JAVA GOVT



The Honorable the Lieutenant Covernor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the Java Government Gazetter be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the barties concerned. J. DUPUY, Acting Secretary to Government. BATAVIA, May 1, 1814.

Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de Japasche Gouvernements Courant, geplaast wordende Aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officiele moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden êrkend. J. DUPUY, Maminemend Secretaris van het Genvernement. BATAVIA, den 1ste Mey 1814.

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1814.

[NO. 138.

Advertisement

OTICE is hereby given, that the conditions of the sales of COFFEE, which took place under the advertisements of the 8th and 16th June, 1814, having stipulated for its clearance from the Stores within three months after the sale, and that period having some time since expired, any. Coffee of those sales remaining uncleared on the 16th proximo, will be put up to re-sale by Auction, at the Stad-house in Batavia, the original deposit being considered to be forfeited, and any loss that may be incurred by the re-sale being made good by the first purchasers.

Notice is hereby further given, that the risk and charge attendant on this Coffee from the expiration of the stipulated period of clearance up to the actual time of delivery or until the 16th of the next month, if not cleared out at that date, will be considered to attach to the original Purchasers.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, BATAVIA, Oct. 15, 1814.

Advertentie.

ADEMAAL het by de voorwaarden van de verkopingen van KOFFY. welke hebben plaats gehad ingevolge de Advertentien van den 8 en 16 Juni 1814, bedongen is, dat genoemde Koffy binnen drie manyden na de verkoping uit'de Pakhuizen moest worden afgehaald-en dat tydperk reeds lang verstreaken is, so wordt blas absons kennis gegenen dat alle zodanige Koffy, welke op den 16 der volgende maand noch in de Pakhirizch mogt leggen publick op het Stadhuis te Bata. via zal verkogt worden, terwyl het gedeponneerde gedeelte der kvoppenningen zal beachduwd weezen als verbeurt, en alle verliezen by de tweede verkooping zullen gedragen arorden door de eerste kopels. . Terzelver tyd : wordt kennis gegeven dat

de risico enide longelden op de bewaring van gemelde Koffy topende, zèdert de ommekomst maand voor de nalatigen, voor reekening zal worden betaald in Zilver Geld? wezen van de eerste kopers. Ter ordonnantie van Directeur en Com-

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant missarissen, voornoemd. Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY, Sec. van het Gouvt. In de Bank van Leening.

BATAVIA, den 15-Oct. 1814.

Advertisement.

OTICE is hereby given, that the seventh whalf yearly Lottery of the Probolingo the usual manner.

Governor in Councit.

C. ASSEY, BATAVIA, October 14, 1814.

Advertentie.

ORDT hiernevens bekend gemaakt dat de Zevende half Jaarlaksche Lottery van de Propolingosche Krediet papie. ren, plaats zal hebben op den 1ste November · sanstantide ten Stadhuize te Batavia op de

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant

Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY, Sec. van het Gount. BATAVIA, den 14 October 1814.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of supernumerary ORDNANCE BULLOCKS will be sold on the 25th instant, by Public Auction, at the Stad-house at published in the next Gazette.

Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, Secretary to Government. Sept. 1, 1814.

Advertisement.

TOTICE is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that the receipt of the Duty, of half per cent on the Assessment of Houses and Gardens, within the limits of Batavia, published by advertisement of the 8th August last, has been prolonged to the 31st of the current month, and that after the said period no further payment will be received without the usual fine.

By order of the President and Bench of

S. H. VAN SPRENGER,

Dept. Secretary. BATAVIA, October 5, 1814.

Advertentie.

AN wegen President en Magistraten wordt by dezen bekend gemaakt, Secretary to Government, dat den ontfangst van het half per Cent ap de getaxeerde waarde der Thuinen en Erven binnen de limiten van Batavia; by Advertentie van den 8ste Augustus 1. 1. geannonceert, geprolongeert is niterlyk tot ultimo dezer, waarna geene betaling meer zal kunnen gedaan worden zonder de daarop bepaalde boete.

S. H. VAN SPRENGER, Adjt. Secretaris. BATAVIA,

Advertentie.

OOR Directeur en Commissarissen der Bank van Leening, Word hier meede bekend gemaakt, dat gedeutende deese maand Nottober, dagelyks (de Zaturdag, Zon-en Feest-dagen uitgezondert) in gemelde Bank van Leening zullen worden ontvangen, de Verscheenen Renten op wanchet Wot zien afhaat bepaalde tydperk, tot beleende Vastigheden in de maand April op het ogenblik dati dezelve werkelyk wordt deses Jaars, welke volgens 's Banks Instrucafgehaald, dan wel, tot den 16 der volgende tie de dato Iste November 1813, moeten

P. DEKKER, Sec.

den 5de Oct. 1814. §

BATAVIA den Iste October 1814.), }

Advertentie.

IRECTEUR en Commissarissen der Bank van Leening, maken hier-Paper Currency will take place on the 1st mode bekend, dat op Manulag den 31ste Proximo at the Stad House in Batavia in October voor het gebouw van gemelde Bank van Leening, door Vendumeesteren 3" By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant verkooping zal worden gehouden van cenige restecrende vervallen Panden, bestaande in Juweelen, Goud en Zilverwer-Sec. to Govt. ken .- Welke op Saterdag den 29ste bevorens voor een ieder ten toon zurlan worden gelegd, des morgens van 9 tot 11

Ter ordonnantie van Directeur en Com-

missarissen voornoemd.

P. DECKER, Sec. ·Batavia den 1 October 1814.

Advertisement.

N Monday the 3d instant, will be exposed for sale, by A. H. EBELL, No. 16, New Port-street, at reasonable prices and for ready-money only; A variety of ARTICLES, chiefly import. vas, fit for coffee-bag. ed on the ship Commerce, consisting of Glass-ware in setts—Soda and Siltzce each.
Water—Bristol hot Well-Water in bottles-Porter in cask-Port-wine in pipes-Batavia.—The particulars of the sale will be Square Iron Hoops and Oil Paintings-Ship Chandlery - Canvas-Coir By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Rope-Lines - Twine-Ghee - Bengal Butter, &c. &c.

BATAVIA,

LOTTERY

HORSES, well broken in, with an elegant SOCIABLE, lined with fine grey coloured Broad-cloth, blue Morocco Leather, and yellow Silk Lace, also, an elegant, set of plated Harness, for four Horses, tal which will be added two English Saddles for two Postilions, four handsome Horse-cloths, new Water Bridles and Halters.

List of the Colour, Age, and Height of the Horses.

How to be	. Colour.	Age.	Height.
Left front Horse or Leader	Light bay, black main and tail, white hind legs, and a white spot on the head	Near 4	Four feet and almost 7 in- ches, or very near fourteen hands.
Right , front Horse for Leader	The same as above	3 years.	Four feet and almost 7 inches.
Left hind or wheel Horse.	Light bay, black main and tail, white right hind foot, with a white spot on the head and a white nose.	Nest 8	Four feet and and above 6½ inches, or 13 hands and a half.
Right hind or wheel Horse.	The same as above	3 years.	Four feet and 63

The LOTTERY will consist of Thirty Tickets, and one Free Ticket, the Price of each Ticket One Hundred and Eighty Spanish Hollars Paper Money;—it will be drawn as soon as the Tickets are disposed of, and the price for the same collected.

at Mr. LINTELD's, Weltevreden, and the Schip Star, Capt. Williams, als Brandewyn List for the Lottery at Mr. JAN PIET's, op vaten, Claret, Hock, Sherry en Portwy. and twelve o'

Just imported on the Ship

MADRAS MERCHANT,

CAPTAIN CHARLES EATON, FROM MADRAS.

TO BE SOLD AT MR. ARON LEVIE'S, IN THE VORREY, FOR READY-MONEY.

All sorts of coarse Arcot Chintzes. Blue Cloth, of 8, 9, and 10 kall. White Salainpores, of 7 kall.

Arcot Carasas. Charlas.

Sarasa. White Supersinam.

White Moorees.

Red Maloy Combays, of all sorts.

Brown Salampores. White Chanderconnahs.

Sadra Salampores. Wantapollum washed red Handker-

Brown Sathara Salampores. A quantity of Iron Hoops.

Ditto Soxip. Ditto fresh Cardamums.

Europe Boots. Ditto ditto Hosicry.

C. EATON. BATAVIA, Sept. 28, 1814.

E Bazar te Tangerang, te bevragen by J. EKENHOLM.

Vendu Advertissementen.

Door Vendumeesters-zullen de volgende Venduties worden gehouden; als.

Op Maandag den 17 October 1814. OOR 't Negotie huis van Gavork Ma. nuck, staande op de groote Roea-malacca, van diverse Negotie Goederen, als Brandewyn in vaten, Cust Zeep, Madera in bottels, Lywaten in zoorten, Muselipatnamse Snuif Tabak en Gie in vatjes &a.

Op Dingsdag den 18 October 1814. OOR een Huis van den Chinees Sour Kongko, staande over de Toko.tiega; van diverse Negotie Goederen, als Lywaten van differente zoorten, Porcelainen, en ander Chinese Goederen, &a.

Op Woensdag den 19 October 1814. OOR het Pakhuis van Jessen, Trail en Comp: staande aan de oostzyde van de Groote-rivier, van Gluswerken, Verfstoffen, Cognac Brandewyn, Madera. wyn, en andere Negotie Goederen.

Op Donderdag den 20 October 1814. JOOR de Woning van Carel Pieter Bony, staande op de kleine Roca-ma-Jacca, van Juweelen, Goud, Sawas en Zilverwerken, Huismeubelen, Wagen en Paarden, Slaven en Slavinnen, &a:

Op Vrydag den 21 October 1814. OOR 't Sterfhuis van J. Bauer, staande aan de costzyde van de Voorburgs. gragt, van Huismeubelen, Kleederagien, Slaven en Slavinnen, nevens andere Goederen

Op Zaturdag den 22. October 1814.

OOR 't Negotie huis vanvan Ryck, staande in de Nieuwpoortstraat, van differente Provisien, en andere The Horses and Carriage may be seen Goederen onlangs alhier aangebragt met het Batavia, every morning between eleven nen, Vin de Grave en Vin de Pucelle op bottels, als meede Cherry Brandy en Frambosen, Azyn op halve bottels, en het geen verder ten dage der verkoping zal werden opgeveild.

Advertentie.

P aanstaande Dingsdag zynde den 18de October 1814, zal ten overstaan van Gecommitteerde Heeren -Weesmeesteren, door den Secretaris der Weeskamer Jacob Hendrik de Hoogh, voor een huis staande en gelegen aan de Qostzyde van de Tygersgragt No. 10, verkoo. ping werden gehouden van eenige mans Klederen, en een parthy Indigo, waar van de condition dagelyks voor den verkomp van des morgens negen to 's middags twaalfouren, op het Secretary by den Ad. junct Secretaris op het Stadhuis voor een ieder ter visie zullen leggen.

De Indigo kan daags te vooren door een ieder werden bezigtigd in het bovengenoemde huis alwaar dezelve geborgen is.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

Madeira Wine, in pipes and half pipes. VITHE HOUSE adjoining the Freemason!s Lodge La Vertueuse, con-Ladies' and Gentlemen's leather Gloves. sisting of two large Parlours, two Sleeping Rooms, of the same size, and two small A few cases of English Claret, in seven Rooms, with boarded floors and ventilated, large dining Verandali, elegantly fitted A quantity of Chittagong course Can-up, and fit for the residence of a small genteel family-with suitable Out-offices, Europe Vinegar, in casks of 20 gallons Kitchen, double Coach-house, with stabling for 16 horses, cow, and detached outhouses, Kitchen Garden in high cultivation, with extensive grazing or pasture land, well stocked with Cocoanut-trees, together, (if required) with Furniture, Slaves, Horses and Carriages, Cows, Sheep, &c. &c. = For particulars apply to

JACATRA, Oct. 13, 1814.

Notice.

THE doors of the Military Bachelor's VIIHE Creditors of the late Captain Theatre will be opened at 1 past 6 FRANCIS LYNCH, are hereby o'clock on Monday evening, and the per- requested to meet at the house of Mr. ceived Tickets will be required to deliver take into consideration the actual state of them as the inflat door before they can the affairs and property of the deceased obtain admittance. - The Company are locally situated within this jurisdiction, a towards the Jacatra Bridge.

Bekendmaking:

E Deuren van het Militair Theater zulfen Magnebe avond ten half zeven uren geopend worden, en de repre. scatatic sat juist om 7-uron beginnen.

De Heeren en Dames welke Lootjes ontvangen hebben, worden verzogt dezelve aan de binnenste deur aftereven zonder welk Baravia, Oct. 13, 1814. niemand kan binnen gelaten worden.

Alle rydruigen zullen den Schouwburg en vervolgens geschaard worden op de weg she gichte bi hoopt dan weldnahr de zyde van de Brugawelke n**aar Jaccatra leidt** 🥂

Advertisement

THOSE to Whom the Managers of "the BACHELOR'S THEATRE are infebtell, are requested to send in Their nocounts without delay.

Militaire Theater, warden verzoet hume teekeningen zouder tyd vetreim, nitgezen-Bulleto de production of programs of the Milb of

W anted

Quantity of double STRAW BAGE. on to contain about One Pecul Coffee, produces ansewed-also, about 1000 GENNY BAGS. -- Enquire at No. 33, Tyger Street. On the 50% of

Benoodigt

ZAKKEN, ter groote van een Picof Coffy te kummen invouden, dan wel enkelde Ongenaayde STOORZAKKEN; als meede Een Dayzend Pees Goeny zakken.— te bevringen aan het Huis No. 39, op de Lygers gragt,

Ledely Imported from England, THE SHIP STAR,

FOR READY MONEY ONLY At NO 5, Newport-street,

ng ny hyang n<mark>y 1485</mark> metalika dibirahan ka Ditto Porter, in ditto—Bottled Ale und Beer Pickled Herrings Do: Salmon-Cogniac, Brandy-Rmaty Bottles-Corks-Pine Cliebse Tickles - Hats-Bilk and Coutbas libliery Butter, In jais -Pickles In Pold & Chree - Hock - Barseem van Green voor voor veeld hoord Wash

Advertisement.

Bill SLOW Frequests the Gentle men of the Colory, who have book accounts with him will have the goodness to dissharge them without delay to enable him to meet the demands of his creditors. n is to co. Butherik, Och. (1442) 1814,000 to late

Advertisement.

Norahr Daostyleis to dispuse of by Private Contract, his large and commodious Dwelling HOUSE, with the Godown, Stable, and Carriage House, attached bli super allia Great river-smeet,

Advertisement.

OST on Friday the 8th instant, a Chravia den 13 October 1814. ost on Friedry the 8th instant, a commenced, and the party did not sepaa, shagreen case, and a bunch of small
Levs, on a steel ring Air person having
found the same, and applying at the Java
County person having
found the same, and applying at the Java
County person having
found the same, and applying at the Java
A lift of gene welke lets to pretende
County person and producing the lost
anneden Raedel van wylen M. Lents,
which had long been suffering it intervals,
articles, of it offered for sale, by stop
gelieve daarvan binnen den tyd yan zes
plug rile preson and giving notice at the Wellen opgavete deliverant desiets Excess
Printing-office. Plant the gene welke lets to pretende

commenced, and the party did not separate until an early hour this morning.

We are concerned to observe that the
precarious state of Mr. Hope's health,
which had long been suffering it merivals,
has at length rendered a voyage to sea
absolutely necessary for his recovery the
teur, Ede Hemirik.

Advertisement.

formance will commence precisely at 7.— SMITH, Jacatra, on Thursday the 20th \$3. BATAVIA,
The Gentlemen and Ladies who have re- October instant, at half past 9, 2. M. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1814. requested to drive to the Theatre with fat as it has been possible to assertain the Cappellion. Senior Member of the their horses heads towards Jacatra, and same, and with a view to the eventual adversaries of Justice, to act as President draw up either on the road to the right or justment and liquidation of the different during the absence of Mr. Hope or until tions of all employed at the new Theatre claims in such mode as may be agreed further orders.
upon—It is requested that those claimants. Mr. De Jongh upon—It is requested that those claimants. Mr. De Jongh to act, provisionally, as two or three days has rendered it neces-who have hitherto neglected it will with fourth Member of the Supreme Court of sary to postpone the well-blands. out delay send in a statement of their res dustice of the state of their reservoir pective demands accompanied with the in his miner requisite evidences or elucidations relative

W. YOUNG,) Joint Fixe J. FICHAT, Leators reside A. R. T. SMITH, Sing on Java.

Advertentie

DE Crediteuren in den Nalatenacher van skyleniste Heef FRANCIS LYNCH, worthen vellout and man op aanstaande, Denderslag dan 20ste dedes, hunder gens ien halfliemmeren ie wedtoegewop Jalçatra ten buize fan ido Heeto Smush, i ten einde met hemien nyn mode. Kaecateuren iju sopgemelde. Nalatenschappaszodanige in gailest the management also desired and worden bevonden nodig.eta byll, ben edile Boedel zo veel mogelyk tot liquiditeit te A LLE de geenen welke its te vorderen brengen ; en zo et nog eenigen zyn, die hebben, van de Directeuren van het hunne pretenste met hebben opgegeven, worden dezelve als nog verzogt daar mede op voorschreven dag te compareren.

Way Young, Joent Kar-

J. FICHAT, cutors resid-R. T. SMITH,) ing on Javas Batavia den 13de Oct. 1814:

Advertisement

On WEDNESDAY the 19th Instant, will be sold sy'you'ld adorton

Mesers. Jessen, Trail and Co. Greateriver-street.

A quantity of DENGAL Canvas—Coir Repe—Bengal Butter-Glass-wares-Wines-Carriages, &c. &c.

Advertisement

On MONDAY the 24th INSTANT, WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

Mesers Jessen, Trail and Co. Great-river-street, THE EPPECTS OF THE LATE Doctor WALTER H. ROBERTSON

Consisting of LARGE and valuable collection of L. Books—Oil Paintings—Engravings -Surgical Instruments - Medicines, Ac.

Advertisement.

MIESSES. JESSEN, TRAIL and Co. have for sale a few boxes of choice old MADEIRA: WINE, of a superior quality, imported into this Isper dozen, silver money, or Bills on Bengal:

Advertisement.

LI persons indebted to or having any claims on the Estate of the late Laurenceau, are horeby requested to address themselves, within the space of six weeks from this date, to the Subscriber, Secretary to the Orphan Chamber.

BATAVIA, October 13, 1814.

Advertentie.

also, the two small adjoining Houses.

and all trinicity de JOIN Houses.

A LLE de geenë die iets te pretenderen held also de Japan de John Morar de Join Mo

Java Government Gazette.

BATAVIA,

APPOINTMENTS

Den Herre Luitement Comment was a state of the state of t By the Honorable the Lieutenant Genere the brig Morning Star, Captain Smart, of not in Council.

BACKALL SATURI BATAVIA, 14th Oct. 1814. The fellowing Orders issued by the mander of the Forces are confirmed.

Extract General Orders by the Command-

Bead-quartees, Sontable 1, Valy 11, 1814 Basign A. Irvine, of the Honorable Company's Bengal European Regiment, Assistant totthe Deputy: Quarter-master Generalp india rected to doin his Corps at Devoys in the la permitted to draw the same Suff allowance as is drawn by Lientouset Councils Assistant Do puty Adjustat. Generals farm the 18th off April to the present date, subject to ther anprobation and confirmation of Government Lightenant Wilson, placed in charge of the Commissariat Department at Sourabays, as directed in the General Orders of the se of May, 1977, is authorised to draw the rate of Sount Respects Two Handred and Fifty (250) per month, during the period of Lientenant Littler's absence on foreign territe, subject to the approbation and confirmation of Gov. True Extract) L. CONROY.

Extract General Orders by the Command er of the Forces. vi Head-Quarters, Scorabaya, April 27, 1814. V Serjeant Poter Graham, all His Majesty's

18th Regiment, is appointed Provest Serjeant to the Trueps proceeding on Foreign Servich, Grue extract) L CONRON I

A. D. A. G. Serieant Graham will draw the same allow. the expedition to Palenbung.

By ender of the Honorable the Lieutenant

evernor in Council.

C. ASSET, Secretary to Government. inguin graf) in the still and GENERAL OBDERS By the Honorable that Lieuteness Govern

sed siel poh in Council. hei sin lecanb turday. Secretar biretar come cons BATAVIA, October 14, 1814 (192 1) Lientenant Dudgeon, Acting Brigade, Major in the Western Division, is permitted to draw the Staff allowance of that Office during the absence of Brigade Major Heasen on the

public service. Governor in Council. C. ASSEY, which

Secretary to Government.

GENERAL (ORDERSO citel neb By the Honorable the Lieutenant Gover-Char in County.

70 002 Bry a will Deve Bon 14, 1814. -: Write in the General Order dated the 25th August bast, regulating the appointment of Lieutenant Allant Cameron, of the Bongal Artilleny, to Act as Commissary of Ordnaute jat Djeejppanta god Selo. v. his pariorny For Commissary, of Ordnance, read Assistant Commissary, of Stores

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Conneil. Secretary to Government

in the street and the street of the street o An entertainmenti masugizen yesterday evening at Weltevreden to Mrs. Rafiles, by Major-General and Mrs. Nightingall. The party consisting of the Civil, Military, and Naval Officers, of His Majesty's and the Midwialth Company & Service, tages, and many of the principal Dutch inhabitants assembled at an early hour. The dancing commenced at 8 o'clock, and was Sun pris was entrangenture. Erwaarde Collegie van Heeren Week- continued with great spirit until half past J. H. De Hoogh, Sec. open, and the party sat down to an alegant cold collation, after which the dancing re-

embarked last Saturday afternoon en deard The Supreme Court a moved the Court

the Honorable Company's cruizer-Benares. under appropriate salutes from the wharf and from that vessel.—Mr. Hope will proceed to Samarang in the Benares, and from thence to China in the Honorable Company's ship Scaleby Castle.-We understand that if his health derives the expected benefit trom this voyage, Mr. Highe will return in about four months to Batavia.

Notwithstanding the unremitting exeret Weltevreden, an unavaidable delay of

Calcutta, which sailed from Batagia in March last, bound to New Holland on her reinro from that place she struck on a shoal in the straits of Torres. Commander and a faw met only were saved, and succeeded in getting a conof Hier Dave arrived in the brigil her his to the Communication which vested we are indebted for this differnation? 1775 nittin ecross sat mart consul-

His Majesty's sain of dage, with the Honorable Company's harmer Termina which saided from this part om the Zincing stant, on a civize in search of the stempe yessel yappen appendadan these isen was noticed in the last telember, referred on Weshesday has without thering seed her rell had his bate much who vine west not is all the instruction of the rest in the sall of the seed of the seed of the seed of the seed in the sall of the seed o ancholibus probably site lies less ville quart for some annotage. On out of an emerica de nicht (h. 16 h. o. che nicht month, it net der de considered bestehnten ANTELLIGIBMOFF)

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenaut Governor in Collection ARAINA

Oct Age Brigoliusana Barbera, E. S. Bad. gidaling from a administrate 8th Oct.—Cargo Batavia, Och 15, 1814 Same day.—Schooner Swallow, F. Martins, from Cheribon 6th Oct.— arga, Coffee.

Do.—A Schooner, 19. Domingo, from

image has been begond the see green Oct 10 .- Brig Hibernia, .b. nashmera Irom Port Jackson: let August pandel Seines rang Jah Octobert, 8: 18 ... b nay 15: 10: 127

Do 14: Transport ship Light Pourmond

Gardsen Ann Magneti Schreep ... 5

Same day 1- Chinege brig Experiment, Tie

Lumsing, Ambayna 10th Sept.
Do 12.—H. M. ship Volage, Captain & Deary, from a service. Same day, -- H. C. ornizer Ternate.

DEPARTURES

2 Oct. A. H. Gr. Con Remate, Capt. John Do. S. H. C. E. Bengres, Capt. W. Est. 1881 a 492 Christa - Passenger, H. Hope Lag. Same days—whip. Shadlage of alpostacep, the Handan an Corgo of Coffee and in Commonse the Art Long 191: Had and the coffee of any area where the coffee of any area where the coffee of th Por Hospina da Heredy 5, W. M. Kiwi for Buntam - Mesich . Indes By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant J. Rousson, for Mauritines Confess Coffes. Oct. 12—II. C. C. Malapar, Capron of

Deansyfor Indramayo. Joseph Many H. J. Gun-boat No. 9, G. Dunn, for Indumayo, - schooner, Mark Louisa E Hullart, for Sourabaya

Oct. 13-brig Gesina, Schedins, for the Eastward IIOIIIOEII

dienvez eit that the progress that the seventh H. Meshin Volen Mo. 4-mille Japon.

do, Gun-boat, No. 4-mille Margan.

Agistonado Applinterando Madras Margana. do. Maria Lousia-1714. Gommencervito Rubywdo James Drummond-brig Bonang dy.o.Bally-do. Susama Barbera - do. Hibernia—do Mirica - Engelina—schagner Goede Verwagling—do Swallow—Arab ship Edroose—do brig Brikhan Chinese brig Lassim—doSdo Cab In Vorland.

takemen behend kemman delang remaakt Wessels lying in Semarang Road V

Vessels lying in Soughpaus Kantse o H.C. CAMary Anne-Brig Vreede-do. Amason do Batavia odp. Bagelina.

At Samatang, on the Sal Instant, Mrs. F.

Chokson, of a Badghedrand a NO TOTA

BENGAL EXTRACT

CALCUTTA SUPREME COURT of By Order of the Monam County of

On Wednesday lasto May birrouse to De Coursel for Mr. Stanley an Attorney of for permission to file a criminal informa- answer to a question demanding whether of the week; but this might perhaps have were rewarded with the consular dignity, tion against the Editor, Proprietors and he was proprietor or not. Printer of the Times News-paper, for a Lible contained in an Advertisement pub- as having been used to his servant who poison as widely as the remedy; and we power, he promised France eternal repose, lished in the said paper on the preceding went to make the enquiry, were satis- all know that in cases of this sort, the and Europe peace. You believed him. day, in which Advertisement an allegation factorily accounted for, by the abrupt poison will adhere where the remedy can What has he done to fulfil your hopes? injurious to the Professional Character of manner in which the question was put, never reach it. Mr. Strettell concluded Broken every treaty as soon as he had Mr. Stanley was set forth by a person as stated by Mr. Burton in his Affidavit: with expressing his hope, that Mr. Stanley made it signing himself J. Smith. It appearing He therefore trusted that their Lordship's would desire to withdraw, and that their desirable that the name of Smith should would have as little desire as Mr. Stan- Lordships would acquiesce in his with- carried, death and desolation into Spain, appear in the same application, the mo- ley, that any further steps should be taken drawing his application for filing a crimi- and made you the instrument of his ambition was allowed to stand over till Thurs- against Mr. Burton. day, and on that day Mr. Fergusson obtained a Rule of Court, ordering James a hope, that what he was about to state, writer George Aviet, of DeMello, printer the son, how be then appeared in Bayonne, Smith, James Mackenzie, Editor, and would in like manner induce the Court, of the Times, of Mr. Burton, and of Mr. John Campbell Burton, a Proprietor of the as well as Mr. Stanley, not to press hard Mackenzie were then read. Times Newspaper, to show cause why a on Mr. Mackenzie. He expected to make criminal information should not be filed it fully appear that as there could have affidavits have been already related. The the paternal dignity and the respect due, against them, for the publication of the been no ill-will on the part of Mr. only fact respecting which any of these to grey hairs, he robbed both of their above mentioned libel. The prosecution Mackenzie towards Mr. Stanley, so he had seemed at variance with another, was one against De Mello, the printer, was dropt in taken every means to repair the offence which affects the question as to the deconsequence of the contrition expressed be had committed the moment he was liberation with which Mr. Mackenzie by him for his offence. Mr. Fergusson made aware of its nature. wished also that the Court would permit him to withdraw his motion as far as it affidavit, that Mr. Stanley's letter announce when he received Mr. Smith's note with the man whose yoke you hear, that his affected Mr. Burton, as he had apologized ing his intention to prosecute him for a the Advertisements, he carried them to ambition seemed only to be increased by to Mr. Stanley, and declared that he had libel, though dated 10 o'clock A. M. was Mr. Mackenzie, who said he would consult it. We saw him annihilate his own work; not seen the paragraph complained of not put into his Client's hands before 4 Mr. Wordsworth before admitting them. fall upon his allies as upon his enemies; antil after its publication, or he would o'clock of the evening of that day. Pre- Mr. Mackenzie deposed, that he has no tear one of his brothers from the throne, certainly not have sanctioned its appearing in the paper of which he was a proprietor. Mr. Mackenzie had recalled from the ever thought of consulting Mr. Words of part of the dominions which he had The Court did not comply with this re- Post Office the copies of the paper which worth respecting these Advertisements. duest, but directed that Mr. Burton had been sent there to be forwarded by should state the circumstances, and what- Dawk-took out the obnoxious Advertise- his affidavit. It appeared that the Counsel overthrow of that of another; and in his ever else he might have to say in his own ment, and in the absence of his printers, for patipers had been directed to assist defence, in an Affidavit to be produced in Court.

should be made absolute.

Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Burton.

- He urged the impossibility of its being Conceived for a moment by any candid person, that Mr. Mackenzie could have any intent to injure Mr. Stanley's professional character in sactioning the publication of the Advertisement complained of. He was personally unknown to Mr. Stan-Acy, and therefore could have no ill-will towards him, and he trusted their Lordships would have no hesitation in giving implicit credit to his assertion on Oath, that the offensive paragraph alluded to, was allowed to have a place in the paper of which Mr. Mackenzie is Editor, solely from an inadvertance to its culpable nature. This misapprehension, Mr. Strettell contended, was natural and easily to be accounted for The most offensive word in the paragraph appears to be the title under which it was introduced. The word "Caution" by which it was headed, Mr. S. contended, might have been considered as addressed, not to the public but to Mr. Stanley, and intended merely to express a desire, that Mr. S. should regulate his conduct by the information therein conveyed. As to the expression "with intent to defraud" it would be absnrd to consider these words otherwise than as merely declamatory, as the act the detention of papers a ground for such an allegation. As there appeared nothing in the charge to support the imputation of fraud, it was perfectly natural for Mr. Mackenzie to consider these as mere idle words; and in that light only Mr. Strettel declared, that they were viewed by himself when he first read them. He was therefore surprised to learn, that Mr. Stanley had thought it necessary to include in his affidavit, a vindication of himself from so idle an accusation.

a. Mr. Strettel, on the part of Mr. Burton, begged to call their Lordship's attention to the particular circumstances in which he stood with relation to the property of that paper, as these were stated in Mr. Burton's affidavit.

It was very true that Mr. Burton had been on terms with the Proprietor of the paper called the Telegraph for the purchase of Editor of the Calcutta Gazette, begging the copy right of that Paper, and of the him to insert in that paper, a paragraph A man who is not a Frenchman by birth. types and other property belonging to it, adverting to Mr. Mackenzie's conduct, By what ill fate is he become your master and had actually paid down a considerable attached to which was the paper which and your scourge? The commencement sum in part payment of such purchase. had been published by him that morning of his military career was marked by a The name of the Paper was subsequently as an apology. The Editor of the Ga- bloody scene in the walls of Paris-then changed, and it was the same Journal zette sent this application with a note to you had to reproach him with the death kenzie under the name of the Times.

certain of his own right, he should hesi- It is true that the apology might have Louis had observed.

Mr. Strettel then proceeded to express

vious to the receipt of Mr. Stanley's letter, recollection of ever having proposed, or which he had himself created; rob another with his own hands inserted different pare him, but as that gentleman did not apagraphs in their stead. And after the receipt prove of the statements which he proposed Yesterday Mr. Fergusson on the part of Mr. Stanley's letter, he sent him a copy to make, Mr. Smith chose to draw them of the Prosecution moved that the Rule of this new impression, offering him at up himself. The general tenor of the affi-Mr. Strettel appeared as Counsel for day in an extra paper if required. To improper conduct in numerous instances, in gigantic enterprize, realised all that is this Mr. Stanley answered, that he would his relation of Attorney for the deponent. related of the conquerors of antiquity. At not presume to dictate to Mr. Mackenzie Several of these charges were to us un- this period of his adversity, when the dawn what line of conduct he ought to pursue. intelligible, and the rest were of such a of freedom rose upon Europe, what did Next day an apology appeared, the generature that we decline laying them before you think of him, who after such various neral spirit and tendency of which shewed the public, until we can accompany them miseries and sufferings, which he had an earnest desire on the part of his Client, with the answer which is to be given into brought upon the finest army, left it in the to do away any bad impression respect. Court by Mr. Stanley, on Monday next. ing Mr. Stanley's conduct, which the Ad- Mr. Lewin expressed his hope that the vertisement of the preceding day might Court would not defer the consideration neral who thus betrayed his unhappy solpossibly have produced. He therefore of the case of the other defendants, on trusted that the Counsel for the prose- account of the new matter which had been cution, would overlook any particular ex- alledged by Mr. Smith; but the Court pressions which might have been perhaps observed that Mr. Smith's accusations were altered or omitted with advantage, and of such a description that if well foundconsider only the desire of atonement for ed, the course of prosecution must be the injury done the plaintiff, which this entirely altered, and the Prosecutor inpaper fully displayed. Accompanying stead of being permitted to proceed by this extra publication, Mr. Mackenzie the mode of criminal information, must wrote Mr. Stanley a letter, declaring that be sent with his complaint to the Grand he had taken every step in his power to Jury. The Attorney for paupers and the redress the injury he had done to Mr. Advocate General were then directed to

Stanley would consequently stop all fur- his allegation into a regular form. ther legal proceedings against him. In his answer Mr. Stanley complains, that a copy of the paper containing the libel had been actually sold at the Times Office, after notice of Mr. Stanley's intention to prosecute had been communicated to Mr. Mackenzie. In answer to this, Mr. Mackenzic declares upon oath, that to the best of Sweden has addressed the following able to stop the progress of your stated to be the foundation of that allega- of his knowledge and belief, no copy of Proclamation to the French nation: tion did in no way tend to support the the first impression of the paper of that "Frenchmen!—It is not a stranger who sharge. The Prosecutor had obtained day had been sold at the office after addresses you, but a man who is bound these papers in the course of his profes- 2 o'clock P. M. when he received the first by the dearest feelings to your happy sional duties as attorney for Mr. Smith, intimation of the error he had committed, country. To you he owes his first fame; and it would be as wise to say "you eat and further, that Mr. Stanley's letter was you have seen him defend your cause your dinner with a fork instead of a not received until 4 o'clock of the same while it was noble and just; you have seen spoon, with intent to defraud" as to make afternoon. If Mr. Stanley then harbour- him shed his blood with joy for his ceived that gentleman could have no other victorious banners. object in the present prosecution, than to

been considered by the Prosecutor as and soon after the Imperial purple. The words complained of by the plaintiff cutting both ways—as spreading the nal information against his clients.

Stanley, and expressing a hope that Mr. assist the Defendant Smith, in throwing

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

HANOVER, FEB. 6.

His Royal Highness the Crown Prince

ed any remains of resentment against Mr. country, when you fought for it; you Mackenzie on this score, he trusted it have seen him make all your wishes—all would be entirely obliterated from his your hopes his own-and exert himself mind after hearing the affidavit. Judging to make the French name beloved even in from Mr. Stanley's own letter, he con- the countries to which he conducted your

"Frenchmen!-What is become of bring the matter to a public discussion; your innumerable armies? What of your and this object having been now fully military glory? Where are those legions attained, he trusted to his liberality, that which were your pride, and which seemed the contrition expressed by his client, to insure your prosperity for ever? What would be a sufficient atonement for the scourge has carried them off? All are offence, and that he would not press for sunk into a dreadful abyss! Ten years any further punishment. He would ad- ago your frontiers seemed to bid defiance vert to another circumstance complained to attack, now they are invaded. Europe of by the prosecution, but which he would admired you then; see what you are now! contend, could only be adduced as an When your eyes overlook the globe, they additional proof of the earnest desire of can scarcely discover a single friendly his client to proceed in making every people, and every where they meet with possible atonement in his power. Mr. countries which are the graves of thou-Stanley it appears, sent a note to the sands of Frenchmen.

"Who is the author of so many evils? which was now conducted by Mr. Mac- Mr. Mackenzie, desiring to be informed of 40,000 brave men, whom he meant to whether Mr. Mackenzie had any objection sacrifice in another part of the globe, to In consequence however of certain ob- to the publication of such a paragraph. his purpose of becoming Emperor of the stacles which had occurred to prevent the Mr. Mackenzie in reply gave his fullest East. Deceived in his hope, he left his conclusion of the bargain, no conveyance sanction to the measure proposed. Why army, and while he suffered his comrades had been actually made of the property. the paragraph did not afterwards ap- to perish in the burning deserts of Lybia, It was therefore not surprising, that in pear is a different matter, for which Mr. he himself, in order to reture to France, such a case while a man might remain Mackenzie cannot be held responsible, violated the law of quarantine which St.

tate, when called upon to give a decided been sent for insertion to the other papers. ""Unhappily so many acts of violence

"After he had attained the supreme,

"This peace-maker, of the world lias. tion. You have seen how hersowed the The Affidavits of Mr. Stanley, of his seeds of discord between the father and as mediator, promising in the face of Europe to allay the quarrel which he had The principal points stated in these himself inflamed; and how often alleging. dignity, sending the one to prison and the

other to exise. "Europé was still silent, stupissed by weighed the propriety of publishing the so many horrors, but so far was the patience It would appear from Mr. Mackenzie's offensive matter. DeMello swore that of the Princes and people from satisfying given him. We saw how he made the Mr. Smith was then allowed to put in incorporation of one country follow the convulsive rage, rob Europe of the last illusion of a durable state, with which it seemed to console itself.

"At last he was at the goal, when he left his dominions to lead the French 700 the same time to publish an apology next davit went to accuse Mr. Stanley of most leagues from their country, and by this abyss of destruction, into which he had plunged it-what did you say of the Gediers, and abandoned them in immenso deserts of snow, without food-without

clothing-without a guide. "Behold here the miserable remains of an army but lately so fine, stretched out upon the ice, perishing by the threefold death of cold, famine, and wounds ! See the author of all the sufferings of these wretches renounce every sentiment of pity, thinking only on his flight! he yet ventures to appear before you, to demand from you new exertions, new levies of troops. He has obtained but too many. Again have 200,000 Frenchmen perished, to drench with their blood the soil of Germany, whose inhabitants loved the French, and did not resolve upon revenge till after 13 years of ill treatment and disgrace. Divine justice has baffled the last efforts of expiring tyranny. The painful sacrifices

tunes. "Now, Frenchmen, Germany is free; but Napoleon, driven back to the natural boundaries of your empire, will require from you new sacrifices To obtain them, he will tell you that the Allies intend to divide France-and he who wished to bring under his yoke all nations, from Naples to Stockholm, from Lisbon to Moscow, will talk to you of the boundless ambition of his adversaries. But your reason will teach who is the author of this war; whether it is he who, without remission, carries war into all countries and nations, or those who have only repelled a hostile attack, and pursued the aggressor.

which you have again made, have not been

"The Allies will not divide Francethey desire it to be independent itself, and to acknowledge the independence of all other nations. They offer it peace; they demand it, because the world requires it, and because they make it their glory to end the miseries of the world. They ask peace from the French Senate; and if the Senate does not venture to decide for this peace, universally desired, they demand it of the Armies and of the People—exhausted in its population-loaded with taxes-wounded in its noblest feelingsrobbed of its children, whose industry is filtered away, and who, since Napoleon has governed it, has neither peace for the present, nor security for the future.

"Frenchmen! look round you. The abyss is still open! the band which pluuges you into it is still lifted! Shall it throw the last of you in. Will you permit the whole population of your country to perish! And do not you perceive, that nothing can better the inhuman man whom fate has hurled over you? In the wide circumference of the beautiful once happy France where is the man who enjoys his freedom, his life, and whom the commands of Napoleon have not reached?

prevent the Prench people and its armies without effect. from declaring for peace, the Allies must lament that they cannot reach the oppres- 20,000 men should be in readiness to prosor of France, but through a people whom tect the Dutchies and Jutland, but Marshal they esteem, and even then their motto d'Eckmuhl quitted the position, which will be, war with the Corsican inviolability of the territory, peace and friend- all the troops under his command to ham-ship with delivered France, German burgh, leaving the King's troops to their Observer, Feb 20.)

disturbed the repose of the Danish nation, when the King, for a moment, saw him- ble grounds for placing a reliance. self under the necessity of using defensive

his Majesty's capital, and carrying off the Danish fleet, in the year 1807, put an end to the happy tranquillity which his Majesty had until then been enabled to pre-

serve for his subjects.

"The Danish States at that time had the same common enemy with France, and the consequence was that an alliance was sought and concluded with that Power. The Emperor openly and directly promised men and money; and a numerous army immediately moved into the provinces belonging to his Majesty the King.

. "It was agreed that the expence of its support should be defrayed by the French Government, and this amounted to a sum of several millions of rix dollars. Without undertaking any thing; however, this army remained a burthen longer than the Danish Government thought requisite.

"The expence of its support remained unpaid, and the request of Denmark on this point were equally fruitless, as those concerning the announced requisitions in

money. "The situation of a State whose resources were already diminished by the naval war, and by these novel disbursements, became totally exhausted, again suffered a most prejudicial influence from the shutting of the Continental Ports, which was represented as one of the means for obtaining a general peace. The annexation of the Hanse Towns and contiguous provinces, to the French empire, became afterwards a most heavy burthen, with regard to the commercial intercourse with Germany.

" Its effects extended even to literary connections. Earnest professions, which were frequently renewed, had given hopes that these obstacles, which were so directly contrary to the good understanding in which his Majesty contributed all in his power to remain with the French Government, would have been removed, but these hopes always remained unfulfilled.

"Whist the French army was retreating in the winter between 1812 and 13, the Imperial troops, which, according to a particular agreement were to have reregined for the protection of the frontiers

of Holstein, were drawn away.

"As the French Government had at the same time declared its intention of entering into negotiations for peace with all her enemies, the King deemed it important for him to make overtures of peace to Great Britain. The altiance with France was now become of no utility. The King would willingly have prevented the cities of Hamburgh and Lubeck from again fatiing into the hands of the French, in order to keep the war from his own frontiers, and save from destruction those cities, whose interests are in such direct connection with those of his subjects. But his Majesty was obliged to desist from the prosecution of this plan. His interests, therefore, required that he should accept the offer made him of renewing the alliance with France, and to give it a larger extension, in order to assure him of a powerful assistance against those. Sovereigns who had not hesitated to declare, that they would support the demands of Sweden, which were so inimical to the integrity of his den Procureur-Generaal by den Hoogen Raad. states.

"The King on his part has conscientiously performed the stipulations of the treaty. Whiist his auxiliary troops were fighting by the side of the French troops, they received only a part of the pay which, according to the agreement was their due; and his Majesty's subjects suffered a considerable loss, as well by the embargo laid on their property, which was deposited in the cities of Lubeck and Hamburgh,

"Compel him then to conclude the mentioned city. The promises of restor cognitie behoren do misdryven der leden van eene der eerste zorgen man den Souvereines. peace which is required from you. On ration given in consequence of the comthe other hand, should the dreadful evils plaints thereon made, remained equally which result from a tyranical Government with the reclamation made on the subject,

"It was assured, by the treaty, that covered those provinces, and retreated with The following declaration appeared on stand the superior force, which was mov-the 17th, at Middlefort, in the Island of ing forward, to force, by their overmatch in strength, an entrance into the country. By the care of the Danish Governs The enemy's irruption into the Dutchies, ment, the war which already for lifteen together with the loss of the fortresses, was years had devastated Europe, had not followed by the King being forsaken by an ally, on whose assistance he had reasona-

"His Majesty has been under the necesmeans, partly for the protection of his sity of consenting to the greatest sacrifices, subject's commerce, and partly for the to protect the remaining part of his States security of his provinces, bordering on from invasion, with which they were threatened by land, by the combined troops of "The attack made by the English on several Powers, and for the purpose of again recovering possession of those provinces

which had fallen into the enemy's hands. "He recalled his Minister at the Court of the French Emperor, and declared to stelling van den Procureur-Generaal by gethe Minister of his Imperial Majesty residing at this Court, that he could no longer consider him as being in that cagiven him for his return to France.

"His Majesty likewise declares, that he will join the Sovereigns united against France, in order to assist in bringing about a general peace, for which all the nations of Europe are languishing, and which is so necessary for the Danish States.

" Middelfort, Jan. 17, 1814."

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

VIERDE HOOFDSTUK.

Van de Justitie.

Art. 99.—Er zal allomme in de Vereenigde Nederlanden regt gesproken worden uit naam en van wege den Souvereinen Vorst.

100.—Er zal worden ingevoerd een algemeen Wetbock van burgerlyk regt, lyfstraife... zamensjelling der regeerlyke magt en de ma- zonder onderscheid, nier van procederen.

Landen te waarborgen de onschatbare voorregten van burgerlyke vryheid en persoonlyke veiligheid, zulien de volgende regelen de grondslagen der wettelyke beschikkingen

a. Wanneer een Ingezetenen in buitenge. wone omstandigheden door het politiek gezag mogt worden gearresteerd, is hy, op wiens bevel zoodanige arrestatie heeft plaats gehad, gehouden daarvan terstond, aan den plaatselyken regter kennis te geven, en voorts den gearresteerden binnen den tyd van drie dagen aan deszelfs competenten regter overteleveren.

De criminele regtbanken zyn bevoegd en verpligt, elk in haar ressort, te zorgen, dat zulks stiptelyk worde nagekomen.

b. De regterlyke magt wordt alleen uitgeoefend door regtbanken, welke by of ten gevolge dezer grondwet worden ingesteld.

c. Niemand kan tegen zynen wil worden afgetrokken van den regter, dien de wet hem tockent.

d. Op geene misdaad mag ten straf gesteld worden de verheurdverklaring der goederen aan den schuldigen toebehoorende.

e. By criminele vonnissen, ten 1 ste van eenen beschuldigden gewezen, moet de misdaad worden uitgedrukt.

f. Alle vonnissen moeten met opene deuren

worfien nitgesproken.

102 -Er zal een opperste Geregtshof worden jugesteld onder den naam van Hoogen Raad der Vereenigde Nederlanden. Deszelfs leden worden, zooveel mogelyk, uit alle de Provincien of Landschappen genomen.

103.—Van eene voorgevallene vacature wordt door den Hoogen Raad aan de Staten Generaal kennis gegeven, die, ter vervulling van dezelve, eene nominatie van drie persoonen aan den Souvereinen Vorst aanbieden, ten einde daaruit eene keuze te doen. De Souvereinen Vorst heeft de directe aanstelling van

104 -De leden van de vergadering der Staten Generaal, de Hoofden der ministeriële departementen, de leden van den Raad van State, de Commissarissen van den Souvereinen Vorst in de Provincien of Landschappen staan te regt voor den Hoogen Raad, wegens alle misdryven in de waarneming hunner functien begaan. Zy mogen echter deswegens nimmer de vergadering van de Staten Generaal daartoe uitdrukkelyk verlof verleend zal zyn.

105.—De Hooge Raad neemt ook kennis of which the French Government took to en beoordeelt alle commune delicten door geitself the privilege of disposal, as by tak- melde persoonen, geduurende den tyd huning away the funds of the bank of the last- ner function, begaan, gelyk mede tot deszelfs

actien, wharin de Souvereine Vorst, de Leden ten einde te dienen in of buiten Europa, nage van het Vorstelyk Huis, of de Staat, als ge- de omstandigheden. daagden, worden aangesproken-

gedingen; op de nakoming van de wetten, betressende de administratie der Justitie en den stellen, zonder zich nogthaus in de beoordee. fing der zaken intelaten.

108 .- Aan den Hoogen Raad, valt beroep, van alle gewysden in civiele zaken, welke ter cerste instantie gediend hehben voor de Provinciale Hoven naar de bepalingen hiervan by

de wet te maken.

109:-Er zal zyn in elke Provincie of Landschap één Geregtshof, ten ware by de wet een Hof over meer dan eene Provincie of Landschap mogt worden gesteld. Van eene voorgevallene vacature wordt door het Hof kennis gegeven aan de Provinciale Staten, die, ter veryulling van dezelve, eene nominatie van drie personen aan den Souvereinen Vorst aanbieden, ton einde daaruit de keuze te doen. 🗽

De Sonvereinen Vorst heeft de directe aan

meide Hoven.

110.—Het beleid der crimincele Justitie in de Vereenigde Nederlanden wordt by uitsluipacity, and that opportunity should be ting van affe andere tot nu bestaan hebbende geregten, aan de Hoven provinciaal, of aan daartoe, zoo veel nodig, opterigten regtbanken toebetrouwd.

> 111.—Het beleid der civiele Justitie wordt opgedragen aan zoodanige regthanken, als daartoe nu of in der tyd noodig bevonden

112.-Voor het overige word de zamen. stelling en magt der Hoven, zoo wel als die van de verdere criminele en civiele Regtbanken, onder den naan: van Hooge Vierscharen, Schepenenbanken, of anderen, en het gezag der Procureurs-Generaal, Hoofd-Officieren en Baljuwen door de wet bepaald.

113.—De leden en ministers van den H.o. gen Rand en provinciale Geregtshoven, benevens de Procureurs Generaal by dezelve, worden voor hun leven aangesteld. De tyd der bediening van alle andere regters wordt by de wet bepaald.

Geen regter mag gedurende den tyd zyner bediening van zynen post worden ontslagen dan op eigen verzoek of by regterlyk vonnis.

114 - De wet regelt de judicature van de lyk regt, van den koophandel, en van de overtredingen op het stuk van alle belastingen

115 .- Er zal een Hoog Militair Geregtshof 101.— Ten einde aan de Ingezetenen dezer zyn, voor hetwelk het krygsvolk te water en te lande, wegens alle delikten, door hen gepleegd, zat worden te regt gesteld, volgens de nadere bepalingen by de wet vast te stellen.

116.-Het krygsvolk te water en té lande is, met betrekking tot alle civile zaken, onderworpen aan den burgerlyken regter.

VYFDE HOOFDSTUK.

Van de Finantie.

Art. 117.—De Souvereine Vorst en de Staten Generaal gezamentlyk zyn alleen en by uissluiting bevoegd tot het beffen en regelen van belastingen.

De belastingen, by het aannemen dezer grondwet bestaande, blyven op den zelfden voet, tot dat er anders over beschikt worde by de wet.

118.—De schold wordt jaarlyks in overweging genomen ter bevordering der belangen van de schuldeischers van den Staat.

119 -Het toezigt en de zorg over de zaken van de Munt met den aankleve van dien, en de beslissing der questien over het allooi, essai, en wat dies meer is, wordt opgedragen gan een kollegie onder den titel van Raden en Generaal-meesters van de Munt, achtervolgens zoodanige instruction, als by de wet zuli len worden vastgesteld.

By vacature zenden de Staten Generaal cene nominatie van deie persoonen aan den Sougereinen Vorst, welke daaruit de verkiezing doet.

120.—Er zal eene algemeene Rekenkamer zyn ten einde jaarlyks de rekeningen der verschillende ministeriële departementen optenemen en te liquideren; mitsgaders behoorlyke rekening en verantwoording te vorderen van alle byzondere Lands comptabelen, alles achtervolgens zoodanige instruction, als by de wet zullen worden vastgesteld.

De leden van deze Rekenkamer worden, zoo veel mogelyk, uit de Provincien genomen. By vacature zenden de Staten Generaal

eene nominatie van drie persoonen aan den Souvereinen Vorst, welke daaruit de verkiezing doet.

ZESDE HOOFDSTUK.

Van de Défensie.

Utrecht aangenomen, een der cerste pligten andere zaken is vastgesteld. van alle Ingezetenen dezer landen.

122. - Dienvolgens is het ook ten allen tyde Printed by A. H. HUBBARD, Moienpliet

zodanige andere hooge kollegien en ambtena. Vorst, dat er eene toereikende Zee-en Land. ren, als by de wet nader zal worden bepaald. magt onderhouden worde, - aangeworven uit 106 — De Hooge Raad foordeelt over alle vrywitigers, het zy inboorlingen of vreemden,

123. - Behalve de vaste Zee-en Landmagt 107 .- De Hooge Raad heeft het toezigt op zal er steeds zyn eene Nationale Militie, den geregelden loop en de afdoening der regts- waarvan in vredenstyd jaarlyks een vyfde gedeelle wordt ontslagen en door anderen, tet gelykon getale, vervangen, zoo veel mogelyk vorm van Regtspleging by alle Hoven, Regt. te nemeniuic vrywilligers, en anders by loting banken en Regters, en kan derzelder hander uit de ongetrouwde Ingezetenen van 18 tot 23 lingen, disposition en vonnissen, daarmede jaken. Die welke hun ontslag zullen bekos openlykistrydig, wornjetigen on chaiten effects men, kunnen onder geen voorwendsel, tot cenigen anderen dienst, dan voor de hierna te melden Schutteryen worden opgeroepen.

. 124.—De Militie komo in gewone tyden iaariyks, eenmaal te zamen, om, gedurende eche maand of daaromtrest, in den wapenhan-del geoefend te worden; blyvehde het nogtans aan den Souverenen Vorst voorbehouden, om, wanneer Hy zulks voor 'sLands belangen mogt geraden oordelen, e'n vierde van het geheele getal te doen zamer blyven.

Ingevalle het, by builengewone omstandig. heden of dreigend oorlogsgevaar, noodig zyn mogt de geheele Militio byeen te roepen en te doch zamen blyven, zal zulks, indien de Stat ten-Generaal niet vergadert zyn; gepaard gaan met: cene buitengewone bycenroeping van dezelven, ton einde van het verrigtte opening to geven en de yerdere daartoe betrekkelyks maatregelen met de vergadering te beramen. f

125 .- In alle Steden worden, als van ouds, Schutteryen opgerigt tot behoud der inwengte ge rust. Deze Schutteryen dienen in tyden van oorlog en gevaar tegen de aanvallen van den vyand. In dit geval worden er ook Schutteryen ten platten Lande ingesteld, welke gezamentlyk met die der Steden dienen als een Landstorm tot verdediging des Vaderlands.

126 .- De bepalingen, welke door den Sonvereinen Vorst, zoo omtrent het getal en de inrigting der Militie, als opzigtelyk het geen den Landstorm betreft, noodig geoordeeld worden, zullen het voorwerp eener, door Denzelven voortedragen wet uitmaken.

ZEVENDE HOOFDSTUK.

Van de Waterstuat.

Art. 127. De Waterstaat blyft een dee eerste nationale, belangen, en word bestuurd door eeue byzondere administratie, ter benocming en onder het opzigt van den Souverei-

Dienvolgens behooren by uitsluiting tot de beheering der Directie van den algemeenen Waterstaat alle zoodanige Zee-of Rivier-waterkeerende Dyk, Sluis en andere Waterwerken, als uit de algemeene Schatkist betaald et onderhouden worden.

Voor 200 verre-soortgelyke werken door eenige kollegien, gemeenten of particulieren bekostigd worden; staan dezelve onder het onmiddelyk toezigt der Directiewan den algemeenen Waterstaat, welke Zorg draagt, dat de aanteleggen werken aan de algemeene belangen geen nadeel toebrengen en aan dezelve kollegien, gemeenten of panticulieren daaromtrent, de noodige voorschriften geeft.

129. Ouder de beheering, der Directie van den algemeenen Waterstaat zyn mede, by nitstuiting, begrepen alle zoodanige wegen en bruggen, waarvan het onderhoud door 's Lands kas gedragen wordt, of daarvan de zorge, om redench van algemeen belang, door den Souvereinen Vorst han gemelde Directio wordt opgedragen.

130. - De Statentider Provincien of Land. schappen hebben de beheering van alle zoodanige Dyk-Sluis en andere Waterwerken, mitsgaders van alle-mondanige bruggen en wagen binnen hunner Provincie of Landschap, als niet vallen in de termen van art. 128 en 129, ofte wel daarin, vallende door den Souvereinen Vorst om het nut der zaak, mede aan hunne administratie mogen, worden ongedragen. Voor zoo verre de hier bedoelde werken door conige kollegien, gemeenten of particulieren moeten worden aangelegd en onderhouden, zorgen dezelve Staten, dat hier aan naar behooren voldaan worde.

131.—De gemelde Staten hebben het toezigt en gezag over Hooge en andere Heemraad. schappen, Waterschappen, Dyks- en Polderbesturen en andere dergelyke kollegien, høe ook genaamd, binnen hunne Provincie of Landschap, onverminderd nogtans de bepaling by het tweede gedeelte van art. 128 voorko-

De laatst goedgekeurde reglementen dezer kollegien maken den voet van derzelver ingig. ting uit, behondens nogtaus het regt der Staten, om daarin, onder goedkeuring van den Souvereinen Vorst, verandering te maken en -onverminderd de bevoegdheid dier kollegien, om aan de Staten zoodanige veranderingen daaromtrent voorsedragen, als zy, voor het belang der Ingelanden zullen vermeenen te behooren. Wat de benoeming en het maken van nominatien voor gemelde kollegien aangaat, zal daaromtrent door de Staten der Provincien of Landschappen cene voordragt aan den Souvereinen Vorst gedaan worden.

Ten aanzien van de beheering of het toezigt, het welk by art. 130 aan de Staten is of Art. 121 .- Het dragen der wapenen tot in het vervolg zal worden opgedragen, blyvea in regten betrokken worden, dan na dat door handhaving der onafhankelykheid van den de daar bedoelde werken onderworpen aan het Staat en de beveiliging van deszelfs grondge- oppertoezigt van den Souvereinen Vorst, welbied blyft, overeenkomstig 'sLands oude ge- ke, te dien aanzien, naar bevind van zakon weonte en het grondbeginsel by de Unie, van handelen kan, even als by art. 91 omtrent alle

Supplement to the Java Government Gazette.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1814.

The Courier, May 4. HOUSE OF COMMONS.

ROMAN CATHOLICS.

moving for leave to bring in his bill.

first time.

from this country, and imported into it, from

the year 1697 to the year 1812.

The account was ordered, and afterwards

brought up. SLAVE TRADE.

soon as it could in safety be done. It was paper; and therefore, if there was no sub- about to come to this night, would not be a Ring contemplated, but was also a great hard- We had, however, ventured to try the experithip, as preventing them from learning those ment, and the threatened evils had not taken trades, by the exercise of which they would place. We had, therefore, tried the experibe enabled to support themselves and their ment for all other nations; and in now profamilies in comfort.—After making many posing to them to abolish this trade, we could Observations, in a very low tone of voice, confidently tell them that those evils were not on the manner that those grievances applied likely to ensue. We, who tried the experitrial; but the risk to many of the continen-Mr. Daly said that he should not oppose tal nations would be comparatively nothing. the present motion, but instead of consider. The Slave Trade of France had been practiing it a bill to remove any existing doubts as cally destroyed by the war; and therefore to the provisos of the statue, he considered it that country had nothing to give up in this merely a bill for letting in 10,000 or 11,000 respect: if they were to take up the Slave new votes for the election.—Leave granted. Trade now, it must be considered rather as The bill was then brought up, and read a embarking in a new trade, than a continuation of the old one. We could give to other Mr. Rose moved for an account of the nations the benefits of our knowledge and examount of wheat and wheat flour exported perience on this subject, and he knew no other way in which we could better express our thankfulness to God, and our benevolence to man, than by rescuing the great African contineut from blood and tears. Those nations who had never exercised this trade could not Mr. Wilberforce rose to make the motion of hesitate to agree to the proposal; and those which he had given notice, for an address to nations who have exercised it, would see how his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to closely the circumstances of this trade resemdake the present opportunity of proposing to bled the evils from which Europe had been Foreign Powers the abolition of the Slave lately rescued by the mercy of Providence. Trade. It would not be necessary for him to He did not wish to appear to insult over him take up so much of the time of the who had lately fallen; but in justice to his House at present, as he had been subject he must say, that there appeared such obliged to take up at former times, before an affinity and connection between the slave Parliament was so well acquainted with the trade and Buonaparte, that while he was in hature of that traffic which this Country was power there was but little prospect of any so anxious to have abolished. In the years general agreement of nations to abolish it. 1806 and 1810, the House of Commons had Far different, however, was the temper and oted nem. con. addresses of a nature similar character of that Sovereign who now fills the to the present. It was impossible, however, throne of France. As for Buonaparte, he for any person who opened his eyes to the considered him a far greater enemy to mangeneral situation of the world at present, not kind, from his principles, than even from his to see that there never was a period more fa- conquests: from his openly laughing to scorn tourable, a better prospect of success, or all the established principles of religion and more powerful motives for interference than morals, he was, indeed, a deadly enemy to the there was at the present time. It was a time happiness of mankind. The abolition of which the British Cabinet and Foreign the slave trade could never be agreed Ordinary circumstances in which we now of a measure from which revenues were detood, and the extraordinary successes we had rived, from motives of mere humanity. The experienced in a long course of providential present King would be faithful to the great events, it appeared to him that there was no duties of the station he occupied, and there better or more acceptable mode of expressing was something even in the misfortunes which our gratitude to that Providence which had he had experienced, that opened the mind of brought us in safety and triumph out of all man to pity and relieve the miseries of others. our difficulties and all our trials, than to do As to Spain, she was no longer in those deliwhat in us lay to diminish the mass of human cate and critical circumstances, when the Govbisery and suffering. Never did any time ernment would be afraid of adopting a meaappear fitter for the proposition he had now sure that might give offence to the merchants to make. The great continental powers had of Cadiz, or some other town that might be distinguished themselves by their moderation interested in the trade. Spain was now in and generosity, and had shewn a temper and that state of security that there was nothing character that left no doubt but that they to prevent her from adopting any measure would be well disposed to contribute to any that she thought right to be adopted; and he great plan for the relief of suffering nations. thought the natural feeling of a nation so late-When the present circumstances were taken ly emancipated from sufferings, must be to ried forward. into consideration, when it was considered abolish that trade which produced so much Parliament for a great number of years; but exist? He then commented at some length increase the miseries of the human race. when Parliament became fully acquainted on the regulations adopted by the Portuguese

but hope, that the unanimons declaration of vain. the British Parliament would have a due efwhich he has so ably and perseveringly car- Law of Europe.

only before the nature of the trade was un- stantial amelioration, he attributed it to want barren vote, but one that would materially derstood, that there was any doubts upon the of sufficient information on the subject, or aid the great cause they were anxious to propropriety of the abolition. As soon as it their attention being properly directed to it. mote. Their unanimity on this occasion was understood, and the light had broke in It was really impossible to reconcile the prin- would not merely support what they had al-Mr. Blake moved for leave to bring in a upon that den of human sufferings, it was ciples of humanity and the slave trade together. ready done, but would do much towards perbill to remove doubts as to the meaning of agreed by all men that, sooner or later, the The benefits of the abolition, however, could suading the Great Powers of Europe to unite the 33d of the King granting relief to the trade must be abolished. At the time when not be obtained, unless all nations would with England to put down the Slave Trade. Let Roman Catholics, as it applied to the town of this question was first agitated, there were unite in the measure. Sweden had already ac- it not be said when this language was held, Galway. He stated that the Act, which had great and powerful interests contending quiesced in the proposition of our govern. that the English were always vaunting of their been passed in the spirit of conciliation, had against it. It was then represented that the ment. Deumark, much to its honour, had importance in, and influence over Europe. been much evaded. The Roman Catholics commerce and marine of this country would discontinued the trade for a long time; and On such an occasion they had a right to of Ireland residing in the towns, were not be ruined by the adoption of such a measure; America had declared against it. He did expect their example and authority would placed on an equality with the Protestants as that the estates in the West Indies could no not think the present motion necessary for produce the happiest results. With those to the obtaining of their freedom, and in many longer be cultivated; and that the slaves the purpose of reminding Ministers of the powers who had not acknowledged the injusplaces there were combinations against taking which were now sold to our islands, would be, subject; but his object was to strengthen tice of this traffic in human blood, the autho-Catholics as apprentices. This was not only in future, murdered on the coast of Africa. their representations, by shewing to all rity of Great Britain must have some weight, grievance, as depriving them of the equality Those things were so confidently asserted, foreign powers, that the British Parliament and with that larger portion who, approving in freedom that the Act of the 33d of the that it naturally produced some hesitation, had not acted from a mere transient fit of the principle acted upon by England, feared humanity and justice, but that they consi- the application of it in their own case, our dered this as a subject of the most serious example must prevail. The apprehension nature, and never could lose sight of it. Af- they at present entertained, must be in a great ter the glorious conclusion of a war that had measure removed, when they saw that we, afflicted the world with so many evils, noth- after cutting off the trade, which was to us a ing could be more cheering and refreshing to source of wealth and power (if it ever had the mind, than to have this general acknow- been a source of wealth and power to any to the Catholics of Galway, he concluded by ment, risked most important interests on the ledgment of the grand principles of humanity nation on earth) had lost nothing by obedience and morality, which would in future extend to the dictates of humanity, but had still been their benefits to the whole of the Continent of able not only to defend ourselves, but to con-Africa. It would be a noble sequel to the tribute largely to the restoration of the indea glorious events which had taken place in Eu- pendence of Europe. - (Hear, hear!) With rope, if a foundation were now laid for the those powers who had not recognised the future security, peace, and happiness of the propriety of abolishing the Slave Trade, he inhabitants of Africa. Our thanksgivings to would take a higher tone than he thought it Heaven for our own deliverance, would not would have been wise in the day of their disthen be met by the shricks of the suffering tress, when struggling with difficulties, they natives of another country. It should never looked to this country, for he would take a be forgotten that what was complained of was higher tone with them for this reason, were not merely the sufferings of those individuals, they in some sort dependant on us; a strong torn from their country and their friends, and remonstrance on this subject, would have sold to slavery; but the great sum of African gone with too much of authority; but now misery was, that, in consequence of this trade, that the danger was past, and they had recove internal wars were forever raging in Africa, ered their independance, we might assume a and its inhabitants were unacquainted with loftier tone without appearing to insult them, peace or security. Although he was no ad- by holding out a threat if they refused to vocate for the Roman Catholic religion, yet comply with our wishes. Spain and Portugal he must still do that justice to many of the could now defend themselves without our asheads of it to say, that the decrees of the Pope sistance, and they could decline attending to and the recommendations of their clergy had our representations without fear of being principally contributed, in former times, to abandoned to ruin. This then was the time the enfranchisement of the lower orders of the when we could speak with most freedom, for people of Europe. He, therefore, did believe, as we could urge it with more of delicacy that the spirit in that religion would now, in than formerly, so we could press it with more Catholic countries, incline the rules "to do of firmness. The happy adjustment of the justice and to love mercy;" and he thought affairs of the world, which seemed now about that the reverence now shewn to the Pope, to take place, would be incomplete, if an atwas a pledge that the Catholic countries tempt to put an end to the Slave Trade did would not oppose a proposition made to them not form one grand feature of it. The techin the true principles of christianity. The nical consent to its abolition of those powers slave trade had been described by Mr. Pitt as who were not actively engaged in it, ought to the greatest practical evil which had been suf- be obtained, as if this were not done, their fered to afflict the human race. He conclud- flags would be abused by individuals belong. ed by moving an Address to the following ef- ing to other countries, who would be ready fect:- "That the House, relying in confi- to avail themselves of this subterfuge to avoid dence on the solemn assertions and declara- punishment. The sanction of all the great Governments were more closely drawn to- to by him, as he had not principle tions which it had promulgated in 1806 and nations of Europe to its being done away gether, and more intimately connected, than enough even to understand the motives of it. 1810, for the absolute and unequivocal abo- was necessary, and of vast importance, not so any former period. It was a time when When that most able and eloquent champion lition of the Slave Trade, humbly besought much for the mighty power they possessed, the nations of Europe were about to re- of the abolition (Mr. Fox) spoke to him upon the Prince Regent to interpose the good offi- as for the use they had made of that power. the their commercial relations with each the subject, he found it impossible to con- ces and interference of Government with the If their consent were not given to the aboliother, and to study the elements of a lasting vince him that England, or any other coun- Allied Powers on the Continent, to induce tion of the Slave Trade, things would not Peace. When we considered the very extra- try, could seriously wish for the abolition of them to aid and assist in this desirable and hu- merely remain as they are in this respect, but mane object, by discountenancing and forbid- the traffic in slaves would be greater than it ding the same in their respective dominions." had been for many years. The question then The motion having been read from the Chair, was, whether the zera of a general peace in The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he Europe, should secure the repose of Africa, was happy to give his most cordial concur- or furnish a new starting-post for the plunder rence to the motion of the Hon. Gentleman: and devastation of that quarter of the globe. and he could not refrain from hoping, that He hoped, the voice of the people, heard when the subject was submitted to the consi- through that unanimous vote of the House, deration of that most illustrious assembly of in favour of that which justice, which hu-Sovereigns, its important views would be ef- manity, and which sound policy, all combined fected; and that they would be anxious to to recommend to every nation, would not apwipe away the iniquitous stain. He could not peal to the assembled Majesty of Europe in

Mr. Prothero strenuously supported the fect, and that the Hon. Gentleman would motion, and hoped to engage in the Slave witness the conclusion of that happy work, Trade would be made a breach of the Public

Mr. Marryatt could take upon himself to Mr. Ponsonby gave his most cordial appro- state, that those connected with the West what great provocations some of the Allied suffering to others. As to Portugal it was bation to all that had fallen from the Hon. India Colonies were as anxious as any other Powers had received from France, and what known that the Prince Regent of Portugal Mover. He alluded to the despotism which class of persons could be, for the universal noble revenge they had taken by returning had signed an engagement with this country, had just been overthrown in France, and ob- abolition of the Slave Trade. Unless the benefits for injuries, and good for evil, he for the gradual abolition of this trade. He served, that the Governments of Europe may House and the country went further than felt a most sanguine hope, that when they then read some regulations which had been rejoice in that just combination of power they had yet gone in this business, though were made thoroughly acquainted with the adopted by the Portuguese Government, but which has rescued them from the thraldom of they had washed their own hands of the guilt, hature of this horrid traffic, they would as a which did not go much further than the regu- a single individual.—Strange, therefore, would they had done little towards lessening the evil sequel to their noble conduct with respect to lations formerly adopted in this country with it be, if Europe, owing her glory and safety which they proposed to remedy, as while the the affairs of the Continent, join heartily in respect to the middle passage. The monstrous to the interposition of Providence, should subjects of other countries engaged in it at make so ungrateful a return as to join in the all, they did more in proportion as this countries. only objection that he had heard to embrace ed on this passage roused the attention of our infliction of misery on his fellow-creatures. try did less. From the Report of the Africal Control of the Africal C this opportunity was this; some people said, legislature before they had resolved on the He would add, that that power which had can Society, it appeared that up to the year What! can you expect that foreign nations immediate abolition; and Sir W. Dolben endeavoured to found and excuse for the Slave 1810, the average number of slaves obtained to slave an activate the slave and state of the slave of the slave and state of the slave of the slave of the slave and state of the slave of th will adopt in a moment, and upon the first brought in a bill which received their sanction Trade, on motives of humanity, had itself from Africa annually amounted to eighty proposition, a measure which you took 19 or for the better treatment of the slaves ou this been guilty of a most disgraceful offence thousand, one half of which were carried years to consider before you resolved passage. But what was the advantage of al- against humanity. Such language was a mean, away by the Spaniards, and the other half by upon?" This, however, was not the case. lowing a little more room or food on their malignant and rancorous attempt to combine the Portuguese. That traffic which was for-It was true, that it had been spoken of in passage, while the trade itself was allowed to the attributes of virtue with an endeavour to merly carried on in English ships was thus kept up in Spanish and Portuguese vessels.-Mr. Canning rose, not to express his senti- The abolition of the Slave Trade had producwith the real nature of this trade, they imme. Government, which, to his feelings, were moer ments on the abolition of the Slave Trade, ed one good effect, that of greatly ameliorating diately, by their resolutions, acknowledged it provoking than even doing nothing for their that was unnecessary, as they were already the condition of the slaves in the colonies. as the bounden duty of this country, as a relief. He observed, however, that the lanChristian nation, to get rid of the trade as guage of humanity was used throughout the be his opinion that the rote which they were the old system of having night and day gangs

had been abandoned. The total abolition of your sufferings, and your feelings; your one only through the lawful channel of Petitioning the Slave Trade would be a glorious consum- mies wish to betray your into lilegal Asso. Parliament. And they confidentially promise before the House went to assign to him.

eing a hope that the peace of Europe would more cautious by detection, are likely to seeing your Religion resound from the calumn give repose to all parts of the world, and assume a deeper disguise. It is our duty to nies and inflictious of centuries of persecution. hopes, those events which restored the inhabi- expose to you the evils which most ensue and your countrymen of all classes and personal tants of one quirter of the globe to freedom, to yourselves and to the Catholic Cause, it sions, reconciled, coherent, and finally free would not consign the natives of another to you enter into any fleegal or Secret Combi-

Mr. Whitbread said, those were deceived, The heighird every man in England wished nounced Associations for almost any magifor the likelition of the Slave Trade. Before mable purpose, to be 'lifegal. If 'recent Star ho knew day thing of the present motion, it' tote, called 50th of the knew day thing of the present motion, it' tote, called 50th of the knew day thing of the present motion, it' tote, called 50th of the knew day the partie. It's had come to his ears, that there were persons besides more Association, which had come to his ears, that there were persons besides more Association, which had been been because to wish his tire the criminal, as for sellitions parties, or to setturb of peace on account of the facilities 'it' disturb the public peace, has declared every would afford for carrying on this detectable Association, Brefferhood, Committee Sickles traffic unider another flag. He was glad this ty or Brotherhold Whatsoffel to be will we captain Bryan, spoke to the following motion had been to ably supported by his ful, it formed to include the physical to be will be the business of Right Honorable Friend near him (MV. Pon- property of they person to the board has, in some degree been in soundy), and the Right Honorable God lemian person to person to be business to do any act terrupted; I trust you will pardon me opposite (Mr. Canning), at the demonstration whatsuever. The Statute his also declared while I occupy the interval in Calling thus made, would convince those persons to any nation to be Megal, which your attention to a subject on which I rewhom he had affuded, that the Legislature was imports to blind any person to obey the rules, intent upon procuring the perfect Abbillion of orders, pr commands of any committee or of the Slave Trade throughout the world, body of men not lawfully constituted or of Gentlemen, been in the habit of subject-At a former period, when we recommended any captain, leader or commander not apthe Abolition of the Slave Trade to the other pointed by the King or binding any persons Powers of Eurape, it was thought we ought to assemble to the command of any such capto set the example, by Abelishing it ourselves. tain, leader, commander or committee, or of It was nider such circumstances that the last any person not having lawful authority peace was concluded, and reflections were or binding any person not to inform or give then cast on the advocates for the Abolition of the Slave Trade in that House, because such a step had not been taken. That blot fligger act of to conceal any illegal oath remained on dur character no longer. We now set the example. He was glad to conchr In the Address, and he hoped it would prot duce a general and beneficial effect-beneficial even according to the most sordid calculation life; he who takes any such oath is liable to -as the trading interest of every country would profit by it. He had been present at many of the debutes which produded the abo. lition of the Slave Trade in this country, which perhaps boasted the groutest display of eloquence (from the Members then both both house (strangely as the phrase may sound) is pides of the House ever witnessed hi the a capital fefony in Ireland. world. Mr. Pitt commenced the march of r one of his speeches, by appending to those or further violence, is an assault in law. So who would only consider their interest, who that he, who is pursuance of the plans of had no feeling but in their purse, and demons any such Association, raises his unarmed Presed by arguments which could not be and swered, that it was their interest to put an end to a traffic se disgraceful. He had then with that elequence which he so well knew how to ase, applied himself to persuade them to do it. This argument ought now to be held out to the defuded Governments of Spain and Partugul, and es that most deluded Coverns steam which without to proceed the state of the state Trade. They ought to be made to talk in the that their interest required this traffic should be no more. He could not anticipate oppocition to the motion, and but for the desire he felt to express his own feeling on the subject, he should have thought it quite unneces. eary to add one word to the able specifies of those who had preceded him.

Mr. W. Smith observed it must be remain. bered that the chief opposition to the Slave Trade came from Liverpool, from Bristol, and from those connected with the West Indies. They had lived to see that which was too that you can be of the fortunate number; if extraordinary everate have been prophesied or empected. They had seen on the present oceasion, a motion, which had for its object the total annihilation of the Slave Trade, supported by the eloquent Member for Liverpool, by the Member for Bristol, and by Gentlemen particularly epoperted with the West Indies, who, he believed, might be considered to act microst efficially for the Colonial interest, This circumstance was so remarkable he could not kelp noticing it; and from this he augured the happiest results.

The question was put and carried nem. con.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE ogon y **res. 16.** cos

A CATHOLIC BOARD.

Sampeday, February 5, 1814. The Catholic Board met this day,

ADDRESS to the PEOPLE. Mr. O'Connol, send the following Address to the People :-

of Pelcow-Countrynen, and Pellow-SUFFERERS.

The General Board of the Catholics of

forced by wisdom; it must be attained, unless you confide to them; to harken to advice, the artifices of your enemies shall triumph which can be dictated only by their affectionover justice and wisdom; we say their arti- ate attachment to you. They conjuce you aces, because their arguments have failed, and to respect the laws to here in peace sto offer their calumnies are forgotten or despised.

Among their artifices we dread but one legal redress alone for every injury and outit is that which has been plready practiced tage inflicted on you. That redress is and
with success on former occasions, it is one shall be within your reach. They beseech which you are exposed by your situation, you to look for relief from your grievances,

Ireland.

Mr. J. Smith muld not refrain from express. . . . The emissaries of your enemies, become

"Repeated Acts of Parliament have proevidence, or not to feveral or discover having taken an illegal oath, or having done any therenfter to be taken.

means, the taking of such oath or engage. ment, the punishment is transportation for transportation for seven years; and it will not be received as an excuse, that the party has been compelled by force or menace to engagement, is made by various Statutes, ferony of death. Even to assault a dwelling.

And to raise the arm, even without a blow hand against a specifing house, may for that offence be capitally convicted and suffer

We select this instance to sking you the extent to which capital panishments are applicable by law, to the consequences of illegal Associations.

"Transportation for seven years is the doom of him who enters into any illegal 'As. todetion; and findly, death is the punish. ment of him who does any one act in pursu. ance of the design of an illegal Association.

"Such Fellow-Countrymen, are the pust ishments which the law denounces against inegal Associations, whether they be called Watte Boys or Right Boys. Chrishers of Carders, Ribbon-men or Grange-men. They are liable to panishment, and all deserve condemnation.

"It is quite true, that some delinquents ry escape; but do not fatter you transgress the law, you will meet, as you will deserve, all the zeal and activity of pro-

Reflect upon those serious subjects for your consideration. If you offend against the laws, what fivour bad you expect—what favour bave you any grounds for expecting?

Reflect also upon the mutility of those Associations. What utility, what advantage this ever been derived from them? None what seever. No redress has ever been detailed by their means. They have been quite meters by their means, for they have always produced crimes—robbery; outrage, and murder; and they have uniformly been followed by no. merous executions, in which the lunguent have been been taken for and confounded

with the gailty. tions? Perhaps you are careless of your lewn lives—you cannot be insensible to the blood of the innocent.
"There is, however, another indusement

to refrain-your enemies, the men who would defly you the poor privilege of wershipping your God as your forefathers have worship, ped these man, all these man, anxiously desire that you should form criminal combine. The General Board of the Uatholics of desire that you and they want but a Peritions to the Legislature, once more address you. They claim the continuance of work considence only because they feel that they deserve it, by the zeal and purity of their intentions is the cause of your Religion and your country. The chiect of your Religion and your country. The chiect of your Religion are released to orevent your form. Fellow Countrymen. The object of your Board, ardently desire to prevent your form-petitions is sanctioned by justice—it is en. ing any Association. They conjure you, if no outrage or lojury to no man to seek

marion of the happy events lately witnessed ciations and Combinations-they wish to you, that the wisdom of Parliament will in Europe, and he thought the Prince Regent bring upon you punishment, aggravated by speedily extend that relief if you mutiance could not be called upon to perform a more its being merited, and they still more earnest. by peaceable and dutiful conduct, to deserve grateful task, than that which the resolution ly desire to ruin your cause and that of it-to gratify your friends and disappoint your enemies.

"So will you afford us the imprinces of

Captoin Bryan, the Chairman, Claime, ed, the attention of the Meeting. This, Gentleman's comparison the trial of Mrs. Magre, was wellingrecontection of every speciator, sand the interest excited by his calling the attention of the audience was greeness in a south the energialist aft we become ad

effect: - Gentlemen, as the business of quire all your influlgence, because it fe-lates personally to myself. I have ever, ing my public conduct to the minutest examination and decision of my Catholic Countrymen; by their voice I should wish to be tried; and by their verdict to stand or to fall.—(expressions of applaces) was one of those persons who were summe moned on the late trial of Mr. Magee; and on the part of the Traverser—the evidence I gave is, perhaps, within the recollection of every man was beats men for that evidence I am annihed by The Dublin Evening Post of the day; with a popular clamour has been attempted to to be raised against me, because I would not consent to criminate myself. My defence is this—it is true I presided at that meeting in Kilkenny which agreed to the Resolutions, for the Publication of which Mr. Magee was tried; but I neven saw the Resolutions until I read them from the Chair; I am not the writer of the Resolutions, but I put them from the Chair, in performance of that duty which I ewed to the Meeting over which I prosided: I did not consider myself ren able for those Resolutions, and therefore refused to answer the Attorney General such questions, as, in my wilner wilded to commute myself, Por this compact f have been belt of the Builton ting Post as attandoning the cause of Catholic Freedom, and shrinking from a responsibility which I ought to have embraced; for this a popular stamour is artfully raised against my characters, I shall leave that characterin your hands; shall submit my compact on the trial of Mr. Mages to your semidaration, and shall rest setiafed with your depisions

whatever that decision may be " trais of Mr. Larobess in a very firm and impress sive mander, to which we regretented the ly we cannot sloviustice, vindicated the Liberty of the Irish Press, and the thorn duct of The Dublin Evening Post.

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