



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 Bekenemingen, als Officieel moeten worden aangemerkt en op ieder als zoodaunig moeten worden erkend.

VOL. III

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1814

[NO. 124.]

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council did on the 1st day of February 1812, pass and publish "Provisional Instructions for the Magistrates of Batavia" wherein the relative duties of all the Police Officers were defined—and whereas it is considered that an enlargement of some and a modification of other parts of the same may with advantage be adopted, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council has this day been pleased to pass a Regulation, entitled "Regulation No. 111 A. D. 1814, for the Police Administration of Batavia" in which the relative and collective duties of the said Bench of Magistrates and its Subordinate Officers are established, and more clearly defined.

Public notice is hereby given, that the said Regulation has been printed, and may at all times be referred to, at the Office of the Magistrates at Batavia, and that the same will have the force of Law from this date.

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

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

THO. S. RAFFLES.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council, J. Dupuy, Act. Sec. to Govt.

Proclamatie.

NADEMAAL den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade, op den 1ste February 1812, heeft goedgekeurd en gepubliceerd eene "Provisioneële Instructie voor de Magistraat van Batavia," in welke de betrekkelijke pligten van alle Officieren van Politie waren aangeduid—en Nademaal het is gebleken dat eene Ampliatie van eenigen, en eene modificatie van andere gedeelten van die Instructie met nut zoudde kunnen worden ingevoerd—Zo is het, dat den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade, op heden heeft goedgevonden en verstaan een Reglement daerbetreffende, ten tytelgevoerde, "Reglement III A. p. 1814 op de Politie van Batavia,"—in het welk de betrekkelijke en Collectieve werkzaamheden van gemeld Collegie van Magistrature en deszelve Onderhorige Officieren, worden bepaald en duidelyker aangewezen.

De Ingezetenen wordt hier nevens kennis gegeven dat gemeld Reglement behoortlyk gedrukt, ten allen tyde te zien is, ten Kantore van de Magistrature van Batavia, en dat hetzelfde van heden af gereekent, de kracht zal hebben eener Wet.

En dat niemant onwetendheid hiervan zoude kunnen voorgeven, zal deze Proclamatie in de Gouvernements Courant in de Engelsche en Hollandsche Talen, bekend gemaakt—in de gewone Inlandsche talen vertaald en voorts op de gewone plaatsen te Batavia en deszelve voorstedten geaffigeert worden, zo als gebruykelyk is.

T. S. RAFFLES,

Per onderrant van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

J. DUPUY, Waarn. Gouvt. Sec.

Advertentie.

NAMENS Heeren Weesmeesteren dezer Stede werd bekend gemaakt, dat alle de by deze Kamer verbondene vastigheden zullen gehouden worden voor opgezegt, indien de daar op vervallende renten onder ult. April j. l. voor en met ultimo dezer niet zullen zyn voldaan.

J. H. HOOGH, Sec.

BATAVIA, IN DE WEESEKABER, den 22 July 1814.

Advertisement.

WITH reference to the Advertisement of the 11th ultimo, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct the publication for general information of the following

SCHEDULE OF RATES charged by the EAST-INDIA COMPANY for the Management of Goods imported by PRIVATE MERCHANTS.

For Wharfage, Landing, Cartage, Housing, Coopering, Taring, Stending, Packages if broken by ordinary Ship's Breakage, enlarging Indigo or other Chests when necessary, weighing, weighing to the Buyers, Printing Catalogues, Selling at the Sales at the East India House, of Showings, and Assurances in case the Importer shall sell the Goods by Private Sale, and Delivering, as regulated on the Sale Value of Goods sold at the Company's Sales, and on the estimated Value of Goods sold by Private Bargain, viz.

Table with columns: Rates per Cent. (L. s. d.), Warehouse Rent per Week (L. s. d.), and various goods like Aloes, Anniseed, Annatto, Arrow Root, Assafetida, Bees Wax, Benjamin, Benzoin, Borax, Camphire, Cardemoms, Cassia lignea, Cassia Buds, Castor Oil, Cayenne Pepper, Calicoes, Calicoes, Printed or Dyed, China Root, Cinnamon, Cloves, Cochineal, Cornelians, Cowries, Colombo Root, Coffee, Mocha, Coffee, Java, Coffee, Bourbon, Cotton Wool, Bengall, Cotton Wool, Suratt, Cotton Wool, Bourbon, Dragon's Blood, Elephant's Teeth, Galls, Galbanum, Galanga Root, Ginger, Gum Ammoniac, Gum Asiat, Gum Atabic, Gum Copal, Gum Mastich, Gum Olibanum, Gum Senaga, Gum Tragacanth, Hemp and Suna, Indigo, Kelp Barilla, Lark Lake, Long Pepper, Musk, Myrrh, Mother-of-Pearl Shells, Munjeet, Myrabolan, Muslins, white, Muslins, Printed or Dyed, Mace, Nankeen Cloth, Nutmegs, Nux Vomica, Oils, Chemical, Pepper, Black, Pepper, White, Prohibited Piece Goods, Purce, Rice.

* That is, the Day (fixed at the Time of Sale) upon which the Buyer engages to pay in full for the Goods bought by him.—in case the Goods shall not pass the Sales, the whole of the Warehouse Rent until the period of Delivery will of course remain a Charge upon the Goods, and be paid by the Importer, or the Person to whom he may transfer his Property in the Goods.

Table with columns: Rates per Cent. (L. s. d.), Warehouse Rent per Week (L. s. d.), and various goods like Rhubarb, Saffron, Sugar, Sugar, Raw, Sugar, Refined, Stick-lack, Sal Ammoniac, Silk, Wrought Silk, Silk, Raw, Silk of Benarsee, Gal of China, Sena, Seed Lark, Shellack, Shellack, Sealing Wax, Saffron, Turmeric, Turmeric, Turmeric, Terra Japonica, Wood for dyeing, and other wood.

Articles not enumerated will be charged according to their Value and Bulk. These Rates are calculated on the usual Packages in which Goods are imported, and are not to be applied to larger or smaller, the charge for Warehouse Rent will be in proportion. If Goods require to be carried, or to have new Packages, a reasonable Price will be charged for the same. The usual Paths for Exportation of Goods, will be paid to the Warehouse-keepers, by the Parties who may take the Goods away.

Published by Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council, J. DUPUY, Act. Secretary to Govt.

BATAVIA, den 22 July 1814.

Publication.

SOME of the principal Dutch Inhabitants of this Settlement, having intimated to the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council the general wish to contribute to the extent of their means towards the alleviation of the great sufferings and misery brought on their Countrymen in Europe by the long and tyrannical way of the French in Holland, and for this purpose having requested that a public Subscription may be permitted to be made under the authority of Government, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council has since pleasure in permitting a Subscription to be opened which has for its object so generous and patriotic an intention.

In order that the collection of the amount subscribed in Java and its remittance to Europe may be conducted with due regularity, the following arrangement will be made: At Batavia a Book for the names of the Subscribers will be opened in the Magistrates Office at the Stadt-house on the 1st July next, and the Bench of Magistrates will be authorized to receive the sums subscribed. This Book will be closed on the 1st August next.

At Samarang and Sourabaya Subscription Books will be equally opened in the Offices of the respective Residents on the 20th of July next, and they will be empowered to receive and transmit to Batavia the sums subscribed. These Books will be closed on the 20th of August.

The amount thus collected will be remitted to Holland, there to be placed at the disposal of His Royal Highness the Prince of Orange.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council, J. DUPUY, Act. Secretary to Govt.

BATAVIA, den 22 July 1814.

Publicatie.

ENIGEN der voornaamste Hollandsche Ingezetenen van deze volkplanting aan den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade, te kennen gegeven hebbende, den algemeenen wensch hunner medeburgers om na hun vermogen iets by te dragen ter leening van het lyden en de ellende van hunne Landgenoten in Europa, de gevolgen van de langdurige en wreede overheersching der Franschen in Holland, en ten dien einde verlot

verzocht hebbende tot het daarstellen van eene algemeene inteekening onder het gezag van het Gouvernement, zo is het den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade, een ongeveind genoegeen zyne goedkeuring te hechten aan eene subscriptie welke een diergelyk edelmoedig en Vaderlandslievend voornemen ten doel heeft.

Ten einde het inzamelen van de gelden en dezelve remissie naar Europa met behoortlyke regelmatigheid te doen plaats grypen, zullen de volgende Schikkingen gemaakt worden.

Te Batavia zal een Inteekenings boek geopend worden ten Kantore van de Magistrate, op den 1ste July aanstaande—en de Magistrate ten geautoriseerd worden tot den ontfangst der geiden,—Dit boek zal op den 1ste Augustus daaraanvolgende gesloten worden.

Te Samarang en Sourabaya, zullen diergelyke boeken geopend worden in de Kantoren van de respectieve Residenten op den 20ste July aanstaande, en gemelde Amptenaren zullen autoriseerd erlangen tot het ontfangen en naar hetwaards verzenden de ingeschreven sommen.—Gemelde Boeken zullen gesloten worden op den 20ste Augustus daaraanvolgende.

Het aldus verzamelde bedrag, zal naar Holland overgemaakt worden, ten einde aldaar de dispositie van ZYNE DOORLUG. PRINCE HOOGHEID DEN PRINS VAN ORANJE, te worden geschied.

Per onderrant van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade, J. DUPUY, Waarn. Gouvt. Sec.

BATAVIA, den 22 July 1814.

Advertisement.

IN consequence of the desire expressed by several of the Dutch Gentlemen residing in the Interior of the Island, and in the Eastern Districts, to join in the Addresses lately prepared at Batavia to their Royal Highnesses the Prince Regent and Prince of Orange, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor has been please to authorize the Secretary to Government to forward attested Copies of the said Addresses to Samarang and Sourabaya, in order that they may be signed by such Gentlemen as may be desirous of affixing their names thereto.

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

BATAVIA, June 22, 1814.

Advertentie.

TEN gevolge van het verlangen door onderscheiden Hollandsche Ingezetenen in de binnen landen en in de Oostlyke Distrikten hun verblyf houdende, aan den dag gelegd, om deel te nemen in de Adressen onlangs te Batavia vervaardigd ter verzending aan H. H. K. K. H. den Prins Regent, en den Prins van Oranje, zo heeft den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur goedgevonden de Gouvernements Secretaris te autoriseren om autentieke afschriften van dezelve naar Samarang en Sourabaya te zenden, ten einde aktaar te worden getekend door die Heeren welke verlaagd mogten wezen hunne namen onder dezelve te plaatsen.

Op bevel van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur, J. DUPUY, Waarn. Gouvt. Sec.

BATAVIA, den 22 July 1814.

Advertentie.

DIET iets te vorderen heeft van, of schuldig is aan de nalatenschap van wylen den Landeigenaar Simon Dirks, gelieve daar van opgave of betaling te doen aan desz. H. Weduwe, of aan den Burger Aron Barends als daar toe gequalificeert, voor ultimo July aanstaande.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given that the duty of one half per cent on the Assessment of Houses within the Town for the current year will be received at the Office of the Accountant to the Magistrates of Batavia and Environs at the Signpost during the whole of the month of July next, daily, Sundays and Holidays excepted. Owners of Houses or their Agents failing to make this payment within the above period will become liable to the usual fine.

PETER JESSEN, Sec.

BATAVIA,
June 23d, 1814.

Advertentie.

WORD by dezen bekend gemaakt, dat het half per cent op de getaxeerde waarde der Huizen in de Stad voor dit lopend jaar, dagelijks met uitzondering van Zon- en Feestdagen, op het Kantoort van den Accountant van de Magistrate, ten Sluithuis zal ontfangen worden, gedurende de maand July aanstaande. Eigenaren der Huizen of hounne gemagtigen die in deze betaling, binnen den gezegde tyd moge komen in gebreke te blijven, zullen vervallen in de daar op gestelde boete.

PETER JESSEN, Sec.

BATAVIA,
den 23 Juny 1814.

Advertentie.

DIRECTEUR en Commissarissen der Bank van Leening, maken hiermede bekend, dat op Vrydag den 22ste July 1814, voor het gebouw van gemelde Bank, door Vendumeesteren vendutie zal worden gehout den van eenige vervallen panden, bestaande in Juweelen, Goud en Zilverwerken, welke op Donderdag den 21ste bovoren, voor een ieder ten toon zullen worden gelegd, smorgens van negen tot elf uren.

Ter ordonnantie van Directeur en Commissarissen voornoemd.

P. DECKER, Sec.

Batavia in de Bank van Leening, den 30 July 1814.

Advertentie.

DE tyd ter betaling der zes maandelijke Renten, op de in de maand January j. l. by de Bank van Leening verbodden Vastigheden, in deze lopende maand July verschynende, maken Directeur en Commissarissen van gemelde Bank, van Leening bekend, dat dezelve Renten dagelijks in de Bank zullen worden ontvangen, uitgezonderd des Zaturdags, Zon- en Feestdagen.

Ter ordonnantie van Directeur en Commissarissen voornoemd.

P. DECKER, Sec.

Batavia den 2de July 1814.

Vendu Advertissementen.

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

Op Maandag den 11 July 1814.

VOOR het negotie Huis van J. Velthuis, staande op de Voorrey, van diverse Lywaten in zoort, Madra, Ruse en Koode Wynen, Glas-werken, Verfstoffen, en diverse goederen meer.

Op Dingsdag den 12 July 1814.

VOOR de Woning van A. Leve, staande buiten de Rotterdammer Poort op de Voorrey, van Genever, Zoete Wynen, Kaabse Boter in kleine vaatjes, en Kaabse Wynen in zoort, Meel in vaten, Walnoten, Amandelen en Rosynen, Rook Tabak, Rum, Japansse Sakkie en andere goederen meer.

Op Woensdag den 13 July 1814.

VOOR het Vendu-kantoor, van diverse Chinasche goederen en Porcelyen, &c. &c.

Op Donderdag den 14 July 1814.

VOOR de Woning van J. Stevens, staande op de Kleine Roeca Malacca, van Huismebelen, Juweelen, Goud en Zilverwerken, Wagen, Paarden, en andere goederen, item Slaven; als:

Batjo van Boegis, Lyfjongen, Vrydag van Mandhar, Lyfjongen, Paris van Nias, Lyfjongen, Asor van Nias, Kok, Alima van Mandhar, Lyfmeid en Naaster, Alatta van Baly, Kokkin en Naaster. Ook zal ten zelfden dage opgeveild worden.

Voor rekening van J. Stevens.

Zoeker Erf, behoudt met een steene pedak, staande en gelegen binnen dese Stad, aan de westzyde van de Grootte Rivier, in 't blok B. sub No. 40, belend ten oosten met de Junkers Gragt of zogenaamde Roeca Malacca, ten westen met Abdul Ganie, ten zuiden met E. Rynhard, en ten noorden met C. G. Greeving. De breedte en diepte volgens meetbrief van den 25 February 1813.

Voor rekening des boedels van Wylon Meijuffrouw M. Laurens.

1.—Zoeker Erf, behoudt met een steene pedak met pannen gedekt, staande en gelegen buiten de voormalige Poort Rotterdam, aan de oostzyde van de Verburgs Gragt, in 't Oosterveld het 17 deel van 't blok L. sub No. 105 en 180; belend ten westen met de heer's weg

langs de Verburgs Gragt, ten oosten met de gedempte Janwyaants Gragt, ten zuiden met A. M. Hendriks, en ten noorden met desen boedel en Adonis, C. S.—De breedte en diepte volgens meetbrief van den 20 Mey 1814.

2.—Zoeker Erf, behoudt met een steene pedak met pannen gedekt, staande en gelegen wat buiten dese Stad, de voormalige Poort Rotterdam aan de oostzyde van de Verburgs gragt, in 't Oosterveld het 17 deel van 't blok L. sub No. 106, belend ten westen met de heer's weg langs de Verburgs gragt, ten oosten met Adonis, C. S. ten zuiden met desen boedel, en ten noorden met B. Daniels.—De breedte en diepte volgens meetbrief van den 20 Mey 1814.

Zynde al de meetbrieven dagelijks voor de verkoping ten Vendu-kantoor te zien.

Op Vrydag den 15 July 1814.

VOOR het erf van wylen den Chineses Ong Kisiang, staande op de Pakodjang, van Chinesse Huismebelen, daar onder een fraaye Kooy, Goud en Zilverwerken, Lywaten, Slaven, een Champang, nevens andere goederen meer.

Op Vrydag den 22 July 1814, voor de Bank van Leening, ten overstaan van de Commissarissen van gemelde Bank, van vervallene Pand Goederen.—Ook zal ten zelfden dage opgeveild worden.

ZEEKER Erf, behoudt met een steene pedak, (toebehorende Lim Somnia,) staande en gelegen even buiten dese Stads-Poort-dienst, aan de mond van de Rivier Croc, in 't Westerveld het 4 deel van 't blok O. sub No. 39, belend ten zuiden met de heer's weg langs de Rivier Croc, ten noorden met Augustyn Michels, en ten oosten met de heer M. Sean van Liäel, breed voor aan de zuidzyde, oost 7 gr. noorden 1 roede 2 voeten 5 duimen, mitgaders diep aan de oostzyde, zuiden 18 gr. oost 5 roeden 4 voeten, en aan de westzyde, zuiden 6 gr. oost 5 roeden 7 voeten 6 duimen.

Almede zal na 't aflopen der Vendutie worden verkogt.

Voor rekening des boedels van wylen den Chineses Ong Kisiang.

Zoeker Erf, behoudt met een steene pedak, staande en gelegen buiten dese Stads-Poort Dienst, aan de westzyde van de oud Grogol of Baggarath-gragt, of in 't Westerveld het 8 deel van 't blok P. sub No. 19, belend ten oosten met de heer's weg langs de voormalige Gragt, ten westen met Mochamat Nano, ten zuiden met Asa, en ten noorden met desen boedel.—De breedte en diepte volgens meetbrief van den 7 Juny 1814.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Post to the Eastward will in future be dispatched every day (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, P. M.

Private letters will be received at the Office till two, and letters on service till five o'clock P. M. after that hour no letters whatever will be received at the Office, except Government dispatches.

Published by authority of Government.

A. VINCENT, Post-master.

BATAVIA POST-OFFICE, July 3, 1814.

NOTICE.

LOST, supposed to have been Stolen, a quite new JOSEPH MANTON'S DOUBLE BARRELED GUN, in case complete, with spare locks,—Number of the Gun 5365, with the initials G. R. upon the case and the stock of the Gun.

A Reward of 600 Rupces will be given to any person or persons delivering the above to Messrs. CHAPMAN and RUTTER, at Samarang, or to Captain FRASER, Commanding the Javanese Corps at Sourabaya.

Advertisement.

SOME impediments having occurred to the arrangements to be made for the Dutch National Party, fixed on the 14th instant, the same is postponed until the 24th of August next, being the Anniversary of the Birth-day of His Serene Highness William the First, Prince of Orange and Nassau, Sovereign Prince of the Netherlands.

BATAVIA, July 2, 1814.

DOOR dien de aanstaaten voor de Hollandsche National Party die op den 14de dezer plaats zoude hebben, tegens dien tyd niet in gereedheid kunnen zyn, waardoor het Feest eenige daagen heeft moeten uitgesteld worden, zo is het zelve als nu bepaald op Woensdag den 24de Augustus aanstaande zynde de heughelyke verjaardag van zyne Doorlugtige Hoogheid Willem den Eersten Prins van Oranje en Nassau, Nederlands Souverein Vorst.—Intusschen kunnen de Heeren Teekenaars der beide adressen, die verlangen voor de gemelde Party in te tekenen en hier toe geen gelegenheid gehad hebben, als nog hun begerte voldoen, zullente de Lyst tot den 20de dezer des voormiddag tusschen 9 en 12 uren ter teekening leggen ten huise van den Heer Couperus, in de Koestraat. Batavia, den 2de July 1814.

Advertentie.

WORDT by dezen bekend gemaakt, aan alle Eigenaaren of Voorders van Prauw, Chiampangs, Tjunias, Biermaats, en andere op vragt varende Vaartuigen, sorteerende onder het opzigt van het Hoofd der Prauw-Voorders, als mede de Eigenaaren van Chiampangs, dewelke gepermitterd zyn, om de Producten van haar Landeryen aftehalen, dat op Zaturdag den 27 Augustus aanstaande, de jaarlyksche monsterring over voorn: Vaartuigen zal geschieden buiten de voormalige Rotterdammer Poort, en dat zy zig van heden af kunnen begeeven by den Nummeraar der Vaartuigen A. A. Huysens, om hune Vaartuigen te laten Nummeren of Merken, des gelyks worden alle de Eigenaaren of Voorders van ongenommerde Prauw, van wat maaksel dezelve ook zyn, en zonder onderscheid of dezelve hun in Eigenaarschap of dat zy die gehuurd hebben, conform art. 1, 2 en 3, van de ordonnantie voor het Veer, en het jongst besluit van het voormalige Collegie van scheepenen dezer stede, d. d. 28 April des jaars 1783, gewaarschouwt dat zy zig almede van heden af kunnen verroegen by bovengem: Nummeraar om hune Vaartuigen te laten Nummeren en met het gewone merk te doen branden;—Ook word by dezen aan de gezamentlyke Araksbranders, Kalkbranders, Steen en Pannebakkers beadvorteld dat zy ingevolge besluit van het voormalige Gouvernment van den 11 Augustus 1786, in de maanden July en Augustus hune Chiampangs en Joekoengs kunnen laten brengen by gemelde Nummeraar, dan wel denzelve ontbieden ter plaatse waar hune Vaartuigen leggen om volgens de order, genommert en gemerkt te worden op pene dat die bevonden zal worden hier in halatig of onwillig te zyn, zal vervallen in de boetes by voormelde ordonnantie gestatueert.

Batavia den 9 July 1814.

Advertentie.

WORD by dezen aan de gemeente bekend gemaakt, dat ingevolge Speciale procuratie gepasseerd, op de Heer J. G. P. van der Kaa, alle uitstaande Rekeningen de exteerde Compagnieschap tusschen nu wylen Pieter Muller, en welmede van der Kaa, regaerdeende, door evengem: van der Kaa, &c. zal worden onderteekend.

J. ADRIAANSEN.

BATAVIA,
Primo July 1814.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene die iets te preten-deeren hebben van, dan wel verschuldigd zyn, aan den boedel van wylen den burger Johan Bauer, gelieve daar van op gave of betaling te doen, binnen de tyd van veertien dagen, gerekent van dato dezes, aan deszels Executeur Clement Niemand's Verdrict.

BATAVIA, den 2 July 1814.

TE KOOP,

DE

RYST VELDEN,

Gelegen agter MOLENVLIET,

Zodanig als dezelve op den 2de April j. l. voor rekening van den Majoor der Moren, per Vendutie verkogt zyn; te bevragen by dies Eygenaar, WARDENAAR.

Advertentie.

DE gene die iets te Vorderen hebben van, of verschuldigd zyn aan den Boedel van wylen J. G. KAHLE, gelieven daar van opgave te doen aan deszels testamentaire Executeuren A. L. Franss. en E. Heckers. binnen de tyd van ses weken van heden af gerekend.

BATAVIA, den 23ste Juny, 1814.

Advertentie.

BY C. L. Krause, in de Binnen Nieuwpoort-straat is te bekomen der hier jongst aangebragte Hammen en Kaazen, Sallem Tongen, Morsterd, Azyn, Sla-oly, Olyvo, &c. &c.—Kaapsche Madera Wyn, Port Wyn, Claret, Genever—ailerhande soorten van Schryfbehoeften, &c. hecle en halve Kousen, Schoenen en Larsen, Japansche Martivanen, Schryllessenaar, Spiegel in soorten, fish Toiletspiegels, &c. &c.

BLANK BOOKS

OF EUROPE AND CHINA PAPER,

MAY BE HAD

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE, MOLENVLIET.

HEDEN Verloste van een Zoon, de Eijgenoot van N. VAN MEEVERDEN.

SOURABAYA,
den 23ste Juny, 1814.

Java Government Gazette.

BATAVIA,

SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, July 1, 1814.

Mr. Stout is appointed a Colonial Assistant Surgeon, and directed to proceed to Europe in medical Charge on board the Honorable Company's ship Streatham.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

J. DUPUY,

Act. Secretary to Govt.

On the 29th ult. arrived at Samarang His Majesty's ship Minden; having on board His Excellency Vice-Admiral Sir Samuel Hood; Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Naval Forces in the East Indies.—The Volage and another Frigate were understand were in company. The Minden is coming round to Batavia, and her arrival may be daily expected. His Excellency intended to proceed to Batavia by land for the purpose of seeing the Country.

We understand the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor may be expected in two or three days, on his return from the Regencies.

On Monday the 4th instant arrived the Honorable Company's ship Surat Castle, Capt. Robertson, and Royal Charlotte, Capt. Rush, with the licensed ship Speke, Capt. — they sailed from England on the 21 February last under convoy of His Majesty's ship Dannemark.

The newspapers brought by these vessels extending no further than those already received by the Regent, their arrival has supplied us with nothing in the shape of novelty—we hope, however, to receive some later intelligence at an early period, by the arrival of one or two licensed ships which were to leave England soon after the fleet, bound to this Port.

We understand that the two Company's ships have very valuable Cargoes consigned to Government, and that they will be loaded and dispatched from this Port for China.

The Honorable Company's ship Scaleby Castle, may be daily expected from St. Helena, with the licensed ship Clarendon.

The ship Good Hope, Captain Napier, arrived on the 6th instant, from Bengal, Malacca and Penang—from the former place she sailed nearly three months ago, and of course we have not received any news by this opportunity, although she has brought a series of Calcutta paper, from which a few extracts of local interest will be found in the succeeding part of the Gazette.—We understand the Good Hope is licensed to proceed from this port with prize Coffee to England.

From the Calcutta Gazette, Mar. 24.

FORT WILLIAM, March 5, 1814.

His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Adjustment of Rank:—

5th Regiment Native Cavalry.

Cornet William Warde, to be Lieutenant, vice Clarke struck off, with rank from the 27th of February 1812, vice Webber, promoted.

23d Regiment Native Infantry.

Senior Captain George Munro Popham, to be Major, from the 1st of June 1813, vice Robertson, retired.

Captain Lieutenant Thomas Gough, to be Captain of a Company, from the same date, vice Popham, promoted.

Senior Lieutenant Charles William Brooke, to be Captain Lieutenant from the same date, vice Gough, promoted.

Senior Ensign Edward Herring, to be Lieutenant, from the same date, vice Brooke, promoted.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

5th Regiment Native Cavalry.

Lieutenant Robert Hawkes, to rank from the 1st of September 1811, vice Clarke, struck off.

Compensation in lieu of Clothing for the year 1813 is authorized by His Lordship in Council to be granted to the under mentioned Corps of Cavalry and Infantry on this Establishment, viz.

1st Regiment of Native Cavalry.
 3d Ditto Ditto.
 5th Ditto Ditto.
 8th Ditto Ditto.
 1st Bat. 16th Regt. of Native Infantry.
 2d Ditto 16th ditto ditto.
 2d Ditto 26th ditto ditto.
 1st Ditto 27th ditto ditto.
 2d Ditto 27th ditto ditto.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel the Clause of the General Orders of the 14th November 1805, directing Cloak Bags to be provided on estimate by the Quarter Masters, under the direction and superintendence of Commanding Officers of Regiments of Native Cavalry; and to direct that the same be provided in future, in the Commissariat Department.

PORT WILLIAM, March 12, 1814.
 His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions.

Infantry.
 Senior Major John Nicholas Smith, to be Lieutenant Colonel, from the 6th of March 1814, vice Palmer, deceased.

18th Regiment Native Infantry.
 Senior Captain William Hamilton, to be Major, from the 6th March 1814, vice Smith promoted.

Captain Lieutenant Frederick Sackville, to be Captain of a Company, from the same date, vice Hamilton, promoted.

Senior Lieutenant Charles Robert Kennett, to be Captain Lieutenant, from the same date, vice Sackville, promoted.

Senior Ensign John Wilmot Prideaux, to be Lieutenant, from the same date, vice Kennett promoted.

The Reverend J. P. Hastings and E. Brodie, who stand posted as Chaplains, the former to Benares and the latter to Ghazepore, are permitted to exchange Stations at their own request.

The Pay Masters of the Army are prohibited by His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council from interfering in any arrangements which may be made by the Officers of Finance for furnishing a supply of Funds for the payment of Troops employed on distant Service.

C. W. GARDINER,
 Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

Calcutta Times, March 29.

In the additional supplement to our number of the 28th December, we gave a melancholy narrative, from the Penang Papers, of the circumstances under which the brig *Ara-della* was cut off by eight Javanese seamen, who formed part of her crew, near Tappanooly, with the active search which had been instituted by the Resident at that place, (Mr. Hays) for the apprehension of the miscreants. The measures adopted had been successful, it appears, in discovering and securing the whole of them, and on the 26th of January, they were embarked on the *Cape Packet*, at Padang, for Calcutta, in order to take their trials for Piracy. During the passage they made a desperate attempt to obtain possession of the Ship, the circumstances of which are thus stated in an extract from her Log Book, the truth of which has been subsequently attested on oath by the Commander and Chief Officer.

About 7 A. M. on the 22d of February, 4 1/2 lat. 9° 19' N. as the vessel was proceeding on her coasting voyage to Calcutta, the pirates having been led as usual by turns to the ship's head, the Sepoys neglected to secure them immediately on their return. No sooner therefore was the last man brought in than the whole of them instantly drew out their hands from the irons, and seizing the bayonets of the Sepoys which were lying by, they rushed forward, and one of them made a cut at the head of the sentinel on duty, while two others ran aft, attacked the Spaceman at the wheel, who, however, fortunately escaped the blow, left the helm, and fled. They then endeavoured to get into the Round-house, with the intention of murdering the Commander, the Supracargo, and the principal witness of their former crime, who were all there; but they were unable fortunately to open the door which had been suddenly shut and secured by a Calfree servant named Jaffer. During all this interval, however, including a space of about six minutes, the mutineers were in complete possession of the ship; a part of the lascars having concealed themselves below or on the tops, and others having taking shelter behind the round-house and over the stern. They now returned forward, attempting to stab every one whom they could find in their way, and compelling the chief officer, who was without any weapon on the quarter deck, to betake himself for safety to the fore-rigging. From this situation however, he was almost immediately released, by the Commander, Supracargo, Serang, and part of the crew, who advanced against the mutineers, with such arms as they could procure. Three of the Javanese were presently killed on the deck; and a fourth, after many desperate efforts, leaped overboard from the fore-castle, and

perished. There remained only a man named Kaddur, and a boy, both of whom were seized and put in irons again, and have been brought on to Bengal. The survivors afterwards confessed, that the Javanese gunner, one of those who fell in the fray, had for several successive nights been attempting to open the padlock of the iron rod which secured their feet; but declared at the same time, that they themselves, being averse to take any part in the conspiracy, had given intimation of what was going on to one of the Sepoys, who, however, after consulting with his comrades, had determined not to say any thing of the matter to the Captain or Officers, for fear of incurring punishment.

The survivors were committed to prison on Friday last, in order to take their trials, at the ensuing sessions, for Murder and Piracy.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

Bell's Weekly Messenger, Nov. 14.

STATE PAPERS.

CONVENTION BETWEEN HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY, AND HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF PRUSSIA, SIGNED AT REICHENBACH, THE 14TH OF JUNE, 1813.

In the name of the most Holy and undivided Trinity.
 His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his Majesty the King of Prussia, united for the purpose of securing the independence of Europe, have resolved to regulate, by an express convention, the nature and extent of the pecuniary succours, and of the aid which they shall furnish to each other.

To which end they have named their respective Plenipotentiaries, viz:—

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Hon. Sir Charles William Stewart, Knight of the Order of the Bath, &c. Member of Parliament of the United Kingdom, one of his Majesty's Lieutenant Generals, and his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to his Majesty the King of Prussia;

And his Majesty the King of Prussia, the Baron Charles Augustus de Hardenberg, his Chancellor of State, Knight of the Prussian Orders of the Black and Red Eagle, of the Iron Cross, of St. John of Jerusalem, of St. Andrew, of St. Alexander Newsky, of St. Anne of Russia, and of several others, &c. &c.;

Who, after having verified and exchanged their full powers, have concluded the following Articles:—

Art. I.—The object of the present war being to re-establish the independence of the States oppressed by France, the two high contracting parties bind themselves in consequence, to direct all their operations towards that end; and as, in order to accomplish the same, it will be essential to replace Prussia in possession of her relative power, and to prevent France from ever occupying henceforward any of the strong places in the North of Germany, or exercising any sort of influence in that quarter; his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland engages to co-operate effectually to that end. On the other hand, his Majesty the King of Prussia, who, in his transactions with Russia, has already expressly reserved the rights of the House of Brunswick Lunenburgh upon Hanover, will co-operate with all his means towards the restoration of their hereditary States, to that August House, and to the Ducal House of Brunswick.

Art. II.—Prussia engages to maintain in the field an army of eighty thousand men, exclusive of the garrisons in the fortresses.

Art. III.—England engages to place at the disposal of his Prussian Majesty, for the year 1813, 666,666*l.* in monthly payments. The same engagement for five millions of federative paper, as in the Russian Treaty.

Articles IV. V. and VI. as in the Russian Treaty.

Art. VII.—The British navy shall co-operate, wherever it is practicable, in the defence of the Prussian States, in support of the military expeditions in aid of the common cause, and in the protection of the commerce of Prussia.

Art. VIII.—This Treaty shall forthwith be communicated to Russia, Sweden, and Austria.

Art. IX.—It shall be ratified with the least possible delay.

In witness whereof, &c.
 Reichenbach, the 14th June, 1813.
 CHARLES STEWART.
 C. A. DE HARDENBERG.

CONVENTION BETWEEN HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY, AND HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF ALL THE RUSSIAS, SIGNED AT REICHENBACH, THE 15TH OF JUNE, 1813.

In the name of the most Holy and undivided Trinity.
 His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, have spared no sacrifice, neglected no effort, to put a limit to the destructive projects of the enemy of Europe. It is at a period when Providence has manifestly favoured their arms, that their Majesties, animated with the desire of restoring independence, peace,

and prosperity to nations have agreed, with a view of employing all the means in their power for the attainment of this salutary end, to adjust, by a particular Convention, the nature and extent of the pecuniary succours, and the assistance which the two Crowns shall mutually afford to each other during this war. Accordingly, they have appointed their respective Plenipotentiaries, namely, his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, William Shaw, Viscount Cathcart, Baron Cathcart and Greenock, a Peer of Parliament, Privy Councillor, Vice-Admiral of Scotland, a General in the Army, Colonel of the Second Regiment of Life Guards, and Knight of the most Ancient and most Noble Order of the Thistle, &c. &c. &c. Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias; and, his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, Charles Count de Nesselrode, a Privy Councillor, Secretary of State, Actual Chamberlain, Knight of the Order of St. Vladimir of the Third Class; and John D'Austett, a Privy Councillor, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Vladimir of the Second, and of St. Anne of the First Class, and of St. John of Jerusalem; who, after having compared and exchanged their full powers, have concluded the following Articles:—

Art. I.—His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, being firmly resolved to carry on the present war with the utmost energy, engages to employ throughout, one hundred and sixty thousand effective troops of every description of force, exclusive of the garrisons of the fortresses.

Art. II.—To contribute on his part to the same end, in the most effectual and prompt manner, his Majesty the King of Great Britain engages to place at the disposal of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, for the service of the year 1813, the following sums:—

1. One million three hundred and thirty-three thousand three hundred and thirty-four pounds sterling, payable in London.
2. England takes upon herself the maintenance of the Russian fleet, and the crews thereof, now in the ports of Great Britain; an expence estimated at five hundred thousand pounds sterling.

Art. III.—The sum of one million three hundred and thirty-three thousand three hundred and thirty-four pounds sterling shall be payable from month to month, in such manner as that the whole shall be discharged on the 1st of January, 1814.

Art. IV.—To supply the deficiency of specie, the want of which is daily more felt in the circulation of the Continent, to combine in this important contest all the means which may secure its success, the two High Contracting Parties, in concert with his Majesty the King of Prussia, have agreed to issue notes, payable to bearer, under the denomination of federative paper.

a. The amount of this paper money shall not exceed the sum of five millions sterling, for which the three Contracting Powers are conjointly guaranties. Two-thirds of this sum are placed at the disposal of Russia, and one third at that of Prussia.

b. The reimbursement of this sum of five millions sterling is to be made by the three Powers in the following proportions, and in such manner that

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| England shall only take upon herself | Three-sixths. |
| Russia | Two-sixths. |
| Prussia | One-sixth. |

c. This reimbursement is not to take effect before the 1st day of July 1815, or six months after the conclusion of a definitive peace.

d. The sum of five millions sterling of federative paper, so to be issued in the name of the three Powers, is in no case to be applied to any other than the expences of the war, and the maintenance of the armies in activity.

e. A Commission, named by the three Powers, will regulate whatever relates to the distribution of this sum. The payments are to be made progressively from month to month. All that relates, however, to the form, the guarantee, the issue, appropriation, circulation, and reimbursement of this paper, is to be regulated in a still more particular manner, by a special Convention, the stipulations whereof shall have the same force and validity, as if they had been inserted word for word in the present Treaty.

Art. V.—The British Government having taken upon itself the maintenance of the Russian fleet, for the sum of 500,000*l.* sterling, as stated in Article II, his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias consents, on the other hand, to the employment by his Britannic Majesty of the said fleet in the European seas, in the manner which he may judge the most useful to the operations against the common enemy.

Art. VI.—Although the present Convention stipulates only the succours to be supplied by Great Britain during the year 1813, still as their reciprocal engagements are to be in force as long as the present war shall last, the two high Contracting Parties formally promise, to concert anew on the aid they are to afford each other, if, which God forbid, the war should be prolonged beyond the above-mentioned period; such fresh agreement being chiefly with the view of giving a greater development to their efforts.

Art. VII.—The two High Contracting Parties will act in the most perfect concert with regard to military operations, and will freely communicate to each other whatever relates to their respective policy. They above all reciprocally engage, not to negotiate separately with their common enemies, to sign neither peace, truce, nor any Convention whatsoever, otherwise than by mutual agreement.

Art. VIII.—Officers shall be allowed to be accredited to the Generals commanding in chief the several armies in active service; they shall be at liberty to correspond with their Courts, and keep them constantly informed of the military events which may have taken place, as well as of every thing relative to the operations of those armies.

Art. IX.—The present Convention shall be ratified with the least possible delay.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention with their hands, and have thereunto affixed the seal of their arms.

Done at Reichenbach, the third (fifteenth) June, 1813.
 (L. S.) CATHCART,
 (L. S.) CHARLES COUNT DE NESSELRODE,
 (L. S.) JEAN D'AUSTETT.

CONVENTION BETWEEN HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY AND THE EMPEROR OF ALL THE RUSSIAS, SIGNED AT PETERSWALDAW, 5TH JULY, 1813.

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, being desirous, in consequence of the intimate bonds of friendship and alliance which subsist between them, to concert together the means, and to facilitate the efforts, which they reciprocally employ in the present struggle against France, have agreed to conclude a Convention upon these principles. For this purpose they have appointed their Plenipotentiaries; namely, his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, William Shaw, Viscount Cathcart, Baron Cathcart and Greenock, a Peer of the Realm, one of his Privy Councillors, Vice-Admiral of Scotland, General in Chief, Colonel of the Second Regiment of Life Guards, and Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias; and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, David d'Altopéus, his Privy Councillor and Actual Chamberlain, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to his Majesty the King of Prussia, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Vladimir of the Second Class, and of that of St. Anne of the First Class; who, after having reciprocally communicated their full powers, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

Art. I.—The vast resources of the Russian Empire furnishing to his Imperial Majesty the number of troops which he had determined to employ beyond the frontiers of his empire, and his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland having appropriated the greatest part of his own to the defence of Spain, and to the protection of Portugal, his Britannic Majesty has consented to take upon himself the expence of the maintenance of the German Legion in the service of his Imperial Majesty, the strength of which shall be increased to ten thousand men.

Art. II.—So long as Great Britain shall provide for the maintenance of the said Legion, the same shall remain at the absolute disposal of his Britannic Majesty, to be employed on the Continent of Europe. It shall be commanded by General Officers of his choice.

His Imperial Majesty engages to provide for the recruiting of the Legion, and to keep it in a state for service, and complete, as far as may be practicable, whilst the replacing the articles furnished for the equipment, arming, and the *mise en campagne* of the said Legion, shall appertain to his Britannic Majesty.

All the sums paid by Great Britain in virtue of the articles of the present Convention, shall be employed solely for the purpose of defraying the expences and the maintenance of the German Legion in the service of his Imperial Majesty.

Art. III.—The High Contracting Parties have agreed, that the sums destined for the maintenance of the said corps shall be paid to the order of the Government of his Imperial Majesty, at the rate of ten pounds fifteen shillings sterling per annum for each effective man of the Legion, with the express reservation, that its numbers shall not exceed ten thousand men.

His Britannic Majesty engages to furnish the arms, ammunition, clothing, and the articles of equipment, which shall be wanting at the period when the corps shall be placed at his disposal.

All the articles of clothing and equipment for the Legion having been furnished by his Majesty the Emperor, and the companies of horse and foot artillery, the two regiments of hussars, the company of chasseurs, and the four battalions of infantry, having been already partly equipped and clothed on the 1st of April, his Britannic Majesty engages to pay for each recruit in the said corps from the

(Continued after the Poetry.)



THE MISER AND WOODMAN.

By Miss Campbell.

"Oh! cold and sullen blows the wind,
And fast descends the rain;
Oh! open thy door, for once be kind,
Relieve an aged swain.
Hark to the thunder's dreadful roar,
The vivid lightning's glare;
For pity's sake, Oh! open thy door,
And hearken to my prayer."
Thus at the Miser's fast locked door,
An aged stranger stands,
And for admittance doth implore,
And wring his feeble hands.
In vain, for on a stony heart
The piteous accents fell:
He bade the aged man depart,
Whose anguish none can tell.
Par' over the lean and storm-beat heath
The wanderer held his way;
So keen his woes he prayed for death
To snatch him hence away.
Now near a clump of aged trees
The weary wanderer drew,
When from a cot some feeble rays
Struck sudden on his view.
His bosom glowed with new sprung hope,
He reach'd its lowly door,
Soon to his plaint the door did open,
And half his cares were o'er.
Before a cheerful blazing fire,
Its humble master stood;
Its mistress robed in plain attire
Produced their frugal food.
A smiling boy with looks of love
And cheek of rosy hue,
With many a childish trick, now strove
To attract the stranger's view.
The hearty welcome they bestow,
Their sweet and wholesome fare,
Bade his cold heart with pleasure glow,
And banish'd all his care.
But now their frugal supper made,
The night with prayer they close,
And 'neath the woodman's lowly shed
He sunk in sweet repose.
The storm with wild resistless sway,
Roar'd round the miser's dome,
And soon the tottering building lay
Its niggard master's tomb.
Mouldering amid its dreary gloom
With his lov'd wealth he lay,
The humble woodman cheer'd his home
For many a happy day.

From the Prince of Wales Island Gazette, April 30.

ON SNUFF.

I CALL for no Parnassian fire,
Invoke no Muse, or such like stuff;
With homely chords I string my Lyre,
To celebrate a pinch of Snuff.
Oh! blessed herb, Heaven sent thee sure,
To sooth our grief, when life is rough;
All cares and sorrows have a cure;
That never fails,—a pinch of Snuff.
When hollow friendship wounds my breast,
When Women's vows shall prove mere puff;
Still undisturb'd will be my rest,
Instead of Love,—I'll dream of Snuff.
If I have two-pence in my purse,
Let men be civil, or be gruff,
I care not for their whim or curse,
While I can buy a pinch of Snuff.
With snuff, I'll live, with snuff, I'll die,
Of it I ne'er can have enough;
And when I'm sent to dwell on high,
Give me, ye Gods, my Box with Snuff!

(Continued from the Third Page.)

4th of April, the sum specified in the under-mentioned list, marked I, annexed to the present convention.
If after the 4th of April the Legion shall be augmented by one or more battalions, the expense of the clothing and equipment furnished by his Imperial Majesty, shall be reimbursed, according to the terms specified in the said list marked I.
In proportion as the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth battalions shall be found complete, the expense of the carriages, horses, and other appointments detailed in the under-mentioned list of the articles supplied to the first four battalions, to enable them to take the field, shall be reimbursed to the Russian Government.
Art. IV.—The formation of the Legion, and the expenses calculated for its maintenance, and detailed in the list annexed to the present Convention, under the letters A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. and I. are declared to form an integral part thereof.
The sum mentioned in the preceding article, of ten pounds fifteen shillings sterling, is destined to constitute the pay of each officer, soldier, and other effective man, mentioned in the said list as actually serving, as well as to defray the other expenses therein detailed.
The remounting, provisioning, and general hospital, of the German Legion shall also be at the charge of the British Government, who shall superintend the administration and expenditure of the same.
All the arrangements made with the Governments of the Countries which form the theatre of war, for provisioning the troops of his Imperial Majesty, shall be applicable to the German Legion in his service, whenever his Britannic Majesty shall call for its services.

Art. V.—The subsidy fixed by the third article shall be paid every two months in advance, for the number of officers and soldiers who shall have been returned as effective in the last day of the preceding month.
The first payment is to bear date from the 1st of April 1813, (new style,) for the number stated in the report of Colonel H. Lowe, in the service of his Britannic Majesty, who has been appointed to inspect the Legion in the month of April.
As to the sick, who have remained in the hospitals in Russia, they shall not be taken into account until they have passed the Russian frontier, after convalescence.
For any changes that may have taken place in the preceding months, deductions shall be made from, or additions made to each payment, according to the circumstances of the case: that is to say, that the pay advanced for such as shall have died, have been discharged, or have deserted for the last two months, shall be deducted, and that for the recruits be added to the payment.
In order to meet the expenses of recruiting and marching, one month's pay shall be given as a bounty to every recruit on joining his corps.
Art. VI.—The rations shall be delivered to the German Legion according to the received practice of the Prussian army, which shall also serve as a regulation for the deduction from the pay of the soldier, for the provisions furnished by the Government, as well as for the sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals.
Art. VII.—The estimate being made on a war establishment, the rate of payments shall be reduced in the proportion specified in the list annexed to this Convention, in the event of the Legion being subsidized by Great Britain, when circumstances shall allow of its being placed upon a peace establishment.
Art. VIII.—All payments to be made in virtue of the present Convention, shall be calculated in Prussian money, at the rate of eight gros current money, for one shilling sterling, or three shillings sterling per thaler.
The expenses of exchange and bills shall be regulated each month according to the course of exchange most generally established by merchants upon the Continent, at the time of payment, and every bill of exchange shall be accompanied by a note of the state of exchange certified by two bankers.
Art. IX.—The prices and pay which form the basis of this arrangement, having been calculated in silver roubles and gold crowns, the two high contracting Parties agree to determine the value of a gold crown, in order to regulate the rates of pay, and the price of the other objects set down in the list, in the current money of Prussia. The value of a gold crown is, therefore, by the present article, fixed at one rix-thaler, two gros, and eight pfennings current money of Prussia.
Art. X.—His Majesty the Emperor consents to cede to his Britannic Majesty, either in his character of King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or in that of the Elector of the Hanover, the property of the Legion, if the circumstances of the war should induce his Majesty the King to desire this arrangement, which, however, shall in no way invalidate the Capitulation, granted by his Imperial Majesty, to the individuals who compose the Legion.
Art. XI.—Individuals invalidated by sickness, or in consequence of wounds, shall receive their pay at the same rate as invalids in the Prussian army. The payment shall be made by the powers in whose service the German Legion shall be, at the time of the invalids returning from service, so that his Majesty the Emperor takes upon himself the payment of these pensions, until the period when the Legion shall pass into the service of Great Britain, or into that of the Elector of Hanover, according to the tenour of Article X.
Art. XII.—The present Convention shall remain in force, during the continuance of the present war, and if at a period of a definitive peace, the Legion still continues a Russian corps, subsidized by Great Britain, a month's subsidy shall be paid to it, as also at the rate of one month's subsidy, for every fifty German miles which the Legion shall have to march to the Russian frontier, or to the place of its being disbanded, or of its ulterior destination beyond the Russian frontier.
Art. XIII.—Should there remain any other objects to be adjusted relative to the Legion, that shall not have been arranged and provided for in the present Convention, the High Contracting Parties reserve to themselves, to cause them to be settled by their respective missions, leaving also to the same, the correction of any errors of calculation, which may have been admitted into the lists annexed to this Convention.
Art. XIV.—The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in two months from the day of its signature, or sooner if possible.
In testimony whereof we the undersigned, furnished with full powers from his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and from his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, have signed the present convention, and have affixed to it the seal of our arms.
Done at Peterswaldaw, in Silesia, the 24th June (6th July) 1813.
(Signed) CATHCART, (Signed) D'ALOPEUS.
(L.S.) (L.S.)

Shipwrecks.—The brig Venus, of Yarmouth, was driven on shore in the tremendous gale of the 20th ult. near the pier of that place. Her great draught of water prevented her approaching nearer the island than two hundred yards. Every effort to secure the crew, by the ordinary methods, was attempted without success. At last the naval Officers of the signal station brought the apparatus invented by Captain Manby down to the beach. At the second fire the shot, with the line attached to it, was thrown from the mortar over the vessel. The facility with which the crew (consisting of nine) were then disengaged from their danger, was admirable, and deserves to be detailed. By the line, with which communication had been gained, a hawser was drawn from the ship (in which it was made fast) to the shore, and distended by the efforts of the numerous spectators. The crew were then brought to land one by one, in a sling, that passed from the ship to the shore, by lines reaching to either; and ran with ease along the hawser by a ring made of rope. The storm was of that violent kind, and the cold so excessive, that nothing but this happy invention could have saved the crew from being drowned, or frozen to death.

Nearly at the time this event was taking place at Yarmouth, a sloop was driven on shore near Wells, in the same county, not more than one hundred yards from the beach; every endeavour that human exertions and manly resolutions could devise, to effect a communication, and save the crew, was for several hours attempted, but, alas! in vain. Still nearer to the land, did the people on board the Queen transport perish, consisting of 300 invalided soldiers, their wives and children. The efficacy of this ingenious method of rescue from shipwreck, having proved itself by such repeated instances of successful application, without having in one instance failed, when its assistance was required, fully confirms its adequacy. We, therefore, ask, can any thing more strongly speak for the general use of the system discovered, than the instances here recorded, particularly those which have taken place on the coast of Norfolk? Surely there must be something more than difference of opinion at work, to suppress an invention so happy, so admirable, or does it proceed from a determination to stem the efforts and damp the ardour of ingenuity? Surely it cannot be from a mistaken policy of economy; that mortars, with suitable apparatus, are withheld from the dangerous parts of the coasts. But the Legislature, always alive to the interests and happiness of a valuable class of our fellow-creatures, will, no doubt, secure to the country the advantages resulting from this invention.

DUTCH PAPERS.

LIEGE, FEB. 11.
The Baron Von Lousshe, Lieutenant-Colonel in the service of his Russian Majesty, passed through here to-day from the head-quarters of General Winzingerode, on his way to the Crown Prince of Sweden to present him with the keys of the town of Mons, of Rheims, and of the fortified Avenues. Sixteen pieces of brass cannon were taken there, besides a great quantity of ammunition and arms. The troops of the Allies were every where received by the people with rejoicings. The head-quarters of General Winzingerode were in the fortress of Avenues. A great part of the advanced-guard was already on the other side of Rheims.

FRANKFORT, FEB. 5.

The Dusseldorf Gazette contains the following letters from Baron Falkenhayn, Commandant of a Prussian regiment of cavalry:—
"Ad the country as far as the Meuse is now purged of the enemy, and every where the people are delivered from the yoke under which they groaned. On the 17th of January, I quitted our advanced posts near Luxemburg, and advanced upon Arion, Bastogne, and Massarte, as far as Namur and Liege. I was fortunate enough to cut off from the enemy the resources which he was drawing from the department of the Sambre and Meuse, to liberate some thousands of conscripts, to deprive the enemy of more than 100,000 francs in specie, and surprise two moveable French columns, which were destroyed or captured.
The enthusiasm of this people is beyond all description; you can scarcely form an idea of the reception I have met with. They flocked to meet me with banners, which they had taken from the churches, even in the midst of sharp ac-

tions. I had only to follow them; every where on my passage the bells were rung; every where I was received with the sounds of music and joyful acclamation of, Behold our deliverer! the first of the brave Allies! Long live the Emperor of Austria! Live the Allies! Death to the French! The inhabitants threw their hats into the air; in the intoxication of joy they embraced one another, and my soldiers shed tears of emotion. All wished to combat with us; and neither Macdonald nor Sebastiani in their retreat, dared to attack the assembled people. These Luxemburgers, inhabiting the country between Liege and Namur, are a truly good people."

FRANKFORT, Feb. 4.

Baron de Wetterstadt, Chancellor of Sweden, has arrived here from the headquarters of the Crown Prince, on his way to the head-quarters of their Majesties.
The Lippstadt Gazette announces, that the corps of Generals Bulow, Winzingerode, and Wallmoden, will pass under the orders of the Duke of Saxe Weimar, who, besides, commands the Saxon troops.
The Duke of Brunswick commands the second corps of the army of the North, which consists of 40,000 men, and of which the Hanseatic Legion forms a part.

UIT DE ROTTERDAMSCHER KOURANT VAN DEN 18. DECEMBER 1813.

Onder de meenigvuldige blyken van vaderlands liefde welke onze Natie daaglyks aandag tegt, merkt men onder anderen nog de volgende aanbiedingen en vrywillige giften op, als:
Van den Heer G. K. van Hogendorp, wiens oudste Zoon zich als garde d'honneur nog te Metz bevindt, zyn tweeden Zoon, benevens een paard en de som van vyfduizend guldens.
Van den Heer de Mooyart, te Amsterdam, in plaats van zyne voor den dienst nog te jonge vier Zonen, vier uitgeruste mannen en derzelver sokky voor zes maanden.
Van twee onbekende personen te Amsterdam, ieder de aanzienlyke som van tienduizend guldens.
Van den Heer Raupach, voornemlyk hofbediende, honderd guldens.
Van den Heer Huen, predikant de Roode, te Zwartsluys, een niet aanzienlyke gift in geld.
Van den Heer Bourcard, ontvanger-particulier der vereenigde rechten, te Rotterdam, een man en een paard.
Van drie Ingezetenen van Amsterdam, drie geheel gekleedde en geëquiperde kavaleristen.
Van de Compagnie Grenadiers der Westlandsche nationale garde, een geëquipeerd infanter.
Van de stad Leeuwarden een aanzienlyk getal mannen.
Van de Inwoners van Spaarndam twee gewapende en uitgeruste infanteristen.
Van de Regering van Bolsward zestien man, welke allen reeds handgeld ontvangen hadden en nog derlyk guldens voor de kleeding van elk derzelven.

Rotterdam 16 December 1813.

De geschiedt, om Gidder de Vanen van Oranje dien te nemen, is ook in Rotterdam niet gering. Daaglyk gaan er aanzienlyke transporten naar de stad, en het is bekend, dat men in deze stad geen rekruten ziet oeffnen.
Uit Overyssele en Groningen word ondet anderen gemeld:
Van Zwolle den 6 December. Ook th Overyssele heerscht de meeste geestdrift, om voor de algemeene zaak des vaderlands zich te wapenen, en onder de vaderlandsche standdaarden der dappere aanvoerers, den gemeenlyk vyand van onzen bodem geheel te verjagen. Naauwelyks was daartoe bene inschryving geopend, of aanstonds vloog men ter aangewezen plaats heen; zoo dat reeds vier dagen na de opening der lysten, een sterk transport vrywilligers naar Amsterdam yertrokken is, het welk nog in het begin dezer week doof een tweede staet gevolgd te worden.
Van Winschoten den 9 December. Hedeh morgen zyn, in tegenwoordigheid van een groote meenigte aanschouwers, onder een aantegeaam muzyk, van hier naar Termonden uitgetrokken, ten einde zich te voegen by het beleg van Delfzyl, zeventig Jongelingen, alle vrywilligers, gewapend met geweren en lanssen.
Van Groningen den 9 December. Hedeh zyn hier uit Leeuwarden angekomen drie honderd Nationale Gardisten, die morgen naar Appingadam staan te vertrekken, om met onze stedelyke gewapende Burgermagt en Nationale Garde gemeenschappelyk tegen Delfzyl te ageren. De gemeentens van dit gewest wedyveren met elkander in het opzenden van vrywilligers; biedende zich in vele plaatsen tweemaal zoo veel jonglieden aan als er gevraagd worden. Ook in deze stad komen de vrywilligers zich, by geheele hopen, ten Raadhuyze aanvegen. Alle zyn met den besten geest bezielde; maar de schepen met ammunitie worden met een brandend ongeduld te gemoet gezien. Voorwaards! voorwaards! is aller kreet.

THE TIMES, Feb. 19.

Yesterday afternoon an express from Dover reached town, with the copy of a Bulletin, said to have been published at Boulogne on Wednesday, claiming another victory for Buonaparte on the preceding day, near Montmirail. We do not well comprehend how the news should have travelled so rapidly to Boulogne, and so slowly from thence to Dover. Be this as it may, it is our duty to submit to the consideration of our readers the Bulletin in question, which is couched in the following terms:—

“BOULOGNE, Feb. 16.
TELEGRAPH.—LINE OF BOULOGNE.
“The Director of the Telegraph, to M. Martin, Commissary General of the Police on the coast of the North.

“Sir,—The telegraph has just transmitted the following:—

“On the 15th the Emperor obtained a fresh victory over the Russians and Prussians, near Montmirail, and has taken 10 pieces of cannon, 10 stands of colours and 10,000 men prisoners.

“I have the honour to be, &c.
NAGUER.”

It will naturally excite some astonishment to perceive, that Buonaparte is still at Montmirail; and that four days after he has completely routed and destroyed the army of Blucher on this same spot, it is still there, submitting itself anew to his unsparing sword, again overthrown, again annihilated!

Far from impressing us with any additional alarm, this iteration of success, rather inclines us to suspect the accuracy of the original statement. Certainly the Prussians and Russians must have a great inclination to render this neighbourhood the scene of their defeats. On the 8th and 9th they are beaten between Chateau-Thierry and Epervy; on the 10th at Champ-Aubert; on the 11th at Montmirail; on the 12th at Chateau-Thierry; and on the 15th at Montmirail again; nor are they satisfied with a decent trimming on each occasion. They lose 8,000, 6,000 and as many as 10,000 men at a time, so that within the space of about four square leagues, they must have had between 30 and 40,000 men killed or taken. It is hardly necessary to argue against the credit due to such outrageous fictions. A more plausible statement has reached us from the coast, for the accuracy of which, however, we by no means vouch. According to this account Macdonald was beaten on the 8th and 9th; but on the 10th Buonaparte was successful in cutting off a Prussian column. On the 11th and 12th he obtained some advantage over Blucher, and compelled that hardy veteran to retire fighting on Chateau-Thierry. Here, however, Blucher was joined on the 13th by reinforcements from the corps of Winzingerode and von York, with which he found himself strong enough to become in turn the assailant, and actually drove Buonaparte back to Montmirail, where a bloody battle was fought on the 15th, in which the superiority rested with the latter. Our informant adds, that whilst these affairs were going on, Prince Schwartzberg forced his way by Provins towards Paris; and that it was confidently asserted on the 17th, at Boulogne, that the allied light troops were, on the day preceding, within 20 miles of the capital. Without pretending to develop the exact state of circumstances, critical and momentous as they are, and consequently liable to so much misrepresentation, according to the fears, and hopes, and interests of the narrators, we think it evident, that if Buonaparte has remained, for six days together, in and near Montmirail, with the chief part of his force, he must in fact have abandoned Paris to its fate; a measure which, we are well convinced, he would never have adopted but on compulsion. He is too vain of the Thuilleries, and all their grandeur, too sensible of the admiration which the great works of art attract, and which, by a natural weakness of the human mind, is easily reflected on their unworthy possessor, not to hazard every thing but his own dear person for their protection. The statues, the paintings, the manuscripts, which all the world runs to Paris to contemplate, are striking, tangible monuments of his great exploits. It is true, those exploits were bottomed in fraud, perfidy, treachery, rapine. It

is true, that a meditative eye must see in the productions of ancient genius, only evidences of modern infamy. *N'importe*. They form a spectacle. They give éclat and brilliancy to the throne of the Napoleons. If the Louvre should be burnt, no parsimony will ever enable him to erect such another edifice, no conquests will ever replace its precious furniture. Therefore it is that we say Buonaparte trembles for the fate of Paris. If he is drawn aside from covering that city with his principal army, he moves involuntarily to guard against dangers still more pressing. This fear he is far from disseminating to the Parisians themselves. He rather exaggerates it. Private letters of the 14th instant from that capital inform us, that the Government secretly encourages the rumours of the approach of the Cossacks, hoping thereby to prepare the inhabitants for a vigorous resistance; but the same letters add, that the stupor and apathy which are so conspicuous in the Departments, also hang over the Parisians. They are almost at the end of their miseries, and they expect the close rather with terror and depression, than with the animation which a sense of justice throws over the last scene of the falling patriot. Not a day passes, that numbers of individuals, and even of families, do not contrive on various pretexts to withdraw from their residences, and seek refuge as far as possible from the ill of arms; and though in other times this would be attended with difficulty, owing to the regulations of the police, it is now easily accomplished; for among other indications that the whole frame of the tyranny is paralysed, we may notice, that even the system of espionage is at a stand. The Chief Officers of the Police are providing for their own safety; and the common gens-d'armes are ashamed or afraid to seize deserters, or scrutinise passports, as they used to do. It has been stated to us, as a fact, that a party of young men belonging to the newly raised battalions of Buonaparte's guards availed themselves of the concealment of the night, and having merely changed their dress, and sat off for Flanders in the *Diligence*, as ordinary passengers, they reached their destination without being once asked for their passports, or interrogated as to their names and business.

Of Governments it may be said, with as much justice as of individuals, “by their fruits ye shall know them.” We see the fruits of Buonaparte's tyranny. We see a nation which in prosperity was insolent, savage, impious, unprincipled, now grovelling in adversity with a baseness below contempt. Both her friends and foes appear to entertain far too high a respect for her character. For our own parts, much as we were impressed with a conviction of the degrading influence of that barbarous despotism, we fairly own, we have been astonished at the actual result. No rising for Bourbon,—no rising for Buonaparte. No spirit, no energy, no nationality. “The conquest of France!” said a great Orator, “O tame and feeble Cervantes!”—Tame and feeble, indeed; for France has prostrated herself before her conquerors, has held out her hands to the manacles, and fitted her neck to the yoke, with a submissiveness which no satirical romancer would have dared to imagine; and her invaders have in good earnest subdued them in his delirious visions.

If we are right in our view of the French nation, as it at present exists, there does not seem to be any great reason, either for the fears which some profess to entertain of their attachment to Buonaparte, or for the delicacy which others feel in proposing to them the restoration of the House of Bourbon. They have sufficiently shown, that they are in a happy state of exemption both from partiality and prejudice, and that they are willing to recognise any authority that will but secure to them the name of peace. For aught we can learn, the eight horsemen and a quarter-master that entered Dijon, were received with as much respect at the Prince of Moskwa would have been; and the inhabitants of Nancy seem to have listened with great tranquillity to the suggestion of their becoming once more part of the Dukedom of Lorraine. Buonaparte himself appears to be not a whit more delicate on the point of

honour. He professed the utmost readiness to give up not only his own conquests, but those of all his predecessors in the revolutionary career, and to return to the territorial limits of Louis XVI.; but the acknowledging and securing the sovereignty of France in his house, that is a point he cannot give up. He knows that if he once gets this guarantee from all the Monarchs in Europe, he will have rendered them all partners in his guilt, all associates in the grand scheme for erecting revolutionary powers on the ruins of prescriptive right. He knows he will have conquered in principle; and he knows the present is a war of principle, and not a war for mere territorial aggrandisement or diminution. It is, therefore not without some pain, that we see it hinted, that Austria may be disposed to bring forward some augmented claims on Lorraine, Alsace, and Franche-Comé. We can scarcely look on such demands as just and honest in any point of view. At all events they can only be so, if placed in the alternative; if, for instance, it were proposed to the French people, to take the ancient family and the ancient limits, or to keep the new tyranny, and be confined within the new restrictions; but we more than doubt the wisdom of leaving any such question to the consequences of intrigue and deception among the French people. The manifest proceeding would be to recognize Louis XVIII. to crown him solemnly at Rheims or Paris and to make a treaty with him on fair and equitable terms. Let those Frenchmen that choose to renounce peace and the House of Bourbon, for war and Buonaparte. We can easily guess what attachment the Tyrant would find to his cause by what he has already experienced. It has been asserted that there will be no more diplomatic proceedings until the Allies get to Paris. We are glad to hear that such a resolution has been adopted; since it implies a confidence, that they can reach that point, and a resolution that they will make the attempt. Let them but follow up that resolution with adequate judgment, and they must succeed. Certainly Paris, from whence issued the first sparks of that devouring flame which has spread over the whole continent, will be the fittest place for its final extinction. There, it is said, the Allies will make a full and explicit declaration of their views. We trust it will be a declaration worthy their past efforts, worthy the grandeur of their cause.

FEB. 6. FERDINAND THE SEVENTH.

The mission of Don Carlos to the Spanish Government is already known to our readers. He arrived at Madrid on the 4th ult. with a letter from Ferdinand the Seventh, dated from his prison at Valency, in which, after announcing his own good health, and that of his Uncle and Brother, he expressed the satisfaction which he felt with the sacrifices of the nation for his person, and its exertions in his behalf. He is farther made to praise the persevering spirit of the English, and the admirable conduct of Lord Wellington, together with that of the Spanish Generals and the Allies.

After this preamble, Ferdinand is directed to say, that he has been spontaneously invited by the Emperor Napoleon, through the Imperial Ambassador, Count Laforet, to conclude a treaty of peace with France, the basis of which shall be, the liberation of the captive Monarch's person, and the integrity of his dominions, without any clause derogatory to the independence, honour, or interests of Spain. For this purpose the Duke of San Carlos was authorized to treat with Laforet, and a treaty of peace had been formed, which was now transmitted to the Regency for their ratification. The course adopted by this body has been prompt and decisive; they declared, without a moment's discussion of the treaty, in conformity with a Decree of the Cortes of January 1, 1811, as well as with the existing obligations to Great Britain, that they can entertain no proposition for negotiating with Buonaparte for the suspension of arms, or for any composition or compromise whatsoever, so long as their King is prisoner, or except in conjunction with their Allies. To this effect the Regency returned a letter by the Duke of San Carlos to King Ferdinand, inclosing also the above Decree; and further explaining to his Majesty, the impossibility of ratifying such a treaty, which (being the work of Buonaparte singly) is null and void in all its parts. The Regency then think it their duty,

in full confidence of the rectitude of their principles, to make a statement to the Allies of the whole transaction; and such a communication will, we have no doubt, have been transmitted to the British Government, by its Minister, Sir Henry Wellesley. They farther intimate their natural conviction, that this overture, so contrary to all the preceding declarations of Buonaparte, had been imposed upon him only by the necessity of his affairs, in which they see an additional reason, and feel a new stimulus for devoting themselves to the support of the war; hoping also that Great Britain will be animated by a similar conviction of the necessity of continuing her exertions till the tyrant who governs France shall be no longer capable of disturbing Europe, which has been so many years the victim of his ambition.

The Treaty is dated Valency, Dec. 11, 1813, and is comprised in 15 articles. Some of them, as to the independence of Spain, and the restitution of Ferdinand, are of the tenor before specified. The places occupied by the French are to be restored in their present state. Ferdinand engages to maintain the integrity of Spain in all her possessions, particularly in those of Port Mahon and Ceuta. A military convention is to be concluded whereby the English and French troops are to evacuate the Peninsula at the same time. Buonaparte and Ferdinand agree to maintain the maritime rights of Europe, such as they are said to have been settled by the treaty of Utrecht, and to have existed in 1792. All the Spaniards (that is, Spanish traitors) attached to Joseph, are to be restored to their country, which they have so well and faithfully served. The garrison of Pampluna, together with the prisoners at Cadiz, Corunna, &c. placed in the hands of the English, to be restored. Ferdinand to pay his father and mother 30 millions of rials annually; and, at the death of the father, two millions of franks to be continued to the mother. A treaty of commerce between France and Spain, similar to that which existed before 1792, to be concluded.—(Courier.)

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C. STOPKEERB,
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S LAPATJANG Butter, at one Spanish Dollar per pound, Slapatjang Sheroots at eight Spanish Dollars per 1000—Ditto pipe Sheroots at ten Spanish Dollars per 1000.—Also, Butter in pots for voyages, and other inland productions. The favor of the public is requested.
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BY C. L. Krause, in de Binnen Nieuwpoortstraat is te bekomen der hier jongst aangebrachte Hammen en Kaazen, Salfen Tongen, Mörstörd, Azyn, Sla-oly, Olyve, &c. &c.—Kaapsche Madera Wyn, Port Wyn, Claret, Genever—allerhande soorten van Schryfboeckten, &c. heele en halve Kousen, Schoenen en Larsen, Japaansche Martivanen, Schryflessenaar, Spiegel in soorten, fish Toletspiegels, &c. &c.

Advertentie.
W EDUWE Goseman, presentceerd uit de hand te Koop een Huis, staande aan de Oostzyde van de Tygersgragt, informatie by den burger A. J. Frans, Woonende vlak over de buiten poort kerk.
A. J. FRANS.
BATAVIA,
den 28ste Juny, 1814. }
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