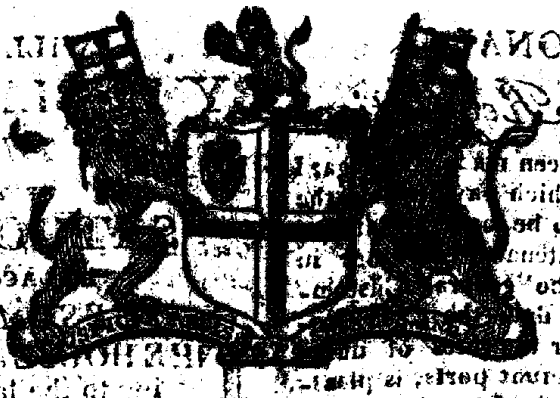


JAVA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.



The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Applications, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the Java Government Gazette, be considered as official, and any attested copy accordingly by the parties concerned. (Signed) C. G. DUFOUR, Acting Secretary to Government.

De Heer Luitenant Gouverneur heeft bevestigd alle de van wege van het Gouvernement in de Nederlandsche Oost-Indië uitgevaardigde Besluiten, Ordeeren en Aankondigingen, geplaatst wordende Aanstellingen, Ordeeren en Bekendmakingen, als Officieel te worden aangenomen, en te worden geacht als officieel, en te worden geattesteerd. (Ged. C. G. DUFOUR, Sec. Genl.)

NO. 113. BARATAVA, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1814.

Advertisement.
The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following revised Rates of Prices for TEAK TIMBER required for the purpose of Ship-building, be published for general information. Applications for the purchase of Timber to be made to the Timber Store-keeper at Samarang, who will afford every information regarding the quantity of Timber in Store, and the places at which it can be delivered. It is to be understood, that the prices are fixed for payment in specie, to be made at the staple places.

De Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Raad heeft goedgevonden te gelasten, dat de volgende verbeterde bepaling der Prijzen van JATIE HOUTWERKEN, benodigt tot het opbouwen van Schepen, gepubliceerd worde tot algemeene inlichting. De aanvragen tot het kopen van Houtwerk, moeten gedaan worden aan den Timber Store-keeper te Samarang, die alle informatie zal geven omtrent de hoeveelheid van Houtwerken, die er in voorraad zijn, en der plaatsen van waar dezelve kunnen afgeleverd worden. Het wordt verstaan, dat de prijzen bepaald zijn tegens contante betaling in specij, te betalen op de staple plaatsen.

COMPASS TIMBER.

SMALL FLOORS.		LARGE FLOORS.	
Sides.	Per Foot running measure.	Sides.	Per Foot running measure.
12	27	12	31
11	25	11	28
10	23	10	25
9	21	9	22
8	19	8	19
7	17	7	16
6	15	6	14
5	13	5	12
4	11	4	10
3	9	3	8
2	7	2	6

SMALL ROUND.

Sides.	Per Foot running measure.
12	27
11	25
10	23
9	21
8	19
7	17
6	15
5	13
4	11
3	9
2	7

SMALL SQUARE.

Sides.	Per Foot running measure.
12	27
11	25
10	23
9	21
8	19
7	17
6	15
5	13
4	11
3	9
2	7

SMALL ROUND.

Sides.	Per Foot running measure.
12	27
11	25
10	23
9	21
8	19
7	17
6	15
5	13
4	11
3	9
2	7

TEAK TIMBER.

SMALL SQUARE.		LARGE SQUARE.	
Sides.	Per Foot running measure.	Sides.	Per Foot running measure.
12	27	12	31
11	25	11	28
10	23	10	25
9	21	9	22
8	19	8	19
7	17	7	16
6	15	6	14
5	13	5	12
4	11	4	10
3	9	3	8
2	7	2	6

TEAK TIMBER.

SMALL ROUND.		LARGE ROUND.	
Sides.	Per Foot running measure.	Sides.	Per Foot running measure.
12	27	12	31
11	25	11	28
10	23	10	25
9	21	9	22
8	19	8	19
7	17	7	16
6	15	6	14
5	13	5	12
4	11	4	10
3	9	3	8
2	7	2	6

KNEE TIMBER.

SQUARE KNEES.		RAKING KNEES.	
Sides.	Per Foot running measure.	Sides.	Per Foot running measure.
12	27	12	31
11	25	11	28
10	23	10	25
9	21	9	22
8	19	8	19
7	17	7	16
6	15	6	14
5	13	5	12
4	11	4	10
3	9	3	8
2	7	2	6

Timber that is longer than the intermediate divisions of 2 feet to be paid for in proportion to the length, except such as is above 60 feet long, when the price will be fixed in the Table of Mast Pieces, and whenever Timber may be used in square, as a piece 80 feet long, 15 inches square, the price is 65 Rupees for the Price, and so on for other disparities.

SQUARED TIMBER, STRAIGHT.

Length.	Price.	Length.	Price.
10	10	14	14
11	11	15	15
12	12	16	16
13	13	17	17
14	14	18	18
15	15	19	19
16	16	20	20
17	17	21	21
18	18	22	22
19	19	23	23
20	20	24	24
21	21	25	25
22	22	26	26
23	23	27	27
24	24	28	28
25	25	29	29
26	26	30	30
27	27	31	31
28	28	32	32
29	29	33	33
30	30	34	34
31	31	35	35
32	32	36	36
33	33	37	37
34	34	38	38
35	35	39	39
36	36	40	40
37	37	41	41
38	38	42	42
39	39	43	43
40	40	44	44
41	41	45	45
42	42	46	46
43	43	47	47
44	44	48	48
45	45	49	49
46	46	50	50
47	47	51	51
48	48	52	52
49	49	53	53
50	50	54	54
51	51	55	55
52	52	56	56
53	53	57	57
54	54	58	58
55	55	59	59
56	56	60	60
57	57	61	61
58	58	62	62
59	59	63	63
60	60	64	64
61	61	65	65
62	62	66	66
63	63	67	67
64	64	68	68
65	65	69	69
66	66	70	70
67	67	71	71
68	68	72	72
69	69	73	73
70	70	74	74
71	71	75	75
72	72	76	76
73	73	77	77
74	74	78	78
75	75	79	79
76	76	80	80

MAST PIECES.

Length.	Diameter.	Price.
61	17	125
64	18	150
67	19	185
70	20	225
73	21	270
76	22	320
79	23	375
82	24	435
85	25	500
88	26	570
91	27	645
94	28	725
97	29	810
100	30	900
103	31	1015
106	32	1140
109	33	1275
112	34	1420
115	35	1575
118	36	1750

The lengths and diameters having a proportionate reference to each other in the dimensions, all over-lengths and intermediate diameters will bear a proportionate price agreeable to the Table.

THICK STUFF AND PLANK.

Length.	Breadth.	Thickness.	Price.
24 to 26	11 to 13	1 1/2	3
25 to 28	12 to 15	2	5
26 to 28	13 to 16	3	8
	14 to 17	4	11
	15 to 18	5	15
	16 to 19	6	19
	17 to 20	7	23
	18 to 21	8	28

Any Timber or Thick stuff intended for Ship-building ought to be cut less than 28 feet long, but as much longer as circumstances will admit its being procured, particularly the Thick stuff; and the breadths from the general growth of the trees, running pretty uniform, the variation makes no very material difference to the contents, at least not to such a degree as to be an object of much importance, but when the over-lengths of Thick stuff and Plank exceed 25 feet, it is to be charged in proportion to the price it bears in the Table.

Thick Pipe Staves, 1st sort 20 Rupees per 100, 2d sort 16. per 100.
By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council. J. DUFOUR, Act. Secretary to Govt.

Advertisement.
NOTICE is hereby given, that Government intend to receive Tenders from any Person willing to supply His Majesty's Government at New South Wales with Wheat and Flour to the extent of Three hundred Tons, or more.
The Tenders to specify the date at which the Wheat and Flour will be deliverable; the quantity, and price of each, including all charges.
Payment to be made at New South Wales, by Bills on the Lord's Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, or at Java in Colonial Currency, at the option of the party.
Government will also receive tenders from any Person willing to supply His Majesty's Government at New South Wales with Flour to the extent of Three hundred Tons, or more.
The Tenders to specify the rate per Ton for what the Ship carries, which is to include all charges, and to be payable as above.
Ships proceeding to New South Wales under either of these agreements will be permitted for the shipment of any other Goods which the Tenders may wish, with the exception of Spirits and Wine, to be delivered at New South Wales, to be delivered at the Office of the President of the Commercial Committee at Batavia, on or before the 15th May next.
By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council. J. DUFOUR, Act. Secretary to Govt. Batavia, April 22, 1814.

Advertisement.
NOTICE is hereby given, that a special sale of Europe Staples, at the place by Public Auction at the Honorable Company's Store at Batavia, during the month of May, under the superintendance of the Commercial Committee, the particulars and conditions whereof will be published hereafter.
The sale will commence on the first Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday in the ensuing month, and to be continued on the three first days in every following week, as long as it may be necessary.
By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council. J. DUFOUR, Act. Secretary to Govt. Batavia, April 22, 1814.

NOTICE.
In order to prevent in future the delay and inconvenience which has arisen in the Courts of Judicature, from the non-attendance of Jury-men when called upon, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to authorize the President of those Courts to levy on each Jury-man a reasonable fine as the case may appear, in regard to the destruction of the Court.
By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council. J. DUFOUR, Act. Secretary to Govt. Batavia, April 22, 1814.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TIMBER lying at the Staple Places...

J. DUPUY, Dept. Sec. to Government.

BATAVIA, April 18, 1814.

Advertentie.

W O R D mits dezer bekend gemaakt, dat de Houtwerken, leggende op de Stapel-plaatsen...

J. DUPUY, Adj. Sec. van het Gouv.

BATAVIA, den 18de April, 1814.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the stipulations of the advertisement of the Lombard Bank under date the 9th February 1814...

C. ASSEY, Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, April 2, 1814.

Advertentie.

H E T by Advertentie van de Bank van Leening, van den 9de February 1814...

C. ASSEY, Sec. van 't Gouv.

BATAVIA, den 2de April, 1814.

Advertisement.

THE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council having taken into consideration the amount of Paper Currency in Circulation...

C. ASSEY, Sec. to Govt.

BATAVIA, 7de April, 1814.

Advertentie.

D E N Heere Lieutenant Gouverneur in Rade in overweging genomen hebben...

C. ASSEY, Sec. van het Gouv.

BATAVIA den 7de April 1814.

ADDITIONAL

Custom-house Regulation

REFERENCE having been made with regard to the mode in which payment of the Custom-house duties is to be made...

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, Sec. to Government.

BATAVIA, April 2, 1814.

AMPLIATIE OF HET

Tol-huis Reglement.

EENIGEN twyffel ontstaan zynde omtrent de wyze waerop de vastgestelde geregtigheden te Batavia moesten betaald worden...

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY, Sect. van 't Gouv.

BATAVIA, den 8ste April, 1814.

Advertisement.

BY the President and Magistrates of the City of Batavia and its Environs, Notice is hereby given...

No payment will be received after the expiration of these terms respectively, nor will certificates be granted...

PETER JESSEN, Sec.

BATAVIA, April 21, 1814.

Advertentie.

PRESIDENT en Magistrate van de Stad Batavia, Adveteeren hier mede, dat de Collecteur van de impositie op de Slaven uitgeschreven by Publicatie van het Gouvernement...

En dat ten einde dezen Ontvangst geregeld afloop, den voorn: Collecteur zitting zal van den 1ste tot een 31ste Mei...

By Order of the President and Magistrate aforesaid.

For Private Sale.

THE HOUSE of L. W. Meyer, at Ryswick, for further particulars apply to the owner.

WILL BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT THE HOUSE

OF THE LATE

SATOOR AVIT,

MALACCA STREET,

On TUESDAY, the 26th Inst. THE HOUSE and GARDEN, belonging to the late Captain F. Lynch...

W. YOUNG, J. FICHAT, and R. T. SMITH, Joint Executors on Java.

N. B.—For particulars respecting the Ship Arms, apply to the Master Attendant.

Op Dingsdag den 26ste, April 1814.

ZAL worden verkocht aan het Sterf-huis van wylen Satoor Awit, de Thuin staande op Jaecatra...

Vendu Advertissementen.

Door Vendu-meesteren zullen de volgende Venduties worden gehouden, als:

Op Maandag den 25ste April 1814.

I N de Thuin van Hk: van Ligtendberg, staande over het Heemrade-plein, voor Reekening van Aart de Jong...

Op Dingsdag den 26ste April 1814.

I N het Sterf-huis van wylen den Armenier Satoor Awit, staande op de Grote Roca Malacca...

Op Woensdag den 27ste April 1814.

I N het Sterf-huis van wylen den Chinese Sim Tjenko, in de Chiueise Kamp tegen over de Tolhoftiga...

Op Donderdag den 28ste April 1814.

V O O R het huis van Jc: Mathoos, op de Grote Roca Malacca, van Juweelen, Goud en Zilverwerken...

Op Vrydag den 29ste April 1814.

I N het Sterf-huis van wylen Mevrouw de weduwe Hagebout, staande op de Kleine Roca Malacca...

Op Woensdag den 27ste April 1814.

Op Woensdag den 27ste April 1814, zal door den Secretaris der Weeshamer JACOB HENDRIK DE HOOG...

Voor Reekening des Boedels van den Luitenant der Chinese Sim Tjenko bovengemeld.

ZEEKER van bouw voor 4 groote Steene Huizen na de Chinese manier getimmerd, 22 Stenen Pedakelen, 2 Pakhuisen...

ten, vervolgens wederom diep 2 roeden 1 voet, aldaar versmalt het wederom...

Alle deese Gebouwen kunnen Drie daagen voor den Verkoop, door een ieder werden bezigtigd...

Zo wie gading omtrend het een en ander is hebbende die hanc ten tyne en plaatse als in den hoofde deeses gemeld alwaar de Verkoop zal worden gehouden...

LYST van zodanige Lyfeygere, welke op Vrydag den 29ste April 1814, door Vendu-meesteren, voor Reekening des Boedels van wyle Mevrouw de Weduwe HAGEBOUT...

A SPASIA, van Boegies, Wascher-oud 10 Jaar en Paris, oud 2 Jaar.

Marta, Combuys-meyd. Smira, Strykster. Tonking, Hays-meyd. Cupido, Ankomende Jonge.

NOTICE.

MR. WM. YOUNG having returned to this Settlement, and being nominated in the Will of the late Captain F. LYNCH...

J. FICHAT, R. T. SMITH, Joint Executors.

BATAVIA, March 24, 1814.

Advertisement.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Batavia and its vicinity, that he means to reside near the Marlye yard...

J. BARNES.

BATAVIA, April 14, 1814.

Advertisement.

ALL persons having claims on the Estate of the late Satur Awit, Armenian Merchant, or being indebted thereto...

GAVORK MANUK, Executor.

Batavia, April 15, 1814.

Advertentie.

ALLE de gene die iets te pretendereen hebben dan wel verschuldigt zyn aan den boedel van wylen Satur Awit, Armenische Koppman...

GAVORK MANUK, Executor.

Batavia, den 18, April 1814.

Advertentie.

SANDER VAN MENDE, Woonende op de heek van de Moorsche Passer, Presenteerd uit de Hand te koop Wagen, Paarden en Slaven...

Batavia den 23ste April 1814.

Advertentie.

ALLE de gene die iets te pretendereen hebben van, dan wel schuldig zyn aan den Boedel van wylen Maria Tisseira...

Batavia den 23ste April 1814.

UIT DE HAND TE KOOP.

H E T Huis van J. WASSINC, staande op de Tygers-gragt, met de permissie van het te kunne late afbrecken...

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene die iets te prectende- ren hebben van ofte verschuldigt zyn aan den boedel van wylen J. W. E. Noor, weduwe Hagebout, gelieve zulks op tegeven binnen een Maand na dato deezes, aar deszelfs Testamentaire Execuc- teur.

P. GEORGE VAN DE KEER, Batavia, den 14de April 1814.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geenen welken iets te pre- tenderen hebben of verschuldigt zyn, aan den Boedel van wylen den oud Lieutenant ter Zee, en geweene Stuur- man van de Bataviasche Rheede Carel Cornelis, gelieve daar van opgave te doen binnen den tyd van een Maand, ofte van prime tot ultimo deezes, aan den onder- geteekende Testamentaire Executeur.

JOANA den 1ste April 1814. } JOHNS JURGENS.

Advertentie.

IN de Nieuwpoort-straat 't Huis No. 10, zyn voor Contante Betali g te beko- men Palleacaatsche, Cormandelsche, Tuto- corynysche en Europesche Goederen, als: Demities, Spreyn, Cambayen Chitze, Sa- rongs, Neusdoeken, Chelassen, Gingans, Cambric, Salempoeris, Guinees, Moeris, Haekatjits, Dames Hoeden, Mans en Vrouwe Zyde en Katoene Koussen en Handschoenen, Witte en Zwarte Kantens, Garen en Band, Ceylonsche Caneel, Che- roete, Taback en Kayser-trossen, &c. &c.

Uit de hand te Koop,

DE THUIN van L. W. Meyer, op Ryswyk, nader te bevragen by den eigenaar.

ERRATUM.

In the Java Government Gazette, No. 111 of the 9th April 1814, Page 2, Column 1, Line 36, for Magistrate of the Environs, Read, Resident of the Environs of Batavia.

MARRIED.—On Sunday last, by the Rev. Professor Ross, at the Church of Batavia, Philip Skelton, Esq. to Miss Maughan.

Java Government Gazette.

BATAVIA,

SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1814.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. J. DuPuy, Deputy Secretary to Gov- ernment, to officiate as Secretary to Govern- ment, and Mr. G. A. Addison, Assistant Sec- retary to Government, to officiate as Secre- tary to the Honorable the Lieutenant Gov- ernor, during the absence of Mr. Assey, or until further orders.

ORDER BY GOVERNMENT.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that from and after the 1st May next, the different Revenue Farms throughout the Island and in Madura, be placed under the general Superintendence of the Revenue Committee, with whom the Local Authorities are directed to communicate regarding the same, in such manner as may be required.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

J. DUPUY, Act'g Secretary to Govt.

BATAVIA, den 22 April 1814.

ORDER VAN HET GOVERNE- MENT.

De Heer Lieutenant Gouverneur in Rade, heeft goedgevonden te gelassen dat van en na den 1ste Mey aanstaande de onderscheidene Revenue-pagten over het gehele Eiland Java en Madura, gesteld worden onder het generale oppertoezicht van het Revenue Comité, met wien de plaatslike Authoriteiten gelast wor- den te corresponderen aangaande dezelve, op zodanige wyze mogte vereischt worden.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heer Lieutenant Gouverneur in Rade

J. DUPUY, Waarn. Gouvt. Sec.

BATAVIA den 22 April 1814.

Having obtained permission to publish the report of Captain Hall, of the H. C. C. Antelope, to Government, we have now the pleasure to lay before our Readers a more detailed account of the gallant action alluded to in our last, which we under- stand has obtained for Captain Hall the expression of the satisfaction of Govern- ment,

To The Honorable T. S. RAFFLES, Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c.

HONORABLE SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that we left Soongy Leat on the 27th inst. in the morning, with Gun-boat No. 1 and two Prows, No. 2 having sailed during the night, unknown to me. On the 29th in the morning being to the Southward of Pulo Panjang, between the Reefs, perceived several Prow's masts to leeward of Sandy Island, made all sail with my little squadron; on ap- proaching them perceived about 81 boats large and small, shortly after I was oblig- ed to anchor within the distance of two long-gun shots, hoisted out the launch and jolly boat, our cutter we were deprived of as she was so old as not to swim, sent the Sepoys into the Gun-boat, and our two Prows, and with the Ship's boats under the command of Lieutenants Smith and Swan- ston, made towards the fleet, but to our great annoyance the Gun-boat was obliged to anchor also on account of shoals; got the two Prows along side and put the Sepoys in them. I went in charge of one, and Mr. Stout, the commander of the Gun-boat in the other, while Doctor Stout took command of the Gun-boat's boat and joined in the chase. I then perceived another fleet standing towards them, altogether I think there were large and small about 150 boats; determined to lose no time, pulled into their fleet and commenced a heavy fire, which soon dispersed them, taking and sinking in all directions. Continued the chase till 4 in the afternoon, when I took the last Prow, and they then getting fast from us, owing to a fresh breeze and our small portion of boats, five in number, two of which were only jolly boats, I thought it most pru- dent to leave off the chase and secure those that they had abandoned. While in chase we took 5, and sunk 25, for want of people to manage them, being about 12 miles to leeward of the Ship and no water for myself or people.—Their small boats were cut all adrift and were too numerous to give an account of. I have taken 14 men and killed seven, but there must have been many drowned in other Prows; we sunk cargo and guns to a considerable amount in the Prows; and I trust that Government will make some remuneration to the crew in lieu; a more spirited attack could not have taken place. I have to thank my Officers, Lieutenant Smith and Mr. Swanston, for the cool and deter- mined manner in which they behaved and indeed every man under my orders. Mr. Stout and his men I have to thank likewise, and I only regret I had not more Prows with me as I think we should then have taken the greatest part of the fleet. Mr. Buslem was so ill as not to be able to join in the glory of the day, except by taking charge of the Antelope, which al- lowed both my officers to follow me. I with sincerity inform you that it will be my only pride to fall in with them or any others while I have such people under my com- mand, and there will be no fear of the result. I have ordered Mr. Stout back to Leat, and the two Prows, which were of great use. Allow me to recommend Mr. Stout as a brave good officer, who has since we sailed been very attentive.

They had made a complete settlement on Sandy Island, several houses and beds of sea-weed and other useful articles for their boats, &c. all of which I burnt and destroyed on the 30th, as we did not reach the vessel till the morning of that day at 9 a. m.

I have been informed by the prisoners that the fleet are all from Lingin, but had not been able to get any Tin yet, but they own to have come for it. The Coast I trust is now and will be clear—the prisoners I have taken on with me.

I have the honor to be, Honorable Sir, Your obedient humble Servant, (Signed) J. HALL, Captain. H. C. C. ANTELOPE, } March 31, 1814.

Law Intelligence.

SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE BATAVIA.

Tuesday, April 5, 1814.

The trial of Lactjay a Malay slave for the murder of a Chinese named Tan Teen-ko, came on this day before the Court.

The Advocate Fiscal on the part of the Prosecution exhibited the Act of Accusa- tion in this case, charging, that the prison- er Lactjay on the afternoon of the 13th October 1813, at about half past four o'clock, went to the deceased Tan Teen-ko's house situated in the Campong Opak, forcibly broke open the front door and en- tered it, with intention to commit a robbery therein. That on his being discovered by the deceased, the prisoner struck him with a knife which he had in his hand giving him therewith one mortal wound on the left side of the breast, of which the de- ceased instantly died. Upon which grounds the Advocate Fiscal concluded and charged that the prisoner was guilty of the crime of wilful murder, an offence against the Peace and Laws, &c.

In support of the charge the Fiscal ad- duced the following evidence. First Witness. Mr. J. A. Jugler, Town Surgeon residing in Batavia, deposed that he saw the body of the deceased Tan Teenko and verified the visum repertum delivered by him on that occasion, on the 14th October 1813, to the following effect. "At the requisition of W. Burgraaff, Esq. Bailluw of the Town, I the under- signed at seven o'clock this evening, examined the dead body of the China- man named Tan Teenko at Campong "Opak, and found a wound of half an inch in length on the left side of the "breast, which penetrated between the "first and second ribs into the lungs seven "inches deep. The wound is absolutely "mortal."

(Signed) J. A. JUGLER, Town Surgeon.

Second Witness. Ong Quanseeng Chinese deposed that while in front of his door playing with his child, he heard a noise and a cry of amok issuing from the house of his next neighbour Tan Teenko. He immediately went into the house and observed him lying severely wounded and almost lifeless; deceased was not able to answer the question who had wounded him? A few minutes after, the prisoner who had been apprehended by some peo- ple in the Street was brought in, when he confessed that he had entered the deceased's house with an intention to steal, and that on being discovered, he wounded the de- ceased with his knife, not knowing what he was about, which he conveyed by the ex- pression frequently used by the Malays of matta galap.

Third Witness. Tjong Tjienseeng Chinese deposed that he was in his house which is situate near that of the deceased, and heard repeated cries of amok, amok— on which witness ordered one of his ser- vants to go and see what was the matter, who informed him that a man with his hair hanging loose was running out of the back door of Tan Teenko's house, and endeav- ouring to make his escape through the Bamboo enclosure. That in a few min- utes he was taken by some people who were in pursuit of him. Witness identi- fied the prisoner as the same person alluded to. He saw the body of the deceased, but was not present at any confession made by the prisoner.

Fourth Witness. Laayjieng a slave of Tjong Tjienseeng, confirmed the above deposition as to his being ordered to go and see what was the matter, and the cir- cumstances which afterwards occurred as related by last witness.

Verdict Guilty.—Death.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.]—April 15.—Brig Erstezoon, C. H. Constans, from Samarang 11th April. —Passenger, Mr. Lion.

Same day.—Brig Maria, R. De Vos, from do. do.—Government Cargo.—Passengers, Mr. Stephenson, Mr. Mathew, Mr. Keyser, Mr. C. van Derwout, and Mr. P. Schryver.

Do. 16.—Ship Indian, W. Hodges, from Calcutta 21st February.—Government Cargo.—Passengers, Mrs. De Beauregard, and two Children, Mr. Surgeon W. H. Robertson, Miss Collips, two Miss Hodges, Mr. Becher, and Lieut. Weerdsm.

DEPARTURES.]—April 19.—Ship Mary, Thos. Maughan, for Calcutta.

Do. 22.—Ship Success, F. Patrick, for Sa- marang.—Cargo, Sugar.

Same day.—Brig Jane, Marquer, for Mau- ritius.

Do. do.—Brig Angelica, Esnouf, for do.

Vessels lying in Batavia-roads, April 22. H. C. brig Antelope—do. Gun-boats Nos. 7, 14, 15.—Ship Winstead—do. Anis—do. Indian—do. Anna Margaret—brig Hercules—do. Virgilia—do. Sophia—do. Erstezoon—do. Maria—Arab ship Patolcat—Chinese junk Benshoon, Wengshoon, Benthay, Kin- southay, and Beashoon.

SAMARANG.

ARRIVALS.] April 13.—Ship Fleetwood, P. Green, from Sourabaya.

Same day, brig Eagle, P. M. Lardie, from Tagal.

DEPARTURES.] April 11.—Brig Maria, R. Voss, for Batavia.

Same day, brig Balli, J. Piper, for Sourabaya, with Troops.

Same day, brig Olivia, Ross, for Sourabaya, with do. Ditto, ship Charlotte, Brown, for do. with do.

April 15.—Ship Fleetwood, Green, for do. with do.

SOURABAYA.

ARRIVALS.] April 7.—Ship Fleetwood, Green, from Batavia 26th March, with a detachment of H. M. 59th Regt.

April 8.—Brig Minerva, Thompson, from do. with Troops.

April 10.—Arab brig Futti Lalkin, Sech Omar, from Samarang 13th March, with Troops.

April 11.—Brig Morning Star, Smart, from Batavia 29th March.—Passengers, Major Travers and Mr. W. S. Davidson.

April 12.—Malay brig Goorab, Mahomet Faer, from Samarang 3d April, with Troops.

DEPARTURES.] April 8.—Chinese brig Chenchoon for Macassar.

April 12.—Ship Hector, DeGroot, for Grissce.

April 13.—Ship Isabella, Mayne, for England—Car- go, Rice and Coffee.

Same day, Arab brig Futti Lalkin, Sech Omar, for Samarang.

Vessels lying in Sourabaya-roads, April 9.

H. C. brig Mary Anne—Ship Isabella—do. Lec- tor—do. S. Mignil—do. Fleetwood—do. Po—Brig Mi- nerva—do. Soembica—do. Arnoldina—do. Ayderhoese.

The ship Admiral Drury, Capt. Boss, from Ceylon, passed Anjer on the 18th instant for this place.

ASIATIC MIRROR, Feb. 9, 1814

The following instance of embezzlement merits being known, as it affords a re- markable example of that short sighted vice, which leads a man to forfeit the per- manent advantages reaped by a long course of upright conduct, for the fleeting pos- session of a small sum of money. This breach of trust was committed by Sookh Moy Ghos, Treasurer of the Court of Requests; a man of good character, who had filled that office more than seven years, and been attached nearly fifteen years to the Court. It appears, that, ac- cording to the usual practice of the Court, of transferring monthly, from their own chest to the General Treasury, the sums which have been collected during the pre- vious period, Sookh Moy Ghos, on Mon- day the 31st ultimo, reported a balance of 7000 rupees on his books. Having got the necessary letter, he was desired to de- liver the money at the General Treasury, and to return with the customary acknow- ledgements. He on his return, being asked to produce his receipt book, an- swered that a press of business at the Treas- ury had prevented his getting the receipt until next day. On Tuesday he came to the Court, staid about an hour, and then went away, as he said, to procure the required receipt.—He however, did not return; and on being enquired after, sent word that he was very ill. No particular notice was taken of this until next day, when it was found that he had not been at home since the previous morning. The truth was immediately suspected, and the chest broken open, when the receipt book, and the letter which was to have accom- panied the money to the Treasury, were found within it. Besides the above sum, he has likewise carried with him a floating balance of 4,500 rupees belonging to suitors in causes still pending; and a farther sum of 5000 rupees, the private prop- erty of different individuals. One partic- ular is rather unaccountable:—when he carried off the 7000 rupees, he left, un- touched, in the chest, a sum of 2000 ru- pees. This would lead us to suppose he was bewildered, did not his effrontery in returning to the Court next morning, re- move all idea of his being conscience- stricken. Information was lodged at the Police, but he yet remains undiscovered.

Oriental Star, February 12, 1814.

The sensation which has been excited at the Presidency, during the past week, with regard to the insecurity of Indian commerce, from the circumstance of an American Pri- vateer being in the Bay, appears not to be with- out foundation: altho' we cannot consider the reality of the circumstance as fully estab- lished. Yet, whatever individual opinions may be on the subject, the decisive tone of the following statements, in which the report has been conveyed, is sufficient to warrant every precaution which the most positive and conclusive information of its reality might suggest. "To John Hayes, Esq. Master Attendant: "Sir, I have the satisfaction of enclosing for your information, the description of an American Privateer, seen by me on the 3d ultimo. At 10 a. m. a sail was seen from the mast-head, bearing E. b. S. no top-gallant sails set. She was soon afterwards seen from the poop, setting her top-gallant sails; she then hauled to the wind, making short boards towards us; we were then steering E. b. N. with variable airs from the Westward; at 5 p. m. we were within one and a half or two miles of her, it was then nearly calm, and if she wished to have any communication, might have sent her boat, but not doing that, from the whole of her manœuvres, it struck me she was an enemy's cruiser: at 5 A. 30 m. she hoisted a small red English Ensign, but did not keep it up five minutes; I was then cer- tain she was no friend. There were a number of tall men about her decks; and five or six on the quarter deck dressed in great coats. "At 7 p. m. a light breeze sprung up from the Northward, and we made all sail on the larboard tack, steering E. b. N. she did the

(Continued after the Poetry.)



THE THREE ROSES.

Mark, dearest girl, that budding rose, When bath'd in morning dew, Its leaves their infant bloom disclose, To thy admiring view.

J. D. P.

(Continued from the Third Page.)

same, and stood on abreast of us, distant one and a half or two miles, we seemed to keep good way with her, but she rather closed to windward on us: at 9h. 15m. she bore S. E. southerly, and we then tacked to the N. W. to see if she would follow us, but observing she stood on, at 10 tacked again to the Eastward; she then made a short board towards us, at 11, she hove about again on the same tack we were; being full moon, could observe all her motions correctly with a night glass: soon after tacking, she took in her jib and spanker; we then forereached on her fast: at midnight, she set jib and spanker, and bore off us S. b. W. two or three miles; she kept her wind close, and endeavouring to get into our wake: at 2 a. m. she bore S. W. then came on squally, with hard rain; and the moon being obscured, lost sight of her, and the morning continuing thick, with frequent hard squalls and rain, saw nothing of her till 10 a. m. she was then half courses down, from the main top, bearing W. S. W. steering after us with all sail set: at 11, lost sight of her, and saw nothing of her afterwards.

(Signed) THOS. REDDOCK. Ship Ann, Saugur Roads, Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1814.

Description of the American Privateer, seen by the ship Ann, on the 3d day of January, 1814, in latitude 2 degrees 22 min. N. and long. 84 deg. 41 min. East.

The before mentioned ship appears to be about 180 tons burthen, and as her copper was very bright, suppose she could not have been long cruising in so low a latitude; her hull is high, and short, with a small figure head, no quarter galleries, or poop, no bulwark, but a rail round about, no guns mounted; painted black, with two narrow white ribbons, a large boat hung over her stern, close up to the taffrail; bowsprit, rather flat, two dolphin strikers, very long, no flying jibboom out, adding royal masts but hoisted with a small blue burgee at the main.

Sails; jib very large, hoists close up, and of a dark yellow colour, the same as her top-gallant sails, but not like English canvas; topsails and courses of a bluish colour, and apparently good sails, three or four patches of new French canvas in the top sails as a deception, the spanker of bleached canvas, and very white, which we could see distinctly, by the night, with the night glass; it further appears to me, that the crew had blackened their faces and hands, and their clothes were ragged and dirty.

(Signed) THOS. REDDOCK. Ship Ann, Feb. 2, 1814.

Asiatic Mirror, Feb. 16, 1814.

We have the high satisfaction to announce that an Express has this moment arrived from Bombay, conveying the following glorious intelligence.

Two general actions had been fought in Germany; in both of which the enemy were worsted.

In the first, which took place on the 6th September at Dennewitz, Bernadotte commanded the Allies.

In the second action, the date of which we have not yet been able to ascertain, the French army, led by Buonaparte in person, attacked the allies in their position at Toep-

litz, and after a most sanguinary conflict of three days duration, were beat back with immense loss of men and cannon.

It is reported that at the date to which these accounts extend, Dresden was in possession of the Allies.

The Senate had refused compliance with Buonaparte's order to call out the Conscription of 1815.

Buonaparte is stated to have after these misfortunes, lost all presence of mind; and to have latterly acted without plan or method, as if in a state of distraction and despair.

The news from Spain is happily, equally satisfactory, and decisive. Pamplona is said to have fallen by storm early in August.

Tarragona and the other strong holds in the South of Spain, are mentioned as having been evacuated by the enemy. And, to close these glad tidings, it is believed, that Suchet, with 9000 men, had surrendered to the army under Lord William Bentinck.

The above accounts came by way of Constantinople, and were thence forwarded on the 15th August.

CALCUTTA TIMES, FEB. 22.

A tremendous hurricane had been experienced in the West Indies on the 23d of July. The town of St. Pierre in Martinique was mostly laid in ruins—spacious woods had been blown down—of more than forty vessels, laying there, only two escaped destruction—the loss of lives had been considerable, and of property immense.

The ravages of the plague at Malta had been very destructive, during which De Rolle's regiment had suffered considerably, but the British troops were still preserved free from the contagion. Its violence appeared abating about the end of July, to which period from the 8th of May no less than 2200 individuals had fallen victims to the disorder.

HELGOLAND, SEPTEMBER 2.

Vandamme has died of his wounds at Brunswick. Eckmuhl is said to be surrounded at Schwerin. The Hamburgers have been called upon to arm themselves with spears, in case of an attack. The French Authorities were packing up. Only about 600 soldiers were there.

The Danes have sequestered all Prussian, Russian, and Mecklenburgh property.

September 3.—At Luckenwalde, near Wittonburgh, Bernadotte gave battle to Eckmuhl, and defeated him.

September 4.—Our accounts from the Continent state that the Crown Prince's army had been engaged by the corps of Davoust on the right wing, and by Oudinot on the left, in both which he has been eminently successful. Vandamme, who approached Wisman, was slain; and Davoust has returned to Hamburg, wounded, where, upon his arrival, he issued a Proclamation to the inhabitants, calling upon them to defend their city to the last extremity, with a threat, that otherwise he would be compelled to levy a new contribution.

Magdeburgh is closely besieged, and some Cossacks were within three German miles of Hamburg. Oudinot's corps has met with the same fate as Davoust's, being driven back with considerable loss.

Other passengers by the packets which have arrived at Yarmouth, corroborate the accounts of another great Battle between the Crown Prince and Davoust, in which the former was again victorious. It is stated that the French lost eight Generals, and that Davoust is among the killed. The loss of the French in killed and wounded was immense. Wittenburg has been taken by storm.

Government have received a confirmation of the glorious intelligence received by the Helgoland mails. The following is the substance of their contents:

Several engagements have taken place between the Elbe and the sea-coast. Davoust is said to be wounded, and Vandamme mortally. The Danish auxiliaries had suffered severely, and the enemy's advanced troops were said to be surrounded by the Allies in Schwerin.

Denmark has declared war against Russia, Prussia, and Sweden.

Moreau occupies the same place in the allied army, as Berthier in the French.

A mutiny has broke out in Leipsic, in consequence of several officers, having been put under arrest, for drinking Moreau's health.

The Austrian Manifesto had been received in England, but was not published.

Lieut. General T. Maitland had been appointed Governor and Commander in Chief at Malta. General Maitland was to stop at Gibraltar to officiate as President of the trial of Sir John Murray. It is also stated, that General Maitland would assume the command of the troops in Sicily.

The Paris papers of the end of August are full of fabricated accounts of the defeat of the Allies in Germany. There have been no official reports, in the shape of Bulletins; and of the Battles of the Pyrenees, not a syllable had been ever published by the French Authorities.

Statement of the strength and disposition of the French armies in Germany, on the eve of the renewal of hostilities:—

Table with columns: ARMIES, FORCE, POSITIONS. Lists various military units and their locations, such as Lower Elbe, Danzig, &c. &c.

Grand Total 555,000 applicable to the approaching contest; of this force 100,000 are cavalry, commanded by Murat, King of Naples.

The following is given as a list of the Officers serving in Germany and Italy:—

At Head Quarters, Gortitz—Bonaparte; Berthier; Gen. Count Eble, commanding the Artillery; Lery, Engineers; Walthcia, Cavalry of the Imperial Guard and the General Staff. Line of the Lower Elbe—Davoust, and under him Vandamme. Lusatia—Marshal Oudinot. Silesia, commanding Corps—Marshals Mortier, Victor, Marmont, Macdonal, and Gouvion St. Cyr; Generals Arrighi, Bertrand, Regnier, and Lauriston. Bareuth and Bamberg—Marshal Augereau, Army of Reserve. Munich—Gen. Wrede, Bavarians. Frankfurt—Marshal Kellerman, second Army of Reserve. Italy—Engene Beaubarnois, Marshal Massena, and Count Grenier.

The other Officers commanding Divisions in Germany are—

Cavalry—Gens. Counts Latour, Manbourg, Grouchy, Nansouty, Valence, and St. Germain. Infantry—Gens. Counts La Balle, Loison, Bonnet, Molitar, Friant, and Legrand. The Poles, reduced to 15,000, are at Pirna, commanded by Prince Poniatowski; the Cavalry by Gen. Dombrowski.

The Earl of Aberdeen had been appointed His Majesty's Plenipotentiary at the Court of Vienna; and Count Stahrenberg was expected in London as the Minister from that Court.

The following are said to have been the terms insisted on by Austria, as preliminary to any negotiation: that the Duchy of Warsaw should be abolished; that Danzig, and the other Prussian fortresses, which were retained by a treacherous violation of compact, should be evacuated by the French, and given up to their legitimate Sovereign; that Austria should be put in possession of the Illyrian provinces which formerly belonged to her; that Hamburg and Lubock should be restored to their independence—or, in other words, that the Hans Towns should be re-established; and, lastly, that the Confederation of the Rhine should be abolished.

LONDON PRICE CURRENT, AUG. 24.

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including Camphor, Cardamom, Castor Oil, Cinnamon, Cloves, Coffee, Bourbon, Opium, Galls, Ginger, Gum, Indigo, Lac Lake, Dyes, Shell, Stick, Mace, Nutmegs, Pepper, Rhubarb, Rice, Safflower, Salt Petres, Senna, Sugar, Turmeric.

CAMPHOR—CASSIA—CARDAMOM.—The stock of these articles on hand being moderate, an advance is expected on their present prices.

COFFEE, MOCHA.—As the supply amounts to 3,500 bales, no increase of price can be expected for some time: on the other hand, as it has been lately hoarded for exportation, no material fall is apprehended.

COFFEE, JAVA.—About 10,000 bags, each 1 cwt. have lately arrived, which is considered as a full stock, unless the Dutch market should become more open; in that case the price would rise, unless checked by additional importations.

COFFEE, BOUENON.—None at present in the market; and it is presumed that a moderate quantity would command from 25 to 100 shillings per cwt.

CORON.—By no means a safe article for extensive speculation: a few bales, however, of No. 1 and above all clean Cotton may be occasionally imported with a prospect of an advantageous sale.

Indigo, commands an advance of from 5 to 10 per cent, on the prices of last sales. The present supply in the London market is about 24,000 chests; viz. 15,500 passed the sale.

4,000 declared for sale the 28th of next month. 4,500 imported by the late arrivals from India. This quantity scarcely exceeds one year's full demand; and is less by 16,000 chests, than were on hand at any period during the last six years. The quality chiefly in demand is the strong red violet, which is particularly adapted for the French market—the fine strong blue is calculated for Russia; and while the trade of that country is open, will always bring a high price.

PRICE GOODS, SURAT.—The sale dull and discouraging.

PRICE GOODS, BENGAL AND MADRAS.—The Companies investments are so large, as to render an extensive engagement in these articles inadvisable; but during the exclusion of the Americans from India, occasional small consignments of coarse white goods, (heavy and well made) give a fair prospect of a favourable sale.

BENGAL RICE.—The future price of this commodity so much depends on the exclusion of supplies from America, and other circumstances, that it cannot be calculated upon with certainty: the present prices are not to be relied on.

SILK.—A sale was in progress, during the last week of August: 1000 bales belonging to the Company were sold as under; viz.

Banleah, best qualities, A and B, 20s. a 22s. C, 22s. a 23s. Second, A. and B. 18s. a 20s. C, 20s. a 22s. Cosimbazar, A, 21s. a 22s. B and C, 22s. 6d. a 24s. Jungypore, B, 22s. Radanagore, white and yellow, A, 18s. a 19s. B, 20s. a 22s. Gontea, A, 28s. a 29s. B, 27s. a 30s. Commercilly, A, 30s. B, 29s. a 30s. C, 27s. Malda, B, 20s. a 22s. C, 22s. Rungpore, B, 22s. C, 23s. Country wound, Banleah, B and C, 20s. 6d. a 22s. 6d. Commercilly, C and D, 23s. a 24s. 6d.

CINNAMON.—The present stock consists of about 6000 bales, each 80lbs. all the property of the Company:—2500 bales are declared for sale on the 1st Oct. next, and it is thought will obtain prices nearly equal to the present.

CLOVES.—About 400,000lbs. have been lately imported, and as the Company have declared only 60,000 lbs. for sale on the 1st Oct. prices may not vary much, but if the whole quantity be brought on at once, the prices would probably fall to such a rate, as to induce speculators to purchase.

NUTMEGS.—About 100,000lbs. remain of the Company's former sales and private importations; in addition to which, 400,000lbs. were lately imported by the Company, making an aggregate quantity sufficient for the supply of five years consumption:—20,000lbs. are declared for sale on the 1st Oct. and if put up at 10s. per lb. it is likely that very little will be sold.

LAC DYE has obtained a character for utility in preference to the Lake; and if maintained by its quality, and not imported too largely, is likely to answer well. At the last sales it realized from 6s. 11d. to 7s. per lb.

MADE.—Present stock estimated at 150,000lbs. of which 80,000lbs. have been lately imported by the Company. The price fell lately as low as 10s. per lb. but has raised a little. About 10,000lbs. will be put up on the 1st Oct. and probably at 12s. per lb.

BLACK PEPPER.—Company's now 11d. per lb. privilege 10d. Stock reduced to about 30,000 bags; and as the Americans cannot now supply the European market, prices are expected to improve, until further and large importations.

WHITE PEPPER.—Stock not more than 600 bags, and without further supplies, the price is likely to continue as at present.

GOLD AND SILVER BULLION.—Standard gold 25 10s. per oz.—standard silver 7s. per oz. It deserves to be noted, that dollars which are 2s. below the value of standard silver, sell at 7s. per oz. owing to the great demand for them as coin.

August 27.—The Company have just declared a sale of 12,480 bales of cotton, for the 8th of October next.

From the Calcutta Papers.

MARRIAGES.

On Thursday, the 10th Feb. at St. John's Church, by the Reverend Dr. Wards, William Robert Jennings, Esq. of the civil service, eldest son of Ross Jennings, Esq. of the Bengal Army, to Miss Mary Anne Malbone, daughter of the late Dr. Malbone, at St. John's Church, by the Reverend Dr. Young, Capt. Green, His Majesty's 24th regiment of Foot, to Mrs. Clarke, Widow of the late ensign Clarke, of the Honorable Company's service, and Daughter of the late Thomas Gough, Esq. of Ford, in the County of Salop. On Monday, the 13th Feb. at St. John's Church, to Miss Catherine Ann Williams, daughter of the late Mr. John Vandenberg, to Miss Eleonora Rowland. On the 5th Ditto, Mr. James Murray, to Miss Catherine Dyeil. On the 16th Ditto, Mr. Malcolm Gasper, to Miss Mather.

At Mousshedabad, on the 19th Jan. by the Reverend Mr. Eyles, Mr. James Lewis Arnold, to Miss Josephina Boyard, Daughter of D. B. Boyard, Esq. At Dacca, on the 5th Feb. Mr. Abraham Agaz, to Miss Elizabeth Gregorie.

At Bombay, on the 20th Ditto, by the Reverend Mr. Watts, Captain James Spence, to Miss Cherry, eldest Daughter of the late John Hector Cherty, Esq. Member of Council at that Presidency.

BIRTHS.

On Sunday the 18th Feb. the Lady of Archibald Trotter, Esq. of the civil service, of a Son, 10 lbs. On Tuesday, the 8th Ditto, the Lady of John Harvey, Esq. of a Son.

On Wednesday the 9th Ditto, Mrs. W. Stewart, of a Daughter.

On Saturday, the 19th Ditto, Mrs. J. Higgins, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 20th Ditto, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Campbell, of a Daughter, 10 lbs. On the 21st Ditto, the Lady of Mr. John Mackenzie, of a Daughter, 10 lbs. On the 22nd Ditto, the Lady of Mr. John Mackenzie, of a Daughter, 10 lbs.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the 18th Feb. 1814, the Lady of W. Jenkins, Esq. Deputy Secretary of Ordnance, at her residence most suddenly, and regretted by a disconsolate husband and her relatives and friends.

At Bombay, on the 19th January, at Dr. Maxfield's House, Thomas Dickson, Esq. Surgeon on the Madras establishment.

At the same place, on the 14th Ditto, Lieutenant J. J. B. Heard, deputy adjutant general to the Poona Subsidiary Force; a Gentleman endeared to his friends and society, by his many amiable and estimable qualities, and most deservedly regretted.

At Ceylon, on the 2d Jan. aged 30 years, John Courat Rector, Esq. He held several high situations in India, in the service of the Honorable Dutch East India Company.

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Bekendmaking.

DEN Luitenant Gouverneur in Raade, de betaaling van twee Jaaren Intressen, op de presentien der Ingezeeten van dit Eyland op het voormalige Gouvernement van het zelve, toegestaan hebbende, onder sufficiente Borgstelling van het te ontfangen bedrag, weder te moeten restitueren, wanneer deeze schikking niet door hooger autoriteyten moete geaprobeerd worden; En den Ondergetekende Accountant Generaal belast zynde, de daar toe gerechtigden opteroepen, ten eynde hunne presentien op te geeven, met melding welke securityten zy voor de te ontfangene Gelden kunnen geeven, het zy in Vastigheden dan wel Persoonlyke Borgen; Zoo word hier van by deezee aaneen ygeelyk kennis gegeeven, ten eynde zy hunne presentien in geschrifte aan den Ondergetekende zoo spoedig maar immer mogelyk gelieven op te geeven te gelyk met de hypotheeken of twee sufficiente Borgen ten eynde ter Approbatie voorgelegd te kunnen worden aan het Comité benoemd tot onderzoek dier presentien.

BATAVIA den 23 April 1814. J. G. BAUER, Accountant.

BATAVIA.

A Notice having been circulated throughout Batavia and its Environs, that the Portrait of the Right Honorable the EARL of MINTO, late Governor General of India, which the Dutch Inhabitants of Batavia had solicited had arrived from Calcutta, and would be this day publicly received at the Council Chamber at Molukvliet, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor and Staff, with the Members of Council (the Commander of the Forces being absent on the public service) attended by the principal Officers of Government, arrived at half past 9 o'clock, at the Council Chamber, where the Chief Members of the former Government, the Dutch Inhabitants who signed the Address to the British Government last June, and a large number of European Inhabitants of Batavia, who were already assembled to witness the interesting ceremony.

The Portrait having been previously placed in the most favourable position to receive the light, slightly inclining towards the beholder, and supported by a kind of altar covered with yellow satin, the green silk curtains which hung before it was withdrawn, and the Picture presented by Mr. Van Braam, it exhibited his Lordship at full length in the robes of an Earl, nearly as large as life, sitting in an highly ornamented chair, having before him the Address of the Dutch Inhabitants of Batavia, while his Lordship appears to be attentively looking at the persons who are supposed to be presenting it.

The likeness of the picture to his Lordship is striking, although we think the contour of the head is rather too old; the features are distinctly portrayed, and marked with that expression of mild benevolence which characterizes his Lordship; the attitude is easy and dignified; the coloring very rich, perhaps in some parts a little too florid. We do not presume to offer any critical judgment on the merits of the painting, it may be however considered as a very elegant production, and does infinite credit to the skill of the artist, whom we understand is Mr. Chinnery, of Calcutta. The frame is superbly adorned and burnished, and the whole picture forms a magnificent ornament to the Council Chamber.

After the lapse of a few minutes, during which the admiring spectators in silence contemplated this interesting object. Mr. van Braam rose and addressed the following sensible and eloquent speech to the Members of the Dutch community who were present.

The Dutch Inhabitants of Java.

MY DEAR COUNTRYMEN, It is with high satisfaction that I acquit myself of the charge entrusted to me of presenting to the Dutch Inhabitants of Java this Picture, exhibiting a striking likeness of the late Governor General of India, the Right Honorable the EARL of MINTO, a name that I am aware cannot be announced in this place without exciting all those emotions of gratitude and respect

that are due to an illustrious Benefactor, the preserver of our lives and fortunes; I say emphatically, the preserver of our lives and fortunes, since it is known to you, that the wise and provident interposition of LORD MINTO, prevented the restoration of Java to its Native Princes.

Were I to yield to the impulse of my feelings, I should attempt, however inadequate to the task, a review of the benefits which this Island has derived from the wise and benevolent measures of LORD MINTO; I should dwell also with delight, on the mild beneficent virtues of his private character, but on these topics of grateful panegyric, it does not become me to enter, as I could only repeat the sentiments which you have so ably and amply expressed in your several addresses to his Lordship, particularly in that which accompanied your application for the Picture, which I am now to place in your hands. I may be permitted, however, to advert to one signal proof, in addition to the many we already possess of the anti-co and regard of LORD MINTO, for the Dutch Inhabitants of Java, manifested in the liberal adjustment of their claims on the former Government of this Island, and which through his Lordship's recommendation in our behalf, has been confirmed by the British Government; and accordingly the interest arising on these claims is allowed to be discharged from the surplus revenue still in the event of a peace, or otherwise, a final arrangement shall be made with respect to the Capital.

Notwithstanding the stipulation rendering the payment of the interest dependent on the surplus revenue of the Island; it has however pleased the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council to grant the payment of two years interest on these claims, under security, for refunding the amount, should this arrangement not meet with the approval of the Superior Authorities; but you will hear with satisfaction, that LORD MINTO, on the eve of his departure from Calcutta, authorized me to assure you, that on his arrival in Europe, his exertions should be used to obtain a such a proposition is consonant with the munificence of the British Government, we may confidently hope, that his Lordship's intention in our favor will be crowned with success.

As connected with the occasion on which we are now assembled, it is proper that I represent to you the unceasing kindness and attention with which LORD MINTO honoured me during my residence in Bengal; and, further, I have to add, that through his Lordship's letters of introduction I obtained a very flattering reception in England from the principal ministers of His Majesty's Government.—The motive that leads me to mention these facts cannot be mistaken, I have not the vanity to presume that these kindnesses are to be ascribed to any merit on my part; such a supposition would be unjust to the liberal and expanded views of LORD MINTO. No, Gentlemen, the favours shewn to me by our Noble Patron, are tokens of the affection he bears to his subjects, and emanations of the same benevolent spirit which you had perpetual opportunities to witness during his Lordship's residence among us, and which still continues to be so impossible to contemplate the interest which LORD MINTO has uniformly taken in the affairs of Java, and his parental solicitude for the welfare of its Inhabitants, without regretting his departure from India as a public loss to our interests; yet from the experience of past kindnesses we may venture to conclude that his Lordship will still continue our Friend and Patron; and that in England as in India, he will have our welfare at heart. But further, we are encouraged to hope that the EARL of MORRA, the present Governor General of India, a noble man adorned with every virtue, and altogether distinguished by philanthropy, will graciously extend his protection to us, and that we shall participate in his favour in proportion as it is deserved.

And now that we proceed to the more immediate purpose of this meeting, I am sensible that feelings of sorrow will mingle with the recollections, which the presentation of this Picture cannot fail to awaken; bound to LORD MINTO by every tie of gratitude, of personal esteem and respect, we cannot regard his final departure from India without the most painful sensibility.

The feelings that agitated me when lately I bade a final adieu to our noble Benefactor, are fresh in my recollection, and indelibly fixed in my heart; but I quit a theme that can only serve to renew your sorrows and my own; let us rather seek to repress the sorrowing tear, and turn to the pleasing sympathies that fall within our view. Let us rejoice at the happy destiny of our illustrious friend, who after a long, successful, and brilliant administration, returns to the bosom of his Family, under the high applause of an approving Prince and a grateful Country.—I am persuaded that you will cordially join with me in the wish, which in our name, I expressed to his Lordship for a safe arrival in his native Land; a happy meeting with his Family and Friends, with the enjoyment of every earthly blessing and finally, *sero in caelum redeat.*

Receive, Gentlemen, this Picture from the pencil of Chinnery, a Painting worthy of the modern Apelles.—Receive with joy my Friends and Countrymen, a Painting that so well recalls the personal presence, the very image of its great original, whose name and character we revere, and whose memory we shall teach our descendants to cherish as the friend and saviour of their Country.

J. A. VAN BRAAM.

BATAVIA, April 23, 1814.

AAN De Hollandse Ingezetenen van het Eiland Java.

MYNE WAARDE LANDGENOTEN, Het is met de grootste zelfs voldoening dat ik my by deze wyze, van den last welke my is toevertrouwd geworden, om aan de Hollandse Ingezetenen van Java aan te bieden, dit Schilderstuk, eene treffende gelykenis verbeeldende van den gewezen Gouverneur Generaal van India Den Hoog Edele Heer DE GRAAF VAN MINTO, eene naam welke ik my overtuygd heb dat de Ingezetenen van Java geroemd worden, zonder alle die aandoevingen van Erkentelykheid en Hoogachting te verwekken, welke wy aan deze uitmuntenden Weldoender, en Behouder van ons leven en onze eigendommen verschuldigt zyn. Ik zegge met nadruk den Behouder van ons leven en eigendommen, dewyl het uw niet onbekend kan zyn, dat de wyze en voorzienende tusschenkomst van LORD MINTO, de teruggave van Java, aan derzelve Inlandsche Vorsten voorgekomen heeft.

Indien ik aan de gevoelens van myn hart den teugel wilde vieren, zoude ik, hoe zeer ook onberekend voor deze taak, trachten te herhalen, de weldaden welke dit Eiland genoten heeft, van de wyze en goederterene maatregelen van LORD MINTO.—Ik zoude almede met verrukking uitspreken, op het zagte, en mildadige van deszelve personeel character, doch op dit onderwerp van dankbaarlyke lofreden, past het my niet te treden, daar ik alleen zoude kunnen herhalen, de gevvelens welke gyl met zoo vele gepastheid en nadruk, vermeld hebt, in uwe onderscheidene Addressen aan LORD MINTO, en speciaal in die welke uw verzoek verzeijde voor het Pourtrait, het welk ik thans in uwe handen stelle.—Het zy my echter vergund om, noch eene enkele proef, by de zo menige welke wy reeds van de achting van LORD MINTO voor de Hollandse Ingezetenen van Java hebben, te mogen bybrengen, zynde de milddadige schikking van de presentien welke de Ingezetenen op het voormalig Gouvernement van dit Eiland hadden, en welke op de voordragt en aanbeveling van zyn Lordschap, door het Britsche Gouvernement zyn bevestigd geworden; en gevolglyk de betaling der intressen op deze presentien uit het surplus der Revenuen, toegestaan worden, tot dat by eene eventuele Vrede of anderszints, eene finale schikking omtrent de Capitaale Schuld zal gemaakt worden.

Nattegentoende de bepaaing dat de betaling der intressen van het surplus der revenuen van dit Eyland moest afhangen, heeft het den Heer Lieutenant Gouverneur in Raade behaagd, om twee jaaren renten op deeze presentien te testaan, onder borgstelling van dit bedrag weeder te zullen restitueren, wanneer deeze schikking niet door hooger autoriteyten mochte werden goedgekeurd; doch het zal UL: aange-naam zyn te verneemen, dat LORD MINTO

ten tyde van zyn vertrek van Calcutta, my gezegd heeft UL: te verzeekeren, dat by deszelve aankomst in Europa, hy alle zyne pogingen zoude aanwenden, om eene verzachting in deeze bepaaing te krygen. En daar dit voorstel, overeenstemmende, is met de mildadige gevoelens van het Britsche Gouvernement, mogelyk wy met vertrouwen hopen, dat zyne Lordschaps intenties ten onzer voordeele met success zullen gekroond worden.

Het zy my vergund by deeze geleegendheid, waarom wy thans by den anderen gekomen zyn UL: bekend te maken, met de Onophoudelyke Vriendelyk-heeden en attenties waar mede LORD MINTO, my gedurende myne Residentie in Bengalen, vereerd heeft; en daar by verder te melden dat door zyn Lordschaps Brieven van aanbeveling, ik eene zeer vleyende receptie gehad hebbe in Engeland, van de Voornaamste ministers van zyn Majesteits Gouvernement, die reedenen welke my beweegen deeze daaden Aantehaalen, vertrouwe ik dat in het waare Oogpunt zullen beschouwd worden, Ik ben niet verwaard genoeg, om te Veronderstellen, dat deze Vriendelykheeden aan eenige myner personeele verdiensten moeten toegeschreven worden, zulk eene veronderstelling zoude Onrechtmatig zyn, aan de edelmoe-dige en uitgestrekte inzichten van LORD MINTO;—Neen myne Heeren! de gunsten my door onzen waarlijgen Patroon bewezen, zyn de blyken van de geneegendheid welke hy UL: toedraagt, het zyn de voortvloeyzels van dien zelfde weldadige geest waar van gyl: Onophoudelyke blyken gehad hebt gedurende zyn Lordschaps aanwezigheid alhier.

Het is Onmogelyk het belang welke LORD MINTO, altoos gelykstanding in de zaaken van Java, genoomen heeft zyne Vaderlyke zorg voor het welvaaren van derzelve Ingezetenen, te beschouwen, zonder Hoogstedesselvs, vertrek uit deze gewesten als een groot verlies voor ons be-laug aantemerken, doch door de onder-vinding van voorleedene bescherming, mogen wy ons vleyen dat zyn Lordschap, noch zal aanbieden, om zyn Vriend en Weldoender te zyn, en dat zoo wel in Engeland als in Indien by ons welvaaren ter harten neemen zal: Doch wy mogen verder gegrondige hoop voeden, dat de GRAAF VAN MORRA, den tegenwoordige Gouverneur General van Indien, eenen Edelman, bevoortrecht met alle deugden en boven all, uytmuntend in menschlievende gevoelens, zyn bescherming welgoedgunstig tot ons zal willen uytstrekken, en dat wy meede zoodanig in zyne gunsten zullen deelen, na gelang onze verdiensten zulks waardig zullen maken.

En nu dat wy naderen tot het doel, deezet byeenkomst, doet het my leed, dat gevoelens van aandoening zich moeten vermenigen met de herinnering welke de aanschouwing van dit Pourtrait, niet kunnen nalaaften by ons te verwekken; gebonden aan LORD MINTO door banden van dankbaarheid van personeele eerbied en achting kunnen wy aan Hoogstedesselvs finaal vertrek uyt Indien, niet zonder het pynelyk gevoel gedenken.

De aandoeningen welke ik gevoelde toen ik het taastts vaarwel aan onzen Eedelen weldoender aanbode, zyn noch fris in myn geheugen en onuytwischbaar in myn hart geprent.

Doch ik stappe van een onderwerpt aff welke alleen dienen kan om UL: en myn leed weeder optewekken: Laat ons dus liever zoeken dezen treurtraan afledroegen en tot de aangenaamer gewaarwordingen welke zich voor onze oogen op doen, te rug keeren.—Laaten wy ons verheugen in het gelukkig lot van onzen uytmuntenden vriend, welke na een lange gelukkige, en brillante regering tot de boezen zyner familie terugkeert, onder de toejuyghing van een goedkeurend vorst, en een dankbaar land.—Ik houde my overtuygd, dat GYL: zich gulhartig by mynen wensch zullen voegen, welke ik aan zyne Lordschap gedaan heb, voor eene behoudene aankomst in desselvs Moederland, eene gelukkige ontmoeting met zyne familie en vrienden, onder het genot, van alle mogelyke zegeningen en eyndelyk, *Sero in Caelum redeat.*

Ontfangt myne Heeren dit Pourtrait van het Penceel van Chinnery een schilderstuk waardig eenen modernen appelles.

Ontfangt met vrengele myne vrienden en landgenooten, eene gelykenis dat zoo zeer aan uw herrinerd de personeele tegenwoordigheid, het ware afbeeldzel van desselvs

To the Honorable the Senate, and the Hon. the House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress Assembled.

The Legislature of Massachusetts, deeply impressed with the sufferings of their constituents and excited by the apprehension of still greater evils, in prospect, feel impelled, by a solemn sense of duty, to lay before the National Government their view of the public interests, and to express with the plainness of freemen, the sentiments of the people of this ancient and extensive Commonwealth.

Although the precise limits of the powers reserved to the several State Sovereignities have not been defined in the Constitution, yet we fully coincide in the correctness of the opinion advanced by our venerable Chief Magistrate, that "our Constitutions ensure to us the freedom of speech, and that at this momentous period it is our right and duty to enquire into the grounds and origin of the present war, to reflect on the state of public affairs, and to express our sentiments concerning them with decency and frankness, and to endeavour, as far as our influence extends, to promote, by temperate and Constitutional means, an honorable reconciliation.

If then such are the rights and duties of the people, surely those who at this solemn crisis are selected by them, and who are specially honoured with their confidence, may venture respectfully, but frankly, to express the sentiments and feelings of those whom they have the honor to represent.

The States, as well as the individuals composing them, are parties to the national compact, and it is their peculiar duty, especially in times of peril, to watch over the rights, and guard the privileges solemnly guaranteed by that instrument. Certainly then this expression, from the Legislature of the free and independent Commonwealth of Massachusetts, will not be disregarded by the present Congress of the United States. For although the numerous petitions and remonstrances of the people of the State in relation to such measures as they deemed dangerous to their rights and ruinous to their interests, have heretofore been received in a manner little calculated to produce that harmony and cement that union which ought to be the permanent aim of the general Government, yet we cannot but indulge the hope, that new councils and a more conciliatory spirit will distinguish the several branches of the present national Legislature, that they will endeavour, by the exercise of Justice and impartiality, to allay the apprehensions and restore the confidence of the Eastern and commercial States—to remove their actual sufferings, and to replace them in the happy and prosperous condition from which they have been driven by a succession of measures hostile to the rights of commerce and destructive to the peace of the nation.

It is not to be expected that a hardy and industrious people, instructed in the nature of their rights, and tenacious of their exercise, whose enterprise was a source of individual wealth and national prosperity should find themselves obliged to abandon their accustomed employments, and relinquish the means of subsistence without complaint; or that a moral and Christian people should contribute their aid in the prosecution of an offensive war, without the fullest evidence of its Justice and necessity.

The United States, from the form of their Government, from the principles of their history they have made from the millions transmitted to them by patriots and sages, whose loss they can never sufficiently deplore, as well as from a regard to the best and dearest interests, ought to be the last nation to engage in a war of ambition or conquest.

The recent establishment of their institutions, the pacific, moral, and industrious character of their culture, the certainty that time and prudent application of their resources would have induced a wise and prudent, and impartial, and temperate Administration to overlook, if it had been necessary, any temporary evils, which either the interests, capacity, or the influence of foreign powers might occasionally, and without any deep and lasting injury, have occasioned.

With these maxims and these views we cannot discern any thing in the policy of foreign nations, towards us, which, in point of expediency, requires the sacrifice of so many and so certain blessings as might have been our portions, had such dreadful and inevitable evils, as all wars, especially in a Republic, entail upon the people.

But when we review the alleged causes of the war against Great Britain, and more particularly the pretence for its continuance after the principal one was removed, we are constrained to say, that it fills the minds of the people of this Commonwealth with infinite anxiety and alarm. We cannot but recollect, whatever the pretences of the Emperor of France may have been—pretences which have uniformly preceded and accompanied the most violent acts of injustice, that he was the sole author of a system calculated and intended to break down neutral commerce, with a view to destroy the opulence, and cripple the power of a rival, whose best interest and whose real policy were to uphold that commerce so essential to her own prosperity.

It is not for us to decide whether the enemy of France did or did not, adopt the most natural and efficacious means of repelling her injustice. It is sufficient that we are persuaded the United States might, by a firm and dignified, yet pacific resistance to the French Décrees, have prevented the recurrence of any retaliatory measures on the part of Great Britain—measures not intended to injure us, but to operate on the author of this unjust and iniquitous system. And, however, honourable men may differ, as to the justice of the British retaliatory orders in Council, we do not hesitate to say, that France merited from our Government a much higher tone of remonstrance and a more decided opposition.

In reviewing the avowed causes of the present war, we could, if it were possible, pass over a series of transactions, imperfectly explained, and calculated to excite our alarm and regret, at the hasty manner, in which it was declared. But the history of the intended repeal of the French Décrees, which, if our Government was sincere, we are bound to believe was the immediate cause of the war, is so well attested, and has been so often discussed, and is, besides, so important in this inquiry, that more motives of delicacy cannot induce us to pass over without notice.

If war could be justified against Great Britain exclusively, it must have been on the ground assumed by our Government, that the French Décrees were actually repealed on the 1st of November, 1810. The indiscriminate plunder and destruction of our commerce—the capture of our ships by the cruizers of France, and the demolition of her Courts, & by the Emperor in person, —his repeated and solemn declaration, and those Décrees were still in force and constituted the fundamental laws of his empire, at a period long subsequent to the pretended repeal, seemed to furnish an answer sufficiently conclusive to this question; and we cannot but lament that evidence so satisfactory to the rest of the nation, should have had so little weight with that Congress, whose term of service has lately expired.

But this important question is now definitively answered, and the American people have learned, with astonishment, the depth of their degradation. The French Emperor, as if, for the perfect and absolute humiliation of our Government, and for the annunciation to the world that he held us in utter contempt, reserved till May, 1812, the official declaration of the fact, that these Décrees were not repealed until April, 1811, and then, in consequence of his sense of their justice, but because we had complied with the condition he had prescribed, in the letter of the Duke of Cadore, in causing "our rights to be respected," by a reiteration of the British orders, which he has since added, that this decree of repeal was communicated to our Minister at Paris, as well as to his own at Washington, or he made known to our Cabinet! As the previous pledge of Great Britain gave the fullest assurance that she would repeal her Orders, as soon as the Décrees on which they were founded should cease to exist, her subsequent conduct leaves no doubt that she would have been faithful to her promise, we can never too much deplore the neglect to make known this repeal, whether it be attributable to the French Government or our own.

If to the former being the guide of his duplicity and falsehood, every motive of interest, and every incitement of duty, should be upon our Administration, to proclaim this disgraceful imposition upon the American people, not only, as it would tend to serve to develop the true character and policy of France, but to acquit our own officers of a supposition (to which they should be overlooked or forgiven.

But whatever may be the state of this intricate transaction, the complaints with which Great Britain hastened to repeal her orders, before the declaration of war by the United States was known to her, and the restoration of an immense

amount of property, then within her power, can leave but little doubt, that the war, on our part, was premature, and still less, that the perseverance in it, after that repeal was known, was improper, impolitic, and unjust.

It was improper—because it manifested, in this instance, a distrust in the good faith and disposition to peace, of a nation, from which we had just received a signal proof of both.

It was impolitic—because it gave countenance to the charge, of a subservience to the views of France, and of an ulterior design of co-operating with her in the profligate and enormous project of subjugating the rest of Europe.

It was unjust—because the evidence afforded by the prompt repeal of the Orders in Council, ought to have satisfied us that Great Britain was sincerely disposed to maintain and preserve pacific relations with the United States, and all wars are unjust, the objects of which can be attained by negotiation.

It was unjust—because the whole history of our diplomatic intercourse with Great Britain shews, that we never induced her to believe, that we consider the impressment of her own seamen on board our merchant ships as a reasonable ground of war; and we had never offered her the alternative of war, or a relinquishment of this practice.

It was unjust—because the pretensions and claims on the one side and the other, although attended with difficulties, were not irreconcilable. Great Britain did not claim the right to impress our active seamen; she disavowed the practice in all cases when the fact was made known to her; she restored, on legal evidence; and she recently offered to return all who were of that description; of whom a list should be furnished by our Government; and that she had many years before made such offers of fair and amicable arrangement of this whole subject, as to two distinguished members of our present Cabinet, appeared "both honorable and advantageous."

It was unjust—because we had not previously taken all the reasonable steps on our part to remove her complaints of the seduction and employment of her seamen. This is made manifest by the conduct of the same Congress which declared the war, they having admitted the propriety of obviating those complaints by an act passed subsequent to the commencement of hostilities.

No state in the Union can have a greater interest, or feel a stronger desire to protect commerce, and maintain the legitimate rights of seamen, than this Commonwealth. Owners of one-third of all the navigation, and probably furnishing nearly one half of all the native seamen of the United States, we are better enabled to appreciate the extent of their suffering; and must also be presumed to sympathize with them more sincerely, than the Citizens of States, destitute of commerce, and whose seamen are not engaged in its prosecution, unless it be admitted that the sufferers, their parents, relatives, and friends, are more interested in their welfare and protection, than those who are united to them, only by the feeble ties of political connection.

With all the means of information, furnished by every motive of duty and every interest, we are constrained to believe, that this evil of impressment has been grossly exaggerated; and we have reason to believe, an honest and fair proposal, to be made, and fairly executed, in relation to the subjects of Great Britain from our service, would, have much more effectually relieved our own seamen, and more essentially advanced their interests, than a partial repeal of the British orders, which would be a mere idle promise, and our country eventually more prosperous, by removing all impediments to the free trade and employment of British seamen.

The doctrine of natural allegiance is too well established, has been too long established, and is too consonant with the principles of all nations, to be destroyed, for the purpose of substituting, in its place, a visionary notion, to which the French Government gave birth, and which, although it should be adopted, would be a mere empty and unmeaning plodder, and would do us no good, but would only tend to our dishonour and our ruin. Having therefore, the American people, of the war, and especially the motives for its continuance, and the propriety of that policy, we have been obliged to resort to other, and more decided means, for its removal, which, although it should be adopted, would be a mere empty and unmeaning plodder, and would do us no good, but would only tend to our dishonour and our ruin.

indicate the fact, that ambition and not justice, a lust of conquest, and not a defence of endangered rights, are among the real causes of perseverance in our present hostilities.

Must we then add another example to the catalogue of Republics, which have been ruined by a spirit of foreign conquests? Have we no regard to the solemn professions we have so often repeated; done to the example, none to the precepts of Washington? Is it possible, either to acquire, or to maintain extensive foreign conquests without powerful standing armies? and did such armies ever long permit the people, who were so imprudent as to raise and maintain them, to enjoy their liberties?

Instances of military oppression have already occurred among us; and a watchful people, jealous of their rights, must have observed some attempts to controul their elections, and to prostrate the civil before the military authority. If the language of some men high in office, if the establishment of a chain of military posts in the interior of our country—if the extensive preparations which are made in quarters, where invasion cannot be feared, and the total abandonment and neglect of that part of our country, where alone it can be apprehended, have excited our anxiety and alarm, as to the real projects of our Rulers; these evolutions have not been distinguished by the recent invasion, seizure, and occupation of the territory of a peaceable and defending neighbour.

If war must have been the portion of these United States, if they were destined by Providence to march the downward road to slavery, through foreign conquests and military usurpation, your Remonstrants regret, that such a moment, and such an occasion should have been chosen for the experiment; that while the oppressed nations of Europe are making a magnanimous and glorious effort against the common enemy of free States, we alone, the descendants of the Pilgrims, sworn foes to civil and religious slavery, should voluntarily co-operate with the oppressor, to bind other nations in his chains; that while diverting the forces of one of his enemies from the mighty conflict, we should engage the defenceless territories of another, in whose ports the flag of our independence was first permitted to wave, now struggling for existence beneath his iron grasp. We are not the first in this Commonwealth, whose citizens have been ever zealous in the cause of freedom, and who contributed their utmost efforts for the adoption of that Constitution, under which, in former times, we enjoyed so much prosperity, most respectfully, but earnestly, to entreat and conjure the Constituted Authorities of the nation, by the regard due to our liberties, to our union, to our civil compact, already infringed, to pause before it be too late. Let the sober, considerate, and honourable Representatives of our sister States, in which different Councils prevail, ask themselves,

Were not the territories of the United States, and territory extensive before the annexation of Louisiana; the projected reduction of Canada, and seizure of West Florida?

Had we not millions upon millions of acres of uncultivated wilderness; scarcely explored by civilized man?

Could these acquisitions be held as conquered without powerful standing armies? and would they not like other infant colonies, be the source of perpetual drains on the national treasure? Or is it seriously intended to adopt the dangerous project of bringing them into new states, and admitting them into the Union, without the consent of every member of this original confederacy? Would not such a measure have a direct tendency to destroy the obligations of that compact, which alone our union is maintained?

Already have we witnessed the formation and admission of one State beyond the territorial limits of the United States, and this too in opposition to the wishes and efforts, as well as a violation of the rights and interests of some of the States; that the practice, and tendency, to extend our territory, and to acquire territory, which are adopted by us, and which are so essential to our safety, and the safety of this State, are destroyed by her present conduct, and the very principles upon which it is founded, with Remonstrants, in the name and behalf of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, (as the only way to Massachusetts,) we have solemnly and deliberately and solemnly protest.

If an extensive, confederated Republic is to be maintained, and we most fervently pray that it may, it can only be by a free communication of the grievances felt, and the evils apprehended, by any of its members; and by a prompt and liberal remedy. The same spirit of concession which dictated the formation and adoption of the constitution, should be kept in permanent and perpetual exercise.

The blessings of Government, its vigilance, its protection, its rewards, should be equally and impartially distributed, and its burdens as equally and fairly imposed. No portion of the Union ought to be sacrificed to the local interest, passions, or aggrandizement of others. It cannot, however, be denied that causes have occurred which disturb the balance, which, when adjusted, was intended to form the principal security of our present compact. But the remedy is in the power of Congress, and we look to their wisdom for its efficacious and speedy application.

The chief cause which influenced the Eastern States to abolish the old confederation, and to substitute a great share of their own sovereign power, as appears by the recent history of those times, was the expectation that their commerce would be better protected by the national Government.

The happy people of the North stood in no need of the aid of the South, to protect them in their liberties. For this they could safely rely, as they always had done, on their own valour. But it was an important object with them, that every aid, facility, and encouragement should be given to that commerce upon which their prosperity almost wholly depended.

To ensure this great object, a very unequal proportion of political power was conceded to the Southern States. The representation of slaves was the price paid by the Northern States, for the stipulated protection and encouragement of their trade, and for an agreement of the Southern Members of the Union that the public burdens should be apportioned according to representation. Experience, however, has proved, that although the contract, on our part, has been faithfully fulfilled, both these considerations have utterly failed.

Indications of a spirit hostile to commerce were early visible among some of those who now control the destinies of our Republic. But the Father of his country then presided in our Councils, and this spirit was extinguished. Under the influence of his administration, commerce was established, extended and protected, and the stipulations of the constitution were fulfilled, in sincerity and good faith.

Since that period, however, the same spirit has arisen, and has exhibited an unrelenting severity in the exercise of its power. First at length, by a series of restrictions, utterly destructive of the calculations of the merchant—by prohibitions upon double duties—by embargoes and non-intercourse—aid lastly, by war, the poor remains of that commerce which once so nearly annihilated.

Nor has this been the only consideration which has been taken into account. The Government has sought to diminish the power of the Southern States, and to increase the power of the Northern States, and to do this by a variety of means, which have been long since paid, and which have been long since paid, and which have been long since paid.

And if therefore the remedy is to be sought from this Commonwealth, it is to be sought from the British and French, who have been her enemies, and who have been her enemies, and who have been her enemies.

And if therefore the remedy is to be sought from this Commonwealth, it is to be sought from the British and French, who have been her enemies, and who have been her enemies, and who have been her enemies.

defence to which she is by law entitled. They cannot, however, permit themselves to doubt that Congress will forthwith adopt such measures as will render to this Commonwealth that justice which the Executive Department has refused.

If the war, in which we have been rashly plunged, was undertaken to appease the resentment, or secure the favour of France, it is a humiliating and must be our disappointment. For although the Emperor is lavish in his professions of "love for the American people," applauds our ready self-devotion, and declares, that "our commerce and our prosperity are within the scope of his policy," yet no reparation has been made or offered, for the many outrages, indignities, and insults, he has inflicted on our Government, for the unnumbered millions of which he has plundered our citizens.

And when we consider the course of policy pursued by our rulers, in their external relations and commercial restrictions, from the prohibition of our trade to St. Domingo, to the declaration of war against Great Britain—that the course often received his open approbation, and was not infrequently conformable to the system which he himself had adopted—when we consider also the unrelenting policy which has prevailed since the commencement of the war, when we consider, that in many instances, the most important measures of our Government have been anticipated, in Paris, long before they were known to the American people, we cannot conceal our anxiety and alarm for the honour and independence of our country. And we most fervently pray, that the sacrifices we have already made, like the early concessions of Spain and Portugal, of Prussia and Sweden, may not be the prelude to new demands and new concessions, and that we may be preserved from all political connexion with the common enemy of civil liberty.

To the constituted authorities of our country, we have now stated our opinions, and made known our complaints—opinions the result of deliberate reflection, and complaints "wring from us by the tortures of that cruel policy" which has brought the good people of this Commonwealth to the verge of ruin. A policy which has annihilated the commerce so essential to their prosperity—increased their burdens, whilst it has diminished their means of support—provided for the establishment of an im-

just and constitutional weight in the general government—and, by involving them in a disastrous war, has placed in the power of the enemy, the control of the fisheries, a treasure of more value to the country than all the territories for which we are contending, and which furnished the only means of subsistence to thousands of our citizens—the great nursery of our seamen—and the right to which can never be abandoned by New England.

In such circumstances, silence towards the government would be treachery to the people. In making this solemn representation of our sufferings, and our dangers, we have been influenced only by the duty which we owe to our constituents and our country, to our consciences, and to the memory of our fathers. And to the memory of all hearts we appeal, for the purity of our motives; and the sincerity of our declarations.

And permit us, in conclusion, most earnestly to request that measures may immediately be adopted, to stay the sword of the destroyer; and to prevent the further effusion of human blood; that our invading armies may be forthwith recalled from our own territories; and that every effort of our rulers may be speedily directed to the attainment of a just and honourable peace, that mutual confidence and mutual prosperity may be again restored to our distracted and suffering country.

And if therefore the remedy is to be sought from this Commonwealth, it is to be sought from the British and French, who have been her enemies, and who have been her enemies, and who have been her enemies.

CONFERENCE

Between Napoleon and the Austrian Ambassador, Count Von Bubna.

In the Correspondence of the 7th of this month (May,) is announced the departure from Paris of the Austrian Minister, Count Von Bubna; and also that of the Extraordinary Ambassador, the Prince Von Schartzenberg. The latter delivered to Napoleon a letter in the hand writing of the Emperor Francis, containing the final propositions of Austria for peace, to which, however, Napoleon gave no consideration. The Count Von Bubna had previously, on the 10th of March, the following conversation with Napoleon.

After the Public Audience which the Emperor gave on the above mentioned day to the Diplomatic Corps, the Duke of Bassano, approached the Count Von Bubna and intimated that the Emperor was desirous of conversing with him. The Count was then conducted into the Great Cabinet. The Emperor, with whom the Duke of Reviso was, having made a sign to the Duke of Bassano to remain likewise, advanced to Count Von Bubna with a pretty calm countenance and said:

"Count I wish to speak frankly with you. My policy is known to you, I have nothing to conceal. Your Court does not act so towards me."

"Sire, the situation is different."
"And that's what makes you so reserved. You believe me in the greatest difficulty, and you want to profit by that, in order to obtain once more a great influence in Europe. This uncertainty must cease—you distract my grand plan of defence, and I have need of all my presence of mind. Your Court will precipitate itself into misfortune. I told you this before. My predictions are always fulfilled."

"Sire, our Court has sustained great losses by the war."

"And will the losses be repaired by a faithless neutrality? Are my services thus to be rewarded? I could have annihilated you, incorporated you, governed you by one of my Generals; But I have done no such thing. I love you, I love your Sovereign; I have given a proof of my love by uniting myself with his family. Woe to him, if he complains to become his enemy! My personal feelings have a second time moved me to offer you Peace; but I will no longer give room to these feelings. I now see that you are striving against the welfare of my people."

"Sire—Your Majesty cannot blame Austria if she take advantage of circumstances to prevent herself from being hereafter under the necessity of adopting a peace prescribed to her. Our Emperor would betray his people, were he to overlook the unexpected turn of fortune which presents itself."

The unexpected turn of fortune! To unite myself with his family. Woe to him, if he complains to become his enemy! My personal feelings have a second time moved me to offer you Peace; but I will no longer give room to these feelings. I now see that you are striving against the welfare of my people."

Bubna—"We have been faithful to our alliance. Your Majesty could not direct that we should expose ourselves to the fate which has been so dreadful to your troops."

Buonaparte—"That is the very thing that brought my army into difficulty. Your timidity, to use no harsher term, has embarrassed all my grand calculations. What are men in the eyes of their sovereign? Mere abstract quantities which they employ in the solution of important political problems; and in my eyes they are often mere tadpoles. Yes, tadpoles, as mere tadpoles I view them. I speak not of the past. The present presses me, the future oppresses me. I must know whether, for the value of the territories I may give in exchange, in virtue of our alliance, and in respect for the ties which unite us, whether I say a country that while I am advancing in my conquests, the barbarians who fancy they are to prescribe laws to Germany, will be able to master the heart of the Emperor. I understand, that where the Emperor has engaged, one of the great objects of command. Well, if you do not wish to see these people, I will have them back myself, but then I will have the right to be severe towards them. I shall have defended without their assistance. The neglect of important steps, interests have caused the overflow of ancient dynasties. It is the essential interest of the House which has inherited the title and a part of the possessions of the Caesars, not to permit the Russian to enter Germany. These colonies of Savoy must be sent back by the hands from where they came."

Buonaparte—"M. Bubna, you are a passionate; I possess the pride of the Sovereign of the great and brave nation. I have a lively feeling of insults, and in what you said, there appeared something offensive. However, though you may forget yourself, I will not forget what is due to the character of a Sovereign who is my relative and ally has clothed you."

Buonaparte—"Sire, my Sovereign will perceive in my language only the expression of what is due to himself."
Bubna—"Do you know, M. Buonaparte, that to-morrow I can make peace with Russia, if I reestablish Prussia and even enlarge her? If I place a Russian Prince on the throne? What is really to be feared from Russia? She is too distant from my estates for me to fear her as a power; and what would become of Austria, were I to permit Russia to extend herself towards the Danube? Let me hear what you have to say on this point."

M. Bubna—"Either your Majesty does not know your own situation, or that you are pleased to give me a view of it which you have not yourself."
Buonaparte—"You then believe me to be in a very critical state, (here he turned about to the Duke of Bassano.) You see what the Emperor's valour must ever be, (such are the

ing Germany to have a strong organization, and I am not disinclined to extend the advantage thereof to Austria. This was a part of my object when I began the war against Russia. I wished after having driven the Russians northward; to enlarge the Austrian frontiers, and strengthen them by mountains and rivers. Austria may however, still enjoy the fruits of my good will if she will help me to regain those positions which I possessed before the last campaign. This assistance is due to me as well for her own advantage as from gratitude. In reality what has she to fear from this? Have not I guaranteed the integrity of her Polish Possessions?"

Bubna—"Sire, you cannot blame my Sovereign for employing his present ascendancy to recover his ancient territories?"

Buonaparte—"Ascendancy! That then is your secret thought? Do you believe that you preponderate as you naturally should do? Well I will annihilate that ascendancy, should it cost me my last dollar. My Bubna, I am not yet down; I am still able to make those shed bitter tears who have ventured to threaten me, because I have been unfortunate. M. Bubna, the sun of Wagram is not yet obscured. My genius and the bravery of my troops can yet make memorable days dawn upon me. And finally what does your Cabinet want? What does your Sovereign desire; Have not I done every thing to tranquillize him as well with respect to the policy as to our family union? You know I have taken a step with respect to the Pope, which had no other object but to calm the scruples of my father-in-law. I have not yet, however, made this step the origin of all the consequences which I intend to derive from it. But pressed as I am on all sides by my enemies; receiving from my allies none of the assistance they owe me; treated in the same manner by your Court, from which I had right to expect a very different conduct, I am under the necessity at present of thinking only of the defence of my states. I shall surround the Empress with new splendour. I shall render her independent of events, and shall assure to her the Empire during my absence, or after my death. Yes, this is not satisfactory; this benefit is rejected, and far from assisting me. I have been insulted by demands irreconcilable with my honour. I have sacrificed to you the crowned Empress-Queen, the woman who next to the present Empress was the nearest to my heart, I wait only for the Coronation of the present in order that she may take her title. What can I do more? We live no longer in the times when troublesome Queens might be strangled. Doubtless, it is not desired, that I should make them all vanish? The thought shocks me, when state policy requires such actions, but the necessity has not been overlooked. I have wished to animate it with new vigour. I have, in amalgamating it with the new order of things in Europe, wished to provide against its being swallowed up thereby. Well then, it appears my views are not understood. I am dealt with deceitfully, while the greatest frankness is shown in my conduct. You increase my troubles, while I have only in view the welfare of Austria. The situation of affairs must end in a crisis. This convulsion I cannot endure, and woe to you and to your Austrian Master when this explosion breaks forth against you!"

Bubna—"Sire, we have in the mean time shown that menaces do not frighten us. The explosion of which your Majesty speaks, cannot be directed against us."

Buonaparte—"Hal you defy me; you utter in my presence against the Emperor of the French, words which could scarcely be allowed towards an arbitrator of the Spanish Confederacy! Reviso, do you defy."

Reviso immediately stepped forward to Count Von Bubna to disarm him; but the latter stopped quickly back a few paces, and laid his hand on his sword to be ready to defend himself. Reviso, by a wink of the eye, secured the pleasure of his Master, who now more calm, signified to him, by a similar signal, not to proceed farther.

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