



The Honourable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the Java Government Gazette, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned. (Signed) C. G. BLAGRAVE, Acting Secretary to Government. BATAVIA, February 1812.

Den Heer Lieutenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de Java'sche Gouvernements Courant, gepubliceerde Aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officieel moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend. (Was getekend) C. G. BLAGRAVE, Sec. van 't Gouvern. BATAVIA, den February 1812.

VOL. II.]

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1813.

[NO. 58.]

ORDER.

THE Honourable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that in all future demands for Timber for the construction or repair of Bridges, the following form be invariably made use of in transmitting the regular indents for sanction and approval.

By order of the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor in Council. C. ASSEY, Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, March 29, 1812.

INDENT for Timber required in the construction (or repair) of a Bridge situated at

Table with columns: Description of Timber required, Dimensions of each Timber, Remarks. Includes sub-tables for 'Lem', 'Bren', 'thick', 'ness'.

ORDER.

DE Heer Lieutenant Gouverneur in Raad heeft goedgevonden te bepalen, dat in den vervolge by alle eischen van Houtwerken, benodigt tot den opbouw of het repareren van Bruggen, de volgende forma zonder uitzondering geobserveerd worde by het inzenden der reguliere eischen, ter authorisatie en goedkeuring.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heer Lieutenant Gouverneur in Raad. C. ASSEY, Sec. van 't Gouvern.

BATAVIA den 29ste Maart 1813.

EISCH van Houtwerken beoogt voor het bouwen (of repareren) van een Brug, gelegen te

Table with columns: Beschrijving van de benodigde houtwerken, Dimensions van de Houtwerken, Aantekeningen. Includes sub-tables for 'Eiken', 'Bren', 'Dik', 'Lengte'.

Notice is hereby given.

THE Interest on TREASURY Notes will be paid on application at the General Treasury as the same become due, and that no further issue of Treasury Notes will be made after the 10th inst. without public Notice thereof being given in the Government Gazette.

W. ROBINSON, Sub-Treasurer.

GENERAL TREASURY, MOENVLIEET, April 2, 1813.

Bekendmaking.

WORD by deze bekend gemaakt dat de Interest op THESAURIE NOTEN, op den verva dag en op een applicatie by de Generale Thesaurie zal betaald worden, wyders dat geene Thesaurie Noten meer zullen uitgegeven worden na den 10den dezer zonder dat een Bekendmaking hiervan zal geschieden in het Gouvernement's Nieuwspapier.

W. ROBINSON, Sub-Thesaurier.

GENERAL TREASURY, MOENVLIEET, den 2de April 1813.

NOTICE.

PACKETS are open for the reception of Letters to Malacca, Penang and Bengal by the Transport Ship Matilda.

Sec. to Government.

BATAVIA, March 31, 1813.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Will be exposed for sale every Tuesday, at the Honorable Company's Ware-house, for ready Money, a variety of GOODS, imported on the Ships Diana and Juliana. Also, a few casks of condemned Beer.

WANTED.

BY the Export and Import Ware-house, Messrs. Office, a pressed Book-keeping Book, 100 Spanish Dollars per copy.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

A COMMODIOUS, ready furnished, COUNTRY RESIDENCE, with good Stables and other conveniences, in a most healthy situation, on the road to Tjelijang, near Tanjong Priok, close to the sea-side. Also, an elegant fast sailing Pleasure Boat.

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

WANTED, 5000 SPANISH DOLLARS, ON BOTTOMRY TO JAPAN, APPLY TO J. VAN REENEN, AT BATAVIA.

WEMAND GEERNEGEN ZYNDE VYF DUIZEND SPAANSCH E DAALERS OF BODEMART OP DE NAAR JAPAN BESTEMDE SCHEEPEN TE VERWIJN, ADDRESSSEERDE BY J. VAN REENEN, BATAVIA.

BATAVIAN

LITERARY SOCIETY.

THE MEMBERS of the BATAVIAN SOCIETY, are informed that the Monthly Meeting for April is postponed from Monday next to Saturday the 24th instant, being the Anniversary of the Institution, when their attendance is requested at the Government House at Ryswick, at the usual hour.

D. AINSLIE, Sec.

RYSWICK, April 1, 1813.

BATAVIAASCH GENOOTSCHAP

DER KUNSTEN EN WETENSCHAPPEN.

DE Leden van het BATAVIAASCH GENOOTSCHAP worden onderdicht, dat de Maandelysche Vergadering voor April wordt uitgesteld van aanstaanden Maandag tot Zaterdag den 21sten dezer, zynde de verjaardag der oprichting, wanneer Dertzever zamenkomst verwacht wordt ten Gouvernements huise op Ryswyk, ter gewoener uur.

J. Th. ROSS, Sec.

RYSWICK den 1 April 1813.

Advertisement.

The Director and Commissioners of the Lombard Bank, being duly qualified, inform the Public, that the said Bank is authorized by Government, to create and to issue besides the fixed sum of 250,000 Spanish Dollars in acknowledgments of from 5 to 1,000 Spanish Dollars each, acknowledgments for an additional sum of 100,000 Spanish Dollars of Four, Three, Two and One Spanish Dollar each.

That these acknowledgments will be signed by two Commissioners only, and countersigned by the Director and Cashier of the Bank.

That the letters of classification and the sum will be printed therein, and not written as in the acknowledgments already circulating, in virtue of the Publication of Government of the 1st instant.

And lastly, that the said acknowledgments of Four, Three, Two and One Spanish Dollar will be issued on and after the 1st day of May next, when they are to be put out to circulate as Specie in the same manner as those issued according to the abovementioned Publication of Government.

By order of the Director and Commissioners of the Lombard Bank.

P. DECKER, Sec.

BATAVIA, March 16, 1813.

DIRECTEUR en Commissarissen van de Bank van Lombard, maken by deze aan het Publiek bekend, dat zy van den Heer Lieutenant Gouverneur qualificatie hebben ontfaangen, om behalven de door het Gouvernement bereede bepaalde somme van 250,000 Spaansche Matten, ook Bank Nooten van Spa: D: 1000, van Spa: D: 5, als nog van te maken 100,000 Spaansche Matten 100,000, dat deselve op grond van gepubliceerde wetten, tot die Somme zullen bestaan in Bank Nooten, van Vier, Drie, Twee en Een Spaansche Matt. De gepubliceerde wetten sijn, door Twee Commissarissen der Bank, en gecontrasigneerd door den Directeur, en Cassier.

Dat de Classificatie Letters, en de Somme daar in vermeld sijn uitgedrukt met Druk letters, en niet met Schryf letters, zo als in de heretofore in circulatie zynde Bank Nooten plaats heeft.

Dat eendlyk gemelde Bank Nooten van Vier, Drie, Twee en Een Spaansche Matt in circulatie zullen worden gebracht, en op den 1sten Mey aanstaande, wanneer de Bank en op deselve wyk te Ryswyk, te gelyk gangbaar sijn.

BATAVIA den 16de Maart 1813.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Directeur en Commissarissen der Bank.

P. DECKER, Sec.

STATEMENT ACCOMPANYING THE ANNEXED INDENT.

Table with columns: Dimensions of each Bridge, Names of Places where the Bridges were made, Remarks. Includes sub-tables for 'Height', 'Length', 'Breadth'.

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Advertisement.

THE Estate of the late Captain G. WATLING, having by Order of Government, been taken charge of by the Town Major of Batavia, all Persons having claims on or being indebted to the said Estate, are hereby required to furnish their several claims and pay their respective debts to the undersigned without delay.

THOS. OTHO TRAVERS,
Town Major.

Advertentie.

DE Nalatenschap van wylen den Kapitein G. WATLING, op last van het Gouvernement onder de administratie van de Plaats Major van Batavia geplaatst zynde, zoo worden alle diegenen welke iets te pretenderen hebben van, dan wel schuldig zyn aan de bovengemelde Boedel, genodigd daar van ten fine van liquidatie zonder tydverzuim opgave te doen aan den ondergetekende.

THOS. OTHO TRAVERS,
Plaats Major.

Advertentie.

A LZOO den Griffier van den Hoogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia, als Curator der Boedels en Nalatenschappen van Insolvent overledenen, en als zoodanig administrerende de nalatenschap van wylen den Heer Andries Hartsinck, aan denzelven Raad by requeste verzocht heeft Citatien by Edicte ad valvas curiae, ter indaging van allen en een iegelyk die vermeten enig regt, actie of pretentie ten lasten van de voorschreven nalatenschap te hebben.

En dit verzoek aan Welmelde Curator geaccordeerd zynde, zoo is het dat ik Willem Anthony van den Heuvel, waarnemend Eerste Gezworen Exploiteur van Welmelde Hoogen Raad, voor de tweede maal ben dagvarende allen en een iegelyk die vermoenen mogten enig regt, actie of pretentie op de voorschreven nalatenschap te hebben, ter rolle van dezen Hoogen Raad tegen Woensdag den 14 aanstaande te compareren, dan wel gemachtigdens te zenden omme het eerste default te purgeren, voorts nog hunne pretentien bekend te maken, die te institueren en funderen op poene dat die geene die hier van ingebreke blyven, zullen worden geïmponeerd een ewig silentium.

Aldus gepubliceerd en geaffigeerd.

By my,

W. A. VAN DEN HEUVEL,
Expl.

BATAVIA,
den 1ste April 1813.

Advertentie.

VAN wegens Heeren Weesmeesteren dezer Steede, werd aan alle de geene welke beleenigen by gemelde Collegie hebben gewaarschoud, de daar op verscheene Intressen onder ultimo December 1: voor den 25ste van de aanstaande Maand April ten Kantoore van den Ondergeteekende Secretaris van gemelde Collegie te voldoen, zullende tegen die geene welke daar aan in gebreken blyven, gezigtelyk werden geprocedeed.

Wyders werden de geene welke aanvragen by meermelde Collegie gedaan hebben om uitbetaling hunner Competeerende gelden mede versogt dezelve vooropgem: tyd te ontfangen ten Kantoore van den Secretaris voormeld, zullende by mankement van ontfangst, deeze gelden blyven leggen ten Lasten en Resico van die geene aan welke dezelve toebehooren, dan wel voor die geene welke tot den ontfangst dier gelden zyn geregtigd.

Tot den ontfangst en uitbetaling boven gemeld zal den Ondergeteekende vacceeren, des Maandags, Dingsdags, Dondersdags en Vrydags.

Batavia den 1ste April 1813. J. H. DE HOOGH,
Secretaris.

Advertentie.

DE Iets uitstaande hebben met, of pretentie hebben op den Boedel van wylen G. Vogel, worden verzogt zich dies wegens te adresseren by J. Schill jun: als Testamenteer mede Exceuteur, geduurende den loop dezer Maand April.

Advertentie.

BRANDES, P. de Haand te Koop Juweelen, Goud en Zilverwerken, Stolpen, Kroonen, Oren, Keytuygen en andere Goederen.

HEDEN werd gelukkig van een welgeschapen Zoon verlost, de vrouw van J. F. ARNOU.
Batavia den 30sten Maart 1813.

FIRST BATAVIA SPRING RACES.

First Day's Running—Monday Morning, 26th April, 1813.

Maiden Plate of 150 Spanish Dollars, free for all ponies that never ran for purse, match, or sweepstakes, carrying 7 stone, the best of heats one mile.

A Sweepstakes of 20 Spanish Dollars each, with 150 Spanish Dollars from the Fund, free for all ponies, catch weights, best of heats one mile.

Second Day—Tuesday Evening, 27th.

A purse of 400 Spanish Dollars, free for all horses carrying 10 stone 7 lb. best of heats two miles.

A purse of 200 Spanish Dollars, free for all ponies carrying 9 stone, the best of heats one mile.

Third Day—Thursday Morning, 29th.

Maiden Plate of 150 Spanish Dollars, free for all ponies that never ran for purse, match, or sweepstakes, catch weight, best of heats one mile.

Sweepstakes of 10 Spanish Dollars each, with 150 Spanish Dollars from the Fund, free for all ponies Gentlemen riding not less than 10 stone, best of heats one mile.

Fourth Day—Friday Evening, 30th.

Ladies' purse of 200 Spanish Dollars, free for all ponies, Gentlemen riding not less than 10 stone, best of heats one mile.

Purse of 200 Spanish Dollars, free for all the beaten ponies of the week, catch weight, best of heats one mile.

Entrance money of 5 Spanish Dollars to be paid for ponies, and 10 Spanish Dollars for horses.

Names of all horses and ponies for the different plates purses and sweepstakes, to be sent to the Clerk of the Course before 12 o'clock on the day previous to running, and no horse or pony starting without having paid his entrance and subscription to be entitled to plate, purse or sweepstake.

Horses and ponies entering at the post to pay double subscription and entrance.

A Race Ball and Sapper will be given in the course of the week.

N. B. The Book is left for Subscriptions with the Clerk of the Course.

F. HARRISON,
Clerk of the Course.

RYSWICK,
April 3, 1813.

To the Editor of the
JAVA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

"Aut insanit homo, aut versus facit."—HOR.
MR. EDITOR,

Allow us to lay before you a few miscellaneous observations on that envied, honored, and sublime appellation of POETISER. It is a character that has of late attracted much renown and celebrity, and promises, with proper encouragement, to flourish with unrivalled splendor throughout this Isle of poetical inspiration.—We humbly solicit the willing suffrage we offer them, their acceptance; and that these our rules and observations may in some measure afford them an easier ascent to that envied distinction to which their geniuses seem so forcibly to drive them.—Though we do not profess to be genuine "verse makers," yet we flatter ourselves, we are sufficiently initiated in its mysterious manufactory, to be competent judges of its varied beauties, and the secret spring that unravels the sublime wonders of the Art.—We anxiously anticipate an increase in the list of your correspondents by your kindly publishing our lucubrations. The conversations of wit will diffuse itself over the face of the country, and it remains then with the Poetiser to hand them down to posterity. A Poetiser, Sir, (in the Java acceptation of the term) is one who scribbles from the instigation of the head and not of the heart—who makes his verses a vehicle to his words—who despises grammar as being pedantic and ungentleman-like; and common-sense, as low and vulgar. It is a self-created genius, fascinated like the Crow in the Fable, with his own voice—one who deals in sound and contents sense—whose humor is indocency, and whose rhapsodies are a tissue of nonsense.* His first essay consists in the ringing of monosyllables—weaned from these, like a froward child, he boldly ascendeth to words of two; despising their signification, being amply gratified if sound yields sound. We now behold our stripling contending for literary honors, inflated with ambition, and confidently assailing the heights of Parnassus.

The News-paper indulgently cherishes the *lispings*, and adds fuel to the vanity of the young novice—the germ of modest merit.—What is wanting in sense, is made up by spirit. What first was confidence, soon assumes the air of confidence. He who presumes to compose, will not long fancy himself unable to criticise. It is no longer we see our promising poetiser, introducing his bantling to the public notice, and humbly suing for the delusive caresses of the Press.—"The die is cast and all is over!"—Now the "Poet's Column" is stuffed with Epigrams, wanting nothing but point; Odes destitute of harmony; Impromptus prepared (we are told)

at "half an hour's" notice, and most dexterously ambiguous; *Jests, Puns, & Repartees* seasoned with every ingredient but, *attic salt*. "Egad!" exclaims our facetious hero, "I have more genius than I conceived possible!—not six weeks a Poet, and I have written two songs, the third part of an *Ode*, two *gala descriptions*, and an *Essay* on the *Slave Trade*!—I have besides a dozen *critiques* ready cut and dried—detected half a score of *Plagiaries*, and dam me! but I can make private remarks the source of public ridicule.† Ay, ay! I can reasonably suspect a *plagiary*, who know it is impossible to be original.—I never knew "Done and Love" coupled together, than I immediately exclaimed, "a plagiary by G—d!"—And then, as for *rhyming*—why, I have it always at my *fingers' ends*; can make verses of all sorts of feet—yes, *that's* my fort!—yet, strange to tell! I don't understand two-thirds of all that I scribble, and not above half that I read. But these are all marks of the *profundity* of my genius; the true *anti-natural* style of thinking; that puts the gentle readers ideas on the stretch, and leaves him *wandering and sublimely perplexed* in a maze of nonsense!—To this then let me owe the fame of my writings! While it can amuse and instruct, surely then, *Dick Distitch*, may stand unrivalled:—"the *erudite*, the *choice spirit* of the muses!" Behold now, Mr. Editor, a duly installed Correspondent.—We congratulate you and your readers on possessing so valuable and so great a *Genius*. May they "increase and multiply!"

* This Malay Poetry, cum multis aliis.

We have thus developed the prime attributes that constitute a *Java Poetiser*, we have endeavoured (by unraveling the sublime mysteries of his art) to encourage its growth and increase its *kind*.—We have shewn, that to attain that august distinction, it is only necessary to have a good share of *vanity*, aided by a portion of *confidence*.—In elucidating the *character*, we have (in no trifling degree) furnished *rules*, not from *dry theory*, but from convincing *practice* and example. We are prepared to meet the displeasure and indignation of some of your *initiated scribes*, from our having thus presumed to disclose the sacred functions, and the secrets of the art—but thinking as we do; we voluntarily sacrifice our private views to the public consideration.—The diffusion of general knowledge in *this* divine manufactory is our aim; and we flatter ourselves, the day is not far distant, when vulgar *Prose* shall be obsolete, and *Poetry* be the order of the day. Then may we exult and triumph in these our humble labors!

We zealously contend for the honor of the art and the artist.—We pity the man who is blind to the soul-seducive *visions* of the former, and deaf to the *syren-voice* of the latter.—The man of *business* we know holds in utter contempt our "purling streams," our "shady groves" and our "mossy banks;" but to these we do not address ourselves. No, Sir, we soar above the counting desks of a *Pay-office* and a *Lottery-bank*. The votaries of *Plutus* can never be *Poetisers*.—Though they possess the art of converting every thing they touch into gold; they cannot by a touch set the mass a dancing, as our children of *Orpheus* may. These men of *coupons*, lottery tickets and Spanish dollars, don't understand *fine* poetry—therefore they condemn it: it does not enrich them, and therefore they despise it. O blind and stupid fellows! Little do ye know of what ye rob yourselves of.—The *Poet's Corner* is for them

"Doomed to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air."
Let not this indignity be felt—ye still have numerous readers and admirers, and amongst those of your most devoted, are your humble Servants.

† For elucidations of this passage we refer our readers to the J. G. G.—Nos. 50 and 50.

For the Java Government Gazette.

To Michael Ferdinandus & Lopes, Esq.
Author of some most harmonious and witty verses in the Musical Dutch Language.

"Instum et tenacem propositi virum
Non civium ardor prava jubentium
Mente quatit solida!" HORACE.

Rail on, Mr. M. F. & Lopes; your elegant metaphors, apt similies, brilliant and polished wit, smooth verses, and polite expressions, worthy the ambition of the most accomplished Billingsgate Beauty, "cannot shake my constant mind," as HORACE says.

From the style of your language it is sufficiently evident, that you are by no means the elegant friend and defender of the *far-sen* on Java; yet still you pretend to have sufficient gallantry to sacrifice on their account your candor at the shrine of *poetry*, and vainly strive to abet errors that exist in the manners and customs of this country, which, when placed perhaps in a proper light by the more candid Englishman, might be corrected. One may love the person, yet hate the vice or error; and at the same time earnestly wish to eradicate it.—General satire ought always to be levelled at the error or

vice, not at the person; and when so directed that dangerous weapon is often useful to society:—thus you have done honest roast-beef, invigorating Madeira, and foaming porter, the honor of being very satirical upon them; even plain beer has not escaped your penetrating wit.—The candid and good natured Englishman endeavours to improve the fair-sex, wishing to promote a higher degree of civilization amongst them; he requests them to banish for ever from their social parties the Pawn, the Beetle-nut, Serie-boxes, the Saya and Cabaya, with many other elegant appendages of Java luxury; and to blot out from the female vocabulary, certain expressive common names of common things, that are never pronounced by European Ladies, *in company*; they shall not for the edification of the public be here enumerated.—You, Mr. M. F. & Lopes, attempt to support the fair of Java in these strange propensities; you try to shut their eyes against the light of politeness and good sense, and to crown all, you are so *disingenuous* as to tax the English versemakers, as you, a brown son of Apollo, are pleased to term them, with contempt of the ladies; instead of charging them with having an aversion to those customs, that ought to be reformed; and which, when corrected, will render the Java fair a thousand times more amiable in the eyes of all sensible men, than they are at present.—As you are candid enough to confess, that your complexion is not of the most snowy hue, though you write of London, as if you had actually the honor of having been born there, it is but fair to conjecture, that private inclination and prejudice, as much as gallantry, induced you to become the declaiming Quixote, of the Fair.—Under these circumstances, who, let me ask, is the real friend of the ladies of Java? He, who flatters their vanity at the expense of their understandings, or he, who boldly risks their temporary displeasure in endeavouring to improve their minds and manners? The man, who is too ignorant or too timid to afford them salutary advice; or he, who to the best of his ability and knowledge attempts to render them elegant and amiable? The answer is obvious.—This subject might be extended; but as you have mounted your Pegasus, who nevertheless has most ungratefully refused to carry you to the height of Mount Helicon, you must have a little rhyme in answer. Although brown of skin and writing in the Dutch tongue, which seems but ill adapted to *Heroic* rhyme; you, Lopes, claim an intimate acquaintance with the God Phœbus, Mount Parnassus, Phœton and the Nine Muses!!!

Were I sufficiently conversant with the Dutch language, I should be most happy to point out the various defects of your composition; which, report says, are not few. Your lucubration teems at all events with abundance of abuse and scurrility,—and I must content myself at present with leaving it without a critique to the judgment of your countrymen, who have doubtless sufficient taste and discernment to appreciate the production according to its merits.

SCANDAL-HALL, } DICK.
SAMARANG, March 1813 }

The Triumph of Lopes, the Brown Poet, or the Samarang Hurly-Burly.

1. Bright was the sun, the sky serene,
No cloud to blot the day;
In Samarang how gay the scene?
"The Post is on its way."

2. And now the folks are all alive
To hear the news and fun;
The Vrouws in gilded coaches drive,
And there the Gentlemen run.

3. To see them all you'd think them mad,
So frisky light and free!
Each Vrow to hear the news how glad!
The Courant's rallery.

4. In white Cabaya gayly drest,
The emblem of her mind,
Each blooming damsel stands confest,
So smiling, beauteous, kind!

5. The elder Fair, or Grey, or Brown,
With lips of flaunting red;
Impatient wait in this sweet town,
There scandal always sped.

6. The Courant comes,—some learned wight
The various page explains;
But—Lo!—brown Lopes greets the sight,
Loud plaudits Lopes gains.

7. "Bagoes tellaloe,—baick, baick, baick,"
Re-echoes to the skies;
E'en mewling children shrilly cry,
To make the concert rise.

8. So has one heard, borne on the breeze,
The ming'd wood-notes sound;
When dew-drops glisten'd on the trees?
And all was joy around.

9. Lopes is call'd the charming man,
Defender of the Fair!
Whilst his smooth verses merchants scan,
"Flow fine!" they all declare.

10. "The English will not write again,
"Of folly thus accus'd!
"For witty Dutchmen wield the pen,
"And roast-beef is abus'd."

11.
"Still may our Fair the beetle munch,
"From foolish satire free!
"And tho' unwieldy as fat punch,
"Eat fricadels with glee."

12.
Yet while Tobacco charms the Fair,
And Sayas meet the view;
Ladies! the English will declare
These sentiments to you.

13.
Improve in knowledge, manner, grace,
Shun each uncomely part;
So shall we love the bloomy face,
And prize the tender heart.

For the Java Government Gazette.

SONG.
When your eyes smiling,
Sweetly beguiling,
And silently eloquent, languish in bliss;—
When your cheeks blushing,
With rapture flushing,
Seem trembling to meet, yet inviting the kiss.
When your breast swelling,
Soft wishes telling,
Betrays the emotions it cannot repress;—
When your lips glowing,
With nectar flowing,
In murmurs the secret of passion confess;—
O'er thee reclining,
Round thee entwining,
Oh! 'tis divine to expire in bliss!—
Then how enchanting,
While yet we're parting,
To be called back to life by thy joy-giving kiss!
J. D. P.

Java Government Gazette.

BATAVIA,
SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1813.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. A. Wardenaar to be Assistant to the Commission proceeding to Japan.
Mr. J. Ihnen to be Scriba.
By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.
C. ASSEY,
Sec. to Government.
BATAVIA,
March 31, 1813.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

BATAVIA.
ARRIVALS.—March 26.—Brig De Goede, verwagting, H. Borninkhof, from Samarang, 21st March.—Cargo, Rice.
Same day, Sloop Johanna, J. Ross, from Samarang 19th March.—Cargo, Rice.
March 27.—Brig William, C. G. Cowcher, from Minto 17th March.—Cargo, Sundries. Detained by H. C. Cruizer Mercury.
March 29.—The transport ship Matilda, H. Johnson, from Sourabaya 13th March.—Cargo, Rice & Timber.—Passengers, Mr. Simpson and Mr. Moppart.
April 1.—Arab ship Candang Russi, Shaik Abu Bakur, from Palembang 10th March.—Cargo, Sundries.—Passengers, 9 Arabs, and 3 Malays.
Same day, H. C. Brig Mary Ann, W. Buchanan, from Sourabaya 4th March.—Cargo, Rice.—Passengers, Mr. Carroll.
DEPARTURES.—March 27.—Ship Isabella, M. A. Mayne, for Tagal.
March 30.—Brig Dolphin, P. Davidson, for Madras.
March 31.—Ship Volunteer, T. Waterman, for Tagal.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

EXTRAORDINARY TRIAL FOR BIGAMY.

Green-street, Dublin, Wednesday, June 24.

The King v. Robert Robinson, Esq.
Robert Robinson, Esq. stood indicted, "for that he, on the 8th of December, in the 42d year of the King's reign, at Portpatrick, in Scotland, to wit, at the parish of St. Anne, in the city of Dublin, did marry one Ruth Stoney, spinster, and had her for his wife; and that the prisoner, being married and the husband of said Ruth, afterwards to wit, on the 20th of November, in the 52d year of the King, at the parish of St. Anne aforesaid, feloniously did marry, and to wife did take, one Ismena Berry, spinster, and to her was married, (the said Ruth, his former wife, being then alive) against the peace and statute, &c."
Mr. Burrowes stated the case on behalf of the Crown, indulging in a strain of manly, forcible and pathetic eloquence, which has never been surpassed on a similar occasion. "My Lord and Gentlemen," said he, "it is my painful duty to rise to tell a tale of human misery, that can leave no bosom untouched which is

worthy of appearing in a Court of Justice. It is a narrative of misfortune and delusion on one hand, and of artifice and treachery on the other, which ever make the strongest appeal to the feelings of humanity, and to the rigour of justice. The prisoner is guilty of a crime seldom punished in this country, because it is seldom heard of—a crime which deeply affects the first elements of society, and all the enjoyments of domestic peace. I shall not, by any humble effort of colouring, misrepresent or aggravate his transgression; I shall submit an unadorned statement of facts to the Court and Jury, and those will better advocate the cause of my unfortunate client, than all the persuasions of elocution, and all the captivation of rhetoric, if I even could call them to my assistance. The prisoner which you see at the bar, on a luckless morning, in the month of July, 1810, rapped at the door of Mr. Berry, a respectable attorney of this city. He was then debilitated in his constitution, and haggard in his looks. His countenance was a portrait of want and misery and his habiliments sympathized with his visage, in exhibiting all the characters of misfortune. A human creature thus beaten down by the calamities of life, had an intrinsic passport to the humanity of Mr. Berry, but if this gentleman's heart did not simultaneously throb for the distress of his fellow creature, the prisoner at the bar had address sufficient to move it to compassion and sympathy. He told the victim of his deception that he was the favourite and adopted nephew of General Robinson, who died in the year 1793; that his uncle, from his earliest age, allowed him 500l. a year for the superfluities of life, and that upon his death he bequeathed him 100,000l. deposited in the English Funds; that after his uncle's dissolution he purchased a commission in a cavalry regiment, and that, in 1800, a luckless wave wafted him to Ireland; that he rested in the county of Tipperary, and that he was not long there when he became acquainted with Mr. Stoney, of Greyfort. I tell you circumstantially what he told Mr. Berry: I narrate to you what I have learned with diligence, but of course I do not pledge myself for the authenticity of his statements. It will be for him bye and bye to substantiate his own assertions, to preserve a character for common truth, and to countervail my allegations, to rescue himself from the odium they will affix on him. He said, Mr. Stoney advised him to quit the army; and that he accompanied this advice with an invitation to his house. He asserted, he availed himself of the hospitality of Mr. Stoney, and his time passed away happily, varied by the pleasures of the field abroad and the convivial board at home. Miss Stoney had strong personal charms, and he was not insensible to their influence.—His attachment gradually became strong, an union was proposed, an union was agreed to. He told Mr. Berry that Mr. Stoney, anxiously encouraged his addresses, being gratified by an impression of his amiable manners, and especially by his application of the settlement he proposed to make on the lady, which amounted to 21,000l. with 4 or 5000l. for pin money. He was then not of age: and as all parties could not, without the mortifications of delay, be made happy in this country, the natural resource was the more auspicious shores of Scotland. For Scotland they set out, touching at the city of Dublin as they passed on, and they arrived safely at Portpatrick, where he was married to Miss Stoney, by Mr. McKenzie, a gentleman of the Kirk of Scotland. After passing one or two days in Scotland, the party repaired to London. Here they did not stop long, but their short stay was not passed sluggishly or inactively. The prisoner at the bar hired a house in one of the most fashionable streets; took a villa in the country; set up an establishment of four carriages, and seven race-horses, with an endless cetera of grooms, postillions, and out-riders. He flourished at the gaming-house, and blazed on the sod; and this dazzling meteor had the enviable glory and felicity of being talked of for a week wherever his profuseness and extravagance were most conspicuous. He had heard of the dignity of a senator to any one who had the recommendation of money. To this he repaired with all the pomp and circumstance of a popular candidate on a canvassing expedition; and he soon learned how many ardent voters could be procured for 15,000l. It is idle to dwell upon those numerous instances of puerile insanity; it is sufficient to say, that they experienced no limitation or obstruction, until his resources were quite exhausted; and when this inevitable consequence of profusion so unbounded occurred, he repaired to Ireland

and took up his residence near his father-in-law's house. Though something about 400l. had been preserved for him by the providence of Mr. Stoney, it afforded him but a trifling resource under the embarrassments of this extravagance. His house was beset by bailiffs, and all the calamities of ruined fortune were gradually flowing in upon him. Under those circumstances, his father-in-law, in the course of some time, devised an expedient for preserving, for the maintenance of his family, the property destined originally for his wife, and all the routine of legal proceeding was gone through with his concurrence; but what was the dire consequence? When his father-in-law had every thing arranged to his own knuckle, he soon evinced symptoms of all want of compassion or feeling for his necessities! He refused to give him a farthing! his resources were stopped up; his embarrassments were without remedy. His wife quickly sympathized with her father; she discarded him entirely from her confidence, generosity, and affection; she separated herself from him with her children, and withdrew to her father's house; her persecuted husband followed her, but there was no shelter, no countenance for him; he was in fact actually refused admittance, the door was shut in his face, and he was sent out upon the world, a prey to want and hunger.
Such was this man's pitiful tale to Mr. Berry. Whether it was entirely justified by the fact or not, shall probably hereafter appear; but true or fabricated, it produced the desired impression on the deluded Mr. Berry. His humanity was not moved to suspicion by the accents of distress; it did not occur to him that he was exposing himself to the artifices of an impostor, or listening to the real history of an unworthy sufferer; all he was stimulated to was the extending his relief to the stranger, and that he did bountifully and without qualification. He provided the prisoner with lodgings, and supplied him, an outcast, as he stated himself to be, not only with the necessities, but the comforts of life. To his bodily infirmity he attended; he procured him an apothecary, a physician, medicine and wine. The prisoner waxed gradually strong, and though he was still much enfeebled, he was able to creep out frequently, under the vale of darkness, to visit his benefactor's family. By day he remained in concealment to avoid the gripe of the bailiff, and by night he limped out of his hiding place to pour out the blessings of a thankful heart, under the roof of his friend and protector. It is needless to say, that in all his visitations he was received with open arms. His misfortunes moved the pity of a benevolent family, and his fascinating manners won their esteem and respect. He gradually gained upon their affection, and made them feel he wished not to be at all separated from them, though, well understanding the weakness of the human heart, he never ventured to express himself to this effect. He never asked to be received under the roof of Mr. Berry, but, strange to relate his unparalleled artifice, he found his way in by alluring the invitation of Mr. Berry himself!
A word or two of the situation of Mr. Berry at this momentous period. He was a man of industry and business, the concern and duty of an arduous profession keeping him constantly abroad. His wife was in a delicate state of health; in fact, a valetudinarian, whose attention should be necessarily much given to preserving her very infirm existence. He had two daughters; the one a child the other just beyond that state. This last, Gentlemen, is the unfortunate heroine of the melancholy history of this ill-starred family; she was beautiful in person, fascinating in manners, gifted in accomplishments; in domestic qualifications she was amiable; in filial piety pre-eminant; she was the delight of her parents abroad, their comfort at home; she alleviated their vexations under the present ills of life, and she was the hope and solace of their declining years! If you, Gentlemen, know the world, if ever you have looked in with attention on the circle of private life, you know how existence is sweetened by a repose on the bosom of a daughter. The boy affords occasional satisfaction and pride to his family, they glory in his ability, and derive credit from his fame; but the solid comforts of life are drawn from the assiduity and tender solicitudes of a daughter. She seems destined by Providence to be the perpetual solace and happiness of her parents; she marries and gives her heart to her husband, but she still shares her affections with them. She indulges the attachment of her soul without the pang of jealousy or distrust: for her husband takes her filial piety as an earnest of fidelity to himself.

Mr. Berry might have better guarded the treasure I have been describing. But, Gentlemen of the Jury, it is easy to be wise after experience; it is easy to point out expedients to obviate evil after it has occurred.—If a married man, with four children, came paralysed, forlorn, and deserted into your house, overlaid with benefits, would you think it necessary to adopt precaution to guard against such a wound as has been here inflicted? While he was in Mr. Berry's house, there could be no suspicion of him. It was out of the nature of things. Look at him, Gentlemen of the Jury, at the Bar of his Country; look at him and say, is he an object calculated to engender suspicion? Does he possess personal allurements, or does he possess money? Is his visage or person enticing? Are his possessions attractive? Then how could he raise suspicion?
Gentleman, he had however some sources of acquiring ascendancy over the female mind; he was a man of polished manners, and superficial education at least. If his knowledge was not sound, it was shining; he knew something of Belles Letters, Music, Poetry, and he was conversant in the fashionable tales of the day. He possessed such accomplishments as are generally agreeable in society; that description of attractions which are more polished from the corruption they cover. In December, 1810, Mrs. Berry was ordered to Cheltenham, and the prisoner at the bar accompanied her with her daughter. The party made a journey to London, to give him an opportunity of putting some remnants of debt in a train of adjustment. During this excursion, he paid some attention to Miss Berry; but such attention as a polite man is in the habit of observing without attracting notice. He offered her some slight presents, but she declined accepting them. Upon this he affected the most high-wrought sensibility, remonstrated with her father upon her formality to a person so much under obligations, and so humbly grateful. His importunities succeeded, and Miss Berry received, from time to time, presents, probably to the value of 20l. Was this indelicate or imprudent? Was it sufficient to excite suspicion? Would any of you, Gentlemen, be alarmed at it?
In the spring the party returned to Ireland and things remained upon the same footing until the fatal 18th of November last. I hasten to a recital of the melancholy occurrence of that day. The prisoner ordered a carriage to take the benefit of a hot-bath, and he was then in a condition of health to be alone removable by being taken in the arms of a servant. He induced the unfortunate Miss Berry to accompany him with her sister, saying they could remain while he went to the baths, at the house of his friend, Mr. Vigne, Jeweller, Nassau-street. By what artifice, by what sophistry, by what fascination or suggestion, by what drugged allurements this was effected, I cannot describe. It is a moral miracle, it is out of the course of human agency; however, to Mr. Vigne's he seduced her to go, and at this gentleman's house, by a Mr. Harris, a Reformed Clergyman of the Church of England, a marriage ceremony was performed. He was carried from one room to another; he was carried into bed and out of bed, and it is a singular fact to be told to this Court, that he could never render his crime complete. This is a curious riddle; it surpasses any thing I ever read or heard of, or any thing my imagination could picture to itself. It could not be sensual passion that bewitched the infatuated female, for a person drooping under the ravages of disease; it could be no mercenary motive for the object of her father's charity. How he could gain such an ascendancy over her mind is inscrutable; whether it was by depicting his sufferings, by logic to prove his first marriage void, by mental command that would persuade her to sacrifice herself to another, and to say one sooner than himself, is totally inexplicable to me. But every one who hears me, must have candour enough to be convinced, the world must have charity enough to acknowledge, that nothing sensual, mercenary or base, seduced the unfortunate female to the blind obedience she evinced; and all must recollect that her primeval parent, the common parent of us all, in days of more piety than these, sunk under the temptation of a disgusting reptile!
Miss Berry returned to her father's house, and her misfortune was soon made. She drooped and languished; at meals she was a mere spectator. Her interest was gone, her vivacity had fled, and the eye of a human creature was distressing to see. Her aunt, Mrs. Harrington, from whom she could not be once kept, and whose property she has not yet disentitled herself to, could not see her, she would not enter her door. The prisoner, during

this time, employed his industry to induce her to elope, and his odious importunities at length wrung from her a confession of the source of her misery and sufferings. Upon this occasion, Gentlemen of the Jury, how did the prisoner deport himself? Why, Gentlemen, he had the unparalleled effrontery to claim the hapless victim of his treachery as his wife! And what, Gentlemen, was the consequence? It affected Mr. Berry with such stupor, such amazement, such horror, such a frenzy of rage, that the culprit escaped from his fury with his life. The melancholy fact was disclosed to his wife, and she was thrown into hysterics for several days, which seemed to threaten an entire deprivation of reason; and when Mrs. Hetherington was acquainted with the transaction, she was seized with an alarming apoplexy! You are amazed, Gentlemen; your feelings recoil from the detail, your reason misgives you, and you can hardly believe that I do not relate a fabulous story; but such, Gentlemen, is the fact; such return has the family of Mr. Berry received for the most unexampled bounty and humanity.

Under those circumstances, what had Mr. Berry to do? He was left but three courses to adopt. It was left first discretionary with him to connive at the treatment he had received, and to be subjected with disdain. Secondly, to do what is vulgarly called hushing the transaction; but the effrontery of the prisoner left him little to hope from this expedient. He was then compelled to resort to the last sad alternative, that of bringing the destroyer of his peace before the tribunal of public justice. By this step the tranquillity of others may be preserved, or at least the prisoner shall be deprived of objects to employ his artifices upon, except such as may be found in the land of delinquents to a level with which he has humbled himself.

Mr. Samuel Barry, first witness, is son-in-law of Mr. Stoney; he knows the prisoner; knew him in the summer of 1801, for the first time; prisoner was married on the 7th of December 1801, to Ruth Stoney—there was a settlement executed on the marriage; marriage was celebrated at Portpatrick, by Dr. M'Kenzie, of which he had a certificate, and saw the Minister sign it also; the marriage was celebrated publicly; the parties returned to Ireland, and cohabited as man and wife for several years, until 1809; there were four sons issue; Miss Stoney is alive, and witness saw her a month ago.

Cross-examined by Mr. M'Nally.
Never saw Mr. M'Kenzie initiated as a Clergyman, or saw him perform any other function but this marriage—he does not recollect the words of the ceremony, but they were solemn—marriages are often performed by fictitious persons—the prisoner was, on his marriage, very young and not of age; he thought the match good, according to the statement of the prisoner's property; he thought the prisoner not likely to be imposed upon; he may be as likely to be imposed upon as Mr. Berry; the parties remained in Scotland only two days. To a question from the Court, witness said, the ceremony was performed about four in the afternoon; Mr. M'Kenzie lives about a quarter of a mile from Portpatrick. To a question from a Juror, he said he inquired for the regular Clergyman, and he was told Mr. M'Kenzie was that person; the bans of marriage were proclaimed by the clerk, and the certificate states the bans to have been proclaimed regularly; they were proclaimed outside the Church door; the parties cohabited in Scotland as man and wife.

Mr. M'Nally.—That is of no consequence.

Justice Fletcher.—Recollect, the marriages in Scotland, are a civil contract, and how little, as such, it is to constitute a legal one.

Rev. Mr. Harris, is a Clergyman of the established Church; he cannot positively identify the prisoner; he got an anonymous letter in November last; called at the house of Mr. Vigne, in Nassau-street; he went up stairs by the direction of a gentleman to a drawing-room; found a lady, gentleman, and a child choosing jewellery; the gentleman was Mr. Robert Robinson, who said, as well as the lady, he was from the country; he cannot swear as to the lady's age; he performed a marriage ceremony in the drawing-room, between the lady and gentleman; the lady was married by the name of Amelia Barry; not by that of Ismena; the name was either Barry or Berry; he did not remain three minutes after the ceremony, and saw no one but the persons already mentioned; he was never in Mr. Vigne's house either before or since; he never married any person in that house before; never saw Mr. Vigne before or since; to his knowledge.

Cross-examined by Mr. Smiley.

He received his education at Donay—he went to study as a Clergyman of the Church of Rome.

Maria Berry (who appeared in Court, in tears, under circumstances of the most affecting agitation) does not know her age; she was at Mr. Vigne's house, in Nassau-street, and saw the prisoner there. [Here the young lady burst into tears, and excited the strongest sympathy throughout the entire Court.] She does not recollect what time the marriage ceremony took place—she saw a Clergyman, but, on turning round, was unable to say whether she would identify him; she heard his name was Harris—Mr. Vigne procured the Clergyman; she and her sister were induced to go to Mr. Vigne's house by the prisoner, for her sister to be married.

Thomas Daly was sworn, to prove that the prisoner in answer to a bill, filed by his former wife, acknowledged her to be his wife, and Mr. S. Barry proved his handwriting to the bill.

Here the Counsel for the prosecution closed their case.

Mr. M'Nally rose to observe, there was not a case made out to go to the Jury—Mr. Justice Fletcher wished to get information, whether the law as it now stands, nullifies a marriage celebrated between two Protestants by a Roman Catholic—Mr. Burrowes confessed the thing was undecided and in controversy, but there was evidence to go to the Jury of the fact, and they might determine upon it.—Mr. Justice Fletcher said, it was the wish of him and his brother to reserve the point of legality for future consideration.—Mr. Burrowes said, it just occurred to him that at the Trim Assizes, in a case in which this very Mr. Harris was concerned, the Chief Justice took his admission of his conformity for the formal testimonials.

The point however, was ultimately reserved for the Judges.

Mr. M'Nally submitted a question, whether the Scotch marriage was legally substantiated or not.

The Court decided that there was no resting point on this score.

The Counsel for the prisoner intimated that they thought it unnecessary to go further, relying upon the point reserved relative to the legality of a marriage celebrated between two Protestants by a Catholic Priest.

Mr. Justice Fletcher charged at much length, recapitulating the evidence, and commenting upon its tendency with great force and eloquence. In alluding to the sufferings of Mr. Berry's family, his Lordship discovered great feelings, but he cautioned the Jury not to allow themselves to be carried away by any sense they might have of principles of abstract justice. To the character and conduct of Mr. Harris he adverted with pointed severity. He said he had an opportunity of knowing many cases in which this gentleman was concerned while he was at the bar, and it was a lamentable thing indeed, that he had still power to inflict distress and calamity on society. His Lordship alluded to the flippancy with which in favour of the prisoner, he acknowledged himself to have been a Roman Catholic Clergyman, though he was told he subjected himself to a serious penalty; and the "indecent levity" with which he gave testimony to bear on the other side, "observing at one time that the lady might be twenty-five, fifty, or a hundred years of age, for what he knew."

The Jury instantly pronounced a verdict of Guilty, without leaving the box. The prisoner was taken out of Court in the arms of the under goaler, being still in a condition of debility, so as not to be able to move a limb!!!

UNITED STATES GAZETTE, —MAY 4.

OCCUPATION OF EAST FLORIDA.

The following is the correspondence which took place between the Spanish Commandant in Amelia Island in East Florida, and the invaders of that province, previous to the surrender of the Island of Amelia.

(No. 1.)

John Houston M'Intosh to the Commandant of Amelia Island.

St. Marys, 5th March, 1812.

DON JUSTO LOPEZ,

My Dear Sir.—The determination of the U. States to take possession of our country by conquest, determined some of us who are much interested in the advantages we now enjoy, to do it ourselves; under their patronage we have accordingly already secured all the country between St. John's and St. Mary's rivers, and, had it not been for an unexpected circumstance, should have been in possession of St. Augustine and the forts to-morrow night. Thus you see how far I am engaged in this business, and that there is no retracting. Be assured, however, sir, in whatever light

I may appear to you, from my present conduct, that I have yet, and hope ever will have the sentiments of a gentleman; let me, therefore, declare to you that gratitude for the politeness I have received from you, and from both my much respected friends, the older and younger Arredonda, will always command my services. Two gun boats, which are as many as we have required, will go into St John's to day, and we, who are assembled, and are increasing like a snow-ball, and are already in number strong enough to subdue the whole province, intend summoning Amelia, or rather inviting her to join us in our glorious enterprise; and, be assured that if the invitation is agreed to without hesitation, that none of our soldiers shall put their foot on it. If you do not, none can answer for the consequences. Let me assure you that one of the first conditions, which we have secured, is that Fernandina, shall not from the first of May next, be subject for a twelve month, to the restrictions on commerce, which the United States have been; and that it shall be a free port for that time, even if the United States and Great Britain should be at war. If you surrender or join us, a couple of gun boats will be sent immediately to keep order and prevent any difficulties, which is what I much wish, being, Dear sir, yours very sincerely,

(Signed) JOHN H. M'INTOSH.

I am in haste, having left my friends a few moments to see my wife and children.

We have got as far as this. This letter *** at Waterman's and send it with your soldiers.

(No. 2.)

L. Ashley to the Commandant of Amelia.

East Florida, Bell's River, 16th March

The Commandant of Amelia Island.

Sir,
The patriots of the district lying between the St. Johns and the St. Marys, invite you to join them in their patriotic pursuits, which are to place themselves under the protection of the government of the United States, which will secure to every man his religion, his liberty, and his property—and will pay to every soldier and individual any arrears which may be due to them, by the Spanish government, &c. They summons you to surrender the town of Fernandina, and they will grant you the following conditions, viz.

1st—The garrison shall march out of the lines with their arms, and receive their parole when their arms are delivered.

2d—Property of every description shall be considered sacred, and neither examined nor touched, but shall remain and be made use of in the same manner as before the capitulation.

3d—The Island shall be, twenty-four hours after its capitulation, ceded to the United States, on the express condition that Fernandina shall not be subject to the restrictions on commerce which now exist in the ports of the United States, but shall be open as heretofore, to British and other vessels and productions, on paying the customary tonnage and import duties; and, should a war actually take place between the United States and Great Britain, the port of Fernandina shall be open to British merchantmen and productions, and be considered as a free port, if consented to by Great Britain, for the term of one year, or rather to the 1st of May, 1813.

4th—The inhabitants who have been bona fide settlers of the country, and who have engaged the privilege of cutting timber, shall have the privilege continued to them until the 1st of May 1813, to the exclusion of all others and precisely as they have enjoyed it heretofore.

5th—Commissioners will be appointed by you to meet the commissioners of the patriots, to converse at Captain Low's plantation, and where they shall be treated with every respect, to carry a treaty into effect, bottomed on the foregoing articles.

These are the condition which we offer to you, whom we consider and wish to embrace as brothers. We, however, desire that you give us an answer one hour after receiving our propositions, and our flag is ordered to wait upon you for that length of time.

We are informed, sir, that you have armed *** on the island against us. We hope this is not true. If, however we should find it a fact, remember that we solemnly declare that we will give you no quarters, at the town of Fernandina. We lastly would observe to you, and beg that you would give this observation due reflection, that if by an useless opposition, unhappy excesses should be committed, that you, rather than us, will have been the authors of them. The gun-boats of the United States will co-operate with us to prevent British ships, &c. acting in hostility to us.

I am, sir, very respectfully your obt. servant, (Signed) LODK. ASHLEY,

Colonel Commandant.

(No. 3.)

The Commandant of Amelia to L. Ashley.

AMELIA, 16th March, 1812.

Mr. LODK. ASHLEY,

Sir—I refer you to Messrs. Joseph Arredonda and Joseph Hebberson, in answer to your letter this morning.

(Signed) JUSTO LOPEZ.

(No. 4.)

Commandant of Amelia to Commodore Campbell.

AMELIA, March 16th, 1812.

Sir—I have the honour to advise you that a number of men, calling themselves patriots, have taken up arms, and demand the surrender of this place to them, saying that the United States have determined to take possession of this province by force of arms. I, therefore, have to request of you to declare, if you are in possession of such orders.

With great respect, I am, sir, your obedient servant.

(Signed) JUSTO LOPEZ.

(No. 5.)

Messrs. George Atkinson and G. Clark to the Commandant of Amelia Island.

FERNANDINA, March 15, 1812.

SEÑOR DON JUSTO LOPEZ,

Com. of Amelia Island.

Sir—Conformably to your desire we proceeded this day, at 3 o'clock, P. M. to execute your order of this morning, and accordingly met Commodore Hugh Campbell on board one of the United States' gun boats, lying near the mouth of this harbour, to whom we delivered your letter, and who replied, that he had then a letter in his hand, which he was on the point of sending to you, on the subject of a boat of his which had been missing since last night; as, also, that he had, some time previous to our arrival on board, despatched a boat with a letter to General Mathews, who he supposed to be at Point Peter for the purpose of ascertaining one point, and that until he could receive his (general Mathews') answer, it would be out of his power to give you an answer: And after waiting a considerable time on board, Commodore Campbell informed us that he was sorry that he could not answer your said letter, but that he would lose no time in doing it as soon as he could hear from general Mathews.

GEORGE ATKINSON,
GEORGE CLARK.

(No. 6.)

The Commandant of Amelia to the Commandant of the United States land forces.

AMELIA, 16th March, 1812.

Sir—I have this morning received a letter, written by John H. M'Intosh, and signed by Lodowick Ashley, demanding the surrender of this place, to be placed under the protection of the United States. I have also a letter from said J. H. M'Intosh, asserting, that as the U. States had determined to take possession of this province by conquest, he and others had preferred placing it under the government of the U. States for the salvation of persons and property.

The declarations connected with the circumstance of the principal part of the armed force, now in this province, being Americans, have led me to inquire of you whether the U. States are to be concerned as principals or auxiliaries (and if either which) in the present invasion of this province. Messrs. Joseph Hebberson and Joseph Arredonda are ordered to wait upon you for explanations on these points, and I beg you will communicate to them whatever occurs to you connected with this subject.

JUSTO LOPEZ.

(No. 7.)

Major Laval, Commander of the American land forces, to the Commander of Amelia Island.

POINT PETER, 16th March, 1812.

Sir—I was this morning favoured with your letter of this date, informing me of the letter you had received this morning, written by John H. M'Intosh and signed by Lodowick Ashley, demanding the surrender of the place, to be placed under the protection of the U. States; and that you have also received a letter from the said M'Intosh asserting, that as the U. States had determined to take possession of the province by conquest, he and others had preferred placing it under the protection of the said U. States for the salvation of persons and property.

You desire to know from me, sir, whether the U. States are to be concerned as principals or auxiliaries. I have the great satisfaction to inform you, sir, that the U. States are neither principal nor auxiliary; and that I have taken a firm resolution not to march the troops of the U. States, having no instructions to that effect.

I am, sir, respectfully yours, &c.

LAVAL, Maj. Com.

To the Commandant of Amelia Island.

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