

JAVA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.



The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the Java Government Gazette, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned.

De Heere Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van het Gouvernement in de Engelsche Ommelanden geplaatste Aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officieel moeten worden aangezigt, en by de partijen zoodanig moeten worden erkend.

VOL. III.] BATAVIA, SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1814. [NO. 117.]

Proclamation.

MATERIAL inconvenience and distress has been occasioned to the poorer classes of inhabitants from the practice of LENDING MONEY IN PAWN, at exorbitant rates of Interest, and the facilities which have been experienced in concealing Stolen Property in unlicensed places used as receptacles for Stolen Goods—the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to determine that the Trade or Business of a PAWN-BROKER shall in future be carried on only by persons duly licensed for that purpose, and that in the City of Batavia and its Environs, the same be, in the first instance, let to one person under the sanction of Government, in the nature of a Farm, with liberty to keep a limited number of Houses or Shops, where alone Goods may in future be received in Pawn.

The Regulations and Conditions for this Farm, have been approved by Government, and may be seen on application at the Office of the Revenue Committee, and at the Offices of the Magistrates and Collector at Batavia, and of the Resident of the Environs.

Any person or persons whether Europeans or others, found without a licence lending Money on Pawns, after the 1st June next, with a view to obtaining any profit thereby, will on conviction before the Magistrates, be liable to be fined in a sum not exceeding 100 Rupees for the first offence, and 200 for the second, and to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months.

The period of one month from the 1st of June next, shall be allowed to persons who have any property in pawn, to settle their accounts, and all persons having borrowed Money on Pawns, are required within that period to repay the same or to transfer the Pledge to the Licensed Pawn-broker, and all persons who are subjected to the penalties directed by this Proclamation.

That no person may plead ignorance hereof, of this Proclamation is directed to be published in the English and Dutch languages in the Government Gazette, to be translated into the Native languages, and affixed at the usual places.

Given at Batavia by me, the Lieutenant Governor of Java and its dependencies, J. DUPUY, Act. Sec. to Govt.

Proclamation.

DEMAAL, dergelyk, aanmerkelyke en ongewoon, en padelen voor de geringere Klassen van Ingeestenen ontstaan uit het LEEVEN van GELD op PAND, tegen buitensporige interesten, en uit de daar door gevolgde gelegenheden tot het verbergen van gestolte goederen in ongoede plaatsen, gevezeld wordende in bepaalde plaatsen van onverschillen goederen, heeft de Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade goedgevonden te bepalen, dat het Leenen van Geld op PAND in den ver- volge alleen zal mogen geschieden, door personen ten dien einde van behoorlyke licentien voorzien, en dat in de Stad Batavia en dies Ommelanden die vrijheid voor eerst, by wyze van Pacht vergoest zal worden aan een persoon, met autorisatie van het Gouvernement, en permissie tot het houden van een bepaald aantal huizen, in welke alleen goederen in pahn mogen ontfangen worden.

De door het Gouvernement goedgekeurde bepalingen en Condities van die Pacht, zyn ten dien ten Kantore van het Revenu Committee, en voorts op de Kantoren van de Magistrature en de Collecteur van Batavia, en de Resident der Ommelanden.

Enig persoon of personen, Europeanen of anderen, na den 1 Juni aanstaande zonder licentie Geld op PAND te leenen, met het oogmerk om daar van enige winsten te trekken, zal voor de Magistrate schuldig bevonden zynde, gecondemneerd worden in een geld boete, een bedrag van 100 Ropysen voor de eerste maal, en 200 Rp. voor de tweede maal

niet te boven gaande, en yegerts confinement voor niet meer dan drie maanden.

Een maand na, den 1ste Juni, wordt aan personen welke te Batavia en dies Ommelanden Geld op PAND hebben geleend, gegeven tot het sluiten hunner rekeningen, en diegenen welke Geld op PAND in leen hebben, zullen binnen die tyd hunne Panden aflossen, dan wel dezelve aan de gelicentieerde PAND-BEWAARDERS over maken, onder de hier boyen bepaalde penaltiteiten.

En dat niemand hiervan gebruikheid tot de kungen voorwenden, zal deze Proclamatie in de Engelsche en Hollandsche talen in de Gouvernements Koutant bekend gemaakt, en voorts in de gewone Indische talen gezegd worden op de plaatsen waar zulke gebruykelyk is.

Gegeven in de Vergader Zaal te Batavia, den 6de Mei, 1814.

Door my, de Luitenant Gouverneur van Java en dies onderhoofdsden, T. S. RAFFLES, Act. Sec. van het Govt.

Proclamation.

THE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council having had reference to the very small proportion hitherto received from the PRIVATE LANDS in aid of the PUBLIC REVENUE, and the advantages of a compulsory contribution, has resolved to impose the 1st June, 1814, an annual Tax of one per cent on the value of all the land in the Batavia, Samarang, or Sourabaya Division, and to be levied at such periods, and in such proportions, respectively as may be required by the Officers entrusted with the collection of this Tax.

In Batavia and the suburbs, the Tax will be collected by the Collector of Customs, in the Environs, by the Resident.

And at Samarang and Sourabaya, by the Collectors of Land Revenue.

That no person may plead ignorance of this Proclamation—the same is directed to be published in the English and Dutch languages in the Government Gazette, and to be translated into the Native languages, and affixed at the usual places at Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya.

Given at Batavia by me, the Lieutenant Governor of Java and its dependencies, T. S. RAFFLES, Act. Sec. to Govt.

Proclamation.

DEN Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade, in overweging genomen hebbende, het geringe gedeelte van s'LANDS INKOMSTEN tot hertoe door de PARTICULIERE LANDERYEN gedragen, en in aanmerking van de gevorderde staat des Landbouws, heeft goedgevonden te bepalen, dat van en na den 1ste Juni aanstaande, een jaarlyksche belasting van 1 Stuiver Zilver geheven worde van elke vruchtdragende Klapper Boom op gezegde Landeryen. Deze belasting zal algemeen gelegd worden op alle Partikuliere Landen, zo in de Bataviasche, als de Samarangsche en Sourabaysche Districten, en betaald worden op zodanige tydstoppen, en in zodanige gedeelten, als door de daartoe benoemde Amptenaren gevorderd wordt.

Te Batavia en de Voorsteden, zal deze belasting ontfangen worden door den Collecteur der In-en Uitgaande Regten. In de Ommelanden, door de Resident. In de Regentschappen, door de Resident van Buitenorg.

En te Samarang en Sourabaya, door de Collecteurs van de Land-Regten.

En dat niemand onverschuldigd hiervan zonde kunnen pretenderen, zal deze Proclamatie, in de Engelsche en Hollandsche talen in de Gouvernements Koutant bekend gemaakt, en in de gewone Indische talen op de gebruykelyke plaatsen gezegd worden.

Adus gedaan in de Vergader Zaal te Batavia, den 6de Mei 1814.

Doet myns Luitenant Gouverneur van Java en dies onderhoofdsden, T. S. RAFFLES, Act. Sec. van het Govt.

Advertisement.

THE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council, having deemed it expedient to establish certain Regulations for the Retail Sale of GAMBIER and TOBACCO in Batavia and the Environs, and that the same shall be set to print, Notice is hereby given, that the said Regulations will take effect from and after the 1st June next.

The Regulations and Conditions of the said Sale may be seen on application at the Office of the Revenue Committee, and at the Offices of the Magistrates and Collector at Batavia, and of the Resident of the Environs. By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council, J. DUPUY, Act. Sec. to Govt.

Bekendmaking.

DEN Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade, goedgevonden hebbende eenige bepalingen daartestellen omtrent de verkoop in het klein van GAMBIER en TABAK in Batavia en deszelfs Ommelanden, en te gelasten dat dezelve in den vervolge verpakt worden, zo word hiertereen bekend gemaakt, dat gezegde bepalingen zullen plaats grypen van en met den 1 Junij aanstaande.

De Condities en bepalingen van de Pachten zyn te zien ten Kantore van het Revenu Committee, en afschrijven van dezelve zyn tot een ieders nariicht gezonden aan de Magistrate en de Collecteur te Batavia, en de Resident van de Ommelanden.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade, J. DUPUY, Warn. Sec. van het Govt.

Bekendmaking.

WORDT by desen bekend gemaakt, dat dat gesief der Ingeestenen de BANK VAN LEEBING autorisatie erlangt heeft, om een hoeveelheid kleine Bank-noten van 1, 2, 3 en 5 Ropysen aan te maken, naar de form der opzagen aangemaakte, Bank-noten, met uitzondering echter van de bekendstelling van het slot, waarin ten de houders de betaling van interest toegezegd wordt.

Deze kleine Bank-noten zullen door de Bank geelyk uitgegeven worden in verwisseling tegen grootere Bank-noten, ter welke verwisseling dan ook een ieder zich in de Bank zal kunnen versoegen; zierwt het daarontegen aan alle zoodanige Ingeestenen, die een zekere hoeveelheid van dit kleine Papier mogten in handen gekregen hebben, naderhand vry zal staan om dezelve weder by de Bank, tegen grootere Papieren die interest doen te verruilen.

Ter ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade, J. DUPUY, Warn. Sec. van het Govt. BATAVIA, den 6de Mei 1814.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TOWN DUTY of 6 per cent will be discontinued from and after the end of the present month.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council, J. DUPUY, Act. Secretary to Govt. BATAVIA, May 9, 1814.

Bekendmaking.

WORDT by desen bekend gemaakt, dat de Stedelyke belasting van 6 per cent, op ingevoerd wordende produkten zal ophouden, van en met ultimo dezer maand.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade, J. DUPUY, Warn. Sec. van het Govt. BATAVIA, den 6de Mei 1814.

In pursuance of the standing Regulations of the Honourable Government, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Acting Secretary to Government and the Accountant General, to be a Committee on the part of Government to examine the accounts and actual Property of the following Public Institutions at Batavia:

- The Native Ouphan Chamber,
- The Colonial Church,
- The Lutheran Church,
- The Lombard Bank, and
- The Vendue Department.

The Committee on the part of Government will intimate to the executive Officers of the above Institutions, the days on which they will be ready to investigate their Accounts and Property.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor, G. A. ADDISON, Act. Sec. to the Hon. the Local Govt. BATAVIA, May 17, 1814.

Notice is hereby given.

THAT, on Wednesday, the 25th instant, the undermentioned REVENUE FARMS will be sold by Public Auction, at the Stadthouse, in the presence of the COMMITTEE of Revenue, subject to the general Conditions of the Farms of the current year, in as far as they do not differ from the general Conditions and Regulations, which will be circulated previous to the day of sale, and may, in the mean time, be seen at this Office, as well as at that of the Magistrates.

- 1.—Optimal Farm, at Batavia, for the period of eleven months, commencing the 1st June 1814, and ending the 30th April 1815.
- 2.—The Licence for keeping Pawn-broker's Shops, for the period of seven months, commencing the 1st June and ending the 31st December 1814.
- 3.—The privilege of retailing Gambier, for the same period as the foregoing.

- AND
- 4.—The privilege of selling Tobacco in Batavia and the Environs, for the same period.

The Sale will take place precisely at 10 o'clock. By order of the Committee of Revenue, R. W. WALKER, Sec. BATAVIA, Revenue Committee Office, 10th May, 1814.

Advertisement.

WORDT mits desen bekend gemaakt, dat op Woensdag den 25ste aanstaande by Publieke Vendage op het Stadhuis zullen verkocht worden een overstaan van het Revenu Committee, en benoemene Pachten, volgens de Generale Voorzagen bepaald reeds dit jaerlyk, voor zo ver dezelve niet anders zyn tegen de afzonderlyke Condities, dewelke voor den dag der Verkoopung zullen worden bekend gemaakt, en op de

UIT DE HAND TE KOOP. Een Huys staande in de Buyten Nieuwpoort Straat, nader onderzigtig by G. G. STOFFAER.

Kantoor, zo wel als op dat van de Magistraat te zien zyn,

Namelyk. 1.—De Amphioen Pucht op Bantam, voor de tyd van elf Maanden, beginnende met den 1ste Juny 1814 en eindigende den 30sten April 1815. 2.—Het Privilegie om Lombard Winkels, te houden, voor de tyd van 7 Maanden, beginnende met den 1ste Juny en eindigende den 31ste December 1814. 3.—Het Privilegie van Gambier, in het klein te verkoopen, voor het tyd stip laatst betrouwd.

De Verkoop van geschieden precies ter Obligantia van het Revenue Committee. R. W. WALKER, Sec.

ADVERTISEMENT NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thursday next, the 28th instant, and ensuing days at nine o'clock in the morning, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Marine Wharf, a quantity of EUROPE MARINE STORES, on the usual conditions.

Voor het sterftent van de voormale Rotterdamer poort, staande op de Oostzyde van de Grootte rivier Crocot, in het Westerveld het achtste deel van het blok O, sub No. 29 en 30, belend ten Oosten met de voorschreven rivier, ten Westen met de Erfgenaamen van Bazier, ten Zuiden met Bappa Koo, en ten Noorden met Bappa Achmat.

Voor het sterftent van de voormale Goud en Zilverwerken, staande op de Oostzyde van de Grootte rivier Crocot, in het Westerveld het achtste deel van het blok O, sub No. 29 en 30, belend ten Oosten met de voorschreven rivier, ten Westen met de Erfgenaamen van Bazier, ten Zuiden met Bappa Koo, en ten Noorden met Bappa Achmat.

BY PUBLIC AUCTION On Tuesday, the 20th May 1814, AT THE OFFICE Secretaries of the Orphan Chamber, SUNDAY. ARTICLES, consisting of CARRIAGES, Horses, Slaves, English Furniture, Plate, and a few English Books, belonging to the Estate of the late THOMAS WATTLEWORTH. J. H. DE HOOGH, Sec. BATAVIA, May 19, 1814.

ADVERTISEMENT OP Donderdag den 19ten Mey 1814, zal door den ondergeteekende Secretaris van het Orphan Chamber van Heeren W. de Hoogh, voor de Verkoop, aan de Oostzyde van de Grootte rivier, worden gehouden, van W. Paarden, Slaven, Huismeubelen, Zilverwerken, &c. &c.; als mede een party Engelsche Boeken, meestal nagelaten door wylen THOMAS WATTLEWORTH. J. H. DE HOOGH, Secretaris. BATAVIA, den 19ten Mey 1814.

FOUND ADRIFT, A BOAT, off Chillingehing.—The Owner may recover it by applying at the Broom, and paying some trifling expences.

Advertentie.

Op Saturday den 28 Mei 1814. IS de Sequester van den Hoogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia, van meening ten overstaan van eene Commissie uit wemeldien Hoogen Raad, des morgens de klukke tien uuren precies voor deszelfs Kantoor, staande op de Voorrye buiten deze Stad aan den hoogsten bieder te verkoopen; de navolgende Vastigheden:

1.—Zeker stuk tuin, saay en weiland genaamd Selipie, bebouwd met een oud steene huis, kombuis, en twee slaven vertrekken, benevens nog een speelhuis, alles met pannende gekte, staande en gelegen omtrent een uur gaans, buiten deze Stad in het Westerveld het achtste deel van het blok O, sub No. 51, belend ten Westen met de rivier Grogol, ten Oosten met de Heer J. O. Caulier en Njey Sitie, ten Zuiden met evengemelde Njey Sitie, de Heer J. O. Caulier en Sariep Abdulla, en ten Noorden wederom met de Heer J. O. Caulier en Mochamat Miera Salee.

2.—Zeker stuk tuin en saay land genaamd Tambora, bebouwd met een steene huis omringt van een gaanderij, een speelhuis en een Buffel kraal op honte stylen, alles met pannende gekte, staande en gelegen een en een half uur gaans buiten deze Stad boven Tana-abang, aan de Westzyde van de Grootte rivier Crocot, in het Westerveld het achtste deel van het blok O, sub No. 29 en 30, belend ten Oosten met de voorschreven rivier, ten Westen met de Erfgenaamen van Bazier, ten Zuiden met Bappa Koo, en ten Noorden met Bappa Achmat.

3.—Zeker stuk land, bebouwd met een steene pedak, staande en gelegen binnen deze Stad aan de Oostzyde van de Grootte rivier, in het blok O, sub No. 4.

4.—Zeker stuk land, bebouwd met een steene pedak, staande en gelegen binnen deze Stad aan de Oostzyde van de Grootte rivier, in het blok O, sub No. 27.

5.—Zeker erf, bebouwd met een steene pedak, staande en gelegen buiten de voormalige Distaport, in het Chinese Kampeng, in het Westerveld het derde deel van het blok O, sub No. 29.

6.—Zeker erf, bebouwd met een steene pedak, staande en gelegen in de Chinese Kampeng, in het Westerveld het derde deel van het blok O, sub No. 29.

7.—Zeker erf, bebouwd met een steene pedak, staande en gelegen buiten deze Stad aan de Oostzyde van de Grootte rivier, in het blok O, sub No. 27.

8.—Zeker erf, bebouwd met een steene pedak, staande en gelegen buiten deze Stad aan de Oostzyde van de Grootte rivier, in het blok O, sub No. 27.

9.—Zeker erf, bebouwd met een steene pedak, staande en gelegen buiten deze Stad aan de Oostzyde van de Grootte rivier, in het blok O, sub No. 27.

Westerveld het vyfde deel van het blok P, sub No: 335, 346 en 347, belend ten Zuiden met Jufvrouw de weduwe Jacobs en Luitenant Aodt, ten Noorden met differente personen, ten Oosten met een restant van Meester E. S. Worgal weduwe Poehr, en ten Westen wederom met Luitenant Aodt en de Koozeeng.

Voorts zoo alle de voorschreve perceelen ter plaatzen genoemd, gelegen, en toebehoorende syn van No: 1 tot 13, aan den Mejsor der Mooren Hamied Lebe; No. 14, aad den Chieaes Khouw O-Eku; No. 15, aan den Boedel van wylen den Kapitein Militair Johan Pieter Bantjer; No. 16, aan den Boedel van wylen den Moor Pigi Mochamat.

Is er daarom iemand die vermenen mogte, op de gedachte perseeften eenig recht, actie of pretentie te hebben, het zy van legal of speciaal hypotheek, dan wel tot eenige servitutien of bezwarenissen, en uit dien hoofde tegens dezen verkoop zich addde willen opposeren, die come en make het den voornoemden Sequester bekend.

De Verkopng der dertien eerste perceelen, zal geschieden voor effectieve Zilters Spanische Matten. Aldus Gepubliceert en Geaffigeert, na vooraande klokke van de puye van het Stadhuys te Batavia, den 4den Mey, 1814. Door my, W. A. VAN DEN HEUVEL, Deurwaarder.

WILL BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, On Saturday, the 11th June next, TWO commodious upper roomed HOUSES, pleasantly situated at Goonong Saharee, the property of Mr. VILLENEUVE.—Also, a quantity of Holland's Gin, Claret, Madeira, and Port Wine, together with some Slaves.

LIKEWISE, Several building Lots North of Mr. VILLENEUVE'S House at Weltevreden.— Conditions will be made known on the day of sale. TE KOOP PUBLIEKE VENDUTIE, Op Zaterdag, den 11 Juny aanstaande, TWEE woonhuizen, aangenaam gelegen op Goonong Saharee, toebehoorende aan de Heer VILLENEUVE. — Ook mede, eenige Hollandse Genever, Claret, Madeira, of Port Wyn, en eenige slaaven.

Zullen noch tenzelven dage, verkogt worden, verscheidne stukjes Boew Land, gelegen ten Noorden van het Woonhuis van de Heer VILLENEUVE te Weltevreden, op welke stukken welks op den dag der Verkoop zullen bekend gemaakt worden. NOTICE WE JAMES AINSLIE and BERT ADDISON, have entered into Partnership under the name of Ainslie and Addison, do hereby give Public Notice, that JAMES AINSLIE Robert Addison, Batavia, April 28, 1814.

ADVERTISEMENT THE HOLLAND EAST INDIA SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA, having forwarded to Batavia BIBLES and TESTAMENTS in the English and Dutch Languages—Notice is hereby given, that the same may be had, on application at the Printing Office, Molenvliet, at the following prices:— English Bibles 2 Sp. Bibles. Do. Testaments, large size 2 ditto. Do. Do. small size 1 ditto. Dutch Bibles 3 ditto. Do. Testaments 3 ditto. French Bibles, 4 ditto. Do. Testaments, 2 ditto. BATAVIA, April 28, 1814.

Advertentie. HET medewerkend Rybel Genootschap te Calcutta, een aantal Bybels en Testamenten in de Engelsche en Hollandsche Taalen, naar Batavia gezonden hebbende, wordt hiernevens kennis gegeven dat dezelve te bekomen zyn in de Gouvernements Drukkery op Molenvliet, tegens de volgende verminderde pryzen. Engelsche Bybels 4 Sp. matten, Do. Testamenten (groot form.) 2 ditto. Do. Do. (klein formaat) 1 ditto. Hollandsche Bybels 6 ditto. Do. Testamenten 3 ditto. Fransch Bybels 4 ditto. Do. Testamenten 2 ditto. NB. Gereede Batavia.

AINSLIE and ADDISON, Great River-Street, HAVE FOR SALE, THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES, FOR READY MONEY, Lately arrived per the C.A.F.O. BRANDY, Geneva, Port Wine, Madeira, Claret, Burgundy, Barsac, Hock, Millenery, Perfumery, Jewellery, Plated Ware, Glass and Queen's Ware, Welch Flannels, Gentleman's fine Hats, Guns, Pistols, Buggy Harness, &c. &c.

For Ready Money, AT THE HOUSE OF MR. LIPPE, A VARIETY OF CHINA GOODS, Lately imported on the Ship SUCCESS, CONSISTING OF THE Following ARTICLES, GREEN and black Tea, Chinkew, Sugar Candy, black silk Handkerchiefs, Sattins, Sarsets, Shawls and Curtain Gauze, silk and straw Hats, Tea Caddies, Knife Boxes, Card Boxes and Counters, Bread-baskets, Bottle Stands and Trays, China-ware in Dinner and Tea sets, Tea Cups and Saucers, Coffee Cups and Saucers, Flat and Soup Plates in dozens, with a variety of other China-ware.

ADVERTISEMENT FOR SALE, FOR READY MONEY, At No. 10, New-port Street, A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF FINE MADRAS PIECE GOODS, JUST ARRIVED, CONSISTING OF TIZAREES, LONG CLOUS, and PUNJUMS, &c. &c. BATAVIA, May 21, 1814.

ADVERTISEMENT ALL persons indebted to, or having any claims on the Estate of the late THOMAS WATTLEWORTH, are hereby requested to address the undersigned within the space of six weeks from this date, to the Subscriber, Secretary to the Orphan Chamber. J. H. DE HOOGH, Sec. BATAVIA, May 19, 1814.

ADVERTISEMENT All persons having claims on the Estate of the late Captain EDWARD MASQUERIER, owner of the ship Po, or being indebted thereto, are hereby requested to send their said claims, or pay their debts to Mr. J. P. HOERT VAN HOORN, and Mr. J. MARIAN, Executors, within the space of six weeks from this date. SOERABAYA, 1st May, 1814.

ADVERTISEMENT ALL persons having claims on the Estate of the late Captain EDWARD MASQUERIER, owner of the ship Po, or being indebted thereto, are hereby requested to send their said claims, or pay their debts to Mr. J. P. HOERT VAN HOORN, and Mr. J. MARIAN, Executors, within the space of six weeks from this date. SOERABAYA, 1st May, 1814.

ADVERTISEMENT FOR PRIVATE SALE, THE HOUSE and PREMISES, situated opposite the Town Hall's Quarters at Ryswick, formerly the Quarters of the late Mr. J. B. Schone, No. 2, New-port-street, Batavia.

FOR SALE,

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

THE brig *SOPHIA*, burthen 60 tons, or thereabouts—She is a new vessel, coppered and completely found.—For particulars apply to *Messrs. Shrapnell, Skelton and Co.*

BATAVIA, 13th May, 1814.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene die iets te pretendeeren hebben, dan wel verschuldigt zyn aan den Boedel van wylen den Wel-Eddel Gestrenge Heer J. KNOPS, gelieve daar van opgave te doen aan de ondergeteckende Executeuren, binnen de tyd van twee Maanden, van heeden af gerekend.

N. A. HOLMBERG DE BECKFELT,
D. A. GAASWYCK.

SAMARANG den
7de Mey 1814.

UIT DE HAND TE KOOP,

ZEKER Steene Bakkerij, voor zien van een groote Steene-en twee Mac-cassarsse huizen, een Lombong &c. gelee-gen op Patojo, agter de thuin van mevrouw *Caulier*, imand hier toegeneegen adreseeere by den oud Luitenant Chinese *Ong Kangsoey* woonende op Patequan.

ON Sunday last departed this life, after an illness of three months, Mrs. Miero, aged 40 years and 5 months, consort of

LEENDERT MIERO.

BATAVIA,
May 21, 1814.

GEPASSEERDE Zondag den 15de dezer des Avonds om half zeven, overleed na een Sleepende Ziekte van drie maanden, in den ouderdom van veertig jaar en vyf maanden, *Anna Joseph Rubbens*, Huisvrouw van

LEENDERT MIERO.

BATAVIA,
den 21de Mey 1814.

Mr. Editor,

I cannot forbear offering a few remarks on the strange production which appeared in your last paper, termed "Lines on Hafiz." How could you in sober seriousness insert so miserable an attempt? The surprise excited by its appearance has I assure you been extreme, many wondering how it could have been offered, and more how accepted. If report be true, you sometimes woo yourself the not reluctant muse, and surely some judgment must accompany your poetic powers.

"Let such teach others who themselves excel,
And censure freely who have written well."

Make reparation then in your next paper, by sacrificing this J. T. to the just vengeance of the muse, he has so rudely attempted to violate. Trusting that you will thus far indulge the public, I shall leave the merits or rather the demerits of his verse entirely to your castigations. For my assumption of the reviewer's office, the stale plea of an invincible cacœthes is all I can adduce,—but I shall confine my observations merely to a few of his facts, considering his lines as if they had been quite prose instead of simply prosaic.

J. T. commences by asserting that Hafiz was "born descended from a race of those unknown." Even his favorite Mr. S. Rousseau would have told him, on the contrary, that "he is allowed on all hands to have been of no mean extraction." But mark the object of this obscure descent. Hafiz was born "to grace poetic lines!" Very clear and intelligible this, to minds sublime enough to understand it; be the sense, however, what it may, it is certain that he was not born to grace the lines of J. T.

Come we next to the city that reveres "his works so pure," and is to "raise his fame beyond the skies azure." This city, J. T. tells us, has "caused to raise his name to that of great Hafiz." The vulgar will never comprehend this:—we can conceive that a poet may raise the fame of a city, but a city does not usually contrive to return the compliment. I should like, I confess, to hear J. T. explain in what way Shiraz has been the cause of raising Hafiz's name.

The next piece of information is that Timur rewarded the poet for singing the praises of *Summer cand*. Why would J. T. particularly unfortunate, for it was precisely for mentioning Samarand, that Timur had nearly made poor Hafiz a head shorter. The well-known hyperbole on the mole on his mistress's cheek—

"Bekhâli hinduish bakshem Samarand u Bokhârâ."
or as Sir William Jones elegantly, but not very closely translates it:—

"That rosy cheek, that lily hand,
Would give thy poet more delight
Than all Bokhara's vaunted gold,
Than all the gems of Samarand"

is recorded to have incensed greatly the despotic Prince.

The personage mentioned in the following line has puzzled me much:—

"Delightful Bard, King Jezdi heard thy name."

I can boldly assert that Hafiz never heard his,—and I challenge J. T. to tell us who this King Jezdi is. The fact is that in copying from Mr. S. Rousseau's book, p. 28, the minute but very essential particle "of" escaped his sight,—not King Jezdi, but "the King of Jezdi" (or rather more correctly of Yezd) is spoke of. J. T. has merely mistaken the name of a very well known place for that of a King. The metre bars any new reading to save his credit, and besides the mistake is repeated a few lines lower down.

These lines I shall quote, but for another purpose:—

"Unworthy King! that suffer'd, thus renown'd,
The muse who made unto the skies resound,
The mighty name of Jezdi high and great,
Dismissed the poet with unvalu'd rate."

Did J. T. ever study grammar, or by accident hear of such things as the nominative case and the verb, or the antecedent and relative? If so, let him tell what is the nominative to "Dismissed;"—who dismissed? And where the end is of the sentence that begins—"Unworthy King that suffer'd the muse;"—what did he suffer her to do or not to do?—These are plain questions, and ought not to be difficult to answer; yet I am much afraid, were Priscian to prosecute in the Supreme Court of Justice, our classic President would grant damages for a broken head.

The next flight is, that Hafiz was doomed to tread the paths "unto far Ruknabad." By such a line and the context would not one imagine that a town of this name was meant, which was at a considerable distance from Hafiz's place of abode, Shiraz? Yet Roenabad is a river,—one of the first pages of his Persian grammar could have shewn him "Kunâri âbi Roenâbâd," and so far from being distant from Shiraz, it runs under the very walls of it.

What follows of this effusion is really such an incoherent medley as almost to defy any attempt at analysis:—sense, grammar, and historical truth are equally made war with.

But take examples. Fortune had marked Hafiz for her prey,—yet it seems he came off triumphantly,—ergo was not a prey.—The Poet is suspected of disgracing the Koran Laws, but the thought is said to be base,—and the conclusion drawn from this must be that he observed them. Then follows, very appropriately, an attack on Mahommed's race, they are to "blot from their sacred book the filled up space"—"that says from pleasure only they must sway;"—what can be meant by blotting a filled up space, or swaying from pleasure?—These blind Mahommedans are then exclaimed against for having contrived to deprive their Mussulman brother Hafiz of burial honours;—yet the note on this passage tells us and tells us truly, that it was not so contrived, and that every funeral honour was paid.—The description of the "tefâl" or Lortes Hafizians is vastly amusing the note luckily tells us what the verses mean.—"But who could say when oped the book,"—again, though J. T. may term me a *nokta chin*, I must ask him to parse this sentence,—"who could say?"—what?

"Finis coronat opus" may here with justice be said, the end is admirable;—the good Mussulman Hafiz at last turns out to be a pious member of our own church:—
"For tho' in youth voluptuous he had been,
Devout were his thoughts to the Christian Scheme."
He proves then after all to be a Christian incog. Oh the sly boots! Who could ever have suspected it from reading his verses.—But more of this hereafter.

When I first read J. T.'s lines I marvelled greatly whence he could have picked up the little information they contain,—for his blunders in most parts would not allow me to give him credit for the remainder that was correct.—When I came to the notes, however, the secret stood revealed, I at once recognized my old friend Mr. S. Rousseau, Printer, Spa Fields, and Editor of a work entitled "Flowers of Persian Literature."—Yes, I here charge J. T. with direct plagiarism, with having copied verbatim from this book the whole of his notes, and many of the phrases in his verse. This is a heavy charge, let J. T. rebut it if he can.

The note beginning "many Princes, &c." is copied entirely and letter for letter from "Flowers of Persian Literature" page 28.; except indeed that "refused" is inserted in lieu of "rejected with disdain;" but even this phrase he could not afford to lose, he accordingly makes use of it in one of his verses.

"The Sultan's gifts rejecting with disdain."

The other long note is taken verbatim from the same book p. 31:—J. T.'s only merit being that of having copied correctly.

I think it is Sheridan who says that ideas frequently float in our minds of which we are in doubt whether they are original or merely recollected. But this could have scarcely been the case with J. T.; a floating idea of six and twenty lines at one stretch, besides a number of lesser expressions and turns, is somewhat too much to be in any doubt of; and I defy him to disprove my accusation of plagiarism.

Even that choice vulgarism—"Christian Scheme" is not his own; Mr. S. Rousseau says, p. 29.—"some have even ventured to assert, that he (Hafiz) was inclined to the *Christian Scheme*." But let J. T. if he can, prove that he has not drawn all his information from this book,—let him only tell us who these

some are, and what are the grounds for considering Hafiz to have been a Christian.

I chance to know where Mr. Rousseau borrowed his passage from, for he too is a borrower, and if J. T. can point this out and will defend it, I am prepared to enter the arena with him:—till then he must content himself with the condemnation of even his own oracle, for in p. 32, he will find it asserted as the prevalent opinion that the verses of Hafiz "inculcate true Mohommedanism." Instead of trusting to Mr. S. Rousseau, who though perhaps a worthy man, is literally a Book-printer and a Book-maker, Had J. T. ever turned to the works of such real Oriental Scholars as Sir W. Jones, Reviczki, or Sir W. Ouseley,—especially to the "Essay on the Mystical Poetry of the Persians and Hindus,"—by the first, he would learn that Hafiz was as much a Christian as himself is a Poet,—that he was in fact a Sufi, the most enthusiastic of the Mohomedan sects.

Agreeing entirely with the elegant Sir William Jones, when he says—"Est mehercule Hafiz noster ambrosiâ alendus poeta."—I could not with patience endure that he should be served with J. T.'s coarse fare,—and my anger like Acres' valour has oozed from my hand,—excuse its prolixity and believe me to be your obedient servant,

SHIRAZI.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A Subscriber will observe that his lines appear in our present number, and we trust he will acquiesce in the propriety of the alterations we have deemed it necessary to make previous to their publication.

The Verses of K. E. Q. are under consideration.

Jaba Government Gazette.

BATAVIA,
SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1814.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. J. G. Bauer, to be Superintendent of the Native Orphan Chamber.
Mr. Van Groll, } To be Members of
— Van den Berg, } the European Or-
— Denys, }phan Chamber.
Mr. P. Van Groll, to be Registrar to the Court of Circuit in the Western Division.

Another week has elapsed without bringing us any intelligence either from India or Europe, and our resources are in consequence becoming more limited, as well as less interesting. The anxiety and suspense arising from the present deficiency of news, becomes greater from the critical state of affairs in Europe at the date of our last advices, and we are prepared to expect accounts of a most important nature by the first arrival. We hope that period is not far distant, as from the time appointed for the dispatch of the Honorable Company's ship *Scaley Castle*, she may be reasonably expected from England in all this month, unless detained any length of time at St. Helena, in which case the two direct ships may probably arrive here before her.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

BATAVIA.

ARRIVALS.] May 14.—Ship Cato, F. Bolton, from Calcutta 13th March, Malacca 13th April, and Banca 3d May.—Cargo, Tin,—Passengers, Lieut. Bolton, Ben. Eur. Regt. and Lieut. Hardwick, Vol. Bat.

May 15.—Brig Gloucester, P. C. Foster, from Banca 1st May.—Cargo, Tin—Passengers, Lieut. Hele, and Mr. Lavielle.

DEPARTURES.] May 14.—Ship *Eugenia*, J. Sterling, for Samarang.
Same day—Brig *Ulrica Engellina*, A. Bastiaan, for Samarang.

May 15.—Ship *Ann*, E. Belmont, for New South Wales.

Same day—Schooner *Tiger*, Eering, for Samarang.

May 16.—Ship *Wanstead*, H. Moore, for London.

May 20.—Brig *Mauritius Packet*, Nogue, for Mauritius, Cargo, Coffee.

DEATH.

On the 29th ultimo, at Tagal, Lieutenant Colonel Keasberry, of the Madras Establishment, Resident of that District.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 25.

The following statement has not appeared in any Indian Journal; it is extracted from a series of Suffolk Chronicles received in Calcutta by the *Acorn*, and most politely communicated to this office by a friend; to whom we tender our best acknowledgements.

Shipwreck.—Extract of a letter from Buenos Ayres, dated April 8:—On the 30th ult. a boat of about 17 feet keel arrived at this place, with six persons on board. The following is the account they have given:—They sailed from New South Wales, on board the brig *Isabella*, George Highton, master, on the 4th of December last; they made the land about Cape Horn on the 2d of February, and Falkland Islands on the 7th of the same month. In the morning of the 8th, about one a. m. the vessel struck on the rocks, and was wrecked. The crew and passengers got on shore on a desert isle, forming one of the group of the Falkland Islands, and the weather being moderate, they were enabled to save from the vessel the provisions and stores. On the twenty-third of February, having raised the long boat and decked her, it was agreed that a part of the unhappy sufferers should embark in her, for the purpose of arriving at some inhabited place, where the means might be procured of sending a vessel to bring away the other part of the crew and passengers. The six men who arrived here accordingly put to sea on the 23d of February, and after a voyage of upwards of 460 leagues on the ocean, they arrived in this river, without having seen the land for 26 days. Nothing but the protection of the Almighty could have preserved them from the inclemency of the weather, considering the great fatigue they must have endured, both in mind and body, and so long a navigation in seas almost proverbial for storms. On the first intelligence of the event, Captain Heywood, of his Majesty's ship *Nereus*, gave instructions to Lieut. D'Aranda, commander of the Nancy brig of war, to prepare for sea, and to proceed to the relief of the unhappy sufferers; it is expected she will sail about the 9th instant. It appears there were 55 souls on board the *Isabella* at the time she was wrecked, among whom are the following passengers:—

"Captain Drury, 73d regiment, wife and family, Mr. Holt, (Irish rebel), do. do. Sir Henry Hayes, and three females, returned convicts; Mr. Madison; three marines and their wives.

"The following have arrived here:—
"Capt. Brooks, master of a merchant vessel; Lieut. Lundie, (arms); a marine, and three seamen."

Bombay, January 22, 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS,

BOMBAY CASTLE, JANUARY 19, 1814.
By the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

The following promotion is ordered to take place in the first Regiment in consequence of the death of Lieutenant J. B. Heard of that Corps.

First Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign William Inglis to be Lieutenant in succession to Heard, deceased,—Date of Rank, 15th January 1814.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to accept the resignation of the Honorable Company's Service of Ensign John Davidson of the 2d Battalion 7th Regiment Native Infantry.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

On Monday last, the several Prisoners who have been convicted of felonies during the present Session of Oyer and Terminer for this Island, were brought up before the Judges of the Court, to have sentences passed on them, when the Honorable the Recorder, in a most emphatic manner pronounced the awful sentence of the Law on Thomas Robjeit, a Sergeant in the 17th Regiment of Light Dragoons, for shooting at one Robert Chambers of the same Corps. He had been indicted upon the Statue commonly called the Black Act, which renders it a capital offence to shoot at another with a malicious intent, whether the person shot at is killed or not. We are sorry to say that there did not appear either in the circumstances of the case, or in the character of the prisoner, any thing at all favorable.

Sentence of death was also passed on another prisoner named Raghoo Mallaree, who in attempting to rob a native woman of a Neck Joy, and finding that the resistance she made was likely to create an alarm in the neighbourhood of the place where the offence was committed, drew out of his pocket a knife, and cut her throat in a most shocking manner. The woman subsequently recovered of the wounds inflicted by the prisoner; but as there could be no doubt that he intended to murder her, it seemed a cause peculiarly deserving of the awful punishment which the prisoner is to undergo.

Several prisoners were transported to Prince of Wales Island for Burglaries committed in different parts of the Island, and some minor punishments were inflicted for

(Continued after the Poetry.)



To the Editor of the
JAVA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Mr. EDITOR,

The insertion of the following lines in the first vacant corner of your Paper will greatly oblige

Your's obediently,
A SUBSCRIBER.

BILLY'S CASE.

Billy, with many deep drawn sighs, of late,
Of evils talks, and hardships truly great,
Let us, impartial Viewers, fairly say,
In how far justice or injustice lay.
"Tis hard," says Billy, "after such a time,
As eighteen years, in India's sultry clime,
To have reap'd no profit from a loyal aim,
To serve my King, and gain myself a name;
To have held no office, tho' each nerve applied,
No pains unsparr'd, no ways nor means untried,
To reach the end to which I've long aspir'd,
My language splendid, as myself, attir'd,
A zeal unbounded, an experience great,
All, all concentrated in my noble pate,
To see each heedless, every smart boy,
Rise o'er my head, and taste preferment's joy,
While worth long tried, and known, neglected lays,
And mourns in secret such misjudging days."
'Tis strange, most strange, of such a truth to learn,
Of claims so weighty, meeting no return!!!
But every moment adds to our surprise,
When further facts are brought before our eyes,
When each heroic act, each valiant deed,
Which rival all, and many do exceed,
Of those extolled in history's antient page,
Alike the pride and wonder of the age,
Without or notice or reward remain,
While undeservers every favour gain;
But 'tis the case, a cruel one indeed,
Which makes our feeling hearts with sorrow bleed,
And prompts us all with one united voice,
To call it an unjust and partial choice,
That elevates the worthless and unknown,
And o'erlooks one so deeds of valor prone;
But ere we bid you, Billy, our adieu,
We deem it in compassion due to you,
A word of consolation to impart,
To ease at once your now half drooping heart;
To make the moments that must heavy seem,
To glide as smoothly as a morning dream,
To banish all your melancholy fears,
That have so many dull vexatious years,
Sadden'd each day from morning until night,
Destroying soothing hope and soft delight.
Much as your country has o'erlook'd your fame,
Your towering genius, your exalted name;
The fair, for whom we still aspire to rise,
Judge by true merit, and for valor prize;
None but the valiant can their favor gain,
Or one soft smile, or tender glance obtain;
Your comely person, and engaging charms,
Add'd to prowess, and renown in arms,
Will, doubtless, love to each fair breast impart,
And crown you conqueror of every heart.
To you, sweet youth, they'll yield their tender joys,
And teach new pleasure as the former cloy;
As this 'ere earthly bliss is half so great,
Belov'd, ador'd, with victory-clate!
Then banish painful thoughts far from your mind,
Arising merely from your stars unkind,
Study to live but in their lovely eyes,
As good as handsome, and as brave as wise;
And all your griefs will quickly pass away,
And naught but joy, await each coming day."

(Continued from the Third Page.)

Larceny. But we do not meet with any cases sufficiently marked by any circumstances of public interest to render it worthy of a detailed report

We understand that one case of Misdemeanor, being a serious charge against one of the Native Officers of the Court, is likely to come on for trial in a few days.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

LONDON GAZETTE, Aug. 21.

At the Court at Carlton House, the 14th of August, 1813.

PRESENT,

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent in Council.

Whereas by an Act passed in the thirty-fifth year of His Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for allowing, for a limited time, the importation of goods from India and China, and other parts within the limits of the exclusive trade of the East India Company, in ships not of British-built, nor registered as such; and for the exportation of goods from Great Britain by the same ships, under certain restrictions," it was enacted, that if, during the continuance of the then present war, and for eighteen months after the conclusion thereof, any ship freighted by the said United Company, with the approbation of the Board or Commissioners for the Affairs of India, with home investment of goods from India or China, or other ports within the limits of the said Company's trade, should arrive in the ports of Great Britain, it should and might be lawful, upon representation made by or on behalf of the said Company to His Majesty in Council, for His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to authorise the importation and entry of such goods, subject to the like duties, and no other, as if they were imported in British-built ships, though such goods should be brought in ships which might not be British-built, nor have been registered

as British-built ships, not navigated as required by the laws then in force; provided the said ships should have been built within the territories belonging to the said United Company, or in the ports under the immediate protection of the British flag in the East Indies; and also to permit such ships to export from Great Britain, to the British settlements in the East Indies, or to any of the places within the limits before-mentioned, with the license and consent of the said Company, any goods, wares or merchandize whatsoever, ordnance and military stores excepted; and it was thereby further enacted, that such ships should not be liable to forfeiture, nor should any persons whatever be liable to any penalty or forfeiture on account of any importation of goods, wares, or merchandize, in pursuance of the said Act, or of any Order or Orders of His Majesty in Council, which might be issued in virtue thereof; and whereas by an Act passed in the forty-second year of His Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for making perpetual so much of an Act made in the nineteenth year of the reign of His present Majesty, as relates to the allowing a drawback of the duties on rum shipped as stores, to be consumed on board merchant ships on their voyages; and to continue several laws relating to the permitting the exportation of tobacco, pipe-clay, from Great Britain to the British sugar colonies, in the West Indies, until the twenty-fourth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eight; to the giving further encouragement to the importation of naval stores from the British colonies in America, until the twenty-ninth day of September one thousand eight hundred and twelve; to the regulating the payment of the duties on cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs, and mace; to the allowing the importation of certain fish from Newfoundland, and the coast of Labrador, until the twenty-fourth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eight; and to the allowing the importation and exportation of goods from and to India and China, in ships not of British-built, during the continuance of the exclusive trade to and from the East Indies, granted to the East India Company, by an Act of the thirty-third year of His present Majesty's reign, "the said Act of the thirty-fifth year of His Majesty's reign was further continued, during the term granted to the said United Company, by the said Act of Parliament of Great Britain, of the thirty-third year of His Majesty's reign; and whereas by an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, intituled, "An Act for continuing in the East India Company for a further term, the possession of the British territories in India, together with certain exclusive privileges; for establishing further regulations for the government of the said territories, and the better administration of justice within the same, and for regulating the trade to and from the places within the limits of the said Company's charter;" it is enacted, that the said two first-mentioned Acts, passed in the thirty-fifth and forty-second years of His Majesty's reign, shall continue and be in force, until the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, unless any provision shall be made respecting the same in the next Session of Parliament; and that it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty, during such times, by any Order or Orders in Council to be made for that purpose to authorize any of His Majesty's subjects, to import into the said United Kingdom, from the East Indies, and other places within the limits of the said Company's charter, save and except the dominions of the Emperor of China, paying the like duties only as if such importation were made in British-ships; and to export from the said United Kingdom to the East Indies and places aforesaid, save and except as aforesaid, goods, wares, merchandize, except tea, in all such ships as above mentioned, subject to such regulations and conditions as His Majesty shall think fit; any Act, matter or thing to the contrary notwithstanding; provided always, that all ship which may have commenced their voyage from India, at any time before the expiration of one year from the passing of the said last-mentioned Act, shall be deemed and taken to be equally entitled to the benefit of the provisions therein before contained, as if such ships had arrived in any port of the United Kingdom during the said twelve months:—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in virtue of the powers vested in His Majesty, by the said Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, is thereupon pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, and by and with the advice of His Majesty's Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that any of His Majesty's subjects

be, and they are hereby permitted and allowed to import into the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, from the East Indies, and other places within the limits of the East India Company's charter, save and except the dominions of the Emperor of China, paying the like duties only as if such importation were made in British-ships; and to export from the said United Kingdom to the East Indies, and places aforesaid, save and except as aforesaid, goods, wares and merchandise, except tea, in all such ships as above-mentioned; any Act, matter or thing to the contrary notwithstanding: provided always, that all ships which may have commenced their voyage from India, at any time before the expiration of one year from the passing of the above-mentioned Act of the last Session of Parliament, shall be deemed and taken to be equally entitled to the benefit of the provisions therein before contained, as if such ships had arrived in any port of the United Kingdom during the said twelve months.

And the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, and the Commissioners for the Management of the Affairs of India, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

CHETWYND.

MORNING HERALD.

LONDON, — SEPT. 7.

French Accounts of the Defeat of the Allies, the taking of Fifteen Thousand Austrians, Twenty pieces of Cannon, &c.

In our last we inserted extracts from French Papers to the 2d instant, and had we received no farther information respecting the campaign in Germany we should have concluded, that the reports of the successes of Bonaparte had been solely framed with the view of tranquillizing the people of Paris, and that they had no foundation in fact; but last night we received French Papers one day later in date, which give reason to apprehend that the enemy has obtained considerable advantages. Some deduction may, however, still be made, for the exaggerations in which the enemy is always disposed to indulge, and for the concealment of adverse events, which, it is to be hoped, may have occurred, on some points, to such an extent as to counterbalance the successes he claims on others.

There is no Bulletin, or account from Bonaparte himself, but a letter from the Duke of Bassano to the Arch Chancellor is published in the *Moniteur* of the 2d. A Bulletin, however, is promised, and it is also stated, that the Austrian Declaration of War could not be sent to Paris, as Bassano had not had an opportunity of laying the documents relative to it before the Emperor. From the account of the military operations given by Bassano it appears that hostilities commenced on the 17th. On the 19th Bonaparte proceeded to take possession of the defiles of Bohemia, and advanced to within twelve leagues of Prague. Leaving that quarter he hastened to Silesia, where on the 21st, he forced the Russian and Prussian positions on the Bober, and drove back the army collected there.—In the mean time an army, composed of Russians, Austrians and Prussians, consisting of 150,000 men, was advancing against Dresden, in which it was probable there were very few troops. That was a bold and able movement, for had the Allies obtained possession of that place, strengthened as it has been by extraordinary works, Bonaparte would have been placed in a situation of imminent jeopardy. It is not to be wondered, therefore, that he made great efforts to return to Dresden with a force sufficient to defend the entrenchments he had formed there. In that is seems he succeeded. He marched his guards at the rate of ten leagues a day and with them occupied Dresden on the 26th, when the attack of the allied troops commenced. He left, Bassano says, 4000 men at the foot of the redoubts, and the French took 2000 prisoners, a flag, and several pieces of cannon. On the 27th, Bonaparte marched out against the Allies, and attacked their left, consisting of Austrians, and divided from the rest of the army by the valley of Planca. Here Bassano represents his master to have been again successful. It is stated that 10,000 Austrians were taken, with twenty pieces of cannon, and ten standards. Field Marshal Metzko, two Generals of Brigade and several Officers of distinction, are stated to be among the prisoners. The Allied Army, which advanced upon Dresden, is stated to have been commanded by Generals Wittgenstein, Kleist, and Schwartzenberg. We should suppose that

the Crown Prince of Sweden was there though neither he nor the Swedes are alluded to. Bassano, however, mentions the arrival of Moreau at the Russian Headquarters in that sort of language which was to be expected from one of the devoted tools of Bonaparte.

The boasting accounts which Bassano has transmitted to Paris terminates rather awkwardly. Notwithstanding the victories he asserts had been obtained, it appears that the Allied army kept the field in the neighbourhood of Dresden. He predicts that if they retreated, they would sustain great losses, and if they remained in their position, destructive events would take place on the following day. An article in the *Journal de Paris* asserts that Bonaparte pursued his advantages, and that the remains of the Russians and Prussians were completely defeated at Jauer.

It was reported last night that French papers to the 4th had arrived, containing a Bulletin, which includes an account of an actions on the 28th.

Vienna, Aug. 19.—Many troops are proceeding to Bohemia. General Rusner has been ordered to Prague, to take the command of the artillery of reserve. The regiments of artillery in the neighbourhood of Vienna, are daily exercised in the plains of Semmering.

Dresden, Aug. 18.—The fortifications which surround both parts of this town are almost finished, they have been executed according to the plan of French engineers.

Frankfort, Aug. 17.—The Austrian Legation has left Stutgardt. The Acting General, Baron Hiller, commanding the Austrian Army of the Interior, arrived at Glaginfurth on the 7th instant. After having reviewed the troops, he set out for Oberstyer. The Duke of Berlin returned from Strelitz to Berlin; he only stopped some hours in the latter town, and then departed for head-quarters.

Bayreuth, Aug. 23.—A patrole, partly Cossacks and partly Austrian hussars, arrived unexpectedly yesterday at noon by the Egra road at Gefress, six leagues from our town. They allowed the post-chariot to pass without stopping it, which left this place for Hof; after having refreshed the horses, they set out for Bayreuth; but scarcely were they a quarter of a league from Gefrees, when they were joined by an Austrian hussar. They immediately marched by the side of Gefrees, towards Hof, in the environs of which town he found a detachment of French hussars. The carriage with the mail has returned here. Another patrole, composed, as is believed, of the Blenkenstein hussars which was at Saudou, in Bohemia, passed Kamnath yesterday.

Augsburg, Aug. 24.—General Wrede has arrived upon our extreme frontiers; his troops are full of ardour, and observe a strict discipline. The news from the Tyrol announces, that the Prince Viceroy is advancing into Illyria.

BOOKS.

The following Books may be had at the Gazette Office, viz.—

MEDICAL BOOKS.

- Hunter on the Blood, 4to
- Currie on Fevers, 8vo. 2 vols.
- Ware's Observations, 8vo.
- Jones on Hemorrhage, do.
- Carmichael on Cancers, do.
- Horne on Ulcers, do.
- Rigby on Uterine Hemorrhage.
- Jameson on the Cheltenham Waters.
- Whytt on Nervous Hypochondriac or Hysteria.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

- Entick's Dictionary.
- Ashe's English Grammar.
- Æsop's Fables.
- Walker's Speaker.
- Ditto English Grammar.
- Polite Preceptor.
- Poetical Ditto.
- Key to Literature.
- Turner's Arts.
- Ditto Geography.
- English Spelling Books.

BATAVIA,

PRINTED BY A. H. HUBBARD,
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IN DE
EDELE COMPAGNIËN DRUKKERY,
Op Molenvliet.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JULY 14 1813.

PORTUGUESE SLAVE TRADE.

Mr. Wilberforce rose to make his motion on this subject, for an Address to the Prince Regent, praying for information respecting all communications with the Prince Regent of Portugal, on the steps taken by that Government, in pursuance of the Treaty of the 19th of February, 1810, concluded at Rio de Janeiro, as to the provisions for taking efficacious measures for the gradual abolition of the Slave Trade.

If the information he had received was correct, and he had every reason to believe it was so, then it would appear, that notwithstanding the Regent of Portugal's wishes to abolish the slave trade, the Portuguese trade in slaves, had, since we relinquished it, been greatly increased, and under fresh circumstances of aggravation and oppression. The Portuguese had taken the ground which we had abandoned in Africa, and by so doing, had disappointed the fair hopes we had entertained of redressing the wrongs of injured Africa, and checked the means of carrying civilization and improvement to that suffering country.

evils, all those who were animated by a sense of their duty to God, and to their fellow creatures,—all who regarded the universal rights of nature,—all who felt the common sentiments of humanity,—all who believed in that protection of Providence, which might be forfeited by great acts of national injustice, would rather give it up than pay for it at so cruel a price.

Mr. Douglas supported the Address. Lord Castlereagh said, it was unquestionably advisable to know what steps the Portuguese Government had taken. He was perfectly aware of the forbearance of the Hon. Mover in not pressing the subject before them.

Mr. W. Smith would not object to the withdrawing of the motion; but he thought that more than justice had been already done to the Portuguese Government, who seemed to wish to creep out of the engagement. The trade of the Brazils and Portugal was entirely protected by our navy, and we had a right to see our treaties duly executed.

Mr. Grant, Junior, rose to express his sentiments briefly. Unless unceasing vigilance was used on this great question, all the bright hopes, and all the solemn enactments of Parliament, would be rendered useless. Efforts had indeed been made even here, to evade the solemn abolition of the slave trade; but the wisdom of the Legislature had in a great degree defeated them.

abolition was not merely intended to absolve the national conscience, and wash out the deep and damned spots of our iniquity; it was intended also to open up some better views for oppressed and wronged Africa, and generous attempts had been made to soothe her sorrows. But where was the hope of consummating so noble an object, if 70 or 80,000 wretched Africans were to be annually dragged from their native land, and sent in chains to slavery on a foreign soil?

Mr. Wilberforce thought he should lose nothing practical by yielding to the Noble Lord's request, as he believed Government to be sincere and zealous in the cause. If necessary to renew his motion next Session, he trusted it would be agreed to unanimously.

The Motion was then withdrawn.

THE COURIER, August 7.

DECLARATION

From the Court of Prussia of the Views and Intentions of Austria to Restore Peace and the Balance of Europe. (From the Berlin Gazette, July 17.)

Since the alliance of Prussia with Russia, the views of the Imperial Austrian Court were directed to the restoration of peace and the balance of Europe; and His Majesty the Emperor declared in public notifications, that he was determined on bringing about a peace, the conditions of which would ensure its duration.

The French Court has agreed to this proposal, and their Majesties the King of Prussia and Emperor of Russia have determined likewise to send Ambassadors to Prague with directions to attend with continual and uninterrupted regard to the interests of their distant Allies, who are invited to be participators, and to state to the Austrian Cabinet their sentiments on the possibility of laying the foundations for a peace to be hereafter concluded.

His Majesty the Emperor of Russia has, for this purpose, accredited the Privy Councillor, Baron Von Anstetten, to his Majesty the Emperor of Austria; and his Majesty the King of Prussia has likewise furnished his Ambassador at the Imperial Court, the Minister of State, Baron Von Humboldt, with powers for that purpose.

Both these authorised Ministers have immediately left the head-quarters of their Sovereigns, and must have arrived at Prague by the 12th of July, on which day the French Ambassadors were likewise to arrive there. The Allied Powers, therefore, remain likewise in this instance true to their purpose—of losing no opportunity of procuring to Europe a just, lasting, and secure peace; for the restoration of which they will labour with indefatigable perseverance, and use, for that purpose, all the means that Providence has put into their hands.

The whole of the Deputation leave town to day, for Yarmouth, to embark on board the Cydnus frigate, for Petersburg, to invest the Emperor of Russia with the insignia for rewarded merit and esteem,

of the Order of the Garter. The Deputation is to consist of the under-mentioned Gentlemen: Francis Townsend, Esq. (Windsor Herald), as Deputy-Garter King at Arms, as Substitute for Sir Isaac Heard, who is indisposed. James Pulman, Esq. officiating as Private Secretary to Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt; George Reiby, Esq. acting as Secretary to the Deputation. Mr. John Hunter, attending as Garter on the Foreign Mission. A Gentleman who has just reached London from St. Petersburg states that great exertions are making to reinforce the Russian army in Silesia, and that an edict has been issued by the Court for a new levy throughout the Russian dominions, which is to provide an army of reserve to the number of 200,000 men.

Private accounts from Stockholm inform us, that open hostilities between Sweden and Denmark have commenced, and that the Swedish Government have prohibited all merchant ships from paying the Sound duty. The Danish flotilla has attacked the Swedish gunboats at Malmoe; they fought most desperately on both sides; and the Danes at length retreated. The Swedish took two Danish gunboats, and sunk two.

Yesterday the Life Guards did duty in London for the first time since a part of the regiments were drafted to the Peninsula. They have recruited a body of fine young men, who make an excellent appearance in the new regimentals. The 7th have left town to embark at Portsmouth for Lord Wellington's army.

The treatment of the inhabitants of Hamburg by the French, is most barbarous. Even ladies of the first respectability, who had displayed their zeal in the cause of freedom, as well as gentlemen, are compelled to give their assistance at the fortifications.—The young females who had worked the colours presented to General Tottenborn, have been particularly selected as the objects of severity; and the venerable Clergyman who consecrated them, though almost ninety, has been compelled to serve out their allowance of spirits to the labourers, twice a-day.

THE TIMES, — AUGUST 17.

Letters by the Heligoland mails to the 10th instant, and by the Gottenburgh mail to the 7th, contain chiefly vague conjectures on the renewal or close of the Armistice, wholly undeserving of notice. M. Myers, however, the Messenger, arrived in the course of yesterday, with despatches from the headquarters of the Allies; to their contents Government is thought to attach considerable importance. The armies of our Allies are said to be in as formidable a state as possible, daily receiving reinforcement; the courage of the people is high, and their thirst for vengeance great; they are continually learning the pike exercise, and have thrown entrenchments round many of their towns and villages.

A Russian Gazette of the 9th inst. notices an act of oppression exercised by the French upon the Burgomaster at Stettin. They imprisoned and fed him on bread and water, in consequence of the hostility of his politics. The Prussian Government, by way of reprisal, have ordered a French General in their possession, to be fed on precisely the same food, until the Burgomaster was restored to liberty.

It is understood that a Dukedom will be immediately conferred upon Lord Wellington.

We regret to observe, that endeavours are still used to prolong the dispute about precedence between the Russian and Spanish Ambassadors. It is, however, wholly untrue that the British Ministers have at all interfered; neither was any cession of principle demanded of Count Fernan Nunez. The principle upon which Russia stands is understood to be this—that all crowned heads should be considered as equal. Spain, we apprehend, dissents from such a doctrine. We are, however, more anxious for the termination of the dispute than for a description of the points on which it has arisen. The Russian Ambassadors are said to be regularly instructed by their Court, neither to claim precedence from the smaller Powers, nor to give it to the greater, but to act always upon terms of equality with all, or to enter into any arrangement indicating equality; and a Russian Ambassador would act against positive orders, if he should on any occasion ask for precedence over the representative of any crowned head whatever.

A messenger is to be sent immediately to Lord Wellington with despatches.

Bulletins of the glorious victory, in French and German, were sent last night to the outposts for distribution on the Continent. The Extraordinary Gazette is also to be translated for circulation abroad.

The 7th light dragoons, about to depart for the Peninsula, are 800 strong.

We understand that the report of the capture of the Cruiser is unfounded.

The President American frigate was on the 2d instant, off the Ferroe Islands: the *Fazenda* frigate was spoken with on the 4th, in search of her, and was informed of her situation by a vessel which had left Commodore Rodgers two days before.

The following was the conclusion of Her Majesty's Address to the Cadets of the Military College, on the presentation of their colours on Thursday last:

"I present these colours, as tokens of the interest I feel in the prosperity of the Royal Military College and in testimony of my maternal solicitude for the happiness and welfare of the youths to whom I now address myself.

"I feel confident that you will, by your virtues and future services, realize the fond expectations of your friends and your parents, of your Sovereign and your country. You will, at this Institution imbibe the principles of your established national religion, and a just regard and reverence for our laws and constitution. You will become sensible of the importance of order and discipline,—you will receive the information and instructions, which are calculated to promote your success in the honorable profession which you have chosen; and both by example and precept, you will here be animated by the honest ambition of hereafter emulating those renowned commanders, and valiant soldiers, who, under the protection of Providence, have so greatly upheld the military character of the country.

"You will, I trust, confirm the words* inscribed on these colours, equally applicable to the increasing advantages which this Institution promises to the army, and to the prowess of the nation, justly exulting in the distinguished part she has taken in a contest, the object of which is the restoration of the independence and liberties of Europe.

"To this great contest, it is probable, you will all be progressively called, as the soldiers and champions of your country.

"I pray to God to bless and protect you, in the career of honour for which you are destined."

* *Vires acquirit eundo.*

BELFAST, — JULY 14.

It is with much regret we have to mention the circumstances which occurred on Monday night in this town, in consequence of the revival of that hateful spirit of party which has so long divided this country. We had hoped, that as the Legislature had given their opinion in such a decided manner against the legality of Orange Societies, there would have been prudence, and even patriotism, in abstaining from the usual processions on the 12th of July, (the Anniversary of the battle of Agbrim). This, however, was disregarded. A number of lodges (about 3,000 men in all) assembled in Lisburn, where they walked in procession, with some respectable men at their head. They afterwards heard a sermon in the Linn hall there. It is but justice to state, that in Lisburn they conducted themselves with the most unexceptionable propriety; to shew that cordiality prevailed, a number of them even took their refreshment in the house of a Roman Catholic.

In the evening, about seven, the lodges that had gone from this town, returned, with colours flying, and all the usual Orange insignia. One party proceeded by Hercules-street to the house of one Thompson, in North-street. In their progress they were hooted by some of the spectators, and stones and mud were thrown amongst them. Some of Thompson's windows were broken, when the Orangemen rushing out of the house with loaded muskets, fired upon the people, in consequence of which a cooper, of the name of Hugh Graham, was shot dead on the spot; a bricklayer, named Andrew M'Narry, was mortally wounded, and died next morning at one o'clock; and William M'Laughlin, a young lad, received a ball in his thigh, and yesterday underwent amputation. Another man, we understand, was shot in the arm.

It is also material to observe, that arms and ammunition appear to have been previously deposited in Thompson's house, apparently in the anticipation of such an occurrence.

On the circumstances being made known, several Magistrates immediately attended in North-street, and General Mitchell having ordered out a party of military, peace was restored; a soldier was made prisoner in Thompson's house, along with two others.

A Coroner's inquest was next day held on the bodies, and a warrant issued for the apprehension of one Morgan, charged with the murder of M'Narry.

We have been informed, that a number of Orangemen had assembled in Hillsborough, on Monday, when the Marquis of Downshire came out to them; and representing to them that they were acting in opposition to the laws, as expressed by Parliament, advised them to disperse, and go to their work; and this recommendation they immediately complied with.—*Belfast Com. Chron.*

From the Morning Post Dec. 24.

COUNTRIES OF EUROPE.

We avail ourselves of the delayed arrival of further intelligence from Europe, to present the public with the following enumeration of the reigning sovereigns therein, extracted from the Court Calendar of the current year.

THE SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

GEORGE III. King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Elector of Hanover, born July 4, 1738. Successor of his Grandfather, K. George II. Oct. 25, 1760. Married, September 8, 1761, to the Princess Charlotte, Sister of Charles Lewis Frederic, Duke of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, born May 19, 1744; crowned Sept. 22, 1761, by whom he has issue:

1. George, Prince of Wales, Prince Regent, born August 12, 1762. Married April 8, 1795, to Caroline-Amelia-Elizabeth, daughter of the Duke of Brunswick, born May 17, 1768; by whom he has issue Princess Charlotte Augusta, born Jan. 7, 1796.
 2. Frederic, Duke of York, born Aug. 16, 1763, married, Sept. 29, 1791, Frederique Charlotte Ulrique Catherine, eldest daughter of the late King of Prussia.
 3. William Henry, Duke of Clarence, Aug. 21, 1765.
 4. Princess Royal, Charlotte Augusta Matilda, September 29, 1766, Lady of the Imperial Russian Order of St. Catharine; married, May 18, 1797, to Frederic Charles-William, King of Wirttemberg.
 5. Edward, Duke of Kent, November 2, 1767.
 6. Augusta Sophia, November 8, 1768.
 7. Elizabeth, May 22, 1770.
 8. Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, June 5, 1771.
 9. Augustus Frederic, Duke of Sussex, Jan. 27, 1778.
 10. Adolphus Frederic, Duke of Cambridge, Feb. 14, 1774.
 11. Mary, April 25, 1776.
 12. Sophia, Nov. 3, 1777.
- The King's Sister is Augusta, born August 11, 1737, married, Jan. 17, 1764, to the late Elector of Brunswick. The King's Niece and Nephew are, Sophia-Matilda, born May 19, 1773, and William Frederic, Duke of Gloucester, born Jan. 15, 1776.

AUSTRIA.

FRANCIS II. Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, King and Elector of Bohemia, and Arch-Cup-bearer of the Roman Empire, born February 12, 1768, married August 14, 1790, Maria Teresa, Eldest Daughter of the King of the Two Sicilies, (who died in 1807,) by whom he has 1, Maria-Louisa, born December 12, 1791; married to Napoleon, Emperor of France. He was married again, on the 6th of January, 1808, to the Princess Maria-Beatrix.

2. Ferdinand-Charles-Leopold Francis-Joseph-Crescentius, born April 19, 1793.
 3. Leopoldina-Carolina-Josepha, born January 22, 1797.
 4. Mary-Clementina-Frances-Josepha, born March 1, 1798.
 5. Joseph-Francis-Leopold, born April 9, 1799.
 6. Carolina-Ferdinanda-Josepha-Demetria, born April 8, 1801.
 7. Francis-Charles-Joseph, born Dec. 7, 1802.
 8. Charles-Francis-Joseph, Duke of Sultzbürg, born Aug. 19, 1805.
- The Emperor's brothers are, Ferdinand, Archduke of Wurtzburgh, Charles, born Sept. 5, 1771. Joseph, Palatine and Lieutenant of Hungary, born March 9, 1776. Antony, Grand Master of the Teutonic Order, born Aug. 31, 1778. John, born Jan. 20, 1781. Rainier, President of the Council, born September 30, 1783. Louis, born Dec. 13, 1784. Rodolph, born Jan. 8, 1788.

GERMAN STATES.

FRANKFORT.

CHARLES, (late Arch-chancellor and Prince Vicar of the Empire,) Prince Primate and President of the Confederation of the Rhine.

BOHEMIA.

FRANCIS (Emperor of Austria,) King and Elector of Bohemia, Arch-cup-bearer of the Roman Empire.

BAVARIA.

MAXIMILIAN-JOSEPH, born on the 27th of May, 1756, and married a second time to Wihelmina-Frederique-Caroline, Princess of Baden.

SAXONY.

FREDERIC-AUGUSTUS IV. King of Saxony, Arch-Marshal of the Roman Empire, and Duke of Warsaw, born 1750.

BRANDENBURGH.

FREDERIC-WILLIAM IV. (King of Prussia) Margrave of Brandenburg, Arch-Chamberlain of the Roman Empire.

HANOVER.

GEORGE III. (King of Great Britain,) Duke of Brunswick-Lunenbourg, Arch-Treasurer of the Roman Empire.

WIRTEMBERG.

FREDERIC-CHARLES-WILLIAM, (created, 1805, King and Elector of Wirttemberg,) Duke of Suabia and Teck, Grand Standard-bearer and Huntsman of the Roman Empire. Married, May 18, 1797, Charlotte, Princess Royal of England.

BADEN.

CHARLES FREDERIC, Grand Duke of Baden, hereditary Duke of Zoringhen.

MECKLENBURGH.

CHARLES LEWIS FREDERIC V. Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, born Oct. 6, 1741, Brother of the Queen of England.

FERDINAND, Prince and Grand Duke of East-Wurtzenburgh, late grand Duke of Tuscany, brother of the Emperor of Austria.

HESSE.
WILLIAM I. Elector.
DARMSTADT.
GEORGE, Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt, and Duke of Westphalia.

NASSAU.
WILLIAM V. Prince of Orange Nassau.
WESTPHALIA.
JEROME BONAPARTE, King of Westphalia, brother of the Emperor of France.

FRANCE.
NAPOLEON, Emperor of France, King of Italy, and Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine. Born Aug. 15, 1769. Appointed Emperor in 1804. Married Josephine Beauharnois, from whom he was divorced in 1809, and on April 1, 1810, married to Maria Louisa, daughter of Francis II. Emperor of Austria. Of whom he has a son, Napoleon, King of Rome, born on the 20th of March, 1811.

THE EMPEROR'S BROTHERS.
1. **JOSEPH,** King of Spain, and the Indies, the present sovereign being now a prisoner in France.
2. **JEROME,** King of Westphalia.
3. **LUCIEN,** resident in England.
4. **LOUIS,** late king of Holland, Grand Constable of France.

SPAIN.
FERDINAND VII. succeeded on the abdication of this Father in 1808.

PORTUGAL.
MARIA FRANCES ISABELLA, Queen of Portugal and Algarve, born December 17, 1734, married June 6, 1760, to the late King her uncle, Pedro III. who died May 25, 1806, by whom she has issue,
John-Maria-Joseph-Lewis, Prince of Brazil, (declared Regent of Portugal on account of his mother's incapacity,) born May 13, 1767, married to Charlotte Joaquina, Infanta of Spain, born April 25, 1775, by whom he has issue, Antonio, Prince of Beria, born August 12, 1798, Prince Michel, born Oct. 26, 1802, and four daughters.

DENMARK.
FREDERIC VI. King of Denmark and Norway, Duke of Oldenburgh, born Jan. 27, 1768, married to Princess Sophia-Frederica of Hesse-Cassel.
Prince Christian, his son, Crown Prince, married, Feb. 18, 1806, to Princess Charlotte of Mecklenburgh.
Louisa Augusta, born July 7, 1771, the king's sister.

SWEDEN.
CHARLES XIII. King of Sweden, great Prince of Finland, and Duke of Pomerania, succeeded, on the abdication of Gustavus Adolphus IV. in 1809. Prince Christian Augustus, of Schleswic Holstein, Sonderburgh, Augertenburgh, appointed as successor to the Swedish Throne, who died in May, 1810.

PRUSSIA.
FREDERIC WILLIAM IV. King of Prussia, Margrave of Brandenburg, and Sovereign Duke of Silesia, born August 3, 1770, proclaimed King; November 10, 1797. Married, December 24, 1793, to the Princess Louisa-Augusta Wilhelmina-Amelia, of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, born March 10, 1776; (who died in June, 1810,) by whom he has, Frederic William, born October 15, 1795. Frederic William Lewis, born March 22, 1797, and Charles Frederic Alexander, born June 29, 1798, died in 1806.

RUSSIA.
ALEXANDER, Emperor of all the Russias, born December 23, 1777, and married, October 9, 1793, to Louisa Maria Augusta, daughter of the Hereditary Prince of Baden, born January 24, 1779, of whom was born the grand Archduchess, November 15, 1806.

SARDINIA.
VICTOR EMANUEL, Duke d'Aosre, succeeded on the abdication of the late King Charles Emanuel IV. 1802.

ITALY.
NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, (Emperor of France,) King of Italy.
VICEROY, EUGENE BEAUHARNOIS, arch-chancellor of France, married, Jan. 14, 1806, Augusta Amelia, Princess Royal of Bavaria.

NAPLES.
JOACHIM MURAT, Grand Admiral of France, born March 25, 1771. Married, Jan. 20, 1800, Annunziata Caroline sister of the Emperor of France.

SICILY.
FERDINAND IV. King of both Sicilies, born January 12, 1751, ascended the throne, October 5, 1759, on his Father's becoming King of Spain. Married, April 7, 1768, to the Princess Mary Caroline, Aunt of the present Emperor, born August 13, 1752. Has issue Maria-Christina, married, April 6, 1808, Prince Charles Felix, Duke of Genoevois, brother of the King of Sardinia.

ROME.
POPE PIUS VII. born Aug. 11, 1742, elected in 1800, was in 1809, deprived by Napoleon, and reduced to the condition of Bishop of Rome.

TURKEY.
MAHOMMED GARGENU, Grand Signior and Sultan of the Ottoman Empire, called to the throne in 1808, on the Deposition and Murder of Mustapha IV.

SEVEN ISLANDS.
Pr. ANTONIO CORNUPI, President of the Jonian Republic, Succeeded, in 1804, on the death of Prince Theoric.
SWITZERLAND.
LOUIS D'AFFRAY, Landamman.
HOLLAND.

United to the French Empire on the abdication of **LOUIS NAPOLION,** the late King.

LONDON, AUGUST 21.

The 7th Hussars (500 men), commanded by Colonel Vivian, sailed yesterday to St. Andero under convoy of the *Sabrina*. During the last two months, not fewer than 500 men have embarked from hence, in numbers of from 10 to 100, to join Lord Wellington: They were men who had recovered from sickness, recruits, and volunteers from the Militia.

The *Bydra*, a meo en flute, Capt. James Digby, is fitting with every dispatch; it is supposed she is intended to take troops to Canada.

Capt. Joseph Lamb Popham is appointed to the *Eolus*: Capt. John Gascoyne, to the *Impress Service* at Swansea; Capt. Heddington to the *Impress Service* at Lynn; Capt. J. N. Taylor, of the *Sparrow*, who suffered the amputation of his leg on Tuesday last, in the rank of Post Capt.; Lieut. Isaac Shaw, of the *Volontaire*, for his gallant conduct in destroying the enemy's vessels near Marseilles; Lieut. Westphal, of the *Marlborough*, for his gallantry in the Chesapeake; and Lieut. Maberly, to the rank of Commanders; Lieut. T. Atkinson, *Plover*; Messrs W. Trotter, and M. Molby, to the rank of Lieutenants.

Edward Churchill, Esq. Assistant at Plymouth Dock-Yard, has been appointed Builder at Milford; Mr. Peake, Assistant at this Dockyard, is removed to Plymouth; and Henry Canham, Esq. of Milford Dock-Yard, is appointed Builder at Sheerness.

Some days ago several men were supposed to be lost in a mine, near Wolverhampton, by the falling in of a large quantity of earth. The following letter announces their almost miraculous preservation:—

Wolverhampton, Aug. 17.
"The miners continued their exertions to relieve the sufferers with increased activity; and yesterday morning, at four o'clock, having nearly driven through to the stall in which they were, one of them was heard to call out, 'work more to the left,' and, astonishing to relate, by one o'clock at noon, eight of the men, and the boy, were found alive! John Keeling, whose body has not yet been found, was the only one missing; and it was supposed the sand fell upon and instantly buried him.—When it became generally known that the men were living, many hundreds of persons assembled in the vicinity of the work, and at half-past four in the afternoon the first man was brought up the shaft of the pit, and when three of the others were brought up, they were conveyed in a coach, accompanied by two medical men, to their respective homes; the others were also afterwards brought out, and conveyed home in a similar manner; and thus, after a dreadful confinement of nearly seven days, without light, without the smallest morsel of food, shut up in the bowels of the earth, with only the droppings of water which fell from the roofings of the cavity in which they were confined, and which they caught in an iron pot, accidentally left in the pit,—were these nine human beings providentially preserved from a premature grave!

Advertentie.

ALLE de genen die iets te vorderen hebben van, dan wel schuldigg zyn aan den gemeenen boedel van wylen *Magdalena Balans*, Huisvrouw van den Innocente Burger *P. J. J. Tempel*, gelieve daar van opgave te doen aan dessets Exceuteuren *P. D. Boudeweins* en *J. D. Pieters*. en zulks uiterlyk tot ultimo dezer. Batavia den 3de Mey 1814.

Advertentie.

J. T. LIESART, Presenteert uit de hand te koop deszells Woon-huys, staande aan de West-zyde van de Tygers-gragt, en het Huys bewoond wordende door de Heer *Groeneveld*, staande aan de Oost-zyde van de Tygers-gragt, informatie by den Eygenaar boven gemeld.

For Private Sale.

THE HOUSE of L. Martheze, on the Antjol-road—For further particulars apply to the owner.

UIT DE HAND TE KOOP.
HIT Huis van Ls. MARTHEZE, op de Antjolsche-weg, nader te bevragen by den Eigenaar.