



de even buiten de voormalige Rotterdammer Poort, Verkoop worden gehouden van Huismebelen, eenige Goud en Zilver werken, Wagens, Paarden, Lyfeigenen, en wat verder ten dage van den verkoop zal worden te voorschyn gebragt—en in het aflopen van dezelve zullen nog verkogt worden, de ondervolgende Huizen.

No. 1.—Zeker Erf, bebouwd met een groot steene Woonhuis, boven en onder Graandery, Kombuis, Dispens, Slave Vertrekken, Wagenhuis en Paardestal, benevens een Hoender-hok, item een Vys Vyver, staande en gelegen buiten deze Stad, in het Oosterveld het 18de deel van het blok L sub No. 38, 39 en 40, belend ten Noorden met de Heere weg langs de Angioise Vaart, dozen Boedel en differente Personen, ten Zuiden met *Helena Mathys*, ten Oosten met de Heere weg langs de Verburgs-gragt, en ten Westen met dezen boedel, *Khaw Toanio* en de Heer *H. Hillebrink*, breed voor aan de Noordzyde langs de Heere weg langs de Angioise Vaart Oost en West drie roeden vier voeten tien duimen, en agter aan de Zuidzyde negen roeden tien voeten zes duimen, mitsgaders diep aan de Westz. van de Heere weg langs de Angioise Vaart, begianende Zuiden en Noorden eerst zes roeden negen voeten, herbredende aldaar westwaards een roede een voet twee duimen, van daar wederom diep drie roeden twee voeten, alhier verbreedt wederom Westwaards zeven roeden, vervolgens weder diep twee roeden twee voeten, alhier versmaald Oostwaards twee roeden drie voeten en dan nog diep een roede, en aan de Oostzyde is de geheel diepte in voornoemde koers twaalf roeden tien voeten en is gemeten alom met gemene muren, voorts zoo hetzelfde ter plaatse voorschreffe gelegen, door den overledene zelfs bewoond geweest.

2.—Zeker Erf, bebouwd met een steene Huis, Kombuis, Dispens, Slave vertrekken, Paarde-stal en Wagen-huis, staande en gelegen buiten deze Stads-poort Rotterdam, in het Oosterveld het 18de deel van het blok L sub No. 68 en 69, belend ten Westen met de Stads buiten barm, ten Oosten met *Leendert Lehman*, ten Noorden met *Johannes Boodts*, en ten Zuiden met ..... breed voor aan de Westz. langs de stats buiten barm Noorden ten Westen twee roeden zes voeten, en agter aan de Oostzyde een roede een voet, mitsgaders diep aan de Zuidz. Oost ten Noorden eerst vier roeden elf voeten, versmaald aldaar Noordwaards drie roeden zes duimen, van hier diep elf roeden een voet, verbreedt wederom Zuidwaards drie voeten, van hier is het eindelijk diep tot agter twee roeden drie voeten zes duimen, en aan de Noordz. is de diepte in voornoemde koers eers zestien roeden, versmaald aldaar Zuidwaards een roede een voet, en dan van hier nog diep tot agter twee roeden drie voeten zes duimen en is gemeten aan de Zuid en Noordzyde met gemene muren, en aan de Oostzyde zonder muren, voorts zoo het zelve ter plaatse voorschreffe gelegen, bewoond door de Heer *Velthoven*.

### Advertentie.

ALLE de genen welke iets te pretenderen hebben van, dan wel schuldig zyn aan den boedel van wylen *Arie van der Liefde*, gelieve daar van op gavete doen aan den ondergeteekende Secretaris van het Eerwaarde College van Heeren Weesmeesteren dezer stede, binnen den tyd van zes weeken gerekend van dato dezes.

J. H. DE HOOGH, Sec.

BATAVIA, IN DE WEESKAMER den 4de Augustus 1814.

### TO BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON ACCOUNT OF THE COMMISSIONERS

FOR

Victualling His Majesty's Navy,

LONDON,

NEAR THE FISH-MARKET, IN BATAVIA,

On THURSDAY, the 18th Inst.

SEVERAL Lots of CASKS—STAVES—IRON HOOPS—LEMON JUICE—CASES—and BOTTLES.

BATAVIA, August 3, 1814.

### WANTED

TREASURY NOTES to the amount of 10,000 Spanish Dollars, and in Colonial Paper Currency 32,500 Spanish Dollars, for unexceptionable Bills of Exchange on London.—Apply to Messrs. WATT and ENGLIS.

BATAVIA, Aug. 5, 1814.

### FOR SALE

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On MONDAY next, the 8th Inst.

THE fine fast sailing Schooner VIA-JANTE, Captain V. G. FEIO, burthen one hundred and sixty tons, now lying in the Roads, and in complete order for any Voyage.—Inventory to be seen at Messrs. TIMMERMAN THYSEN and WESTERMANN'S.—Conditions of sale made known on the day thereof.

### Advertisement.

ON the evening of the 1st instant, a BOAT belonging to the Ship *Starling*, R. STAMP, Master, broke adrift from the said Ship in Batavia Roads, any person having found, or who can give information where the Boat is, will be liberally rewarded on application to Messrs. ENGLIS and WATT.

BATAVIA, August 3, 1814.

UNEXCEPTIONABLE BILLS ON ENGLAND

MAY BE OBTAINED On reasonable terms for Silver Money, BY APPLICATION TO MR. COLVILLE, At No. 7 Malacca Street.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY A BILL ON BENGAL. ENQUIRE AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

By B. L. KRAUSE In de Binnen Nieuwpoort Straat, IS TE BEKOMEN,

ZALM, Tongen in vaten, Mosterd, Azyn, Fransche Sla-oly, Olyven, &c. Madera Wyn, Genever, Lavendel Water, en Honey Water, allerhande soorten van Europische en Chinasche Schryf-behoefstus, &c. heele en halve Kousen, Schoenen en Laarssen, Japansche Martavane, Schryf Lessenaars, Spiegels in soorten, differente soorten van Linten en Krep, &c. &c.

### Advertentie.

BY J. ADRIAANSEN op de Grootte Rivier, is te bekomen, jongst met, de Brik *Angelica* van Mauritius, Captein *ESNOUF* aangebragte.

Super fyne Lakens en Casemieren, Rode Bordeaux Wyn op vaten, Constansia en Pontac Wyn in vaatjes, Champagne Wyn, Wyn de Grav, Lalita Wyn, Poorter, Pale Ale, Zoete Olie en Olyven, Zo mede, fyne Engelsche Chitsen, &c. &c. &c.

BATAVIA, den 28ste July, 1814.

### UIT DE HAND TE KOOP.

No. 1.—EEN ledige Tuin, gelegen op Angiol.  
2.—Een Erf, gelegen op de Voorrey, bewoond door den Timmer Chinee, naast de Heer *Lehman*.  
3.—Een Erf, gelegen aan de Oostzyde van de Verburgs-gragt, bewoond door *B. P. van Moldenvliet*.  
4.—Een Erf, gelegen aan de Westzyde van de Verburgs-gragt, bewoond door *Nonjha De Haert*.

Iemand daar toe genegen zynde, adressere zich by *S. V. Adamsz. c. s.* in dezelve uit kragt van een generale procuratie als gemagtigde van de erfgename van nu wylen *Mej. de Weduwe Boodts*.

### Advertentie.

IN Zee op de hoogte van Katapang, is opgevist een Platbooms-vaartuig, zonder dek, zynde voor en agter plat, voorzien van twee Roeren, en hebbende een Mast; hetzelfde was beladen met eenige vaten Jarrak Oly en een aantal bossen Rottangs: zynde wegens een kogelschot in de Mast te vermoeden dat hetzelfde door Zee-rovers is geplunderd geworden.—De geenen die pretensien van eigendom op gemelde vaartuig mogten hebben, adresseere zich aan den Schout van het Noordwester-kwartier der Batavia-sche Ommelanden te Batoetjeppe, dan wel by de Onderschout te Katapang alwaar het vaartuig is leggende.

### FOR SALE

OR FREIGHT TO BENGAL,

THE Ship JANE, just arrived from the Cape of Good Hope, burthen 460 Tons, built at Calcutta in the year 1813, in every respect a complete vessel and ready for sea.—Further particulars may be known, and tenders will be received until the 18th August, by Captain *BROWN*, at Mr. VAN RYCK'S Office, in Newport-street.

### Advertisement.

ALL Persons having Claims on the Estate of the late Lieutenant J. H. ASPINWALL, of the 4th Volunteer Battalion, or being indebted thereto, are requested to send in their Claims and to pay their Debts forthwith to Captain *DAVY*, one of the Testamentary Executors. SOURABAYA, July 20, 1814.

By H. F. LIPPE,

OP DE

GROOTE RIVIER,

ZYN TE BEKOMEN

EXTRA fraaie mans en vrouwe kattoene en zyde Kousen, Bijouterien, Parfumerien, Cannaster Tabak in Rollen, Speelkaarten, Madera Wyn in halve pypen en Bottels, Scheerdoosen en diversche andere goederen meer.

### Advertentie.

ALLE de gene die iets te vorderen heeft van, dan wel schuldig is aan den Boedel van wylen *Margaretta Jacoba Frans*, Weduwe wylen *Johannes Boodts*, gelieve te adresseren aan *Symon Valentyn Adamsz. c. s.* en de zelve uit kragt van een generale procuratie als gemagtigde van *Johanna Elisabeth Boodts*, meerder jarige Dogter van nu wylen *evengem. J. Boodts*, uiterlyk tot den 15de Augustus aanstaande.

### Advertentie.

ALLE de gene die iets te pretenderen heeft dan wel schuldig is, aan den Boedel van wylen *Mevrouw Petronella Fockens*, huisvrouw van *Johannes Mathes*, gelieve daarvan opgave te doen aan deszelve Executeur *C. G. Greving*, gerekend van heden af tot den 30 Augustus aanstaande.

### Advertentie.

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

A. J. FRANS.

JUST PUBLISHED

And for sale at the Gazette Office, TRANSACTIONS OF THE BATAVIAN SOCIETY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, VOL. VII.

BIRTH—At Samarang on the 27th ultimo, the Lady of P. Gore, Esq. Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, of a Daughter.

### Java Government Gazette.

BATAVIA,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1814.

THE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor requests the pleasure of the Company of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Civil, Military and Naval Servants, to a Ball and Supper, at the Government-house at Ryswick, at 8 o'clock on Friday next, the 12th Instant, to celebrate His Royal Highness the Prince REGENT'S Birth-day.

JAS. DALGAINRS, Aid-de-Camp.

BATAVIA, August 6, 1814.

### APPOINTMENTS.

Colonel Adams, to be Resident of Samarang.

Mr. Wm. Davies, to be Assistaant to the Resident at Cheribon.

### Orders by Government.

His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council having been pleased to signify to this Government his entire approbation of the arrangements which took place on the late application of Mr. Muntinghe to retire from public life, and the subsequent selection and nomination of Mr. Hope to the seat in Council, vacated by the resignation of Mr. Muntinghe, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council has the greatest satisfaction in embracing this opportunity of bearing public testimony to the effectual and invaluable assistance which this Government derived from the shining talents and eminent public virtues of Mr. Muntinghe, during the period in which he took an active share in the administration of this Colony.

To that Gentleman's enlightened views of general policy, and to his intimate acquaintance with the principles of the former Government, the Lieutenant Governor in Council cannot hesitate to declare the efficiency and the success of every leading measure of the present Government is to be in a great measure attributable.

In the earlier period of the British Administration on Java, necessarily attended with many local difficulties, the active penetration, the clear understanding, and the sound judgement of Mr. Muntinghe, were conspicuously displayed on every occasion, affording the most essential and substantial support to the new formed Government, at the same time that they displayed the most evident proofs of his own exalted genius.

At a more recent period, on the introduction of the new system of Land Rent throughout Java, the extensive local information of Mr. Muntinghe, his complete knowledge of the principles of general Justice, and his intimate acquaintance with the native character and institutions were called into full exertion, and tended always to lessen, and frequently to remove the many obstacles, which could not but arise to the completion of so important a revolution in the internal administration of this Island; the result has proved that the Revenue and Judicial arrangements which have long been in progress, and are now nearly brought to a close throughout Java; and in the direction of which Mr. Muntinghe took a distinguished part, were decidedly calculated to effect the desirable object with which they were planned and executed—the private happiness of each individual, and the public prosperity of all the Native Inhabitants of Java.

The following extract of a minute, recorded in Council by the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor on the occasion of Mr. Muntinghe's resignation, and in which the Board most fully and cordially concur, may be here appropriately introduced.

Extract from a Minute recorded by the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor, on the 17th February, 1814.

“My absence from the seat of Government has prevented me from laying before the Board at an earlier period Mr. Muntinghe's application to be permitted to resign his seat in Council, and the public employments which he has filled with so much credit to himself and advantage to the public interest.

“Being aware from the frequent repetition of this request that a retirement from public life was of importance to his private interests and pursuits, and that it consequently was an object to come to an early decision on the subject, I have already informed Mr. Muntinghe that his resignation would be accepted, but in now directing that an official communication be made to this effect, I should feel myself wanting in my public duty, if I did not take the occasion to record a just tribute to his eminent talents and abilities and my sense of the cordial co-operation and support and the great assistance which my administration has derived from his able advice, sound judgement, and clear understanding.

“It is not only in framing the Code of Judicial Regulations, and in his professional capacity that Mr. Muntinghe has rendered himself a conspicuous ornament to this Government—the spotless integrity with which these duties have been conducted, must endear him to his fellow citizens, and has shewn him worthy of the confidence reposed in him by the Noble Founder of the British Administration of this Colony.—but I feel it due to Mr. Muntinghe to add that his advice and opinion were in no instance withheld, that they were candidly and conscientiously given and that in availing myself of them I have always had to calculate upon an unerring judgement acting upon the purest principles of public virtue and integrity.

“In following Mr. Muntinghe, therefore, into private life, to which he has now retired, probably forever, it is but justice to remark that he carries with him those virtues which will adorn every station, and that this government possess in him a tried and confidential subject, whose advice it will still be in their power to obtain, and whose opinion must ever be entitled to the highest consideration.”

In paying this public and deserved tribute to the conduct and the merits of a character so highly respected, it may be proper to add that the Supreme Government have been pleased to express their regret at the loss

which this Government has experienced, in being deprived of the able advice and valuable services of Mr. Muntinghe.

As the intellectual acquirements of Mr. Muntinghe are more than equalled by the goodness of his heart, the Lieutenant Governor in Council cannot but anticipate that every felicity which they could wish him to enjoy will be fully realized in the tranquil retirement which his pure and classical taste has dictated, and is formed to dignify.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

J. DUPUY,

Act. Secretary to Govt.

BATAVIA, August 4, 1814.

## Order van het Gouvernement.

Zyne Excellentie, de Hoog-Edelle Heer Gouverneur Generaal in Rade, gedevonden hebbende aan dit Gouvernement zyne gehele goedkeuring te kennen te geven, over de beschikking welke heeft plaats gehad, ten aanzien van het verzoek van den Heer Muntinghe, om uit zyne publieke betrekking ontslagen te worden, en de daarop gevoegde verkiezing en benoeming van den Heer Hope, om de daarvoor opengebleefte plaats aan de Hooge tafel vervullen, zo maakt Zyne Excellentie de Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade, niet 't grootste groter zich deze gelegenheid ten nutte, om een openlijk getuigenis te geven van de ontwaardebaarheid en krachtadige hulp, welke dit Gouvernement van de uitmuntende talenten en hoedanigheden van den Heer Muntinghe gesloten heeft, gedurende den tyd dat hij een werkzaam deel aan in de bestiening van deze Kolonie.

Aan het verzoek doorzicht in publieke zaken van dezen Heer, daan zyne diepe kennis van de grondbeginselen van het voormalig Gouvernement, is het dat de Heer Luitenant Gouverneur verkielen moet, dat de goede uitoefening en de goede graamheid van elke maatregel van dit Gouvernement, toetschryven zyn.

In de eerste oogenblikken van het Britsch bestuur op Java, welke natuurlijk gepaard gingen met vele moeilijkheden, voortspuitende uit de weinig kennis der plaatselyke gesteldheid, en de onbekendheid met de scherpzinnige doordacht en het grondig oordeel van den Heer Muntinghe, alidelyk zichtbaar, daar by hy iedere gelegenheid aan waanylyke hulp en krachtadige ondersteuning verleende: aan de nieuw gevestigde administratie, terwyl hy tevens de onbetwistbaarste blyken aan den dag lag van zyn uitstekend vernuft.

In een later tydperk, by de overneming van het nieuwe stelsel van de Land Revenuen over het gehele Eiland Java, ontwikkelden zich de uitgestrekte kennis van den Heer Muntinghe, nopens de plaatselyke gesteldheid des Lands, de beginselen van algemeen regt, en nopens de zeden en gewoonten der Inlanders, in hare volle kracht, en strekten altoos om de moilyheden, welke niet missen konden uit de daartelling van zulk een ommekeer van zaken in het inwendige van dit Eiland, voort te vloeyen, grootelyks te verminderen en dikmaals geheelik uit den weg te ruimen. De onderscheiding heeft geleerd dat de inrigtingen, ten aanzien der Revenuen en het justitieel, welke reeds lang in werking doch nu over het gansche Eiland geheel tot stand gebragt zyn, en in de bestiering waarvan de Heer Muntinghe een aanmerkyk deel nam, volkomenlyk berekend waren ter bereiking van het gewenschte oogmerk, waartoe dezelve beraamd en uitgevoerd werden, namplyk de welvaart van elk individueel in het byzonder, en de voorspoed van alle de Indische ingezetenen van Java in het algemeen.

Het ondervoigende Extract van de voordragt van Zyne Excellentie den Luitenant Gouverneur, van den 17de February 1814.

Zyne afwezigheid van de notel van het Gouvernement heeft my verhindert om eerder aan de vergadering voortdragen het verzoek van den Heer Muntinghe om ontslagen te worden als Lid van het Gouvernement, en van de publieke betrekkingen welke by met 250 veel satisfactie voor zich zelve als tot voordeel van het algemeene welwezen, bekeerd heeft.

Uit het dikwerf herhalen van dit verzoek, bevestigd hebbende dat zyn ontslag uit alle publieke betrekkingen van aangelegenheid was voeg zyne partikuliere belangen en ondernemingen, en dat het derhalve een onderwerp was het welk eene spoedige beslissing vorderde, zoo heb ik den Heer Muntinghe alreeds geïnformeerd dat in zyne instantie zou worden bewilligd, doch by de afvaardiging der order als nu om zulks op een officiele wyze bekend maken, zoudt ik aan myne publieke verplichtingen te kort doen indien ik de gelegenheid niet waarnam om een regtmatige hulde te bewyzen aan zyne uitmuntende talenten en bekwaamheden, en myn gepel te kennen te geven van de vriendschappelyke medewerking en ondersteuning en van de uitgestrekte hulp, welke myn bestier getrokken heeft uit zyne kundige raadgevingen, zyn gezond oordeel en zyn klaar doorzicht.

Het is niet eenlyk door het ontwerpen van

het Justitieel Wetboek, en in zyne publieke hoedanigheden, dat de Heer Muntinghe een sieraad was van dit Gouvernement, maar de onbevleete eerlykheid, waarmede hy deze zyne verplichtingen vervulde, moet hem by zyne landgenooten dierbaar maken, en heeft hem waardig getoond het vertrouwen het welk den edelen stichter van het Britsch Bestier van deze Kolonie, in hem gevestigd heeft, doch ik gevoel aan den Heer Muntinghe verschuldigd te zyn hierby te voegen dat zyne raadgevingen en opinien immer zyn achtervolgd geworden, dat dezelve gereedelyk en in gevolge zyn geweten medegedeeld wierden, en dat ik my dezelve ten nutte makende, altoos rekende op een onfeilbaar oordeel, gegrond op de zuiverste beginselen van publieke deugd en trouw.

Den Heer Muntinghe derhalve in het afgezonderde leven, waaraan hy zich tans misschien voor altoos overgegeven heeft, volgende, is het niet dan bilyk aanmerken dat hy met zich gevoerd heeft al die deugden welke iederen stand beminlyk maken, en dat dit Gouvernement in hem ednen beproefden en vertrouwlyken onderdaan bezit, wiens raad hetzelve altoos nog zal kunnen innemen, en wiens opinie ten allen tyde de hoogste achtting zal moeten waardig gekeurd worden.

Deze openlyke en verdiende hulde bewyzende aan de handelwyze en de hoedanigheden van eenen Man, zoo hoog geschat in publieke betrekkingen en met zoo veel regt in iederen byzonderen stand van het gezellige leven geacht en bemind, reekent de Heer Luitenant Gouverneur het zich tot een gevegen te kunnen bekend maken, dat hy eenlyk de taak is van de gevoelens van het Gouvernement Generaal, waarvan de Leden het goed gevonden hebben, hun leedwezen te betuygen over het verlies, het welk het Gouvernement lydt, door de beroving van de kundige raad, de byzondere en de volwaardige medewerking van den Heer Muntinghe.

Dat daar de verstandelyke commissen van den Heer Muntinghe, met dat gevevaard worden door de deugden van zyn hart, zo kan Zyn Excellentie de Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade, niet dan verwagten, dat hy al het genoegen, het welk het Gouvernement hem kan toewenschen, zal aantreffen in de stille afzondering, welke zyne zucht en zuiver smaak tot letteroefening hem hebben doen verliezen en waardig zullen maken.

Ter Ordonnantie van Zyne Excellentie de Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

J. DUPUY,

Waarn. Govt. Sec.

BATAVIA, den 4de Augustus 1814.

## General Order by Government.

BATAVIA, July 29, 1814.

Pay and allowances to the Troops, in arrears for February and advance for March, will be issued on or after the 10th Proximo.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

J. DUPUY,

Act. Secretary to Govt.

## General Orders by Government.

BATAVIA, August 1, 1814.

Colonel Alexander Adams, of His Majesty's 78th Regiment, and second in command, is appointed to the command of the Centre Division of the Island.

In consequence of this Appointment, Colonel John Eales, of the Honorable Company's Bengal European Regiment, will proceed to Sourabaya and assume the Command of the Eastern Division.

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, August 1, 1814.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to authorize an allowance of 300 Ronat Rupees per month to Lieutenant McKenzie, for the period he acted as executive Officer at Sourabaya.

Lieutenant Weatherall, is permitted to draw the sum of 275 Rupees per month, as Adjutant and Quarter-master to the Eastern Division, from the 1st December 1811 to the 5th February 1813, the period he acted in that capacity.

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, Aug. 1, 1814.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased on the application of Mr. Assistant Surgeon Stephenson, of the Madras Establishment, to authorise the payment of the family money to that Officer, from the period when such payment was stopped at Madras, and has been deducted from his abstracts here, under the expectation of its having been drawn at that Presidency.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

J. DUPUY,

Act. Secretary to Govt.

## From a Correspondent.

His Excellency the Commander of the Forces reached Salatiga on the 19th ultimo, and signified his intention of inspecting the Java Light Cavalry and Horse Artillery on the morning of the 20th.

The corps was drawn up at 6 o'clock in the morning, when His Excellency the Commander of the Forces appeared on the ground, attended by his numerous staff; when the salute was over, His Excellency went through the ranks, and the corps having passed in review order, performed the sword exercise, and went through the following movements.

After passing in review, perform the sword exercise. Retire from the right of squadrons, by columns of division and from line by bugle on the rear-division. Advance at a trot in double columns of three from the centre. Guns leading. The column forms line by double echelon under fire of the guns. The regiment forms open column of troops, in rear of its right, advances, closes column, and on bringing its right shoulders up makes a deployment on its rear.

On the guns ceasing firing, the Regiment attacks obliquely across the plain. The regiment retires in column of division from both flanks, forming line by bugle in rear of the guns which have opened to cover their retreat. The regiment changes front to its right on the light troops by echelon at a gallop. Formation covered by the light battery. open column of troops in rear of the left troop at a gallop—threes. Right and retire to a marked alignment, where having wheeled into line, the regiment changes front to its rear on its new ground by columns of inversion. the regiment advances by echelon of divisions from the right, and having advanced a short distance, forms its right wing into line—throwing its left wing into open columns of divisions—by incline gains ground to the left—the right wing having again formed to its original front, attacks and breaks in pursuit—the left wing forming line by echelon follows up in support—the regiment retires in two lines by alternate divisions, at a gallop, protected by the guns—the regiment showing front again, the guns are sent masked by the hill to open battery from the top of it across the plain, during which the regiment moves up, in a close column of divisions, and having approached near the battery, extends itself into line of divisions, making an attack the moment the artillery cease their fire—the regiment retires in a double column of threes from its centre—extends its flanks into column of troops—during the retreat moves into an alignment and wheels into line.

Formation of a column of squadrons on the centre, which moves forward at a gallop, deploys into line and attacks to the front—after the attack the regiment files from its centre to the rear, clearing the ground for the artillery to open fire with round shot at the curtain.

The horse artillery open their fire at eight hundred yards and approach the curtain, when the firing ceases the regiment close the wings to the centre, and prepare for the final general salute.

In the evening His Excellency attended in the battery to witness the Sharpnel practice from the six-pounders and howitzars.

His Excellency was pleased to express his opinion of the corps in the following General Orders:

## GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Commander of the Forces.

HEAD-QUARTERS, SALATIGA, July 21, 1814.

Major-General Nightingall was highly gratified with the soldier-like appearance of the Java Light Cavalry Volunteers and Horse Artillery at the inspection this morning. The correctness and precision with which the whole of the evolutions were performed, the celerity and regularity of the several charges, together with the rapid movements and quick firing of the artillery, attracted the particular attention of the Commander of the Forces, and he has infinite pleasure in congratulating Major O'Brien and the Officers and Men under his command, on the very high state of discipline which the corps has attained.

The extreme good condition of the horses, and the order in which the arms and appointments are kept, deserve particular notice, and the Major-General will not fail to make the most favorable report to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief of the very high state of discipline, as well as the orderly and extreme good conduct of the corps during the period, it has served on this Island, which reflects the greatest credit on Major O'Brien and the Officers under his command, and merits the particular thanks and acknowledgments of the Commander of the Forces.

Extra Batta to be served out to the Europeans of this corps.

(Signed) R. BUTLER, D. A. G.

On Friday morning the Major-General and Mrs. Nightingall, with the Staff, honored the hermitage (Major O'Brien's cottage) with a visit, staying two days in that delightful climate, and on the morning of the 25th proceeded on his tour through the centre division.

We are glad to learn that an undertaking has been commenced which has a very desirable object in view—we allude to a subscription which we understand has been entered into by the Bachelors of Weltevreden, for the purpose of erecting a temporary Theatre, calculated to contain about 250 persons, and to be opened in the course of next month.—This plan has our best wishes for its success, and we congratulate our Readers on the prospect of so valuable an addition to the amusements of the metropolis.

## Vessels lying in Batavia Roads.

H. C. Cruiser Aurora—do. Gun-boat No. 4—Ship Good Hope—do. Spike—do. Maria Louisa—do. Union—do. Starling—do. Jane—do. Brig Christina—do. Margaret—do. Sophia—do. Bally—do. Mary Ann—do. Tweed—do. Dorothea—do. Seahorse—do. Henry—do. Schooner Anna Maria—do. Viajante—Brig Herat—do. Edroose—do. Salayer—do. Faltabary—do. Tiangsoon—do. Pilgrim—do. Lassim—Junk Kinsouthay.

## Vessels lying in Samarang Roads.

H. C. Cruiser Malabar—ship Adele—do. Hector—do. James Drummond—do. Fleetwood—Brig Ulrica Eugeltia—do. Maria—do. Hendrik—do. Cornelia—do. Henry—do. Jane—do. Friendship—do. Habbe—H. C. Gun-boat, No. 12—do. do. No. 18.

## Vessels lying in Sourabaya Roads.

H. C. cruiser Mary Anne—do. Soembica—H. C. Gun-boat No. 11—ship Mahway—Brig Elephant—do. Eagle—ship Po-schooner Dart.

DEATH.—On Friday the 5th inst. at the Hospital Quarters, Weltevreden, Mr. George Robertson, 6th Officer of the Honorable Company's ship *Surat Castle*, died much regretted.

## Asiatic Mirror, April 20, 1814.

A considerable degree of interest has been excited amongst the merchants and shipping owners of this Port, during the past week, by a report of the favorable sale of two country built ships to a Company of Merchants in Glasgow. It was stated, and generally believed, that the purchase had been made, for the purpose of carrying home cotton from this country, for the use of the Scotch manufactories, and it was even alleged that the price, for which these vessels had been sold, was known. It was said that the *Java* had been disposed of for 248,000 and the *Balcarras* for 80,000. After the most minute inquiry, we can trace this report to no other foundation but that of a letter from Bombay, which mentioned, that there was reason to expect, that the above mentioned ships would be bought by merchants engaged in the cotton trade.

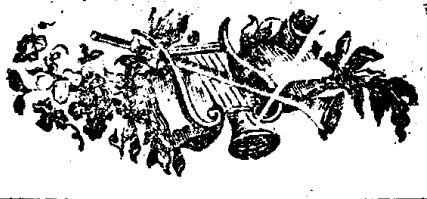
As the rate of expence to which ship owners are subjected in an English voyage is a matter of considerable interest to a respectable portion of our subscribers, we think no apology necessary for introducing in this place some information on that subject, which may be new to most of them.

We have been favored by a correspondent to whom we have been already frequently much indebted, and on whose accuracy we can place the most unreserved confidence, with the following general statement of expences and charges to which the East India ships are liable in England.

CALCUTTA-BUILT SHIPS OF 500 TONS, DRAWING 18 FEET WATER, WITH A CREW OF 50 LASCARS.

PILOTAGE INWARDS—Isle of Wight	
Pilots, for putting a pilot on board, and conducting the ship to Portsmouth	£ 5 5 0
From Portsmouth to the Downs	5 5 0
From the Downs to Gravesend	15 6 0
From Gravesend to Long Reach	3 7 6
Hire of a launch and kedge anchor	2 2 0
Doitto of a Warp	2 2 0
Six men, at 1/6 each	9 9 0
From Long Reach to the E. I.	6 6 0
Hire of 2 launches, and kedge anchors	4 4 0
Doitto of Warps	5 5 0
Ten men, at 2/6 each	21 0 0
Pilot moving the ship from river moorings into the E. I.	1 1 0
Docks	80 12 6

(Continued after the Poetry.)



From a London Paper.

AN ORPHAN GIRL'S REFLECTIONS.

While other children I behold,
Sportive and gay in gambols wild,
I weep and sigh when I am told,
" Poor girl, thou art an Orphan child."

TRIO.

How poor, how pitiful must be that spite
Which shows its venom, yet which cannot bite—
Which vainly tries to injure and defame,
Yet like a conscious coward, hides his name!

J. W.

Buitenzorg, July 25, 1814.

(Continued from the third page.)

N. B.—If an India-build ship be on her first voyage to England with only a colonial register, the Pilot Act authorises an additional charge of one quarter on the above rates of pilotage.

one quarter of which is 9 2 1/2
PILOTAGE OUTWARDS may be estimated nearly the same as Inwards, with the exception of the extra fourths as the ship will now have obtained a

In addition to the Isle of Wight Pilots Charge of 8s. for taking the ship from Portsmouth, the Mother Bank, or St. Helens, he makes a charge of a guinea per day for his boat attending the ship, carrying off water, vegetables, letters, &c. in and out may be 20 days.

EAST INDIA WHARF.—This was a charge formerly made by Mr. Dominicus for the trouble of passing into river craft goods for the ships, but that fee and perquisite of office with many others has been absorbed by the Company, and the charge for Bottolph Wharf is now made for the Company's benefit, viz. 10s. for ships above 500 tons, that tonnage and under

TONNAGE DUTY.—By Act of Parliament—Inwards, duty per ton 5s. 0d. Outwards, 3 0

CONVOY, OR WAR DUTY.—By Act of Parliament—Inwards—3s. 0d. Outwards—3 0

CANAL DUES.—For purposes about the Isle of Dogs, 0 7

EAST INDIA DOCK DUES.—By Act of Parliament for working out and discharging the cargoes of East India Ships, 12 0

N. B.—Company's chartered ships belonging to the port of London, where the voyage ends, and the crews are discharged, pay 14s per ton to the Dock Company.

The above charges of 12s. and 14s. include the accommodation for the ships lying in the docks between voyages until departure upon another voyage, and also for the taking cargo outwards. But the Country ships generally prefer hauling out into the river to load, in order to get their lascars on board again, and save the expence of lumpers at 5s. per man per day.

LIGHT HOUSE DUES.—All ships entering the Thames and ports in the English Channel, are subject to a charge of 6d per ton, collected from the East India ships by Dominicus and Lloyd at Bottolph Wharf, 0s. 6d.

RAMSGATE HARBOUR.—The Freestone (Portland Stone) Piers & Works at Ramsgate have been constructed at immense expence, under an idea that a Basin could be formed capable of affording shelter to ships obliged in gales of wind to quit the anchorage in the Downs, but it never has, nor can prove of any service to East India or other large ships, for at low water there is only 5 or 6 feet, and at high but 15 or 16 feet at the Harbour Mouth, notwithstanding which 2d. per ton is imposed by Act of Parliament upon all ships

Amount of duties charged by the ton 25s. 3d.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL DUES.—Although Seamen of Merchant Ships are not entitled to be received there, yet they are put under a stoppage of 6d. per month per man, which is calculated from the time the ship left England (if been there before.)—If the ship has not been there before, they take for a period of 12 months for 50 men, 12 months, at 6d. is 6s. ... 15 0 0

COMPANY'S DOCTOR'S CHARGES.

There is a Surgeon appointed by the Company to attend lascars and natives of India belonging to the country ships or other lascars, and he makes out bills of charge for what medicines and attendance may be requisite, and these charges may be estimated at about 10l. per month for a crew of 50 lascars for 3 or 2 months.

CLOTHING FOR LASCARS.—The Company oblige the Owners of East India Ships to furnish each lascar with a suit of warm clothing, viz. 1 jacket, 1 pair trousers, 1 cap, 1 pair of stockings, 1 Guernsey frock, of woolen, and 1 pair shoes, and which costs 27s. per suit, for 50. ... 67 10 0

BOARD AND LODGING TO LASCARS WHILE THE SHIP IS IN THE DOCKS.—The Company have a house for this purpose and charge 20l. per day per man—Owners of India ships having lascars to take care of, are not under the necessity of sending their lascars there, but it is the best place to put them in all respects and where they are treated according to the prejudices of their cast, and at less expence than they could be maintained at any where else about London—50 men for one month, or if the Dock happens to have a number of ships in it at a time, it may be two months before all the ships of a fleet get their turn to discharge, say 50 men for 3 months at 1s. 8d. Allowance for Tobacco, 0 2

BOARD AND LODGING ALLOWANCE TO OFFICERS WHILE THE SHIP IS IN THE DOCKS.—Five shillings per day are usually given—Three Officers for 2 months 45l. or say only one month, 22 10 0

COMPANY'S OFFICER.—Attending the ship from passing Gravesend, while discharging in the Docks and loading outwards again and until final departure from Portsmouth, 2 months, and may be reckoned at 5s. per day, for his Table, 15 0 0

CAPTAIN'S EXPENSES.—While in London, supposed on the ship's business cannot be estimated or allowed for at less than 1 guinea per pay, for 2 months, 63 0 0

LIGHTERAGE OF STORES, LANDING AND SHIPPING, from 15l. to WAREHOUSE RENT OF DITTO, 20 0 0

FRESH PROVISIONS.—Inwards and out of the River, Sheep for the Lascars, &c. 50 0 0

At Deal, with Table or Small Beer, 50 0 0

At Portsmouth, 50 0 0

PACQUET.—Landing and carrying from and to Portsmouth, by the Purser or Captain 20l. up, and 20l. down, should there be a Paquet, 40 0 0

CUSTOM HOUSE FEES.—For Entrance—Clearance—Permits—Ship Licence, &c. &c. &c. may be put down at 50 0 0

£ 1575 17 1/2

A FIVE-HUNDRED-TON SHIP may be estimated worth a Lac of Rupees or £ 500. And freight to England at £20 per ton, for 500 tons, is £ 10,000.

PROVISION STORES, TABLE FURNITURE, OFFICER'S BAGGAGE.—According to the Dock Regulations ought all to be landed, but will be permitted to remain on board upon application to the Commissioners of Customs

INDIA RUM, OR SPIRITS OF SHIPS STOCK will also be permitted to remain on board if applied for, but an Exciseman will in that case be sent on board, who must be victualled by the Owners, so that the above are certain unavoidable expences that may be reckoned upon for an Indian ship delivering a cargo in England, amounting to nearly one-sixth of the freight that can be expected, and to about one-eighth of the value of the block of the ship and almost every item (except pilotage and a few others of little moment) are charges unknown to owners of Indian ships navigating from port to port India.

† This is paid for by the Company, if the ship is not chartered by them.

that it is better to give or to throw away any remains of spirits, unless the quantity may be considerable, in which case it may be landed in the Excise Cellars and re-shipped.

RUM.—West India, may be shipped in London, at from 3s. to 4s. per gallon.

BISCUIT, costs about 30s. per cwt. FLOUR, 36s. per cwt.

BEEF, 10l. 10s. per tierce of 378lbs. PORK, 10l. 10s. per tierce of 371lbs.

SPLIT PEASE, 10s. 6d. per bushel. GUNS.—Cannonades about 25s. per cwt. and for old guns about 8s. per cwt. may be obtained. Cannonades long guns 22s. per cwt. locks for do. 20s. each. Carriages 6 prs. 2 guineas; 12 prs. 4 guineas; 18 prs. 5 guineas.

ANCHORS, 30s. to 56s. per cwt. CABLES AND CORDAGE, 90l. per cwt. SPARS, excessively high

COMMISSION ON SHIP DISBURSEMENTS.—2 1/2 per cent. charged by the London House.

COMMISSION (AGENTS) UPON THE SALE OF GOODS CONSIGNED.—2 1/2 per cent. upon the gross amount sales at the India House.

COMMISSION (BROKER'S) FOR EXAMINING, VALUING, REPORTING UPON, AND ATTENDING THE SALES OF GOODS AT THE INDIA HOUSE.—1/4 per cent. and some houses employ 2 brokers to bid against each other, and allow 1/4 per cent. to each.

COMMISSION TO THE COMPANY'S ACCOUNTANT GENERAL AT THE INDIA HOUSE.—per cent. on the net amount for which he makes out the warrant for payment.

This is a Charge not authorised by the Act of Parliament, or by the Directors, and may be objected to by the Proprietors of Goods. But the India Agents have agreed to give and continue it to the present Accountant (Mr. Cartwright,) but not to his Successor, in consideration of his great attention and promptitude in making up and rendering the Account Sales.

COMPANY'S DUTY OR CHARGE.—3 per cent. on the gross amount Sales on all Goods, passing thro' their hands, which provides for landing, hoisting, wagon hire, advertising, receiving and lotting in their warehouse—warehouse room, selling, receiving, and paying the proceeds.

INSURANCE OF GOODS IN THE INDIA WARE-HOUSES.—about 2s. 6d. per cent. per cwt., and Duty 2s. 6d. per cent. more.

REGISTER.—Expence of a British Register. FREE MARINER'S INDENTURES TO THE CAPTAIN AND OFFICERS.—Fees at the India House.

Calcutta Times, May 3, 1814.

In consequence of instructions received from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty by his Excellency Sir Samuel Hood, and communicated to Government by that Admiral, intimation was given, on Thursday last, to the principal merchants and agents at Calcutta, that private ships were not to be allowed to sail for England from India without convoy, and requiring the merchants to specify, for the information of the Naval Commander in Chief, the periods which would be most suitable for the assemblage of convoys about to proceed from this port, on the supposition of his Excellency being able to spare four ships of war annually from the squadron in India for their protection. A meeting of merchants and agents was held at the Office of Messrs Palmer and Co. on the following day to frame an answer to the requisition, when it was agreed upon, that the most convenient times for such assemblage would be the 15th of February, the 15th of April, the 1st of September, and the 15th of December.

From the Naval Chronicle for Jan. 1814.

SUSPENSION OF A NAVAL CAPTAIN.

LETTERS from Malta notice the arrival at that island, of the Kite sloop of war, in charge of Lieutenant Johnston; the commander, Captain Canning, having been suspended. The following relation explains the grounds of the suspension, and likewise communicates the distressing particulars of the loss of many valuable lives:—

"In September, 1812, the Kite sloop of war, Captain Canning, attacked a vessel under Turkish colours, and had one man wounded. Complaint was made at Constantinople, and the captain was reprimanded. In March, 1813, the Kite broke the neutrality which is observed by British ships of war between the Turkish government and the islands, countries, or districts which are in a state of rebellion. A second complaint was made, which was followed by the captain receiving another rebuke. In June last, being still cruising in the Archipelago, the boats of the Kite were sent to Idromo, a small island lying near the entrance to the Gulf of Salonica, to obtain intelligence. The people, unable to bear the grievous tyranny of the Turkish government, had thrown off the yoke, and taken up arms. On the boat's crew landing, they were surrounded by the natives, and two of their number detained as hostages, until a supply of powder was obtained. With this demand, however, Captain Canning very properly refused compliance, and returned for answer, "English ships of war never paid contribution." The inhabitants, on receiving this reply, declared that they were friendly to the English; that they were in hostility only to Ali Pacha and the Governor of Salonica, by whom they had been shamefully oppressed. Consonant to this declaration, they treated the British officers and seamen with civility, and sent a present of some sheep and cheese to Captain Canning which was accepted, and a return made of rum. After much friendly conversation they separated, and the boats returned to the ship. The same night Captain Canning declared his intention of destroying the pirates' boats, and made the necessary preparations. The natives of Idromo observing that the Kite continued to remain in the neighbourhood of the island, though the wind was fair for departing, began to suspect treachery, and prepared to counteract it. At day-light the Kite was brought to anchor, and opened a fire upon that part of the island where the native boats lay. The latter being manned, put off to attack the Kite, probably with the intention of carrying her by boarding; but when they had approached, a brisk fire of musketry was opened on them, which killed many, and obliged the others to return. The boats of the Kite were then despatched, with the seamen properly armed, to complete the destruction of the native boats. This service was not one of apparent difficulty. The seamen boarded the boats, which were presently abandoned. They then made preparations for bringing them out, or destroying them, when on a sudden they discovered that they were placed in such a position as to be commanded from the heights. Stones of immense size and weight were immediately precipitated from this elevation, which crushed all upon whom they fell. No shelter could be obtained from these immense masses in the open boats, which were abandoned, nor could those belonging to the Kite be immediately regained. In this melancholy conjuncture, many of the seamen threw themselves overboard in the hope of gaining the shore; but the channel being several feet deep, their escape not only became a matter of difficulty, but their powder and am-

munition were rendered unserviceable. At this time the natives, placed upon the heights, were taking deliberate aim. Every stone proved fatal, and the fall of every seaman was marked by a shout of triumph. It became necessary, therefore, for the survivors to separate, without attaining their unjust object, and abandon their killed and wounded companions to the fury of the exasperated enemy. The result of this unfortunate and imprudent enterprise has been, that, of forty officers and seamen who manned the boats, twenty were killed, and eighteen wounded. Among the killed were many who, having been badly wounded, and unable either to run or swim, were stoned to death as they lay on the beach. The first lieutenant, Mr. Williams; the purser, Mr. Edgar; and the senior midshipman, are included in the list of killed and wounded."

FRENCH PIRATES.

FROM America we learn, that on a rocky island called Baratavia, adjacent to the mouth of the Mississippi, a number of French pirates have formed a regular establishment. From thence they send out numerous armed vessels, and most grievously infest the coast of Louisiana, plundering and destroying the Spanish vessels, and those of every other nation, the French, excepted. The property they thus pilage they deposit within the ramparts of a fort, which for this purpose they have constructed and provided with 14 pieces of artillery. To give a sort of character to these proceedings, they have formed a tribunal, which they denominate a court of vice-admiralty, and where they condemn without ceremony the property they have thus acquired. After judgment is passed, the merchandise is sold at low prices, but for ready money, and in open market. This market is kept two days a week; and if no buyer be found, the goods are introduced into New Orleans as articles of contraband trade. Information of these proceedings has been given to the Governors-general of the Havana and of the Floridas.

CONFLATION OF A LIGHT-HOUSE.

ON the afternoon of Thursday, 14th October, a report reached Westport, that the Light-house on Clare Island had been burnt the night before. Mr. I. Farrell, the Marquis of Sligo's Architect, as soon as possible repaired to the place (a distance of nine leagues from Westport), and found that the lantern, with all its apparatus, was entirely consumed. So great was the conflagration, that some of the metal was melted into balls, and all the glasses, &c. broken. The first cost of the lantern alone was 1,100l. the reflectors were all lined with silver, and each pane of glass, on account of their make and great thickness, cost four guineas. The keeper assigns a snuff falling into the oil, as the cause of the conflagration. To prevent any accident to the shipping from the want of this light, exertions are making to have a temporary lantern erected, until further instructions shall be received.

DISCIPLINE AND SUICIDE.

ON Thursday, 4th November, an Inquest was held at Carrickfergus, on the body of John Hooper, a boy belonging to his Majesty's ship Helena (now lying in that harbour), who had inflicted a severe wound on his throat with a knife, on the Monday morning previous. It appeared from the evidence of Surgeon Dease, of the ship, and others, that the unfortunate youth had been threatened with punishment, in consequence of improper conduct; that he secreted himself on Monday morning at master time; that a corporal of marines was ordered between decks to search for him; who found him on the cable tier, hiding behind the mast; that he did not answer when spoken to, and on dragging him from the place of concealment, his throat was cut, and bleeding profusely; a knife was found beside him. Every assistance was immediately given; but he expired, from loss of blood, on Wednesday. Verdict—Felo-de-se.

Current Value of Probolingo Credit Paper.

SOURABAYA, July 25, 1814.

From 95 to 100 Java Rupees for 100 Rix Dollars Probolingo Paper.

J. DUPUY, Actg. Secretary to Govt.

BATAVIA, PRINTED BY A. H. HUBBARD, AT THE Honorable Company's Printing Office. MOLENVLIET.

Madras Courier, March 1, 1814.

The proceedings in the Supreme Court against Archibald Douglas, Esq. and Thomas Gahagan, Esq. of the Civil Service, and Lieutenant Francis Carnac Brown, of his Majesty's 80th Regiment, having been terminated on Tuesday last, we shall now endeavour to lay before our Readers the circumstances of the unpleasant transaction which led to the prosecution of the Defendants,—and in discharging this part of our duty to the public, we trust that we shall not overstep the line prescribed on similar occasions, either by aggravating the case, or by stating any matter that is not indispensably necessary to enable our Readers to comprehend the subject.

It appeared from the Affidavits filed and read, and from the criminal informations exhibited in the Court.—That Thomas Harvey Baber, Esq. Judge and Magistrate of the Zillah of North Malabar, had as such, received information in the early part of 1812, that many free-born children, natives of Travancore, were in slavery within that Zillah.—That he took the necessary means to ascertain whether the information was well founded.—That in consequence, many children, who had been improperly obtained in the Travancore Country, were discovered in actual slavery—liberated and restored to their Country.—That having finished his proceedings, Mr. Baber made an official report of the same to the Madras Government.—That some months afterwards, it was suggested to Mr. Baber, by some of his friends, that his conduct as a Magistrate respecting the Children and slaves so liberated had been canvassed, and by some condemned—and, that in particular, rumours had been circulated at Tellicherry, and in the neighbourhood, by Mr. Murdoch Brown, (the father of the Defendant Lieutenant Brown,)—by the defendant Mr. Douglas, and by others,—prejudicial to Mr. Baber's character as a Magistrate—and that Mr. Baber to defend himself against these rumours, shewed to some of his particular friends, within the Zillah, a copy of his official report to Government, touching the liberation of the Children.

It also appeared that in October 1812, Lieutenant Brown having made a visit to Tellicherry, heard a report, connected with the Magisterial proceeding before alluded to which he considered injurious to the character of his father—and which, as he believed, he had traced to Mr. Baber.—That upon this, he consulted with his friend, Mr. Douglas, as to the means of obtaining from Mr. Baber, a contradiction of the offensive report—and proposed to call on Mr. Baber for that purpose.—That Mr. Douglas, who it appears had been for some time on very bad terms with Mr. Baber, endeavoured to dissuade Mr. Brown from making his projected visit to Mr. Baber—but without effect.—That unknown to Mr. Douglas, and against his advice, Mr. Brown had called at Mr. Baber's house, but that not finding him at home, Mr. Brown had informed his friend Mr. Douglas of the step that he had taken; when Mr. Douglas, as appeared by his Affidavit, had expressed great concern that Mr. Brown had so acted. It further appeared, however, that as Mr. Brown persisted in his determination to call on Mr. Baber, Mr. Douglas at length gave way, and promised to assist Mr. Brown in obtaining from Mr. Baber the means of contradicting the report, supposed to have originated with him, injurious to Mr. Murdoch Brown.

It further appeared that on the Ninth of October 1812, while Mr. Baber was sitting in his own house, attended by several Native Officers of his Court, and in the act of translating certain depositions of Witnesses—that Lieutenant Brown went in a Tellicherry Chair or Palankeen to Mr. Baber's residence—and that without causing himself to be announced in any manner, Lieutenant Brown entered the House and the apartment in which Mr. Baber was so sitting—and in an offensive manner, with his hat on his head—and with a horse-whip in his hand, demanded that Mr. Baber should send away the people then in attendance on him.—That Mr. Baber refused to comply with this demand—whereupon Lieutenant Brown “in vehement language told Mr. Baber, that he had come to demand private satisfaction for a report said to have originated with Mr. Baber to the prejudice of Lieutenant Brown's father”—That Mr. Baber declared, “that the report alluded to by Lieutenant Brown did not originate with him—and that he did not believe that such a report was in circulation”—That Lieutenant Brown nevertheless insisted “that Mr. Baber should give a written declaration that the report was false, or give Lieutenant Brown other satisfaction.”—That Mr. Baber replied “he would never hold himself accountable to any individual for reports arising out of, or connected with his judicial acts—that his proceedings relating to

“the Travancore Children were public, and had been reported to the Government—and that parties aggrieved might appeal against his official acts.”—That Lieutenant Brown after imputing to Mr. Baber enmity against Mr. M. Brown, which Mr. Baber denied, declared “that he would not be put off but would have the writing or other satisfaction,” which being again refused by Mr. Baber—Lieutenant Brown told Mr. Baber “that he should hear further from him,” and after using the offensive expression “Damn you”—left Mr. Baber's house.

It likewise appeared from the proceedings that a short time after Lieutenant Brown had thus quitted Mr. Baber, Mr. Douglas, (whose Office for transacting business was stated to be the next door but one to Mr. Baber's residence,) entered Mr. Baber's house, in a manner very similar to that which has been ascribed to Lieutenant Brown—and that with a stick in his hand and his hat on his head, Mr. Douglas stated to Mr. Baber, “that he, Mr. Douglas, had something privately to say to him.”—That Mr. Baber, for reasons which he said Mr. Douglas must have been aware of, refused to hold any personal communication with Mr. Douglas—whereupon Mr. Douglas in a menacing tone, told Mr. Baber, “that he had come to demand of Mr. Baber to meet and fight with Lieutenant Brown—and that if Mr. Baber did not fight, he should be posted as a Liar and a Coward, and that eternal damnation and infamy should be brought upon him.”—That after this threat Mr. Douglas departed.

Mr. Baber in an affidavit in answer to one sworn to by Mr. Douglas, explained the reasons which operated on his mind in refusing to hold personal communication with Mr. Douglas—and stated, that long antecedently to the period last mentioned, all intercourse, except on official subjects, had terminated between him and Mr. Douglas—and that he Mr. Baber considered Mr. Douglas to be his most inveterate enemy.

It further appeared, that about 12 o'clock of the same day, the Defendant, Mr. Thomas Gahagan, called on Mr. Baber, and informed him, “that he was deputed by Lieutenant Brown, in consequence of Mr. Baber's having refused to hold communication with Mr. Douglas, to demand an apology for, or writing contradictory of the report in circulation to the prejudice of Lieutenant Brown's father, which report it was understood had originated with Mr. Baber.” It was also stated in the affidavit of Mr. Baber, that altho' he refused to give the writing or make the apology so required, he expressed his willingness to explain, and did explain to Mr. Gahagan the circumstances connected with the report in question—and expressed a hope, that Mr. Thomas Gahagan would withdraw himself from further interference in the business; but that notwithstanding the explanation so given by Mr. Baber, Mr. T. Gahagan in arrogant terms demanded from Mr. Baber, “a writing contradictory of, or an apology for the report in circulation to the prejudice of Mr. M. Brown,” adding “that Mr. Baber must take the consequences of a refusal which would be attended with everlasting ignominy to him.”

It also appeared that after uttering this threat, Mr. T. Gahagan took his departure, and that in a short time afterwards, a paper was pasted on a Wall opposite to the house of Mr. Baber in the hand writing of Lieutenant Brown, containing the following words: “Mr. Thomas Baber is a Liar and a Coward.”

It further appeared, that about two hours after Mr. Baber had been so posted, Mr. Thomas Gahagan made another visit to Mr. Baber, and that after informing him that Lieutenant Brown had put his threat into execution, he stated, that he Mr. T. Gahagan had been sent by Mr. Douglas to demand satisfaction from Mr. Baber for an expression which had fallen from Mr. Baber in his former conversation with Mr. T. Gahagan, namely—“that Mr. Baber's reason for not holding any communication with Mr. Douglas, was, that he, Mr. Douglas, was no Gentleman, or words to that effect.”—To this, as appeared from Mr. Baber's affidavit, he immediately replied, that he Mr. Baber, had not used the expression imputed to him by Mr. Gahagan, but had said “that he had forcible reasons for not holding any communication with Mr. Douglas.”—It appeared that Mr. T. Gahagan, not satisfied with this reply, intimated to Mr. Baber, “that he had made use of the words ascribed to him, and that they, Mr. T. Gahagan and Mr. Baber, must settle that point, and that Mr. Baber should hear farther on the subject.”

The affidavits of Mr. Baber disclosed other circumstances, which we think do not materially bear on the subject immediately before the Court, and particularly respecting a message which was afterwards sent by Mr. T. Gahagan to Mr. Baber—and the affidavit of Mr. T. Gahagan denied general the state-

ment to Mr. Baber, and asserted that Mr. Baber did use the offensive words respecting Mr. Douglas. Several circumstances relating to the children which had been found in the Zillah of North Malabar and liberated by Mr. Baber, were also stated in Mr. Baber's affidavit; but we do not consider a detail of these matters as necessary to explain the proceeding before the Court. We shall therefore content ourselves with the preceding summary of the facts which appeared before the Court—in giving which, we have endeavoured to detail them as impartially as possible.

It also appeared that when the events of this extraordinary day had passed as we have described, Mr. Baber applied for the protection of the Civil and Military Authorities of the Zillah—and that Messrs. Douglas and Gahagan were required to enter into recognizances to keep the peace—and Lieutenant Brown was placed in arrest.

Mr. Baber, as it was stated by his Counsel, in order to account for his delay in applying to the Supreme Court, communicated to the Madras Government the occurrences of the 9th of October—and, as we are informed, for some time expected that the Company's Law Officers would be directed to prosecute the Defendants for offences against him as a Public Magistrate.—Early in the last year, however, he learnt that the Government did not think it expedient to direct a prosecution—and Mr. Baber then laid his papers before Counsel—he was advised that the case was of a nature most fitting to obtain the extraordinary interposition of the Law, and was recommended by his Counsel to apply to the Supreme Court, for a rule to shew cause why Criminal Information should not be filed against the Defendants. In the first Term of the last year the Court was moved for a Commission to swear Mr. Baber who was then in North Malabar, to the truth of an Affidavit, containing the principal facts already noticed—and in the second Term, which commenced in March last, a rule was obtained, calling on the Defendants to shew cause why Criminal Informations should not be filed.—This rule, we believe, was granted by the Lord Chief Justice; but refused, if our recollection be correct, by Mr. Justice Macnaghten, principally upon the ground, that His Lordship considered the Court not to have Jurisdiction to entertain such a proceeding.—The Defendants in the 3d Term, appeared by Counsel and endeavoured to shew cause why the rule should not become absolute—and their Counsel, Mr. H. Gahagan, then took various objections to the proceedings—but mainly contended, that the Supreme Court had not Jurisdiction—and that if it had, the Prosecutor was too late in resorting to it. The Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Newbolt, (who had then returned from Bombay) made the rule absolute and gave their respective reasons for holding that the Court had Jurisdiction to grant the informations applied for. Mr. Justice Macnaghten, we believe, expressed a contrary opinion respecting the Jurisdiction—and stated that the Prosecutor had not accounted for the delay from the time of the offence to the period of the application to the Court.

Informations were accordingly filed, and in the 4th Session of last year, the defendants respectively pleaded Guilty, and were allowed to remain at large on their recognizances, to appear for Judgment in the last Term. They did appear, and Mr. H. Gahagan on the part of the Defendant Thomas Gahagan, moved several matters in arrest of Judgment—many of which, as it was afterwards ruled, did not arise on the record.—The Advocate General Sir S. Toller, on the behalf of the Defendants Brown and Douglas, claimed for his clients the benefit of the objections urged by Mr. H. Gahagan—and rules to shew cause were granted in each case.—The Counsel for the Prosecutor, in due course, argued the several objections—and the rules for arresting the Judgments were discharged.—Affidavits were then filed in extenuation of Punishment, and answered by the Prosecutor, as stated in the last Courier—and on Tuesday last the Defendants were brought before the Court to receive their sentences.

When the Judges ascended the Bench, the Lord Chief Justice intimated, that before Sentence should be passed, Mr. Justice Macnaghten, intended to express an opinion on the subject of the proceeding before the Court—whereupon Mr. Justice Macnaghten, from notes, which his Lordship said had been hastily prepared, delivered his sentiments on the point of Jurisdiction—and expressed his decided opinion that unless the Jurisdiction of filing criminal informations for misdemeanors, was derived from the late Mayor's Court, which his Lordship said was possible, the Supreme Court did not possess the authority which it was then exercising. His Lordship quoted the 33d of his present Majesty for the purpose of shewing that the Informations referred to by the Charter of the Supreme Court, must intend Informations *quita*—

and urged many arguments founded on the terms used by the framers of the Charter in defining the different Jurisdictions of the Court.—We cannot venture to offer any further explanation or detail of what fell from his Lordship—and our readers will not expect from *laymen* a correct report of that which could only be well understood by learned Members of the profession.

When Mr. Justice Macnaghten had finished his observations, Mr. Justice Newbolt and the Lord Chief Justice declared that they adhered to their opinions, and considered that the Court possessed the Jurisdiction, which the Lord Chief Justice then proceeded to exercise in a most eloquent, solemn and impressive manner; by passing Sentence on the Defendants.

We shall endeavour to give the substance of His Lordship's sentence as nearly as we can in the same manner that His Lordship addressed it to the respective Defendants.

“Francis Carnac Brown, Archibald Douglas and Thomas Gahagan—You F. C. Brown stand convicted of challenging the Prosecutor being a Magistrate—and you A. Douglas and Thomas Gahagan have been severally convicted of carrying a challenge to the same Prosecutor. I am personally acquainted with you all, and it may be readily conceived that I am not performing a pleasant office in passing on you, that Sentence, which I am about to pronounce. On the contrary I am called upon to discharge a most painful act of duty, from the performance of which, however, if I were to shrink, I should myself commit an offence against that Justice which I am bound to administer.—It is a great consolation to the Court on this occasion that your guilt and many circumstances of aggravation stand confessed, and do not rest on the opinion of a Jury—the example to be made, is therefore warranted by your acknowledged delinquency. Although the proceeding against you has been by Information, in your case, no possible inconvenience can have been occasioned; for, had Bills been laid before a Grand Jury, accompanied by such Evidence, as appears to have existed, Indictments must have been found against you. The Grand Inquest must have sent you to your trial. It is also consolatory to the Court to know, that although you have been proceeded against by Information, you have had every means of defending yourselves against the charges exhibited against you—and to the same extent as if you had been prosecuted by Indictment. The observation of Mr. Justice Blackstone, when speaking of the ill use of informations will apply to this case.

“As to those offences, in which Informations were allowed as well as indictments, so long as they were confined to this high and respectable jurisdiction, and were carried on in a legal and regular course in His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, the subject had no reason to complain. The same notice was given, the same process was issued, the same pleas were allowed, the same trial by jury was had, the same judgment was given by the same judges, as if the prosecution had originally been by indictment.”

So was it, and has it been in this case—You had the same opportunity of defending yourselves and of exhibiting your innocence. These observations apply to you all—I shall now address myself to you severally.”

“You Francis Carnac Brown are a British Officer, and if it be true, as has been said at the Bar, that Duelling is the *disease* of the Army, there is no place more fit for the application of a remedy, than in a British Court of Justice. And where a Prosecutor has possessed sufficient magnanimity, to bring such a case before this Tribunal, what would be thought of the feelings or conduct of the Judges, if they hesitated to sustain him, with all the power and protection of the law? What examples have not been recently set in England and in Ireland, to prevent and punish the practice of duelling! Examples, which ultimately must open the eyes of all rational men. The Judges in these parts of the United Kingdom have exerted their best energies to repress the rank and brutal practice alluded to—a practice, which places the most elevated and respected character on a level with the most worthless and abandoned Scoundrel!—If this detestable system be suffered to prevail, the life of no man will be safe. In vain shall we conduct ourselves morally and lawfully.—In vain shall we abstain from mischief and crime—if, at the peril of every misconception of our conduct or every misconception of our language—if with the violence of every gust of passion—we are placed at the mercy of a Coxcomb or a Ruffian! But, fortunately the law has not left us in such a wretched condition; but has afforded to us the greatest possible protection—by declaring that Death by Duelling is Murder. I cannot better exemplify the opinions which British Judges have entertained and expressed of this detestable practice, than

by reading the Judgement of the Court of King's Bench in England, against Lieutenant Rice, of the Royal Navy, who had been convicted, on a Criminal Information of having sent a Challenge to his superior Officer.—The Sentence of the Court was passed by Mr. Justice Grose, the then Senior Puisne Judge of the Court, and will be found in the 3d volume of the Reports of the present Lord Chief Justice of Calcutta.

"This offence, (said the learned Judge,) in modern times is so frequent, that it is become alarming to the public, and induces me to suspect, that men either are not aware of the consequences the offence may lead to, or are become insensible to the mischiefs of them. That fighting a duel is a grievous breach of the peace is undoubted, and that it ought to be so considered is as clear; inasmuch as it may lead to one of the worst of crimes, murder; the murder of one probably, and possibly of more. I lay stress upon the word murder because I fear some are ignorant, and others will perversely not understand, that to kill a man in a duel amounts to the crime of deliberate murder, whether he that gave or he that accepted the challenge fall. To every lawyer this is a proposition perfectly clear; but that others who are not of the profession may as perfectly be assured of it, I will read only a passage or two from the most able writers upon the subject, to show that it is a doctrine not of modern date, but coeval with the institution of our laws. By Sir Matthew Hale, as correct, as learned, and as humane a Judge as ever graced a bench of justice, we find laid down (a), that if A. challenge C. to meet in the field to fight, and C. decline, it is as much as he can, but is threatened by A. to be posted for a coward, (an ingredient to be found, I fear, in this case in substance, though not in terms,) if he meet not and thereupon A. and B. his second, and C. and D. his second, meet and fight, and C. kill A.; this is murder in C. and D. his second, and so ruled in Taverner's case (b); in which case, tried before this Court of K. B. in this place, it appeared that the deceased was the challenger, and that the prisoner accepted the challenge, as the case terms it, upon very forcible provocation. Sir Edward Coke, the Lord Chief Justice, laid down the law thus (c.) This is a plain case, and without any question; if one kill another in fight upon the provocation of him which is killed, this is murder." Of the same opinion were the rest of the Court. In this case it is to be observed; that the second, one Thomas Musgrave, as well as the principal, was indicted, and the second was outlawed. This precedent may well deter others from taking upon them so illegal and improper an office. And such has been the law recognized at different times down to the present moment, as we may observe by what is laid down by a very learned and able Judge (d) of the last reign; his words are, "that in all possible cases deliberate homicide upon a principal of revenge, is murder; for no man under the protection of the law is to be the avenger of his own wrongs. If they are of such a nature, for which the laws of society will give an adequate remedy, thither he ought to resort; but be they of what nature soever, he ought to bear his lot with patience, and remember that vengeance belongeth only to the Most High." Then he goes on; "Upon this principle, deliberate duelling, if death ensueth, is in the eye of the law murder; for duels are generally founded in deep revenge; and though a person should be drawn into a duel, not upon a motive so criminal, but merely upon the punctilio of what the swordsmen falsely call honour, that will not excuse; for he that deliberately seeketh the blood of another on a private quarrel acteth in defiance of all laws, human and divine, whatever his motive may be." Here too we may note this excellent man's opinion upon that punctilio of honour, by the rules of which some men affect to palliate, others to justify crimes of the blackest dye, the grossest frauds, gambling, seduction, adultery, murder. Such was and is the law of honour, & no man who will attend to the subject can doubt of it. In this case, if the prosecutor had not obeyed the law by consulting his own honour, and not the false honour of swordsmen, and either party had fallen, the other would have undoubtedly been guilty of murder, and liable to an ignominious and fatal sentence; from which had it been his fortune to escape, either from absence of witnesses or any other means, that sometimes occur to cause a failure of public justice, the remainder of his life must have been clouded with the dreadful remembrance that for the purpose of giving or receiving that miserable thing falsely called satisfaction, he had unnecessarily imbrued his hands in the blood of a brother Officer. Fortunately for the defendant, that crime he has not to atone for; he is to receive sentence only for attempting to provoke a duel; the punishment for this offence, as a misdemeanor, is discretionary, and must be guided by such circumstances of aggra-

vation or mitigation as are to be found in the offence."

"This brings me to consider, the particular cases which are now before the Court. The subject has been much and ably discussed at the bar, and I therefore do not think it necessary to enlarge minutely on the circumstances which have already been so fully considered."

"You Francis Carnac Brown have been charged, and you have admitted, that you brought into peril the life of a Magistrate—and without any cause, unless indeed, for that part which he acted against your Father. There is no apparent foundation for the report, which you say occasioned your irritation against the Prosecutor; and when you called on him for an explanation, he immediately disavowed the report—and has invariably disclaimed it.—It is not even now pretended, in any of the Affidavits before the Court, that the report was in fact circulated by the Prosecutor. What have you pleaded in extenuation of this great offence against the Prosecutor? You have urged your wounded sense of honor as an Officer—and your filial feeling.—A Magistrate—a defenceless Magistrate, is taught by the law to look for protection to the armed Soldier—and the Soldier should revere in the persons of the Magistrate the authority of his Sovereign—and with regard to filial feeling, it is neither respectable nor to be respected, when it produces unlawful excesses. You have transgressed the utmost limit, by which filial resentment should be rationally circumscribed; and filial feeling cannot excuse a duty for having outraged every manly feeling of the Prosecutor. It may, perhaps, be consolatory to you, when you undergo that confinement which will be part of your Sentence, to reflect; that you are suffering for an offence, which your regard for your father's name—unhappily tempted you to commit; and, I wish not to deprive you of that consolation, if the circumstances of the case will allow you to experience it. That you should have felt indignant at the report which reached you, prejudicial to your father's character was natural—and that you should have been desirous of tracing it and of stopping its circulation was consistent with manly and filial spirit.—But you should have comported yourself moderately and with proper feeling, towards the attainment of these objects.—Did you conduct yourself with moderation or propriety? Did your filial feeling justify your rushing in to a Magistrate, surrounded by his Officers, who it is to be observed were natives,—with your hat on your head—and with a Horse whip in your hand—altho' it appears that you had gone thither in a Chair or Palankeen? When the Magistrate calmly disavowed the report, of which you complained, were you justified by filial feeling in insisting on a disavowal in writing? Were you warranted in uttering the threat which followed his refusal—or in "Damning" the Prosecutor when you quitted him? Can filial feeling extenuate the monstrous act, which you afterwards performed, by posting the Prosecutor, in the street of his residence as "a Liar and a Coward?" Surely, surely such conduct as I have slightly alluded to, cannot be palliated by any one who understands the genuine operation of filial feeling.—As to the other excuse, which has been offered in extenuation—your wounded honor as an Officer—I cannot perceive how your proper honor as an Officer could have been wounded by the conduct of the Prosecutor. The high spirit of honor, which has raised the British Army to its great military pre-eminence in Europe—and which has led to the performance of transcendent deeds,—conserved by immortality—is greatly different from the spirit by which you appeared to have been actuated; and I have no doubt, but that if you had been tried by a Court Martial, for the offence of which you have been convicted in this Court, you would not only have been cashiered—but that the Commander in Chief would have declared to the army, his sentiments of indignation against the very act, which you say, you were prompted to commit by a sense of Military honor!

"Bad, however, as the case of the Defendant Brown certainly is—the case of you, Archibald Douglas is infinitely worse. You ought not to have accepted the office of a Second, which is illegal and bad at best; but which you, from the particular circumstances proved to the Court, were utterly unfit to perform. If you had possessed the feeling of a virtuous man, would you not have said to your friend the Defendant Brown—"I really feel for your situation—and sincerely desire that Mr. Baber may relieve your mind.—In any other case I would willingly become your mediator, but I am so sadly circumstanced with Mr. Baber that I cannot communicate with him. My presence will but produce irritation, and possibly prevent him from saying to me, what he might be inclined to say to any other person." Should you not have made a reply, of the kind that I have suggested, when Lieutenant Brown asked you to become his Second?—If such an Office can be contemplated in this place, I presume that the person who undertakes it, is bound to mediate—to endeavour to appease and to conciliate the parties in difference. Were you in such a situation, that you could conscientiously interfere between Mr. Baber and Lieutenant Brown?

—Did you interfere moderately and with a view to conciliation?—Did you even give Mr. Baber any alternative?—You were not actuated by filial feeling—or by any mistaken sense of military honour.—You had no anxiety to remove a stain from a father's good name.—But yet you rushed in, on the privacy of the Prosecutor, with your hat on your head and a stick in your hand!—It has indeed been said, for you, I am aware, that you usually carried a stick.—If this be so—you were most particularly required to have left it at the door, when you thus entered the Prosecutor's house.—But you entered it as I have described you—and then, how did you conduct yourself? Did you speak mildly—or ask for reasonable satisfaction?—Did you endeavour by your language to remove the impression which must have been created by your offensive and menacing conduct?—No—when Mr. Baber declared that he had forcible reasons for not holding any communication with you, you told him that "you had come to demand of him to meet and fight with Lieutenant Brown—and that if he did not fight, he should be posted as a liar and a coward, and that eternal dishonor and infamy should be brought upon him."—I am of opinion, that the dishonor and the infamy recoil on him who could, under all the circumstances of the case, bring himself to utter such abominable language! I will add, that I have no doubt, but that you were also privy to the posting of Mr. Baber.—Circumstances tend to shew the fact—and you have not ventured to deny it.—With respect to you Thomas Gabagan—there are some circumstances which distinguish your case from those on which I have observed.—Your delinquency is not so great as that of the other Defendants.—But, altho' you were not the Register of the Court whereof the Prosecutor was Judge, as this Court at one time had supposed—you were at the time of this unfortunate transaction, Register to the Provincial Court.—You were in the same line of service—and served the same masters with the Prosecutor.—As an Officer in a Court of Justice, you were not only bound to know, but particularly required to respect the law—and when you were applied to by the Defendant Brown to carry a challenge to the Prosecutor, you should have remembered that he had been clothed, by your superiors, with the sacred character of a Judge and Magistrate; and you ought to have known, that you as an Officer of Justice, were particularly unfit to undertake the office of Second in a private quarrel.—It would have well become you to have declined the improper employment and to have advised the Defendant Brown against the unlawful proceeding.—You, however, accepted the office readily, and discharged it ungraciously.—You required the Prosecutor, and in a menacing tone, to sign what would have been his own disgrace—and altho' he entered into a calm, caudid and almost friendly explanation, in order to prevent you from further entangling yourself—you persisted in seeking the object of your visit—demanded what had been repeatedly refused—and likewise threatened the Prosecutor with disgrace and ignominy! Your conduct did not end here.—Whether Mr. Baber did or did not use the offensive expression respecting Mr. Douglas, which you have imputed to him, cannot be collected from the affidavits. You still assert that he did—and Mr. Baber denies having used the expression: But, admitting that Mr. Baber used the offensive expression—or that you believed he had uttered it—how could you, under the circumstances which then existed, cruelly stir up another quarrel between Mr. Douglas and the Prosecutor? This is matter of great aggravation in your case, and I cannot see in your affidavit any extenuation of your offence. That you were removed by Government from your situation as Register, I am not surprised. It was a measure no less rendered necessary for the peace of the Province, than for the maintenance of judicial authority.

It has been the subject of deep consideration with Mr. Justice Newbolt and myself, what measure of punishment should be inflicted on you severally, and I shall now pronounce the sentences on which we have agreed.

"You Francis C. Brown shall be imprisoned in His Majesty's Gaol for the space of two Calendar Months and two weeks.—Pay a fine to the King of 100 Pags. and enter into a recognizance with sureties, yourself in 1000 Pags. and each of your sureties in 500 Pags. to keep the peace for 3 Years—and to be further imprisoned until your fine shall be paid and your recognizance entered into."

"You Archibald Douglas shall be imprisoned in His Majesty's Gaol for the space of 5 Calendar Months and 2 Weeks.—Pay a fine of 1000 Pagodas and enter into a recognizance with sureties, yourself in 2000 Pagodas and each of your sureties in 1000 Pagodas to keep the peace for three years and to be further imprisoned until your fine shall be paid and your recognizance entered into."

"You Thomas Gabagan shall be imprisoned in His Majesty's Gaol for the space of three Calendar Months and two weeks.—Pay a fine of 100 Pagodas and enter into a recognizance with sureties, yourself in 1000 Pagodas and each of your sureties in 500 Pagodas, to keep the peace for three years and to be

further imprisoned until your fine shall be paid and your recognizance entered into."

The Defendants were then reconducted to Prison—pursuant to their sentences.

That our report has failed to convey the effect which was produced on the occasion is more than probable—but we hope, that the termination of this proceeding, will be productive of the most beneficial effects in every part of British India—that the opinion expressed by the Lord Chief Justice of the prevalent and tolerated, though detestable and flagrant crime of Duelling, will not only deter the irritable and impetuous Young Men of the present age from resorting to this unjust, unlawful and inhuman appeal—but that it will fortify the resolution of those, who have sufficient magnanimity and veritable courage to brave opinions—alike unfounded in real honor—and repugnant to morality and religion.

It may be proper to add, that at the time when the Court delivered its opinion on the objections urged in Arrest of Judgment, the Lord Chief Justice caused it to be intimated, that if the Defendants should be advised to appeal from the Judgment about to be pronounced to the Prince Regent in Council—the Court would not only grant the leave, which it had the discretion to refuse; but that the Defendants should not undergo any part of the Sentence, until time should be allowed to prosecute their Appeal with effect—and that the only condition which would be imposed on them, should be, to enter into recognizances, not to depart beyond the limits of the Madras Government, until the Appeal should be decided.—On the day when Sir Samuel Toller addressed the Court in extenuation of punishment he informed the Court, that his Clients did not intend to appeal.

### From the Calcutta Papers.

#### MARRIAGES

At Calcutta, on the 30th April, by the Reverend Dr. Ward, H. M. Pigou, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, to Elizabeth, daughter of W. W. Bird, Esq. of the Cape of Good Hope.  
On the 25th do. at St John's Church, by the Reverend Dr. J. Ward, Mr. C. M. Hollingbery, to Mrs. Emilia Brandt.  
At Seroor, on the 29th do. Mr. Michael Goldsmiths to Miss Martha Maxton.  
At Colombo, on the 27th April, by the Honorable and Reverend T. J. Twisleton, Lieutenant Giesler, of H. M. 2d Ceylon Regiment, to Miss De Bread.  
At Calcutta, on Monday the 11th April, at St. John's Church, by the Rev. Mr. S. Coleman, John Edward Wilkinson, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, to Catherine, daughter of Robert Bathurst, Esq. of this establishment.  
On the 23rd April, by the Rev. H. Shepherd, Captain Richard Leigh, to Miss Susan Pales.  
At Madras, on the 15th March, by the Rev. Edward Vaughan, at St. Mary's Church, Lieut. and Adjutant Charles Augustus Elderton, 2d Batt. 9th Regt. to Mary, second daughter of Major General Trepaud, Chief Engineer under that Presidency.

#### BIRTHS.

At Calcutta, on the 2d May, the Lady of M. Smith, Esq. of a Daughter.  
On the 25th April, at the house of Doctor Russell, the Lady of P. Monckton, Esq. of the Civil Service of a Daughter.  
In Fort William, on the 28th do. Mrs. Daniel, of a Daughter.  
On the 29th do. Mrs. Sara Herman, of a Daughter; St. George's Day, the 23d do. Mrs. Paternoster, of a Daughter.  
On the same day, Mrs. Wells, of a Son.  
At Madras, on the 10th do. the Lady of Colonel George Martin, of a Son and Heir.  
At Madras, on the 12th do. the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Sewel, of H. M.'s 89th Regiment of a Son.  
On the same day and place, the Lady of Captain Maclean, of a Daughter.  
At Calcutta, on the 18th April, the Lady of Johannes Sarkies, Esq. of a Daughter.  
On Wednesday the 13th April, at his quarters in Fort William, the Lady of Captain C. Dennehy, of H. M. 24th Foot, of a Son.  
On Thursday the 14th April, Mrs. George Smith, of a Daughter.  
On the same day, the Lady of Captain Benson, of the Country Service, of a Daughter.  
At Howrah, on the same day, the Lady of David Ross, Esq. of a Daughter.  
At Kissenunge, on the 11th Mar. the Lady of Lieutenant Pereira, of the Artillery, of a Daughter.  
At Madras, on the 21st March, Mrs. Smith, of a Son.  
At do. on the 22d March, the Lady of Thomas Harris, Esq. of a Son.  
At Viperi, on the 17th March, Mrs. Sherman, of a Daughter.  
At Bellary, on the 14th do. the Lady of Brigade Major Wilkinson, of a Son.  
At Bombay, on the 25th do. the Lady of Sir Roger De Faria, of a Daughter.

#### DEATHS.

At Goruckpore, on the 13th April, Charlotte Loisav, youngest daughter of Lieutenant Colonel J. L. Richardson, aged 2 years and 3 months.  
At Chinsurah, on the 25th do. at the house of T. Warham, Esq. Captain Christopher Perkins, a most worthy and upright character, respected by all who knew him: the younger part of his life he served with honor to himself in the British navy; and the last 30 years, with many vicissitudes, in the Country Service.  
At Berampore, on the 26th do. John White, Music Master of H. M. 14th Regiment of Foot, universally regretted by the Officers.  
On Friday the 4th April, after a painful illness of three months, aged 23, Marterase Sarkies, Esq. junior, member of the firm of Johannes Sarkies and Co. and youngest Son of the late respected Sarkies Ter Johannes, Esq.  
On Friday the 8th April, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Jannetha Violenta Fritzscheing, wife of Mr. Conductor Fritzscheing, aged 41 years; sincerely regretted by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.  
On Wednesday the 13th April, Master John Thomas Smith, aged two years and 7 days.  
At Madras, on the 16th March, Lieut. J. Thompson, 1st Batt. 25th Regt. Native Infantry, deeply regretted by his Brother Officers.  
At the same place, on the 12th March, of a painful and lingering illness, a bowel complaint and malignant fever, which he contracted on his way from Vellore in December last, James Charles Stanhope, a delightful engaging Boy, in the 6th year of his age, youngest child of Mr. Stanhope, Deputy Commissary.  
At Bangalore, on the 23d February, the infant Son of Major Abney, 1st Battalion 8th Regiment.  
At Bombay, on the 11th March, Master John Wilkinson.

(a) 1 Hale's P. C. 452. (b) Rol. Rep. 360. 3 Bulst. 171. (c) 3 Bulst. 172. (d) Mr. Justice Foster in his Crown Law, 296.