



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 executed.

Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgekeurd, te weten: dat alle de van wege het Gouvernement in de Indische Gouvernements Courant, geplaatste Aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen als Officieel moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder afzonderlijk te worden aangenomen.

Proclamation

WHEREAS the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council did on the 1st day of February 1812, pass and publish Provisional Instructions for the Magistrate of Batavia...

Given by me, The Lieutenant Governor of the Island of Java, and its Dependencies at Batavia this 13th day of May 1812

J. DUPUY, Acting Secretary to Govt.

Proclamation

NADEMAAL den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade, op den 1ste Febrary 1812, heeft goedgekeurd en gepubliceerd een Provisioneel Instructie voor de Magistraat van Batavia...

Den 13den dach van Maey 1812

J. DUPUY, Acting Secretary to Govt.

Proclamation

NOTICE is hereby given that the duty of one half per cent on the Assessment of Houses within the Town for the current year will be received at the Office of the Accountant to the Magistrate of Batavia...

PETER JESSEN, Secy.

Advertisement

NOTICE is hereby given that a sale of certain Stores in Batavia on Thursday next, the 7th of July...

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council

J. DUPUY, Acting Secretary to Govt.

Advertisement

NOTICE is hereby given that a sale of certain Books in Batavia on Thursday next, the 7th of July...

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J. DUPUY, Acting Secretary to Govt.

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NOTICE is hereby given that a sale of certain Goods in Batavia on Thursday next, the 7th of July...

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IN pursuance of instructions received from the Honorable the Court of Directors, Notice is hereby given that the Company will continue to receive into their Warehouses in London any GOODS and MERCHANDIZE whatever the property of Individuals, and to defray the expenses of housing, landing, and managing the same, and also of selling the goods at the Company's Sales, if the parties choose that mode of disposing of them...

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council

J. DUPUY, Acting Secretary to Govt.

Advertisement

INGEVOLGE onnegeene Instructien van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade, dat de GOEDEREN van de COMPAGNIE van HOLLANDSCHEN HAPPEN...

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council

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Advertentie.

DIRECTEUR en Commissarissen der Bank van Leening, maken hiermede bekend, dat op Vrydag den 22ste July 1814, voor het gebouw van gemelde Bank, door Vendameesteren vendutie zal worden gehouden van eenige van de goederen, bestaande in Juweelen, Goud en Zilverwerken, welke op Donderdag den 21ste deevens, op ieder uur van zuten worden gered, sijnogens van negen tot elf uren.

Ter ordonnantie van Directeur en Commissarissen van de Bank van Leening, P. DECKER, Sec. Batavia den 22de July 1814.

Advertentie. De tyd ter betaling der zes maandelijke renten, op de in de maand January 1814, by de Bank van Leening Verbonden, is in deze lopende maand July verschuldigd. maken Directeur en Commissarissen van gemelde Bank van Leening bekend, dat dezelve Rente dagelijks in de Bank van Leening is uitgezonden op Zaterdag, Zon. en Feest-Dagen.

Ter ordonnantie van Directeur en Commissarissen van de Bank van Leening, P. DECKER, Sec. Batavia den 22de July 1814.

Vendu. Advertissementen. Dooft Vendu meesteren zullen de volgende Vendu worden gehouden, als: Op Maandag den 4 July 1814.

Op Dinsdag den 5 July 1814. VOOR de woning van den Chinees J. I. Koenig, staande op de Straat van de Dierstort, waar zich bevindt een klein Huis met eenige Slaven, en eenige andere goederen, en al het geendat ten dagdager van de loop van de rivier.

Op Woensdag den 6 July 1814. VOOR de woning van J. Mathes, staande op de Groote Roa Malacca, waar zich bevindt een klein Huis met eenige Slaven, en eenige andere goederen, en al het geendat ten dagdager van de loop van de rivier.

Op Donderdag den 7 July 1814. VOOR de woning van J. S. van der Meer, staande op de Groote Roa Malacca, waar zich bevindt een klein Huis met eenige Slaven, en eenige andere goederen, en al het geendat ten dagdager van de loop van de rivier.

Op Vrijdag den 8 July 1814. VOOR de woning van J. S. van der Meer, staande op de Groote Roa Malacca, waar zich bevindt een klein Huis met eenige Slaven, en eenige andere goederen, en al het geendat ten dagdager van de loop van de rivier.

Op Zaterdag den 9 July 1814. VOOR de woning van J. S. van der Meer, staande op de Groote Roa Malacca, waar zich bevindt een klein Huis met eenige Slaven, en eenige andere goederen, en al het geendat ten dagdager van de loop van de rivier.

Op Zondag den 10 July 1814. VOOR de woning van J. S. van der Meer, staande op de Groote Roa Malacca, waar zich bevindt een klein Huis met eenige Slaven, en eenige andere goederen, en al het geendat ten dagdager van de loop van de rivier.

Op Maandag den 11 July 1814. VOOR de woning van J. S. van der Meer, staande op de Groote Roa Malacca, waar zich bevindt een klein Huis met eenige Slaven, en eenige andere goederen, en al het geendat ten dagdager van de loop van de rivier.

Op Dinsdag den 12 July 1814. VOOR de woning van J. S. van der Meer, staande op de Groote Roa Malacca, waar zich bevindt een klein Huis met eenige Slaven, en eenige andere goederen, en al het geendat ten dagdager van de loop van de rivier.

Op Woensdag den 13 July 1814. VOOR de woning van J. S. van der Meer, staande op de Groote Roa Malacca, waar zich bevindt een klein Huis met eenige Slaven, en eenige andere goederen, en al het geendat ten dagdager van de loop van de rivier.

Op Donderdag den 14 July 1814. VOOR de woning van J. S. van der Meer, staande op de Groote Roa Malacca, waar zich bevindt een klein Huis met eenige Slaven, en eenige andere goederen, en al het geendat ten dagdager van de loop van de rivier.

Op Vrijdag den 15 July 1814. VOOR de woning van J. S. van der Meer, staande op de Groote Roa Malacca, waar zich bevindt een klein Huis met eenige Slaven, en eenige andere goederen, en al het geendat ten dagdager van de loop van de rivier.

Op Zaterdag den 16 July 1814. VOOR de woning van J. S. van der Meer, staande op de Groote Roa Malacca, waar zich bevindt een klein Huis met eenige Slaven, en eenige andere goederen, en al het geendat ten dagdager van de loop van de rivier.

Op Zondag den 17 July 1814. VOOR de woning van J. S. van der Meer, staande op de Groote Roa Malacca, waar zich bevindt een klein Huis met eenige Slaven, en eenige andere goederen, en al het geendat ten dagdager van de loop van de rivier.

Op Maandag den 18 July 1814. VOOR de woning van J. S. van der Meer, staande op de Groote Roa Malacca, waar zich bevindt een klein Huis met eenige Slaven, en eenige andere goederen, en al het geendat ten dagdager van de loop van de rivier.

Advertisements

SOME impediments having occurred to the arrangements to be made for the Dutch National Party, fixed on the 1st of August, the same is postponed until the 24th of August next, being the Anniversary of the Birth of His Serene Highness William, Prince of Orange and Nassau, Sovereign Prince of the Netherlands. Batavia, July 2, 1814.

Advertentie

DOOR dien de aanstellen voor de Hollandische Nationale Party die op den 14de dezer plaats zoude hebben, tegens dien tyd niet in gereedheid kunnen zyn, waardoor het Feest eenige daagen heeft moeten gesteld worden, zo is het zelve als nu bepaald op Woensdag den 24de Augustus staande zynde de hengelyke verjaardag van zyne Doorlugtige Hoogheid Willem den Eersten Prins van Oranje en Nassau, Nederlandsche Souverein Vorst. Intusschen kunnen de Heeren Teekenaars der beide adressen, die verlangden voor de gemelde Party in te tekenen en hier toe geen gelegenheid gehad hebben, als nog hen begeerte voldoen, zulkende de Lyst ten 20de dezer des voormiddag tusschen 9 en 12 uren ter tekening leggen ten huise van den Heer Compagnon, in de Koedijk. Batavia, den 2de July 1814.

JUST LANDED FROM THE EAST INDIES. JAVA.

AND NOW FOR SALE AT THE HOUSE OF J. VAN DYK, No. 12, Newport Street.

SUNDRY EUROPE GOODS.

PALE Ale—Perry and Cider—Hams—Cheese—Oilman's Stores—Coffin—Paints—Chintz—Cloths—Camblets—Trunks—Writing—Dress—Lanbridge Ware—Carriages—Glass—Ware—Coach Furniture—Hosiery—Ladies' Straw Hats—Stationary—Clocks and Watches—Medicines, &c. &c. For Ready-money.

FOR SALE.

C. STOPKEERH.

No. 29, Outer Newport Street, FOR READY MONEY. Spanish Butter, at one Spanish Dollar per pound. Spanish Sugar, at eight Spanish Dollars per 1000. Ditto pipe Sheroots at ten Spanish Dollars per 1000. Also, Butter in pots for voyages, and other inland productions. The favor of the public is requested.

All letters or bills addressed to Mr. Barry, to be sent at the above place.

Advertentie.

BY C. Stopkeerh, in de buiten Nieuwpoortstraat No. 8, voor conbiste betaaling, te bekomen de Spaansche Boeten, 1 Sp. Mat. het pond, ditte Signaaten 8 Sp. Mat. de 1000 pees, ditte Prop Signaats 10 Sp. Mat. de 1000, ook ditte Boeten in potten tot verspreiden, als meer anders inlandse producten. Sa. verzoekt van ieders gunst en wordt verzocht alle brieven en rekeningen voor den Heer Barry ook naar te bezorgen.

Advertentie.

BY C. L. Jansen, in de binnen Nieuwpoortstraat is te bekomen der hier toe te bekomen de Spaansche Boeten, 1 Sp. Mat. het pond, ditte Signaaten 8 Sp. Mat. de 1000 pees, ditte Prop Signaats 10 Sp. Mat. de 1000, ook ditte Boeten in potten tot verspreiden, als meer anders inlandse producten. Sa. verzoekt van ieders gunst en wordt verzocht alle brieven en rekeningen voor den Heer Barry ook naar te bezorgen.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene die iets te pretendeeren hebben, dan wel verschuldigd zyn aan den Boedel van wylen Isaac Douder, ges. gelieves daar van opgave te doen, aan Gevelva Testamentaire Exceuteur Fr. de Michiels, binnen den tyd van Veertien dagen, gerekend van de eerste plaatsing. Batavia den 11de July 1814.

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Advertentie.

WEDUWE Goxeman, presenteerd uit de hand te Koop een Huis, staande aan de Gostzyde van de Tygers-straat, Informatie by den burger A. J. VAN DYK, Woonende vlak over de buiten poort merk. A. V. FRANS. Batavia den 26ste July 1814.

Advertentie.

ALSO den Raad van Justitie te Sourabaya, aan den Secretaris van gem. raad J. van der Ven, in zyne qualiteit, als curator in de Boedels van insolvent overledene thier, en als zodanig administrerende de nalatenschap van wylen den Welgedel Gestrenge Heer A. Couperus, heeft verzoend omte by Edicte advokat te raad op en de tegens alle onbekende die enig recht actie of pretentie ten lasten van de voorsz. nalatenschap vermenen te hebben. Zo is het dat ik A. J. HERTVELD Gezwore Exploiteur van gemelde Raad by dese voor de derde maal ben dagvatende alle onbekende die enig recht actie of pretentie ten lasten van de nalatenschap van voorn. A. Couperus vermenen te hebben, omme op Woensdag den 26 October 1814, de middelen ten half negen uren ter Rolle van den Raad van Justitie te Sourabaya te compareren dan wel gemagtigde te zyn den, ten einde het veld te doen te vergeren, voorts nog huande besien te laten oren op te laanderen, sub poene van verstek en impositie, van een ewig silentium. Aldus Gepubliceerd en Geadviseerd, Sourabaya, den 1ste July, 1814.

Door my, A. J. HERTVELD, Ges. Exp.

VOEF DE HAND TE KOOP.

1. HET HUIS CUM ERVE No. 35.

2. HET HUIS CUM ERVE No. 34.

3. ZEKER stuk Tuyn-land, bebouwd met een goede Woonhuis, Paardstal, Wagen-huis, Slaven vertrekke en Pehuis, &c. alle met hansen gedeekt, staande en gelegen aan de zuidzyde van de Rindweg, buiten deze Stad.

Het een en ander verder te hevragon by J. C. BOSWELL.

Advertentie.

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ing order will be carried into effect without reservation on or before the 10th of that month.

European Orphan Chamber, at Batavia. Ditto Samarang. Ditto Sourabaya. Vendue Department, Batavia. Ditto Samarang. Ditto Sourabaya. Lombard Bank, Batavia. Church Funds, at Batavia. Do. at Samarang and Sourabaya. Poor Funds, at do do.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council. J. DUPUY, Act. Secretary to Govt. Batavia June 30, 1814.

GOVERNEMENTS ORDER.

Der Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Raad in consideratie genomen hebbende het verzuim en de onregelmatigheid welke hebben plaats gegrepen in het sluiten der boeken van onderscheidene Publieke Instellingen overweegende de onnauwkeurigheden en verwarring welke zouden moeten voortvloeien indien zulke niet wierdt gestuit, heeft goedgevonden in verstaan, dat het voortaan als een vast bepaling worden aangenomen dat de jaarlykse Boeken en Rekeningen van gemelde Publieke Instellingen allen moeten gesloten zyn binnen drie maanden na den 1ste Ma van elk jaar, dat is te zeggen, op of voor den 1ste Augustus, voor het jaar derwelk op den 1ste verlabben laatste dag der maand Augustus afgesloten is, zulkende hier bepaling ten aar van de gemelde Instellingen zyn overgeleverd, de rekeningen van welke Instellingen beschouwd worden als verbandwoordelyk voor het verzuim, en tevens openblykelyk in huande Posten, gesus teende, worden 18de dezer uitgedrukt, zulkende onderzoek aan het Gouvernment goed zal vinden te gelastet. Ingevolge van de bevelen inden de Boeken en Rekeningen der onderscheidene Publieke Instellingen ten kantore van den Accountant gesonden moeten worden op of voor den 1ste Augustus aannstaande, en by gebrek e-wan dien zal de bevolvande bepaling zonder onderscheid in meening gelykigt worden, voor of op den 10de van dezelfde maand.

De Wessche met, Batavia.

Ditto, Samarang.

Ditto, Sourabaya.

Het Koninklyk Kantoor te Batavia.

Ditto, Samarang.

Ditto, Sourabaya.

De Lombard Bank te Batavia.

Het Koninklyk Kantoor te Batavia.

Do. Samarang en Sourabaya.

Het Arnen Fonds te do.

Ter ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Raad.

J. DUPUY, Act. Secretary to Govt. Batavia, den 30 July 1814.

MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

On Friday evening the 24th of last month, the Anniversary of St. John the Baptist, the Patron of the Masonry, was celebrated by all the Brotherhood at Batavia. The joyful occasion having been last year commemorated at the Yellow Lodge, La Ventouse, it became now the turn of the Blue Lodge, "La Fidelle Sincerite," to open its doors to all the enlightened at this Metropolis. The Members of the former having assembled in the course of the afternoon at the house of their worthy Master Mr. Ganssen, about six o'clock proceeded to the Blue Lodge in regular procession, and decorated, with the emblems of their respective degrees. On their arrival at the latter, they were received by the Grand Master and Officers with the usual forms. After the customary ceremonies and a slight refreshment, the labours of the evening commenced over these, however, we are obliged to draw the veil of silence. Cards, an elegant display of fireworks, afterwards filled up the evening till the hour of supper, which was laid out in delicate profusion and of which a large number partook. Masonic games, toasts and songs followed each other in regular succession, and a hearty affection and gaiety prevailed until the very late hour, which was still a late hour. The illuminations, and the fireworks, which were exhibited on this occasion, reflected but only great brilliancy on the occasion, but great honour on the skill and taste of the Brother Architects who superintended them.

It is said the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor the Lady Governoress, with their suite, will leave Batavia on this day, and proceed on a tour through the Moluccas as far as Chanjore, stopping at Ceroia and Chipannas; we are told their stay will not exceed a week or ten days.

TE KOOP.

DE BRYST VELDEN.

Delegat agter MOENNYET.

Zodanig te bezelve op den 20e April I. I. voet te koop van den Majoor der Moren, per 1000 stukken zyn; te bevrigen by dies Eigenaar, WARDENAR.

No foreign arrival of any interest has occurred during the present week, nor any thing domestic that deserves to be mentioned. We are of course confined to the scanty stock of papers already received from Europe, for the contents of our present number; with Indian intelligence we are entirely unprovided, so long a period having elapsed since the date of any direct arrival from thence.—Under these circumstances we trust that our Readers will with their usual indulgence excuse the absence of more interesting matter than our columns this day contain.

The ships Ganges and Windham arrived from China on Monday last,—no news—the latter sailed for Bengal on the 29th ultimo.

We understand the H. C. ship *Streatham*, with the Earl of Lonsdale and Indian, licenced ships, will leave this port in all to-morrow for Europe.

We are glad to have it in our power to afford an opportunity to the Harmonic Society, to explain the cause of the apparent inattention on the part of its Managers, which we thought proper to allude to on a recent occasion.—The following letter offers so candid and ample an apology for their seeming neglect in the point referred to, as cannot but be satisfactory to many of our Readers, who complained of it, and will we hope induce them to become Members of a Society which knows so well how to defend its principles.

To the Editor of the
JAVA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR,

The acting managers for the concerns of the Society which has adopted "HARMONY" as its motto, and as the symbol of the laudable object contemplated in its erection, beg leave to make some observations on the subject of a remark which appeared in your last paper, regarding "A Splendid Party given somewhere in Batavia," which is evidently meant to apply to a Meeting of Members held on the 13th instant, at the Society House in New Port Street, as a most minute enquiry has convinced them that no other party of the nature alluded to, was given in Batavia within the period stated.

Adverting to the want of correct information complained of in the said Paragraph, and apprehensive that the remark may prepossess others, not so well informed as yourself, against the spirit of our institution, we call upon you to make this explanation as public as the observation which gave rise to it.

It is perfectly correct that the party was select, but the statement that it was convened by invitation is incorrect. The party consisted of Dutch and English Members of the Society and their families only, and was intended solely for their diversion, while at the same time invitations of persons not belonging to it, were of themselves precluded by its regulations.

To prevent, therefore, any future remarks which might give reason to suspect our courteousness, and with a view to afford to every one an opportunity of partaking of our diversions, we beg to inform your Readers that, when no personal objections exist, the Membership of our Society is to be obtained for a trifling monthly payment and a small sum paid on entry, which contributions are absolutely required to meet house rent and other expenses.

An indiscriminate admission to our Meetings would of course be lessening the inducement to aspire to the Membership, and we assure you that nothing but the consequent fear of injuring the Society Fund (without which its continuance would become impracticable) prevents us from making our parties as public as our hospitality prompts us to wish them.

By the insertion of this letter in your next Paper it is conceived, Mr. Editor, that those, who are offended at our supposed neglect, will be fully convinced, as we are confident you must be, that the principles which induced the first establishment of the Society, are still the sentiments of its Members and of

Your obedient Servants,

The Managers of the Society the Harmony.

BATAVIA,
June 22, 1814.

Op Zondag den 19de Juny, den bepaalden dag tot het houden eener plegtige Dank-rede opzigtelyk de heugchelyke gebeurtenissen jongst in Europa voorge-

vallen, byzonder de herstelde onafhange-lykheid der Vereenigde Nederlanden, werdt ten byzyn eener talryke menigte, deze taak volvoerd door Professor Ross, ten grondslag zyner rede leggende de juichtaal van den dichter Psalm CXXVI. vers 3. *de HEERE heeft groote dingen by ons gedaan, dies yn wy verbyld!*

De Redevoering was verval in de wel-sprekende bewoordingen den Professor altoos eigen feilde ook niet die indruk op de gemoederen der toehoorders te maken welke dezelve zo uitstekend verdiende.

FROM THE FRENCH PAPERS.

FROM THE JOURNAL DE L'EMPIRE.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—After having themselves fixed the basis of peace, the Allied Powers have refused to sign it. This is a fact which is proved to demonstration; they have not even attempted to deny it. People puzzle themselves with conjectures on such strange policy; it is asked how it happens, that what suited them five days earlier, no longer suited them five days later; it is supposed that they made their proposals only in the hope of seeing them rejected; that the contrary having happened, they are extremely embarrassed, but that at the hazard of shewing their bad faith, they have preferred pursuing plans of conquest, which they cherished without speaking of them, to sign a Peace which they spoke of without desiring it.

While we are looking forward to the moment when time shall clear up these mysteries, we cannot help lamenting when we see a Power figure in the Declaration of the Allies, which has so many reasons to agree with France, and so many reasons to mistrust Russia, but above all it is extremely difficult to reconcile this refusal of Austria to sign Peace with the honourable part of a mediator which she but lately assumed in the eyes of Europe.

We shewed some days ago the moderation of the Emperor, when victorious, towards this power. Let us contrast the conduct of her noble enemy with that of her Northern Allies; let us open the book of history, let us consult old facts which new passions cannot obliterate, and let us see whether they justify the attachment, or rather the resignation of Austria to the interests of Russia.

What was the conduct of Russia during the seven years war? Three times she changed her system. Her troops which one day fought for Austria, fought next day for Frederick, and that Monarch owed to their desertion of the cause of the Allies, all the advantages which he obtained.

In 1778, Austria formed projects upon Bavaria; Russia was at that time engaged in a war with the Turks; what did she do? She flattered the views of the Cabinet of Vienna, but she hastened to make peace with the Turks, declared herself the guarantee of the Treaty of Westphalia, in which she had no share, and obliged Austria, whom she no longer wanted, to renounce her pretensions.

In 1785, Russia meditated a new war against Turkey, and, faithful to her policy, her first thought was to make herself sure of Austria. Joseph II. had plans for the opening of the Scheldt, and for the exchange of Bavaria. Catherine promised to second them; but while she sends to Deux Ponts Count Romanzow, to negotiate this exchange, so ardently desired by Austria, she excites Prussia by means of Count Panin, to form against Austria a confederation of the states of Germany under the name of "the German Union."

Lastly, in 1787, Austria and Russia are allies, war is declared against the Ottoman Porte, what is the result of it? Austria sacrifices 300,000 men and 300 millions of florins to secure to Russia the possession of the Crimea, and that of Oczakow, and she obtains for her share two hamlets in Croatia; thanks to the generous interest which her ally testifies for her in the famous convention of Reichenbach.

During the first year of the war of the Revolution, Austria makes war on us. Russia continually promises troops which never arrive, and Austria is vanquished.

At last, in 1799, the Russians appear in Italy. What is their conduct? They assume the command of the Austrian troops. Glory, booty, success, all must be theirs. An Archduke will not submit to their Generals; they instantly depart, return home, and abandon Austria to the disasters of 1800.

However, in 1805, they dragged Austria into a new war with France. Vienna was already taken before they had appeared in the field of battle. At length they arrived at Austerlitz; they were beaten; they saw Austria humbled; and without concerning themselves about her fate, they hastily withdrew, leaving to the Conqueror the care of raising her himself.

In 1809 Austria again gives the signal for battle; they lull her with false hopes; promise her assistance; but at the moment when she is sinking they declare against her, occupy Galicia, and at the peace enriched themselves with her spoils. Lastly, in 1813, the Cabinet of Vienna, which it should seem ought to have been enlightened by experience, suffers itself to be again led astray by

Russia. But this time she disposes of Austria as of a subordinate power; she directs her troops, keeps her Archdukes at a distance, appears to put her forward on all occasions, in order the better to conceal her own designs. Is it possible that Austria can long remain in a situation so unworthy of her power and of her ancient splendour?

Let us hope that ere long, better informed of her true interest, she will perceive the secret object of the Ally who appears so faithful to her. Is it not evident to every one who has the least information and good faith, that Russia seeks to aggrandise herself with impunity, even at the expence of Austria, while the latter, unable to indemnify herself, except at the expence of France, would be alone expose to be called on in future to make restitution of the perfidious presents which Russia would have made her?

Besides, does Austria believe she can as readily free herself from the influence of Russia, as she has submitted to it?—Russia makes her magnificent promises, now she has need of her; we shall see what her gratitude will be, when she has placed herself in a situation to do without her aid, or to disperse her menaces. Let Austria remember the past; let her think on the future, and then she will act the only part which becomes her power and her dignity. This day is perhaps not remote, for sooner or later truth resumes its Empire; the policy of States may sometimes waver at the will of the passions; but its deviations are only momentary; and sooner or later it returns to the road pointed out by experience and by wisdom.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—The army of Prince Schwartzberg has attempted to carry Hunningen by assault. The enemy were repulsed. The Commandant of the place having caused the sluices to be opened, a great number of the besiegers were drowned. Since these events, the enemy has discontinued his attacks, and has converted the siege into a blockade. The corps of troops besieging Befort having made several fruitless attempts against the town, which cost them very dear, have also changed the siege into a blockade. According to the general plan of operations, the Duke of Belluno has passed the Vosges, he has fixed his head-quarters at Bacara. One column of the enemy has advanced towards Besancon, where it is engaged with General Marulaz. Their light troops have spread themselves in all directions; 1200 men are gone to Geneva; 800 to Lons-le-Saulnier; and 600 to Dole. The Prince of Moskwa has his head-quarters at Nancy, General Davignon occupying the defiles before Epinal. The enemy have followed the Duke of Belluno, but with cavalry only. A light division of 1500 of the enemy's cavalry had taken a position at Rambervillers. General Briche dispatched one of his brigades of cavalry. Colonel Hoffmayer, of the 2d regiment of dragoons, turned the town on the 9th, and advanced on the road of Epinal, while General Montlegier marched directly to Rambervillers, and penetrated into the town. The enemy's 1500 horse were broken every where. They attempted to rally at some distance, but were charged impetuously, broken, and pursued above two leagues, leaving many dead on the field of battle. A Colonel, and a Major of Cossacks, are among the killed. Sixty Cossacks were taken prisoners. M. Lacondamine, Chief of the Staff of the division of General Briche, distinguished himself. He killed two Cossacks, and wounded several, with his own hands. General Duhesme has fixed his head-quarters at St. Diez. General Segur, commanding a brigade of the guards of honour, profited of a moment when a regiment of Cossacks was embarrassed in the defiles of Saverne; he attacked them, killed many, and made some prisoners. On the 9th an advanced guard of the enemy's Silesian army, which has surrounded Mentz, advanced to Sarre-Louis, into which they threw some shells. The garrison made a sally, and pursued the enemy two leagues. The Duke of Ragusa has taken a position on the Sarre. A squadron of the troops which are before Befort advanced towards Langress, and appeared before the town on the 9th. The national guard had resolved to defend it. The enemy sent an officer with a flag of truce to summons the town to surrender. The gate was opened to let him in; when in contempt of the laws of war, the enemy's squadron rushed forward to force the passage and charge into the street; but Mr. Faure, an officer of the national guard, who was on duty at the gate, gave orders to fire on the enemy, who immediately turned about, and fled, leaving several dead behind, among whom is a Captain. The first Lieutenant of the squadron was made prisoner. This little affair does great honour to the town of Langress; Mr. Faure is named Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. On the following day, the 10th, Gen. Chouard arrived at Langress with a brigade of 1800 of the finest cavalry. It would be difficult to express the enthusiasm with which they were received by the inhabitants. This brigade was to be followed on the 11th and 12th by a great number of troops, infantry, cavalry, and artillery.

BORDEAUX, JAN. 6.—On the 1st of January the enemy attempted to erect a battery on a little island, in order to try to pass the

Adour. His bridges of boats were sunk, and his battery destroyed. He had above 300 killed, and a greater number wounded. The inhabitants of Bearn and the Basques eagerly flock to the standard of General Harispe, who greatly annoys the enemy.

PARIS, JAN. 15.—A considerable number of military, belonging to the Hotel des Invalides desired to be presented to his Majesty, by his Excellency Marshal Serurier, to solicit permission to serve. His Majesty was affected by the zeal of these brave veterans. He accepted the offer of some hundreds of them, who, being between the ages of 25 and 40, and perfectly cured of their wounds, are able to serve well. Among those whose offers were not accepted, were seen soldiers above 60 years old, who forgetting their age, and the consequences of their honourable wounds, eagerly demanded permission to fight till the enemy should be driven back beyond our frontiers. This scene, which was witnessed by our young soldiers, was extremely affecting.

PREFECTURE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SEINE.

Notice to such as have served in the Imperial Guard:—"His Majesty the Emperor and King invites all such as have served in the Imperial Guard, to enter again into service in the Guard, till the enemy shall be driven from the French territory. The old warriors will feel how honourable this invitation of the Sovereign is to them. They may repair to the military bureau of the Prefecture of the Department, at the Hotel de Ville of Paris, to have their names enrolled, and to receive their orders. They will be admitted at this bureau every day from ten in the morning till four in the afternoon.

The Maitre des Requetes, Baron of the Empire, Prefect of the Department of the Seine,

Paris, January 13, 1814.

(Signed) CHABROL.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—We have already said that the enemy committed many excesses on their march. New letters from the department of the Saone and Loire confirm this news. On the 6th the enemy entered Lons-le-Saulnier to the number of about 800 men. They had given notice of their coming on the 3d, and demanded rations for 4000 men. It seems to be a part of their system to exaggerate the number of their forces. Their first care was to take possession of the public money, and to impose on private person requisitions of every kind. They carry away by force the corn, the cattle, cloth, linen, boards, in short every thing that can satisfy their wants, or tempt their cupidity.

The Allies have taken possession of Lons-le-Saulnier, in the name of the Emperor of Austria. His arms have been put up at the Prefecture, and at the salt-works.

On the 5th, the enemy pushed some parties towards Bletterans and Beaurepaire. An express sent from Lons-le-Saulnier announced their arrival at Louhans, and bespoken quarters for four thousand men. All at once, at night fall, these detachments fell back on the heights of Montaign, where they placed cannon, and posted themselves. Lons-le-Saulnier has been evacuated. It seems, that these measures have been taken in consequence of a dispatch directed to the Prefect of the Jura, in which the speedy arrival of a corps of French troops was announced; which dispatch was intercepted by the enemy. On the 6th they had quitted Louhans.

The motions of the column which has penetrated to Geneva are slow. The enemy are not at Bourg. The castles of Joux and Salins hold out. The town of Salins has been very ill treated.

On the 6th, at nine in the morning, a column entered Dole, and took possession of it in the name of the Emperor of Austria. The strength of this column is estimated at about 7 or 8000 men. The cavalry is in good condition, but the infantry is composed of young recruits badly exercised.

The enemy are guilty of many excesses which nothing can justify. A farmer in the environs of Beaurepaire expresses himself thus:—

"They were said at first to be tame and gentle; now they shew roughness and malice. On every occasion they clap a pistol to your breast, to know where you have concealed your valuables."

The Mayor of Villeveux, who was not able to collect in two hours 200 setiers (a setier is 12 bushels) of oats, was cruelly beaten. The commune of Sellières has been very ill treated; several of the inhabitants are dead of the blows they have received.

This, then, is the peace which our enemies bring. This is the moderation announced in their proclamations. They have thrown off the mask; they no longer take the pains to dissemble their projects. It is to tear France in pieces, to seize on our provinces, to subject us to a foreign yoke, that they have invaded our territory; that they have let loose upon us those swarms of barbarians, who live only on pillage, and are strangers to every sentiment of humanity.

Can the French nation be mean-spirited enough to suffer such outrages to go unpunished? Can there be among us men debased enough to be insensible to the national honour? Can we repose in tranquillity

Continued after the Poetry and Miscellanea.



MUSINGS OF A MAD-MAN.

Hence devils blue! nor tweak the sadd'ning soul Of Military sub: such misery has enough, When weighty debt and weightless purse uncheer, To moorhuc lean and rumination grave Him dooms. When every post-day brings Some whilom bill or rascal letter vile, Whose urgent haste as rounds: ah then it is He dreams strange things, of hated copper coins, Or pay long coming forth and gives another curse, Ye Power's is't doom'd, that I, a doughty youth Shall fret, and scrape, and treat my rogue With "Sir" my taylor "Gentleman" my shoe-maker "My Lord?" or is it in fates' book To tack me to a rich and hoary spouse? Ye seers prophetic, say is't will'd that I At morn in roquelaure and worsted night-cap clad, Shall stride me forth in solemn state, Like true Batavian wight—hands cross'd behind, And in my mouth vile pipe? Eftsoons with evening tide to yoke two steeds Of Roziantine look to crazy car, And sit forlorn: perchance to mummy squeeze'd. By blowy checked brow? aye! there's the rub Clasp'd to the bosom of a greasy wrow, Tremendous thought! ye gods who guard The valiant Bulum tair of this d—d Isle, While yet remains one ringee in my fob, One drop of rack (damn'd stuff, but good where else is In tin canteen, oh save me from such gulph, Unfathomably deep! profound! From scene uncouth like this I turn right glad.

Allons to where you civic Qwy hie sits Attendant myriads on his lordly call, With loos'd vest and leg on table prop'd, He sits and quaffs the vinous ruby drop, To meagre sub unknown: As thirsty Irish youth by dry potatoe gorg'd, I view his cheer and wish myself a guest, But wary he: By wise experience taught he shuns the soldier chief, Such chief the bottom of the cup explores, And drinks his host quite dry— In disappointment drear I turn, and sneaking to my den, Meet *Orderly Kitob!* sad sad remembrancer, But yet with crest erect and Military air, I d—n vile Sepoys blood, puff in his face, And snatch it from him: low the cairif bows, And "Bura Sahib" exclaims— 'Tis meet; for little else of joy h'th *Pullem* sub, Alas perchance some paynim stiff and old, Some wizen miserably pantaloons, Shall wot a furious wog: (hence shadow horrible,) For bow or visit of respect unpaid: With arms a kimbo stuck and countenance grim, He stands the dread of heroes: stern his words & sad, White Quendam (shrunk up wight) right melancholy And pickanin— Oh worthy Tim mine eyes like thine (good man) Run o'er with tears but not of grateful joy, While I review this scene— But when I spy the low'ring cap and flatten'd horn in The haggard ravenous look, the coat of deep'd finge, And half black'd boot, in him I greet a brother, All other wights than he effoons I dread, The more when cuff is blue; he (Salamanca) comes With hum, and ha, and valiant look that says, "Thou yellow facing'd youth! respect!"

Say then shall I this neuter thing, This mere nonentity in arms remain, And pocket up those woes which big wig chief (Whom zeal pervades) inflicts 'till I big wig become, Or shall I only wait for *delouge* big wig state, A captain pension'd turn a *sabouge* man, And seek my wits again?

Away vile Levity! and happy let me grasp, A thought too lov'd, too sacred to be sported with, Oh skene! dear spot! scene of each youthful joy, Can Asia ever raze thee from my soul, Or memory cease to love thee? fancy, come, And stray with me on top of Fey's hill, Or mystic Bara-kin, and hurl the moorcock down, Or gaze upon the placid loch below, Within whose silver depths I bath'd at morn My youthful limbs— or on those sands, When urg'd by emulation keen I've ran The scarcely printed race! Or on Garlogies stream, which mirths sluice, Made terrible to all but me, in search perhaps Of a poor lavrocks nest, to rear the young For gentle Isabel: Dear girl! how sweet to hide with thee at noon In Mary's wood! or rookery at Aicht! Perchance mid scent of Birch or Pine to pluck The purple crawt or sweet blackberry! sweet, But not so sweet, dear Maiden, as thy lip, Which first unto my boyish heart struck joy, For love was yet unknown, 'Twas this that fir'd me when we've pass'd at eve, By "Lora Alogh!" if loos'd from his chain, Big "Nero" growl'd, I stood thy champion knight, Right doughty and right bold.

Yet yet once more I'll strain a parting view, On yon grey moss grown Kairn, yon Pietish fort, Within whose circle dread the wily dæmon sits And still repeats his yell— "Bring here my mattocks and my malls, For Donald Laird o'stout Danes waits!" Oh Isabel, how oft have we at twilight dawn, From fancied shrieks like these? While each the others hand more firmly grasp'd! Ye scenes that charm me from myself, Ye days of bliss of innocence and truth, Oh how unlike this dull monotony, This flat insipid round: this sacrifice To unsubstantial dreams, where every weary hour, Destroys the edge of sensibility, And renders life a void!

MISCELLANEA.

HONESTY THE BEST POLICY.

The following instance of Honesty may be properly read, and recommended to the children in the Sunday Schools:—A nobleman, lately travelling in Scotland, was asked for alms in the High Street of Edinburgh, by a little ragged boy. He said he had no change; upon which the boy offered to procure it. His Lordship, in order to get rid of his impertinence, gave him a piece of silver, which the boy conceiving was to be changed, ran off for the purpose. On his return, not finding his benefactor, whom he expected would have waited, he watched for several days in the place where he had received the money, pursuing his occupation. At length the noble-

man happening again to pass that way, he accosted him, and put the change he had procured into his hand, counting it with great exactness. His Lordship was so pleased with the boy's honesty, that he has placed him at school, and means to provide for him.

While we recommend the example of the lad to the youth of our country, we may be allowed to say to all whose ability marks their duty "go thou and do likewise."

A singular Anecdote of the Recovery of a Silver Spoon.

Mr. Acerbi, in his travels through Sweden, Finland, and Lapland, to the North Cape, relates the following singular anecdote. "A gentleman of Uteaborg, (a town of Bothnia, in Sweden,) went from thence by sea to Stockholm: on his return, the ship's steward, in cleaning the plate after dinner, let fall into the sea a silver spoon, which was swallowed by a salmon that chanced to pass by. The day after, this salmon made his way up the river, near Uteaborg, and was caught by a fisherman. The fisherman sold the spoon to a silversmith, who, on recognizing the cypher, immediately conveyed it to the gentleman's wife. The lady, who had not received any intelligence from her husband since his departure from Uteaborg, was struck with the belief that he had been shipwrecked; and this seemed the more probable, as his return had been delayed by contrary winds. The gentleman at last consoled his afflicted wife by his reappearance, and amused her with a recital of the mode in which the silver spoon had been lost."

A story similar to this, in some points, but of a higher nature and movement, we have in the history of Polycrates, King of Samos. He had been favoured with a series of good fortune so extraordinary, that his friend, Amasis, King of Egypt, warned him against the "invidiousness of Fortune," and entreated him to do something willingly by which he might feel affliction, rather than wait till his affairs took a distressful turn. Polycrates complied: after much thought he determined to throw into the sea, the favourite and highly valuable seal ring that he wore on his finger. He accordingly rowed far out to sea, and threw this jewel overboard. His loss afflicted him sorely. A few days afterwards a fisherman caught a fish of such size and beauty, as determined him to make it a present to the King; and when the cooks of the King's kitchen were cleaning the fish in order to dress it, they found in its belly the signet ring of King Polycrates! The historian goes on to say, that Amasis renounced the friendship of a man so fortunate!—He afterwards died a miserable death.

This story is from Herodotus. His expression of "the invidiousness of Fortune," rather than *fickleness* or *contrariety* has been much noticed. The subject has been treated by other authors, especially by Horace, whose sentiments Dryden has thus paraphrased:

Fortune that with malicious joy Does man her slave oppress, Proud of her office to destroy Is seldom pleased to bless: Still various and inconsistent still, But with an inclination to be ill, Promotes, degrades, delights in strife, And makes a lottery of life, I can enjoy her while she's kind, But when she dances in the wind, And shakes her wings, and will not stay, I puff the prostitute away. The little or the much she gave is quietly resigned. Content with poverty, my soul I arm, And Virtue, though in rags, will keep me warm.

(Continued from the Third Page.)

while our fellow citizens are exposed to all the scourges of an invasion.

Frenchmen!—You have only one part to take; it is to arm, to unite, to present to the enemy the sight of a courageous nation resolved to defend its territory and its independence. Your countrymen conjure you to succour them: it is only to deliver them from pillage and destruction, that the Government calls you to the field of honour. When the enemy are driven back beyond our frontiers, you will lay down your arms, and you will enjoy the blessings of peace.

ARMY OF THE CROWN PRINCE.

THIRTY-THIRD BULLETIN OF THE CROWN PRINCE.

Head-quarters, Kiel, Jan. 6.

The Danish Government having rejected the bases proposed to it for a pacification, hostilities have this day been recommenced in the morning.

The blockade of Rendsbourg was formed, and the advanced posts of the garrison were compelled to retire under the cannon of the place.

A Governor General for the Duchies of Holstein and Schleswick is appointed.

An enemy's corps of more than 10,000 men, with from 25 to 30 pieces of cannon, has made an attack on Breda. General Benckendorff, who defended the place, supported by a combined movement of General Bulow and Graham, forced the enemy to retire. That General conducted himself on this, as on all other occasions, with the courage

and coolness which characterise him, and the talents by which he is distinguished.

Colonel Narischkiu has undertaken an expedition on the left bank of the Rhine, and has taken prisoners the Colonel of the 20th Regiment of Chasseurs, one inferior officer, and some soldiers.

A part of the army of the General in Chief Count Bennigsen, has relieved the corps of Lieutenant-General Count Woronzow, before Hamburg. The occupation of Ochsenwerder, which his troops have taken, very much disquiets the Prince of Eckmuhl. He has made several attempts to transport troops thither, by boats, but they have been constantly driven back by the Russian sharpshooters. The desertion from the troops which form the garrison is considerable.

The Hanseatic Legion, which has just received a month's pay, hastened to offer that sum to the unfortunate inhabitants of Hamburg, whom the Prince of Eckmuhl has expelled. This benevolent act does the more honour to these warriors, as the sum thus applied was destined to purchase for them several articles of equipment.

The fortress of Gluckstadt capitulated yesterday evening, and was occupied this morning by the Swedish troops. The garrison are prisoners of war, and will be transported to the Island of Aelsen under an engagement not to serve for a year against the Allies. The number exceeds 3000 men: General Boye and all the troops under his command, during the siege, have given proofs of valour and perseverance. The ground which surrounds the fortress had been inundated, and the besiegers had to contend against rainy and unhealthy weather; finally, the approaches to the town could only be made under a very vigorous fire of grape shot and balls. Any idea which can be formed of the privations and sufferings which are undergone in besieging a place in the middle of winter, is much below what the soldiers experienced on this occasion.

The fatigues they endured places in still higher estimation the talents of the General, and the excellent spirit with which his corps is animated. The operations of the artillery have been directed with equal skill and courage by Captain Hygrell. The Swedish and English Artillery, and the detached corps of Count Woronzow, have eminently distinguished themselves. General Baron de Boye praises highly the zeal and talents of Captains Thersner and Melander, of the Engineers. The English Captain Farquhar, with a flotilla under his command, took an active and honorable part in the attack of the place, and greatly contributed to its surrender.

Gluckstadt is a place of great importance to the navigation of the Elbe. It has yielded us 325 pieces of artillery, 119 of which are brass. The assault was determined on, and nothing was waited for but the frost, in order to undertake it. Count Woronzow had formed a battalion of 600 picked grenadiers to serve as a reserve to the Swedish troops.

The town of Gluckstadt was built in 1620, by Christian IV. on a very marshy site, and the establishment was the occasion of considerable jealousy on the part of the Dutch. In 1628 it was attacked by the celebrated Tilly, who, after fifteen weeks of uninterrupted operations, was obliged to raise the siege. In the expedition of Torstenstons Gluckstadt and Krempe were the only places in these Duchies which the Swedish troops did not occupy.

The Allied army has taken 470 pieces of artillery since its entrance into Holstein.

They are labouring at the demolition and destroying of the fortress of Fredericksfort: the navigation of the Baltic and Belts will be more free. This fortress had been built to injure the trade of the English with the Northern Powers.

The French Commissary of War, Pregaud, sent by the Prince of Eckmuhl, succeeded in getting to the Danish advanced posts and to Copenhagen, with instruction from his Government for Baron Alqueib. General Lallemand himself was expected last week at the French Minister's.

Orders to sink all the pirates have been renewed to the Swedish navy. These pirates did much harm to the English, Russian, Prussian, and Swedish trade in the Baltic.

The ports of the Cimbric Peninsula have just been opened to the Allied Flags. This country, which has so much suffered by the Continental System, will see its commerce flourish again, and its prosperity revive. The Norwegians, who have experienced all the miseries of want and distress, will immediately be informed that their union with Sweden will have for its first basis the same advantages that have just been restored to the inhabitants of the Cimbric Peninsula: hence Norway, free and happy, will no longer be governed as a colony, and will enjoy all its political rights.

FROM THE GERMAN PAPERS.

FIELD-MARSHAL DE BLUCHER TO THE ARMY OF SILESIA.

"When you advanced from the Oder towards the Rhine, it was necessary to take from the enemy the provinces which he had previously occupied. Now you are going to pass the Rhine to force peace from the enemy, who cannot console himself for having lost,

in two campaigns the conquests which he had made during 19 years.

"Soldiers! I have only to point out the road to glory to the conquerors of Katsbach, of Wartenburg, of Mockern, and of Liepsic, and I am certain of success: but I have new duties to prescribe to you. The inhabitants upon the left bank of the Rhine are not our enemies. I have promised them protection and security for their property. I have done so in your name. It belongs to you to perform what I have promised. Bravery does honour to the soldier, but subordination and exact discipline are his highest titles to glory. "DE BLUCHER."

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE LEFT BANK OF THE RHINE.

"I have conducted the army of Silesia beyond the Rhine, to establish the liberty and the independence of nations, and to conquer peace.

"The Emperor Napoleon has incorporated with the French empire, Holland, a part of Germany and of Italy; he has declared that he would not give up a single village of his conquests, not even if the enemy was upon the heights of Paris.

"The armies of all the European Powers are acting against this Declaration, and these principles. Will you defend these principles? if so, range yourselves in the battalions of the Emperor Napoleon, and endeavour to fight against the most just of causes, which Providence so visibly protects. Do not partake in this opinion; you will find protection on our part.

"I will protect you property. Let every citizen, let every landholder, peaceably remain at his home, and every Magistrate at his post, to continue his functions without interruption.

"However, all connection with the French Empire must cease, from the moment of the entrance of the allied troops.

"Whoever infringes this order, will render himself guilty of treason against the Allied Powers; he will be carried before a Military Council, and condemned to death.

Given upon the left bank of the Rhine, Jan. 1, 1814.

"DE BLUCHER."

Bell's Weekly Messenger, Feb. 13.

By accounts from Jersey we learn that since the arrival of the Duke of Berri in that island, he has been visited by a priest from the coast of Normandy, who had cautioned him against landing either in that province, or the adjacent districts of Brittany. The clergyman says that through the entire line of the coast an extra guard has been established for the express purpose of entrapping him, and that a number of persons have suffered military execution in the neighbourhood, who have been suspected of a disposition to aid and abet the appearance of any branch of the Bourbon family within the French territory. The Duke, we are told, has listened to this advice, and has for the present abandoned the purpose of hazarding his person on French ground, until he can accomplish his design with less danger to the friends and supporters of his family.

Oriental Star, March 26, 1814.

MATRIMONY.

An article with this seductive title is certain of attracting a number of readers; and we would wish, therefore, to be as concise as possible in introducing our subject matter to the attention of the public; for the following two most obvious reasons; some of our friends who have tasted the sweets of a wedded life, may be old fashioned enough to think that the least said on the subject the better, whilst others who have not tasted them (but are in haste to do so) will be impatient to hear "all about it," and to ascertain what we can possibly have to record under so delightful a title; briefly, then be it known that it is to propagate certain rules for obviating the necessity of a young couple's asking leave of all the good folks of the parish ere they fling off the hateful appellation of *Bachelor* and *Spinster*, and which we deem it our duty herewith to present from the official notice published in the last Government Gazette.

"Notice is hereby given, by Order of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, that no license for the celebration of Matrimony; without publication of Banns, can be obtained from the said Supreme Court, unless affidavit be made by two sufficient deponents, conformably to the 103^d Constitution and Canon Ecclesiastical, that the express consent of the parents, or parent if one be dead, or guardians or guardian of the parties, is thereunto had and obtained, and that there is no let or impediment of pre-contract, kindred, or alliance, or of any other lawful cause whatsoever, nor any suit commenced in any Ecclesiastical Court, to bar or hinder the proceeding of the said Matrimony.

D. HEMING, Register."

Printed by A. H. HEBBARD, Molenvaet.

Bell's Weekly Messenger, Feb. 6.

NEGOTIATION WITH AMERICA.

As we have always expressed a most warm and sincere wish for the restoration and continuance of the amicable relations of England and America, under the most decided persuasion that it is the indisputable interest of the two countries to maintain their commercial intercourse with each other, so nothing which has occurred for some months (always excepting the glorious battle of Leipsic) has given us more satisfaction, than the finding that our Ministry entertain the same sentiments as ourselves, and that they have spared no honourable efforts to restore Peace between England and America.

America as is well known to our readers, proposed some weeks since, that Russia should be the mediator between the United States and ourselves, and that both parties should in some degree qualify their pretensions according to the decision of their arbitrator. The motive of this proposal is very obvious. In the present place, however friendly may be the present connections of England and Russia, it is a matter of notoriety, that the maritime rights of England are in no great favour with the Court of Petersburg, and that the Emperor Alexander and his Ministers, if they recently could, would gladly avail themselves of any opportunity to abridge or qualify them. The proposal, therefore, to accept of Russia as a Mediator, or in other words as an arbitrator (for it is impossible in practice to observe any line between them) was tantamount only to the admission of a third interested party to adjust the differences between us; and as such proposal is evidently contrary to every principle of common prudence and common equity in ordinary and individual life, so is it equally unreasonable and unfair in political Negotiation.

Lord Castlereagh, therefore, as may be seen by his correspondence, rejected this proposal upon these simple grounds, that the question in dispute was the extent of the Maritime Right of England, and, therefore, that he could not admit of the arbitration of a third party,—that these Rights were fundamental Laws of our policy abroad and at home, and therefore could not be brought into discussion, except as to their shape and formal exercise; that they were founded, moreover, upon the peculiar circumstances of England as a Naval Nation, having one of the arms of her strength, and one of the weapons of her defence in her Navy.—But, that though these several Rights must always be considered by us as sacred and inalienable in their substance, still that there was some room for modification as to the shape in which they might be exercised, and that the English Ministry had no objection to open a conference and Negotiation for such purpose.

We have so frequently discussed the question of the Maritime Rights of England, that, to such of our readers as are in the habit of honouring us with any reference or remembrance of what we have said some time since, we have absolutely nothing new to add, and we are unwilling to repeat what we have said so often. The following summary, however, may recall some fundamental principles to mind.

The Maritime Rights of England are founded upon this simple circumstance,—that England is an island, and, as such, has a peculiar character of attack and defence.—She must defend herself with two arms—her Army, and her Navy.—Now the latter is her right arm; and her defence would be so far maintained, imperfect, and inefficient, unless she had the full natural liberty and free exercise of it. Every one has a right to self-defence, and of course to the means of such defence. Natural Law knows no such thing as a right to the end, and a prohibition from the means.

Now the Rights of Maritime Nations, under such circumstances, are three—

1. The Right of Search for Contraband of War or Trade.
2. Right of Search (under the peculiar circumstances) for what is undoubtedly our own,—our Seamen.
3. The Right of blockading the Enemy's Colonies, and reducing them.

The first of these Rights is an essential requisite of the means of defence,—or in other words of the means of giving our Naval Arm its due efficiency. A Naval Nation has much greater means of blockading its enemy, and of preventing their being supplied with naval and military stores. It has an undoubted right, therefore, to such prevention and blockade, because by these means it is the better and sooner enabled to reduce its enemy. But as in the present general cultivation of Europe these contraband articles,—saltpetre, gunpowder &c. are the general growth and produce of every country, so it becomes of infinitely less importance to prevent the admission of such contraband, and therefore this Right must not be pushed too far. The va-

line of things must be considered. It is contrary to natural and political law, because contrary to religion and humanity, to inflict a great evil, a great harassment, or a great vexation, for the sake of a small comparative good or convenience, and still less for the mere sake of pride and the vain exercise of dominion.

The second Right, that of Search for Men, is founded upon stronger circumstances than the preceding, though it has been much more disputed.

This right proceeds from the similitude and consequent confusion of the persons and language of the individuals of the two nations,—of their perfect congeniality in feeling, habits, and sentiments, and thereby of the facility with which the seamen of the one pass into the service of the other.—From the effect of all these circumstances, added to the higher wages of all kind of labour and service in America, there would be a general transit and emigration of our seamen in a season of war to the ports and ships of America, and the natural and necessary consequence would be, that the naval service of England in war time could not go on; the country, therefore, would be without its defence, and even as in the present American war, our very means of safety would be turned against us. It is totally unnecessary to say, that under such circumstances every country must have a full right to prevent it, and that the right of search for men, as well as for goods, is the first of these means. And this right, moreover, as more important, must necessarily be more strict—Men being locomotive, and with ease concealing themselves, &c.—This right, therefore, must not be conceded.—It is of so much more importance than the right of search, as a seaman or soldier is of more value to the enemy than a pound of lead or gunpowder. There is no want of the latter in any country of Europe or America, but recruits have every where become valuable and scarce. Contraband of war, in its original sense, has become almost ridiculous and nugatory.—In the sense of the persons of seamen it is as significant as ever.

The last maritime right is that of a blockade, constructive as well as effectual, of the colonies of the enemy. The right of this obstruction is likewise founded upon our peculiar character and circumstances as an insular and naval nation. This character and these circumstances enable us to reduce the enemy in various ways, and, amongst others, by subjugating their colonies, by hindering the transit of their goods, and the passage of supplies to and from the Mother Country. Now this employment of our navy would be rendered nugatory if neutrals can carry for the enemy's colonies, or supply them.—Hence our right to prevent such carriage and supply,—i. e. because we have a right to maintain the integrity of our defensive strength.

Such are the foundations of our naval rights.—We could not say more, if we were to enlarge our observations to the full extent of our Paper.

FROM THE AMERICAN PAPERS.

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

I transmit, for the information of Congress, copies of a letter from the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the Secretary of State, with the answer of the letter.

In appreciating the accepted proposal of the Government of Great Britain, for instituting negotiations for peace, Congress will not fail to keep in mind, that vigorous preparations for carrying on the war can in no respect impede the progress to a favourable result, whilst a relaxation of such preparations, should the wishes of the United States for a speedy restoration of the blessings of peace be disappointed, would necessarily have the most injurious consequences.

Jan. 6, 1814. JAMES MADISON.

LORD CASTLEREAGH TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Foreign Office, Nov. 4, 1813.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose to you, for the information of the President of the United States, a copy of a note which his Britannic Majesty's Ambassador at the Court of St. Petersburg was directed to present to the Russian Government as soon as his Royal Highness the Prince Regent was informed that Plenipotentiaries had been nominated on the part of the American Government, for the purpose of negotiating for peace with Great Britain, under the mediation of his Imperial Majesty.

His Lordship having by the last Courier from the Imperial headquarters, acquainted me that the American Commissioners now at St. Petersburg have intimated in reply to this overture, that they had no objection to a negotiation in London, and were equally desirous, as the British Government had declared

itself to be, that this business should not be mixed with the affairs of the Continent of Europe, but that their powers were limited to negotiate under the mediation of Russia.

Under these circumstances, in order to avoid an unnecessary continuance of the calamities of war, the Prince Regent commands me to transmit, by a flag of truce to the American port nearest to the seat of Government, the official note above mentioned, in order that the President, if he should feel disposed to enter upon a direct negotiation for the restoration of peace between the two States, may give his directions accordingly.

In making this communication, I can assure you, that the British Government is willing to enter into discussion with the Government of America, for the conciliatory adjustment of the differences subsisting between the two States, with an earnest desire on their part to bring them to a favourable issue, upon principles of perfect reciprocity, not inconsistent with the established maxims of public law, and with the maritime rights of the British Empire.

The Admiral commanding the British squadron on the American station will be directed to give the necessary protection to any persons proceeding to Europe, in furtherance of this overture; or should the American Government have occasion to forward orders to their commission at St. Petersburg, to give the requisite facilities, by cartel or otherwise, to the transmission of the same.—I have the honour to be, with the highest consideration, Sir, your most obedient servant.

(Signed) CASTLEREAGH.

(Enclosure alluded to above)

TRANSLATION OF A NOTE FROM LORD CATHCART, TO THE COUNT DE NESSELRODE.

Dated Toplitz, Sept. 1, 1813.

The undersigned Ambassador of his Britannic Majesty to the Emperor of all the Russias, desiring to avail himself of the first occasion to renew the subject respecting America, which was brought into discussion in a conference at the moment of departure from Reichenbach, has the honour to address this note to his Excellency the Count de Nesselrode.

Although the Prince Regent, for reasons which have been already made known, has not found himself in a situation to accept the mediation of his Imperial Majesty for terminating the discussions with the United States of America, His Royal Highness desires, nevertheless, to give effect to the beneficent wishes which his Imperial Majesty has expressed of seeing the war between Great Britain and America soon terminated, to the mutual satisfaction of the two Governments.

With this view, his Royal Highness having learned that the Envoys Plenipotentiary of the United States for negotiating a peace with Great Britain, under the mediation of his Imperial Majesty, have arrived in Russia, notwithstanding that he finds himself under the necessity of not accepting the interposition of any friendly Power, in the question, which forms the principal object in dispute between the two States, he is nevertheless ready to nominate Plenipotentiaries to treat directly with the American Plenipotentiaries.

His Royal Highness sincerely wishes that the conferences of these Plenipotentiaries may result in re-establishing, between the two nations, the blessings and the reciprocal advantages of peace.

If, through the good offices of his Imperial Majesty, this proposition should be accepted, the Prince Regent would prefer that the conferences should be held at London, on account of the facilities which it would give to the discussions.

But if this choice should meet with insuperable obstacles, his Royal Highness would consent to substitute Gottenburgh as the place nearest to England.

The undersigned, &c. (Signed) CATHCART.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO LORD CASTLEREAGH.

Department of State, Jan. 1814.

MY LORD,—I have had the honour to receive, by a flag of truce, your Lordship's letter of the 4th of November last, and a copy of a note which his Britannic Majesty's Ambassador at the Court of St. Petersburg, presented to the Russian Government on the 1st of September preceding.

By this communication it appears that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent rejected the mediation offered by his Imperial Majesty, to promote peace between the United States and Great Britain, but proposed to treat directly with the United States, at Gottenburgh or London, and that he had requested the interposition of the good offices of the Emperor in favour of such an arrangement.

Having laid your Lordship's communication before the President, I am instructed to state, for the information of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, that the President

has seen with regret this new obstacle to the commencement of a negotiation for the accommodation of differences between the United States and Great Britain. As the Emperor of Russia was distinguished for his rectitude and impartiality, and was moreover engaged in a war, as an ally of England, whereby it was his interest to promote peace between the United States and Great Britain, the President could not doubt that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent would accept the mediation, which his Imperial Majesty had offered to them. It was the confidence with which the high character of the Emperor inspired the President, that induced him, disregarding considerations which a more cautious policy might have suggested, to accept the overture with promptitude, and to send Ministers to St. Petersburg, to take advantage of it. It would have been very satisfactory to the President, if his Royal Highness the Prince Regent had found it compatible with the views of Great Britain, to adopt a similar measure, as much delay might have been avoided, in accomplishing an object, which, it is admitted, is of high importance to both nations.

The course proposed as a substitute for negotiations at St. Petersburg, under the auspices of the Emperor of Russia, could not, I must remark to your Lordship, have been required for the purpose of keeping the United States unconnected against Great Britain with any affairs of the continent. There was nothing in the proposed mediation tending to such a result. In offering to bring the parties together, not as an umpire, but as a common friend, to discuss and settle their differences and respective claims, in a manner satisfactory to themselves, his Imperial Majesty showed the interest which he took in the welfare of both parties.

Wherever the United States may treat, they will treat with the sincere desire they have repeatedly manifested, of terminating the present contest with Great Britain, on conditions of reciprocity, consistent with the rights of both parties, as sovereign and independent nations; and calculated not only to establish present harmony, but to provide, as far as possible, against future collisions which might interrupt it.

Before giving an answer to the proposition communicated, by your Lordship, to treat with the United States, independently of the Russian Mediation, it would have been agreeable to the President to have heard from the Plenipotentiaries of the United States, sent to St. Petersburg. The offer of a Mediation by one power, and the acceptance of it by another, forms a relation between them, the delicacy of which cannot but be felt. From the known character, however, of the Emperor, and the benevolent views with which his Mediation was offered, the President cannot doubt that he will see with satisfaction, a concurrence of the United States in an alternative, which, under the existing circumstances, affords the best prospect of obtaining speedily what was the object of his interposition. I am accordingly instructed to make known to your Lordship, for the information of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, that the President accedes to his proposition, and will take the measures depending on him for carrying it into effect at Gottenburgh, with as little delay as possible; it being presumed, that his Majesty the King of Sweden, as the friend of both parties, will readily acquiesce in the choice of a place for their pacific negotiations, within his dominions.

The President is duly sensible of the attention of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in giving the orders to the Admiral commanding the British squadron on this coast, which your Lordship has communicated. I have the honour to be, &c.

JAMES MONROE.

Bell's Weekly Messenger, Feb. 13.

LAW REPORT.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, MONDAY FEB. 7.

THE KING v. MARY ANN CLARKE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL prayed the judgment of the Court upon this defendant, who had suffered it to pass against her by default upon an indictment for publishing a libel upon the Right Hon. William Fitzgerald, Chancellor of the Irish Exchequer, in a pamphlet entitled a Letter to that Gentleman.

The libel was read by Mr. Dealtry, Deputy Clerk of the Crown Office. It accused the prosecutor of seducing his friend's wife, procuring the husband to be sent to an unhealthy climate, and of other matters (not fit to be mentioned in a news paper).

The defendant then put in the following affidavit, which was read:—

Mary Ann Clarke maketh oath, that she

feels great concern at having been betrayed into a violation of the law: that she hath been intimately acquainted with the prosecutor and his father for many years: that his father introduced the prosecutor to her previous to his going to College, as from the situation in which this deponent then lived she might do him much service in his progress through life.

That deponent did render him many and essential services, and a great degree of intimacy subsisted between her and the prosecutor's said father, to whom she also rendered many services, and with whom she was in the habit of corresponding for a great length of time, and that she by this means became possessed of a great number of his letters, and which letters were afterwards, on occasion of a certain investigation, submitted to a Select Committee of the House of Commons, that the contents of some of these letters transpired; and as defendant was informed by the prosecutor, it was suggested to him by a member of his Majesty's Government, that if those letters were exposed to the public they would be highly detrimental to the prospects of the prosecutor and his father, and the former would be no longer able to represent the borough of Ennis, which had cost him a large sum of money; that the prosecutor became alarmed as to these letters; and immediately after they were ordered to be restored to this deponent, the prosecutor came to her in the greatest distress and agony of mind, to request the destruction of those letters; and the greater part of which he obtained possession of; and under promises of reward and favour, this deponent permitted them to be destroyed in his presence, after he had made himself acquainted with the contents. That deponent having great confidence in the prosecutor's said father, entrusted him with the keeping of many letters and papers of great public importance; & amongst others, she entrusted him with a letter from a person in high authority, conveying his assurance of providing for deponent's only son. That, soon after the prosecutor had gained his point, by procuring the destruction of the said letters, he totally withdrew himself from her as a friend and visitor, where he had been previously a constant and almost a daily one, and estranged himself from all friendship towards her: and instead of the reward she had been promised, he, and his father, refused to return her papers which had been deposited in trust, and the prosecutor's father assured her he had destroyed them, and had burnt the said letter containing the promise of provision. And this deponent further saith, that the letters which she now hath in her possession, in the hand-writing of the said prosecutor and his father, clearly prove the truth of the above matters, respecting their correspondence with, and obligations to this deponent, both before and since the proceedings in 1809, during a period of about fourteen years. That deponent repeatedly remonstrated with him on these matters but finding those remonstrances unattended to, and being vexed and disappointed in her expectations, and treated with contempt, ingratitude, and indifference, she under that influence wrote and published the letter which is the subject of this prosecution, and which has been very little circulated.

That this deponent at first pleaded not guilty to the indictment, but being advised she could not defend herself under that plea, withdrew it, and suffered judgment to go by default, and thereby wholly submit herself to the consideration of this honourable Court. That this deponent hath two daughters, one of them approaching the age of womanhood. That she hath hitherto, under many adverse circumstances and misfortunes, given them an education, and brought them up in honour and virtue. And that, should this Honourable Court, in its wisdom, deprive her said daughters of her protection, they will be left totally destitute: and she humbly hopes, that these circumstances, and the state of her health, and that in the present case she has been actuated by no views of a political nature, but solely by the treatment received from the prosecutor in his private capacity, will be taken into the consideration of this Honourable Court.

Mr. ATTORNEY-GENERAL, Mr. PARKE, and Mr. SCARLETT, then addressed the Court in support of the prosecution. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL characterised the libel as the most flagrant that had ever appeared in a Court of Justice, as it accused the prosecutor of nothing less than felony. There was no doubt that it was as directly meant for an engine for the purpose of extorting money, as if she had commanded a sum to be put under a stone, under threat of the like

revenge. Revenge, indeed, was stated to be the motive of the pamphlet: and the public is always the bar to which these libellers drag their victims. "As yet," said Mrs. Clarke, "I have shown up no one who did not richly deserve to be exposed to the public: this is the only revenge I am desirous of taking on those by whom I am ill-treated; and having brought them before that tribunal, I rest perfectly satisfied that impartial justice will be administered." "This hint," she proceeds, "I have just thrown out by the way, as a caution to those who either do not know, or require to be reminded, that it is not my disposition to sit down quietly under the studied injury of ingratitude, and the neglect of promises given to dupe or cajole me, by men who never meant to perform them, or who think that they may at any time be broken with impunity. For the benefit, therefore, of all whom it may concern, I here announce my intention of submitting to the public, in a very short time two or three volumes, which may be followed by others as opportunity shall suit, or circumstances require." So that the whole world were at the mercy of Mrs. Clarke's opportunities and circumstances. The Attorney-General hoped the sentence of the Court would, at least, teach her to hold her hand, and to refrain from the publication of future libels.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL then took his seat, and Mrs. Clarke turning towards him with wonderful complacency, made him a low curtsy.

Mr. PARK on the same side adverted to the threat held out by the Defendant of publishing future volumes, from effecting which he hoped the Court would restrain her. He felt it only necessary to add, that of all the private libels that had, within his knowledge, come before the Court, the present appeared the most foul, malignant, and calumnious.

Mr. SCARLETT followed and observed that the prosecutor appeared before their Lordships merely as a private individual and claimed their protection from the slanders that had been heaped upon him on no other ground.

The two last Gentlemen were each favoured with a curtsy and a contemptuous sneer from the Defendant, who could not have conducted herself with greater undisturbed composure and indifference, if she had been really conscious of the justice of her cause and of the truth of the libel.

Mr. BROUGHAM, then addressed the Court in mitigation of the defendant's punishment. She stood on the floor to receive the judgment of the Court for having published a libel against a private individual; and although her Counsel was not permitted to justify her criminality, which she had confessed by suffering judgment to pass against her by default and had no intention to deny her contrition for that criminality, which she had avowed by her affidavit that had just been read, still he was entitled to urge all circumstances which, in any other case of libel by one private individual against another, the Court would feel it their duty to take into their consideration, in apportioning the punishment to the offence. This was not the case, then, of a wanton and unprovoked attack upon the private character of an individual, for the sake of ministering to the public appetite for domestic slander. This publication arose out of a long connexion between the parties, commencing with an acquaintance with the prosecutor's father; an intercourse, the learned Counsel was not entitled to say, consisting in reciprocal obligations, for the favours seemed to be all on one side; the family of the prosecutor had founded their hopes of preferment in another connexion of the defendant's of a still more delicate nature. It was a connexion of 14 year's standing, of their seeking, not her's, and, as far as regarded the prosecutor, founded upon his father early introducing him to her patronage and protection, as likely to assist him in his progress through public life. All these things she distinctly swore. Her oath had formerly been believed in this Court, when in competition with the swearing of others. It would now be believed not the less, that she was uncontradicted by any affidavit of the prosecutor, to whom the Court would undoubtedly have given time for the purpose, had he been disposed or able to deny the statement. The letters under the hand of the prosecutor, and his father further substantiated these things; and they too, were mentioned in the affidavits.—Out of such an intercourse, sought by them for their own purpose, and cemented by various acts of kindness on her part,—kindness always freely acknowledged in their letters,—the quarrel arose which led

to this offence. On getting possession of the letters, both of those the publication of which would prove ruinous to him, and of others in trust; the former, she at his earnest, nay impassioned intreaty, and to relieve the agony of his mind, allowed to be destroyed; the latter, affecting others, he obtained, and privately destroyed without her permission. Among them was one containing promises of provision for her son. The Learned Counsel had not urged extenuation of her yielding to such feelings of provocation, and under great irritation doing an act of violence, or it might be said spitefulness; in palliation of this act of womanly animosity he had not urged, that the person who had committed it was a woman, lest it might be said, that when the sex no longer imposed a restraint, it should cease to afford a protection,—but he would say, (and the remark was not liable to any such objection) that she was a mother, and entreat their Lordships to reflect on the effect of her punishment on those whom she had, notwithstanding her own errors, brought up in honour and virtue, by giving them that education and those habits of which if she did not already, she possibly might live to feel the want. When the Court took these things into the account; the length and origin of the connexion; the steps by which it led to the offence, that the libel originated not in any desire of gratifying the public malignity at a stranger's expense, or any wanton, gratuitous desire of mischief towards one who had not put himself in the way of it; still less in base views of a mercenary kind, it was hoped that their Lordships would mingle the portion of justice which those considerations might affix, with a merciful regard to the interests of the guiltless.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL observed, that before judgment was pronounced, he wished to inform the Court that another person was in attendance to receive sentence for printing the same libel. He therefore prayed sentence upon him also.

William Mitchell was then called into Court, and Mrs. Clarke seemed to enjoy the fine contrast of her own spirit and confidence, and the humility and submission of the poor old man, who, comparatively in rags, walked, or rather bowed across the Court, and placed himself by the side of the other Defendant, who smiled as he approached her.

The indictment against Mitchell was then read. He put in an affidavit, stating that he had been merely an instrument in the hands of another person, who had applied to him, a journeyman printer, to put his name to the pamphlet. He was not aware of the libellous tendency of the publication, or he never would have consented, nor did he know it until he was so informed by the Solicitor for the prosecution. He was sixty years old, was very infirm, and had been long afflicted with an asthma. He therefore hoped for a merciful judgment.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL confirmed the statement that the defendant, Mitchell, was merely a tool employed by some designing individual, who had not yet been discovered.

Mitchell then, in a very low voice, said, that he had not printed the work for the sake of any emolument, as he had not received a single shilling for his trouble. He had printed it at the request of the son of another printer, quite ignorant of the contents.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL observed, that this defendant would not have been brought up for judgment, if he had sooner made the necessary disclosure of the name of his principal.

Mr. Justice LE BLANC pronounced the judgment of the Court upon both defendants, who, he said, had acknowledged themselves guilty, the one of being the author and publisher, and the other the printer and circulator of a libel against a private individual, of so foul a nature, that the Court would not repeat it: the charges, if true, would render the prosecutor unfit for the situation he holds, or indeed, for any other. There was no doubt of the libellous tendency of this publication; and there could be as little that the motive in which it originated, and which induced the threat of those other volumes which the defendant, Mary Ann Clarke, stated herself to have in meditation, was the desire to raise money by the purchase of their suppression. His Lordship hoped this would be a warning to the world, how they formed hasty and imprudent connections; and for the defendant herself, he trusted the solitude and confinement to which it would be the duty of the Court to sentence her, would induce her to review her past life, and repent of those errors, which had brought her to her present situation. It was always painful to be obliged to

visit the sins of the fathers upon the children; but in some cases the separation of the latter from the former might be attended with beneficial results: whether that might be the case in this instance it was not for the Court to inquire. Taking all the circumstances into its consideration, the Court did order and adjudge that the defendant, Mary Ann Clarke, should be committed to the custody of the Marshal of the Marshalsea (the King's Bench prison) for the space of nine calendar months, and at the end of that period enter into security to keep the peace for three years, in a recognizance herself in 200*l.* and two sureties in 100*l.* each, and be further imprisoned till that security be given; and that the defendant William Mitchell, should be imprisoned in the same gaol for four calendar months.

Mrs. Clarke curtsied to the Court on retiring, and was conducted through Westminster Hall to a coach, amidst a vast crowd of spectators.

LIBEL—THE KING v. WM. EARLE.

It will be recollected that this case stood over on a former day for the purpose of enabling the prosecutor, Mr. Buckhard, to file affidavits in contradiction to those put in by the defendant, which stated, that had he not been imposed upon by an understanding that an apology would have been accepted, he would not have admitted judgment to go by default. It was an indictment for a libel, inserted in a monthly publication, called *The Scourge*. Those affidavits were to-day produced, and in many material circumstances opposed the assertions contained in the depositions of the defendant.

Wm. Earle being placed upon the floor of the Court,

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, on the part of the prosecution, adverted to the many aggravated circumstances in this case, not the least of which was the oath the defendant had thought fit to make respecting the withdrawing of his plea of not guilty. It seemed that he expected not to be indicted if he inserted an apology in the succeeding number of *The Scourge*. The Attorney-General was at a loss to understand the doctrine of apologies as laid down by defendants in cases like the present. If in the heat of the moment an affront was offered by one gentleman to another, an apology might reasonably be deemed a satisfactory compensation, but here, a paltry scribbler, in a garret, sat down deliberately, without a single fact on which to found his assertions, to write a low, coarse, vulgar, abusive, scurrilous, and not less malignant libel, against an individual of whom he knew but the name. Could an apology be any satisfaction for such an outrage upon a most respectable individual, who was charged with being the illegitimate progeny of a Dutch fisherman and an oyster wench; of being educated in vice and beggary; of being sent out of his own country, of frequenting seditious meetings in England and belonging to the Corresponding Society? Was character, he would ask, of any value? Such a base detractor might attack the most exemplary characters.—None could be safe; his (the Attorney-General's) Learned Friends or himself might be the next to be attacked, and then the only redress was an apology in *The Scourge* of the succeeding month—He was sure the Court would not allow honest and deserving individuals thus to be shown up, the fashionable expression of all libellers, since the proceeding on a late occasion.

Mr. HOLT, on the part of the defendant, admitted that the libel was low and scurrilous, but argued that it was a mere shower of vulgar terms of abuse, which injured much more the individual applying, than him to whom they were applied. They seemed to have been uttered in the heat and indiscretion of anger.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH—Where is the cause for anger against the Prosecutor? Shew us that, Mr. Holt.

Mr. HOLT did not attempt to justify his client but he hoped that the same lenient judgment would now be pronounced, which was invariably attached to private libels.

Mr. Justice LE BLANC delivered the sentence of the Court, which was, that the Defendant be imprisoned in Newgate for six months, should pay a fine of 100*l.* and give security, himself in 200*l.* and two sufficient sureties in 100*l.* each.

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