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The Hon. the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the Java Gazette, be considered as official, and duly attended to according to the parties concerned. J. DUPUY, Acting Secretary to Government.

VOL III]

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1814

NO. 135.

Publication.

WITH reference to the advertisement of date the 6th July last, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following revised Schedule of Rates to be charged by the East-India Company, for the management of Goods imported by Private Merchants after the 10th April last, be published for general information.

SCHEDULE OF RATES to be charged by the EAST-INDIA COMPANY, for the Management of Goods Imported by PRIVATE MERCHANTS, after 10th April, 1814.

For Wharfage, Loading, Cartage, Hoisting, Coopersing, Taring, Mending Packages if broken by ordinary Ship's Breakage, enlarging Indigo or other Chests when necessary, weighing, Shewing to the Buyers, Printing Catalogues, Selling at Auction, or otherwise, at the East-India House, or showing and Attendance in case the Importer shall sell the Goods by Private Sale, and Delivering: calculated on the Sale Value of Goods sold at the Company's Sales, and on the estimated Value of Goods sold by private Bargain, viz.

For Warehouse Rent per Week, commencing from the Day on which the first Parcel of Goods by any Ship, shall be delivered into the Company's Warehouses.

N. B. On Goods sold at the Company's Sales, the Importer is to pay the Weekly Rent until the Prompt Day, from which Day the Buyer is to pay it.

Table with 3 columns: Item Name, Price per Unit, and Unit. Includes items like Aloes, Anniseed, Arrow Root, Assafoetida, Bee's Wax, Benjamin, Borax, Cinnamon, Cloves, etc.

Table with 3 columns: Item Name, Price per Unit, and Unit. Includes items like Oils, Chemical, Pepper, Black, Pepper, White, Prohibited Piece Goods, Puree, Rice, Rhubarb, Saltpeire, Sugar, Bengal, Sugar, Bourbon, or Java, Sago, Stickleck, Sal Ammoniac, Silk, viz. Wrought Silks, Silk, viz. Raw, Silk of Bengal or China, Seina, Seed Lark, Shelack, Sealing Wax, Safflower, Tortoise Shell, Talc, Turmeric, Tamerinds, Terra Japonica, Wood for dy-ing, and all other wood.

Articles not enumerated will be charged according to their Value and Bulk.

These Rates are calculated on the usual Packages in which Goods have hitherto been imported.

All Packages weighing more than three hundred weight and a half gross will be liable to double Warehouse-Rent.

If Goods require to be Garbled, or to have new Packages, a reasonable Price will be charged for the same.

The usual petty Fee of Lot or Loading-Money, will be paid to the Warehouse-Keepers, by the Parties who may take the Goods away.

Published by Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council. J. DUPUY, Acting Secretary to Govt. BATAVIA, Sept. 14, 1814.

Publication.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Messrs. W. YOUNG and J. M. van BEUSECHUM, to be Commissioners for the purpose of Countersigning the new Treasury-notes of less than 200 Java Ruypees each, until further orders, in addition to the Commissioners already nominated.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council. J. DUPUY, Act. Secretary to Govt. BATAVIA, September 20, 1814.

Publikatie.

HIERNEVENS wordt aan de Gemeente te kennis gegeven, dat den Heere Luitenant-Gouverneur in Rade heeft goedgevonden de Heeren W. YOUNG en J. M. van BEUSECHUM, tot nader order te benoemen tot mede Commissarissen tot het Countersigneren van de nieuwe Treasury Noten beneden de 200 ruypen.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade. J. DUPUY, Waarn. Sec. van het Govt. BATAVIA, den 20 September 1814.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday the 26th instant, will be sold by Public Auction, a quantity of PEPPER-CLOVES - NUTMEGS - CINNAMON and MACE - laying in the Honorable Company's Colonial Store-houses, on the same Conditions as the Spices have been sold at the last Public Sale which took place on the 12th instant. By order of the Commercial Committee. P. T. COUPERUS, Sec. BATAVIA, Sept. 16, 1814.

Advertisement.

W... den 25 dezer, by... Ven-ditie, aan de meest bieder... op dezelfde Voorwaardens als de jongst op den 12 dezer verkogte Speceryen. Ter ordonnantie van het Commercieel Committee. P. T. COUPERUS, Sec. BATAVIA, den 16 September 1814.

Vendu Advertissementen.

Door Vendumeesters zullen de volgende Venduties worden gehouden; als.

Op Maandag, den 26 September, 1814.

VOOR de westzyde Pakhuizen, voor Re-kening van het Gouvernement van Peeper, Garioffel Nagulen, Noten Muskaat, Caneel en Eeoly—op zodanige conditie als bereeds plaats hebben gevonden by de laatste verkoping van den 12 dezer maand.

Op Dingsdag, den 27 September, 1814.

VOOR het Sterfhuys van wylen den Apo-theker Jacob Graff, staande in de buiten Nieuw-poort Straat, van Wagens, Paarden, Dranken, Meubilaire en andere goederen &c.—Ook zal ten zelvden dage nog opgeveild worden het bovenstaande Huis, Stal en Erf, neevens de Apotheek met dies inventaris, welke laatste, dagelyks voor de verkoping ten Vendu-kantoor voor een ieder te zien zal zyn.

Op Zaterdag, den 1 October, 1814.

Voor het Vendu-kantoor van de volgende Vaste-goederen; als.

Voor Rekening van Majoor Robinson, door Mr. W. Watt, en Wallis.

No. 1. Zeker stuk Thuin-land, genaamd Rustenburg, bebouwd met een steene Huis en voorgaldery, twee vleugel Gebouwen, de eene van steen en de andere van planken, Kombuis, Slave-vertrekken, somige van planken, Wagenhuis en Paarde Stal, neevens een houte Speelhuis, alles met pannen gedekt, staande en gelegen omtrent drie en een quart uur gaans zuidwaards buiten deze Stad, op Tjililitan, of in het Oosterveld het 21 deel van het blok L, sub No. 180 en 181, belend ten westen met de Groote Rivier, ten oosten met de gegrave slokkan, ten noorden met Njay Naima, en ten zuiden met Ariepe.—De breedte en diepte by koopbrief van den 23ste December 1812 bekend, geprot pag: 1148.

2. Zeker vyf stukjes Thuin, Weyen Zaai-land, zynde vyf gedeeltes uit de meerder partij, thans te zamen getrokken en tot een gemaakt, gelegen omtrent 4 uur gaans zuidwaard buiten deze stad, aan de oostzyde van de Grote Rivier, in het Oosterveld het 21 deel van het blok L, sub No. 58 a 58 b 58 c 58 d en 58 e, belend ten westen voor een gedeelte met de Groote Rivier, en voorts met het restant, ten oosten met de Wel Edele Heer W. Robinson, en ten noorden met.....De breedte en diepte volgens koopbrief van den 23ste December 1812, geprot. pag: 1150, zynde de Koopbriven dagelyks voor de verkoping ten Vendu-kantoor te zien.—De Kopers van het Land Rustenburg, zal verpligt zyn de Goederen en Slaven by inventaris vermeld, over te neemen voor de getaxerde waarde by de lyst bekend.

Voor Rekening van M. A. Louis.

Zeker Erf, bebouwd met een grot steene Woonhuis, Kombuis Dispens, Wagenhuis en Paarde stal, staande en gelegen binnen deze Stad, aan de westzyde van de Grote Rivier, in het blok A, sub No. 3 en 94, belend ten oosten met de heere weg langs de Renoseros of Spinhuis-gragt, ten westen met de Stads binnen barm, ten zuiden met het Arnhuis, en ten noorden voor een gedeelte met de tweede bescheven stuk en voorts met S. Hanibals.

Ten tweede of laatstelyk, Zeker Erf, bebouwd met een steene Huis, staande en gelegen als boven No. 4, belend ten oosten met de heere weg langs de Renoseros of Spinhuis-gragt, ten westen en zuiden met dezen boedels en S. Hanibals, en ten noorden met J. L. Diering.

De breedte en diepte van deze twee per-seelen staan bekend by meebrief van den 7 September 1814, welke dagelyks ten Vendu-kantoor voor de verkoping te zien is.

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, to administer the Estate of the late Warehouse-keeper Mr. William Barrett, and to adopt such measures regarding the same, as may be authorized or required by the existing regulations of their institution, they have appointed as Commissioner on the part of their Chamber D. Christiani, Esq. and as Trustees for the widow Barrett, J. C. Goldman and P. Jessen, Esquires, with full power and authority to investigate and to manage all and every the Commercial affairs of the deceased, requesting those persons who have any claims on the said Estate of a Commercial nature, either on account of Partnership, Consignments, Agency, or from whatever cause it may be, to lay the same before the above Gentlemen, and also to state to them all transactions, money concerns or debts, which they have entered into or contracted with the deceased and are still unsettled.

In order to obviate all unnecessary delay, which could not but be ruinous to the Estate and injurious to others, the President and Members of the European Orphan Chamber have fully authorized the aforementioned Gentlemen to correspond regarding the concerns of the late Mr. Barrett, draw and endorse bills, receive and make payments and settlements, as they shall deem proper and most beneficial to the trust they have taken charge of.

By order of the President and Members of the European Orphan Chamber.

J. H. DE HOOGH, Sec. BATAVIA IN THE ORPHAN CHAMBER, September 21, 1814.

Advertisement.

PRESIDENT en Leden van de Weeskamer alhier maaken by deze bekend, dat, door zyn Excellentie den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade, geauthoriseerd zynde, om de beheering van de nalatenschap van den overledenen Warehouse Keeper, de Heer Wm. Barrett, te aanvaarden, en hierin zodanige maatregelen in het werk testellen als door de Regulatie van dit Kollegie vereischt en geautoriseerd mogten worden, zy ingevolge van dien, den Heer D. Christiani, als van de zyde van hun Institut, tot Commissaris, en de Heeren J. C. Goldman en P. Jessen, tot Curatoren van de zyde van de Weduwe Barrett, benoemd hebben, met volle magt en bevoegdheid om de Commercieele zaken van den overledenen te investigeeren en dezelve zoo wel in het algemeen als afzonderlyk te beheeren —verzoekende wyders alle die geenen, welken eenig aanspraak, van een Commercieelen aard mogten hebben op voorn. nalatenschap, het zy voortspruitende uit Compagnieschap, Consignation, Agent-schap ofte hoedanig ook, dezelve aan voorn. Heeren te willen indienen, alsmede aan hun op te geven alle transactien, geld zaken, ofte schulden welken zy met den overledenen mogten aangegaan ofte gecontracteerd hebben, en alsnog onverevend zyn.

Ten einde alle onnodige vertraging te vermyden, dewelke van slechte gevolgen voor de nalatenschap, en schadelijk voor andere geinteresseerden zouden wezen, hebben President en Leden van de Weeskamer, bovengemelde Heeren ten voorn. geauthoriseerd, om, betreffende de zaken van den overledenen Wm. Barrett te responderen, wissels te trekken en dezelve te endorseeren, gelden te onvangen en uit te betalen, en voorts zodanige verdere

te maken als... van de belangen... ng toevertrouwd, z... ordonnantie... Heeren... J. H. DE HOOGH, Sec. BATAVIA, IN DE WEESKAMER den 21ste September 1814.

beheert geweest... gen van lovenge... kunnen dagelysch... koop op het Secretary op het... een ieder worden bezigtigt... de Weeskamer, den 21ste September 1814.

To be sold by Public Auction, AT THE VENDUE OFFICE IN BATAVIA, On Saturday 1st October, THE Estate RUSTENBERG, on which is a new, substantial, and commodious Dwelling HOUSE, with good Offices, pleasantly situated 9 1/2 miles South of Batavia, the property of Major William Robison, of H. M. 24th Regt. For particulars enquire at the Vendue Office. 16th September, 1814.

THE undersigned is authorized by W. MAY, Esq. ser. to give notice through the Java Gazette, that he has been appointed by His Royal Highness the Sovereign Prince of the Netherlands as Consul General at London. J. BERKHOUT. Batavia, 9th Sept 1814.

Public Auction ON Wednesday and Thursday 28th and 29th instant, of the late Wm. Barrett, Esq. consisting of Furniture, Carriages, Slaves, &c. &c. after which will be sold the House and Commodities of which the Plan and the further Conditions of sale, are to be seen at the Office of the Deputy Secretary of the Orphan Chamber, two days before the day of sale. J. H. DE HOOGH, Sec. BATAVIA in the Orphan Chamber 21st September 1814.

Advertentie. ALLE de geene welk iets te preten- den hebben van, ofte verschuldigd zyn aan den boedel van wylen Leendert Lehmanns, in leeven Taxateur van de Bank van Leening, worden verzogt daar in binnen den tyd van zes weeken op te komen aan den ondergeteekende van het Eerwaarde Collegie van Weesmeesteren dezer Steede. J. H. DE HOOGH, Sec. den 21ste Sept. 1814.

Advertisement. AT the house No. 10, Newport-street, is exposed for sale for ready-money, at reasonable prices, a variety of Europe and other ARTICLES, partly imported per H. C. ship Scaleby Castle, consisting of Wines—brown stout—Cloths—Shirting—Furniture and other Chintzes—Black and white Muslins—Long Ells—Izarees—Handkerchiefs and other Haberdashery—New Books and Stationery—Jewellery and Scotch Boxes—Perfumery—Hunting Caps—Ladies' Saddles—Ladies' and Gentlemen's Europe Boots and Shoes—Hams—Cheeses—Beef—Earthen Ware—and a variety of Kitchen Utensils.

DE ondergetekende is door den Heer W. May, sr. geauthoriseerd geworden om, by de Java Gazette bekend te maken, dat zyn Ed. door Zyne Koninklike Hoogheid den Souverein Prins van Nederland &c. &c. is aangesteld geworden tot Hoogst deszelvs Consul Generaal te London. J. BERKHOUT. Batavia, den 9de Sept. 1814.

Publieke Vendutie. OP Woensdag en Donderdag, zynde den 28 en 29 September 1814, zal ten overstaan van Gecommitteerde Heeren Weesmeesteren, door den Secretaris der Weeskamer Jacob Hendrik de Hoogh, in de Thuin van wylen W. Barrett, staande en gelegen op Noordwyk, Verkooping worden gehouden van een partiy Huismeubelen, Goud en Zilverwerken, Wagens, Paarden, Lyf-eigenen, en wat er meer op die dagen zal worden te voorschyn gebragt. En na het afloopen van dezelve zal nog verkogt worden, voor reekening van opgemaakte Boedel, de Thuin cum Erve en Bygebouwen door den overledene zelys bewoond geweest, waarvan de belendingen en Condities van verkoop, twee dagen voor den Verkoop ten Kantore van Heeren Weesmeesteren op het Stadhuis, door een ieder kunnen worden bezigtigt. J. H. DE HOOGH, Sec. BATAVIA in de Weeskamer, den 21 September 1814.

For Sale. THE last-sailing Brig HENRIETTE, with 1000 Amoy Roads, being of a hull and ninety-three tons burthen; to be sold by Mr. LIPPE for the conditions and inventories.

Advertentie. IN het Huis No. 10, in de Nieuw-poort Straat, zyn voor Contante Betaling tebekomen, Wynen in zoort—Bier—Lakenen—Chintze—wit en zwart Neteldoek—Guineesen en andere Lywaten in zoort—Boeken—Schryfboeften—Europesche vrouwe en mansch Schoenen in zoort—Laarsen—Sadels—Hamme—Zoetemelksche Kaasen—Tafel Serviesen—keuke Gereedschappen, &c. &c.

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 occupied by H. A. Parvé, Esq.—Enquire of Mr. Marcus, Batavia. 7th September, 1814.

Advertisement. ALL Persons indebted to, or having any claims on the Estate of the late WILLIAM BARRETT, Esq. are hereby requested to address themselves within the space of six weeks from this date, to the Subscriber Secretary to the Orphan Chamber. J. H. DE HOOGH, Sec. BATAVIA, Sept. 21, 1814.

Advertentie. BY H. F. Lippe, op de Grootte-rivier, zyn te bekomen voor contante betaling, tegens redelyke prysen, de onder-volgende met de brik Henriette, jongst van Isle de France aangebragte beste Dranken, en andere goederen; als, Bourdeaux, Madera en Ligt Bier in vaten, Bourdeaux, Champagne, Madera, Muscadelle, Cognac, Hollandsche Genever, Ligt Bier en Wyn Azya op bottels, Pynappel Kaasen, Schryfboeften Canaster en Snuff Tabak, Speelkaarten, zyde Linten, Parfumerien en diversche andere Goederen meer.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, THE HOUSE adjoining the Free-Mason's Lodge La Vertueuse, consisting of two large Parlours, two Sleeping Rooms, of the same size, and two small Rooms, with boarded floors and ventilated, large dining Verandah, elegantly fitted up, and fit for the residence of a small genteel family—with suitable Out-offices, Kitchen, double Coach-house, with stabling for 16 horses, cow, and detached out-houses, Kitchen Garden in high cultivation, with extensive grazing or pasture land, well stocked with Cocoa-nut-trees, together (if required) with Furniture, Slaves, Horses and Carriages, Cows, Sheep, &c. &c. For particulars apply to JAS. FICHAT.

UIT DE HAND TE KOOP. EEN goed en welgebouwd steene Woonhuis, met Pardestal, Wagenhuis, en Slave vertrekken &c. gelegen in een zeer gezonde en aangename jegend digt by de Grootte Rivier te Bidara China, ontrend negen palen van Batavia, voormaals bewoond door de Wel Edele Heer Parvé.—te bevragen by den Heer Marcus, te Batavia. 7de September 1814.

Advertentie. ALLE de geene welke iets te preten- daeren hebben van, ofte verschuldigd zyn aan den Boedel van wylen Wm. Barrett, worden verzogt daar van binnen den tyd van zes weeken opgave te doen, aan den ondergeteekenden Secretaris van het Eerwaarde Collegie van Heere weesmeesteren dezer Steede. J. H. DE HOOGH, Sec. BATAVIA, den 21ste Sept. 1814.

UIT DE HAND TE KOOP. EEN Huis en Erve—Stallingen en Wagenhuis—staande in de buiten Nieuw-poort Straat, met de daarin zyde Meubilaire Goederen—Slaven—Wagens en Paarden—te bevragen by J. SLUYTER. N. B. Die iets te pretenderen ofte verschuldigd is, gelieve zig te adresseren binnen de tyd van 14 dagen. BATAVIA, den 23ste Sept. 1814.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT. AN elegant and commodious brick-built BUNGALOW, pleasantly situated at Campong Macassar, 12 paals from Batavia, containing ten Rooms on a boarded floor, and three elegant Verandahs, with suitable apartments on the ground floor for servants and extensive godowns. A considerable quantity of Land and Paddy Fields may be obtained with the house if required, also Furniture and Slaves.—For further particulars apply to the Deputy Quarter-master General.

Advertisement. ALL Persons having any Claims on the Estate of the late Lieutenant ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, of His Majesty's 78th Highland Regiment of Foot, or being indebted thereto, are requested to send in their Claims and to pay their Debts to the undersigned on or before the 25th October next, as directed and provided for by the Articles of War. J. McVEAN, Major, 78th Regiment. WELTEVREDEN, 8th September, 1814.

Advertentie. OP Vrydag zynde den 30 September 1814, zal ten overstaan van Gecommitteerde Heeren Weesmeesteren, door den Secretaris der Weeskamer Jacob Hendrik de Hoogh, voor het Sterfhuys van wylen L. Lehmanns, staande en gelegen op de Voorry, verkoping worden gehouden, van een partiy Huismeubelen, Goud en Zilverwerken, Wagens, Paarden, Lyf-eigenen en wat verder op dien dag zal worden te voorschyn gebragt. En na het aflopen van dezelve zal nog verkogt worden, de volgende Vastigheden, als:— Voor Reekening des Boedels van wylen L. Lehmanns, zoornoemd.

Notice. MR. LEITH ALEXANDER DAVIDSON having returned to Europe and retired, his interest in the Mercantile Establishment of HOGUE, DAVIDSON, ROBERTSON and Co. ceases from this date, and the business will in future be carried on by the remaining Partner's ARTHUR HOGUE, WALTER DAVIDSON and ALEXANDER ROBERTSON, under the Firm of Hogue, Davidson and Robertson. CALCUTTA, April 30, 1814.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT. A considerable quantity of Land and Paddy Fields may be obtained with the house if required, also Furniture and Slaves.—For further particulars apply to the Deputy Quarter-master General.

AINSLIE and ADDISON, HAVE FOR SALE, AT THEIR GODOWNS, In Great River-street, THE INVESTMENT, IMPORTED By Captain HARRINGTON, In the H. C. ship Scaleby Castle, CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES, viz. PALE Ale—Perry and Cyder—Brown stout, Brandy, and Holland's Geneva—Champagne—Burgundy—Hock—Barsac—Claret—Lisbon, Sherry, and Port Wines—Hams—Cheese—Spiced and Salted Salmon—Pickled and red Herrings—Butter—Tongues, and other Oilman's Stores—Chintzes—Shirtings, and printed Cotton—Broad Cloth—Books—Stationery—Hosiery—Millinery—Glass and Tanbridge Ware, &c. &c.

1.—Een Huis cum Erve en Bygebouwen, staande en gelegen op de Voorry, door den overleden zelys bewoond geweest. 2.—Een Huis cum Erve en Bygebouwen, staande en gelegen als boven, thans ledig. 3.—Een Huis cum Erve en Bygebouwen, staande en gelegen als boven, bewoond door Scheeren, doet aan huur Sp. Matten 4 per maand. 4.—Een Huis cum Erve en Bygebouwen, staande en gelegen als boven, bewoond door den Chinees Swangie, voor Sp. Mt. 1 per maand. 5.—Een Huis cum Erve en Bygebouwen, staande en gelegen op de weg van Ankee, voor heen toebehoord hebbende wylen J. Boots, thans ledig. Reekening des Boedels van wylen den Chinees Tjan Quiko. Een Huis cum Erve en Bygebouwen, staande en gelegen op de weg van Ankee,

Advertentie. 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 L. C. van Ranzow, or in his absence by M. A. Mossel, Esq. at Batavia.

UIT DE HAND TE KOOP. EEN fraai, aangenaam en welgelegen Landwoning te Campong Macasser 12 Paalen van Batavia, van steen gebouwd, met tien vertrekken, allen met plank vloer belegd en drie elegante galleryen, benevens goede huisvesting voor bediendens en zeer ruime magazynen. Eene vry groote uitgestrektheid van Land en Rystvelden, is als mede met het huis te bekomen, zoo zulks mogt gekozen worden, als ook Meubelen en Slaven.—Men vervoege zich voor verdere particulariteiten by de Deputy Quartier-meester Generaal.

Wanted, FOR the use of the H. C. ship Scalby Castle, ONE THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING, in Silver Dollars, for which Bills will be granted on her Owners payable at three months after sight.—Tenders will be received by Capt. Harrington, at the Office of Messrs. Skelton & Co. until Friday the 16th instant. Batavia, 9th Sept. 1814.

UIT DE HAND TE KOOP Een Huis, STAANDE IN DE KOE-STRAAT, te bevragen by JAN TIEDEMAN OF J. I. VAN SEVENHOVEN. DAAR WORDT TE KOOP GEVRAAGT Een Thuin, VAN EEN MIDDELMATIGE PRYS, binnen twee maanden of eerder te aanvaarden, ADRES By JAN PIET, IN DE NIEUW-POORT STRAAT. BATAVIA, den 9de September, 1814.

WANTED, SPANISH DOLLARS and COLONIAL PAPER CURRENCY, for BILLS OF EXCHANGE on Bengal or Madras—Apply at Mr. van Ryck's Office, No. 32, Tyger-street. FREIGHT to ENGLAND. FROM the port of Batavia only, and to the consignment of Messrs. Boehm and Taylor, London.—The good ship STAR, Thos. Gilpin, commander, burthen 400 TONS.—Tenders will be received by J. A. van BRAAM, Esq. until the 28th instant, at No. 52, Tyger-street.

Advertisement. ALL Persons having Claims on the Estate of the late Lieutenant-Colonel and Resident at Tagal JOHN PALMER KEASBERRY, or being indebted thereto, are requested to send in their Claims and to pay their Debts forthwith to the undersigned before the 30th proximo. N. N. H. DE BECKFELT, Sect. to the Orphan Chamber. SAMARANG, 20th Aug. 1814.



## Advertisement.

**THE** Effects of Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN PALMER KEASBERRY, lately deceased at Tagal, having been handed over to the EUROPEAN ORPHAN CHAMBER at Samarang, Notice is hereby given, that the Sale of the said Effects will take place at Samarang, on Thursday the 15th day of September next.

N. N. H. DE BECKFELT,  
Sect. to the Orphan Chamber.  
Samarang, 20th Aug. 1814.

**D**YN oud opper Chirurgyn Johan Godlieb Braune te Japara, biedt uit de hand te koop zyn Woonhuis met de verdere toebehorende Gebouwen aldaar, die genegenheid heeft, addressere zig aan den eigenaar boven gemeld.

### MARRIAGES.

At Sourabaya, on the 1st instant, Captain Charles Harris, Bengal Artillery, to Mrs. Wilhelmina Clara van Cattenburch.

On Thursday the 22d instant, at Chirmangis, at the House of the Commander of the Forces, by the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor, W. A. Purnell, Esq. Surgeon to the Staff, to Miss Jane Peach, youngest daughter of John Peach, Esq. of Richmond Hill, in the County of Surrey.

### Java Government Gazette.

BATAVIA,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1814.

### APPOINTMENT.

Mr. D'Abu, to be Marine Store-keeper.

### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

#### ARRIVALS.

Sept. 16.—Ship Volunteer, Thos. Waterman, from Calcutta 24th July. Penang, Malacca, and Banca.—Passengers, Captains Bethune and Pitman, Messrs. Roggie and Harvey.

Same day.—Ship Commerce, J. A. Cole, from England 10th May.—Passengers, Révd. T. Trowt and Lady.

Do.—Schooner Maria Louisa, E. Hollart, from Indramayo 15th Sept.—Cargo, Coffee.—Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Bonberg.

Do.—Brig Minerva, H. Thompson, from Macassar 11th Sept.

Sept. 17.—Schooner Anna Maria, D. Offerman, from Indramayo 3d Sept.—Cargo, Coffee.

#### DEPARTURES.

Sept. 17.—Brig Covelong, W. U. Eddis, for Isle of France.

Do. 18.—H. C. ship Royal Charlotte, H. Rush, for China.

Same day.—H. C. ship Surat Castle, A. Robertson, for China.

Do.—Ship Ruby, F. Hamilton, for Indramayo.

Do.—Brig Eugena, P. Boll, for Sourabaya.

Do.—H. C. Gun-boat, No. 12, A. L. Woesthoff, for Macassar.

Do. 20.—Arab ship Phatocar, Said Abdul Rahman, for Malacca.

Do. 22.—Ship Fleetwood, J. Green, for Calcutta.

Do. 23.—Ceylon Government brig Ariel, Ed. W. Ward, for Ceylon.

Same day.—Brig Little Mary, Mohamut Tair, for Samarang.

#### SOURABAYA.

ARRIVALS.] Sept. 6.—Schooner Ant, T. Strant, from Rembang the 1st do.

Same day.—Schooner Bee, Marto, from do.

Do. 8.—Ketch Industry, H. J. Lupke, from Batavia, the 16th August.

Do. 10.—Ship Maria Louisa, C. Knappel, from Samarang, the 4th Sept.

DEPARTURE.] Sept. 9.—H. C. Gun-boat No. 11, Paumard, for Rembang.

#### Vessels lying in Sourabaya-roads.

H. C. C. Mary Ann,—brig Soemba,—do. Amason,

—do. Batavia,—H. C. Gun-boat No. 9,—schooner Ant,—do. Bee,—ketch Industry,—ship Maria Louisa.

#### Vessels passed through the Straits of Sunda.

Sept. 13.—Ship St. Theago Malor, Tjuncio a Olivera, from Lisbon the 30th March, and Rio Janeiro the 11th July, bound to Macao.

Do. 14.—Ship Union, R. Holl, from Batavia, the 13th September, bound to Bencoolen.

Do. 18.—brig Covelong, Eddis, from do. the 17th do.

### Prince of Wales' Island Gazette, July 9.

### Government Advertisement.

#### CULTIVATION OF COTTON.

The Honorable the Governor in Council, advertising to the facilities afforded by this Island, for the produce of COTTON, and wishing to give every encouragement to those Individuals who may be willing to cultivate that highly useful and beneficial article of Trade, is pleased to make public in this Advertisement, the following offers of Government.

1st.—To those who shall be willing to cultivate the Cotton, Government will allot and portion out, in such quantities as may be applied for, the waste and mountainous or unoccupied Lands of the Honorable Company, on terms which will hold out a reasonable and fair prospect of emolument to the individual.

2d.—As a further important encouragement, Government will bind itself to purchase Cotton, at 13 Spanish Dollars per Pecul, when

cleaned, and in a state fit for exportation, for the space of 5 years, allowing the Cultivator at the same time the privilege of selling it to the best bidder, and also (for a given period) of exporting it free of duty.

3d.—And in order that the want of the necessary funds may be no obstacle to those who may wish to embark in the undertaking, Government is willing to make suitable advances for the cultivation of the Plant upon reasonable security.

It will be necessary for those who cultivate the Cotton, to give notice to Government, for a year before-hand, of the quantity they intend to deliver on the terms explained, after May 1815: in order that Government may be enabled to take up a sufficient quantity of Tonnage for the same.

Those Individuals who may wish to avail themselves of these offers on the part of Government, for the encouraging and carrying into effect the above desirable object, are desired to make application through the Secretary to Government.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

J. COUSENS,  
Dep. Sec. to Govt.

Fort Cornwallis, the 21st 1814.

Penang Gazette, June 25, 1814.

### INTERNAL STATE OF FRANCE.

The facilities with which the new conscriptions are embodied in France, may be estimated by the following narrative—it is from the pen of an eye-witness. Will any person in his senses pretend, after this that Bonaparte or his Government is popular in France.

"I was present at the village of Berg, near Gravelines, a few days ago, when the Prefect arrived, with a few gens d'armes, to enforce the conscription laws against some of the youths of the place, who had refused to march to the armies. The appearance of the gens d'armes seemed to serve as a signal to the inhabitants in general to defend their brothers and children. With such weapons as they could procure, they fell upon the Prefect and his escort, whom they soon put to flight. The Prefect himself fled to an upper apartment in a neighbouring house, but was pursued, and, as I heard, thrown from the window, and killed on the spot. In the mean while, the Sub-Prefect of the district having arrived with a re-inforcement of gens d'armes and rallied the fugitives, made a regular attack on the conscripts and their friends; but when I came away the latter were victorious, the Sub-Prefect had been driven in disgrace from the field of battle, and the mob had almost destroyed a house in which he had been accustomed to take up his residence."

The Bath Herald relates the following melancholy catastrophe:—"Wednesday se'nnight proved one of the most suddenly severe frosts we ever remember; the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer having sunk so low as 16. The Kennet and Avon Canal, near this city, soon became frozen over, and on that day several skaters ventured on the surface of the basin; and we are sorry to state, that three lives were unhappily sacrificed to this temerity:—A son of General Sir William Cunningham, a young gentleman who had just finished his education, and was on the point of accepting a desirable situation in the East India service; a son of Dr. Briggs, of Worcester, who was on a visit at Sir William's; and Felix Mogg, son of—Mogg, Esq. of Wincanton. The youngest of the three, Master Briggs, fell in first; and his companion, in endeavouring to rescue him, shared the same fate. Anxious to render assistance to the unfortunate young gentlemen, the third youth hastened to the fatal spot: the surface again gave way, and he also sunk never again to rise alive."

A letter from Bremen, dated the 12th instant, has been received, in which an account is given of the retreat of Marshal Davoust into Hamburg; and in addition it is said that this Commander had obtained leave to send a courier to his Imperial Master, to learn his pleasure as to the terms of capitulation that should be offered to the allies, to prevent the utter destruction of that magnificent city. It is also confirmed in the same letter, that the Dapés had abandoned the French standard and had retired into the interior of Holstein.

### LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, JULY 16.

Sittings before Chief Justice Mansfield and a Special Jury.

DUNBAR v. HITCHCOCK.

This action was brought by the plaintiff, a Lieutenant in the London Militia against

Major Hitchcock of the same regiment, to recover damages for false imprisonment. It appeared from the evidence, that on the 24th of October last, the officers of the regiment dined together, six or seven hours before any thing particular happened. At near eleven o'clock, a dispute occurred between Mr. Dunbar, and another officer of the name of Shaftoe, in which the defendant, threatened Mr. Dunbar with an arrest. He said, Mr. Dunbar, I desire you will hold your tongue, or quit the room. Mr. D.—said I obey. A gentleman named Croft then sung a song after which Mr. Dunbar rose to address the President, who said, Mr. Dunbar, if you say any thing more, it is my orders that you consider yourself under an arrest, and go to quarters. Mr. Dunbar then abused the Major, called him a scoundrel and a coward, and said, he would meet him the next day, he would give him two shots for one. He was let out at the door, and the defendant exclaimed,—Stop Sir, you shall not go without a file of men. The gentlemen present then go up, turned Mr. Dunbar out, and conveyed him to an adjoining room, where he was placed till the file of men should arrive, but before the latter came, he leaped out of the window, and went to town. The file of soldiers went through Greenwich in search of him, but could not of course find him, as he had gone to London. The next morning he gave himself up to the commanding officer, and was put under close arrest. He continued a prisoner from the 25th of October till the 23d of January, during which he was tried by a Court Martial, and by sentence suspended from rank and pay for twelve months. For the imprisonment which the plaintiff considered illegal, he brought his action, and it was contended that he was entitled to large damages. All the witnesses admitted that the conduct of the plaintiff was extremely indecorous at the dinner. Col. Sir C. S. Hunter, said particularly, that he considered Mr. Dunbar's offence, in a military point of view, so bad, that he could not consent to enlarge his arrest when applied to for that purpose.

Mr. Serjeant Lens, for the defendant, lamented that the Plaintiff had brought the action, because it would doubtless add to the unfavourable impression made by his previous conduct. The Learned Serjeant then produced the Military Articles of war and contended that the Defendant was bound by the 20th article to do as he had done. If he had not put the plaintiff under arrest for provoking, indecent, mutinous language, he would have been unworthy the character of an officer and a Gentleman.

The Learned Judge left the Jury to decide whether the Plaintiff, by his behaviour, had given the Defendant a right to confine him. If they thought he had, then they would find a verdict for Major Hitchcock. His Lordship expressed some regret that such an action had been brought into a Court of Justice, as it could only tend to expose to the world matters of insubordination, which the Legislature had wisely confided to the judgment of a Court-martial.

The Jury without the least hesitation, found a verdict for the defendant.

Mr. Dunbar asked the Judge, after the trial, whether he might indict the parties for a conspiracy to injure him by their conduct?

Sir J. Mansfield said in answer, that if plaintiff took his advice, he would have no more to do with law.

CONSISTORY COURT, DOCTORS' COMMONS,  
JULY 16.

#### Waring v. Waring.

This was a cause of divorce, or separation, promoted by Mary Ann Waring, the wife, against James Waring, Esq. her husband, by reason of cruelty and adultery. It appeared from the libel, and other proceedings exhibited, that the marriage took place between the parties on the 25th October 1800, at the Parish Church of St. Bartholomew, near the Exchange, with the consent of the father, the wife being at the time under the age of 21. That the parties cohabited together in Coram-street, till 23d January 1811, during which period there was the birth of five children, four of which are still living, when Mrs. Waring quitted her husband's house, and went to live with her father. That soon after the marriage Mr. Waring began to treat his wife with great cruelty, swearing at her at dinner time, and would often take the things off the table, and throw them under the grate; and also restrained her from seeing her father without his knowledge. That on the night of the 6th April, 1801, without any provocation, Mr. W. put himself into a great passion, swore that she should go out of the house, beat her head against the marble of the chimney piece, whereby the teeth of the comb in her hair were forced into her head, which caused it to bleed very much, and that the wounds continued sore for a considerable time afterwards. That on their going down to Sandgate he took his female servant, Anu Powell, into the carriage with him (with whom adultery is alleged to have been committed,) and refused his wife admission; and that while at Sandgate he treated his wife with great cruelty. That on their return from Sandgate to Caram-street, Mr. W. continued ill treating his wife, and that on her miscarriage in 1810, he compelled her to get up, having company to dinner, in consequence of which she became extremely ill. That in January 1811, he put

himself into a violent passion, dragged her by the arm, threw her back of a chair, and afterwards put her to a back parlour, and locked her in. That on the following morning she escaped to her father's house, and continued to reside ever since.

The defence set up was a general denial of the acts of cruelty on the part of Mr. W. and further stated them to have been occasioned by her resistance to his attempts to restrain her violence, when any thing occurred to rouse her naturally irritable disposition.

Sir Wm. Scott was of opinion, that this defence was satisfactorily made out, and that the provocation in all the contest was given by Mrs. Waring, and the undue violence used principally by her, the husband acting for the most part, on the defensive. He therefore dismissed the prayer for a divorce.

### Asiatic Mirror—July 13, 1814.

On Wednesday arrived the Ship *Hannah*, Capt. A. McQuaker, Commander, having on board as passengers Richard Woodhouse, Esq. the Hon'ble F. Semple, Surgeon, and Mr. John Mills, R. N.

The *Hannah*, respecting which so much apprehension had been felt, has had a tedious and eventful voyage from England; in the course of the voyage however, the gallant crew of this Merchant Vessel, has performed as singular a naval exploit, as we ever remember to have had the satisfaction of recording. She beat off and was only prevented by the superior sailing of her antagonist from taking an American sloop of war, of 22 guns, full of men and completely equipped for the predatory system of warfare, which that Nation has too long successfully pursued.—When it is considered that a Vessel of no more than 450 Tons, with a small complement of men and ill adapted in every respect for a warlike contest, engaged in a most determined and spirited manner, for four or five hours, a sloop of war of the above description, and succeeded in the contest, it is impossible to abstain from feelings of admiration or to withhold that just tribute of applause which is due to the heroes who fought on that occasion. The Extract which we have obtained from the Log Book containing a minute account of the engagement, will be read with pride and exultation by every Briton, who has the naval glory of his Country at heart: it is a small but distinguished proof of the continued superiority of British valour; notwithstanding the boasting and conceited accounts which the Americans have so zealously disseminated of the momentary successes of their Marine, at the commencement of Hostilities. It is another laurel in that Naval Crown, which has obtained for Great Britain the Sovereignty of the Ocean and rendered her the admiration of the World, and it is peculiarly gratifying to reflect, that this is a laurel, gained in a conflict with that Nation, whose envious, tho' insignificant attempts, have been most actively directed to undermine and tarnish our maritime glory.

We trust that the liberality which so constantly characterised the Underwriters at Lloyd's, will lead them to make a handsome present to the Captain and Officers of the *Hannah*; as Individuals they are bound to reward them, and in a National point of view, they are deserving of something more than the praises and thanks of the Nation. Whilst we are enabled to record such instances of heroism and gallantry as the present, we can feel with true effect the force and sublimity of those fine lines of Campbell—

Britannia needs no bulwark—  
No Towers along the Steep;  
Her march is o'er the mountain wave—  
Her home is on the deep.

The *Hannah* parted from the Convoy on leaving England, and in the Bay of Biscay in a gale of wind run between the two French Frigates which appear to have made so many captures of the same fleet in which the *Hannah* sailed. In coming out of Madeira also, the *Hannah* saw a Privateer, which from accounts received at Madeira was supposed to be the *Globe*, American Letter of Marque.

The *Hannah* arrived at Madeira on the 17th of December, left the 11th of January, arrived at Johanna the 18th of April, and has been above fifty days in her voyage from that place to Bombay.

The following is the Extract from her Log.

Extract from the Log Book of the *Hannah*, Capt. McQuaker, from London and Madeira for Bombay.

Monday 21st March, 1814.—Lat. 39  
45. 0. S. near Long. 20. 41.  
51. E. b. 3.

"At 2 past noon, saw a strange sail from the deck bearing S. W. courses down, which we had supposed to be at first a schooner: Out 1 reef, fore and mizen-topsails, and made all possible sail, steering as per margin, a heavy sea from the Eastward, ship pitching deep at times. At 1/2 before 1 P. M. the main top gallant mast went close by the main got royal yard and sliding gunter down; lashed the main-gallant yard and to the top mast head. Chase a ship, up with us very fast, having hoisted a corret with a red swallow tail in the fore, and having a very suspicious appearance; mustered to quarters and got

[Continued after Poetry & Misc.]



**ODE**  
TO  
**NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE.**  
Supposed to be written by  
**LORD BYRON.**

I.  
'Tis done—but yesterday a King!  
And arm'd with Kings to strive—  
And now thou art a nameless thing  
So subject—yet alive!  
Is this the man of thousand thrones,  
Who strew'd our Earth with hostile bones,  
And can he thus survive?  
Since he, miscall'd the Morning Star,  
Nor man nor fiend hath fall'n so far.

II.  
Ill-minded man! why scourge thy kind  
Who bow'd so low the knee?  
By gazing on thyself grown blind,  
Thou taught'st the rest to see.  
With might unquestioned,—power to save—  
Thine only gift hath been the grave  
To those that worshipp'd thee;  
Nor till thy fall could mortals guess  
Ambition's less than littleness!

III.  
Thanks for that lesson—it will teach  
To after-warriors more  
Than high Philosophy can preach,  
And vainly preached before.  
That spell upon the minds of men  
Breaks never to unite again,  
That led them to adore  
Those Pagod things of sabre-sway,  
With fronts of brass, and feet of clay.

IV.  
The triumph, and the vanity,  
The rapture of the strife—  
The earthquake voice of Victory,  
To thee the breath of life;  
The sword, the sceptre, and that sway  
Which man seem'd made but to obey,  
Wherewith renown was rife—  
All quell'd!—Dark Spirit! what must be  
The madness of thy memory!

V.  
The Desolator desolate!  
The Victor overthrow'n!  
The Arbitrator of others' fate  
A Suppliant for his own!  
Is it some yet imperial hope  
That with such change can calmly cope?  
Or dead of death alone?  
To die a prince—or live a slave—  
Their choice is most ignobly brave!

VI.  
He who of old would rend the oak,  
Dreamed not of the rebound;  
Chained by the trunk he vainly broke—  
Alone—how looked he round?  
Thou in the sternness of thy strength  
An equal deed hast done at length,  
And darker fate hast found:  
He fell, the forest-prowler's prey;  
But thou must eat thy heart away!

VII.  
The Roman, when his burning heart  
Was slaked with blood of Rome,  
Threw down the dagger—dared depart,  
In savage grandeur, home—  
He dared depart in utter scorn  
Of men that such a yoke had borne,  
Yet left him such a doom!  
His only glory was that hour  
Of self-upheld abandon'd power.

VIII.  
The Spaniard, when the lust of sway  
Had lost its quickening spell,  
Cast crowns for rosaries away,  
An empire for a cell;  
A strict accountant of his beads,  
A subtle disputant on creeds,  
His dotage trifled well:  
Yet better had he neither known  
A bigot's shrine, nor despot's throne.

IX.  
But thou—from thy reluctant hand  
The thunderbolt is wrung—  
Too late thou leav'st the high command  
To which thy weakness clung;  
All Evil Spirit as thou art,  
It is enough to grieve the heart,  
To see thine own unstrung;  
To think that God's fair world hath been  
The footstool of a tiffing so mean!

X.  
And Earth hath spilt her blood for him,  
Who thus can boast his own!  
And Monarchs bow'd the trembling limb,  
And thanked him for a throne!  
Fair Freedom! we may hold thee dear,  
When thus thy mightiest foes their fear  
In humblest guise have shown.  
Oh! ne'er may tyrant leave behind  
A brighter name to lure mankind!

XI.  
Thine evil deeds are writ in gore,  
Nor written thus in vain—  
Thy triumphs tell of fame no more,  
Or deepen every stain—  
If thou hadst died as honour dies,  
Some new Napoleon might arise,  
To shame the world again—  
But who would soar the solar height,  
To set in such a starless night?

XII.  
Weigh'd in the balance, hero dust  
Is vile as vulgar clay;  
Thy scales, Mortality! are just  
To all that pass away;  
But yet methought the living great  
Some higher sparks should animate,  
To dazzle and dismay;  
Nor deem'd Contempt could thus make mirth  
Of these, the Conquerors of the earth.

XIII.  
And she, proud Austria's mournful flower,  
Thy still imperial bride;  
How bears her breast the torturing hour?  
Still clings she to thy side?  
Must she too bend, must she too share  
Thy late repentance, long despair,  
Thou throneless Homicide;  
Still she loves thee, hoard that gem,  
With thy vanished diadem!

XIV.  
Haste thee to thy sealess Isle,  
And gaze upon the sun;  
Element may meet thy smile,  
For 'er was ruled by thee!  
'Tis *gaudia*, the expression of Attila in his  
to his army, previous to the battle of Cha-  
in Cassiodorus.

Or trace with thine all idle hand  
In loitering mood upon the sand  
That Earth is now as free!  
That Corinthis' pedagogue hath now  
Transferred his bye-word to thy brow.

XV.  
Thou! Honour! in his captive's cage  
What thoughts will there be thine,  
While brooding in thy prison'd rage?  
But one—"The world was mine;"  
less, like he of Babylon,  
Sense is with thy sceptre gone,  
Life will not long confine  
That spirit pour'd so widely forth—  
So long obey'd—so little worth!

XVI.  
Or like the thief of fire from heaven,  
Will thou withstand the shock?  
And share with him, the unforgiven,  
His vulture and his rock!  
Foredoomed by God—by man account,  
And that last act, though not thy worst  
The very Fiend's arch-mock:  
He in his fall preserv'd his pride,  
And, if a mortal, had as proudly died!  
The fiend's arch-mock.

XVII.  
To up a wanton, and suppose her chaste."  
Shakspeare.

The following is the National Song, as sung  
with unbounded applause by Mr. Incedon,  
in the new Opera to England 1801 at  
Covent-Garden Theatre: the words by J.  
W. Lake, Esq.

Undaunted in peril, and foremost in danger,  
Ever ready the rights of mankind to defend,  
The guard of the weak, and support of the stranger,  
To Oppression a foe, and to Freedom a Friend;  
Amid the rude scenes of dismay and commotion,  
Since Anarchy first her red banners unfurl'd,  
Still firm as a rock in her own native ocean,  
Stood England, the Anchor and Hope of the world!  
From that shore, where our Sidney, with spirit de-  
feated  
The Corsican Chief, who at Acre assail'd—  
From that soil, where the foe has inglorious retreated,  
Where Freedom has flourish'd and Tyranny fall'd;  
From the banks of the Rhine with exulting emotion,  
Where Liberty's hand retribution has hurl'd,  
We turn to our own native Rock in the Ocean,  
To England, the Anchor and Hope of the world!  
Sweetest spot on the earth, where true Honour com-  
bining,  
With Justice and Truth, gives a strength to the  
whole;  
Where the rose-bud of Beauty, with Valour entwining,  
Exalteth the heart, and enlargeth the soul,  
Oh land of my birth! yet shall Peace be thy portion,  
And thy white sails in commerce again be unfurl'd—  
And still shalt thou stand, lovely Rock in the Ocean,  
The Anchor of Europe, and Hope of the world!

**MISCELLANEA.**  
From Baron De Grimm's Corres-  
pondence.

A Russian poet, by name Sumarokoff,  
the author of several tragedies, being at  
Moscow, (1770) had a violent quarrel with  
the first actress there; such accidents hap-  
pen at Moscow as well as at Paris. One  
day, the governor of this capital, having  
commanded the performance of one of  
M. Sumarokoff's pieces, the poet oppos-  
ed it, because this actress was to play the  
principal character. This reason not  
being sufficient to induce the Governor to  
change his order, the poet's head was  
turned to such a degree, that when the  
curtain drew up, he leaped upon the stage,  
and seizing the actress, who had made  
her appearance, arrayed in all her tragic  
pomp, pushed her behind the scenes.  
After thus disturbing the public tranquil-  
lity, still not thinking himself sufficiently  
guilty, in his poetic phrenzy, he wrote,  
with equal indiscretion and temerity, two  
letters, to the Empress herself, filled with  
complaints and invectives against the  
actress. I defy even a French poet to  
have done more.

And what, Mr. Tale-writer, Marmon-  
tel, do you suppose, was the consequence  
of this frantic sally? That is very easy  
to guess; the poet's impertinent letters  
never reached the Empress; the minister  
charged with the poetic department read  
them, and issued his mandate to commit  
the poor poet to a dungeon, till further  
orders; most probably there he is still.  
Indeed, Mr. Tale-writer, you and your  
history are good for nothing; such *denou-  
ements* may do very well in a country  
celebrated for its mildness and polished  
manners, but the police is not yet carried  
to such perfection in Russia. Her Im-  
perial Majesty received the poet's two  
letters, and after issuing out her orders  
relative to the Archipelago, to Moldavia,  
to Crimea, to Georgia, and to the borders  
of the Black-sea, she had still time to  
write the following answer:  
"I have been much surpris'd, M.  
Sumarokoff, at your letter of the twenty-  
eighth of January, and still more at that  
of the first of February. They both  
contain, as it appears to me, unfounded  
complaints against Belmontia; since  
she has done nothing but follow the  
orders of Count Soltikoff. The field  
marshal was desirous of seeing your  
tragedy performed; that was to your  
honor. It was proper that you should  
comply with the wishes of the first per-  
son in Moscow; and if he ordered the  
representation of this piece, his will was  
to be performed without any dispute.

"I think nobody can be more sensible  
than yourself, of the respect due to men  
who have served with glory, and whose  
heads are white with age. I there-  
fore counsel you to avoid similar dis-  
putes in future; by this means, you will  
preserve the tranquillity of mind ne-  
cessary for pursuing your occupations;  
and it will always be more pleasing to  
me to see the passions represented in  
your dramas, than to read them in your  
letters.

"For the rest, I am your affectionate,  
(Signed) CATHERINE.

I, on my part, counsel every minister  
charged with the department of *lettres de  
caches* to register this formulary in his  
books of office, and never to deliver any  
other, to poets and those who have a right  
to be of the irritable class, that is to say,  
who are by their situation, children and  
roadmen. After this letter, which, per-  
haps, deserves immortality no less than  
the numerous other monuments of wisdom  
and glory, of the present reign, in Russia;  
I die with apprehension lest I should be  
confirmed in the heretical opinion, that  
good sense does no harm to any body,  
even if found upon the throne.

(Continued from the third page.)

thing ready to receive him if an enemy.—At  
half past the stranger astern about 4 miles  
and coming up with us very fast. Having  
got every thing prepared for his reception,  
and seeing no probability of our escaping by  
running and wishing to have day light for  
the result whatever it might be: in studding  
sails up courses, and stood by at quarters.  
At half past two P. M. the stranger hauled up  
his courses and in studding sails, having no  
colours (and having every appearance of be-  
ing foreign sloop of war) we fired a shot  
across his bows, and shewed our colours,  
when he immediately displayed an American  
Ensign and pendant; upon seeing which, our  
people gave three cheers; the stranger now  
abreast of us within long pistols shot, when  
we commenced the action with great spirit,  
from which time (half past two,) until half  
past five P. M. the action continued without  
intermission on both sides. At four P. M. we  
having fired away all our made up cartridges,  
the men being intent on boarding, filled to  
close with him, on which he kept away from  
us. At this time from his manœuvres, his  
sailing far superior to us, and having got ra-  
ther upon our bow and being afraid of his  
raking and disabling our masts and the great  
risk run of being taken, and considering the  
Company's dispatches as well as several pri-  
vate parcels to be in great jeopardy of falling  
into their hands, they, being previously shot-  
ted, were committed to the deep. Having by  
this time got more cartridges filled, and ob-  
serving the sloop of war to be on fire, over-  
hauled the buntlines, of the foresail to close  
with him, gave him a few smart broadsides:  
our men at the same time repeatedly cheering,  
after which he slackened his fire, filling and  
running from us: we continued our incessant  
fire of grape, cannister, round and double  
headed shot and of musquetry from the tops.  
After the stranger had extinguished his fire,  
he again commenced firing, though much  
slacker than before. At half past five he  
made all sail, setting studding sails and run-  
ning from us (our people again cheering) steering  
from S. E. by S. S. E. we made all  
sail in chase and being desirous of its getting  
dark previous to our altering our course,  
continued our chase until 8 P. M. when we  
hauled up to the Northward, steering as per  
margin. During the action we shot away his  
driver boom, main top gallant yard, main  
top tye, and did him considerable injury to  
his hull, sails and rigging. After the action  
we found we had sustained the following  
damages: several shots between wind and  
water, one of which stuck in the side, one  
streak of copper below the gangway; long  
boat and cutter both shot through, two shot  
under the fore castle thro' and thro' having  
rendered useless the coppers in the larboard  
gallery; heel of the fore top mast complet-  
ly shivered, sails and rigging both running  
and standing, completely shot away both fore  
and aft, particularly the top mast shrouds,  
slings of the foreyard damaged, main stay,  
lower fore cap and other innumerable inju-  
ries. Our mast head being completely rid-  
dled with small shot, and sails (except the  
fore and main courses) completely riddled by  
large and small shot, as well as our top sails  
and hen coops on the poop,—these as far as  
we can ascertain and have at present come to  
our knowledge are the injuries we have sus-  
tained during the action. One man, Mr.  
John Mills, an acting officer, severely wound-  
ed in the right arm above the wrist and two  
men slightly wounded. Whatever the ene-  
my might be, the Officers on board were  
dressed in proper uniform and cocked hats,  
leaving no doubt of her being a United  
States sloop of war, she was pierced for 22  
Guns, burthen 150 to 300 Tons, a most  
beautiful vessel, apparently quite new, painted  
with a narrow white streak, shewing-ports  
with a billet head. Found by the shot pick-  
ed up on board, that she had been firing shells  
as well as cannister shot, containing pieces of

cut iron; and the shot thro' and thro' our  
fore castle were 12 pounders and double  
headed 9. (Signed) Andr. McQuaker, Commander.  
Mm. Gibson, 1st Officer.  
Saml. Gover, 2d do.  
Ed. Burrell, 3d do.  
Ed. Lines, Boatman.  
Francis Semple, Surgeon, Passenger.  
Rd. Woodhouse, Passenger, free Merchant.

P. S. I have only further to add; that the  
greatest attention was used by the Officers, as  
well as passengers and crew for the defence  
of the ship *Hannah*, during our long and  
severe contest with the Enemy, of a force so  
far superior to ourselves; even the sick men  
came to their quarters.

(Signed) A. McQUAKER, Commander.

From the MAURITIUS GAZETTE.

**Proclamation.**  
In the Name of His Majesty, George  
III. of the United Kingdom of Great Bri-  
tain and Ireland.

KING.  
His Excellency R. T. Farquhar Esq.  
Governor and Commander in Chief of the  
Islands of Mauritius, Bourbon, and De-  
pendances, Captain-General and Vice-Ad-  
miral, &c. &c. &c.

The triumph of the Allied Powers of  
Europe after having obtained the honora-  
ble end for which they took up Arms.—  
The Crown of France restored to its lawful  
Prince and ancient dynasty.—The French  
Nation reconciled to itself, and contribut-  
ing henceforth by the whole extent of its  
resources to the common prosperity of the  
world.—The universal Peace of Europe  
restored by the most glorious and disin-  
terested conduct of His Sovereign, thus  
ensuring its permanency.—Every Nation  
of that most enlightened quarter of the  
civilized globe reunited into one single  
family—striving in the most laudable race  
of emulation in the bosom of Peace—to  
advance the progress of those arts which  
render society happy and prosperous.  
Such great and glorious events whose re-  
sults we have the happiness to witness and  
participate—are motives for the most bril-  
liant and unanimous public rejoicing.

In consequence—the superior Ecclesi-  
astic, will be pleased to celebrate at 12  
o'clock this day, in the Parochial Church,  
of Port Louis, the usual ceremonies at  
which the Civil and Judicial authorities  
are requested to assist to render a solemn  
thanks-giving to Almighty God, whose  
power and goodness are so apparent in  
thus restoring the Happiness of nations by  
an union of circumstances so providential.  
There shall also be a general illumina-  
tion in this City for three days, commence-  
ing this evening—and all Proprietors  
and all others are hereby ordered to illu-  
minate in the streets and the exterior of  
those houses which they occupy.

The Chief Commissary of Police is  
charged with the execution of the latter  
object.

R. AL FARQUHAR,  
(By Order) F. ROSSI  
Act. Dep. Sec. to Govt.

Post-Louis, 30th July, 1814.

**THE ENGLISHMAN, March 27.**

American papers arrived yesterday to  
the 13th ult. Mr. G. Washington Camp-  
bell had been appointed Secretary of the  
Treasury, in the room of Mr. Gallatin,  
who had been added to the Commissioners  
for negotiating a Peace at Gottenburgh;  
and Mr. R. Rush had been appointed At-  
torney-General, in the room of Mr. Pink-  
ney. The Constitution Frigate had gone  
down to Hampton Roads, intending to  
put to sea, but had been chased back  
by the *Daedemonian* and *L'Acteon*.  
General Floyd had a battle with the Creek  
Indians, in which he had 17 killed, and 137  
wounded. Commodore Decatur, in the end  
of February, moved higher up the River at  
New London, to secure his squadron. An  
article from Richmond, of the 10th  
ult. say—"Yesterday the House of Dele-  
gates passed the Bill laying taxes for the  
support of Government." Ayes 105,  
Noes 53. This Bill lays on 35 per cent  
more tax upon the whole mass of the  
present subjects of taxation.

BATAVIA,  
PRINTED BY A. H. HUBBARD,  
AT THE  
Honorable Company's Printing Office,  
MOLENEVLIE!  
BATAVIA,  
GEDRUKT BY A. H. HUBBARD,  
OP MOLENEVLIE.



PARIS PAPERS.

ENTRY OF LOUIS XVIII. INTO PARIS.

PARIS, MAY 3.

His Majesty this day set out from St. Germain, accompanied by the Members of the Provisional Council of State, the Comptrollers to the Departments, the Marshals of France, the Generals who had come thither to pay their respects to him, and the persons composing his household. An immense number of the inhabitants of the neighbouring country, and of the adjacent departments, had assembled along the road, and raised the prelude to that concert of acclamations and hosannas which were soon to greet him in all quarters of his capital.

The Municipal corps of your good city of Paris, at your Majesty's feet the keys of the Kingdom of St. Louis. Heaven, in mercy, grant us our King, and grants a crown to the prayers of the French. He sheds the Throat whatever is most august in dignity, and virtue, and the remembrance of past times mingle with it to encompass him still more with the love and veneration of the people. France, under the ancient banner of the lilies, all its hopes accomplished; and, as the first of the peace of the world marks the return of our Kings—these, Sir, are the unalienable rights of the inhabitants of your good city. Love, respect, inviolable fidelity to our Kings—these, Sir, are the unalienable rights of the inhabitants of your good city. Love, respect, inviolable fidelity to our Kings—these, Sir, are the unalienable rights of the inhabitants of your good city.

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ed the statue of Henry IV. that the enthusiasm reached a height which baffles all description. Here his Majesty's carriage stopped, and the King appeared to read with profound emotion the simple but beautiful inscription upon the pedestal:—

LUDOVICO REDUCE HENRICUS REDIVIVUS.

And those on the two temples erected by the side of the statue: *A la Concorde des Français! A la Paix des Nations!* The King arrived about six o'clock at the Thuilleries. His Majesty, the Duchess d'Angouleme, and the Princes, yielding to the wishes of the immense multitude collected about the Palace, appeared several times in the balconies of the state apartments, and returned the testimonies of the public joy by those of the most touching benevolence and profound sensibility.

At night the whole City was illuminated, and at nine o'clock, there were splendid fire-works on the bridge of Louis XVI. The day was uncommonly fine, the night serene, and Paris long appeared but one vast promenade, where not the least disorder interfered with the demonstrations of the popular joy.

MILAN, APRIL 19.

By a general order of Prince Eugene, of yesterday's date, Gen. Grenier has taken the chief command of the army of Italy. On the 16th inst. a convention for an armistice was signed between Prince Eugene on the one part, and Marshal Bellegarde, the King of Naples, and Lord W. Bentinck, on the other. By this convention, the French troops are to repossess the Alps, and return within the frontiers of Old France. Their route to be by Mount Genevre and the Col de Tende, if practicable; if not, by Mount Cenis and Savoy.

The Italian troops, commanded by Prince Eugene, will continue to occupy all that portion of the kingdom of Italy, which has not yet been occupied by the troops of the allied powers.

The Austrian troops, to be accompanied by Italian Commissaries, may traverse the kingdom of Italy by the routes of Cremona and Brescia.

By the 4th article, a deputation from the kingdom of Italy is authorised to repair to the head-quarters of the Allies; and in case the answer which it shall receive is not of a nature to conciliate every thing, still hostilities are not to recommence between the Austrian army and the Italian troops, till a fortnight after the resolution of the Allied Powers shall have been received.

By the 5th article, the fortresses of Osopo, Palma Nuova, Venice, and Legnago, with their respective forts, are to be given up to the Austrian army, immediately after the ratification of the present convention. The garrisons of these places are to march out with all the honours of war, with their arms, baggage, &c. All the civil, administrative, and judicial authorities are at liberty to follow the fate of the garrisons, with their private property, papers, &c.; but they shall give up to the Austrian authorities, the papers, documents, and archives which relate to their functions.

By Article 12, the French troops in the above places shall follow the fate of the French army of Italy; and the Italian troops, that of the army of the kingdom.

The above Convention was signed at the Castle of Chiaro Rizzino, in front of Mantua, on the 16th of April, 1814. By it perfect security is guaranteed to our country, till the political organization enable Europe to enjoy all the advantages of peace.

PARMA, APRIL 12.

On the 30th of March the Pope made his solemn entry into Bologna. It is a circumstance little known, that Buonaparte himself had ordered the restoration of the 23d military division, composed of Rome and the Transpene, to the Pope, on the condition that his Holiness would abandon, by an act of cession, the remainder of the ecclesiastical territories; but the Pope would not put his signature to the arrangement. During his stay at Bologna the Holy Father had several conferences with Lord Wm. Bentinck,

in the last of which that Minister offered to him, in the name of the Prince Regent of England, 50,000 sequins for the expenses of his journey.

PARIS, APRIL 30.

WAR DEPARTMENT.—ORDER OF THE DAY. By command of his Royal Highness Monsieur, Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom, the detachments drafted from the different corps stationed the nearest to Paris, are hereby directed to repair forthwith to Paris, in order to form the lines, for the reception of his Majesty on his entrance, and add the necessary degree of military splendour which should grace so great and glorious an occasion.

The whole army, which cannot from circumstances be collected together, still more to enhance the pomp and eclat of the ceremony, will be considered as represented in the eyes of its Sovereign by those troops actually present, which are animated by the same feelings of loyalty and devotion; and they will carry back to their respective arms, the assurances of the paternal sentiments of his Majesty.

The joy and enthusiasm of the corps d'élite of the National Guards, and of the people at large, will be thus blended on that happy and memorable day.

The detachments immediately headed by several of the Marshals and principal Generals of France, will be generally commanded by his Royal Highness the Duke de Berry.

(Singed) DUPONT, Contr. Gen.

The Sieur Montebell, son of M. Montebell, on the 21st of April, at seven in the evening, stopped between Nanterre and St. Denis, the carriage of M. Coates of Westphalia, and took from her 100,000 francs in gold, and her diamonds, valued at four or five millions. The man who called himself the bearer of an order from the King, had with him about 20 persons in the uniform of light infantry of the line. Some of these persons were armed with pistols, and some with bayonets fixed to their rifles. The carriage was taken to a house in the neighbourhood of Nanterre, and the money and diamonds were taken out of it. The carriage was then taken to the house of M. Coates, and the money and diamonds were taken out of it. The carriage was then taken to the house of M. Coates, and the money and diamonds were taken out of it.

We learn from the papers, that between the 15th and 16th these passed through that town, on their way to la Charite, Joseph, Louis, Jerome, their Mothers, and their Uncle, followed by some well-armed waggons and equipages.

A print has just appeared, entitled *Memorable Day of the 20th of June, 1792*. An unbridled populace had got possession of all the avenues of the Thuilleries. After having forced the doors of the apartment of Louis XVI., the sedition compelled the unfortunate monarch to put on the *bonnet rouge*. Surrounded by a band of villains, whom a detachment of the national guard had miraculously prevented from committing the greatest excesses, Louis appeared calm and tranquil. Some one said to him, "Sire, you must needs be alarmed." "A good man," replied the King, "has no fear." then taking the hand of a private of the National Guard, and placing it on his heart, "feel," said he, "whether this is the beat of a heart agitated by fear." This historical trait, which is the subject of the print, is recorded in the *Moniteur*.

Asiatic Mirror, July 13, 1814.

MR. COATES.

This eccentric character on Wednesday night appeared at the Lyceum, for the avowed purpose of acting the part of *Belcour*, in *The West Indian*, for the benefit of a Widow. We say, for the purpose; because from the uproarious disposition of the house, neither he nor any of his coadjutors, could, through the noise of the performance, scarcely be heard.—At the commencement of the Play, a young Gentleman addressed the audience, in a style that would have made him, in an assembly of orators, he listened to with attention. Here, however, for a long time he laboured hard to make himself heard; and after a most difficult task to procure silence, he observed that perfectly unknown to Mr. Coates, his character or connexion, he had come there, not with a design to injure him; on the contrary, to give him an opportunity of wiping off a stigma on his reputation, that he hoped from his soul, was produced by malignity and slander, and having so done, he would be the first man to give him his support and applause, he had intended to have effected this in the way of question to

that Gentleman, but he now thought the better way was to state to the house the transaction which implicated Mr. Coates, in the way it had been related to him.—Here he was interrupted by repeated cries of *Bravo! bravo! bravo!*—He then resumed:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen, the charge against Mr. Coates is, that he does not act upon a principle of philanthropy, but directly or indirectly gives his services for remuneration. [Where? Prove, from all parts of the Theatre, amidst a most dreadful tumult, which prevented for a considerable time further explanation. As soon as silence could be procured, he continued:]—Ladies and Gentlemen, as the best way will be to be brief, I will come to the point: about the latter end of April, a Mrs. Bury, the wife of a Subaltern in his Majesty's service, now fighting the battles of his country abroad, feeling herself straitened in circumstances, in spite of her endeavours to procure a subsistence by teaching music; in addition to the small part of his income her husband was enable to allow her, thought of taking a benefit; and hearing of Mr. Coates's philanthropy and attractions, applied to him through the medium of Mrs. Lyall, with whom he boards and lodges; your surprise, Ladies and Gentlemen, will be as great as mine was, on learning that this aid was pertinaciously refused until Mrs. Bury agreed to give, for the Amateurs' services, to Mrs. Lyall forty pounds. Twenty pounds were paid before the performance took place; by bill; the other part of it was never called for, not because any charity stood in the way of so doing, but because the house was so bad, only about 150 being in, that shame prevented the claims being enforced.—I have, Ladies and Gentlemen, professed myself Mr. Coates's friend; I have proved myself so, by bringing forward this business, by having thus given him an opportunity of proving to the world he is indeed and in truth a Philanthropist of Fashion."

After this speech, the Amateur made many allusions to the ladies, and requested that they would be so good as to stand up, and to sing the *Chorus* of the *Comedie*. The *Chorus* was then sung, and the *Comedie* was then performed. Mr. Coates at length declared, that he never did, directly or indirectly, receive money for acting, and that all the tickets he gave to the house, this night had been paid for.

The paper was then handed about, with his signature. The Gentleman then observed, he had a direct contradiction of this, and produced and read the bill for 200, which had been paid for his services, declaring, that he hoped Mr. Coates was quite correct; but that any person who present might satisfy themselves, by calling on the lady, who lived in Bellingbroke Row, Walsworth.

The play (if it might be so called,) was concluded with the most lamentable scene of riot and confusion ever witnessed, and every lover of good order and friend to the Drama, must be anxious that the Lord Chamberlain should no more, on any pretence whatever, licence a performance, where the repetition of such a scene, so unparadedly disgraceful, shall even by the remotest possibilities, take place.—[*London Paper.*]

LUCIEN BONAPARTE.

The residence of this estimable brother of the tyrant Bonaparte, near Worcester, is distinguished by various features of magnificence, that may be denominated princely. He has not less than thirty persons who reside with him *en famille*, on terms of friendship, most of whom contribute to the general amusements of this *Chateau*, by their skillful performance on various instruments, so that an excellent band of music is daily formed. He has three daughters, who are highly accomplished in singing, dancing, and painting, and who are also excellent actresses. An elegant theatre is tastefully fitted up with all the requisite scenic decorations in one wing of the house, in which French and Italian pieces are performed three evenings in the week, several of which are of Lucien's own composition. Two tables, plentifully covered, are well served daily by an appropriate suite of domestics. Lucien and his daughters are visited and received by several of the most distinguished families around. They have permission to resort to any place within ten miles of their place of residence; but their correspondence is subject to the minute inspection of Colonel Leighton stationed at Worcester, and who examines every letter that they receive, or transmit. Lucien makes no secret of the cause of separation from his



tyrannic brother. It arose from his forming one of the Military Council that decided against the murder of the Duke D'Enghien by an acquittal, on which Bonaparte instantly summoned another Council, which voted his death. Bonaparte anticipated the personal consequence to himself, and immediately absconded, just in time to evade the order for his arrest which arrived a few hours after. He speaks with a grateful feeling on the humane liberality of the British seamen, who, on his capture, coming from America to England, restored to him his jewels and specie to the amount of 80,000l. — His grand Epic Poem of Charlemagne is expected to appear in the course of the next month, twelve books of which, we understand, are already translated by Mr. Hodgson, and his literary colleague, at Cambridge.

**TO THE EDITOR OF THE CEYLON GAZETTE.**

Sir,  
If you think inserting in the Government Gazette the undermentioned Extract taken from the Brig Hope's Log book will be worth the notice of any of your nautical readers, you have my concurrence for so doing.  
I am, Sir, your Obt. Humble Servt.  
W. MAFLIN,  
Commander of the Brig Hope.

I left Port Louis Isle of France, on the 9th of March 1814, intending to cross the inner passage to Ceylon, I had variable winds and weather until the 28th, being then near an Island laid down in the chart called Gallages, kept a very good look out till that night and in the morning of the 28th at day light saw the Island on the N. E. bearing North distant about five miles, bore away to the Westward of it that being the leeward side as the wind was from the N. E. I ran down about a mile distant from the shore and had no bottom with fifty fathom of line. The Island was entirely covered with Cocoa nut trees towards the beach. I presently perceived there were two Islands joined together by a coral reef on which the sea broke very high, they appeared to be about a mile from each other, we presently perceived a human being walking on the beach and thinking it might be some unfortunate cast away I hoisted out the Boat and sent her on shore, to find out who the man was; in the mean time I laid too with the Vessel, in about four hours the boat returned, they said the Island inhabited by a Frenchman and his family from the Isle of France with Eighty Slaves for the purpose of making Coconut Oil, which they do in great quantity, one hundred and ten wets per day, and a vessel comes from the Isle of France every three months with necessaries and takes away the oil. The Frenchman told the people in the boat that a small harbour was on the other side of the Island; that is on the east side of it, and if we would come there with the vessel he would give us good water and stock if we wanted it, accordingly I made sail to go round the N. W. part of the Northern most Island, but found a very strong current setting to the S. W. it was impossible to gain any ground and although I was only about half a mile from shore I had no bottom with a fifty fathom line. About two P. M. I sent the boat to proceed to the Frenchman's habitation, but they found the current so strong against them, that they did not reach it until midnight, during the night I expected the boat and kept making a signal every hour, at day light on the 30th saw nothing of the boat, I became very uneasy thinking she might have passed me in the night, I kept all sail on the vessel in order to keep to windward under the lee of the Island, but found we still lost ground; at noon I saw the boat coming round the North point of the Island; and a Canoe along with her—we received wood, water, fowls, eggs, and Cocoanuts, and in return sent him some pieces of Bengal beef, one dozen of Cape wine, a basket of sugar candy, &c.

As vessels from the French Islands in the months of March and April are almost certain of long passages, and as these Islands are very near the track it would be worth their while to wood, water, and even to get stock, and besides the cocconut is good food for every kind of stock, and likewise for the crew.  
There is no anchorage I believe until you are very close to the Frenchman's house on the east side of the southern most Island, and all vessels ought to be provided with an anchor chain which take this rout among these Coral Islands and Banks; as it might be the means of saving the Vessel's coming suddenly on them at night, or being drove upon them by adverse currents.  
I make the Lat. of these Islands 20 deg. 30 min. S. Lon. 57 deg. 55 min. E. I made the variation 7 degree West, but my azimuth compass was not to be depended upon. The Island appeared to be about fifteen or sixteen miles in circumference, low and full of wood, mostly Cocconut trees, the Beach is very white composed of broken Coral as small as ground pepper.

'S GRAVENHAGE, 17 January 1814.  
Daar het aan Zyne Koninklyke Hoogheid heeft behaagd, de Heeren Graaf J. G. van Byland, Th. de Smeth van Deurne, Graaf W. van Limburg Stirum Noordwyk, van der Staal van Piershiel, en J. Steengragt van Oost Kapelle te magtigen, om een Lyfwacht Cavallerie op te rigten, te reïnde, gedurende den tegenwoordigen oorlog, dienst te doen aan het hoofdkwartier van Zyne Koninklyke Hoogheid, of aan dat van Zyne Doorlugtige Hoogheid den Heer Erfprins; zoo is het plan daartoe strekkende door den Commissaris Generaal van Binnenlandsche zaken overgezonden aan de Commissarissen Generaal van de Departementen, op dat de jongelingschap in alle gedeelten der Vereenigde Nederlanden in dit eervol onderwerp moge deelen. De Commissaris Generaal van Binnenlandsche zaken heeft deze maatregel op alle mogelyke wyzen voor gezet, en tot hertoe is er het beste vooruitzicht open goet gevolgd, en zulke te meer, daar de Erfprins zynen wensch heeft te kennen gegeven om het bevel over dese Lyfwacht te aanvaarden.

**PUBLICATIE.**  
**WY WILLEM**, by the gratie Gods PRINS VAN ORANJE EN NASSAU, Souverein Vorst der Vereenigde Nederlanden, enz. enz. aan alle de genen, die dese sullen sien of hooren lesen, salut!

Zodra wy, by besluit van den 11 deser, de financiële schikkingen hadden vastgesteld, die by onse proclamatie van den 6 December aangekondigd waren geweest, als in verbaul staande met de verdediging des lands, is de algemene wapening het voorwerp onzer overdeide aandacht geworden. Trouwens at ware het in den tegenwoordigen toestand van Europa, en de betrekkingen, in welke Nederland zich op eenmaal geplaatst ziet, mogelyk geweest, by een saak van zo veel aanbelang, onverschillig te blijven; de stem der natie zelve zoude ons den eenigen weg hebben aangewezen die, in dit bestissend tydgeriebt, ingeslagen en getrouwelyk moet gevolgd worden. Immers hebben niet alleen de ingezetenen van den Briel en van so vele andere steden, hoewel niet of slechts ten halve gewapend, zonder te wachten op de aanaderende hulp der bondgenoten, den vyand aangevallen en verdroven, en het oogmerk der vryheid verhaast; niet alleen hebben in den omtrek dier nog door de Franschen besette plaatsen; landbewoners en stedelingen met gelyken leverhet geweer opgevat en zich zelve met de vereijging hunner huisgesinnen eigen dommen belast; maar uit meest alle de gedeelten van ons vaderland is ons de dringendste bede toegesproken, dat onverwilt, de byzondere pogingen op een algemeen doel gezigt, en alles omvattende maatregelen vastgesteld mochten worden, om het gehele Nederlandsche volk die houding te doen aannemen welke, aan de zyde van belangloze gratieerden en in tegenwoordigheid van een overzooenlyken vyand, eeniglyk aan hetzelve voegt.

En daar wy, ons verlatende op het voorbeeld in naburige ryken gegeven, en op de eenparige dank wyze onzer kundigste raadslieden, voorgenomen hebben om de door gewone werving en door de aanbiedingen van collegien, beambten, en particuliere burgers, snel aangroeyende Armee in een groot gedeelte harer eervolle maar beswarelyke pligten te doen ondersteunen en vervangen door een aanzienlyk korps landmilitie, terwyl de plaatselyke verdediging van ieder district zal zyn toevertrouwd aan een welgeregelde landstorm, zo rekenen wy des te meer op de iverige medewerking onzer getrouwe landgenoten, naar mate ons bunne bereidwilligheid tot de grootste opofferingen en de zucht voor krachtdaagige middelen, duidlyker gebleken zyn. — Met regt dus mogen wy ons voorstellen dat, in niet weinige districten, de toeloop van vrywilligen genoegzaam zyn zal om de voor de landmilitie verschuldigde contingenten voltallig te maken; maar nog veel meer reden hebben wy om te verwachten, dat waar de loting noodzakelyk worden mogt, een ieder zich geredelyk zal onderwerpen aan de bepalingen in deze publicatie vervat; bepalingen daarenboven by welke niets anders dan het algemeen welzyn bedield is, en die, ten aanzien der vrystelling zo wel als der plaatsvervanging, aan het voorschrift der billykheid getoetst, beronden zullen worden, niets gemeens te hebben met dien geest van wantrouwen en van kwelling, welke de maatregelen van het vervallene

vremde bestuur kenmerkte. Ook zullen hier de opschryving en de loting bestierd worden door mannen die, behalven onzen uitdrukkelyken last, in hun eigen hart, en in huane Nederlandsche gezindheid, genoegzame beweeggronden zullen vinden om gematigd en menschlievend te werk te gaan, en de zo noodzakelyke veerkracht en voortvareheid nimmer te verwarren met ruwheid in bejegening en onredelyke drift. Gene veronschuldiging dus zal er overblyven voor den genen, die zich aan onze verordeningen mogt zoeken te onttrekken of dezelve zoude trachten tegen te werken. Hy zal vervolgd worden door de verachting van alle ware vaderlanders die door drongen zyn van het gevoel dat het tegenwoordig tydstop moet beslissen over het behoud van hunne onafhankelykheid en van hunnen godsdienst, en die, om zo heilige panden aan zich zelve en aan de nakomelingschap te verzekeren, altoos met hunnen Souverein, goed en bloed veil hebben.

En het is op grond van al het bovenstaande, dat wy, na gehoord te hebben onze commissarissen generaal van oorlog en van binnenlandsche zaken, besloten hebben en besluiten te arresteeren het navolgende:

**REGLEMENT.**  
**VAN ALGEMEENE VOLKSWAPENING.**  
**EERSTE HOOFDSTUK.**  
*Van den Landstorm.*

1. De landstorm bestaat uit alle weerbare mannen van zeventien tot vyftig jaar.
2. Jongelingen beneden de zeventien jaar zullen tot den landstorm worden toegelaten, indien zy een sterk gestel hebben.
3. Ieder man tot den landstorm behorende, en bezitter van een geweer of jacht- of ganzen-roer, zal zich daarmee wapenen, en aldus gewapend op alle exercitiën en togten moeten verschynen.
4. Het zal daarenboven vrystaan, zich van sabels en pistolen te voorzien.
5. Wie geen geweer, of jacht- of ganzen-roer bezit, zal worden gewapend met een piek, volgens het model dat door het departement van oorlog in de hoofdplaats van ieder arrondissement of kwartier bezorgd worden zal.
6. De vervaardiging der pieken geschiedt in elke gemeente, en ten haren kosten.
7. Deze exercitiën van den landstorm worden gehouden des Zondag tusschen den ochtendkerktyd en dien van den namiddag.
8. De exercitië-plaats wordt door ieder gemeente-bestuur gekozen en bepaald.
9. De exercitië zullen worden bestierd door officieren, onder-officieren, of soldaten, die op pensioen, retraite, of gagement gesteld zyn, in de gemeente woonachtig zyn, en door de respectieve besturen ten dien einde zullen worden uitgenoodigd en gerequireerd.
10. By gebreke van een genoegzaam aantal van zoodanige militairen in den omtrek einer gemeente, zal het bevoegd zyn, om in derzelver gemis te voorzien door de keuze van andere grvarene en moedige mannen, welke deze belangryke taak, ter liefde van het vaderland, op zich zullen nemen.
11. Het zal echter insgelijks aan het bestuur vrystaan, om voorziening in dat gemis te verzoeken van den commissaris tot wiens kwartier de gemeente behoort, en welke zich daaromtrent concerteeren zal met den kapitein of staf-officier hem speciaal ter regeling van den landstorm, door het departement van oorlog toegevoegd.
12. Van de aldus aan de verschillende commissarissen in een en het zelfde departement toegevoegde kapiteins of staf-officieren, zal de oudsten in rang, in de departementale hoofdplaats resident, als oudstman van den commissaris-generaal.
13. Hy zal in deze betrekking, de rapporten der overige officieren by den landstorm geemployeerd, ontvangen en examineeren, hun doelmatige bevelen en instructien doen toekomen, en, van tyd tot tyd, in ieder kwartier den landstorm inspecteeren.
14. De door het departement van oorlog naar de verschillende hoofdplaatsen gezondene kapiteinen en staf-officieren, zullen tractementen genieten, te voldoen door de plaatselyke besturen, volgens een tarif, gewyzigd naar de localiteiten.
15. Zo dra de voorbereidende schikkingen zullen voltooid zyn, moeten alle manschappen, zonder onderscheid, die volgens art. 1 en 2 tot den landstorm behorende, door het plaatselyk bestuur opgeroepen worden, en zich op de bepaalde exercitië-plaats voor den president van hetzelve bestuur en den militairen persoon, dien het toezigt op de exercitiën zal worden

16. Niemand mag van deze eerste vergadering afwezig blyven, en zy alien die in dezelve, ten overstaan van alle de anderen, door den president te zwak gekeurd worden om de wapens te dragen, zullen zich, in het vervolg, aan de exercitiën en togten mogen onttrekken.
17. Aan de plaatselyke besturen wordt voorts de verpligting opgelegd van te zorgen dat niemand, buiten wettige redenen, verzuimede exercitiën en togten van den landstorm by te wonen; zullende byzonderlyk, ingeval beambten of geemployeerden, van welke benaming het ook zyn moge, bevonden wierden deze maatregelen tegen te werken of niet na behooren voort te staan en te behartigen, daar van dadelyk moeten worden kennis gegeven aan de directie of administratie aan welke zy ondergeschikt zyn.
18. Na dat de plegtige uitdeeling der pieken zal hebben plaats gehad, moeten de mannen van den landstorm alkererst geneffend worden in het staan in het gelid en in het rigten, marcheren en zwenken.
19. Men zal hen vervolgens leeren de piek en het geweer te behandelen; zullende, wanneer men een begin zal maken met het schieten naar de schijt, van weegen den staat, de noodige patronen verstrekt worden; terwyl ook de genen die in de nabylheid van vestingen of batterijen woonachtig zyn, onderrigt bekomen in het zielder artillerie en de bediening van het groot geschut.
20. Naar mate de manschappen in de oeffeningen vorderen, zal op dezelve verandeeling in compagnien en op de benoeming van officieren nit hun midden, en doo hen zelve voor te dragen, onder gesteld worden.
21. De landstorm van ieder kwartier is bestemd tot het bezetten van de naastbygelegene vestingen en andere posten, zo dra zulks noozakelyk of raadzaam geoordeeld wordt; tot het insluiten en blokkeren dier vestingen en posten, zoo lang dezelve zich bevinden in de magt des vyands, en eindelyk om, wanneer de aanval alarmkloft, wordt kenbaar gemaakt, zich overwylt op het bedreigde punt te versamelen.
22. Mogt, gedurende de voorschrevene diensten iemand voor den vyand gewond worden of sneuvelen, zyn op den landstorm toepasselyk alle reglementen omtrent de pensioenen, gagementen, en weduwen-toelagen voor de reguliere landstorm.
23. Met uitzondering der gevallen in art. 24 vermeld, blyft ieder by zyn bedryf, in zyn huisselyke betrekkingen, en de pligten van de landstorm-bepalen zield tot de Zondagsche exercitiën, voort te schreven by art. 7.
24. In steden alwaar tot dus verre eeno gewapende Burgermilitie bestaan heeft, zal een gedeelte der mannen welke den landstorm uitmaken, in schutterryen georganiseerd worden.
25. De leden der schutterryen zullen niet alleen verblyft zyn tot eeno geregelde wapenoefening en tot het verdedigen der stad en jurisdictie, maar tot het betrekken der wachten en het doen van vele dre gewone stedelyke diensten.
26. Ter vermindering van het bezwaar hier uit spruitende, zal iedere schutterry, zo talryk moeten zyn, als de voorraad van geveeren maar eeniglyk zal toelaten.
27. Der genen dien zyne bediening of huisselyke betrekkingen de persoenelyke waarneming van schutterryke diensten onmogelyk maken, zal het vrystaan, zich in deselve, op eigene kosten, te doen vervangen; behoudens zyne verpligting, om by opkomende gevaren, zoodra de stad of hare jurisdictie bedreigd worden, zelf de piek of het geweer op te vatten en zich in den landstorm te scharen.
28. De subalterne officieren worden doof de schutters zelve gekozen; de kapiteinen worden benoemd door het plaatselyk bestuur, op voordragt der subalterne officieren; de staf-officieren en commandanten worden aafstedel doof den Souverein, op voordragt der plaatselyke besturen.
29. De commissarissen generaal in de departementen zullen met den meesten spoed aan den Souverein de verdere bepalingen voordragen, die omtrent de oprichting der stedelyke schutterryen, noodzakelyk zullen zyn; daaryb zo wel als by de regeling van den landstorm, in het ooghoudende dat de ontkings op zommige plaatsen reeds werkelyk ten algemeenen beste genomen maatregelen niet moeten worden vernietigd, maar met de grondwet in de voorgaande artikelen van dit hoofdstuk vermeld; zo veel mogelyk moeten worden in overeenstemming gebragt en in stand gehouden.