



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.

Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de Javaasche Gouvernements Courant, geplaatst wordende Aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officiële moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend.

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1814.

VOL. III]

[NO. 147.

**Advertisement.**

NOTICE is hereby given, that the several Revenue Farms of the Town and Environs of Batavia for the ensuing year, will be exposed for sale by the Revenue Committee on Wednesday, the 28th instant, at the Stad-house in Batavia.

The particulars of the Conditions, which remain nearly the same as at present, may be seen on enquiry at the Revenue Committee Office, and at the Office of the Collector of Customs, after the 20th instant.

The Farms will be put up for sale separately, and sold to the highest bidder, subject to the approval of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council, and the monthly amount of rent is to be paid in silver. The Farmers will be entitled to collect their dues in silver or its equivalent.

The penalties which may be recovered for breaches of the Regulations are to be carried to the account of Government, and not to that of the Farmer or Officers of Justice, and it will be for Government to determine what proportion thereof may be due to the parties who give information of the same.

All complaints and breaches of the Regulations are to be enquired into and decided on by the Revenue Committee, acting under the authority of Government, by whose decision the Farmers are to abide under the penalties established in the conditions of the present year by the Regulation of the 8th Sept. last.

The authority of the Magistrates in what may concern these Farms is confined to matters of Police.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,  
Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, Dec. 14, 1814.

**Advertentie.**

WORDT bekend gemaakt, dat de onderscheidene Pagten van de stad en ommelanden van Batavia voor het aanstaande jaar, op den 28ste dezer ten Stadshuize te Batavia, publiek door het Revenue Committee verpagt zullen worden.

De Conditions, welke byna op dezelfde voet blyven als de tegenwoordige, zyn te zien ten Kantore van het Revenue Committee en de Collector der In- en Uitgaande Rechten, na dien 20ste dezer.

De Pagten zullen aan den meestbiedenden, elk afzonderlyk, verkogt worden, onderhevig aan de approbatie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade, en de betaling der maandelyste Pagtpenningen zal geschieden in Zilver Geld, terwyl de Pagters in zelve verpagten zullen mogen vorderen, betaling in Zilver of Goude muntspatie, dan wel dies Equivalent in andere spatie.

Alle aanspraken ter zake van inbreuken op de Regulation, zullen wezen ten voordeele van het Gouvernement, en niet ten profyte van de Pagters of de officieren van Justitie, en het zal aan het Gouvernement staan, naderhand te bepalen, welk aandeel van dezelve zal genoten worden door den aanbrenger.

Alle inbreuken op de bestaande Reglementen, en alle klagten nopens dezelve, zullen onderzocht en uitgewezen worden door het Revenue Committee onder de autoriteit van het Gouvernement—en de Pagters zullen in deszelve aitspraken genoeg doen, voor zo verre aangaat het opleggen der penaliteiten by het Reglement van den 8ste September jongst leden, voor de Condition van het lopende jaar vastgesteld.

Het gezag van de Magistraten over deze Pagten, blyft bepaald tot zaken van Politie.

Ter ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY,  
Sec. van het Gouvt.

BATAVIA den 14de Dec. 1814.

**Advertisement.**

NOTICE is hereby given, that it is the intention of Government to dispose by Public Auction at Samarang at an early date, of an assortment of EUROPE CLOTH imitated from Javanese Patterns.

Further particulars as well as the terms of sale will be hereafter made known.

C. ASSEY,  
Secretary to Government.  
BATAVIA, Dec. 15, 1814.

**Advertentie.**

HIER mede wordt bekend gemaakt, dat het Gouvernement van meening is, om eerstdaags Vendutie te houden te Samarang, van een party EUROPEISCHE LYWATEN na Javassche Patronen gemaakt.

Verder bericht wegens de condition van den verkoop zullen hier na bekend gemaakt worden.

C. ASSEY,  
Sec. van 't Gouvt.  
BATAVIA den 15 Dec. 1814.

**Advertisement.**

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Resident at Banca has been authorised to receive TENDERS for TIN, the produce of that Island, and to dispose of the same on the spot for the general accommodation of the Trade.

C. ASSEY,  
Secretary to Government.  
BATAVIA, Dec. 15, 1814.

**Advertentie.**

HIER mede word bekend gemaakt, dat de Resident van Banka geauthoriseerd is ter ontvangst van AANBIEDINGEN tot den inkoop van TIN, het voortbrengsel van dat Eyländ, en het zelve aldaar te verkoopen tot algemene gerief van den Handel.

C. ASSEY,  
Sec. van 't Gouvt.  
BATAVIA den 15 Dec. 1814.

**Advertisement.**

NOTICE is hereby given, that for the accommodation of trade an assortment of the Honorable Company's EDIBLE BIRDS NESTS will be disposed of by Public Auction at the Stad-House at Samarang on the 31st January next at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

**Conditions of Sale.**  
The Nests to be put up in lots of half a pecul each, or as they are contained in each separate package which will be open for inspection 10 days previous to the sale on application to the Resident.

A deposit of 10 per cent to be paid at the time of sale, and the remainder on delivery; the lots to be cleared out within one month from the day of sale in default of which the deposit to be forfeited, and the nests resold, and any loss occuring on the second sale will fall upon the original purchaser.

The nests to be at the risk of the purchaser from the day of sale, but for the accommodation of the parties they will be allowed to remain in the Company's Stores for a period not exceeding one month from the day of sale as above specified.

C. ASSEY,  
Secretary to Government.  
BATAVIA, Dec. 15, 1814.

**Advertentie.**

HIER nevens word kennelyk gemaakt, dat voor het gerief der Handeldryvenden, een party VOGEL NESTJES by Publicke Vendutie voor reekening van den Lande, zullen verkogt worden ten Stadshuize te Samarang op den 31ste January aanstaande, ten 10 uren voor de middag.

**Voorwaarden der Verkoop.**  
De Nestjes zullen verkogt worden by partyen van een halve pikol, dan wel, zo als dezelve zyn ingepakt, en kunnen tien dagen voor de verkoop gezien worden, op daer toe gedaan verzoek aan den Resident.

Tien ten Honderd van de koopschat moet op het oogenblik der verkoopinge gedeponceerd, en het overige by de aflevering, betaald worden. De Nestjes zullen binnen een maand na de verkoopinge afgehaald, en by gebruke van dien, ten tweden male verkogt worden, zullende de eerste koper in zulk geval de ge-

deponeerde penningen verbouren, en daerteboven het minder rendement by de tweede verkokking goed maken.

Van het oogenblik der verkokking, leggen de Nestjes voor risiko van de kopers, doch voor het gemak der belanghebbenden, kunnen dezelve zo als boven gezegd is, tot een maand na de verkoopinge, in 's Kompagnies Pakhuizen gelaten worden.

C. ASSEY,  
Sec. van 't Gouvt.  
BATAVIA den 15 Dec. 1814.

**Vendu Advertissemerten.**

Door Vendumcesters zullen de volgenede Venduties worden gehouden; als.

**Op Maandag den 19de December 1814.**

OP Weltevreden by den Colonel McLeod van Huismebelen, Goud en Zilverwerken, Wagens en Paarden, &c. &c.

**Op Dingsdag den 20ste December 1814.**

VOOR het Sterf-huis van wylen J. A. van Kerst, staande aan de Zuidzyde van de Jaccatrasche weg, van Wagens, Paarden, Huismebelen, Goud en Zilverwerken, en wat meer.

**Op Woensdag den 21ste December 1814.**

IN de Thuin eertyds bewoond geweest door wylen Frans Michael Kilian, staande op de weg van Anke, van Menbilairt goederen, Wagens en Paarden, &c.

**Op Donderdag den 22ste December 1814.**

VOOR de Stads Apotheek van F. L. J. Gertsen in de Nieuwe-poort Straat voor Reekening van diverse Perzonen staande op hun vertrek van Batavia, van Huismebelen, Slaven, Wagens en Paarden, Staaf, Pinang en Javaasche Kleedjes.—En ten zelve dage zal mede worden opgeveild.—Een welbezielde Pantjalling met dies zyl en Treil, groot 16 Lasten, leggende aan de westzyde van de Rivier buiten de voormalige Rotterdammerpoort, benevens dies Inventaris, bestaande in 2 Yzere stukken eenige Geweeren en Donderbossen, Koogels, &c.

Ideen een Pantjalling met nieuwe zyl en Treil, groot 10 Lasten leggende ter zelve plaate.

**Op Vrydag den 23ste December 1814.**

VOOR het Pakhuis van Jessen, Trail en Co. staande aan de Oostzyde van de Grote-rivier, van diverse Negotie goederen &c. volgens nadere Catalogus.

**Advertentie.**

**Op aanstaande Dingsdag zynde den 20ste December 1814.**

Zal door den Secretaris der Weeskamer Jacob Hendrik de Hoogh, in de Thuin van wylen A. J. van Kerst, op Jaccatra publicq aan de meesbiedende by den Opslag worden opgeveild en verkogt het navolgend per- ceel als.

Voor Reekening des Boedels van wylen A. J. VAN KERST, voornoemd.

ZEKERE twee stukken Thuin-land, ZA het eerste bebouwd met een steene Huis, Combuis en andere vertrekken, een Speel-huis, Paarde-stall en Wagen-huis van steen, een houte Lombong, Menagery, een duive Hok, nevens differente Slaave Wooninge van planken en bamboesen met pannen en atap gedeckt, staande en gele-gen omtrend een halve uurgaan zuid oost-waards buiten deze Stad by het Fort Jac-catra, of in het Westerveld het eerste deel van het blok M, sub No. 123.—Belend ten oosten en noorden met de Grootte-rivier, ten westen met den Heer Mr. W. A. Sem van Basel, enten zuiden met diffe-rente personen. Breed aan de oostzyde van het zuiden af beginnende, noorden 43 graden west 20 roeden, en dan 188 in de dikte van twee coersen 5 roeden, van daar

noorden 13 graden, oost 27 of the samen in opgamelde coersen 52 roeden, aan de westzyde is de breete noorden 1 graad, oost 28 roeden schaars, mitsgaders diep aan de zuid zyde oost 2 graden, zuiden 73 roeden, zynde aan de noord en oostzyde met de Grootte-rivier besloten, en is ge-meeten aan de west en zuid zyde met de halve slooten.—Het tweede stuk door het welk de weg tot opgamelde eerste perceel door heen loopt, bebouwd met een klein Speel-huis met pannen gedeckt, staande en geleen tegen over het Fort Jaccatra, in het oosterveld het 27 deel van het blok L sub No. 21.—Belend ten noordoosten met de Jaccatrasche weg in de nieuwe dwars weg, ten zuidwesten met de Grootte-rivier, ten noordwesten met den wel Edele Ge-strengen Heer W. V. Helvetius van Rins-dyk, en ten zuidoosten met gemelde weg in de Chinese graven. Breed voor langs gemelde weg, west 10 graden, noorden 6 roeden 6 voeten, agter langs de Grootte-rivier zuiden 20 graden, oost 32 roeden ruil, mitsgaders diep zuidoost zyde eerst van de Heer weg af beginnende zuiden 35 graden, west 25 roeden, van zuiden 3 gra-den, oost 21 roeden, waar mede de sloot langs gemelde dwars weg bereckt, en van daar tot aan de Grootte-rivier west 30 gra-den zuiden 31 roeden en aan de noord-waards van de by de Jaccatrasche weg be-ginnende, eerst zuiden 38 graden, west 27 roeden, van daar tot aan de Grootte-rivier west 20 graden, zuiden 34 roeden, dus de geheele diepte 61 roeden, dog op dit laats gemelde op tweede perceel mag geen zwaare boomen bepland veel min eenig gebouwen gezet worden om het voormelde Fort Jac-catra te belemeren, voorts zoo het zelve ter plaate voorschreeven gelegen.

De Condition van den verkoop kunnen daags voor den verkoop bezigtigd worden ten Kantore van Heeren Weesmeesteren op het Stadshuis.—Zoo wie gading ont-rend het een en ander is hebbeide die kome ten tyde, plaate en ure, alwaar de verkooping zal werden gehouden, aan hoore het leesen der Condition en doct daar mede zyn profyt.

**TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION**

On Monday, the 19th Inst.

AT WELTEVREDEN, THE PROPERTY OF

**Lieut. Colonel McLEOD,**

Proceeding on sick certificate to EUROPE;

CONSISTING OF

**HOUSEHOLD - Furniture - Table Ware - Plate - Carriages, &c. &c.** and a variety of other Articles.—The sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

To be Sold BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT JACATRA, ON TUESDAY the 20th INSTANT,

THE

**SLAVES, FURNITURE, HORSES,**

&c.

The Property of the late DR. KERST.

Messrs. Jessen, Trail and Co.

HAVE IMPORTED

OF THE

**PRINCEREGENT, Capt KERR,**

FROM ENGLAND,

In a high state of preservation;

**A** QUANTITY of Beer, in casks and bottles—Vin de Grave—French Claret—A few half firkins of Irish Butter, and some Oilman's Stores, which they propose to dispose of for ready money only, having to close the accounts at the return of the ship.

Advertisement.

THE undersigned has the honor to inform the Christian Public, that a considerable quantity of English, Dutch, and Arabic BIBLES and NEW TESTAMENTS have been received by Government, from the British and Foreign Bible Society at London...

All these Books, though most valuable in themselves, are now to be had for a very low price; and the Poor, who cannot pay for them, may have them gratis, if they apply to him at F. TREFFZ, Esq. Molenvliet.

J. C. SUPPER, Secretary to the Java Auxiliary Bible Society.

TO BE DISPOSED OF BY LOTTERY.

THE HOUSE, GROUNDS, and EFFECTS of Mr. FICHAT, on the following plan, viz. To be disposed of by Lottery (at 250 Spanish Dollars Paper per Ticket) consisting of Twenty-one Prizes...

Tickets to be paid for on Gentlemen setting their names against any number, and should the said Lottery not take place, the Money will be refunded. On the whole of the Tickets being disposed of, due notice will be given in the Java Government Gazette, when and where the drawing of the same will take place.

BATAVIA, Dec. 8, 1814.

UITLOOTING.

Hr. Fichat, OP DE VOLGENDE VOORWAARDEN. De uitlooting zal bestaan uit Vijf en Twintig Nummers, a 200 Spaansche Matten ieder Lot.

Er zullen zyn Een en Twintig Prijzen, veider naderig hieromtrent, is te bekomen by den Hr. FICHAT, Harmony, Vendeur de Loozen, op den 11. MAARS. By de tekening der naamen zal ook door de Heeren deelyk het geld, tegens aanve van hun nummers, afbetaald worden; en ingevalle de uitlooting geen plaats vind, zal hetzelfde naderhand wederom worden gerestitueerd.

BATAVIA, den 8ste Dec. 1814.

Advertentie.

ALZOO den Hoogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia, aan den Griffier van Hooggemelden Raad, Germain Kalken...

BATAVIA, Dec. 8, 1814.

Advertentie.

ALZOO den Hoogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia, aan den Griffier van Hooggemelden Raad, Germain Kalken...

BATAVIA, Dec. 8, 1814.

Advertentie.

ALZOO den Hoogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia, aan den Griffier van Hooggemelden Raad, Germain Kalken...

BATAVIA, Dec. 8, 1814.

Advertentie.

ALZOO den Hoogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia, aan den Griffier van Hooggemelden Raad, Germain Kalken...

BATAVIA, Dec. 8, 1814.

Advertentie.

ALZOO den Hoogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia, aan den Griffier van Hooggemelden Raad, Germain Kalken...

BATAVIA, Dec. 8, 1814.

half negen uren ter rolle van den Raad van Justitie te Sourabaya te Compareeren dan wel gemagtigde te zenden, ten einde het derde default te Purgeeren, en als nog...

H. J. HERTVELD, Exploiteur. SOURABAYA, den 26ste Oct. 1814.

Advertentie.

DIE iets te vorderen heeft van of schuldig is aan den boedel van wylen de Heer Frans Michael Kilian, in leevon Oud President van het Eerwaarde Collegie van Boedelmeesteren alhier...

F. P. SEENA, H. L. S. VAN BASEL, BATAVIA, den 8ste Dec. 1814.

Advertentie.

Persons having Claims upon the Estate of the late M. J. KERST, Esq. M. D. or being indebted thereto, are requested to send in their Claims, and to pay their Debts to the undersigned Executors, before the end of the ensuing month.

BATAVIA, Dec. 8, 1814.

Advertentie.

Persons having Claims upon the Estate of the late M. J. KERST, Esq. M. D. or being indebted thereto, are requested to send in their Claims, and to pay their Debts to the undersigned Executors, before the end of the ensuing month.

BATAVIA, Dec. 8, 1814.

Advertentie.

Persons having Claims upon the Estate of the late M. J. KERST, Esq. M. D. or being indebted thereto, are requested to send in their Claims, and to pay their Debts to the undersigned Executors, before the end of the ensuing month.

BATAVIA, Dec. 8, 1814.

Advertentie.

Persons having Claims upon the Estate of the late M. J. KERST, Esq. M. D. or being indebted thereto, are requested to send in their Claims, and to pay their Debts to the undersigned Executors, before the end of the ensuing month.

BATAVIA, Dec. 8, 1814.

Advertentie.

Persons having Claims upon the Estate of the late M. J. KERST, Esq. M. D. or being indebted thereto, are requested to send in their Claims, and to pay their Debts to the undersigned Executors, before the end of the ensuing month.

BATAVIA, Dec. 8, 1814.

Advertentie.

Persons having Claims upon the Estate of the late M. J. KERST, Esq. M. D. or being indebted thereto, are requested to send in their Claims, and to pay their Debts to the undersigned Executors, before the end of the ensuing month.

BATAVIA, Dec. 8, 1814.

Advertentie.

Persons having Claims upon the Estate of the late M. J. KERST, Esq. M. D. or being indebted thereto, are requested to send in their Claims, and to pay their Debts to the undersigned Executors, before the end of the ensuing month.

BATAVIA, Dec. 8, 1814.

Poetry naturally excite indulgence from you with I claim the same and that retributive justice, Shirazi received, which an English Public never refuses, which an English Public never refuses...

To insure to my strictures on the Address that publicity which you might think proper to refuse to them, I have transmitted a copy to Calcutta for insertion in one of the Bengal Prints.

Me thinks the conditions mentioned in the Address, that the Writer of the Address is to be considered as the Author of the Poem, is a very commendable one...

But the writer of the Address, I presume, has no other object in view, than to amuse us by this aerial and metaphorical combat, as he brings forward, in the course of the Poem, a number of other images equally unreal...

What is meant by pale disease, striking a gasping breath? I thought, before I read this that disease attacked the substantial frame, and that a gasping breath was but a consequence.

But I must now make you acquainted with the history of the author's acquaintance with the Poem. Reader I have sought the infection of the knight of La Mancha did his madness in reading bad and lying books; and let me inform you, he wants some prominent virtue of that famous knight-errant...

You judge of a writer, by the number of admirers, as you form your opinion of a man by the Society he frequents. You see Homer in Virgil, Dryden in Pope, the imitations approving upon the originals. You see Darwin in the Author of the Address, the latter debasing, or copying upon original.

What are we to think of parodies who scribbles copies the new books and quacks into the Botanic Garden, which already fallen into merited neglect, and which no man will read, unless such a one, as, more in love with sound than sense, is content that his ear should be tickled at the expense of his understanding.

Let the Reader judge for himself. It is to be regretted that the Author of the Address, who has so much to say for himself, has not thought fit to send in his name to the undersigned Executors, before the end of the ensuing month.

Let the Reader judge for himself. It is to be regretted that the Author of the Address, who has so much to say for himself, has not thought fit to send in his name to the undersigned Executors, before the end of the ensuing month.

Let the Reader judge for himself. It is to be regretted that the Author of the Address, who has so much to say for himself, has not thought fit to send in his name to the undersigned Executors, before the end of the ensuing month.

Advertisement.

Messrs. WILLIAM GOLWILLE, LEARMONTH, having withdrawn from the late Partnership of ROBERTSON and LEARMONTH, on the 1st instant, and a new connection having been formed by Messrs. ANDREW ROBERTSON, JOSEPH ROBERTSON, and THOMAS STONES...

Messrs. ROBERTSON, REED and STONES, beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public in general, that they have entered into Partnership, as Merchants and Agents, at Port Louis, and request a continuance of the favors of the Public, and the Friends of the late Firm of ROBERTSON and LEARMONTH...

At which they have succeeded, and assure them their interest will be most strictly attended to in all matters entrusted to their care.

Port Louis, MAURITIUS, on the 1st of May 1, 1814.

WANTED.

COLONIAL Paper Currency, to the amount of 18,000 SPANISH DOLLARS, for Bills of Exchange on London.

Apply to Messrs. TAMMERMANN, THYSSON and CO.

LOST.

VOLUMES 29 and 66 of the Duodecimo Edition of 1799, of English Poets. Any Gentleman who may be in possession of the set by sending it to the Gazette Office.

Wellpreden, 14th Dec. 1814.

UIT DE HAND TE KOOP.

de volgende goede Slaven.

PRIMO, Ketzjer en Kledermaker, PORTO RICO, dits.

NORTJAYA, Kokin, en Huismeid, met haar Dogterje.

BIETJA, Lyfmeisje.

BATAVIA, den 15 Dec. 1814.

Witte Tafel Ryst.

BY HEELE WAAR EN KWART MOIT KOYANGS.

By J. SUC.

By KRUIJHOF.

IN DE KOESYRAAT.

IS IN COMMISSIE TE BEKOOLEN JAPANS FARWE EN ROGGE, jongst aangebragt.

Advertentie.

DIE iets te vorderen heeft van of schuldig is aan den boedel van wylen de Heer Frans Michael Kilian, in leevon Oud President van het Eerwaarde Collegie van Boedelmeesteren alhier...

I am content of Horace's fountain of Blandissium, described by him as being as shining or clear as glass. The comparison is suitable to the subject, but, who that has any feeling of the sublime can bear to hear the sea, the ocean, the mighty deep painted in such colours? you might as well describe the might Ajax, entering a drawing-room, with the airs of a French dancing-master, or paint Milton's chariot of the sun in the phaeton of a modern coach-makers.

A sea of glass is, in all conscience, bad enough, for the comparison debases instead of exalting the object described.—Even the little propriety, however, that was in the original simile, is destroyed in the copy by making the "sea of glass flow." Here is a metaphor in the worst possible taste. In the name of good sense, who ever heard of glass flowing unless when melted by fire, or subjected to the more ardent heat of such a writer's imagination as the author of the Address.

But to proceed with my parallels, take the following specimens:

"Within that space some demons may dwell,"  
"To breathe the hiss or try the shriller yell."

ADDRESS.  
"Chained at his roots two scion-demons dwell,"  
"To breathe the hiss or try the shriller yell."

BOTANIC GARDEN.  
How happily and closely imitated. "How like the thought, the words, the sounds, the rhymes, of these two great geniuses."

In common decency might not the last line of this couplet be characterized by an honest mark of quotation?

The Botanic Garden has the following line  
"And aim at insect prey their little stings,"

Which the Address imitates much more closely than Johnson does Invenal as follows:

"At insect prey they will not dart their stings."

I will do the writer of the Address the justice to say, that in the course of his poem, he has paid some attention to the unity of design.

His poem has a marked beginning, middle and end, it falls as poems of this kind ought to do, from a bad to a worse, and to a worse than all.

There is, generally indeed, a minute adherence to a particular rule which ought never to be deviated from, in all writings of this class, that is, that every new line should be in a marked degree worse than the one that has gone before it.

The reader will easily calculate the effect of observing such a rule in a long Poem, and from the specimen he has in the Address, be prepared to conjecture, to what a wonderful conclusion the author might have brought a longer poem had he written one.

Take the following specimens—

"Healthy, beauty, joy, support her present reign,"  
"And wee liese fear-struck from this happy Faerie!"

or,  
"That smile's enough, it cheers each anxious heart,  
"And in receiving pleasure, pleasure you impart."

It would be difficult to find better specimens of this kind of writing in any age or country, always excepting indeed the old examples.

"And thou Dalhoussie the great God of War,  
Lieutenant-Colonel to the Earl of Mar."

In prose, to be sure, I lately saw a very notable example. After describing Knights of the Black Eagle, of the Golden Fleece, of St. John of Jerusalem, &c. &c. my attention was unexpectedly arrested by a *Colonel of the Londonderry Militia*; I was surprised of course at so curious a contrast, but wonder and surprise are the necessary effects of all such unaccountable combinations.

From the invariable observance of this rule there are a few inconsiderable deviations, which it may be worth noticing, as when he says—

"Or at the sight, warms not with joy each breast,  
"That sudden thrill, well felt but ill express."

Here the operation of the poison seems to produce a momentary exacerbation of all the symptoms, during which the author is altogether incoherent and unintelligible. To examine such "sick men's dreams" is, not the proper business of criticism, but I trust some of our skilful physicians, anxious for the improvement of Physical Science, will make them the subject of an Essay for the next volume of the Batavian Researches.

Towards the conclusion of the second number of the couplet there is indeed some return of reason, and the incapacity of the writer is hinted at with much candour and simplicity.

A ray of reason sometimes steals across him as when he says—

"Yet ah one thought comes darkling o'er my brain."

He is aware that there is something wrong with his brain, but he cannot tell what! he has a melancholy foreboding of "His situation without knowing, exactly, what is the matter with him. Even this single line, however, he could not write without an error: *Darkling*, in the sense he uses it, is not English, of which any one may be satisfied by turning over the large Edition of Johnson's Dictionary. *Darkling* means "being in the dark, being without light." Does the writer of the Address mean that his thoughts are clouded in darkness? or does he mean to be very candid and tell

us at once, that he himself is utterly in the dark? Then, indeed, we might understand him. Yet the passage as it stands will not admit of either construction, and therefore, however otherwise natural and suitable we are compelled to abandon them.

I shall conclude these remarks by one consolatory observation, and it is this, that I have no doubt the author of the Address has attained one great object of his verses: a considerable share of public sympathy; for I may say of them what a great critic said on a similar occasion, that "I defy the most common reader to repeat them without emotions of compassion."

AMICUS.

*For the Java Government Gazette.*

"To shat them up, like beasts in pounds,  
"For breaking into others' grounds."

BUTLER.

Of composition there are two fountains, memory and invention, the former is as mean as it is ridiculous.—The Writer of the address spoken on the opening of the Theatre at *Wellevoeden* should be reminded of the following lines of *Dr. Darwin's Botanic Garden*.—They are to be found in CANTO 3.

PART 2.  
"Where seat of glass with gay reflection smile,  
"Round the green coasts of Java's palmy isle; 220.  
"A spacious plain extends its upland scene,  
"Rocks rise on rocks, and fountains gush between;  
"Soft zephyrs blow, eternal summers reign,  
"And showers prolific bless the soil,—in vain!" 224.

"Fell UPAS sits, the HYDRA-TREE of death."

"Chained at his root two scion-demons dwell, 251.  
"Breathe the faint hiss, or try the shriller yell;  
"Rise fluttering in the air on callow wings,  
"And aim at insect-prey their little stings." 254.

Much might be said on comparing the above lines with those of the Address signed A.; but it is unnecessary.—This composition is intended only to nip in its bud the evil habit of systematically stealing.

D.

### Java Government Gazette.

BATAVIA,  
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1814.

### General Orders by Government.

BATAVIA, 9th Dec. 1814.

Lieutenant Colonel McLeod, of His Majesty's 59th Regiment, and Commanding the Troops stationed in the Western Division of the Island, being about to embark for Europe on account of ill health; the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council cannot omit to avail himself of this opportunity to express the high sense entertained by this Government of the uniformly meritorious and gallant conduct of that Officer during the period of his service on Java; and in thus offering his grateful acknowledgements as a just tribute for the zealous and able assistance he has on every occasion received from Lieutenant Colonel McLeod, he cannot personally refrain from the expression of his deepest regret at the cause which has rendered necessary a change of climate.

In consequence of the departure of Lieutenant Colonel McLeod, all Reports, Returns, &c. from the Troops in the Western Division, including Cheribon, will in future be transmitted direct to Head-quarters at *Wellevoeden*, addressed to the Brigade Major of the Division, for the information of the Commander of the Fortes.

Colonel Bales being about to proceed to Europe, the separate Command of the Eastern Division held by that Officer will cease from the date of his embarkation, and all the Troops stationed to the Eastward of Cheribon will in future form one Division, under the Command of Colonel Adams, to be denominated the Eastern Division.

The Office of Brigade Major at Sourabaya, will, however, be continued for the purpose of collecting the Reports and Returns of the Troops stationed to the Eastward of Rembang, in order to their being transmitted to the head-quarters of the Eastern Division, and also to facilitate the circulation of the General Orders in that part of the Island.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,  
Secretary to Government.

By the arrival of the *Prince Regent* from the Mauritius, we understand that a Dutch ship bound to China had been compelled to touch at that place for repair, in consequence of the very severe gales of wind she had experienced off the Cape, and that the lateness of the season would oblige her to defer her voyage Eastward until the month of April next.

By this opportunity we learn that Dutch papers have been received up to the 27th of May, which, though exceedingly interesting to the inhabitants of this Colony, contain no political information whatever that we are not already acquainted with.

By the arrival of a vessel from Penang,

we have also obtained a sight of Bengal Newspapers up to the end of September, but they are equally barren of novel intelligence. The latest accounts received in Calcutta from England at this date, extended to no later period than the 10th of May.—Such contributions, however, as we have received from our Correspondent *Amicus*, will materially assist us in filling up the columns of the *Java Gazette*; we refrain from offering any comment upon this voluminous critique, as we have some suspicion the author of the Address will be fully equal to the task of vindicating his own innocence, and rescuing his literary character from the aspersions thrown upon it by such violent opponents as *Amicus* and D.

We understand the Comedy of *John Bull*, with the Farce of *Raising the Wind*, are under rehearsal at the Military Bazaar's Theatre, and will be represented on the 27th instant.

### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.] Dec. 9.—Chinese brig Chuanheck, Chuatem, from Port Cornwallis 8th Oct.  
Dec. 10.—Chinese brig Cheenwah, Channing, from Malacca 16th Nov.  
Dec. 11.—Ship Prince Regent, C. Kerr, from Mauritius 1st Nov.  
Dec. 12.—Brig Elizabeth, P. Kapuin, from Bencoolen 15th Nov.—Ship Charlotte, P. Brown, from Nangasacky 16th Nov. Cargo, Camphor, &c. &c.—Passengers, Mr. Cassa and Son, Mr. Voorman, Mr. Heuffenreuter and Mr. Gratiaan.—H. M. Sloop Elk, Capt. Crown, from Trincomalie, 2d Dec. bound to Amboyna.—Ship Fattyhoolwhaal, J. Taylor, from Pulo Penang 9th Nov.—Brig Jane, J. W. Abert, from Malacca 22d Nov. Passenger, Mr. E. Capes.  
Dec. 13.—Arab ship Boorwang, Said Abdul Raymar, from Rhio 28th Nov.  
Dec. 16.—Ship Discovery, G. L. Lindsay, from Sea 6th Nov. Cargo, Rice—Passenger, Mr. Rochoanet.

DEPARTURES.] Dec. 9.—Chinese brig Habo, Oey Boeko, for Samarang.  
Do. 11.—Ship Providence, A. Barclay, for London and the Cape of Good Hope. Same day.—Ship Resource, James Henderson, for do. and do.  
Do. 12.—Ship Commerce, J. A. Cole, for do. and do.—Cargo, Coffee.  
Do. 15.—Ship Dispatch, C. Fenn, for Indremayo. Same day.—Schooner Anna Maria, D. Offerman, for Grisse and Tagal.  
Do. 14.—H. C. Gun-boat, No. 13, J. J. Allen, for Bantam.  
Same day.—Ship Ruby, F. Hamilton, for the Cape of Good Hope.—Passengers, Messrs. Thalman, Sinclair, and Adlung.  
Do.—Brig Maria, R. de Vos, for Samarang.—Passenger, Mr. Van Heerdt.

### LAW INTELLIGENCE.

#### BOMBAY SESSIONS.

#### COURT HOUSE, JULY 15.

On this day came on the trial of Capt. Archibald Campbell, Lieut. T. Robinson and Ensign E. Marriott, all of the 47th Regiment, on the Bill of Indictment which had been found against them, for the murder of Lieut. Edmund Russell, of the same Corps.

The advocate General having opened the case on the part of the prosecution, proceeded to call

Dr. James Tewhill, of the 47th Regiment, who said he saw Lieutenant E. Russell on the morning of the 16th of June last, he was laying in the Barrack-room of the 47th Regiment, dying.—He appeared to be dying in consequence of a wound in the head; Witness cannot say whether the wound was a gun shot wound or not, he died in consequence of that wound a very few minutes after Witness saw him.—The wound had gone completely through the head; Witness could not swear that it was a gun shot wound!

Cross Examined by Mr. Morley.

Said Mr. Marriott was in the room when he saw Lieut. Russell—he was standing in the room. Witness did not observe him doing any thing particularly; Witness went afterwards to see Captain Campbell.

Dr. Easton, of the 47th Regiment, said he saw Lieutenant Russell about 7 o'clock A. M. on the 16th of June. He was then dead. Witness examined the wound, it was an orifice which penetrated through the brain. Witness thinks it was inflicted by a Ball. The body was warm when he saw it first.

Antonio da Costa said he is the servant of Captain Campbell, he recollected receiving some orders from Captain Campbell on the night of the 13th of June—Captain C. then gave him a Note, to carry to the Quarter

Master; he accordingly carried it; Captain C. told him to awake him about gun-fire.—He found his master next morning awake and dressed before he went to awake him.—At that time he saw in the room a pair of Pistols laying on the Table. His master dressed and went out. Nobody went with him except a Mussaul, who went to carry the Pistols; he saw the Mussaul, who had two Pistols in his hands.—His master went out about gun fire, and returned at six o'clock, he saw no body come to the House. When he came from his master's room he saw Mr. Robinson in his own room, who desired him to go and call a Doctor, he had not seen him before that time; he went to call Dr. Tewhill alone.—He observed when he came back, some blood on his Master's Shirt—he did not see any wound at that time—there was no blood on Captain Campbell's shirt at the time he went out in the morning.

Balla Dhurmanach, Mussaul, said he was awake early on the morning of the 16th of June, Captain Campbell's Master, he gave him at that time two Pistols which Witness carried along with his Master, they went to a Mahomedan's Tomb near Fort George.—There his Master took the two Pistols from him, and directed him to go home. He saw nobody with his Master, and went away home to his Master's. About six o'clock he again saw his Master, who had returned home; his Master sent him to call Lieut. Forbes.

John Hogan said he was Sentry at the Sally Port on 16th of June; he saw Captain C. on that morning. The gate was shut, he was ordered to open the gate, which he did, and Captain C. walked thro' it: shortly after this Lieutenant Robinson passed thro' the gate. About ten minutes after that, Lieut. Russell and Ensign Marriott passed thro' together. They were talking together, Witness did not see any thing in their hands.—They were soon out of sight.—They all went in the same direction. About a quarter of an hour afterwards Witness saw these gentlemen again, he first saw Lieutenant Robinson; there was nobody with him. Next Captain C.—there was nobody with him; and he saw nothing particularly about him. He saw next Lieutenant Russell and Ensign Marriott, the former carried by four Native, he was bleeding much—there was an Engineer Officer with him.—He saw nobody else pass that morning except Major Cheyne.

Cross Examined by Mr. Woodhouse. Is it usual for Officers to pass through the Gate at that time?

Question by Mr. Morley. Ensign Marriott and Lieutenant Russell appeared to be walking together on friendly terms. The time which elapsed between their going out of the gate and returning, appeared to be about a quarter of an hour. It was between five and six o'clock.

Lieutenant Patrick Forbes, of the 47th Regiment, said he recollected the morning of the 16th of June last; he saw Captain C. on that morning about 6 o'clock. It was about parade time. He observed that Captain C. was wounded, Captain C. informed witness that unfortunately a meeting had taken place between him and Lieutenant Russell that morning, and that both parties had been wounded. As Witness was coming out of his own room, he saw Lieutenant Russell who appeared badly wounded. He saw Lieutenant Robinson in the course of the forenoon but not at that time.—Lieutenant Robinson gave him no information about the Duel; he did not see Ensign Marriott at that time.

Captain Thomas Dickenson of the Engineers, said, he was employed on the works on the 16th of June, he saw three Gentlemen on that morning: is not certain whether they had regimentals on or not, he is able to recognise one of them, Mr. Marriott; but neither of the others.

Ensign Marriott came up to witness to ask for assistance for a friend of his, whom he said was in distress. Ensign Marriott conducted Witness to the place. Witness saw his friend laying to all appearances dead; he did not know his name; at that time. He was not in regimentals, he ordered some of the Natives to take up the body; it was carried to Fort George. Ensign Marriott did not inform Witness how the Gentleman had been wounded, he believed he said he had been shot, but he did not say by whom. He only saw those Gentlemen once. Witness recognized the person who was wounded when he got to Fort George, it was Lieutenant Russell; Mr. Marriott appeared to be greatly distressed, he did not hear Lieutenant Russell speak; he groaned—after he took the body to Fort George, he retired, saying, he could be of no further use.

Examined by Mr. Morley. The first saw the three Gentlemen on the glacis of Fort George, it was on the angle of the works on the summit of the Hill. He cannot identify the other prisoner at the Bar, Mr. Marriott appeared greatly distressed.

Adjutant William Baugs, of the 47th Regiment, said he recollected the morning of the 16th of June last, he saw Lieutenant Russell on that morning between the hours of 5 and 6. The parade was over when he saw him. He saw him laying to all appearance expiring, in the arms of Mr. Marriott in his own room, having seen this he retired. He saw Captain C. after that, some time after that, he saw some blood on his shirt—he does not think there was any body with him.

\* *Nascant* is not English, but pure Latin. There is no such word in Johnson's Dictionary, and this ought to satisfy one, whose chief ambition, I am told, is verbal acrobacy. He is a dealer in the mystery of "Shorts and Longs," as the Edinburgh Reviewer wittily terms such writers.

† Dr. H. found this to be the case with all the beasts subjected to his experiments. See the last volume of the Batavian Researches.

He did not tell Witness how he came by the wound. He saw Lieutenant Robinson, on that morning, but he did not see him again. He gave no explanation. Lieutenant Russell was either dead or dying; he did not look like a man who had been long dead. He had not seen any of the Gentlemen that morning before.

*(Continued by Mr. Morley.)*  
Ensign Marriott appeared in great distress; he was affording every assistance to Mr. Russell; they were upon the most friendly terms living in the same apartment.

Here the case closed on the part of the Prosecution; and as there did not appear to be any evidence against Lieut. Robinson and Ensign Marriott, the Jury at the suggestion of the Counsel for Captain A. Campbell, who stated that he might possibly require their testimony, having understood it to be the opinion of the Court that there was nothing sufficiently proved against either Lieutenant Robinson or Ensign Marriott to call upon them for a defence, immediately returned a Verdict of Not Guilty as to them.

Captain A. Campbell then put in a Written Defence as follows:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,  
GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY,

No man can more deeply lament than I do, the fatal result of that meeting between the deceased and myself, which the imperious laws of honor prescribed, as the sole remaining means of preserving my character from lasting infamy.

But in the heart-felt anguish which I experience, it is some consolation to find that in reviewing my conduct my conscience whispers to me the grateful assurance that I uniformly obeyed the dictates of forbearance, that I listened with readiness to the suggestions of conciliation, that I anxiously sought for the means of accommodation, while accommodation was practicable; and that I rejected no proffered apology, which honor could accept.

Gentlemen, you are well aware that in the present day, the manners of the world have rendered the laws of honor, in one respect, paramount to all laws of human and divine institution. Your conviction acknowledges their predominant sway over the human mind; you feel their influence in your own bosoms; you know too, while all degrees of Men submit to them, how emphatically they call for a strict observance on the part of those who wear the garb of war; the soul of whose profession is to be without fear, and without reproach.

Gentlemen, if it shall appear to you that I have reluctantly submitted to the mandates of this imperious code; that this submission has not been attended with an arrogant and wanton defiance of the laws of my Country; and that it has not been accompanied by a cold insensibility to the spirit of forgiveness; that my conduct has not been marked with acrimonious hostility or personal malice to the deceased, that I have not shewn that wanton disregard of social duty which the law construes into malice, I look with confidence for your favourable verdict.

Gentlemen, if instead of homicide occasioned as this has been, you were now trying an unfortunate individual, who, in the moment of sudden passion, had inflicted a mortal blow on his fellow creature, it would be your duty to make allowances for the infirmity of human nature, and to acquit the prisoner of the charge of Murder.

But where, Gentlemen, is the infirmity of human nature more strongly exemplified than in our inability to remember what is due to human laws, under the influence of those false notions of honor, which the manners of Society have given birth to. Shall the instantaneous heating of the blood, give a colour of innocence to an act of violent homicide, and shall not such an act receive any qualifying tinge from the operation of those universal feelings, which if not relieved, would sink the human heart in despair? manifest are the instances in which the habits of a well regulated mind have been found sufficient to control the impulse of sudden passion. But where in the walks of social life, can we find that disciplined fortitude which could bear to live under a burden of a dishonored name? Where shall we find the heart, steady and strong enough to control the maddening dread of becoming a despised outcast of Society, a perpetual mark of the world's bitter scorn? Oh, what avail is deliberation here, but to strengthen those very motives which renounce to the dictates of human Law.

Gentlemen, if motives such as these shall be found to influence human conduct in cases like the present, motives which you will not deny may and do influence the kindest hearts—hearts anxiously regardful of social duty and habitually averse from mischief? what principle of reasoning should you have recourse to for that presumption of general malice, which in the absence of all particular malice, the law requires as a necessary ingredient of the crime with which I am charged, may do they not absolutely exclude the admission of such presumption.

In the short and simple statement of facts to which I shall, for a few moments, now request your attention, you will not, I trust, be able to discover any symptoms of individual or particular malice to the deceased in any part of my conduct towards him in this unfortunate affair.

On the 11th June last I was garrison Captain of the day. Lieutenant Russell was on guard at the Bazar Gate. As Captain of the day it was my duty to receive the guard reports. It was also Lieutenant Russell's duty, among the rest to send one to me. I waited at my post at the Apollo Gate half an hour, after I had collected the other reports, in expectation of receiving that of Lieutenant Russell. None came. I then despatched to the Town Major's Office the reports received, noticing the want of Lieutenant Russell's report.

Anxious to shew Lieutenant Russell, that in noticing the omission he had been guilty of, I was actuated by no ill will towards him, I wished to be myself the first to inform him of it. For that purpose immediately on my return to my own quarters, I called at Lieutenant Russell's. He was not there, shortly after, however, he came to my quarters; I informed him why I had wished to see him, and what I had done. My information appeared to be received without offence and the observations which Lieut. Russell made were few, but they were made without any apparent irritation. We parted amicably. On the evening of the same day, I met Lieutenant Russell by accident, at Lieutenant Robinson's quarters. Here a conversation took place which commenced by my enquiring of Lieutenant Russell, if he had yet heard any thing respecting his report. I will not now detail to you, Gentlemen, the particulars of this conversation, but will content myself with noticing that Lieutenant Russell in a very abrupt and disrespectful manner, insinuated that I was not at my post when I ought to have been, and that was the reason why I had not received his report. He also said, in a manner still more disrespectful, that in noticing the non-receipt of his report, I had done my worst to him, and that he defied me.

Towards the close of the conversation, I admit, Gentlemen, that I was betrayed into some warmth of manner, but I assert, that, from the first to the last no language escaped my lips, that could provoke the insulting insinuations thrown out by Lieutenant Russell, or that could justify his forgetting that respect of manner, which was due to me as his superior Officer.

The conversation between us was put an end to by the interposition of Lieutenant Robinson, who demanded of Lieutenant Russell why he presumed to make his apartment the scene of so violent an attack on me: on this Lieutenant Russell retired.

It has been said that nothing passed during this conversation which could require my exacting from Lieut. Russell any apology. This must have been advanced on the authority of that view, which two of the Officers present on the occasion, seem to have taken of the conduct of the parties; the Officers to whom I allude, are Lieutenants Marriott and Lowrie.

At an examination which afterwards took place, and which I shall notice shortly, these Gentlemen I understand, would only admit that Lieutenant Russell had spoken loudly and petulantly, and that I was vehement also.

If this view of the transaction be correct, I doubtless must have erred in thinking an apology necessary; but I trust I may confidently place in opposition to the opinions entertained by these Gentlemen, the impressions made on the minds of two other Officers who were also present at the conversation. They agree with the feelings which I entertained, and they have unhesitatingly stated, that the behaviour of Lieutenant Russell was disrespectful and insulting to me. Of the weight and value which are to be respectively given to these opposite opinions, I shall, in the first place observe, that Lieutenants Marriott and Lowrie had, for the first time joined the regiment on the arrival of the Bombay and China ships; I believe it was the first time they had ever joined any corps; whereas Lieutenants Robinson and Cochrane had been a long time in the service. Your own good sense, Gentlemen, will immediately suggest to you, that the latter, from their experience in the service are more likely to entertain correct conceptions of the demeanour proper to be observed between Officers of different rank, and therefore more qualified to appreciate our conduct on this occasion.

To this observation I shall also add, that an impression corresponding with that received by Messrs. Cochrane and Robinson, was also made on the mind of a most respectable Officer, Major Cheyne, by the representation which was subsequently given to him by all four Officers.

If I am rightly informed, a similar opinion, was also entertained by another most respectable Gentleman, the Commanding Officers of the corps, who after reading Lieutenant Russell's own written statement of the transaction, and after an examination of two of the Officers present, advised Lieutenant Russell to apologize to me. Gentlemen, I have interrupted the course of my narrative to make the foregoing observations to convince you, if possible, that I had not hastily and slightly conceived myself to have been insulted by Lieutenant Russell in such a way as to call for an apology.

I resume the narrative. Within half an hour after the termination of the conversation, I thought it necessary to order Lieutenant Russell into arrest; and I immediately

reported the same to the Commanding Officer. Colonel Bland having made the investigation, the result of which has been already alluded to, sent the Adjutant to me, with a message that Lieutenant Russell had turned a deaf ear to the advice he had given to offer some concession.

To promote, as much as lay in my power, that accommodation which the Commanding Officer had recommended, and to remove from Lieutenant Russell's mind any difficulties he might feel on account of the nature of the apology, which from any cause he might suppose would be required of him, I requested the Adjutant to wait on him and assure him that nothing either hurtful to his feelings or unbecoming his situation as an Officer would be exacted.

I trust, Gentlemen, that in these first steps which I took, you cannot discover any traces of an improper spirit of revenge or any wish to exact of Lieutenant Russell any thing more than the occasion absolutely required.

I waited till the following day, in anxious expectation that the temper of Lieutenant Russell might be influenced by the message I had sent; and that after a more mature consideration of the measure proposed by his Commanding Officer, he might be better disposed to accommodation. But I waited in vain.

Still anxious to evince the same spirit of conciliation which had hitherto guided my steps, I wrote to Colonel Bland the following letter:

TO LIEUTENANT COLONEL BLAND.

Fort George Barracks, 14th June 1814.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you, that I am particularly anxious to make it appear, that I have no resentful or improper feelings towards Mr. Russell, and that I wish to avoid the very unpleasant alternative of a Court Martial. I have therefore to represent to you that I will, with much pleasure, submit the matter in dispute between him and me to the decision of a Committee of the Officers of the regiment, and I shall feel happy in being governed by their opinion.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedt. humble Servant,

(Signed) A. CAMPBELL,

Captain H. M. 47th Regt.

To the proposal contained in this letter, Colonel Bland after stating the objections which he had to such a mode of accommodating the affair, at last assented provided the consent of Lieutenant Russell could be obtained, and he accordingly requested Major Cheyne to speak to Lieutenant Russell on the subject. The letter of Colonel Bland I will read to you. You will particularly observe that in his opinion, an opinion formed after a personal investigation of the subject, the measure I then proposed was a mild one.

MY DEAR SIR,

There is no person can regret more than I, any dispute or variance among the Officers under my command; and I would, with pleasure, resort to any prudent measure to have the present affair between you and Lieutenant Russell settled to your mutual satisfaction; but I very much doubt the propriety of resorting to the decision of a Committee for the affair; after the business has been officially reported to me, and that I have taken the liberty to investigate into it myself, and you must be aware that Lieutenant Russell's consent to the mild measure you have suggested, must be preliminary, or it will otherwise be negatory.

However, as I am really anxious on all occasions, to promote a disposition to peace, when possible to do it without injury to the Service, I will request Major Cheyne to speak to Lieutenant Russell on the subject, and to make, if possible, arrangements for the investigation, &c. to your mutual satisfaction.

I am, my dear Sir,

Your respectful humble servant,

(Signed) H. B. BLAND,

Lieut. Col. Comd.

Lieutenant Russell, however, refused to accede to this proposition. I will not attempt to describe to you the manner in which it was refused, you will best learn that from the evidence of Major Cheyne. I will only add that the high tone with which Lieutenant Russell declared "that he did not conceive that he had acted amiss, and that he would not therefore become amenable to any such convention as that proposed, but that I was exceedingly welcome to proceed to extremities and that he should be prepared to meet me." I say, I shall only observe, that the high tone with which this declaration was made led Major Cheyne to doubt whether the facts of the case had been fairly represented. To satisfy himself fully therefore on this head, he assembled the four Officers who were present on the occasion.

This enquiry confirmed the view which Major Cheyne had originally taken of the business, and the deliberate opinion which that enquiry led him to form was, that, "by reproaching me with having done my worst against him, by holding me at defiance and insinuating that I had quitted my station irregularly and by accompanying this with

"a disrespectful violent and unjustifiable in manner, altogether unbecoming an Officer to a person of my years, and length of service." Lieutenant Russell had been guilty of such impropriety of conduct as could not be passed over. These observations Major Cheyne communicated to Mr. Marriott, and requested him to convey them to Lieutenant Russell, and to endeavour to persuade him if possible to apologize by saying that he had offended me he was sorry for it.

At the entreaty, however, of Mr. Marriott, Major Cheyne consented to see and talk to Mr. Russell once more—Mr. Russell came and after a long discussion, Mr. Russell consented to make such an apology as Major Cheyne should dictate.

The form of the apology was accordingly drawn out by Major Cheyne, and a copy of it sent to each of us—it was as follows:

"Captain Campbell—Mr. Russell, it was not my intention to irritate or offend you when I addressed you the other evening in Lieutenant Robinson's quarters. Lieutenant Russell—it was not my intention to treat you with disrespect or to offend on that occasion and if did so, I am sorry for it."

I readily assented to this arrangement—you will find Gentlemen, perhaps, be not a little surprised to find Mr. Russell, after having agreed to the apology to be proposed by Major Cheyne, cavilling about the terms, in which the apology was worded, and proposing, in the room of what Major Cheyne had written, to substitute words, which rendered it in effect, a mere mockery of an apology. I will read to you Mr. Russell's own language on the occasion. It is contained in a note directed and sent to Major Cheyne.

MY DEAR SIR,

As I have constantly denied any intention of treating Captain Campbell with insult or disrespect, I cannot admit that I did—but will say, instead of "I am sorry if did so"—"I am sorry he should think I did."

Your's Truly,

(Signed) EDMUND RUSSELL,

To Major CHEYNE,

47th Regt.

Could any man who understood the use of language, who knows the difference between words expressive of merely sorrow for another man's conception of that conduct, adopt the tendered alteration, or for a moment think of proposing it as an apology to the injured and insulted party.

You will not wonder then Gentlemen, that Major Cheyne should be surprised and indignant at the contents of this note; at the unexpected and unreasonable difficulties, to say no worse of them, which were thus started by Mr. Russell; and that he should refuse to interfere any more in the business. On the other hand, look at the language put into the mouth of Lieutenant Russell by Major Cheyne, and say if there be any thing in the substance of the language of it, at which a manly candour of disposition, a mind sincerely disposed to accommodation, could for a moment have faulted.

In the generality of cases such as the present, the principal objection which is experienced in making an apology, arises from the difficulty which the human mind feels in apologizing for what it is conscious of having intended to do. However, no such difficulty existed here.—The intention to offend was expressly denied—but Mr. Russell seems to think, that the want of such intention precludes the possibility of his having actually offended.

Is there, however, any reasonable man who would not admit the possibility of offence having been given even where there was no intention to offend? And is there any honorable mind which could hesitate to express its regret for an injurious act unintentionally committed.

To what reasonable source then are Lieutenant Russell's objections to be traced? It is far from my wish to utter things disrespectful to the memory of the deceased; but I am afraid it is almost impossible not to connect the objections with that spirit, which led this unfortunate Gentleman a short time before, to declare to the Adjutant in words that may be alone regarded as prophetic and awfully descriptive of the fate that awaited him, "that he should not die happy, till he had driven a bullet through my body."

After the receipt of the note alluded to, Major Cheyne as might be expected, declined all further interference, and nothing now remained but that unhappy alternative which I had hitherto so anxiously endeavoured to avoid.

Gentlemen, I think I may confidently call upon you to pronounce that the whole of my conduct has been uniformly directed by a spirit of peace, and by an anxious, sincere and never ceasing desire to avoid extremities.

Do you discover any thing equivocal in my language or behaviour? Can you for a moment hesitate as to the nature of the feelings

(Continued in the Supplement.)

# Supplement to the Java Government Gazette.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1814.

(Continued from the Gazette.)

and principles by which I have been actuated? Have you any doubt as to their sincerity? or will you believe that I could lightly or wantonly depart from them?

I press these considerations the more anxiously on your attention, because it will appear in evidence, that some time after Major Cheyne had written to Mr. Russell, declining all further interference; the latter wrote a note to the former, stating his willingness to make the apology in the way proposed by Major Cheyne. —It is scarcely necessary for me, Gentlemen, after what you have seen of my conduct solemnly to declare to you that had this assent, however tardily given, been declared simply and unconditionally, I should readily and joyfully have listened to it, but unfortunately it was coupled with a condition, a proviso that contained in itself what I conceived and felt to be a fresh insult to me.

"I will accept the terms you propose," says Lieutenant Russell to Major Cheyne, in a note addressed to the latter; "provided you continue my friend and employ your good offices in my behalf."

This condition, Gentlemen, bore allusion to some past good offices which Major Cheyne had shown to the deceased, but which it is not necessary to detail, but of the continuance of which Mr. Russell felt the value, perhaps the necessity. Of what value to me was an apology thus offered? What atonement for the affront which I had received was an apology thus motivated, not founded on any conviction of his own wrong, not proceeding from any wish to heal the wound he had made, but wrung and extorted from him by a fear of losing the countenance of Major Cheyne, and stipulated to be given as the price of his future support.

When Major Cheyne sent to me the note containing this insulting proposal, I tore it in vexation. When you consider, Gentlemen, the sincerity and singleness of heart with which I invariably and uniformly had endeavoured to promote an accommodation; when you see on the other hand that the first advance I made was met by Mr. Russell with determined opposition; that the next proposition was listened to with reluctance, and accepted with insincerity; that he finally evaded; when you see that last proposing to accede to the apology, which he had before endeavoured unsuccessfully to fritter away, on terms insulting to me, connected with motives altogether foreign to the principles on which such an apology ought to be offered; surely I was treated as a mere cipher to be used only for the purpose of enhancing the price which Mr. Russell was willing to pay for Major Cheyne's favour; when you take all these circumstances into your consideration, Gentlemen, you will not be surprised that I should feel mortified and indignant; and I trust you will agree with me in thinking and feeling also, that no alternative was left for me but to reject the offer and to require of Mr. Russell unequivocally, and without any contemporaneous concession on my part this short and simple apology "that he was sorry to have treated me with disrespect; that it was not his intention to have done so." On requiring such an apology as this, you will not, I trust, imagine I was exacting too much; it was in substance nearly what Colonel Bland, if I am not misinformed, thought ought to be require of him; it was in form and substance what Major Cheyne also, at first, thought ought to be made by Lieutenant Russell, altho' for the sake of bringing matters to an accommodation he proposed afterwards a different form. I have said that in consequence of the condition annexed to the offer contained in Mr. Russell's note to Major Cheyne, I felt myself under the imperious necessity of rejecting that offer. If it should appear that this offer was repeated never so many times without any explanation or qualification of the condition originally annexed to it, I trust you will think with me that so long as it remained tainted with this original offence, I could, at no time, consistently have listened to it.

If, however, Gentlemen, it should appear to you that in this instance I had been guilty of any refinement of feeling, any unnecessary scruples of delicacy, permit me to remind you that in forming a judgment of the feelings which influence a soldier's

mind, when the preservation of his honor is concerned, you ought to bear in recollection; of how delicate and sensitive a nature that honor is; with what scrupulous caution, with what an excess almost of care it is necessary to guard it ever from the breath of suspicion. Call to mind too I beseech you, the whole of my previous conduct, let me have the full benefit of it, which I am fairly and legitimately entitled to, and then I am sure you will not, you cannot believe that such refinement and such scruples were not honestly and sincerely left by me: you will not believe that they were made the sudden pretext of indulging that malice against the deceased which I had hitherto only masked, or as a cover for proceeding to those extremities I had only under a false shew of candour sought to avoid; you must, you will conclude, that I acted solely from a strong but an honest and sincere conviction, that the conduct I pursued alone could rescue my honor from the peril it was exposed to. My fate is in your hands; you may restore me to Society or you may consign me to disgrace and ruin.

Gentlemen, if you can lay your hands on your hearts, and say that I have deserved disgrace and ruin, I shall submit with resignation to your verdict, while I endeavour to find consolation from that conscience which tells me I have not wantonly and wickedly urged on the fate that had attended my unfortunate antagonist; and while I seek by a spirit of sincere contention and regret to offer some atonement for the blood I have unwillingly shed.

The defence having been read, the prisoner's Counsel proceeded to call Ensign Charles Terrington, who said he was officer of the guard on the 11th of June, and Captain Campbell was there also, he left Captain C. asleep when the guard was relieved.

Ensign John Osborne, said he relieved Ensign Terrington. Captain C. was then in the guard room, he remained there about 20 minutes; Capt. C. said he was waiting for a report from the bazar gate guard, after Capt. C. had left the guard half of an hour the report came.

Ensign Thomas Anthony said he was substituted officer on guard at the bazar gate on the 11th of June, and relieved Ensign Russell; the drummer belonging to the new guard was sent at Ensign Russell's request, to carry the report.

Lieutenant Jones Hutchinson said, he saw Captain C. at Lieutenant Russell's quarters, Lieutenant Russell was not there, Captain C. said, he came to inform Lieut. Russell that he was very sorry to have been under the necessity of reporting him to the Commandant for not having sent his Report in time. Lieutenant Cochrane said he was present in Lieutenant Robinson's apartments on the evening of the 12th of June, Captain C. was there, Ensign Marriott, Lieut. Robinson, Ensign Lowry and Lieut. Russell. Captain C. came into the room and addressed himself to Lieut. Russell, and said, have you heard any thing of that report since? Lieut. Russell said, "It would be very odd if I should." He said, he supposed the drummer that took his report to Captain C. could not find him. Captain C. was not in the way at the time the report was sent. Lieut. Russell said, you made your report and what more could you do, in a very disrespectful manner to Captain C. —Capt. C. said "I beg your pardon, I could do more." —I don't remember the reply of Lieut. Russell. Capt. C. made a remark, that he thought Mr. Russell's conduct was very extraordinary. —Lieut. Robinson made some observation but witness does not recollect what it was. Shortly after Lieut. Russell left the room. He thinks the manner of Lieut. Russell was very disrespectful and insulting.

Lieut. Robinson said a conversation took place in his chambers on the evening of the 12th of June, the officers who were present were he states the same as mentioned by the last witness, corroborates the statement of the former witness with these additions. Captain C. said he could have insisted on the report having been taken notice of for not having been sent to him. Lieut. Russell said, "I sent the report time enough; I suppose you were out of the way when the report came in." Captain C. said "he was not out of the way, but that he was not to stay there half an hour to

wait for the report." Lieut. Russell said "you have done your worst, Sir, already, I defy you." Capt. C. said "Mr. Russell you appear to speak to me with a great deal of violence and disrespect." —"I do not" said Mr. Russell. —Capt. C. said "I tell you Sir, you do." —"I do not, Sir" said Lieut. Russell, contradicting Capt. C. 3 or 4 times. Lieut. Russell said at last; "I think Sir, you speak so to me." —Capt. C. then appealed to the gentlemen in the room whether he had said any thing improper or not. Mr. Russell said "what business have you, Sir, to come here to tell me you reported me?" Witness put an end to this conversation being convinced of the impropriety of Mr. Russell, by asking him why he presumed to come to his apartments to make it the scene of so virulent an attack on Capt. C. —Mr. Russell left the room speaking, but witness don't recollect what he said. —The manner of Mr. Russell was very insulting and disrespectful.

Adjutant William Bangs said, on Sunday the 12th Mr. Russell was put into arrest, by order of Capt. C. He was ordered by Colonel Bland to desire Lieut. Russell to attend him, after he had been put into arrest. He accompanied him to Colonel Bland at his Quarters. He heard Colonel Bland advise Lieut. R. to apologize to Capt. C. because he said words hurtful to his feelings —he turned about and said he would not, in a very hasty manner, for he did not conceive he had offended Capt. C. witness believes the recommendation of Colonel Bland was repeated, but Lieut. Russell continually refused and Col. Bland ordered him back into arrest, saying, he might go to the devil his own way, for his positive temper could do him no good; after this I went to Capt. C. —Capt. C. ordered me to go officially to Mr. Russell and to state of him that he required of him no apology that could hurt the feelings of any gentlemen; the apology required by Capt. C. was told to witness by Capt. C. —It was to be in these words: If Mr. Russell had said any thing hurtful to the feelings of Capt. C. it was not intentional, and he was sorry for it, or words to that effect. —I mentioned this to Mr. Russell, who said no, I'll be damned if I do, for I have done nothing to offend Capt. C. —This was on the evening of the 14th, and on the 16th witness released Mr. Russell from arrest, by order of Colonel Bland; on that occasion Lieut. Russell said "by Jesus Archy! I shall never die happy till I have a shot thro' your guts; witness bethered Archy to mean Captain C.

Major William Cheyne, major of the 47th regiment said Colonel Bland called on him on the 14th of June, and showed him a correspondence that had passed between him and Capt. C. relative to a dispute between Capt. C. and Mr. Russell, and requested he would endeavour to adjust the matter in a salutary way, he agreed to make the attempt; and when Colonel Bland left him sent for Mr. Russell, and took him to task for what he understood had been very improper conduct on his part towards Capt. C. and tried to impress him with the necessity of making some concession towards Capt. C. for conduct which he considered as it had been represented to him as a kind of outrage; however, on finding his observations had very little effect, and perceiving Lieut. Russell extremely irritated, witness suggested to him the method of having the difference adjudged and settled by a Committee of Officers of the Regiment, by whose opinions the parties should be guided. Lieut. Russell in a brisk and rather pert manner to witness said he did not think he had acted amiss and he would not become amenable to any convention of the kind —with much displeasure witness told him he might go to his quarters. —He was surprised at Mr. Russell's pertinacity and was apprehensive he might have been mis-informed: he therefore sent for the officers who were present. The result of this enquiry was that his former impressions were confirmed. —He particularly addressed himself to Mr. Marriott, and begged him to go to Mr. Russell and acquaint him with what his sentiments were, and endeavour to prevail on Mr. Russell to say that if he had offended Capt. C. he was sorry it. —Upon this, at Mr. Marriott's request witness consented to see Mr. Russell again, who came and after a long expostulation he was led to believe he had conquered all his scruples, and that degree of obstinacy he had hitherto shewn, as he

consented to say what witness had expressed a wish to Mr. Marriott he should prevail on him to do. On this occasion, witness drew out the form of the apology which he thought he ought to make.

Witness dictated this apology for the purpose of conciliating matters. —He sent this to Lieutenant Russell and received a note in answer.

In consequence of this witness wrote to Mr. Russell to say that as his proposal had been rejected, he should be very guarded in obtruding his opinion upon him in future or something to that effect. Witness wrote in such a manner as to show that he was much offended with his behaviour and intended he should see by a note that he should in future drop all further intercourse with him. —Witness directed Lieutenant Robinson to convey the substance of this to Captain C. Soon after he had written this cool and formal note to Mr. Russell, he received another note from him which he sent to Capt. C. who tore it as witness believes. —It was a supplicatory sort of note, intreating him not to withdraw his favor and countenance from Lieut. Russell and proposing to express himself in the manner he had dictated for him to Capt. C. provided he would permit him to have a share of his (witness's) friendship and enjoy his good offices in his behalf. Witness sent the note without comment to Captain C. in order that Capt. C. might have an opportunity of exercising his own judgement on the business. Witness had been of service to Lieut. Russell formerly. Witness has known Captain C. for eleven years and he is quite the reverse of a quarrelsome disposition —he appeared to witness in a very impressive degree to desire an accommodation.

Colonel Bland of the 47th regiment said he commanded the 47th regiment; he was informed in writing by Captain C. that Mr. Russell had been put in arrest by him.

Witness recommended to Mr. Russell to make an apology to the effect that he was sorry for his conduct to Captain C. —he refused to accede. —Colonel Bland told him he ought in propriety to make an apology to Capt. C. —he has known Capt. C. for many years, he never knew him to be of a quarrelsome disposition, or to have quarrelled with any one, but knows him to be a man of high honor and integrity.

Major Haynes said he has known Capt. C. for many years; he is of a most excellent disposition and a highly honorable man.

Major Moleworth of the 47th regiment, said, he has known Capt. C. for nearly 10 years, he was proud to say he had always considered him possessed of the most feelings of integrity and honor, and he felt a pride in ranking him as one of his dearest friends: he is quite the reverse of a quarrelsome disposition.

Captain Featherston of the 47th regiment, said, he had known Capt. C. for about 10 years, that he is not quarrelsome by any means.

Capt. Pickard of the 47th regt. said, he has known him 11 years. —Ever since he has known him he has been a most zealous officer, a man of the strictest honor, and by no means a quarrelsome man.

Lieutenants Forbes, Dundas, Dr. Easton, and Capt. Mackenzie, also bore testimony to the high and excellent character of the prisoner at the bar, and many other gentlemen were also ready with their testimony; but the Court seemed to think any further evidence on this head quite unnecessary, the Case of the prisoner was accordingly closed.

The Recorder proceeded to sum up to the Jury, who in about twenty minutes returned with a verdict of manslaughter, and the prisoner strongly recommended to the mercy of the Court.

The Court accordingly deliberated for a few minutes, when the Recorder told the prisoner, that as well on account of the simple and satisfactory testimony to the excellent character of his character, as to show the Jury that their recommendation was approved of by the Court, they had resolved to pass the most lenient sentence which the law allowed, and that he was accordingly fined 1-Rupia.

\* Three Letters already printed in Captain C.'s Defence.

Printed by A. H. HUBBARD, Molendijk.

