



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

Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de *Javasche Gouvernements Courant*, geplaatst wordende Aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officieel moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend.
J. DUPUY, Waarnemend Secretaris van het Gouvernement.
 BATAVIA, den 1ste Mey 1814.

VOL. III.]

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1814.

[NO. 126.]

Proclamation.

IN pursuance of the Instructions of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of Government to recall from circulation the Notes issued by the Lombard Bank.

In conformity with the 4th Article of the Proclamation, dated 1st November 1813, Notice is now given that at the expiration of six months from this date, all loans from the Bank then outstanding will be recalled, and the Mortgages foreclosed, and in default of payment the property will be sold to the highest bidder for silver money.

The Director and Commissioners of the Lombard Bank are accordingly directed to take the necessary measures for carrying these Orders into effect, by restricting the further issue of Notes from the Bank, and by causing the necessary sales to take place on all foreclosed Mortgages, after which the Establishment of the Lombard Bank will be abolished altogether.

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

Given at Batavia, by me the Lieutenant Governor of the Island of Java and its Dependencies, this 13th day of July 1814.

T. S. RAFFLES.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

J. DUPUY, Acting Secy to Govt.

Proclamatie.

In gevolge van de Instructien van Zyne Excellentie den Heere Gouverneur General in Rade, wordt hier nevens bekend gemaakt dat het Gouvernement voornemens is de noten door de Lombard Bank uitgevaardigd, uit de circulatie te trekken.

Terzelfer tyd wordt kennis gegeven dat volgens het 4de artikel van de Proclamatie, van den 1ste November 1813, zes maanden na dato dezes, alle de dan uitstaande gelden van de Bank zullen ingeroepen en de beleeningen opgezegd worden, en dat by gebrek van betaling de goederen aan den meestbiedenden zullen verkocht worden voor zilver geld.

De Directeur en Commissarissen van de Lombard Bank zyn gevolgelyk gelast de nodige maatregelen te beramen ten einde deze order ter uitvoer te brengen, door de verdere aanmaak van Bank-noten te doen ophouden en de nodige verkopeningen te doen plaats grijpen van alle geexploiteerde beleeningen, waarna de Lombard Bank geheel zal afgeschaffd worden.

En dat niemand hiervan onwetendheid zoude kunnen voorwenden zal deze Proclamatie in de Engelsche en Hollandsche talen in de Gouvernements Courant bekend gemaakt, in de Inlandsche talen vertaald, en op de gewone plaatsen geaffigeerd worden te Batavia en diés Ommelanden.

Gegeven te Batavia den 13 July 1814, door my den Luitenant Gouverneur van Java en diés onderhooftheden.

T. S. RAFFLES.

Ter ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

J. DUPUY, Waarn. Sec. van 't Gouvt.

Additional Port Regulation for Batavia

THE Commanders of all Ships and Vessels not in the Service of His Majesty or of the Honorable Company, arriving at Batavia, are required personally to attend at the Police Office within 24 hours after their arrival, to afford such information as may be required.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

J. DUPUY, Act. Secretary to Govt.

BATAVIA, July 15, 1813.

Advertisement.

WHEREAS the Bench of Magistrates have received from Government Regulation III. A. D. 1814, for the Police Administration of Batavia, containing the following Articles.

Art. XVI.—Every person exercising any handicraft employment, or engaged in the Sale of Goods, whether in Shop, Stall, or itinerantly in the city of Batavia and its suburbs, must take out annually a licence from the Magistrate's Office, for which a fee of one Rupee must be paid by the former Classes, and of 15 Stivers by the Hawkers.

XVII.—Persons, however, who have already paid for licences from any of the Farmers of Government Revenue shall take out the above free of expence.

XIX.—By persons dwelling in Shops or Stalls, this licence must be hung up in some conspicuous place for public inspection, and by those whose avocations do not confine them to any particular spot, the licence must be carried about with them; any Person having the power to demand to see and examine it.

XX.—Any shop or stall Keeper, Hawker or Handicraftsman, who cannot produce such licence, shall be fined by the sitting Magistrate in the sum of twenty Rupees, one half to be paid to the informer and the other half to Government, imprisonment to take place till payment be made.

XXI.—Every shop-keeper shall cause to be written over his door in legible characters, in English and in the language of his Nation his name and avocation.

The same are hereby published for the information and guidance of all parties concerned.

All persons requiring licences are hereby ordered to apply for and receive them from the Police Office at the Stadhouse between the 1st of August and the 1st of September next following, and every individual of the above description who after the last mentioned date shall be found without a licence, will become liable to the fine above specified.

To prevent any misunderstanding with regard to the Handicraftsman who have to furnish themselves with licences, it is hereby made known that the undermentioned handicrafts are considered to be of that description, viz.

- Ship and house carpenters,
- Masons,
- Cabinet-makers,
- Tallow chandlers,
- Tailors,
- Shoe-makers,
- Black-smiths,
- White-smiths,
- Copper-smiths,
- Gold and silver-smiths,
- Boat and prow builders,
- Painters,
- Dyers,
- Tin Smiths,
- Coach-makers,
- Watch-makers,
- Barbers,
- Rope-makers,
- Saddlers,
- Armourers,
- Jewellers,
- Lapidaries,
- Cardmakers,
- Glaziers.

By Order of the Bench of Magistrates.
PETER JESSEN, Sec.
 Batavia, July 15 1814.

Advertentie.

NADEMAAL de Bank van de Magistrature, een Reglement heeft ontvangen ten tytel voerende Reglement III. A. D. 1814, houdende de navolgende bepalingen voor de Administratie van de Politie te Batavia, als.

Art. XVI.—Een iegelyk die eenig handwerk uitoeffent of gebezigt wordt tot den verkoop der goederen uit een winkel of kraam, dan wel langs de wegen binnen en buiten de Stad Batavia en de voorsteeden, zal zich jaarlyks moeten voorzien van een licentie brief van den Magistraat, voor dewelke door de eerstgenoemden hier boven moet worden betaald een Ropy en door de anderen 15. Stuivers.

XVII.—Zodanige personen nogtans die voor hare licenties alreeds aan een van de Gouvernements Pachters betaald hebben, zullen deze briefjes vry kunnen bekomen.

XIX.—By personen die gebruyft zyn in winkels of kraamtjes, moeten deze licentie briefjes op een zigtbare plaats gehangen wezen tot algemeene inspectie, en anderen wiens beroep haar niet toelaten een vast verblyf te houden moeten de licentie briefjes by zig dragen, ten einde iemand daartoe geregtigd dezelve eischende, tekunnen vertonen.

XX.—Indien iemand van de Winkel en kraam-houders, goederen verkopers of handwerklieden, zodanige licentie brief niet kan vertonen, zal hy door de zittende Magistraat verwezen worden in eene boete van twintig Ropyen, de eené helfte voor den aanbrengrer en de andere helfte voor het Gouvernement, met Gevangenis voor dien persoon tot dat de boete zal betaald wezen.

XXI.—Elk Winkelhouder (Shopkeeper) zal boven de post van zyn deur in leesbaare characters in het Engelsch en in zyn eigen taal moeten laten zetten, zyn naam en zyn beroep.

Zo worden deze hier mede bekend gemaakt, tot narigt en opvolging van allen die zulks opgaan.

Alle die genen die licentie brieven moeten hebben worden by dezen gelast, dezelve ten Kantore van den Magistraat ten Stadhuise te bevragen, van den 1ste Augustus af tot den 1ste September aanstaande, zullende de genen der voornoemde personen die na den gezegden tyd zonder licentie brieven gevonden worden, de bovengestelde boete verbeuren.

Ten einde alle mistasting voortekomen, welken van de handwerklieden zig van voornoemde licentie brieven moeten voorzien, word hiermede tevens bekendgemaakt, dat de navolgende onder de zodanigen begrepen zyn; te weten:

- Scheeps en huis timmerlieden,
- Metzelaars,
- Kabinet-makers,
- Smeerklaarse-makers,
- Kleer-makers,
- Schoen-makers,
- Yzer-smeeden,
- Slate-makers,
- Koper-smeeden,
- Goud- en Zilver-smeeden,
- Schuit- of Praauw-makers,
- Schilders,
- Verwers,
- Tinne gieters,
- Wagen-makers,
- Horologie-makers,
- Baardscheeders,
- Touw-slagers,
- Zadel-makers,
- Wapen-makers,
- Juweliers,
- Steen-slypers,
- Kaarten-makers,
- Glaze-makers,

Ter Ordonantie van de Bank van de Magistrature.

(Get.) **P. JESSEN, Sec.**
 BATAVIA,
 den 15 July, 1814.

Advertisement.

IN pursuance of the authority vested in the Bench of Magistrates by the 35th art. of Regulation III A. D. 1814, for the Police Administration of Batavia, Notice is hereby given that the hire of an able journeyman carpenter, brick-layer or other handicrafts man, performing day work has been fixed at 15 Stivers for Natives and one Rupee for Chinamen Silvers per diem.—The wages for the headman's superintendance to be adjusted by the parties concerned.

Any persons of the above description who may hereafter be proved to have demanded more than the above rate of hire will be subject to correction at the discretion of the Sitting Magistrate of the day, and individuals convicted of adopting any measures calculated to increase this fixed rate of wages will be subject to a fine of Fifty Rupees for each offence.

By order of the Bench of Magistrates.
PETER JESSEN, Sec.
 Magistrate's Office, Batavia, the 15 July, 1814.

Advertentie.

In gevolge autorizatie aan de Bank van de Magistrature gegeven by het 35st art. der Regulatie III A. D. 1814. voor de administratie der Politie van Batavia beraamd, word by dezen kennis gegeven, dat de huur van een bekwame daglooner, Timmerman, Metzelaar of ander handwerks man dagwerk doende, bepaald is op 15 Stuivers voor Inlanders, en een ropy zilver voor Chinezen per dag.—Het loon voor het opper toezicht zal moeten overeen gekomen worden door de belang hebbende partyn.

Enig persoon van de bovengenoemden welke na dato dezes zal kunnen overtuigd worden meer te hebben geëischt, dan de boven bepaalde huur, zal onderworpen zyn aan zodanige Straffe als de zittende Magistraat van den dag, zal komen goedte vinden en individus dien het zal kunnen bewezen worden eenig middel ter verhoging van de voorsz. huure by der hand te hebben genomen, zullen telken reize eene boete van 50 ropyen verbeuren.

Ter ordonnantie van de Bank van Magist. raten.

(Get.) **PETER JESSEN, Sec.**
 MAGISTRAAT COMPTOIR,
 BATAVIA,
 den 15de July, 1814.

Advertisement.

THE President and Members composing the Bench of Magistrates do hereby order and direct in pursuance of the XXII art. of Regulation III A. D. 1814, for the Police Administration, that all persons earning their livelihood by cooly-work, whether free men or Slaves, do report themselves at the Office of the Magistrate and Bailluw of Batavia, before the end of this month, in order to have their names registered in a register kept for that purpose. The Captain and Lieutenant of the Chinese and the Native Commandants are held responsible for the due observance of this order by the coolies in their respective campongs.

By order of the Bench of Magistrates.
PETER JESSEN, Sec.
 Magistrate's Office, Batavia, the 12 July, 1814.

Advertentie.

PRESIDENT en Leden uitmakende de Bank van de Magistrature Ordonneeren en gelasten by dezen ingevolge het XXII. art. der regulatie III. A. D. 1814. voor de administratie der Politie beraamd, dat alle personen zich ererende met Koefie werk, het zy vrye lieden of Slaven, zich zullen moeten aangeven aan het Comptoir van de Magistraat en Bailluw van Batavia voor ulto. dezer, ten einde hunne namen te laten registreren in het Boek dat tot dien einde zal gehouden worden.

De Captein en Lieutenants der Chinezen en de Inlandsche Commandanten worden verantwoordelyk gehouden voor de goede nakoming van deze order door de Koefies in hunne respectieve Kampongs.

Ter ordonnantie van de Bank van Magist. raten.

(Get.) **PETER JESSEN, Secretaris.**

MAGISTRAATS COMPTOIR,
 BATAVIA,
 den 15de July, 1814.

Advertisement.

By order of the President and Bench of Magistrates of Batavia, Notice is hereby given to all Merchants and Tradesman, making use of Measures and Weights, to wit: Yards, Ells, Forms, Datchees, Tubs, &c. that the Assize-master as usual, will attend at the Stadhouse of Batavia every day, from Monday the 1st to Monday the 8th of August next, (Sunday excepted) from four to six o'clock in the afternoon, to have the said Measures and Weights examined and marketd with letter K 7.

All persons of the above descriptions who may be proved subsequently to use Weights or Measures not bearing the mark aforesaid, will be subject to the penalties decreed for such neglect.

By order of the Bench of Magistrates.
BATAVIA, July 7, 1814.

Sir, I have the pleasure to inform you that the Honorable Company's Ship of War the Malabar, commanded by Captain Deane, arrived in this port yesterday afternoon from Macassar, with Major General Nightingall, Commander of the Forces, Mrs. Nightingall, Major Butler, Deputy Adjutant General, Captain Nason, Military Secretary, Captain Tucker, Deputy Military Pay-master General, and Lieutenant Madrasie, Acting Chief Engineer. Immediately upon the Ship's coming to an anchor, the General and Suite landed under appropriate salutes from the Ship and Garrison, and departed this morning at an early hour for Sourabaya.

Yesterday evening happened to be destined for the commemoration of Orange Boon, and the good humour inspired by such an occasion was heightened to a great degree by the honor done the party in the momentary appearance of Mrs. Nightingall. The prolonged stay of some of the officers of the staff contributed in a great measure to the happiness of the assembly, and after dancing till twelve o'clock, supper was announced, when the party sat down to a well provided board and a number of loyal and patriotic toasts were drunk with unbounded applause, amongst which a welcome return to our distinguished guests was received with three cheers, and excited universal admiration. After supper the merry dance was again resumed, and the enjoyment of the evening was kept up with spirit till the approach of morning.

I am Sir, your obedient servant, J. DUPUY, Act. Secretary to Govt.

De Koning van Groot Brittanje, Prins Regent, Koninkrijc en Koninklyke Familie, Prins van Oranje, Lord Wellington en zyne Arme, De Geallieerde Mogendheden, Land en Zeemagt, Gouverneur Raffles, Gelukkige terugkomst van de Generaal Nightingall, met een driehonderd dronk.

Hollands onafhankelykheid, Onze vrienden in Europa, Onze Landgenooten als gedurven helden, Gasteen zoo ver als de Hollandsche vloot en Lansen, hunne ongewinnde vreedge huyshoudende heit genoege te kunnen wille dat nimmer een feest munter oegedwongen en moer vrolyker heeft kunnen plaats hebben, zyne bezeeve eerste hat in den morgen al teets genoege geendigd.

Java Government Gazette. BATAVIA, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1814.

General Orders by Government. BATAVIA, July 30, 1814. The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to permit Lieutenant Colonel Rabau of the Bengal Establishment, to avail himself of the permission some time since granted to him by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, to proceed to Europe, and Agent that Officer permission to proceed to Europe accordingly on the Honorable Company's ship Streatham. By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council, J. DUPUY, Act. Secretary to Govt.

GENERAL ORDERS, By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council. BATAVIA, July 16, 1814. Lieutenant Richards of the Light Infantry Volunteer Battalion, is permitted to proceed to New South Wales or Bengal for the recovery of his health, and to be absent on that account for six months from the period of the departure of the vessel on board of which he may embark. By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council, J. DUPUY, Act. Secretary to Govt.

GENERAL ORDERS, By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council. BATAVIA, July 18, 1814. Captain Walker of the 5th Bengal Volunteer Battalion, is permitted to proceed to sea, for the recovery of his health, and to be absent on that account for four months from the date of the departure of the vessel in which he may embark. By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council, J. DUPUY, Act. Secretary to Govt.

His Excellency the Vice Admiral arrived at Batavia three days ago, having travelled overland from Samarang. We understand that His Excellency may be expected in town to-day, with the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor. Major-General and Mrs. Nightingall and Suite arrived from Macassar at Sumatra on the 21st instant, in the Honorable Company's Ship Malabar, Captain Deane, which sailed from hence on the 6th for Sourabaya. We are not informed when they arrived at the latter place, but they left it on the 15th, and arrived on the 14th at Samarang, where they remained at the date of our last advices.

His Majesty's ships Minerva and Hesper arrived on the 20th instant from Samarang, whence they sailed on the 14th. The Dispatch from Calcutta the 20th May, and Malacca the 29th June, arrived on the 20th instant, after a passage of two months from Bengal. By her we have received accounts of the capture of an American Privateer, which was the first which had been taken since the commencement of the war between the British and Americans. We are sorry to learn, however, that previous to her capture, this Privateer had taken two Merchant Vessels, and dispatched them to America.

We have received a number of Calcutta Papers by the Dispatch, but they contain nothing of importance. The Europe Intelligence at that place did not at the period of her departure, extend to so late a date as we are already possessed of through direct channels. We have, however, made a few gleanings on subjects of local interest, part of which appear in our present number.

We are glad to learn that the Hodgely, which sailed from this port early in December last, and for the safety of which apprehensions had been entertained, on account of her being so long unaccounted for, has at last returned safely at Calcutta, after a very protracted voyage.

His Majesty's ship Volage, Captain Drury, arrived on Saturday last in four days from Samarang, and sailed on the Wednesday following with the homeward bound fleet under convoy, consisting of the Honorable Company's ship Streatham, Capt. Mortlock, the licensed ships Indian, Captain Hodges, and Earl of Lonsdale, Captain Fotheringay. The following is, we believe, a correct list of the Passengers proceeding to England by this opportunity.

- Per H. C. ship Streatham. Lieut. Colonel Rabau, late Resident at Cherrifon. Mr. S. C. Montagu, Prisoner of War. From Ambogna—Lieut. Fitzgerald, H. C. Bengal European Regiment. Per licensed ship Indian. Lieut. Frazer, H. M. 78th Regt. Two Misses Hodges, Master van Braam, Children.

The ship Melantho will sail for England, we understand, in the course of two or three days, and will be followed in about a week by the Good Hope, Captain Napier, and subsequently by the Ganges. The circumstance of these numerous vessels having been so quickly loaded with the produce of Java, affords the best refutation to the assertions of those who deny the commercial advantages which the Island so eminently possesses.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT. Reception of the PORTRAIT of the Right Honorable the EARL of MINTO AT MALACCA.

The Portrait of the Right Honorable the Earl of Minto, having recently arrived at this Settlement, Wednesday the 1st inst. (June) was the day appointed for the ceremony of its public reception at the Government House, and an occasion so extremely gratifying to the feelings of the community at large has been observed by every mark of respect. In conformity to Garrison Orders of the 30th May, an honorary guard of escort consisting of an European Regiment and fifty men from the Marine Battalion paraded in front of the house of A. Kook, Esq. President of the Dutch Court of Justice, where the Members of the said Court and the principal Dutch and Native Inhabitants of all classes had assembled for the purpose of conveying the Picture from thence to the Government House, while at the same time the whole of the troops then in the garrison, commanded by Captain Oake, were drawn up, forming a street leading from the Draw-bridge to the Government House. On the arrival at the Bridge, the procession was received by the troops under the command of presented arms, officers saluting, and the drums beating a point of war. On the Portrait reaching the top of the Government House stair, where it was met by Major Farquhar, the Resident and Commandant, John MacLester, Esq. Collector, and the other Gentlemen of the Honorable Company's service, together with the principal British Inhabitants of the Settlement, a salute of nineteen guns was fired from the Battery, followed by a feu de joie from the line. His Excellency Vice Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, and several Naval Officers at the same time honoured the ceremony with their presence.

The Portrait being placed on the table in the Council-room, Major Farquhar in a very impressive manner, delivered the following neat and appropriate address:

GENTLEMEN, During the great length of time I have had the honor and happiness to preside over this Settlement, no occasion has occurred more particularly gratifying to my feelings than the present, on which I have to offer you and the community at large my most cordial congratulations on the safe arrival here of the Portrait of Malacca's best friend and benefactor, the Right Honorable the Earl of Minto, of which I have had the good fortune to be the bearer from Calcutta, and now have the particular satisfaction to deliver in safety into your keeping, confident from the intimate knowledge I possess of the high respect and gratitude which all classes of this community entertain towards his Lordship, that this gift will be prized beyond any other that could have been conferred on the Settlement, and that you will prove the faithful guardians and protector of it in the latest period.

I now beg leave to propose that an appropriate address to the Right Honorable the Earl of Minto, conveying the thanks and acknowledgments of this community for the high honor and particular favour His Lordship has been pleased to confer on the Settlement of Malacca by the donation of his Portrait, be prepared and transmitted to His Lordship in Europe, by the first opportunity. I have likewise much pleasure in congratulating the Settlement on the accidental presence of His Excellency Vice Admiral Sir Samuel Hood on the occasion, which has rendered the day doubly interesting. The address being unanimously agreed to, the ceremony of the day was concluded by a splendid entertainment given by Major Farquhar to the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement. After the dinner, which was truly sumptuous and elegant, the following Toasts were drunk with the most enthusiastic applause, accompanied by a choice band.

- 1.—The King. 2.—The Queen. 3.—The King and Royal Family. 4.—The Earl of Minto, the friend and benefactor of Malacca, with three times three. 5.—Sir Samuel Hood and the Squadron in India, three times three. 6.—(By Sir Samuel Hood,) Major Farquhar, and success and prosperity to Malacca,—three times three. 7.—Lord Minto, Governor General, and the Governments of British India,—three times three. 8.—Sir George Nugent,—three times three. 9.—Honorable Mr. Peirie and the Government of Penang,—three times three. 10.—To the memory of Lord Howe, and the glorious 1st of June,—three times three. 11.—Honorable Mr. MacLester, three times three. 12.—Our Honorable and Excellent East India Company,—three times three. 13.—The Prince of Orange,—three times three.

The pleasures of the table giving place to the company of the Ladies in the Drawing-room, the sprightly dance commenced and was kept up to an early hour on Thursday morning. No small addition was made to the amusement and enjoyments of the evening by the display of some exceedingly beautiful and brilliant fire-works accompanied by a variety of Chinese plays, wire dances, &c. It is peculiarly gratifying to add, that the whole of the Native Inhabitants appeared extremely desirous of evincing their respect and joy on the occasion. During the day the Shops were all shut and in the evening the Town was illuminated—while the Chiefs of the different castes vied with each other in their endeavours to emulate the hospitality of our worthy Resident, in entertaining their friends with feasts in the first style of Eastern grandeur.

The Picture of the Right Honorable the Earl of Minto has been placed in the old Council-room of the Government house, fronting the door leading to the great hall; it is a full length figure and a most striking likeness of His Lordship. He is dressed in the Windsor uniform and Parliamentary Robe of an Earl. His right arm gracefully rests on a Pedestal, on the top of which is a representation of the burning of the Rack and the instruments of Torture, (which his Lordship during his residence at Malacca in 1811 caused to be publicly destroyed) and with the left hand he is supporting his sword, and in the back ground is a partial view of the Town of Malacca. The whole is extremely well conceived and the execution does the greatest credit to the abilities of the Painter Geo. Chinnery, Esq. of Calcutta.

DEATH. At Samarang, on Monday the 11th current, Lieutenant J. H. Aginwall, Quarter-Master of the 4th Bengal Volunteer Battalion. Mild in his manners, yet firm in his conduct and principles, of an open and generous temper, he was beloved and respected by his numerous friends and acquaintances who deplore the loss of an amiable Member of Society, out off in the prime of life. He was a zealous Officer, an honour to his profession, and bore with manly fortitude the painful attacks of a lingering disease which was fated to release him from "Beyond the bounds of this imperfect state, Whose fleeting joys so soon must ebb, To seek those regions of serene delight, Whose painful path and ever open gate, No feet but those of hardened guilt shall miss, There death himself our friendship shall restore, There yield up all his power, ne'er to divide us again."

- Vessels lying in Batavia-roads. H. M. Ship Marsden,—Do. do. Hesper,— H. C. Cruiser Adors,—Do. do. Gun-boat No. 4,—Do. do. Ship Surat Castle,—Do. do. Royal Charlotte,—Ship Constance,—Do. do. Good Hope,—Do. Speke,—Do. Melantho,—Do. Maria Louisa,—Do. Dispatch,—Brig Christina,—Do. Zeepaard,—Do. Margareth,—Do. Sophia,—Do. Bally,—Do. Batavia,—Do. Mary Ann,—Do. Angelic,—Do. Eerste Zoon,—Schooner Tiger,—Do. Anna Maria,—Do. Maria Louisa,—Schooner Viagente,—Arab brig Herat,—Do. do. Edrose,—Chinese brig Tiangsoon,—Do. do. Chuanhek,—Do. do. Pelgrim,—Do. do. Lassema,—Do. junk Beshoon,—Do. do. Wengsoor,—Do. do. Benthay,—Do. do. Kim-southay,—Do. do. Geshon.

The India Gazette, March 21, 1814.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY. [From a Correspondent.] "On Thursday last, the Anniversary of St. Patrick was celebrated at Moore's Rooms, with the characteristic enthusiasm of the Sons of Erin; and on no former occasion, has this enthusiasm been more warmly felt, or more rapturously expressed. At a previous meeting of the subscribers, Colonel Fagan had been chosen President; Major Brown and Mr. Hollings, Vice Presidents; and the following gentlemen Stewards; viz. Mr. Templeton, Mr. King, Capt. M. W. Browne, Mr. Filton, Mr. Wm. Hall, Major Fagan, Capt. G. Casement, and Major White, Major Doyle. At 8 o'clock, the company assembled; and shortly after an entertainment commenced, worthy of the proverbial hospitality of the Sons of Erin, and owing to the exertions of Mr. Moore. On entering the room, a full length of St. Patrick, arrayed in the vestments, and adorned with the emblems of his Holy Office, attracted, but could not long fix attention. Pious reverence yielded to the more powerful, the more impassioned influence of fraternal feelings; and every eye was presently turned towards the portrait of Wellington, with varying expressions of love and admiration, of pride and gratitude,—love and joy for the idol of a nation's affections,—gratitude and pride for the avenger of an insulted world. The following is a list of the Toasts, arranged for this evening's entertainment, in the order in which they were announced from the chair. Continued after the Poetry and Miscellanea.



For the Government Gazette.

Listen youths and tender Maidens, To the story I unfold, How a young and charming damsel, Was overcome by Soldier bold—

Blowsalinda was the fair one, Daughter to the Kitchen Queen, The gay deceiver who but Cæsar! Such a pair were never seen!!!

Lightly springing from the Kitchen, Blowsy tript with heavenly grace, Scarcely yet had fifteen summers, Shed their blossoms on her face—

Veni, vidi, vici saw her, Gaping like stuck-pig he stands, Much his fingers itch'd to paw her, But respect withheld his hands—

CÆSAR. Kitchen vestal I adore you, Don't a Soldier's suit despise, When by Mara I swear I love you, If I do not b...t. my eyes—

BLOWSALINDA. Glittering in your Regimentals, On Parade you look so gay, Sure for Lord or Duke I'd take you, Or chimney Prince upon May day—

Raptur'd at this frank avowal, Clasps the damsel in his arms, He like mars with ardour glowing, Venus she is all her charms—

Much it grieves to tell the sequel, Of this sad affecting tale, Suffice it to observe that Cæsar, Gay deceiver did prevail—

MORAL. Learn from hence ye pretty Maidens, Virtue's maxims to retain, From the stalk the flower dissevered, Never can unite again—

Some men there are, who think they know to write, Others we find, who know not what they write; Here, some we have know this, and will write on,

MISCELLANEA.

Irish Play Bill.

KILKENNY THEATRE ROYAL.

By his Majesty's Company of Comedians. (The last night, because the company go to-morrow to Waterford.)

On Sunday, May 14th, 1793, will be performed, by command of several respectable people in this learned matrapolish, for the benefit of Mr. KEARNS.

The Tragedy of Hamlet.

Originally written and composed by the celebrated Dan Hayes of Limerick, and inserted in Shakspeare's Works.

Hamlet by Mr. Kearns (being his first appearance in that character), who, between the acts, will perform several solos on the patent bag-pipes, which play two tunes at the same time.

Ophelia by Mrs. Prior, who will introduce several favourite airs in character, particularly "the Lass of Richmond Hill," and "We'll be unhappy together," from the Rev. Mr. Dibdin's Oddities.

The parts of the King and Queen, by direction of the Rev. father O'Callaghan, will be omitted, as being too immoral for any stage.

Polonius, the comical politician, by a young gentleman, being his first appearance in public.

The Ghost, the Grave-digger, and Læertes, by Mr. Sampson, the great London comedian. The characters to be dressed in Roman shapes.

To which will be added, an interlude, in which will be introduced several slight-of-hand tricks by the celebrated surveyor Hunt.

The whole to conclude with the Farce of

Mahomet the Impostor.

Mohamet, by Mr. Kearns.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Kearns, at the sign of the Goat's Beard, Castle-street.

. The value of the tickets, as usual, will be taken (if required) in candles, bacon, soap, butter, cheese, &c. as Mr. Kearns wishes, in every particular, to accommodate the public.

No person whatsoever will be admitted into the boxes without shoes or stockings.

(Continued from the Third Page.)

1.—Our Beloved Sovereign. Music.—"God Save the King."

2.—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.—Three times three. Music.—"Royal George's March."

3.—Her Majesty the Queen and all the Royal Family. Music.—"Eileen a Roon."

4.—The Princess Charlotte of Wales. Music.—"As a Beam o'er the Face."

Air.—"The beautiful Blush of Morn appears."

5.—The Pious Memory of Saint Patrick. Music.—"St. Patrick's Day in the Morning."

6.—The United Kingdom, and long may it stand the United Bulwark of the Civilized World. Music.—"Rule Britannia."

7.—Peace and Happiness to Old England, and may she ever hold her place, at the Head of Nations, giving Light and Liberty to Mankind. Music.—"Oh the Roast Beef of Old England."

8.—The gallant Sons of Caledonia, and may they long be as eminent in Letters as they have ever been invincible in Arms. Music.—"The Highland Laddie."

"On this toast being given, Mr. Seton rose, and addressed the company, as nearly as we could collect, to the following effect.

Gentlemen; Were I to remain silent on the present occasion, the cause might be easily traced to the consciousness of so many of my countrymen being here present, better qualified to fulfil the pleasing duty of thanking you for the honor conferred on us. But, as the task has devolved on me, it is with a faltering tongue that I attempt to testify our sincerest gratitude; for though I cannot express, I feel, in common with all my countrymen, the highest regard, the warmest admiration for the virtue and the valor of the Sons of Erin, individually and nationally.—It is my pride to count among my earliest friends, many of the natives of that island, and I have invariably found them, to borrow the language of a modern Caledonian bard,

"In kindness warm, and fierce in danger." "And a Caledonian bard is fully privileged,—has a species of prescriptive right to eulogize the Sons of Erin; for though Ireland was the birth-place, Scotland was often the scene of St. Patrick's pious labors, and is said indeed to have received his bones.

"May the Sons of Erin ever enjoy unceasing happiness and increasing prosperity!" Mr. Seton's health was here drank by the company with loud applause;—on which he again rose and expressed how much he was flattered by the honor conferred on so insignificant an individual as himself,—for which he returned thanks with his whole heart.

9.—Prosperity and increase of Happiness to our beloved Ireland; may her Sons continue to display the energies of her character in the common Cause of the United Empire and the Civilized World. Music.—"Erin na vournin."

Air.—"Land of my Fore-fathers Erin-go-bragh, "Green are thy Fields, sweetest Isle of the Ocean."

10.—The Honorable East India Company, and may they continue to promote the Welfare of British India, and the general Interests of the Empire. Music.—"Money in both Pockets."

11.—The Governments in India. Music.—"The East India Volunteers' March."

12.—The British Navy and His Royal Highness the Earl of Munster, the Admiral of the Fleet. Music.—"Hearts of Oak."

13.—The British Army and its Commander in Chief, His Royal Highness the Earl of Ulster. Music.—"Britons strike home."

14.—The Countess of Loudoun and the Ladies of the Settlement.—Three times three. Music.—"Gramachree Molly."

15.—The Noblest Son of Erin, the Unconquered Chief of Britain, Field Marshall the Marquis of Wellington, who, by his transcendent Victories at Vittoria and on the Pyrennees, has attained the object of his immortal labors, and established fresh claims on the affections, the admiration, and the gratitude of his Country and of Mankind.—Three times three. Music.—"Plangstigh Mhag Uibher."

Air.—"Oh Valiant Chief, thy deeds bespeak, "The Noblest Son of Erin's Isle."

"We have, in this country and at home, witnessed the demonstrations of popular favor; we have on many occasions listened to the shouts of admiration and the bursts of applause; but never recollect them more vehem-

ment or more full of sincerity, than when they reechoed this evening, to the name of Ireland's favorite Hero.

16.—Sir Thomas Graham, Sir Rowland Hill, the Earl of Dalhousie, and the long list of Heroes of England and Scotland, who so nobly distinguished themselves in the late memorable Victories in Spain.—Three times three.

Air.—"What though France! thine Eagle Standard

"Spreading terror far and nigh, "Over Europe's Skies hath wander'd "On the Wings of Victory,

"Yet thy vauntings us dismay not, "Tell us when ye hand to hand, "Ever stood our Charging Bay'net."

17.—Marshal Beresford, the Coles, the Stewarts, the Pakenhams, and the numerous Sons of Erin engaged in the glorious Battles of Vittoria and the Pyrennees.—Three times three. Music.—"Go where Glory waits thee."

Air.—"To the Battle, Men of Erin, "To the front of Battle go;

"Ev'ry breast the Shamrock wearing, "Burns to meet his Country's Poe."

18.—The Earl of Moira and the Army of India.—Three times three. Music.—"The Earl of Moira's March."

"On Lord Moira's health being drank, the Hon. Major Stanhope rose, and thus addressed the meeting.

Gentlemen; Since neither the gallant officer Major Doyle, nor any other more worthy member of this illustrious nobleman's family, has risen, it is a duty incumbent upon me, however humble my station, and inadequate my capacity, to address you on the present occasion. If I understand the motives of the President in proposing this toast, and your's Gentlemen, for the warm, the enthusiastic manner in which you received it, they were the expressions of your approbation of the Noble Lord's past conduct, as they were also the favorable anticipation of his future Government in India (Applauses.) Your applause confirms me in this opinion. With you, Gentlemen, then I feel most grateful to the British Government, for the appointment of the noble Lord to his present situation. I, from a belief, that there is no man, either as a Statesman or as a Soldier, better fitted for that situation, and from a conviction that there is no man in that double capacity, so equal to the laborious, arduous, and important task. Gentlemen, it would ill become me in my situation, to dwell on the noble Lord's many virtues, on his exploits in the field, on his councils in the cabinet, on his loyalty, his benevolence, his unbounded charity. I will not hail him as the lover of justice, of truth and of liberty, the assertor of the sacred rights of the people, and the friend of mankind; for, in this assembly, he can claim a dearer title, the undaunted advocate of suffering Ireland.

"When the clouds were most fearfully collected, and the elements most fiercely raged,

"A daring Pilot in extremity, "Pleased with the danger, when The waves ran high,

"He sought the storm," "Grasped with a firm and steady hand the vessel's trembling helm, and held an unvarying course of justice and humanity.

"Unseduced by the courtly acts of corruption, he wished no ribbon as a compromise for flagrant inconsistency,—no jewel as a recompence for forfeited integrity;—he rejected them as the wages of guilt, as the ornaments of a slave cheaply purchased; while his purple is the badge of honor, his star the brilliant reflection of unsullied virtue."

The Hon'ble Major then pointed to the tablets, on which were inscribed the names of Charlemont, Burke, Grattan, and many other illustrious Patriots.

"The name of Moira," he continued, "is indeed most justly associated with those of Burke, a Charlemont, an Yeivertou, a Grattan and a Sheridan, all the friends of Ireland and worthy of our admiration and our love.

"Gentlemen, I must apologize for having taken up so much of your time, but I feel you will excuse me. I trust that no one here present will mistake the expression of my feelings, for the language of personal interest, for the voice of flattery, for the pitiful contrivance of a mercenary parasite.—No! Gentlemen, the Noble Lord would scorn the creature who should seek to court his favor, by the pollution of his tongue and the prostitution of his character."

"This speech was received with unbounded applause, and a gentleman immediately proposed the health of Major Stanhope.—This was drank with unanimous consent. And Major S. returned his thanks; observing, that, though he duly appreciated the distinction, he was not so vain as to attribute it to any merit of his own, "for I have no merit," continued he, "the honor you have conferred on me I have borrowed, by praising the virtues of a truly great and good man." "Gentlemen, once more excuse me, for having respèssed at such length on your kind attention."

19.—Sir George Nugent and the Army of Bengal.—Three times three. Music.—"British Grenadiers."

This toast was received with reiterated shouts of satisfaction. Sir George Nugent returned thanks in a neat and appropriate manner.—The health of Sir Edward Hyde East was then proposed and given; when the Chief Justice rose, and addressed the meeting somewhat to the following purport.

Gentlemen; Allow me to express my heartfelt thanks for the honor conferred upon me, which however I receive in participation with my learned Brothers on the bench. I hope, that before my return to England, I shall have deserved the applause which is now so generously, so voluntarily bestowed.—

"As the representative of British Justice, I cannot but feel most proud in observing, on an occasion like the present, the inseparable connection which exists between British influence and the happiness of those subject to its controul;—and that this desirable connection is not only shewn in the influence of any one profession, nor is limited to any one spot of the United Kingdom, but that all of us have contributed to the end, laboured for the same object;—and that the result is here displayed, in the increasing comfort and prosperity of the inhabitants of British India."

20.—The Patriots of Portugal and Spain, and may they soon enjoy the first of Blessings, Freedom and Independence, won by their exertions in the best of causes. Music.—"Massena's Retreat." Air.—"Well follow you over the Mountains."

21.—The Emperors of Austria and Russia, and the Sovereigns and Nations Allied in the Cause of Europe. Music.—"Downfall off Paris."

22.—The memory of the great and good Earl of Charlemont, the benefactor and father of his country,—than whom there never lived a more loyal subject; a more virtuous patriot; a more accomplished, more beloved, or honorable man. Music.—"Coolteen."

23.—The Right Hon'ble Henry Grattan, whose eloquence, under the auspices of our venerable Charlemont, rendered inestimable services to Ireland. Music.—"The Irish Volunteers."

24.—The Most Noble Marquis Wellesley, whose attachment to Ireland is evinced by the history of his life, to whose wise and vigorous administration we owe the present peace and security of India, and to whose penetration, still more than to his fraternal affection, Europe and his country are indebted for the deliverer of Spain.—Three times three. Music.—"A Sprig of Shillela."

25.—The Noble Earl of Moira—the zealous friend of his country and his Prince, and may the Sons of Erin ever gratefully remember his exertions in vindication of their honor and support of their rights.—Three times three. Of a noble race."

26.—The memory of the Right Honorable Edmund Burke, equally eminent in letters and debate—the Advocate of Ireland, and the Senator whose prophetic voice warned all Europe against the dangers of the times.

27.—The memory of the Right Honorable William Pitt, whose firmness and wisdom saved his country from the storm;—the most virtuous of ministers, and eloquent of men.

28.—The memory of the Right Honorable Charles James Fox, the enlightened friend of Ireland, and distinguished supporter of the rights and constitution of his country.

29.—To the memory of the brave of every country, who have devoted their lives in resisting the tyranny and oppression of France. Air.—"How sleep the brave by all their country's honors blest."

Besides the above, various occasional healths were proposed and pledged; particularly that of Sir William Barrroughs, the Chairman of the preceding year, to whose exertions principally his countrymen in the East are indebted, for the revival of these annual celebrations of their patron's festival. The health of General Gillespie was also toasted from the chair, with a just and appropriate eulogium from Colonel Fagan on his military character; and was drank with the greatest applause.

"The festivities of the evening were diversified by various national and popular songs; and the entertainment proved, to its conclusion, one uninterrupted scene of conviviality and patriotic enthusiasm."

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LONDON, FEB. 4.

State of the Navy.—The following is the state and disposition of the British Navy, made up to the present day:—At sea, of the line, 89; from 50 to 44 guns, 6; frigates, 125; sloops, &c. 81; bombs and fire-ships, 5; brigs, 156; cutters, 34; schooners, &c. 41. Total 540.—In port and fitting—of the line, 38; from 50 to 44 guns, 10; frigates, 29; sloops, &c. 42; bombs and fire-ships, 2; brigs, 29; cutters, 6; schooners, &c. 16. Total 172.—Guard-ships—of the line, 5; of 50 to 44 guns, 4; frigates, 3; sloops, &c. 21.—Hospital-ship, prison-ships, &c.—of the line, 31; of 50 to 44 guns, 2; frigates, &c. 163; from 50 to 44 guns, 22; frigates, 159; sloops, &c. 129; bombs, &c. 7; brigs, 185; cutters, 40; schooners, &c. 60. Total 766.—Ordinary and repairing for service—of the line, 65; of 50 to 44 guns, 13; frigates, 65; sloops, &c. 33; bombs, &c. 4; brigs, 15; cutters, 0; schooners, &c. 0. Total 195.—Buildings, of the line, 23; of 50 to 44 guns, 3; frigates, 15; sloops, &c. 26; bombs, &c. 0; brigs, 2. Total 69.—Grand total, 1032.

Sir A. Cochrane sailed on Tuesday from Portsmouth, in the *Asia*, accompanied by the *Superb*, to assume his station as Commander in Chief on the coast of America. All the first-rate battle-ships now fitting out for America are taking on board a quantity of ordnance stores, and Congreve rockets. The *Abundance* store-ship, now in Portsmouth harbour, is taking in a large assortment of naval stores for the service of the vessels in the Lakes of Canada. He takes with him 4000 marines, under the immediate command of Major Nicholas, of that corps, the same meritorious Officer who so gallantly conducted himself at the Island of Anholt, and who was afterwards selected for a particular and important duty in Stralsund under the Crown Prince of Sweden. Sir Alexander will also take with him a strong body of riflemen, battering artillery, Congreve rockets, Shrapnel shells, with all the ammunition, &c. necessary to give effect to these engines of destruction.

The gallant Captain Provo Wallis, who reaped such distinguished laurels in the *San-Jenny's* sloop the *Sloop*, is appointed to the command of his Majesty's sloop the *Sloop*.

An inspection took place on Thursday last in the Sail-loft at Portsmouth Dock-yard, agreeably to an order from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, by Captains Milne, Hollis and Austen, the three senior Captains afloat at that port, to ascertain what progress the seamen have made in the naval cutlass exercise, under the tuition of Mr. H. Angelo, junior. Upwards of sixty seamen from the different ships were put through the exercise by Mr. Angelo, in the presence of a great number of naval and military officers who attended the inspection: among whom were Sir A. Cochrane, Earl Northesk, and the Hon. Commissioner Grey; all of whom expressed their approbation of the measure. We understand that the same practice is also to be introduced into such parts of the army as wear the sword; the knowledge of which will give the men confidence in themselves, and add to the means of annoyance to the enemy.

The Countess of Harcourt, country ship, arrived at Portsmouth on Friday from Bengal. She left Bengal on the 15th of August, the *Isle of France* on the 18th of October, passed the Cape on the 21st of November, and St. Helena on the 4th of Dec. Lord Moira and suite arrived at the *Isle of France* on the 8th of September, and had sailed for India. Lord Minto was to leave Bengal the latter end of November, in the Hussar frigate. The *John Palmer*, and Bengal Merchant, country ships, sailed from Bengal on the 15th of July, for England. The *Thetis*, *Swallow*, *Mornington*, and *Henry Wellestey*, country ships, were to sail in September. The *Earl Howe*, Hooper, was wrecked on the 1st of August, on the *James and Mary's* Sand, in Bengal River; cargo and crew saved. The *Northampton*, Barker, grounded three times in going down the river, and had returned to Calcutta to dock. The *Claudine*, country ship, from England, arrived at Calcutta on the 10th of August.

The *Swallow*, a country ship, laden with rice, is arrived in the Downs from Bengal, whence she sailed on the 15th Sept. and from the Cape early in December.

The *Retreat*, extra Indiaman, was off the Sandheads, Bengal all well, on the 5th of Sept.

The Countess of London East Indiaman, that arrived at Plymouth on Saturday last, was obliged to throw part or her cargo overboard, in a gale of wind.

The ship *Rose* arrived at the Cape of Good Hope, from Madras, the 15th of October last.

The *Desiree*, which sailed on Sunday from Portsmouth for Passages, took out 400,000l. in guineas, to Lord Wellington's army.

The Russian seamen at Chatham, to the number of 4000 men, are now under embarkation for Holland, and about 2000 of them are already on board, and clothed in new military uniform.

Captain Mudge, and 15 men, were lost with the *Queen Charlotte* packet, which foundered on her anchors, off San Sebastian, in the gale of the 16th ult.

The *Handah*, American schooner, which has been captured and brought into Plymouth, left Boston on the 17th December, and brings the intelligence that the *Essex* American frigate had arrived there, with seven vessels, her prizes, and about 1,000,000 dollars on board.

Mr. E. Lillycrop, Purser of the *Brisis* (and late Clerk in Lord Keith's Office), was unfortunately drowned, together with the Master, a Midshipman, and four seamen, on the night of the 10th ult. by the upsetting of the boat in which they were returning from the shore to their ship in the Downs.

On Saturday last Frederick Huckbald, private marine of the Royal Sovereign, was sentenced by a Court-Martial to suffer death, for having drawn his bayonet on, and repeatedly struck, a Sergeant of the same corps.

We are happy in being able to state, that the late melancholy loss of lives on board of the *Queen* transport, was less than at first feared and reported. An Officer, who was on board, assures us that the troops consisted of eight Officers, 185 Non-commissioned Officers and privates of artillery, and six regiments of the line; with 68 women and 59 children; have been of whom three Officers, 109 men, and 10 women and children saved. This Officer adds, that a brother Officer, who survives, lost his wife, four children, and the whole of his baggage and other property.

On the 29th ult. the body of Mr. Morgan, Purser of the *Matine* brig, who with part of the boat's crew of that vessel, lately perished on the rocks under Redstone church, was washed on shore at that place.

In his pockets were found checks to the amount of 611; one of which was drawn upon his father, who is a respectable attorney in Cornwall. From the long period he had laid in the water, the body was very much disfigured.

Bell's Weekly Messenger, Feb. 6.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

In consequence of the severity of the weather, the river Tay has been completely frozen over between Perth and Newburgh. The intensity of the cold there has been indicated by another circumstance. Wild swans have been observed on the open parts of the river below Newburgh. These birds pass the summer in Lapland, Iceland, and other polar regions, and migrate to lower latitudes in winter. They are seldom seen, however, farther south than the lakes by which the Tay is fed.

Saturday evening a heron was caught at Bathaston; its wings were so encumbered with ice as to prevent its rising; it was taken by the hand, and is now in possession of a person in Bath.

One night, during the late frost, a thief got on board the *Joseph and Ann*, of Boston, lying in the Thames, and in the act of ransacking a box of clothes belonging to a lad in the ship, another of the crew, a youth called *Irish Jemmy*, being armed with a cutlass, made a dash at the robber in the dark and which passed through his heart—Verdict—*Justifiable homicide*.

On Saturday a fisherman's boy, of the name of Carter, incautiously ventured at low water on a large sheet of ice, near Westminster-bridge, which, from the turning of the tide and the thaw, suddenly separated from the side and carried him up the middle of the river towards Millbank, where his cries attracted the notice of a waterman, who put off to his assistance, and, fortunately, by the application of his oars, relieved him from his perilous situation.

On Wednesday morning, a house at Aserton, near Norbury, Shropshire, was thrown down by the violence of the wind, and the weight of snow upon the roof. The occupier, William Poppet, with his wife, and three children, were in bed, and a beam falling on the man, his wife, and one child, crushed them to death. Two children escaped.

The postman who goes between Penrith and Alston, it is feared, has been lost in the snow, as he has not been heard of since Tuesday evening, at which time he was seen at the village of Gambleesby, about half way from Penrith. He had two horses with him which likewise have not been heard of.

We have heard that a woman with a child at her breast, was found frozen to death in a road near Abergavenny; the infant was also dead.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—The body of a female infant was found, a few days since, in the snow, wrapped in a piece of coarse linen, near one of the gates of Whitechapel Church-yard. Notwithstanding the enquiries instituted by the parochial officers, no clue has been discovered to the inhuman parents. As there was every appearance of the infant having been born alive, and it being the opinion of a respectable medical gentleman, who was referred to, that it had been exposed shortly after its birth, and from other suspicious circumstances, the jury found a verdict of *Willful Murder* against some person or persons unknown.

It being reported in this Paper of Sunday last, that a respectable Baker in Westminister was fined in the mitigation penalty of 1s 6d per ounce, for exposing to sale a quantity of Bread short of weight, we are authorised to state that the fine was levied on him for their neglect and deficiency having wholly arisen from the Bread being left in the Ovens, which were of rash heat, twenty minutes over the regular time of baking.

Bell's Weekly Messenger, Feb. 13.

MURDER AT VAUXHALL.

Probably the circumstances attending the atrocious murder of Moses Merry will excite nearly as much public interest as the trial of the notorious Patch did, when the whole of the case is before the public. The very long chain of circumstantial evidence has been finally arranged, and appears to confirm the confession of *Hylas Parrish*.

This confession, which has been very fully drawn up, was sworn to by him on Monday last, in the presence of *Charles Callaghan*.

It gives the history of his life, which is but a short one, he being only between 18 and 19 years of age. On his leaving school, he was put to learn the business of a shoe-maker, which he continued very steadily at, and lived with his father. On the night of the national fête at Vauxhall, in honour of the battle of Vittoria, he went to see the company enter the gardens, where he got acquainted with Callaghan, by whom he was gradually initiated into robbing; and having quarrelled with his father, he went and took a lodging in the neighbourhood of Walworth with Callaghan, who was a gentleman's servant out of place. One day Callaghan returned home, and showed him a number of silver spoons, tea spoons, and other plate. Callaghan confessed that he had on the preceding night robbed the house of Mr. Taylor, in the Union-road, Clapham, which he had been enabled to do with great ease, as he knew all the ways of the house, from having lived footman in the family. He was at first extremely shocked at Callaghan's confession, but was afterwards reconciled to it from the easy and safe manner in which Callaghan represented that he accomplished his robberies. He agreed after some persuasion, to accompany him in committing robberies; he described the place where they purchased pistols and bullets. They went out a number of times for the purpose of committing robberies, but were disappointed in them all, except in one trifling instance, when Callaghan robbed a friend of his, a shoe-maker, of the name of Moxhay, who resides in London-wall, of four pairs of men's shoes. The confession further stated, that Callaghan laid the plan to rob the house of the Misses Gompertz, as he knew the premises extremely well. They were armed with loaded pistols, a chisel, and various implements of house-breaking. They got to Vauxhall about twelve at night, and proceeded to the back premises of Misses Gompertz; the outside gate was fastened with a padlock, which they wrenched off with a chisel. On approaching close to the house, they found that some of the family were still up; they therefore agreed to leave the premises, which they accordingly did, and returned between three and four o'clock, when they found all the places open as they had left them. They took out a square of glass in a window

leading to the kitchen, which enabled them to take off an alarm bell.

They then were enabled to open the window, but it was so small, Parrish could not get through it; he, therefore, pulled off his great-coat and body-coat, which reduced his size so much, that he passed in, though with much difficulty. After he had gained an entrance, he went, and opened a door and let in Callaghan, who having shoes on with very large nails, which he had stole from his friend Mr. Moxhay, he took them off to avoid making a noise. Soon after, they heard something moving, which caused them to suspect that the family were alarmed; they stood still for some time considerably agitated but hearing nothing more, they concluded that their fears were unfounded; they proceeded to strike a light and went together into the pantry, where they found a number of silver spoons, and other articles of plate; these they put into their pockets. They observed two large waiters, which had the appearance of being silver; but not being provided with a bag to put them in they were afraid of their being noticed, from their size, by the patrol, as they passed along the road.

Callaghan then directed him to the room where the deceased slept and desired him to go and fetch his watch, saying, he would find it among his clothes, which he complied with, and at the time he was feeling among the clothes for the watch, the deceased awoke, and called out "Hist cat;" no doubt the deceased thought it was the cat among his clothes. The deceased, however, jumped up, and got out of bed directly after. Callaghan finding this, called out at the same instant to "give it him," meaning to shoot the deceased. He accordingly discharged his pistol in much agitation, but declares he did not point it to the deceased, but to the opposite side of the kitchen, where the bullet entered. The deceased continued to make toward a window, no doubt for the purpose of giving an alarm, when Callaghan followed close behind him, put his pistol near the right side of the head of the deceased, and discharged it at him, when he immediately fell. They did not take any more property, but left the house directly. Callaghan was in such a hurry that he forgot his shoes, and they were left in the kitchen.

Before they left the grounds of the Misses Gompertz, Callaghan charged him with intentionally avoiding the shooting of the deceased; and at the time Callaghan made this charge, he expressed his fears that the deceased was not dead; he therefore proposed that they should return to the house, take the waiters, and put an end to Merry, for that he no doubt knew them both, having frequently been in their company at a neighbouring public-house. They returned to the house, but they did not enter it, as they heard a bell ringing in such a manner as to leave no doubt but that the family were alarmed; they then retreated with all possible speed, Callaghan being without his shoes. When they got into the road they walked very slowly, to avoid suspicion in case of an alarm being raised. They got home by five o'clock, when they let themselves in, their key being deposited for them by their landlord, in a place where they knew where to find it, so that they were enabled to go to bed without their landlord knowing that they had been out all night.

Parrish's confession goes on to state, that on account of the noise that the murder of Moses Merry made in London, they consulted together and agreed to leave England. They went to Gravesend for the purpose of entering into the East India Service. On their arrival there, they read an account in a news paper of the proceedings of the Coroner's Inquest on the body of Moses. In the same news paper they read a paragraph, stating, that through the vigilance of Goff, the officer belonging to the Police-office, at Union-hall, the murderers were expected soon to be in custody. On the reading of which Callaghan observed, that he wished he could meet with Mr. Goff, he would soon stop his vigilance, meaning that he would shoot him.—They gave up the plan of going to India and returned to London. He was confirmed, in his statement of the shoes in the Misses Gompertz's kitchen being Callaghan's, by the shoe-maker from whom they were stolen. The bullets

Parrish described that they purchased at Charing-cross, which proved too large for their pistols, and they were obliged to reduce their size by cutting them, and which was confirmed by comparing the fatal bullet and the one found in the kitchen, both of which answered his description. Part of the stolen property from the house of the Misses Gompertz at the time of the murder, they sold in London, and part in Gravesend, while they were there. This has been confirmed by the parties at whose shops the articles were sold, producing the property and identifying the parties.

Callaghan frequently interrupted the proceedings by recriminating on Parrish. He charged him with being the man who shot Moses Merry, and that the deceased called out "murder" three times; that the shoes he left in the Misses Gompertz kitchen were odd ones, and that Parrish stole one of them. This recrimination or statement, unfortunately for him, did not exonerate him from the charge, but rather confirmed it, as he admitted being in the Misses Gompertz house, and thereby made himself a party.

GOTTENBURGH MAILS.

We have received by the Gottenburgh Mails the Crown Prince of Sweden's official report of the battle of Leipzig. The military details do not differ from those given by Sir C. Stewart in his Dispatches of the 17th and 19th ult. His Royal Highness concludes his Bulletin as follows:—

The results of the battles of Leipzig are immense and decisive. Already, on the day of the 18th, the Emperor Napoleon had begun to put his army in retreat by the roads of Lutzen and Weissenfels. He did not quit this place in person until ten o'clock in the morning of the 19th. Finding that a fire of musketry had already commenced at the Rastadt gate, towards Lutzen, he was obliged to depart by the Pegau gate. The allied armies have taken fifteen Generals, and amongst them Gen. Regnier and Lauriston, commanding corps d'armee. Prince Poniatowski was drowned, in attempting to pass the Elster. The corpse of Gen. Dumourestier, chief of the Staff of the 11th corps, was found in the river, and more than 1000 men were drowned in it. The Duke of Bassano escaped on foot. Marshal Ney is supposed to have been wounded. More than 250 pieces of cannon, 900 caissons, and above 15,000 prisoners, have fallen into the hands of the allies, besides several eagles and colours. The enemy has abandoned here more than 23,000 sick and wounded, with the whole of the hospital establishment.

The total loss of the French army must amount to near 60,000 men. According to every calculation, the Emperor Napoleon has been able to save from the general disaster not more than 75,000 to 80,000 men. All the allied armies are in motion to pursue him, and every moment are brought in prisoners, baggage, and artillery. The German and Polish troops desert from their standards in crowds; and every thing announces that the liberty of Germany has been conquered at Leipzig.

It is inconceivable how a man, who had commanded in 30 pitched battles, and who had exalted himself by military glory, in appropriating to himself that of all the old French Generals, should have been capable of concentrating his army in so unfavourable a position as that in which he had placed it;—the Elster and the Pleisse in his rear, a marshy ground to traverse, and only a single bridge for the passage of 100,000 men and 3000 baggage waggons. Every one asks, is this the great captain who has hitherto made Europe tremble?

Extraordinary Character.

Gloucester, Dec. 6.—On Tuesday, Thomas White, alias Richard Williamson, alias Richard Thomas, alias William Whitfield, alias William Whitmore, was committed to our county goal, charged on the oath of Job Thatcher, Thomas Tovey, and John James, of Newnam, in this county, with forging the acceptance of William Jennings, of No. 3, Great Longford street, Dublin, to a bill of exchange for 30*l.* drawn upon him by the prisoner, in the name of "Thomas White," bearing date "Newnam, April 2, 1812," and made payable to the order of the drawer. This bill, which was discounted by Mr. Thatcher, was refused payment; and inquiries having been made respecting it, circumstances arose, out of which the present charge originated. The prisoner, at the period of the bill being drawn, was officiating as curate of Newnam, under the pretence of being possessed of the clerical functions; but after continuing there some weeks, he was suspected to be an impostor, and, on being pressed for his credentials, absconded, having, under his assumed character, in which he gained great favour among the parishioners, by a correct discharge of its duties, defrauded several of them of various sums of money and goods. It would be difficult to trace this extraordinary character through the various disguises under which

he has for several years been preying upon the public. After leaving Newnam, he went into Cornwall, and, by similar pretences, introduced himself into the curacy of the parish of Tolland, near Bury, where he found his way into the first company, became very popular, and gained such an especial favour in female society, that he married a young lady of respectable connections there; and having obtained possession of part of her property, he, in a few days afterwards, set off to London, on very urgent business. Before the time fixed for his return had expired, the friends of the lady were surprised by finding the death of Mr. Williamson announced in one of the Cornwall papers. At first they concluded that the printer had been imposed upon; but, on a farther investigation, they discovered that the letter sent to the printer was in the handwriting of Williamson himself. His clerical habit, we presume being "thread-bare," he has latterly appeared genteelly dressed in ill-fitted clothes, and has really a most prepossessing appearance, and engaging manners. Of late, he has been dashing about Bristol, Bath, and even in this neighbourhood, in a smart barouche and four, with three servants in livery; and on Saturday se'night he had the temerity to drive up to the King's Head, in this city, with his carriage, horses, and servants profusely decorated with orange ribbons, and reported from Bristol the news of an important victory obtained by Lord Wellington over Soult, which turned out to be entirely devoid of truth. His carriage and horses have been claimed, and restored to a person at Bristol, of whom they were hired. The prisoner was taken into custody on Monday last at Worcester (through the spirited intervention of Messrs. Tovey and James, solicitors of Newnam), after having been pretty closely followed up for the last two months, in which period, these gentlemen prevented his marrying two unsuspecting females, one of whom, resident at Bristol, has been involved in the most poignant distress, the consequence of the delusion practised upon her. At first he denied any knowledge of the parties by whom he was apprehended; but their conviction of his identity rendered all denial vain, and he has since admitted, that he is the person known at Newnam under the title of the Rev. Thos. White. He now asserts, that his real name is Richard Williamson, and that he is a native of Ashley, in Wiltshire. When his person was searched, about 150*l.* in Bank of England Notes, was found upon him. Since being brought here, he has discharged some small debts contracted whilst at Newnam and in this neighbourhood, with a profusion which either implies a dread of his fate, or the extent of his means. Indeed, he says he is possessed of funded property to the amount of many thousands, and several certificates of stock were actually found among his papers. The account of his imprisonment has brought many persons here to see him; but he positively refuses an interview with any of them.

From the Literary Panorama.

LOUIS XVIII, THE KING OF SPAIN, AND BONAPARTE.

Very different from the complying maxims of the Archduke Charles when in pursuit of a crown, have been those of the King of France, Louis XVIII, under privation of his crown, when solicited by Bonaparte to accept a pension in lieu of his royal rights, he nobly spurned at the insidious offer. Not only so, but he appealed to the honour of every French gentleman on the insult offered him. Equally magnanimous was his conduct to the late King of Spain, Charles IV, (since dethroned by Bonaparte, in consequence of his professed friendship.) The present seems to be a proper moment at which to recall this King's noble conduct. A short time may compensate his protracted long suffering. This only we add,—that if Louis had accepted the terms offered him, he would not find us, at this moment, among those who will see with pleasure the highest honours seated on his brow. We wish his virtues to be rewarded, independent of his birth; we wish him to improve by the lessons he has learned in the severe but salutary school of affliction. May he preserve in his exaltation, should such await him, the same equanimity and fortitude, as dignified his person and character, when an exile from his native land, when a wanderer from country to country, when deprived of almost every thing, and when he might have exclaimed with one of his ancestors, *Tout est perdu hors l'honneur!*

It is well known that a Revolutionary Knight was one of Bonaparte's scandalous means of impertinent intrusion among legitimate sovereigns. With it he humbled and insulted those whose birth, rank, and power, he by his usurpation, had polluted. A Spanish Monarch was to him a so much the more agreeable

victim of this audacious outrage, as it would convince, to our thinking Frenchmen, that all the Bourbons did not possess the same dignified resignation and noble fortitude of a Louis XVIII. By the counsel and influence of the ignorant and wicked Prince of Peace, Charles IV, was prevailed on to exchange the ancient Order of the Golden Fleece for the vile and bloodstained cordon of the pretended Legion of Honour. According to the original institution of the former, it is, however, prohibited both to accept any foreign knighthood, and to bestow the same on any one who cannot produce a list of several generations of noble ancestors.

No sooner was this degradation of the Catholic King known to his Most Christian Majesty, than he had his royal brother returned the insignia of the Golden Fleece, given to them in their cradle, but now degraded by being conferred on the infamous and low-born Corsican, the poisoner of Jaffa, the midnight assassin of that gallant and amiable French Prince the Duke d'Enghien, the brave English Captain Wright, General Bachelard, and of thousands. His Majesty the King of France and Navarre, wrote on this occasion the following letter to the King of Spain.

Sir, my Brother and Cousin.—With regret I return the insignia to the Order of the Golden Fleece conferred on me by your Majesty's father, of glorious memory. Nothing can be common between me and the Grand Criminal, whom audacity and fortune have seated on my throne—a throne which he has so barbarously defiled with the pure blood of a Bourbon. Religion may induce me to pardon an assassin—but the tyrant of my people must always be my enemy. In the present age, it is more glorious to deserve than to sway a sceptre. Providence, from incomprehensible motives, may condemn me to finish my earthly career in exile: but posterity, no more contemporaries, shall have occasion to say, that, in the hour of peril, in the time of trial and difficulty, I shewed myself worthy of occupying and of expiring on the throne of my forefathers.

(Signed) LOUIS.

Calmar, Oct. 9, 1805. The Prince of Peace did not even effect a shew of magnanimity; instead of admiring the dignified and heroic sentiments contained in this letter of an unfortunate monarch, pursued by unmerited and accumulated calamities—a cousin of his sovereign and benefactor—he advised the withdrawing of the trifling allowance that honour, duty, and consanguinity paid to the chief of the ancient Royal House of the Bourbons.

LONDON, JAN. 22.

Singular Circumstance.—A singular story is in circulation, of which we state the par-

ticulars precisely as they reached us. Some weeks ago, a niece of Lord G—, a young lady about 12 or 13 years of age, rushed out of her chamber in great alarm, exclaiming that she had seen the ghost of a female servant who had lately quitted the family, but who was still living in London. In spite of all the expostulations and arguments used to remove this mental delusion, she persisted in declaring, that she invariably saw the same phantom on entering the same chamber, and the terror of its appearance had such an effect upon her nervous system, that it was feared her faculties would become disordered; and it was deemed expedient to consult Sir F— M—. After several ineffectual attempts to dispel the phantasy by which she was afflicted, he recommended that the servant whose figure was thus presented to her should be procured, and placed in the room in exact attitude described by the young lady; that by this means she might be convinced of her existence, and be satisfied that the fancied vision was only the image of her own brain. This was accordingly done, and the young lady was conducted to the chamber, which she had no sooner entered than she uttered a piercing shriek, clasped her hands, and exclaiming—"Two ghosts! two ghosts!" fell on the floor in a convulsion fit, which, in a few hours, terminated her existence. (Staffordshire Mercury.)

ALBANY, Feb. 13.

The day before yesterday, an English two-masted brig was observed off our coast, seemingly in distress. Some of our people went off in a fishing-boat to its assistance, notwithstanding the roughness of the sea, when they found it to be a transport which had sailed from Jersey six weeks ago, and had been beating about in ignorance of the Dutch coast. There were on board the transport 7 officers, one serjeant, 2 corporals, 26 soldiers, and 15 horses, all belonging to the 81st regiment, and commanded by Lieutenant Hume. Their provisions were almost wholly consumed. They were all safely brought ashore next day. We are sorry to learn, that there is a report of two other English transports having been lost near the Texel Island, and that all on board, consisting of 300 souls, perished, with the exception of 40.

Advertisement.

THE Schooner TYGER is ready to sail for Sumatra, and will receive FREIGHT for that Port on reasonable terms. Application to be made to Mr. STEPHEN MACKERRICH, at No. 30, Great Malacca-street, as soon as possible.

Advertentie.

WEDUWE Gozeman, presenteerd uit de hand te Koop een Huis, staande aan de Oostzyde van de Tygersgragt, informatie by den burger A. J. Frans, Woonende vlak over de buiten poort kerk.

A. J. FRANS.

SEASON 1813-14.

EAST INDIA SHIPS, with their MANAGING OWNERS, COMMANDERS, &c.

Ships Names	Tonnage	Consignment	Managing Owners	Commanders	To sail to	To be
3 Bombay	1200	Bombay and China	John Fortes, Esq.	Archibald Hamilton	to be in	to be
4 Elphinstone	1200	Bombay and China	Richd. Borradaile, Esq.	Malcolm Craig	Grace-	ent.
5 N. S. (Ocean)	1200	Bombay and China	Sir R. Wigram, Bart.	John C. Lochner	1813	1818
6 Cabanis	1200	Bombay and China	William Davies, Esq.	Jonathan Birch	24 Oct.	3 Dec.
7 Nephera	1200	Bombay and China	Sir R. Wigram, Bart.	William Donaldson	11 Oct.	
8 Scaly Castle	1250	St. Hel. Bat & China	William Moffat, Esq.	Thos. Tabbot Harrington		
9 Wickelack	1200	Madras and China	William Moffat, Esq.	William MacLeod		
10 Marquis of Huntly	1200	Madras and China	Thos. G. Murray, Esq.	Donald MacLeod		
11 Royal Charlotte	1200	Batavia and Ceylon	Kenneth Smith, Esq.	Henry Rish		
12 Surt Castle	1140	Penang and China	John Jones, Esq.	Alexander Robertson	8 Nov.	11 Jan.
13 Gladstone	1200	St. Helena and Bengal	Thos. G. Murray, Esq.	John Patterson	22 Nov.	
14 Astell	850	Madras and Bengal	Sir R. Wigram, Bart.	James Halliburton		
15 Europe	850	Madras and Bengal	George Goodie, Esq.	William Gelston	22 Nov.	16 Jan.
16 Asia	850	China	Henry Mellish, Esq.	Henry P. Tremethere	7 Dec.	
17 Dorsetshire	1200	China	Henry Bonham, Esq.	Robert Hunter Brown		
18 Conings	1200	China	Robert Williams, Esq.	John Boyce	22 Dec.	14 Feb.
19 Weyford	1200	China	Francis P. Martin, Esq.	Charles Bernard	1814	5 Jan.
20 Thames	1200	China	Sir R. Wigram, Bart.	Matthew Riches	21 Jan.	25 Feb.
21 Prince Regent	950	Madras and Bengal	Abel Chapman, Esq.	Thomas Herbert Harris	1814	5 Jan.
22 Surrey	819	Bengal	Henry Bonham, Esq.	Samuel Beadle	21 Jan.	14 April.
23 Bengal	819	Bengal	Wm. Borradaile, Esq.	George Nicholls	12 Feb.	5 Feb.
24 Phoenix	818	Madri. Mad. & Beng.	Gabriel Gillet, Esq.	John Kamaden	5 Jan.	
25 Vanguard	800	Madri. Mad. & Beng.	Robert Williams, Esq.	George Simpson	12 Feb.	
26 Lord Keith	599	Madri. Mad. & Beng.	Wm. Hamilton, Esq.	Charles Hazell Newell	5 Jan.	
27 Tigress	595	Madeira and Bombay	Robert Morris, Esq.	John Freeman	5 Jan.	5 April.
			David Hunter, Esq.	Dugald Macdonnell	5 Mar.	