which our hearts have felt. Their eloquence has been feeble. They have trodden in the beaten up path of vulgar adulation. They have compared you to real men, whilst in you is found nothing of mere humanity. They have compared you to Cæsar. While your prudence, happily emulating your heroic temerity, has destined you to the fate of Pharnaces. Who compared to you are those great men so celebrated in history, Cæsar, Charlemagne, Gustavus Adolphus, Charles 12th, Peter the Great, or Fréderik the 2d, your retarded models?

They had brilliant virtues which distinguished them from the ordinary rank of sovereigns and great commanders; but they were obstinate men, who to save their armies would have sacrificed themselves at their head or a false point of honor. The incomparable Napoleon alone has been able to force our admiration by a kind of heroism quite the reverse. Such ought to be text of the eulogies of those orators to whom Europe and posterity have confided the task of laying at the feet of your Imperial Majesty, the votive gift of the admiration of the present and of future ages. They have substituted trivial ages, *sneaking statteries* which place you in the rank of ordinary heroes, to whom you cannot without injustice be compared. Those orators, instead of presenting their homage with feelings of joy and enthusiasm, express in their fictitious flourishes, terror, confusion, & perplexity, to such a degree as to incur the displeasure of your Imperial Majesty, as may be collected from the severity of your frowning looks and the dryness of your replies. In this moment of universal confusion, those awkward orators have hazarded the shocking idea of the possibility of your death. The insinuation, Sire! has confounded us. In fact as one of those gentlemen declared when he perceived his oversight, the King never dies—he exist for ever whilst there remains a single legitimate descendant of his family. Hence, Sire! judge yourself how firm the Imperial Throne must be, and under this reflection with what tranquillity you may repose, without having to suffer the fatigue of hearing those maxims, which have been consecrated in the temples; repeated to you by your orators and the public bodies whose pliancy makes them rather suspicious as the organs to represent the feelings of your most faithful subject.

We all excuse this awkwardness because to it we are indebted for a solemn festival, in which we pledge ourselves to the son, as we are devoted to his August Father. Your profound political views, your natural benevolence make it so; an imperious necessity to provide your people with *bread and exhibitions*; we shall therefore enjoy the *exhibitions* and wait for *bread*, with blind confidence.

Some pusillanimous families, who at the utmost do not exceed half of the population, trembling for the fate of our invincible army, and unhappily recalling to their recollection their sons, brothers, friends or husbands, have smothered their blamable and indiscreet sighs which would have afforded an unhappy contrast to our *boisterous* joy.

We hope, Sire! that your goodness will pardon their weakness, and that you will not punish those wretches as your justice would require were it not tempered by your clemency.

Some evil designing persons would fain persuade us that the moment is not favorable for a Fete, and that it would be better to await the arrival of another bulletin, equally true and less disastrous than the preceding. Of a bulletin which shall inform us of the real position and state of our ever victorious army, our reply to such sophisms is simple. We have moulded our minds by your model! We have sacrificed 450,000 horses who in three months, under our command, gained 20 battles. They have done their duty.

The terror of the weaker sex and therodomontades of the enemy in vain exaggerate our losses. We know positively that at the

end of December, the Russians had in their hands 170,000 prisoners, among whom are 41 Generals and 1,200 officers. They still live. In spring you will set forth to their deliverance, and you will reconduct them in triumph, dragging in chains those barbarous Cossacks who then ceasing to be formidable, will amuse our curiosity during our joyful Fetes.

Such tropics will attest the entire submission of that Russia, which mistaking your philanthropic views, has considered a war of mere policy as a war of devastation, and has carried its blind obstinacy so far as to fatigue your clemency to such a degree, that you have withheld from them the knowledge and the enjoyment of that glorious liberty, which we have the happiness to enjoy.

Believe, Sire! that nothing can henceforth change our sentiments towards you. We shall enjoy the Fetes which you prepare for us, with that innocent simplicity, which characterises your faithful subjects.

We know no country but you. The Great Napoleon as our Moses, our Mahomet, our Manco Capac. You have lost 450,000 men—but do not fear that we will make you, like the Great Augustus hear the cry, of "Varus, restore my legions." On the contrary give the order—we will doubt, we will even triple the number of these happy victims to your glory. Take our sons, ourselves, our property all is at your service.

Finish your glorious work—and do not content yourself with having conducted with such eclat and success two wars at the distance of 1000 leagues from each other at the two extremities of your empire, which cannot be shaken, as it is founded on our love and admiration—sentiments which your late triumphs have more peculiarly assured to you.

Dispatch into Spain 150,000 men to chastise the brigands of that obdurate Peninsula and cast into the sea her perfidious allies.

Send into Turkey 300,000 men to punish the Sultan for his barbarous peace with your enemy and drive him out of Europe.

Fit out 20 ships of the line and 100,000 men to recover your colonies.

Send a like number to secure both Spanish Americas, which adore your name.

Send into the Baltic 50 ships of the line to destroy the Russian, Swedish and English Marine. Let the squadron transport 100,000 men to humble the Swedes, and to chastise Bernadotte, who has dared to provoke your wrath.

Leave in the ports of France 50 vessels with numerous flotillas, and place along the coast 150,000 men ready to invade England.

Those diversions worthy of your lofty mind, proportioned to your incalculable power, require only 950,000 men and 220 ships of the line.

When these arrangements are made with the prudence which marks your military and political schemes, you will set out at the head of 600,000 men—recover Poland and reconquer Russia. We shall keep for you in reserve an equal number—because you have proved and very well prove that 450,000 men are not enough to subdue those barbarians of the North.

Assuredly, Sire! with two millions of soldiers, with 250 vessels of the line, aided only by the force of your genius, you will succeed in conquering the universe and closing the Temple of Janus, you will then be not merely sole Sovereign, but Napoleon the God of the age.

Sire! After deigning to receive the testimonies of our admiration for the prudence and celerity with which you have returned to the bosoms of your faithful subjects, permit us to address our congratulations to your faithful Pylads, the conqueror of Estenheim, the faithful companion of your memorable Hegera. We are persuaded that his eloquence must have softened the bitterness of your rapid and uncomfortable journey, by retracing to your memory the glorious circumstances of your life in which he has had a part. His attachment has been distinguished by the kindness with which you placed yourself under the protection of his name, adopting that of his servant. This proof of confidence and familiarity gives him a distinguished rank in history, which ought to be a sufficient recompence. But since we owe to him the happiness of having you again amongst us, take upon yourself the burthen of our gratitude to him; raise him to the rank which his virtues merit, those virtues which sympathise so well with yours. We should with our own hands, by an universal and spontaneous impulse, bestow on him a high mark of our gratitude, were we not convinced that he will receive it from that mild sensibility which forms so striking a feature of your character.

Sire! we conclude this humble address—a monument of the expression of our most sincere and ardent vows, with the earnest prayer which we repeat to you that you will shew yourself frequently in your Senate—in

the bosom of which your person is equally sacred as that of Romulus in the Senate of Rome—and that you will appear at our fetes, & our innocent games—at our exhibitions of which you are the most valued ornament. Above all we implore you to labour incessantly at the multiplication of your dynasty. Though you have in your person nothing humane, disdain not those weaknesses of humanity which connect us. Living or dead you will remain to us the same incomprehensible being. Our feelings will ever be in unison with our opinions, and we will declare to the most remote posterity, and with the most religious honour—“No, there never existed, & there never will exist, second a Napoleon.”

MISCELLANEOUS.

Since Napoleon's late defeats, it is the order of the day, with the Pamphleteers in his pay, to abuse the Prince Royal of Sweden: Napoleon has had the meanness and infamy, to carry his accusations against him to such a length, as even to tax with Ingratitude through his agents, a man, whom for many reasons he ought to love and esteem, because it is to him that he is indebted for his power and the admiration of the French for a certain time. The power of Napoleon is to be dated from the peace of Campo Formio. General Bernadotte, who then possessed influence, prevailed upon General Buonaparte to sign that treaty, by representing to him that if he persisted in prosecuting the war, the Directory would take advantage of the first check he might sustain, to strip him of all the wealth he had appropriated to himself in Italy, and denounce him as the author of the assassination of the Magistrate of Pavia; this fact is attested by Generals Marmont, Clark and the Empress Josephine. General Bernadotte had but just resigned his situation of War Minister when Buonaparte returned from Egypt, after having deserted from his Army. As he was apprehensive of being tried by a military Commission, for abandoning his colours, and evading the indispensable law of the Quarantine he endeavoured to shelter himself under the influence and authority of General Bernadotte, by confiding to him the plot which he was then meditating.

In this interval the 18th Brumaire intervened; Buonaparte who had succeeded in imposing upon Moreau, Macdonald, Bourmonville, Jourdan, and others, it did not enter into his imagination that Bernadotte would differ from them in opinion.—He therefore requested of him to call upon him, when he revealed to him his plan of a revolution.—The General replied to him with indignation, “I know not whether you are alive to the emotions of Friendship, but of this I am morally convinced, that you will never be a kind chief, or a good master.”—Upon hearing these words, Buonaparte declared to the General, “That his tone was so high, that he considered him as his prisoner, and that he should not be released from confinement until he (Buonaparte) was nominated Commandant of Paris by the Council of Elders.” Bernadotte replied to him with a look of contempt, “you know very well that I do not permit any one to offer violence to me,” and hastily quitted the apartment.

Family considerations operated in preventing Bernadotte from declaring against him. The same reasons had induced him ten months before to intercede with the Directory in favor of Lucien and Joseph, who were to have been condemned to banishment in Corsica. All Europe know what the result of the 18th Brumaire would have been if Lucien had not acted the principal part in it.

THE BOURBONS.

The recently revived hopes of the restoration of this illustrious family to the dignities of their royal ancestors, having recalled the public attention to them, a short authentic account of the descent and connections of the existing branches will not be unacceptable.

Louis XIII. son of Henry IV. the stock of the direct line, had two sons, Louis the XIV. his eldest son and successor, and Philip of France, Duke of Orleans, father of the celebrated Regent of the minority of Louis the XV. cotemporary with George I. Louis Dauphin of France, eldest son of Louis XIV. by Maria Theresa, only daughter of Philip the IV. of Spain, died before his father. His son, the Duke of Burgundy, was the father of Louis XV. Louis, the Dauphin, eldest son of Louis XV. also died before his father, leaving three sons, Louis XVI. Louis XVII. and the Count D'Artois, now Monsieur.* Louis XVI. who fell a victim to the rage of the revolutionists, left Louis the

Dauphin, afterwards called Louis XVII. who perished, as there is every reason to think, by the foul practices of the same horrible faction. Louis XVI. left also a daughter, who was ransomed from the hands of the revolutionists after the horrible massacre of her parents, and afterwards married her cousin, the Duke D'Angouleme, eldest son of Monsieur, formerly Count D'Artois, second brother of Louis XVI. There is no issue from this marriage. Louis XVIII. married a Princess of Sardinia, but has not any children: Monsieur, his brother, married a sister of the same Princess, and besides the Duke D'Angouleme, already mentioned, has had the Duke of Berri, who is unmarried.

Of the collateral branches, that of Orleans, descended from Philip of France, brother of Louis the XIV. is first in order; the Spanish branch descends from Louis Duke of Anjou, second son of Louis the Dauphin, son of Louis XIV. being precluded from the succession by the mutual abandonment of the Thrones of France and Spain, enjoined by the treaties which assigned those Thrones severally to their respective branches of the Bourbon family.

The house of Orleans is descended from Philip of France, brother of Louis XIV. to whom that title was granted, on its falling in by the death of Gaston of Orleans, brother of Louis XIII. leaving issue only a daughter, the celebrated Mademoiselle De Montpensier, author of the memoirs which are current under her name. Philip of France, Duke of Orleans (Monsieur); left issue Philip Duke of Orleans, the celebrated Regent of the minority of Louis XV. Philip the Regent was succeeded by Louis Philip, Duke of Orleans, who was succeeded by Louis, Duke of Orleans; and he again by Louis Philip of Orleans, known in the Revolutionary times by the name of Philip Egalite, guillotined. This guillotined Duke left three sons—the present Duke of Orleans; married to a Princess of Sicily, by whom he has not yet any issue; the Duke of Montpensier, who died in Malta a few years since; Count Beaujolais, who died nearly about the same time in London, and a daughter, who is in Sicily with her mother, widow of the late Duke.

The next collateral branch is that of Conde, descended from the Prince of that title, who was uncle to Henry the IVth. The present Prince of Conde is the 6th in descent from that ancestor. He married a Princess of the House of Rohan, by whom he had issue the present Duke De Bourbon, who married the sister of the guillotined Duke of Orleans; and had issue an only son, the Duke D'Enghien. This Prince, the chief hope and promise of the Bourbons, was, as will be universally recollected, arrested on the estates of his maternal grand uncle the Cardinal Le Rohan, by Caulincourt, Duke of Vicenza, on the mandate of Buonaparte, hurried to Paris, tried, condemned, and shot; under the authority of the revolutionary law against emigrants. At the period of this lamentable event the Princes of Orleans were in a state of disgraced exile and oblivion in America, in consequence of the part that their father and they themselves had taken in the revolutionary excesses: on their return to Europe they resumed the ascendancy of their rank.

There is a Princess of the House of Conde who has taken the veil, and resides in a religious retirement in some convent of nuns in England.

The Branch of Bourbons, of whom Henry IV. was the representative, succeeded to the Crown of France, in 1589, upon the assassination of Henry IV. the last of the line of Valois, by Jacques Clement. Henry IV. was descended from Robert, Count of Clermont, son of St. Louis, who married the heiress of the House of Bourbon. Henry IV. was King of Navarre, in right of his mother, Jane D'Albret.

The present Conde branch is in the title inheritance by a claim more distant, and only collateral to that of Henry IV. as descendants of Louis IX. or Saint Louis, through his son Robert, Count of Clermont, who married the heiress of Bourbon, and died in the year 1270. The heiress of Bourbon, whom Robert married, was Beatrix of Burgundy, daughter of John of Burgundy and Agnes of Bourbon. The honours of Agnes's House consisted only of a Barony, but were erected into a Dukedom, by Charles IV. in favour of Louis, eldest son of this marriage.

LEYDEN, December 9.

This-day, amid the ringing of bells and the sound of trumpets, while the whole body of armed citizens stood under arms before the town house, the following Proclamation was read to the surrounding multitude:—

The Provincial Government of the City of Leyden, to the good Citizens of that City.

Citizens and Inhabitants of Leyden!—Scarcely had the beloved Prince of the Netherlands again set his foot on his natal soil, when from all sides the wish was expressed that William Frederick, Prince of Orange and Nassau, should stand not only in the same dignity and relation to our

country as his Illustrious ancestors, but that he should be Sovereign Prince of the Netherlands.

“We heartily wished to offer His Highness this great dignity in the name of all the citizens, and like the great city of Amsterdam to salute him as such on the day our city should be honored with his high presence.

“But though the joyful day is not far off, the inhabitants of Leyden are too impatient to wait for it to fulfil their wish.

“Well then citizens and inhabitants of Leyden, from this day forward we recognise the illustrious descendant of the house of Orange, as Sovereign Prince, and respect him as such.

“The Unity of the Sovereign Prince must now be the corner stone of our public edifice—then shall our civil liberty revive, and be secured by wise laws. Then, under the Government of a Prince of the blood of Nassau, born in our own country, educated in the principles of honour, and the religion of our forefathers, who knows our wants, and respects our manners, shall the re-establishment of the Netherlands be begun, and under the blessing of God be happily accomplished.

“Let every one then, take his post about our beloved Prince, and promote, with all his ability, the great work which he has to accomplish for our sakes. The preservation of the Netherlands, our happiness, and that of our posterity, are his sole objects, and shall be secured under his government.

“No sacrifices can be too great to save, to preserve our country. No foreign constraint, no domination more, no external power, shall any longer drag our children to slaughter.

“Let William Frederick, Prince of Orange and Nassau, Sovereign of the Netherlands, be then the rallying point of all brave Netherlands. Be he the shield against which all discord and party spirit is broken, and strengthened the bond by which union gives power, and honour and prosperity may again abide among us. The God of the Netherlands, the God of our Fathers, bless, strengthen, help, and support him.

“Done and resolved by the Provincial Government of the City of Leyden, the 9th of Dec. 1813; and after ringing the bells, published to the people from the Tower of the Town-house on the following day, by the heads of the Provincial Government of the City of Leyden: Anthony Gustaff, Baron of Bontzeler; Mr. Girardus Martinus Von Bommel, Jolian Geal, Michael Gysbers Heldewier, and Mr. William Peter Kleist.”

This Proclamation was received with unanimous acclamations by the assembled crowds, with the cry of “Long live William Frederick, Prince of Orange, and Sovereign Prince of the Netherlands!”

A similar Proclamation to the above was adopted by the citizens of Dort.

Bommel, Dec. 16.—The Prussian troops have driven the enemy out of his positions along the Waal, and taken possession of Heusden, Loeverstein, Workum, Bommel, Crevecour and St. Adries. So that the whole district of Bommel is clear of the enemy. The communication with Breda, which had previously been taken possession of by Russian troops under General Von Eankendorff is quite restored, and that part of the country cleared of the enemy, who is driven into the interior of Brabant. In consequence of foregoing disastrous experience, the garrisons of the aforesaid strong places have not ventured to await being stormed, for which the Commanding General has given orders on the approach of our troops. They sought their safety in a speedy flight, in which they were immediately pursued, and lost a considerable number of prisoners. In several of their fortresses the enemy had left a quantity of artillery, and at Loewenstein itself a considerable store of ammunition, which will be of great use to us. Upwards of 200 inhabitants of this district animated by the love of their country, have offered their services to garrison and defend Fort St. Andrew, in order that the Russian and Prussian troops may exclusively keep to the operations of the field. These inhabitants are properly armed, and have this day, on an attempt by the enemy to take St. Andrews, given decisive proofs of their praise-worthy sentiments; they, in conjunction with our troops, having repulsed the enemy with loss. May this brave example find imitators every where, and the frontiers of Holland soon have none but native defenders; that the Prussians may further expand the dread and confusion with which their resolute enemy is every where seized, and thereby put a stop to the despotic measures of their Ruler in other parts.

Utrecht, Dec. 12.—On Friday, Saturday, and this morning, a number of deserters belonging to different corps had arrived here.

Rotterdam, Dec. 18.—This day arrived here a considerable corps of new raised troops, all well clothed and provided with their officers at their head, who came from the Hague, where English troops lately landed, and consisting of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, are continually arriving.

In the name of his Serene Highness the Prince of Orange, Sovereign of the Netherlands.

The Commissaries for the department of the Zuydersee, perceiving with deep regret that some persons calling themselves Hollanders, who formerly served in the regular guards, both horse and foot at Amsterdam, have not yet joined their worthy comrades, have resolved, that considering that all Hollanders, by the favour of the Providence, have been placed under the paternal government, and due observance to his Royal Highness the Prince of Orange and Nassau, Sovereign of the United Netherlands.

That all Hollanders are by him, their lawful Sovereign, daily released from the oaths by them taken to the Emperor of the French, either in a civil or military capacity.

That it is likewise the duty of every Hollander to contribute as much as lays in his power, to defend his country against the dominion of the French, and those of their party.

That the regular guards, as being inhabitants of this department, ought to conduct themselves as true Hollanders; that every military person who quits the service renders himself guilty of the crime of desertion; and finally, that the corps of the regular guards, being clothed, furnished, and paid by the city of Amsterdam, their equipments are actually the property of the city. It is therefore resolved:

Art. 1.—That all officers, of whatever rank, subalterns, and privates or dragoons who have actually served in the regular guards, are under the obligation of announcing themselves to the Captain Quarter-master, at Amsterdam, before the 21st December of this present year.

2. All persons who have heretofore served in the aforesaid regular guards, and who shall not conformably with the foregoing article, have presented themselves at Amsterdam, previous to the 21st December next, will be considered as deserters, and shall be punished as such according to the articles of war, unless that they can prove their having been in the power of the enemy, or under such other circumstances as rendered the performance thereof impossible.

3. Any person who shall either have secreted any of the above described, or have in any wise assisted them, in evading the searching eye of the Government, shall be punished as a secretor of deserters according to law.

4. Every Hollander who shall have or may obtain knowledge of any of the regular guards aforesaid, being inattentive to this summons, is herewith seriously admonished immediately to give information to the appointed Authorities: or the Local Government of the place, where such person is to be found.

5. All and every person or persons, whoever they may be, who may have in their possession any horse belonging to the regular guards, or any piece of accoutrement appertaining to the said military, are herewith strictly required to bring the same to the Local Authorities, or in so far as concerning Amsterdam, to the aforesaid Captain Quarter Master, and this to be done within the time before stated.

6. Every person who shall not have performed what is required by the foregoing article within the time stipulated, shall be considered as an accomplice in these of the city's military property, and as such punished according to law.

7. All Commissaries of Arrondissements and mayors, or other magistrates, are hereby required to give due publicity to these resolutions.

And besides which the aforesaid constituted authorities, as likewise all general guards and field posts, and one word, all persons who are directly or indirectly charged with the care of the public peace, or administration of the police, are by these presents strictly charged on their respective responsibility, to cause these resolutions to be carried punctually into execution.

So done at Amsterdam, on the 13th December, 1813.

The Commissaries aforesaid.
(Signed) FANNIUS SCHOLTEN.

Printed by A. H. HUBBARD, Molenvliet.

* The appellation of Monsieur was given under the old Monarchy to the brother of the King, next in years, as being the first private gentleman in the Kingdom. It was the general usage to call the Nobility by their titles, as if they were family names; as the Duke the Longueville, Monsieur De Longueville; the Duke De Rohan, Monsieur De Rohan.

THE HAMSHIRE COURIER,
DECEMBER 13.

Embassy to Morocco.—A Gentleman who accompanied the embassy to Morocco; states that when they arrived at Regnymen, where a house had been prepared for their reception, the following quantity of provisions were sent them daily:—“Two dead sheep, 60 pounds of beef, two dozen and a half of fowls, one dozen of pigeons, 150 loaves of bread, eight musk melons, 11 water ditto, three large baskets of grapes, and the same quantity of walnuts, four baskets of dates, one of almonds and raisins, one of eggs, one of rice, two dozen of wax candles, one hamper of wine and cordials, and a box of different sorts of spices. The Emperor also sent a magnificent dinner, ready dressed, from the Palace every day, at three o'clock. In the bill of fare before named, was provision sufficient to supply 100 people, and only fourteen to partake of it including servants. Added to these, the garden was richly stored with all sorts of choice fruits.” The mode of presentation was some what singular: he came out of his Palace on horseback, into an immense court-yard where his Prime Minister and his officers of State, with about 1000 of his Imperial Guards likewise on horseback, were waiting to receive him; and when his Majesty made his appearance, the music struck up, and an universal shout took place. The Members of the Embassy alighted, and bowed before the Emperor uncovered. They were well received, and three days afterwards departed.

The harbour of Scheveling, near the Hague, at which the Prince of Orange landed, on the 1st instant, is memorable in history for the embarkation of Charles the Second, when he sailed for England, for a restoration similar to that for which his Serene Highness is gone to Holland.

Answer of the Crown Prince to the Calumnies of Bonaparte.

On Saturday we briefly noticed the animated and eloquent reply of the Crown Prince of Sweden to the recent falsehoods circulated against him by Bonaparte in the French and German Journals under his controul. We are now enabled to lay it in an ample form before our Readers—it is a most spirited performance.

The author begins with observing, that the article in question contains “a tissue of calumny and vulgar abuse which could only fill with disgust every honorable mind. Whoever was its compiler, none but Bonaparte himself could have dictated it. That personage is known as a writer; his style cannot be mistaken. It is not with a pen that he writes against his enemies, that is, against every man of principle, or who dares to oppose his will. A pen dipped in gall would be too feeble an image; it is with the axe of the executioner that he appears to rough-hew the violent and abrupt expressions of his sanguinary tirades. But if there existed the shadow of a doubt as to the true author of this libel, the following reflection must dispel it. For more than two years past the French Gazettes, and all the Journals subject to French influence, observed the most profound silence on every thing that concerns the relations between France and Sweden. The ingenious sarcasms by which your Journalists blinked that topic, when the course of events seemed absolutely to require its being noticed, might have excited a smile.”

“In your *Moniteur*, you did not say one syllable about the interview at Abo; the treaties between Sweden, Russia, and England; on the arrival of the Prince Royal in Germany, at the head of a Scandinavian army; on the conferences at Treachenberg; or on the enthusiasm with which that Prince was received by the people of Germany. You made such a secret of the true state of affairs, that French officers brought in as prisoners immediately after the expiration of the Armistice to the camp of the combined army of the North of Germany, were astonished at their seeing Swedish soldiers, being still ignorant that France was at war with Sweden. I admire your prudence. You know that the name of the Prince Royal of Sweden, would make a profound impression on real French hearts; that it would awake recollections dangerous to you—recollections of liberty and glory.”

On the charge of libellist, applied to the Crown Prince, by Bonaparte or his scribe, our author observes as follows:

“The Imperial Gazette-writer, or the Journalist Emperor, affirms, with unequalled impudence, that the Prince Royal of Sweden for some time past has subscribed with his name, writings which deserve to be characterised as libels, and that he employs mercenary authors for their productions. The Prince Royal, however, has no occasion to borrow the pen of any man: he knows how to wield the pen as well as the sword; and

with both he has directed destructive blows against you.

“Since Sweden entered the coalition, only a small number of documents on the general affairs of Europe have appeared with the signature of the Prince Royal. The two letters to the Emperor Napoleon, inserted in the *report of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, on the relations between Sweden and France*; the Proclamation to the Swedish army which defends the frontiers;—that to the combined army of the north of Germany and that to the Saxons; together with the letter to the Emperor Napoleon, of the 23d of March, 1813, are, I believe, the only writings authentically published under the name of his Royal Highness.

“Instead of vague abuse, why don't you reprint them in the *Moniteur*, accompanied with notes, to persuade your readers that they are really libels? You dare not! There is, especially in the letter of the 23d of March, wherewithal to dispel all the impostures with which Bonaparte is surrounded. That document forms an epoch in the annals of diplomacy. It is replete with great truths, delivered in a grand and majestic manner.”

“It is useless here to remind the reader of all the libels which Bonaparte has written, or caused to be written, against the Sovereigns of Europe. They are deposited in the *Moniteur* and the other Parisian Journals; for, as nobody in France dares now-a-days deliver an independent opinion on public affairs, we may be sure that every thing of this sort, hazarded by these journals, is dictated by the Government—and the Government is Bonaparte. It is notorious, that not only as Consul, but as Emperor, he has kept Barrere in pay—his old friend, and the orator of Robespierre as the writer of his newspaper articles and political pamphlets.”

Speaking of the discourses, the manifestoes, and the bulletins of Bonaparte, it is justly observed, “This man is consummate in hypocrisy, while not the slave of his passions. There is no name, however sacred, beginning with those of God and of Providence, which he had not profaned for the promotion of his sinister ends; no noble sentiment to which he has not appealed; no hope dear to humanity, with which he has not sported.”

In the course of his observations on the career of the Crown Prince, during the French revolution, and after Bonaparte had assumed the supreme power, the author relates the following anecdote: “The Crown Prince, then General Bernadotte, did not act against the usurper, but he did not conceal his sentiments.—Bonaparte feared him, and neglected no means of disarming his opposition, and of preventing the true friends of their country from rallying around him.—During one of those ceremonies which Bonaparte instituted, to habituate the French to the return of monarchical forms, he observed with satisfaction to General Bernadotte, ‘every thing reverts into the old order of things.’ ‘Yes, Citizen Consul,’ replied the latter, ‘every thing does revert; nothing is wanting thereto but a million of Frenchmen, who perished for the cause of liberty.’”

Bernadotte, like other French Generals, was decorated with titles under the new regime, and on this topic, we extract the following acute remark:

“Amidst this new formation of elevated ranks, those which were appropriated to victorious Captains were almost those exclusively which had within them a principle of reality. In almost all countries it was the brilliance of martial exploits which founded the first nobility. The French Generals were rewarded for having served France; others were so for having become the docile instruments of the schemes of Bonaparte.”

After passing a high encomium on the disinterestedness, the urbanity, and moderation displayed by the Crown Prince, during the campaign of a twenty year's war, which had generally assumed the character of a gloomy violence, the author proceeds, as follows:

“You make a merit of not having retained the Prince Royal in France, when he was invited to the succession to the Swedish throne. No doubt after having usurped the sole disposal of the existence of so many millions of Frenchmen, whom you permit neither to think, act, write, speak, not even breathe freely, you might as well extend your claims thus far also: after other unheard-of violences, you might have practised this too. Why then don't you also boast of not having caused the Prince Royal to be assassinated at the moment of his departure? We know you wished to cause the destruction of Moreau, but that you dared not. Perhaps, also, on second thoughts, you deemed it less dangerous to have an antagonist without, than to raise up one within France, or to push a man of energy to extremities.”

“But what indiscreet fit of hypocrisy was it which induced you to reproach the Pri nc

Royal for having adopted the religion established in Sweden for three centuries past? Truly, the zealous Catholic must feel highly edified! The reproach well becomes your mouth, who were a renegade in Egypt; the impostor who wished to pass for a prophet of Mahomet—the same man who returned to France, affected great zeal for the re-establishment of Catholicism—who engaged the Sovereign Pontiff, by the hope of restoring peace to the Church, to sanction by his benedictions your elevation to the throne; who in return, despoiled the venerable old man of all his states, dragged him into captivity, where he still groans; who were excommunicated, and are so still, for the new concordat which you have dared to publish is only a new imposture. Bonaparte has in turn, flattered Mahometans, Catholics, Protestants, Jews, even Philosophers, by proclaiming universal tolerance; he has deceived them all; and whatever be the religious opinions of men, they must all agree in abhorring one with whom religion has never been any thing else but the mask of hypocrisy, and the engine of his infernal policy.

“The reproach of having robbed France of Guadaloupe does not affect the Prince Royal alone, but the whole Swedish Government. It is true, that according to the old law of nations established in Europe, a conquered province was never disposed of to a third power, until ceded by the original possessors, at the conclusion of a peace. But Bonaparte has trodden under foot that venerable code: he has incorporated with France a number of provinces that never were ceded by their legitimate Sovereigns; the kingdom of Westphalia was put together in a similar way. His own proper acts have therefore rendered void his reclamations, and England has exercised only very moderate reprisals. Sweden, on the other hand, was entitled to seize this opportunity of retaliating on Bonaparte, he had invaded Pomerania, Sweden took possession of Guadaloupe. And if at a general peace that power should ever consent to restore Guadaloupe, in consideration of an equivalent, this would always be a service done to France in concert with the English Government.

“By accepting Guadaloupe, Sweden wished to prove to the world that she was not afraid of Bonaparte. She early foresaw the fall of colossal but factitious power. Besides, what is Guadaloupe, when compared with so many other important colonies which France has lost since the rupture of the peace of Amiens? It was Bonaparte alone who brought this loss upon himself by his senseless obstinacy in making war on Great Britain. No enlightened Frenchman is ignorant that the only hope which remains to France of recovering her colonies, is founded on the return of her Government to principles of equity and moderation in Europe—to principles which the usurper Bonaparte will never sincerely acknowledge.

After thus tracing the views, the character, and the policy of the Crown Prince, the author concludes with the following Portrait of Bonaparte.

“Vain, then, is your attempt to render the Crown Prince odious in the eyes of the French, who can no longer mistake the true author of their calamities, nor the object which alone deserves their hatred. It is the man who has accumulated on their guiltless heads the hatred and the vengeance of nations. Who could sketch, without some omission, the long career of crimes by which he arrived at, and has maintained himself in power. Bonaparte, born in Corsica, was educated in a military school in France, by the beneficence of the unfortunate Louis XVI.; he issued from it to become a furious jacobin, his first attempt to make himself notorious was a pamphlet in the most revolutionary strain, called *le Souper de Avignon*; after the 9th Thermidor, he was marked, arrested, and deprivate of his rank, as an agent of Robespierre, he flattered and betrayed all the factions in turn, till he became their master, he defiled the streets of Paris with the blood of citizens who claimed a constitutional right; he sacrificed a fine army to his chimerical projects in Europe.—Then he massacred his Turkish prisoners, poisoned his own sick, and destroyed his army at the most critical moment. Returned to Europe, he attempted at the head of his satellites, to dissolve the National Representation, and was at the point of failing in his enterprise, had he not been saved by his brother's presence of mind. Arrived at the power he caused Pichegru to be strangled in a dungeon by his Mamelukes; he prescribed Moreau; he kidnapped the descendant of the great Conde, on a hospitable territory, and dragged him to punishment: The reign of terror was restored in France; instead of one Bastille, which the French had demolished, he erected eight, all the dungeons were filled with state prisoners; suspicious as Tiberius, and cruel as Nero, he established in France a system of universal *espionnage*, which ab-

sorbs one-half of the activity of all the public functionaries, every liberal idea was proscribed, every independent voice was smothered, the silence of death hovered, and still hovers over that country, inhabited by one of the most enlightened and ingenious nations of Europe, flattery alone is heard, and by a monstrous scaffolding of lies it endeavours to conceal such a multiplicity of horrors. His system of internal government has ruined the prosperity of France, his conduct in foreign relations forms only a tissue of Machiavelian perfidies.

“In the wars which his wild ambition has kindled for the last ten years; all those veterans, the old defenders of their country, have perished in succession, the youth of France torn from their peaceful occupations, has been thinned without pity! If the glitter of victories gained by French valour was for some years able to produce illusion, that illusion is now destroyed. Bonaparte, by abusing fortune, has at last tired her out, he now experiences reverses alone, and his success was his only merit. He has not one faithful ally, all of them aspire to shake off the yoke of vassalage, which imperious circumstances imposed, and which he decorated with the name of *Alliance*. He has still satellites, who fear for their own safety, attached to his person, he has not one friend in the whole world.

“The moment approaches when this man, who so long wound his way in darkness to a height at which he seemed to tread under foot the human race, is about to re-enter his original nothing. It is in vain that he would confound his name and interests with those of France, he has nothing in common with her, it is only his usurpation and tyranny which have hitherto connected the fate of France with us. The allies have loudly declared, that they do not make war upon the French nation, but upon Bonaparte alone. Amidst so many millions of men whom he calls his subjects, the tyrant is insulated, a general amnesty is proclaimed for all those who have served him, provided they relinquish his party, and act against him, he alone is proclaimed an outlaw against humanity.

“Never did a more august senate preside over the destinies of Europe than that which the allied Sovereigns form at this day. Can it be supposed that the Prince Royal of Sweden would not raise his voice in that senate, in favor of his country, were the dismemberment or subjugation of France even hinted at? But France may obtain the most honourable peace, the moment she chooses to set limits to her despot's abuse of power.

“The allies wish only to re-establish the tranquillity and independence of the civilized world. The Prince Royal of Sweden cherishes the remembrance of France, he ceases not to pray for her happiness. It is Bonaparte who has neither French blood, nor a French heart.—After the manner of the ancient knights, the Prince Royal has nobly thrown down to him his glove, let his adversary take it up, if he dare, let him come and terminate this great contest in single combat, the event would not be doubtful.—Methinks I see the Prince Royal of Sweden advance within the lists, with that serene front, that air so open and noble, which recalls the image of the Bayards and the Du Guesclins, against his adversary, bloated with pride, but loaded with curses, and his forehead already furrowed with the thunderbolts of celestial wrath. Methinks I see the shades of heroic Kings of Sweden appear in the clouds, to be witnesses of this judgment of GOD:—Methinks I see Gustavus Adolphus dart a look of indignation at him who profaned the name of the battle of Lutzen, by saying that it had been fought a second time by him for the liberty of Germany! Nations, the spectators, would applaud with enthusiasm the generous enterprise of their defender; they would presage on him the victory, the monster would be thrown to the earth, and the world would resound with shouts of gladness.”

Vervolg van het Ontwerp van een Grondwet voor de VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDEN.

TWEDE HOOFDSTUK.

Van de Staten Generaal.

Art. 52.—De Staten Generaal vertegenwoordigen het geheele Nederlandsche Volk.

53.—Het Nederlandsche Volk bestaat uit de Ingezetenen der volgende negen Provinciën of Landschappen, welke te zamen het tegenwoordige grondgebied der Vereenigde Nederlanden in Europa uitmaken, als:

- Gelderland,
- Holland,
- Zeeland,
- Utrecht,
- Vriesland,
- Overyssel,
- Groningen,
- Brabant en
- Drenthe.

34.—Gelderland, Holland, Zeeland, Utrecht, Vriesland, Overijssel, Groningen en Drenthe behouden hunne oude grensscheidingen, onder de volgende bepalingen:

Kuilenburg en Buren behooren onder Gelderland.

Vianen, Ameiden, Leerdam, Langerak, en Somfelsdyk, behooren onder Holland.

Ysselstein, mitsgaders Benschop, Noordpolsbroek en Jaarsveld, behooren onder Utrecht.

Ameland en Schiermonnikoog, behooren onder Vriesland.

Wedde en Westvolderland, behooren onder Groningen.

Brabant bestaat provisioneel uit alle de Landen en Steden, voormaals bekend onder den naam van Generaliteits Landen, en uit zoodanige andere, als in lateren tyd verkregen en daarby gevoegd zyn.

De wet bepaalt de verdere grensscheidingen tusschen de Provincien en Landschappen, gelyk mede aan welke van deze zullen worden toegevoegd zoodanige andere districten en plaatsen, welke bevorens tot geen derzelve hebben behoord, welke nader verkregen, of welke jurisdictie tusschen onderscheidene Provincien of Landschappen is verdeeld of in verschil geweest.

56.—De Vergadering der Staten Generaal bestaat uit vyf en vyftig leden. Deze worden benoemd door de Staten der bovengemelde Provincien of Landschappen in de volgende evenredigheid:

- Uit Gelderland 4.
- Holland 22.
- Zeeland 3.
- Utrecht 3.
- Vriesland 5.
- Overijssel 4.
- Groningen 4.
- Brabant 7.
- Drenthe 1.

57.—Zy hebben zitting gedurende drie jaren. Een derde van hen valt jaarlyks uit volgens een daarvan te maken rooster. De eerste afzetting zal plaats hebben met den 1ste November 1817.

De uitvallende zyn dadelijk weder verkiesbaar.

58.—Het blyft aan den Souvereinen Vorst voorbehouden, om in het vervolg eene wet voor te dragen, waardoor aan de Edelen of Ridderschappen uit elke Provincie of Landschap een zeker evenredig aandeel onder het getal der leden van de Staten Generaal wordt verkerd; ten minste een vierde van het gehele getal.

59.—Tot leden der vergadering van de Staten Generaal zyn alleenlyk verkiesbaar Nederlanders, bereikt hebbende den volken ouderdom van dertig jaren en daartoe boven, zynde Ingezetenen van de Provincie of Landschap waaruit zy worden gnoemd. Zy mogen elkanderen niet nader bestaan dan in den derde graad van bloedverwantschap of zwagerschap.

60.—De leden der Staten Generaal kunnen niet te gelyk zyn leden van eenig regterlyk collegie of van de Rekenkamer, noch ook eenigen aan den Lande comptabelen post bekleeden.

De leden der Staten Provinciaal, in de Staten Generaal geroepen wordende, houden op leden der Staten Provinciaal te zyn.

Voorts kunnen tot de Staten Generaal niet benoemd worden Zee- of Land-Officieren, welke eenen minderen rang dan dien van Hoofdofficier hebben.

Geene der andere hooge ambtenaren zyn van de benoeming uitgesloten.

61.—De titel van de Staten Generaal is Edel Mogende Heeren.

De leden der vergadering genieten 'sjaars 2500.

62.—Alle de leden der Staten Generaal stemmen voor zich zelve en zonder last van of ruggespraak met de vergadering, door welke zy benoemt zyn.

By het aanvaarden hunner functie doen zy, ieder op de wyse zynner godsdienstige gezindheid, den navolgenden eed:

„Ik zweer, (belove) dat ik eerst en boven al de grondwet der Vereenigde Nederlanden zal onderhouden en handhaven; dat ik wyders de onafhankelijkheid van den Staat, de vryheid en de welvaart van deszelfs Ingezetenen, met alle myne krachten, bevorderen zal, onder aanzien van provinciale of van eenige andere dan algemeene belangen.

„Zoo waarlyk helpe my God Almachtig.”

Zy worden tot dien eed toegelaten, na alvorens te hebben afgelegd den volgenden eed van zuivering:

„Ik zweer, (verklaar) dat ik, om tot lid van de vergadering der Staten Generaal te worden benoemd, directelyk of indirectelyk, aan geene personen, het zy in of buiten het bestuur, onder wat naam of voorwendsel ook, eenige giften of gaven heb beloofd of gegeven, noch beloven of geven zal.

„Ik zweer, (belove) dat ik my exactelyk zal gedragen naar den inhoud van het plakkaat by de Staten Generaal op den 10de December 1715, tegen het geven en nemen van verboden giften, gaven en geschenken, gearresteerd.

„Zoo waarlyk helpe my God Almachtig.”

63.—Deze eeden worden afgelegd in handen van den Souvereinen Vorst in den Raad van

State, ofte, by Deszelfs afwezendheid, in handen van den Raad zelve, welke daartoe by naam ontvragt.

Van deze beëdiging wordt door of van wege den Souvereinen Vorst aan de vergadering der Staten Generaal behoortlyke kennis gegeven, waarna het nieuw verkoren lid dadelijk zitting neemt.

64.—De Staten Generaal vergaderen ten minste eens in het jaar, en wyders op beschryving van den Souvereinen Vorst, zoo dikwyls, als Hy zulks noodig oordeelt. Hunne gewone vergadering wordt geopend op den eersten Maandag in November.

65.—De vergadering van de Staten Generaal wordt door den Souvereinen Vorst of door eene commissie Zyentwege geopend, en op dezelfde wyse gesloten, wanneer Hy oordeelt, dat het belang van den lande het niet vordert de vergadering langer byeen te houden.

66.—Het beleid van de vergadering der Staten Generaal wordt opgedragen aan eenen President, die door den Souvereinen Vorst benoemd wordt uit eene nominatie van drie leden, door hen te maken, en zulks gedurende den tyd van het openen tot het sluiten dier vergadering.

De Staten Generaal hebben de aanstelling van hunnen Griffier.

67.—De vergadering der Staten Generaal doet alle zaken af by meerderheid van stemmen.

68.—De Staten Generaal raadplegen over alle voorstellen hun door den Souvereinen Vorst gedaan, en zenden aan Denzelven hun besluit door eene commissie.

De toestemming wordt in het volgende formulier vervat: „De Staten Generaal der Vereenigde Nederlanden betuigen den Souvereinen Vorst hunnen dank voor Deszelfs yver in het bevorderen van 's Lands belangen, en verzeeren zich met het voorstel.”

Wanneer eenig voorstel niet mogt worden aangenomen, wordt daarvan by het volgende formulier aan den Souvereinen Vorst kennis gegeven:

„De Staten Generaal der Vereenigde Nederlanden betuigen den Souvereinen Vorst hunnen dank voor deszelfs yver in het bevorderen van 's Lands belangen, doch verzoeken Denzelven eerbiediglyk het onderwerp van het gedane voorstel in nadere overweging te willen nemen.

69.—De Staten Generaal hebben het recht om aan den Souvereinen Vorst voordragten te doen, en zenden Hem deszelfs door eene commissie.

70.—De inwilliging der Staten Generaal wordt vereischt op de jaarlyksche begrooting der uitgaven van den Staat, welke hun door den Souvereinen Vorst wordt ingezonden.

Zy raadplegen vervolgens over de voorgeslagen middelen tot vinding van dezelve.

71.—De voordragt, welke door den Souvereinen Vorst opzigtelyk de handelen in het begin der eerste gewone vergadering van de Staten Generaal wordt ingeleverd, is gesplitst in twee hoofddeelen.

Het eene bevat alle zoodanige zekers en bepaalde uitgaven, welke, uit den gewonen loop der zaken voortvloeyende, in het byzonder tot den staat van vrede betrekking hebben, en alzoo op eenen duurzamen voet dienen vastgesteld te worden.

Het tweede hoofdeel bevat die buitengewone en onzekere uitgaven, welke, inzonderheid in tyden van oorlog, naar voorkomende omstandigheden moeten worden geregeld.

Het eerste, door de Staten Generaal goedgekeurd zynde, word toegestaan, om geen verandering te ondergaan, dan wanneer eenig deel der uitgaven mogt komen te veranderen of geheel te vervallen.

Het tweede wordt slechts ingewilligd voor een jaar.

72.—Alle de ingewilligde penningen worden gebruikt tot de vastgestelde posten, en geene anderen.

De Souvereine Vorst doet van dat gebruik, gedurende het vorige jaar, aan de Staten Generaal een uitvoerig verslag geven.

DERDE HOOFDSTUK.

Van de Staten der Provincien of Landschappen.

73.—Er zullen zyn Staten van de Provincien of Landschappen.

74.—Derzelver samenstelling wordt, naar aanleiding van deze grondwet, geregeld door den Souvereinen Vorst, die uit elke Provincie of Landschap eene commissie benoemt, om Hem dienaangaande te dienen van advies.

75.—De werkzaamheden der Staten worden, behoudens de voorschriften, daaromtrent by duze grondwet vastgesteld, geregeld door goddanige bepalingen, als zy nodig oordeelen, en door den Souvereinen Vorst, in geval van goedkeuring, bekrachtigd worden. Zy maken hun eerste werk van het ontwerpen dier reglementen.

76.—Er zullen zyn in alle Provincien of Landschappen Commissarissen van den Souvereinen Vorst, onder zulke benaming, als Hy zal goedvinden, Hy geeft aan deszelfs zoodanige instructie, als Hy ter uitvoering van het gezag, Hem by duze grondwet toegelend, zal vermenen te behooren.

Deze Commissarissen zullen voorzitten in de vergadering der Staten, alsmede zoodanige collegien, als door hen, ingevolge het bepaalde by art. 93, zouden mogen benoemd worden.

77.—Er zullen zyn in de Provincien of Landschappen Edelen of Ridderschappen, welke instellingen geregeld worden op zoodanige wyse, als door hen behoudens deze grondwet, noodig geoordeeld en door den

Sovereinen Vorst, ingevalle van goedkeuring, bekrachtigd wordt.

De eerste byeenroeping van en admittie tot dezelve zal door den Souvereinen Vorst, overeenkomstig de omstandigheden, gedaan en verleend worden. Zy ontwerpen hunne reglementen dadelijk na hunne eerste byeenkomst.

78.—De stedelyke Regeringen zullen zamengesteld op zoodanige wyse en belast met zulke werkzaamheden, als nodig geoordeeld wordt by de reglementen, welke de bestaande Regeringen, of byzondere daartoe door den Souvereinen Vorst te benoemen Commissien, behoudens duze grondwet, zullen ontwerpen.

Deze reglementen worden door de Regeringen of Commissien aan de Staten der Provincien of Landschappen ter overweging toegezonden, en door deze aan de bekrachtiging van den Souvereinen Vorst onderworpen.

79.—In alle Steden worden ingevoerd Kiezerscollegien, gelyk van ouds in vele Steden bestonden. Zy worden eenmaal in het jaar door de Regering byeen geroepen, alleenlyk tot het bedoelde einde, om de Raadplaatsen in dien tusschentyd open gevallen, door bevoegde personen te vervullen.

80.—De open vallende plaatsen in de Kiezerscollegien worden vervuld by meerderheid van stemmen der gezeten Burgeren, eene zekere, in elke stad by het stedelyk reglement te bepalen, som betalende in de beschreven middelen. Daarover prangt elk dier burgeren eens in het jaar eens, stem uit by behoortlyk geteekende en gesloten briesjes, die aan de huizen opgehaald worden van wege de Regering.

81.—De besturen van Heerlykheden, Districten en Dorpen zullen worden ingricht op zoodanigen voet, als met de byzondere omstandigheden van elk derzelve, met de belangen der ingezetenen en het verkregen regt der belanghebbenden onderling bestaanbaar geoordeeld zal worden, alles in overeenstemming met deze grondwet, en volgens nadere reglementen op last van de Staten te maken, welke deszelve, ingevalle van goedkeuring, aan de bekrachtiging van den Souvereinen Vorst onderwerpen.

82.—De leden der provinciale of landschappelyke vergaderingen leggen by het aanvaarden hunner functie, elk op de wyse zynner Godsdienstige gezindheid, den volgenden eed af.

„Ik zweer, (belove) dat ik eerst en boven al de grondwet der Vereenigde Nederlanden zal onderhouden, en dat ik wyders de reglementen, voor deze Provincie gemaakt of nog te maken zal achtervolgen en nakomen, en voort de wetten van deze Provincie of Landschap, met alle myne krachten, bevorderen.”

„Zoo waarlyk helpe my God almachtig!”

Zy worden tot dien eed toegelaten na alvorens te hebben afgelegd den volgenden Eed van Zuivering:

„Ik zweer, (verklaar) dat ik, om tot lid van de Staten der Provincie of Landschap te worden benoemd, directelyk of indirectelyk, aan geene personen, het zy in of buiten het bestuur, onder wat naam of voorwendsel ook, eenige giften of gaven heb beloofd of gegeven, noch te beloven of geven zal.”

„Ik zweer, (belove) dat ik my exactelyk zal gedragen naar den inhoud van het plakkaat by de Staten Generaal op den 10de December 1715, tegen het geven en nemen van verboden giften, gaven en geschenken gearresteerd.”

„Zoo waarlyk helpe my God Almachtig.”

Deze eeden worden afgelegd in handen van den Commissaris van den Souvereinen Vorst.

83.—De Staten der Provincien of Landschappen vergaderen ten minsten eens in het jaar, en vervolgens zoo dikwyls als zy door den Souvereinen Vorst worden byeen geroepen.

84.—Zy dragen de kisten van hun bestuur voor aan den Souvereinen Vorst, die deszelve, ingevalle van goedkeuring, op de begroting der staatsbehoeften brengt.

85.—Aan de Staten der Provincien of Landschappen wordt opgedragen het verkiezen der leden van de vergadering der Staten Generaal, in of buiten hun midden, en zoo veel daelyk, uit alrede oorden van hante Provincie of Landschap.

86.—Dezelve Staten worden belast met de uitvoering der wetten en bevelen omtrent de bevordering van godsdienst, openbaar onderwijs en armbestuur, de aanmoediging van den landbouw, den koophandel, de fabrieken en trafieken, en voorts omtrent alle andere zaken tot de algemeene belangen betrekelyk, welke aan hen, ten dien einde, door den Souvereinen Vorst worden toegezonden.

87.—Het gezag en toezigt der Staten betreffende den Waterstaat hunder Provincien of Landschappen wordt by het zevende hoofdstuk bepaald.

88.—Aan gemelde Staten wordt geheel en al overgelaten de beschikking en bestelling van alles, wat tot de gewone inwendige politie en economie behoort.

Zy maken hieromtrent, als mede ten aanzien van het aanstellen van ambtenaren of het intrekken van nominatien tot ambten, zoodanige ordonnancien en reglementen, als zy ten meesten nutte hunner Ingezetenen oordeelen, behoudens deze grondwet, en onder goedkeuring van den Souvereinen Vorst.

89.—Zy zorgen dat de doorvoer door, de justie, naar de invoer uit eenige andere Provincien of Landschappen geene belemmering ondergaan, voor zoo verre by de algemeene wetten diert angaande geene byzondere voorzieningen gemaakt zyn.

90.—Zy trachten alle verschillen tusschen Steden, Districten, Heerlykheden en Dorpen in der minste by te leggen. Indien zy daartoe niet konnen komen, dragen zy het geval te beslissing op aan den Souvereinen Vorst.

91.—Zy mogen geene besluiten nemen strydig met de algemeene wetten of het algemeen belang der Vereenigde Nederlanden, ingevolge zulks moet gebohren heef de Souvereine Vorst, die verzoeken die besluiten te achen, en buiten effect te stellen.

92.—Zy mogen de belangen van hunne Provincien of Landschappen en derzelver Ingezetenen, by den Souvereinen Vorst en de Staten Generaal doen aan.

93.—Zy mogen, indien zy dit nodig oordeelen, uit hun midden, een of meer collegien van eenige leden, tot beleid van zaken, gedurende den tyd hunner vergadering als van hunne afwezendheid.

94.—De besturen van Steden, Districten, Heerlykheden en Dorpen hebben, overeenkomstig den inhoud hunner reglementen, vrye beschikking over hunne huishoudelyke belangen en maken daaromtrent de vereischte plaatselyke bepalingen.

Deze bepalingen, echter mogen niet strydig zyn met de algemeene wetten of het algemeen belang der Ingezetenen.

95.—Het reglement der plaatselyke belangen, ingevolge voorgaande artikel aan de gemelde plaatselyke besturen zynde overgelaten, blyven deze nogtans gehouden en verplicht begrooting hunner inkomsten en uitgaven aan de Staten overteleggen, en gedragen zich naar het geen dienaangaande door gemelde Staten zal worden noodig geoordeeld.

96.—Voor zoo verre, tot goedmaking der plaatselyke uitgaven boven de gewone inkomsten, eenige belastingen mogelyk nodig zyn, gedragen deszelve besturen zich stiptlyk na te hetgen deszelve by de algemeene financiële wetten, ordonnancien en bepalingen is vastgesteld.

Alvorens deszelve belastingen intrekken zenden zy de daaromtrent gemaakte draften ter goedkeuring aan de Staten der Provincien of Landschappen, met overlegging tusschen van eenen justien staat huffer behoefden.

By het onderzoek daarvan houdende de Staten ook byzonderlyk in het oog, dat de voorgedragen belastingen nimmer bezwaren der vryen invoer en doorvoer van producten van den grond of voortbrengsels van industrie en andere handelen der Steden of Plaatsen blyven die van de plaats zelve, waar de belasting gelegd wordt.

97.—De Staten zenden alle, door hen goedgekeurde, begrotingen van inkomsten en uitgaven aan den Souvereinen Vorst, welke zulks goedvindende, tot ten aanzien van de gemelde begrotingen, als omtrent alle andere handelingen der plaatselyke Regeringen, zoodanige inzage kan voorderen, als Hy vermenen te behooren, en deszelve handelingen des noods kan schorsen en buiten effect te stellen.

Ten aanzien van het opnemen en sluiten der plaatselyke rekeningen worden door den Souvereinen Vorst de vereischte voordrachten voorgeschreven.

98.—De gemelde besturen mogen de belastingen van hunne plaatsen en derzelver Ingezetenen by den Souvereinen Vorst en de Staten hunder Provincien of Landschappen voorstaan.

Advertisement.

THE friends of a young lad named William Irwin, are very anxious to know what is become of him, he sailed from Calcutta with a Captain Lindsay of the country service, some time ago for Java; the last accounts they had of him in consequence of Capt. Lindsay's death he was left in the employment of a Mr. Roach, who was superintendent of the roads.—Any accounts of the above lad will be thankfully received by E. C. Davidson, Esq. at Batavia.

Notice.

MR. LEITH ALEXANDER DAVIDSON having returned from Europe and retired, his interest in the Mercantile Establishment of HOGUE, ROBERTSON and Co. ceases from this date, and the business will in future be carried on by the remaining Partners ARTHUR HOGUE, WALTER DAVIDSON and ALEXANDER ROBERTSON, under the Firm of

Hague, Davidson and Robertson, CALCUTTA, April 30, 1814.

For Sale.

THE fast-sailing Brig HENRIETTE lying in Batavia Roads, being a hundred and ninety-three tons, then; apply to Mr. LIPPE for the conditions and inventory.