



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

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

VOL. III.]

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1814.

[NO. 136.]

### Publication.

WITH reference to the advertisement of date the 6th July last, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following revised Schedule of Rates, to be charged by the East-India Company, for the management of Goods imported by Private Merchants after the 10th April last, be published for general information.

**SCHEDULE OF RATES to be charged by the EAST-INDIA COMPANY, for the Management of Goods Imported by PRIVATE MERCHANTS, after 10th April, 1814.**

For Wharfage, Landing, Cartage, Hoisting, Coopering, Taring, Mending Packages if broken by ordinary Ship's Breakage, enlarging Indigo or other Chests when necessary, weighing, Shewing to the Buyers, Printing Catalogues, Selling at the Sales at the East-India House, or shewing and Attendance in case the Importer shall sell the Goods by Private Sale, and Delivering: calculated on the Sale Value of Goods sold at the Company's Sales, and on the estimated Value of Goods sold by private Bargain, viz.

For Warehouse Rent per Week, commencing from the Day on which the first Parcel of Goods by any Ship, shall be delivered into the Company's Ware-houses.

N. B. On Goods sold at the Company's Sales, the Importer is to pay the Weekly Rent until the Prompt Day, from which Day the Buyer is to pay it.

Goods	Value	Rate	Unit
Oils, Chemical	2 0 0	0 0 1	per Chest
Pepper, Black	2 0 0	0 0 1	per Bag of 131 lb.
Pepper, White	2 0 0	0 0 0 3/4	per Bag of 22 1/2 lb.
Prohibited Piece Goods	1 10 0	0 0 1 1/2	per Bale
Pinee	2 0 0	0 0 1	per Chest
Rice	2 0 0	0 0 0 4	per Bag
Rhubarb	2 10 0	0 0 1	per Chest
Saltpetre	1 0 0	0 0 8	per Ton
Sugar, Bengal	2 0 0	0 0 0 3/4	per Bag
Sugar, Bourbon or Java	3 0 0	0 0 0 3/4	per Cwt.
Sago	4 0 0	0 0 0 3/4	per Bag
Sticklack	4 0 0	0 0 0 3/4	per Bag
Sal Ammoniac	4 0 0	0 0 2	per Chest
Silk, viz. Wrought Silks, (vide Prohibited Goods.)			
Silk, viz. Raw			
Silk of Bengal or China	1 0 0	0 0 0 3/4	per Bale
Senna	4 0 0	0 0 1	per Bale
See-Loak	4 0 0	0 0 2	per Chest
Shelack	4 0 0	0 0 2	do.
Sealing Wax	4 0 0	0 0 2	do.
Safflower	3 0 0	0 0 1 1/2	per Bale
Tortoise Shell	2 0 0	0 0 1	per Chest
Tate	4 0 0	0 0 1	per Box
Turmeric	4 0 0	0 0 0 3/4	per Bag
Tamerinds	4 0 0	0 0 2	per Chest
Terra Japonica	4 0 0	0 0 2	do.
Wood for dy-			
ing, and all other wood	3 0 0	0 0 2	per Ton

Articles not enumerated will be charged according to their Value and Bulk.

These Rates are calculated on the usual Packages in which Goods have hitherto been imported. All Packages weighing more than three hundred weight and a half gross will be liable to double Warehouse-Rent.

If Goods require to be Garbled, or to have their Packages, a reasonable Price will be charged for the same.

The usual petty Fee of Lot or Loading-Money, will be paid to the Warehouse-Keepers, by the Parties who may take the Goods away.

Published by Order of the Hon. Lieutenant Governor in Council.

**J. DUPUY, Acting Secretary to Govt.**  
 BATAVIA, Sept. 14, 1814.

### Publication.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Messrs. W. YOUNG and J. M. van BEUSECHEM, to be Commissioners for the purpose of Counter-signing the new Treasury-notes of less than 200 Java Ruppes each, until further orders, in addition to the Commissioners already nominated.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

**J. DUPUY, Act. Secretary to Govt.**

BATAVIA, September 20, 1814.

### Publikatie.

HIERNEVENS wordt aan de Gemeente kennis gegeven, dat den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade heeft goedgevonden de Heeren W. YOUNG en J. M. van BEUSECHEM, tot nader order te benoemen tot mede Commissarissen tot het Contrasigneren van de nieuwe Tresaurie Noten beneden de 200 ropyen.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

**J. DUPUY, Waarn. Sec. van het Govt.**

BATAVIA, den 20 September 1814.

Den 15de September 1814, des 's morgens omtrent 3 uren, overleed na een zwaare en moeylyke arbeid, waar door zy de voorgaande morgen omtrent 6 uren van een dood kind was verlost, **Elizabeth Angelina Jans, Huisvrouw van Coenraad Roosemeier**, in den ouderdom van 34 Jaaren en 6 Maanden.

Alle die het Braaf en Zagt Character van deeze Vrouw hebbe moege kennen, zullen gevoelen wat zwaare Slag dit voor haar in Rouw gedompelde Eggenootte moet zyn en zullen met Hem een Traan, aan Haar Graf wyden.

**C. ROOSEMEIER, Sourabaya, den 17 September 1824.**

### Vendu Advertisseminten.

Door Vendumeesters. Yullat de volgende Venduties worden gehouden; als.

Op Maandag den 3de October 1814.

IN het Armhuis voor Reekening van de Diacony Armen, van Goud en Zilverwerken, Kleederagien, Huismeubelen, &c.

Op Dingsdag den 4de October 1814.

VOOR het Pakhuis van J. van Reeken, staande in de Nieuwpoort Straat, van Boeken volgens Catalogus, en fraaye Schilderijen, welke daags te voorrems by den 3de dezer, voor een ieder te zien zullen zyn.

### Advertentie.

DE Sequester van den Hoogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia is van meening ten overstaan van Heeren Commissarissen uit welmelden Hoogen Raad te houden de navolgende Ventilation.

Op Woensdag den 5de October 1814.

In de Tuin van J. A. Lion, staande op de Amarus-gragt voor by de Drie-bruggen, van Slaven, Huismeubelen, Wagens, Paarden, en andere goederen meer.

Op Donderdag den 6de October 1814.

Van de Chineesche Huismeubelen, Porcelain en Glaswerken, Slaven, Paardend Wagens, en andere goederen meer.

Op Vrydag den 7de October 1814.

Voor de Wooning van den Chinees Lee Tioke, staande aan de Zuid-zyde van de Sirie-gragt, in de Chineesche Campong van Chineesche Huismeubelen, Wagens, Paarden, en andere goederen meer.

### Advertentie.

DOOR Directeur en Commissarissen der Bank van Leening, word hier mede bekend gemaakt, dat gedurende deese maand October, dagelyks (de Zonen Feest dagen uitgezonderd) ingemelde Bank van Leening zullen worden ontvangen, de Verscheenen Renten op beleeude Vastigheden in de maand April deses Jaars, welke volgens 's Banks Instructie de dato 1ste November 1813, moeten worden betaald in Zilver geld.

Ter ordonnantie van Directeur en Commissarissen voornoemd.

**P. DECKER, Sec.**  
 BATAVIA, In de Bank van Leening, den 1ste October 1814.

### Advertentie.

DIRECTEUR en Commissarissen der Bank van Leening, maken hier mede bekend, dat op Maandag den 31ste October voor het gebouwd van gemelde Bank van Leening, door Vendumeesteren verkooping zal worden gehouden van eenige resteerende vervallen Panden, bestaande in Juweelen, Goud en Zilverwerken.—Welke op Saterdag den 29ste bevoorrens voor een ieder ten toon zullen worden gelegd, des morgens van 9 tot 11 uren.

Ter ordonnantie van Directeur en Commissarissen voornoemd.

**P. DECKER, Sec.**  
 Batavia den 1 October 1814.

### FOR PRIVATE SALE,

Until TUESDAY next, the 4th Inst.

THE Good Ship MARIA, just out of Dock, newly coppered, Burthen 150 tons, in every respect well found.—For particulars apply to Messrs. JESSEN, TRAIT and Co.

### Advertisement.

ALL Persons indebted to, or having any claims on the Estate of the late WILLIAM BARRETT, Esq. are hereby requested to address themselves within the space of six weeks from this date, to the Subscriber Secretary to the Orphan Chamber.

**J. H. DE HOOGH, Sec.**  
 BATAVIA, Sept. 21, 1814.

### Advertentie.

ALLE de geene welke iets te pretenderen hebben van, ofte verschuldigd zyn aan den Boedel van wylen Wm. BARRETT, worden verzogt daar van binnen den tyd van zes weeken opgave te doen, aan den ondergeteekenden Secretaris van het Eerwaarde Collegie van Heere weesmeesteren dezer Stede.

**J. H. DE HOOGH, Sec.**  
 BATAVIA, den 21ste Sept. 1814.

### Advertentie.

ALLE de geene welk iets te pretenderen hebben van, ofte verschuldigd zyn aan den boedel van wylen Leendert LETHMANS, in leven, Taxateur van de Bank van Leening, worden verzogt daar van binnen den tyd van zes weeken opgave te doen, aan den ondergeteekenden Secretaris van het Eerwaarde Collegie van Heeren Weesmeesteren dezer Stede.

**J. H. DE HOOGH, Sec.**  
 BATAVIA, den 21. Sept. 1814.

### Advertisement.

THE President and Members of the European Orphan Chamber hereby give Notice, that having been authorised by the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to administer the Estate of the late Warehouse-keeper Mr. William BARRETT; and to adopt such measures regarding the same as may be authorised or required by the existing regulations of their institution, they have appointed as Commissioner on the part of their Chamber D. CHRISTIAN, Esq. and as Trustees for the widow BARRETT, J. C. GOLDMAN and P. JESSEN, Esquires, with full power and authority to investigate and to manage all and every the Commercial affairs of the deceased, requesting those persons who have any claims on the said Estate of a Commercial nature, either on account of Partnership, Consignments, Agency, or from whatever cause it may be, to lay the same before the above Gentlemen, and also to state to them all transactions, money concerns or debts, which they have entered into or contracted with the deceased and are still unsettled.

In order to obviate all unnecessary delay, which could not but be ruinous to the Estate and injurious to others, the President and Members of the European Orphan Chamber have fully authorized the aforementioned Gentlemen to correspond regarding the concerns of the late Mr. Barrett, draw and endorse bills, receive and make payments and settlements, as they shall deem proper and most beneficial to the trust they have taken charge of.

By order of the President and Members of the European Orphan Chamber.

**J. H. DE HOOGH, Sec.**

BATAVIA IN THE ORPHAN CHAMBER, September 21, 1814.

### Advertentie.

PRESIDENT en Leden van de Weeskamer alhier maken by deze bekend, dat, door zyn Excellentie den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade, is bevestigd, dat de Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade, heeft goedgevonden, 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.

\* 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, in the Person to whom he may transfer his Property or the Goods.



tenant Gouverneur in Rade, geauthoriseerd zyde, om de beheering van de maatschappij van den overledenen Warehous-keeper, de Heer *Wm. Barrett*, te aanvaarden, en hierin zodanige maatregelen in het werk te stellen als door de Regulatie van dit Kollegie vereischt en geautoriseerd mogten worden, zy ingevolge van dien, den Heer *D. Christman*, als van de zyde van hun Institut, tot Commissaris, en de Heeren *F. C. Goldmah* en *P. Jessen*, tot Curatoren van de zyde van de Weduwe *Barrett*, benoemd hebben, met volle magt en bevoegdheid om de Commercieele zaken van den overledenen te investigeren en dezelve zoo wel in het algemeen als afzonderlyk te beheeren — verzoekende wyders alle die geenen, welken eenig aanspraak van een Commercieel aart mochten hebben op voornamelyk, het zy voortspruitende uit Consignatie, Consignation, Agentschap ofte hoedanig ook, dezelve aan voorn. Heeren te witten, indienen, alsmede aan hun op te geven alle transactionen, geldzaken, of anderszins welken zy met den overledenen mogten aangegaan of gecontracteerd hebben, en alsnog onyerevend zy.

Ten einde alle onnodige vertraging te vormyden, dewelke van slechte gevolgen voor de nalatenschap, en schadelijk voor andere geïnteresseerden zouden weeten hebben, President en Leden van de Weeskamer, bovengemelde Heeren ten. yden geauthoriseerd, om, betrefende de zaken van den overledenen *Wm. Barrett* te corresponderen, wissels te trekken en dezelve te endorseeren, gelden te ontvangen en uit te betalen, en voorts zodanige verdere schikkingen te maken als hun Es, ter bevordering van de belangens, hun ter bevestiging toevertrouwd, zullen nodig oordeelen.

Ten oordonnantie van, Heeren *W. C. J. de Hoogh*, Meesters.

**J. H. DE HOOGH**, Meester.

BATAVIA, den 21ste September 1814.

*Just imported on the Ship*  
**MADRAS MERCHANT,**  
**CAPTAIN CHARLES EATON,**  
 TO BE SOLD AT MR. ARON LEVY'S, AT THE VOOR-REY, FOR READY-MONEY.

All sorts of coarse Arcot Chintzes, Blue Cloth of 8, 9, and 10 fall, Arcot Carasas, Charles, Sarasa, White Supersinam, White Moorees, Red Maloy Combays, of all sorts, Brown Salamores, White Chandernagabs, Sadra Salamores, Wantapollum red Handketchiefs, Brown Sathara Salamores, A quantity of Iron Hoops, Ditto Soap, Ditto fresh Cardamoms, Madeira Wine, in pipes and half pipes, Europe Boots, Ladies' and Gentlemen's leather Gloves, Ditto ditto Hosiery, A few cases of English Clarot, in seven chests, A quantity of Chittagong coarse Canvas, fit for coffee-bags, Europe Vinegar, in casks of 20 gallons each.

**C. EATON**  
 BATAVIA, Sept. 28, 1814.

**Advertisement.**  
 ON Monday the 3d instant, will be exposed for sale, by A. H. EBLE, No. 16, New Port-street, at reasonable prices and for ready-money only: A variety of ARTICLES, chiefly imported on the ship *Commerce*, consisting of Glass-ware in sets—Soda and Siltzee Water—Bristol hot Well Water in bottles—Porter in cask—Port-wine in pipes—Square Iron—Iron Hoops and Oil Paintings—Ship Chandlery—Canvas—Coir Rope—Lines—Twine—Ghee—Bengal Butter, &c. &c.

BATAVIA, Sept. 1, 1814.

**UIT DE HAND TE KOOP**  
**Een Huis,**  
 STAANDE IN DE KOE-STAAT,  
 te bevrogen by  
**JAN TIEDEMAN**  
 OF  
**J. I. VAN SEVENHOVEN.**

**Notice.**  
**MR. LEITH ALEXANDER DAVIDSON** having retained to Europe and retired, his interest in the Mercantile Establishment of **HOGUE, DAVIDSON, ROBERTSON and Co.** ceases from this date, and the business will in future be carried on by the remaining Partner **ARTHUR HOGUE, WALTER DAVIDSON and ALEXANDER ROBERTSON**, under the Firm of **Hogue, Davidson and Robertson.**  
 CALCUTTA, April 30, 1814.

**Advertisement.**  
**MR. NOTARIS DROST**, has to dispose of by Private Contract, this large and commodious Dwelling HOUSE, with the Godown, Stable, and Carriage House, attached to it, situated at Great-river-street, also the two small adjoining Houses.

**Advertentie.**  
**DE NOTARIS DROST**, presenteerd uit de hand te koop zyn Woonhuys op de Grole-rivier, benevens de daar naast staande twee kleyne Huysjes, en de daar bygehorende Stal pakhuis en Wagenhuis.

**Advertentie.**  
**BY H. F. Lippe**, op de Groot-rivier, zyn te bekomen voor contante betaling tegens redelyke prysen, de onder volgende met de brik *Henriette*, jongst van Isle de France aangebrachte beste Oranjen, en andere goederen; als, Bourdeaux, Madera en Ligt Bier in vaten, Bourdeaux, Champagne, Madera, Muscadelle, Cognac, Hollandsche Genever, Ligt Bier en Wyn Azyn op bottels, Pynapel Kaasen, Schryf behoeftens Canasier en Souif Tabak, Spicckantens, zyde Linten, Papieren en diverse andere Goedereen.

**Advertisement.**  
 THE friends of a young lad named *William Irwin*, are very anxious to know what is become of him, he sailed from Calcutta with a Captain *Lindsay*, of the country service, some time ago, in consequence of Capt. *Lindsay's* death, he was left in the employment of a Mr. *Roach*, who was superintendant of the roads. Any accounts of the above lad will be thankfully received by *L. C. van Rantow*, or in his absence by *M. A. Nessel*, Esq. at Batavia.

**Advertisement.**  
 AT the house No. 10, Newport-street, is exposed for sale for ready-money, at reasonable prices, a variety of Europe and other ARTICLES, partly imported per H. C. ship *Scauby Castle*, consisting of Wines—Brown stout—Cloths—Shirting—Furniture and other Chintzes—Black and white Muslins—Long Ells—Izarses—Handkerchiefs and other Haberdashery—New Books and Stationery—Jewellery and Scotch Boxes—Perfumery—Hunting Caps—Ladies' Saddles—Ladies' and Gentlemen's Europe Boots and Shoes—Hams—Cheeses—Beef—Earthen Ware—and a variety of Kitchen Utensils.

**Advertentie.**  
 IN het Huis No. 10, in de Nieuw-poort Straat, zyn voor Contante Betaling te bekomen, Wynen in zoort—Bier—Lakenen—Chitze—wit en zwart Nettekloek—Guineesen en andere Lywaten in zoort—Boeken—Schryf behoeftens—Europesche vrouwe en mansch Schoenen in zoort—Laarsen—Sadels—Hamme—Zoetemelksche Kaasen—Tafel Serviesen—Keuke Gereedschappen, &c. &c.

**For Sale.**  
 THE fast-sailing Brig *HENRIETTE*, lying in Batavia Roads, being of a hundred and ninety-three tons burthen; apply to Mr. *LIPPE* for the conditions and inventory.

**FREIGHT TO ENGLAND.**  
 FROM the port of Batavia only, and to the consignment of Messrs. *Boehm and Taylor*, London.—The good ship *STAR*, *Thos. Gilpin*, commander, burthen 400 Tons.—Tenders will be received by *J. A. van BRAAM*, Esq. until the 25th instant, at No. 32, Tyger-street.

**TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.**  
 AN elegant and commodious brick-built BUNGALOW, pleasantly situated at Campong Macassar, 12 paals from Batavia, containing ten Rooms on a boarded floor, and three elegant Verandahs, with suitable apartments on the ground floor for servants and extensive godowns.  
 A considerable quantity of Land and Paddy Fields may be obtained with the house if required, also Furniture and Slaves.—For further particulars apply to the Deputy Quarter-master General.

**UIT DE HAND TE KOOP.**  
 EEN fraai, aangenaam en welgelegen Landwoning te Campong Macassar 12 Paalen van Batavia, van steen gebouwd, met een verrekken, allen met planke vloer belegd en drie elegante galeryen, benevens goede huisvesting voor bediendens en zeer ruime magazynen.  
 Benevry groote uitgestrektheid van Land en Rystvelden, is als mede met het huis te bekomen, zoo zulks mogt gekozen worden, als ook Meubelen en Slaven.—Men vervoege zich voor verdere particulariteiten by de Deputy Quartier-meester Generaal.

**Advertisement.**  
 PERSONS having unsettled accounts with the late *WM. DUN*, Esq. relating to himself or the ship *Speke*, now about to sail for England, are requested to apply without delay to the Executors *Messrs. SHRAPNELL, SKELTON and Co.* Office, 30th September, 1814.

**Aan den Uitgever van de Javasche Gouvernemens Koutant.**

**MYN HEER!**  
 Daar ik geïnformeerd ben geworden, dat het door my op den 24ste Augustus j. l. aan U ter Plaatzing in de Javasche Gouvernemens Gazette toegezonden, is Verlegd geworden, zo heb ik het genoege om U een Copy van het zelve toezenden, met verzoek, om (hoe zeer tans wat laat) het zelve oger in de Javasche Gazette te plaatsen, met en benevens het geen ik thans het genoege heb U te schrijven.

Gisteren avond den 24ste Augustus de ge-Hoof, wierd door de gezamenlyke Leden van de Loge *de Constante Fidele* en van de Societeit *de Eensgezindheid*, een Bal en Soupe gegeven.—Het was een waarlyk genoege voor my op te merken, dat by gelegendheid van dat feest (hoewel het Locaal maar de toegang aan weinigen, permitteerde,) alles met de grootste Hartelykheid in Eensgezindheid is afgelopen.

Een ieder heeft het zyne by gedragen, om Luister aan dat feest te geoven, en ik heb in lang in Indiageen party bygewoond, waar in zo veel Eensgezindheid heeft bestaan.

De gelukkige omwenteling in Holland, de verknoctheid die ieder Hollander, voor de Vorst van het Land zyn geboorte moet gevoelen, waren in alle hunne daden zichtbaar, de onderscheidene gevoelens hadden zyn merkbaar vereenigd, en het was een denkbeeld, een zucht, voor het welzyn van hun Vaderland en Vorst.

Onk heb ik opgemerkt dat onze vrienden de Engelschen een werkyk deel namen in onze vreugde, en zy zig met ons verheugden, dat de welker ongelukkige Hollander, tans weder tot een Natie behoord.

Wanneer Broederlyfte en Eensgezindheid bestaan, wanneer men de belangens weet te vereenigen, hoe gemaklyk is het dan niet om eens te denken, en om vrieden te zyn.

Het is my onmogelyk te beschryven hoe regelmatig en met welk een order alles behandeld was.—De Betzaal, zo wel de Receptie als Dinsaal, en de Illuminatie waren zeer fraay ingericht.

Het Soupe overtreffe alles wat ik tot nog toe van dien aart gezien heb, en zulks hebben wy ook voornamelyk aan de Directeuren en Ceremonie Meesters te danken, wiens yver onafgebroken is geweest, om aan het geheel te voldoen.

De Eensgezindheid die in die Tempel haare woning heeft, vereenigde zig met de Vriendschap, en het was Aurora door hare morgen stralen, die het geselschap aankondigde, dat de heuglyke dag voorby was, toen, een ieder liet zig zelve te vreden, 't huis waards keerde.

**DE CONDITIEN WAREN**  
 1.—Zyne Majesteit de Koning van Groot-brittanyne, enz. enz.  
 2.—Zyne Koninglyke Hoogheid den Prins Regent.  
 3.—Den Souverein van Holland **WILLEM** den Vierde.  
 4.—De Koningin van Grootbrittanje en de verdere Koninglyke Fanulie.  
 5.—Hollands Souvereine Vorstin, en verdere Vorstelyke Fanulie.  
 6.—De Geallieerde Mogendheden, dat Voorspiedende Wapene verzelle, en speciaal de **WILLEM VAN ORANJE** en zyne Armee in Frankryk.

- 7.—De Verëende Britsche en Hollandsche Zee en Land-macht.
- 8.—De Verjaardag van den Souverein van Holland **WILLEM** den Iste, onder toewensching dat Heil, en Welvaard, zyne Hoogheid steeds in alle Hoogstdezelfs ondernemingeh en be-trekkingen vergezelle en zyne regering over Hollands Land en Volk gelukkig en voorspoedig zyn mag.
- 9.—Het Gouvernement Generaal te Beengalen.
- 10.—Lord **MOIRA**, en de Britsche Armee in Indien.
- 11.—Sir **SAMUEL HOOD** en de Britsche Zee-macht in Indien.
- 12.—De Heer Lientenant Gouverneur **RAFFLES** en het Gouvernement van Java.
- 13.—Generaal Major **NIGHTINGAL** en de Armee op Java.
- 14.—Mevrouwen **RAFFLES** en **NIGHTINGAL**.
- 15.—De Resident van Samarang.
- 16.—De Dames van Java.
- 17.—Vrede onder alle Natien.
- 18.—Onafgebroke Vriendschap tusschen Engeland en Holland.
- 19.—Bloe en Welvaart van 't Eiland Java.
- 20.—Standvastigheid, Getrouwheid en Eensgezindheid.

Ik verblyve  
 Myn Heer  
 U. W. D. W. Dienaar  
**WILLEM HAGENAR.**  
 SAMARANG den  
 25 Augustus 1814.

The *Heir at Law* is the first Comedy which will be presented at the Military Bachelor's Theatre, and as many of our Dutch friends may derive more perfect gratification from a thorough knowledge of the plot, we have the pleasure to subjoin an exposé on the subject in that language.

**De WETTIGE ERFGENAAM**, is het Toneelspel waarmede het Militair Theater zal geopend worden, en daar veelen onzer Hollandsche vrienden een groter voltoeying zullen erlangen door eene voorafgaande kennis van de intrigue van het stuk, hebben wy het genoege het onderwerp hier in de Hollandsche taal te laten volgen—

**LORD DUBERLY**, een Engelsch Edelman van een zeer oud geslacht, sterft te Londen op een tyd stip dat zyn Zoon en Erfgenaam afwezig is op eene reize naar de Zee. Deze Zoon word gezegd verdronken, en de Tytel gevolglyk beschouwd uitgestorven te zyn; een Rechtsgeleerde echter brengt een oude gemeene Kaarsen-maker ten voorschyn en bewyst dat hy de naaste Erfgenaam is van den Tytel en de Goederen van Lord *Duberly*;—*Daniel Dowlas* en zyne vrouw komen derhalven naar Londen, om van hunne nieuw verkreegen schatten bezit te neemen.—De genteene manieren en de onwetenheid van dit gezin, maken het voornaamste onderwerp uit van het stuk, en het verlaten van een arm en deugdzaam Landmeisje door den jongen *Dowlas*, als een gevolg van zyn plotsling geluk, verwekt zeer veel belangstelling.

Intusschen echter komt *Henry Moreland*, de wettige Erfgenaam, te Londen terug, en, in stede van zyn stoffige Vader te ontmoeten, wordt hy by den onzomanierden en laag geboornen *Dowlas*, als Lord *Duberly*, ingeloid.—De belangelyke gemeenheid welke in deze Toneelen heerscht geeft zeer veel vermaak.—Na veel vragens echter versomen hebbenke wie *Henry Moreland* in der daad is, geven zy de goederen van zyn Vader aan hem over.

Een aandergedecte der intrigue is de liefde van *Henry Moreland* voor een schoon meisje wiens Vader als Bankroetier sterft, en haar als een arme wees achterlaaf, en hier ook wordt zeer veel belangstelling verwekt door de verkleeftheid van een oude Iersche bediende, die haar onveranderlyk getrouw byft, niettegenstaande hare ongelukken.

**Aanstellingen door Zyne Koninglyke Hoogheid gedaen op den 6 April 1814.**  
 TOT GOVERNEMENTS:  
 Voor Gelderland, *J. C. E. van Lynden*, Resid. Arnhem.  
 — Z. Holland, van Leyden van West-Brabant, — 's Hage.  
 — N. Holland, van Tetz van Goudriaan, — Haarlem.  
 — Utrecht, *J. van Tuyl* van Se-rooskerken, — Utrecht.  
 — Friesland, *J. Alberda* van Grim-malla, — Leuwarden.  
 — Overysseel, *H. Bontink* van Bok-borst, — Zwole.  
 — Groningep, *G. W. van Imhoff*, — Groningep.  
 — Drenthe, *P. Hofstede*, — Assen.  
 — Brabant, *C. G. Hultman*, — 's Hertogenbosch.

TOT SECRETARIS VAN STAAT EN VICE PRESIDENT VAN DEN STAATS RAAD.  
**G. C. van Hogendorp.**

LEDEN VAN DEN STAATS RAAD.  
 M. van der Duyn, tot Maasdag, van Byland Half-Loth; *Cannemijn*, van Leyden, van Ludenburg, van Hambroek, *Jacob Pagel*, *W. Queyssen*, van Looiswoerde, *E. J. Alberda*, *J. S. van Burmania Rengers*.



**UITENLANDSE RADER.**  
 Van Lynden van Betterswyk, van Lynden van Mar-  
 vanwaerd, J. U. Kemmer, D. C. de Leenn, W. Wil-  
 link, Taats van Amerongen van Woudenbergh, J.  
 Goldbergh, van Tets van Goudriaan.

**LEDEN VAN DE VERGADERING DER STATEN GENE-  
 RAAL, VOOR GELDERLAND.**  
 Van Lynden van Betterswyk, van Lynden van Hoe-  
 velaken, van Heekeren tot Kell, Markel Brouwer, van  
 der Heide van de Brak, G. O. Lerdt van Linde.

**VOOR HOLLAND.**  
 Van Boetselaer van Kyfhoek, van Wassenaar Para-  
 gras, G. K. van Hogendorp, H. van Stralen, W.  
 Onderwater, N. Abelevan, P. van der Heim, J. Sli-  
 cher, J. M. Calot d'Escury, S. van Hoogstraten, A.  
 Hope, J. Busch, Schuitenburg van Bonnemede, Deutz  
 van Assendelft, Roest van Alkemade, T. F. van Hoj-  
 gendorp, M. A. van Bleiswyk, J. P. van Wickevoort  
 Crommelin, G. A. van Bommel, C. P. Gevers, G.  
 Clifford.

**VOOR ZEELAND.**  
 Mr. van Steen gragt van Oosterlaand, Huissen van  
 Cattendyke.

**VOOR UTRECHT.**  
 Tuil van Seerookerken, van Zuilen, Pestersvan Cat-  
 tenbroek, P. Ram.

**VOOR FRIESLAND.**  
 G. W. van Aylva, S. H. van Eyttinger, Lyelamä ä  
 Nyholt, H. L. van Sminia, W. W. A. van Lybsa.

**VOOR OVERYSEL.**  
 Alberda van Eyksteen, Alberda van Rensuma, J.  
 Garges, O. H. Gockinga.

**VOOR DRENTHE.**  
 J. S. van Heyden van Reynesteyn.

**VOOR BRABANT.**  
 Sweers van Landas, Verhoyen, M. Baenier Wasse-  
 naar van Onsenoord, van der Brugge van Crooy, A.  
 Reigersman, van Lassen van Yssel.

**GENERAAL EN CHEF VAN DE HOLLANDSCHE ARMEE.**  
 Zyne Koninglyke Hoogheid de Erfprins van Oranje.  
 Commissaris Generaal van Oorlog, J. H. Mollerns.  
 Secretaris van Staat voor Buitenlandsche zaken, van  
 Nagel van Huysen.

— voor de Marine, van der Hoop.  
 — Binnenlandsche zaken, W. C. Roël.  
 — Financien, van Overbeek.  
 — Commerce en Colonien, van der Capelle.  
 Directeur Generaal van de Dyken, O. Repelaar.

**RAAD VAN COMMERCE EN COLONIEN.**  
 J. Goldberg,  
 P. van Yssendoorn,  
 Scholte van Achat,  
 Van der Kemp,  
 W. G. van de Poll,  
 M. J. Macare,  
 Secretaris, A. N. Mooijaardt.

Same day.—Schooner Goede Vertrouwen,  
 A. Nojeboom, from Samarang, the 12th Sept.  
 —Arab brig Brikhan, Seh Awal, from Indra-  
 mayo, the 17th do.

Sept. 25.—Brig Eagle, P. M. Lardie, from  
 Pacchalongang, the 21st do.

Same day.—Brig Gesina, Scheidius, from  
 Calcutta, the 12th Aug.—Passengers, Dr.  
 Taiter, Mr. Frowin, and Mr. Baillie.—Brig  
 Henry, A. Buchanan, from Samarang the 19th  
 Sept.—Passengers, Lt. Aston.

Sept. 26.—Schooner Flying Dragoon, J. F.  
 Pieterse, from Minto, the 8th do.

Do. 27.—Ship Maria, P. C. Hogan, from  
 Calcutta, the 27th June.—Passengers, Mr.  
 Greysman.

Same day.—Ship Madras Marchant, Ch.  
 Eaton, from Madras, the 22d June.—Pas-  
 sengers, Lt. Harries, and Mrs. Rutter and  
 family.

Sept. 28.—Brig Ballie, F. Marrette, from  
 Samarang, the 23d Sept.—Passengers, Captains  
 Graham and Fuller, Lieut. Long, Assistant  
 Surgeon Badenach, 59th regt.

Same day.—H. C. Gun-boat No. 5, M.  
 Kern, from Bantam, the 27th do.

**DEPARTURES.**

Sept. 24.—Brig Elizabeth, F. Lyfthoff, for  
 Bencoolen.—Passenger, Mr. A. DeJoong.

Do. 28.—Ship Thomas, A. Landall, for  
 London and Cape.—Cargo, Coffee, &c.

Same day.—Brig Dorothea, J. White, for  
 Tagal.

Sept. 29.—Schooner Swalow, — Marturs,  
 for Indramayo.

Same day.—Ship Cato, F. Balston, for  
 do.—Passenger, Mr. Davidson.

Sept. 30.—Ship Elizabeth, P. S. DePeyster,  
 for Samarang.

Same day.—Brig Maria, R. Devos, for  
 Samarang.

Same day.—Brig Sea-horse, F. De Royä,  
 for Tagal.

**Vessels lying in Batavia-roads.**

H. C. C. Malabar,—do. do. Ternate,—do.  
 do. Benares,—do. do. Gun-boats No. 4 and 5,  
 —do. do. ship Scaleby Castley,—ship Star,—  
 do. Spike,—do. Admiral Drury,—do. Uday,  
 —do. Discovery,—do. Clarendon,—do. Vo-  
 lunteer,—do. Commerce,—do. Maria,—do.  
 Madras Merchant,—brig Henrietta,—do. Bo-  
 nang,—do. Margaret,—do. Minerva,—do.  
 Eagle,—do. Gesina,—do. Henry,—do. Bally,  
 —schooner Tyger,—do. Anna Maria,—do.  
 Flying Dragoon,—do. Goede Vertrouwen,—  
 Arab ship Edrose,—Arab brig Brikhan,—  
 do. do. Natham Lusar,—do. do. Fataalkrlm,  
 —Chinese brig Susanna.

**Vessels lying in Samarang-roads.**

Ship Po,—brig Ballie,—do. Jané,—do.  
 Seahorse,—do. Urica—Engeltina,—do. Hen-  
 drik,—do. Hapbo.

**Vessels lying in Sourabaya-roads.**

H. C. C. Mary Ann,—brig Sombria,—do.  
 Amason,—H. C. Gun-boat No. 9,—brig Ba-  
 tavia,—ketch Industry,—ship Maria Louisa.

**EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.**  
**THE DAY—March 19, 1814.**  
**BUONAPARTE'S CONDUCT TOWARDS PRUSSIA.**

[From an interesting Pamphlet, just published, enti-  
 tled "Napoleon's Conduct towards Prussia, since the  
 Peace of Tilsit."]

"It is interesting enough to consider the  
 conduct of the different French Governors  
 who have entered Berlin. Although every  
 new one gave assurances of his desire not  
 to be a burden to the town, yet each of them  
 made new and unusual pretensions. The  
 first, General Clarke and General Hulin,  
 were the best; although during the continu-  
 ance of the war, they behaved, if not always  
 with mildness, yet generally with justice.  
 For one act of cruelty General Clarke com-  
 mitted, in causing the burgo-master of Ky-  
 ritz to be executed, for having favoured Prus-  
 sian partisans, he excused himself by saying,  
 that he had been reprimanded for his two  
 great mildness. Perhaps it is true he was  
 really, with the exception of this act, a good  
 tempered man. These were followed by  
 Marshal Victor and Gen. St. Hilaire. The  
 former brought his lady with him: in this he  
 was imitated by several other employes; and  
 dinners, suppers, balls, and French plays,  
 succeeded each other as a sort of carnival; to  
 which only those few families went, who  
 partly from the circumstances of having es-  
 tates both in the French and Prussian terri-  
 tory, or from the head of the family being in  
 an office which rendered his attendance neces-  
 sary, were in continual intercourse with the  
 French. The Prussian ladies particularly  
 behaved with great firmness towards them.  
 In spite of their engaging manners, and of  
 their residence of twenty-six months in the  
 country, the instances of marriage or other  
 connexions are very few. They were polite  
 towards those French who were billeted in  
 their houses, and nothing more. To the small  
 private parties which were arranged in that  
 time of misery, no Frenchman had admission;  
 those who were not asked to the French par-  
 ties, were obliged to spend their evenings ei-  
 ther at home or in public places.

"The entertainments of the French carni-

val, above alluded to, were, with very few  
 exceptions, at the expense of the town. The  
 Marshal, at length, not satisfied with his  
 town-house, the beautiful palace of Prince  
 Radzivil, desired that of Baron Eckarstein at  
 Charlottenburg for his country-house, which,  
 of course, could not be refused him; but he  
 was so parsimonious, that, to quote an in-  
 stance, he gave the gardener for all the fine  
 flowers he brought him every morning, for  
 the space of six weeks, only ten thalers in  
 bad groschen, which, at the highest rate,  
 might be valued at one pound sterling. Mar-  
 shal Victor and General St. Hilaire did not  
 care in what manner their inferiors behaved.  
 The Marshal's corps, about thirty thousand  
 men, in Berlin and its neighbourhood, gave  
 rise to many complaints, which were gener-  
 ally disregarded.

"After him, came Marshal Soult. He  
 assured the town of the discipline he would  
 observe with his troops, and that he would  
 give occasion to the least possible expense.  
 But, alas! he brought so many horses, and  
 such quantities of hounds, that he caused the  
 same expense as the former Marshals, with  
 their sumptuous dinners. He left Berlin,  
 however, very soon, and was succeeded by  
 Marshal Davoust.

"This Marshal's entrance appeared at first  
 to be the return of good, or at least of toler-  
 able times. The good character for discipline  
 which his soldiers had acquired in Poland,  
 prepared the way for him. He assured the  
 Magistrates of his attachment to the King  
 and the Royal Family, made his visits to  
 those Princes and Princesses who had remain-  
 ed, and seemed all softness and good humour;  
 but this good humour one day suddenly  
 changed. He caused from twenty to thirty  
 people, mostly public functionaries or litera-  
 ry men, to be brought before him, and har-  
 ranged them in a most violent manner for  
 their Jacobinism, their hatred to the French,  
 &c. They knew not what to answer; some  
 of them did not even understand French;  
 some, by a mistake of names, had been sent  
 for instead of others, and were dismissed  
 quite confounded by this violent address.  
 Marshal Davoust, from that moment, saw  
 nothing but Jacobinism at Berlin; his spies  
 were sent in every direction; several arrest-  
 ations took place; and he left Berlin full of  
 apprehension of revolutionary proceedings,  
 for Hamburg, where he began to act in the  
 same manner.

"Marshal Davoust, while commanding in  
 Prussia, before the commencement of hostili-  
 ties between that Kingdom and France,  
 sometimes exhibited the most sudden and ex-  
 traordinary transitions from mildness to the  
 utmost violence. In Silesia he one day as-  
 sumed several Noblemen of the first rank;  
 he gave them assurances of his perfect good-  
 will for the welfare of the country, and of  
 his regret at being obliged to be burdensome  
 to it, and so forth; then suddenly addressing  
 himself to Count M—, an old dignified  
 Nobleman, he assured him that he would  
 blow his brains out as a traitor, laying some-  
 thing at the same time to his charge, either  
 untrue or insignificant. The Count turned  
 slowly round, looking first at him, then at  
 all his colleagues, and asking, "Aije donc  
 l'air d'un traître?"—"Do I look like a  
 traitor?"—"Vous êtes, Monsieur, le Marechal,  
 le premier qui ose me dire chose pareille—  
 faites ce que vous voulez, mais epargnez  
 moi vos injures pour lesquels vous seriez  
 obligé de me repondre d'une autre ma-  
 niere."—"You are the first person, Mr. Mar-  
 shal, who has dared to address me thus—do  
 what you please, but spare your abuse, for  
 which you would be obliged to answer me in  
 another manner." Marshal Davoust was  
 quiet, and there was no question about shoot-  
 ing the Count.

"Among so many useless oppressions  
 during the time of the occupation of Prussia,  
 the citizens of Berlin will never forget, that,  
 although in profound peace with France they  
 were not allowed to show publicly their joy  
 on the birth-days of their beloved Sovereigns.  
 Forced by the French to illuminate their houses  
 for the unhappy peace of Tilsit, they were  
 forbidden to do the same on the birth-day  
 of their King. Many arrestations took  
 place for infringing this ordinance, and the  
 Director of the Theatre was confined several  
 days for having arranged an indistinct al-  
 lusion, in a ballet, to the happy day.

"These were insolences committed by  
 French officers in their public character: the  
 insolence of many, as individuals, was  
 equally disgusting. It would lead too far  
 to mention every instance of insolence, pub-  
 lic and domestic; but two ludicrous instan-  
 ces of the latter will give an adequate idea  
 of them; although truth obliges us to say,  
 that there were many who behaved in a  
 creditable manner, and were sensible of the  
 unpleasant office they had to perform.

"General Dorsenne, who died some time  
 ago at Paris, whilst at Berlin, desired from  
 the lady of the house, every day, amongst  
 other things, six bottles of eau de Cologne,  
 to be used after his bath. He demanded also  
 a large sheet to wrap himself in; and as none  
 in the house were large enough, two were  
 sewed together. But this did not please the  
 General; the seam, he said, injured his skin,  
 and he complained that no French General  
 had ever been so ill-treated as he was.

"General Verges, who was billeted at the  
 house of a gentleman of the first distinction,

was often upon the point of fighting his host,  
 upon the subject of some dish or another at  
 table. He one day asked to this gentleman's  
 table several Swedish officers, who were re-  
 turning from their captivity in France: and  
 he took an opportunity of assuring them, in  
 the presence of the master of the house and  
 of his lady, that they did not dine with them,  
 but with him, as he was now master of the  
 house by right of conquest.

Finding better wine in some gentlemen's  
 houses, where he was asked to dinner with  
 his host, he told the latter, in his Gascon  
 dialect, before the whole company, that this  
 was to be called wine, 'mais que le sien  
 étoit aigre, trouble'—that his was sour and  
 cloudy—and that he ought to take example  
 from his friends."

**GERMAN SUFFERERS.**  
**GRATEFUL ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF BRITISH BENEVOLENCE**

The following is an extract of a letter from  
 Leipsic, just received by Mr. Achermann,  
 which shews with what feelings the charitable  
 donations transmitted from this country are  
 there received, and will satisfy the Public  
 respecting the fidelity with which they will be  
 distributed.

"We have been honoured with four of your  
 valuable letters; of Dec. 31, Jan. 14, 18 and 28,  
 all of which we have received in the course of the present  
 week. With the deepest emotion, and the most  
 heartfelt gratitude, not only on our own part, and  
 that of the Committee, formed ever since the 3d Jan.  
 but likewise on account of many thousands of distressed  
 families, we have learned with what zeal you and  
 several other generous minded men have led the  
 way to alleviate the woes of suffering humanity. Heav-  
 en will continue to shower rich blessings on the  
 benevolent British Nation, and graciously to protect  
 it from all calamities. We have the honour to enclose  
 you a letter from the Committee, which was or-  
 ganized at the commencement of the present year,  
 and has assumed the title of "The Association  
 for the Relief of the Inhabitants of Leipsic." It  
 contains but a feeble expression of the emotions of gra-  
 titude with which we accept the generous contribu-  
 tions.

"Permit us to enter a more circumstantial ac-  
 count of the proceedings of this Association, and to  
 inform you in what manner we conduct this arduous  
 business. Besides the 10 members who compose  
 this Association, and to whom the principal direction  
 over the vast theatre of the battle, comprehending  
 60 villages, the Directors have in proportion to the  
 extent of their respective districts, three, four, or  
 more assistants, men of acknowledged probity,  
 who possess head and heart enough to perform  
 this laborious duty with fidelity. The Magistrates  
 of each place furnish written statements of the losses  
 of the inhabitants individually, agreeably to a printed  
 form of questions transmitted to them. These are  
 strictly examined by us, with the assistance of the  
 Ministers and village Magistrates. Rigid enquiries  
 are made of the spot by ourselves, and our assistance  
 and relief is apportioned to each individual. As  
 we have had occasion to remark, in other similar  
 cases, the donations in money is not always the most  
 serviceable, since it is often injudiciously expended;  
 the Association have made it their grand object not  
 merely to supply the unfortunate country people  
 with provisions; and to replace the most necessary  
 articles in wearing apparel and household furniture,  
 but also to provide them with seed, corn, oats,  
 barley, and pease; also cattle, as oxen, swine,  
 &c. Handicraftsmen with implements of every  
 kind. Distinct persons are appointed to superintend  
 this business. Some thousand bushels of corn, of  
 all sorts, for spring sowing, have already been  
 purchased, and arrangements made for procuring cattle  
 from abroad, so that we hope to obtain your ac-  
 probation and that of the Committee of which you  
 are a Member.

"You wish us to inform what places have more  
 particularly suffered besides our own neighbourhood.  
 The environs of Lutzen were dreadfully ravaged, on  
 account of the battle of the 2d of May; several vil-  
 lages were burned, together with the churches and  
 schools; the vicinity of Grimma and Meissin was  
 likewise cruelly laid waste after the battle of Lutzen;  
 and the country contiguous to Dresden, as far as  
 beyond Pirna, is little better than one wide desert.  
 In Upper Lusatia, the whole tract between Bautzen  
 and Gorlitz has been desolated in an equal degree;  
 and poor Wittenberg, to which your benevolent at-  
 tention has been already directed, has together with  
 the adjacent country, been very severely handled. The  
 monsters have committed the greatest abominations  
 there, not even sparing the venerable monuments of  
 the immortal Luther, which they have almost en-  
 tirely destroyed.

"Thus far we had written, when we received yours  
 of the 4th instant, in which you repeat what you had  
 the goodness to apprise us of in your earlier letters.  
 We have in consequence drawn this day at 5 o'cl for  
 5000l. sterling on Joseph Reyner, Esq. and 200l. on  
 yourself. On this sum you allot

To Leipsic and its vicinity.....	£1500 0 0
On account of the profits of the Narrative } of Leipsic.....	200 0 0
To Dresden and its vicinity.....	1000 0 0
To Bautzen and ditto.....	500 0 0
To Wurtzen and ditto.....	333 6 8
To Oschatz and ditto.....	333 6 8
To Meissin and ditto.....	333 6 8
To Halle and ditto.....	500 0 0
To Wittenberg and ditto.....	500 0 0

We have the honour to be, with the utmost esteem,  
 FREGÉ and Co.

The Dutch Ambassador, on his return  
 from Holland, has presented Mr. Charles  
 Grant with the freedom of the cities of  
 Rotterdam and the Hague, inclosed in a  
 gold box. Mr. Grant was the first Eng-  
 lishman who landed in Holland after the  
 late glorious revolution, and brought the  
 intelligence to this country.

**THE ARMY.**

Horse-Guards, Feb. 5.  
 At a General Court Martial, held at Vit-  
 toria, in Spain, on the 25th October, 1813,  
 and continued by adjournments to the 1st  
 November following, Lieutenant George  
 White, of the corps of Royal Artillery

[Continued after Poetry & Miscellania.]

**DEATHS.**

At Rembang, on the 15th instant, the Lady  
 of John Davidson, Esq after a severe and  
 painful illness of six months.  
 On Thursday the 29th ultimo, after a pain-  
 ful and lingering illness of nearly eight weeks,  
 which she bore with the greatest patience and  
 fortitude, Hermina Petronella Catharina, aged  
 2 years and 7 months, the only child of Las-  
 tis Martheze.

**Java Government Gazette.**  
**BATAVIA,**  
 SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1814.

Mr. Charles Assey, Secretary to Govern-  
 ment, having returned from Bengal, will re-  
 sume the duties of that situation accordingly.  
 By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant  
 Governor in Council.  
**J. DUPUY,**  
 Dep. Secretary to Govt.

**GENERAL ORDERS,**  
 By the Commander of the Forces.

Head-quarters Weltevreden, Sept. 15, 1814.  
 Major General Nightingall has much plea-  
 sure in expressing his entire approbation at  
 the appearance of the 1st Bat. His Majesty's  
 78th Regiment, at the inspection this morn-  
 ing—the steadiness, regularity and precision  
 with which the Regiment went through the  
 several evolutions and firing deserves parti-  
 cular notice, reflects the greatest credit on  
 the Officers and Men—and the Major Gen-  
 eral requests Major Forbes, will accept his  
 best thanks for the high state of discipline  
 which this distinguished Corps has uniformly  
 maintained both in the Field and in Quarters.  
 By order of the Commander of the Forces.  
 (Signed) R. BUTLER,  
 Deputy Adjutant-General.

On Saturday last the Members of the  
 Society of Harmony were entertained with  
 a dance and supper, at the House of the  
 Society in Batavia, which on this occasion  
 was graced with the presence of many of  
 the ladies of the settlement—it is unneces-  
 sary to enter into particulars, but we only  
 do justice to the Society in observing that  
 its Members jointly and individually, ap-  
 peared anxious to render it deserving of  
 its peculiar title, and that the evening  
 passed with equal pleasure and harmony  
 till the late hour when the party broke up.

**SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.**

**ARRIVALS.**  
 Sept. 23.—H. C. C. Benares, Capt. W.  
 Fatwell, from Bengal, the 15th Aug.—Pas-  
 sengers, Mr. Assey, and Dr. Ainslie.





'k Voel uw verscheurd we, myn dierbre Landgenooten!  
 De stem van Hollands bloed, door Frankryks dwang  
 vergoten,  
 De stem van 't jeugdig bloed, der telgen, kermt tot  
 God.  
 Waar zyn, rampzalig volk! waar zyn de jongelingen,  
 Die ge uw geboiden arm door heerschzucht zaagt  
 ontwingen?  
 Uw wecrstand werd gestraft — uw weedom werd  
 bespot.

O Bange jaren, door ons duffloos leed vereeuwigd!  
 Wie telt de tranen, in myn vaderland geplengd?  
 Waar kromp geen vaderhart? waar was de kreet des  
 afscheids?  
 Niet met den jongsten snikder moeder vaak vermengd?  
 God, hoe veel harten zyn bezweken onder 't lyden!  
 Hoe velen bleven met hun jamren hooploos stryden!  
 Tuig, milde zomer, die vol rouw in 't Niet verzonk;  
 Tuig van het moordend leed, dat zoo veel zielen griede,  
 Toen Frankryks heil, ten huon der teedere kinderliefde,  
 De bloem der jonglingschap in slaafsche ketenen  
 [klonk!

Gy bood vergeefs uw goud, het overschot uws voor-  
 [speeds,  
 Vergeefs den laasten drop van eigen hartebloed.  
 Wanhoopende oudren! Neen! De beul, de schrik der  
 menscheid  
 Heeft vreeslyk lagchend u in 't ingewand gewroet.  
 De weduw, die by 't graf haars echtviands troostloos  
 [streeude,  
 Bezweek toen wreedheid haar den zoon uit de armen  
 [scheurde.  
 Tiran! Gy waart het, gy, die om geen grawlen bloest,  
 Die de eillen jongling, wien het hart door deernis gloeide,  
 Zelfs lagchend om 't gekerm des blinden grysards,  
 [boeide,  
 En vaders martelde om hun teedere zucht voor 't  
 [kroost.

O Gy beroofden van uw telgen! 't Is uw droefheid,  
 Die met myn vreugdegalm den toon der smart ver-  
 [menet.  
 Ja, dierhren! 't Is uw rouw, waarom 't ontloisterd  
 [Neerland,  
 By 't vrolyk feestgejuich, nog stille tranen plengt.  
 Maar, treurgen, wanhoop niet! By vryheids uchtend-  
 [krieken,  
 Zweet hoop (die engel Gods) op zachte roezenwieken  
 En daauw vertroosting in uw moedloos bloedend hart.  
 Ja, 't vaderlandsche bloed stroomt ook uw kroost in de  
 [adren;  
 't Vergruist eerlang zyn boei en vliegt naar 't erf der  
 [vaden,  
 Ten stryd voor volk en regt, tot edle wraak gesart.

De zucht voor 't vaderland heeft, in den nacht des  
 [dimmers,  
 Toen Neerlands oppermagt zoo schandlyk werd  
 [vermoord,  
 Nog eerbiedwekkend, als het sikkren van een graffamp,  
 Ondanks geweld en list, in 't Neerlands hart gegroed.  
 Die zucht voor 't vaderland praalt we! in volien luister;  
 Triumpf! De schoonste dag vervangt het vreeslyk  
 [duister.  
 Neen! Frankryk, dat met eed, en trouw, en Gods-  
 [dienst spot,  
 Dat beurtlings 't juk vervloekt en juichend kan bekwaans,  
 Dat om de lyken zelfs van 't bloedend kroost kan  
 [daansen—  
 Neen! Frankryk ziet zyn magt door 's Eeuwigen arm  
 [geknoot.

Triumpf, myn vaderland! geen dwingland geeft u wiffen  
 En dwingt uw lippen tot zyn vreemde beuzeltaal.  
 Neen! in uw eigen spraak, zoo ryk zoo stout, zoo  
 [krachtvol,  
 Zingt gy den jubeltoon by Vryheids zerepraal.  
 Triumpf! myn vaderland herneemt zyn rang, zyn waarde;  
 De naam van Neerland weergalmt weer om heel de  
 [aarde;

De zaaije PETER, door zyn rykshervorming groot,  
 Smaakt godlyk-reine vreugd, nu Ruslands glorievaten  
 Aan de Ystroom zwieren en de roemrykste uitkomst  
 [banen  
 Voor 't volk, welks vriendentrouw zyn ziel weleer  
 [genoot.

De lier trilt in myn hand. Juicht! I God wil Neerlands  
 [wryheid.  
 Hy zendt uit Azia verbrekers van ons juk.  
 Wie wagte aan de oevers van myn vaderlandsche  
 [stromen  
 Tot redding ooit Cozak, Tartaar zelfs en Calmk?  
 Juicht, Neerland is gered; 't knielt voor geen dwing-  
 [land neder;  
 't Vertrouwt zich aan een vorst en vindt zyn glorie  
 [weder;  
 't Vertrouwt zich aan een vorst, die twist en wrok  
 [vergeeft;  
 Die, uit het dierbaarst bloed, op vryen grond geboren.  
 Ons, in onze eigen spraak, zyn zieletaal doet hooren:  
 Die, trotsch op Neerlands liefde, alleen voor Neer-  
 [land leeft.

Welaan dan, heldenkroost, smeedt van uw sikkren  
 [zwaarden,  
 Wen 't wapentuig ontbreekt! Zweet, op der vaders  
 [graf,  
 Tirannen eeuw'ge wraak! Stryd, stryd voor erf en regten!  
 Geen offer zy te zwaar! Zweet juk en klusters aff!  
 Die klusters rinken om den hals nog van uw telgen,  
 Wier bloed, (wier Hollands bloed!) een vreemde grond  
 [moet zwelgen.  
 O Vliegt te wapen! wreekt hun bloed! of doet uw  
 [kreet,  
 Uw fiere wapenkreet tot in hun ziel weergalmen!  
 Dan straft uw kroost zyn beul en 't ylc mei glorie-  
 [patmen  
 U in den arm... strydt stout! God is tot hulp gereed.

Schoon, Godlyk is uw stryd. 't Geldt valschen roem  
 [noch heerschzucht;  
 't Geldt erf en regten; 't geldt de banden der natuur.  
 Is voor uw telges, die u om offerming schryven,  
 Is voor uw vaderland, uw vryheid iets te duur?  
 O Neen; gy scheurt u om Oranjes veldbanieren.  
 Gy vliegt vol moed ten stryd; God doet u zegeviere.  
 De hand des tyds leit reeds 't gordyn der toekomst op!  
 De zaaije Vrede daalt, gehult in 't morgenblozen;  
 Uw vrye koopvaart praalt met voorspoeds frische  
 [roezen,  
 En overloed bekroont valleien en heuveltop.

Geen vader siddert meer, wen 't morgenrood der  
 [kindscheid  
 In 's jonglings donzig bloe, vol zagte liefheid, smelt.  
 Geen moeder krimppt op nieuw van smart, wen ze in  
 [den zuigling,  
 'Die aan haar boezem lacht, een zoon in de armen  
 [kneelt.  
 Neen, dierbaar vaderland! uw heilstaal is volkomen:  
 Van pool tot pool zwiert weer uw vlag op zee en  
 [stromoen.  
 De gulven bruisen weer hun feestlied langs uw strand;  
 't Gejuich der havens doet weer staal en dorp weergalmen,  
 Uw kunstmin bloeit omschaauwd van gouden koren-  
 [balmen—  
 Welk uitzigt—Neerlands God! De lier ontzinkt  
 [myn hand.

NUPTIAL REPARTEE.

Charles to the altar led the lovely Jane,  
 Then to her father's house return'd again;  
 Where, to convey them on their wedding tour,  
 All ready stood a landaulet and four,  
 When lo! the gathering showers at once descend,  
 Cloud rolls on cloud, and warring winds contend.  
 This moves him not, but in his hands his bride,  
 Then seats himself enwrap'd by her side;  
 And thus to cheer the fair, he quick begun,  
 "I hope we soon shall have a little sun."  
 But she to whom the weather gave no pain,  
 Who heeded not the clouds or pattering rain,  
 But most about her future happiness thought her,  
 Replied, "my dear, I'd rather have a daughter."

MISCELLANEA.

A Witty Correspondent informs us that  
 "Mrs Shoe, wife of Mr. Shoe, Shoe-maker  
 of Shoe-lane, has been safely delivered of a  
 pair of little Shoes."

An incorrigible punster has observed, that  
 if "All's well that ends well," the  
 Bourbons have a good chance.

The Commander of one of the American  
 Privateers lately in these Seas, is said to have  
 obtained Gold Dust to a large amount from  
 the Malay Merchants on the Coast, in ex-  
 change for Bills on the Honorable the Go-  
 vernor of Palo Penang.

[From a Calcutta Paper.

(Continued from the third page.)

Drivers, was arraigned upon the under-  
 mentioned charges, viz:—

1st. For disobedience of orders about the month  
 of June, 1813, in refusing to place himself under the  
 orders of Lieut. Parratt, of the Royal Artillery, al-  
 though directed to do so by Lieut. Colonel May, the  
 Assistant Adjutant General of the same.

2d. For persisting in that disobedience during the  
 whole march from Abrantes to Vittoria, and after his  
 proper line of conduct had been pointed out to him  
 at Sabugal, by Captain Thompson, at the request of  
 Captain Bentham, of the Royal Artillery, to the great  
 inconvenience of the service.

3d. For highly improper and unofficerlike conduct,  
 in tearing a provision return drawn by Lieutenant Par-  
 ratt, and shamefully abusing the Serjeant of the Royal  
 Artillery Drivers, who carried it by Lieut. Parratt's  
 orders, for having obeyed the latter, to the prejudice  
 of good order and military discipline, and in breach  
 of the Articles of War.

Upon which charges the Court came to the  
 following decision:—

The Court having most maturely weigh-  
 ed, and deliberately considered the evi-  
 dence against the prisoner, together with  
 what he alleged in his defence, was of  
 opinion, that he was guilty of the first  
 charge.

That he was guilty of the second charge.  
 With respect to the first part of the  
 third charge, namely, highly improper  
 and unofficerlike conduct, in publicly  
 tearing a provision return, drawn by  
 Lieutenant Parratt, the Court acquitted  
 the prisoner thereof, in default of suffi-  
 cient evidence of the fact; but the Court  
 found the prisoner guilty of the second  
 part of the third charge, namely, highly  
 improper, and unofficerlike conduct, in  
 shamefully abusing the serjeant of the  
 Royal Artillery Drivers, who carried it by  
 Lieutenant Parratt's orders, for having  
 obeyed the latter.

The Court having found the prisoner  
 guilty of the first charge, the second  
 charge, and the second part of the third  
 charge, which being to the prejudice of  
 good order and military discipline, and  
 in breach of the Articles of War, sen-  
 tenced the prisoner, Lieut. G. White,  
 of the corps of Royal Artillery Drivers,  
 to be *Cashiered*.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent  
 has been pleased, in the name and on the  
 behalf of his Majesty, to approve the  
 finding, and confirm the sentence of the  
 Court; and the Commander in Chief  
 directs, that the charges preferred against  
 Lieutenant G. White, together with the  
 finding and sentence of the Court, shall  
 be read at the head of every corps, and  
 entered in the General Order Book.

By Command of his Royal Highness the  
 Commander in Chief.  
 HARRY CALVERT, Adj. Gen.

LONDON, FEB. 9.

INTERESTING CEREMONY.

Presentation of the Keys of Pamplona,  
 to his Excellency Field Marshal the  
 Marquis of Wellington, Duke of  
 Ciudad Rodrigo, &c.

[EXTRACT FROM A SPANISH PAPER.]

After the fall of the important fortress of  
 Pamplona, which may be justly considered  
 the bulwark of the north of Spain, General  
 Don Carlos De Espana, whose zeal and ac-  
 tivity during the blockade, reflects so much  
 credit upon himself and his brave division,  
 sent the keys of the fortress and the citadel  
 to be presented to his Excellency the Duke  
 of Ciudad Rodrigo, a just and a proprie-  
 tate tribute of respect to that illustrious Chief,  
 whose splendid campaigns and wise opera-  
 tions restored to the nation that important  
 post, the key of the Pyrenees, and secured  
 our national freedom and independence.

Brigadier Guillermo Carroll, Commandant-  
 General of the 1st Division, was deputed to  
 present the keys to the Duke of Ciudad Rod-  
 rigo; they were of silver, and the same that  
 were destined for our beloved Sovereign;  
 Fernando VII. on his promised return from  
 Bayonne, in 1808; but the hopes of the loyal  
 inhabitants of Pamplona and those of the  
 entire nation, were frustrated by the treach-  
 ery and perfidious machinations of the Tyrant  
 of France.

The keys were placed upon two valuable  
 gold salvers, on one of which was engraved  
 the following inscription:—

Præcibus Victoriæ, Hispania Grata Rodericopolis In-  
 victo Duci.

Frudentia occupatione quondam Gallis usurpata,  
 nunc strenuo marie a Libertatis et Justitiæ Propug-  
 natoribus acquisita, hæc Pityneorum Claves, His-  
 pania Victrix, suo immortalis Duci commendat, ad  
 opus libertatis affirmandum, et Tyrannidis Imperium  
 destruendum.

TRANSLATION.

The Fruits of Victory. Grateful Spain to the Invincible  
 Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo.

These Keys of the Pyrenees, recently usurped by  
 the French through means of a fraudulent seizure now  
 recovered by the valorous efforts of the defenders of  
 freedom and justice—victorious Spain commends to her  
 immortal Commander, for the purpose of confirming  
 the work of deliverance, of destroying the Empire of  
 Tyranny.

On the other were the figures of Bacchus  
 and his companions, in basso relievo, with the  
 following inscription, which Bacchus is sup-  
 posed to address to his companions.

Quæ in Indis Regia posuimus, Hibernia Filius hu-  
 militavit; quæ in Hesperia Alemannus Filius colu-  
 nas erexit, humeres Indus sustinet.

TRANSLATION.

The standards that I planted in India, the son of  
 Ireland has humbled; and he also sustains with his  
 shoulders the pillars which Burgundy erected in Spain.

Just tributes to our distinguished leader,  
 whose splendid victories in India gave early  
 promise of the superior military talents which  
 this unconquered hero has ever since evinced.

General Carroll introduced to his Excel-  
 lency the Duke a deputation from the Adjun-  
 tamento of Pamplona, composed of the  
 Marquis of Fontellas, and two other Mem-  
 bers of that body who presented an Address  
 from the Civil Authorities of Nájarrre, ex-  
 pressive of their unanimous resolution to  
 erect an equestrian bronze statue of his Ex-  
 cellency in the Plaza de la Constitution in  
 their capital, to commemorate his glorious  
 achievements, and to hand down to posterity  
 a memento of his splendid victories and of  
 their heartfelt gratitude.

We can contemplate, that when the key-  
 stone shall be placed in the arch of our na-  
 tional liberty, in ages yet to come, our chil-  
 dren's children on visiting this statue shall say  
 to each other—"This is the Hero who, at  
 the head of our brave fore-fathers, drove the  
 legions of France before them, and secured  
 to us the blessings we now enjoy."

"St. Jean le Luz, Jan. 19, 1814.

"Sir—I received the day before yesterday the  
 Sirloin and Rump of Beef which you was so kind as  
 to send me, which although it did not arrive in time  
 for the New Year's Day, was a most welcome present  
 for the Queen's Birth-day.

"I beg you to accept my best thanks for it; and  
 to be assured that I duly appreciate the patriotic  
 motive which induced you to avail yourself of an op-  
 portunity at the present moment, of conveying to  
 me your sense of the manner in which I have carried  
 into execution His Majesty's commands, and those  
 of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

"I have the honour to be Sir,  
 "Your most obedient humble Servant,  
 "WELLINGTON.  
 "To Mr. Edward Shirley, Butcher, Slough, near  
 Windsor."

THE BRITISH ARMY IN HOLLAND.

GENERAL ORDER.

The Commander of the Forces is very  
 happy to have it in his power to express his  
 satisfaction with the discipline and orderly  
 conduct of the troops, during the unavoid-  
 able fatiguing duty which the service requir-  
 ed their being exposed to, during the contin-  
 uance of the operations of the Prussian ar-  
 my. The object of reconnoitring Antwerp  
 could not have been sufficiently accomplished  
 without forcing the enemy from their last and  
 strong position in the village of Merkem.  
 The manner in which the attack of that vil-  
 lage was conducted by the brigade under Co-  
 lonel Macleod's command, and directed by  
 Major General Mackenzie; was most highly  
 creditable to the troops concerned; indeed the  
 advance of the detachment of the 3d batta-  
 lion of the rifle corps under the command of  
 Captain Fullerton; and of the 2d batta-  
 lion 78th regiment, commanded by Lieut. Co-  
 lonel See Supplement.

\* Bacchus is supposed to have been the first  
 conqueror of India, where he is said to have introduced  
 the culture of the Vine, partly by the seductive quali-  
 ties of its juice, and partly by the force of arms, in  
 times so remote, that the tradition of heathen mytho-  
 logy has scarcely been able to transmit the looser re-  
 cords of the achievement, disfigured with all the ex-  
 travagancies of the fabulous times. The idea of com-  
 peling mankind by force of arms to accept such a ben-  
 efit as the culture and use of the Vine, seems scarce-  
 ly reconcilable with modern reasoning, even on the  
 first working principle of human nature, that of self-  
 interest; but instances of similar obstinacy in resisting  
 their own good are but too frequent, not only in the  
 men of old but in those of modern times: Ceres,  
 Triptolemus, and Saturn, had quite as much difficul-  
 ty to bring over the wild men of the woods from eat-  
 ing acorns, chestnuts, and hicks, to the cultivation of  
 the seeds by the plough, and raising regular harvests  
 of corn, as Bacchus had to propagate the Vine. And  
 in our own times, have we not seen the extermination  
 of the small pox, and the extension of vaccination en-  
 forced by Acts of Parliament? Do we not see, that  
 grand invention, the gas light system, languishing for  
 similar aid?—Ed. PRIOR.



SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1814.

(Continued from the Gazette.)

Jonel Lindsay, supported by the 2d battalion 25th, and the 33d regiment, could not be seen without admiration. The Commander of the Forces will consider it as his duty to report it in the light it deserves to his Majesty's Government, for the favourable consideration of their Royal Highnesses the Prince Regent, and the Commander in Chief. No veteran troops ever behaved better than those men, who met the enemy for the first time, and whose discipline and gallantry reflect equal credit upon themselves and their Officers. The Commander of the Forces laments the loss they have sustained, which however, must have been infinitely greater, but for the rapidity of the advance, and the decisive charge of the bayonet, (a mode of attack which always ensures victory to British soldiers,) adopted on this occasion. The army will rejoice to know that Col. Macleod's wound is not likely to deprive it long of the services of that gallant officer. The Commander of the Forces has equal satisfaction in doing justice to Major Fyers, with the detachment of Royal Artillery, and the excellent practice of the two guns employed under a heavy fire from the enemy. Returns of the casualties in the affair will be transmitted without delay, by the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, - JAN. 1.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Bart, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board His Majesty's Ship Chlorinda, off Toulon, the 6th November, 1813.

Sir, - If I was not aware that every shot fired from his Majesty's fleet before Toulon, upon that of the enemy, would be pompously displayed in the Monitor, by the Government of France, to deceive all Europe, as well as their unhappy subjects, I should have considered it unnecessary to trouble their Lordships with the following detail of the transactions of the Squadron under my command on the 5th instant.

His Majesty's fleet had been blown off their station by a succession of hard gales for eight days, and it was only yesterday morning that the land was discovered, together with the inshore Squadron, which had reached Cape Sicie the preceding evening. The fleet were standing with close-reefed topsails, towards Toulon, to reconnoitre with a strong wind from E. N. E. when, at 10 A. M. the enemy, as customary with such winds, was seen getting under weigh, and came out with fourteen sail of the line, and seven frigates, for their usual exercise, close in shore between Cape Brun and Cape Carevine. A sudden change of wind to N. W. seemingly unexpected by them, permitted me to hope that we should be able to bring the rear to action, and the Scipion having communicated by signal the prospect of cutting off the leeward most ships, she was directed, with the advanced Squadron, to attack. The Caledonia, Boyne, and San Josef, leading some distance a head, and followed by the fleet, were, I thought near enough to support with every prospect of success, but unfortunately from the wind heading, they were not able to fetch the leeward most ship, a three-decker, bearing the flag of the Rear-Admiral, to windward of St. Marguerite, and consequently, only a partial firing took place, in passing on different tacks, and after wearing from the shore, between Scpet and Cape Brun.

Had the body of the fleet fortunately been more advanced when the change of wind took place, I am confident we should not only have brought the enemy to close action, but every ship we had weathered, would have been our reward, although they had not been above a league eastward of the port, and always under cover of the batteries.

The French fleet, the moment the wind changed, used all possible expedition to get back into the harbour, and the Vice-Admiral was among the first that reached the anchorage.

The casualties in the ships on this occasion are too trifling to mention.

I have, in common with every officer and man in this fleet, deeply to lament that a farther opportunity was not afforded for displaying the full extent of their exertions in the cause of their Sovereign, and in support of the honour of his Flag, considering there cannot be found more ardent

zeal in this just struggle, than among the officers and men I have the happiness to command - I have the honour to be, &c.

EDW. PELLEW.

To J. W. Croker, Esq.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, - JAN. 11.

Copy of an enclosure from Rear-Admiral Freemantle, to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

His Majesty's ship, Havannah before Zara, December 6, 1813.

Sir, - It is with great satisfaction I have the honour to inform you, that the fortress of Zara has this day capitulated to the combined Austrian and English forces, after sustaining a cannonade of thirteen days from the English batteries, consisting of two thirty-seven 12 lb long guns, as well as two howitzers worked by Austrians.

As the Courier which conveys this information will set out immediately, I shall defer entering into particulars until another opportunity, and confine myself to the general terms granted, which are to ground their arms on the glacis, and then to be conducted as prisoners of war, until exchanged, to the out posts of the nearest French army.

The outwork of the garrison to be occupied this evening by the Austrian troops, and the whole of the enemy to march out on the 9th A. M.

As soon as I can make ready a copy of the terms, I shall have the honour of forwarding them to you, in the mean time, I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE CADOGAN, Captain, Rear Admiral Freemantle, &c.

LONDON - FEB. 20.

The separation of the King and Queen of Wirtemberg was by mutual consent. There was no impeachment of the conduct of the Princess even pretended to be alleged, nor can their separation be attributed to any political motive.

LONDON, JANUARY 25.

We subjoin a list of the British regiments now employed in the emancipation of the Peninsula, and the invasion of the south of France.

Cavalry. - First and 2d regiments of life guards, royal regiment of horse guards; 3d and 5th dragoon guards; 1st, 3d, and 4th heavy dragoons; 7th, 10th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, and 18th light dragoons; 1st Hussars, German Legion; 1st and 2d light dragoons, ditto.

Infantry. - First, Coldstream, and 3d foot guards; 1st, 2d, 4th, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 20th, 23d, 27th, 28th, 32d, 36th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 42d, 43d, 45th, 48th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 57th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 68th, 71st, 74th, 76th, 77th, 82d, 83th, 84th, 85th, 87th, 88th, and 95th regiments of foot; 1st and 2d light infantry, German Legion; 1st, 2d and 5th line battalion, ditto Brunswick light infantry.

The Emperor of Russia has sent his last as a present to the Prince Regent, and has expressed in a letter to his Royal Highness his intention to pay a visit to this country as soon as circumstances will permit him.

It is said, that the Son of the Crown Prince is to be created "Prince of Norway," and that other marks of grace and favour would be granted to the Norwegians, in order to attach them more strongly to their new Government.

Mrs. Clarke no sooner reached her new apartments in the King's Bench, than with her usual liberality she issued the following card to her fashionable friends, Mr. M. A. Clarke. At Home every evening till further notice.

A body of 2000 Cossacks is said to have been sent from Georgia to join Lord Wellington. General Oakes is mentioned as the successor to General Trigg in the post of Lieutenant General of the Ordnance.

Lord Cochrane certainly goes out to the American station, with his uncle, Sir Alexander; not as was at first stated, to act as Commander of a Squadron of frigates, but to fill the distinguished situation of Captain of the fleet.

To the Editor of the MORNING CHRONICLE.

SIR, I have singular pleasure in being able to send you a copy of the letter from the Marquis of Eglinton, accompanying the botanical present to the Ex-Empress Josephine, of which so much has lately been said in the public papers. For this interesting communication I am indebted to Mr. Goldsmith, of The Anti-Galician; and I can assure you that it is not a whit less authentic than the many other discourses of which his paper has been made the vehicle.

I am, yours &c.

BOTANICUS.

(COPY.) Manchester square.

Most Illustrated Botanist.

Conformably to your request, I have the honor of transmitting you an assortment of our most striking botanical curiosities of the vegetable, flower, and plant species. For

this purpose I have not only drawn from my own collection, but have laid under contribution those of the most eminent persons in this country, so that I hope the tout-ensemble will afford you a full specimen of our various natural productions and meet your entire approbation. I should have had sincere pleasure in complying with your urgent demands for Laurel, of which you say there is so great a dearth in France at this moment, that his Imperial Majesty has been unable to collect a single sprig; but all the genuine growth of this country has been lately monopolised by the Marquis of Wellington, and as he is probably eyeing this in the immediate vicinity of Paris, I must refer you to him for a supply.

I send you a Crown Imperial, of which you must be particularly careful in a French soil at this changeable season, else it will be very apt to tumble from the stalk, and be replaced by a Fleur de Lis de Bourbon.

As to our Roses, they are all so fond of sticking to their places, that they will not bear transplanting; - none of them, however, are of the bushing sort, the principal is the Dog, or Full-blown Cabbage Rose, which thrives best amid the rankest corruption. Our Dutchman's Buttons, too, are so eagerly sought to be plucked by the maids of honour, and other spinsters, that I have not been able to procure any. I would gladly supply you with some Heart's Ease, but I have lately lost all mine: - of Rue, however, my stock increases daily.

The Rose, having always kept his pleasure garden well stocked, has been enabled to make you some valuable offerings; but he cannot supply you any plants of the Poplar kind, as all that he once possessed have lately withered away. They flourish, however, with great luxuriance about a residence at Blackheath, where, by an intermixture with the plant Honesty, they have lately formed an effectual fence even against the attempts of conspirators. His Royal Highness gave orders for packing up a Devil in a Bath; and, in a biscuit basket of his own invention, you will find some withered Love Apples, adorned with flowers of the Coxcomb; Love in Adultery, French Beans, and various exotics. He is by no means partial to Green Plants, but rather prefers Elders; and of the various kinds of Peas, appears most attached to the Marquis and Marquise. I am particularly charged to express his regret that he cannot send you any Thyme, as he has lost all his, and it is now too late to recover it.

From the Princess of Wales, I am commissioned to transmit you some sample of the Balm and Balsam, from which she has experienced very great relief. In a late violent attack, brought on by a deadly compound of Nightshade, Hemlock, Bugstooth, Dragons, Ransome, Stinging Nettles, and other poisonous plants, mixed up with the Prince's Feather, she derived great benefit from the use of Broom, of which she sends you some slips to serve in case of need.

I have it in command from the Princess of Wales, to desire your acceptance of some Beet Root; with some seedings of a Passion-Flower just now coming out, and which generally gives more than one to a blow in a season. Attempts are making to engraff this flower upon the Orange Tree.

The Lord Chancellor humbly begs to present to you the trunk of an old Stoe Tree, from which several branches of Weeping Willow spontaneously shoot. He cannot undertake to pronounce an opinion on this Lusus Naturae, but will take the papers home with him that have been written on the subject, and will give you his judgment by the next opportunity.

Mr. Croker of the Admiralty, respectfully offers a specimen of a remarkably quick shooting Mushroom, together with some Creepers, which, in congenial situations, quickly change to Climbers of the Ivy species. His contributions would have been larger, but having been seized by mistake by the Society. For superceding the necessity of Climbing Boys, he has not had leisure to attend to my request.

Mr. Whitbread presents you with a sample of the real British Heart of Oak, together with two or three specimens of the Maidar. From Sir V. G. I have received a large assortment of shoots from the Tree, Snapdragon, Rue, Wormwood, and Bittersweet.

Without in any way committing himself, Mr. C. feels himself at liberty to offer you a plant of Juncus's Bark, raised originally from rubbish, in the shelter of a Pit, together with some seeds of the Malitropae, which has the constant property of taring to the rising sun. He would have forwarded you some Alder for Pop-guns, but the only shoot he ever had was presented some time ago to L. Castlereagh, and the Alder-men in this City offer nothing but a spurious kind, which is generally syph and puffy about the trunk, while the head is apt to be

weak, sappy, and hollow, without the least pith.

The specimen of an old succulent Plant, is presented by Mr. Sheridan, as well as some blossoms of the Vine, to which he is so partial, that he is in the constant habit of carrying it in his hand, which for some years past has made his Nose-gay.

From Mr. Southey I have to forward you a sprig of Bays, rather blighted by having been reared in an uncongenial court at the west-end of the town. He has used all his Poppes while writing his Carmen Triump-hale.

Such Madam, is a list of the plants I send to you by this opportunity, which I hope you will find worth your acceptance, be assured that I shall be glad to add, that I remain in the mean time, and always, as usual, Monthly yours.

ONTWERP VAN HEM GRONDWET VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDEN. EERSTE HOOFDSTUK. VAN DER SOUVEREINEN VORST.

Art. 1. - De Souvereiniteit der Vereenigde Nederlanden is on-blijf opgedragen aan Zyne Koninklyke Hoogheid WILLEM FREDERIK PRINCE VAN ORANJE-NASSAU, om door Hem en Zyne wettige nakomelingen te worden bezeten erfelyk, overeenkomstig de hierna te melden bepalingen.

2. - Voor wettige nakomelingen van den Souvereinen Vorst worden gehouden alle zo zoodanige, welks gesproten zyn uit een huwelyk, aangegaan met onderling goedvinden van den Vorst en de Staten Generaal.

3. - De Souvereiniteit versterkt by regt van eerstgeboorte, des dat de oudste zoon van den overleden Vorst, of wel het mannelijk oir van den oudsten zoon bij representatie opvolgt.

4. - By ontbreken van mannelijk oir uit den oudsten zoon gesproten, verval de Souvereiniteit aan diens broeders of hun mannelijk oir, insgelijks by regt van eerstgeboorte representatie.

5. - By gebrek aan mannelijk oir verval de Souvereiniteit geerlyk by de dochters of derzelver nakomelingen, of sylyke wyze als worden.

6. - By ontbreken van nakomelingschap uit den tegenwoordigen Souvereinen Vorst, Prins Willem Frederik van Oranje-Nassau, vervalt de Souvereiniteit aan Deszelfs zuster, Prinses Frederika Louisa Wilhelmina van Oranje, Donarica van wylen Carl George August Erfprins van Brunswyk Lüneburg, of Hare wettige nakomelingen uit goedvinden nader huwelyk, als Hoof. Deszelfs ingesolge art. 2. mogt worden aangegaan.

7. - Indien ook de wettige nakomelingschap van den Vorstin ontbrekt, zal het erfregt overgaan op het wettig mannelijk oir van Prinses Carolina van Oranje, zuster van wylen Prins Willem den Vyfden en Gemalinne van wylen den Prins van Nassau-Weilburg, insgelijks by regt van eerstgeboorte en representatie.

8. - Wanneer bysondere omstandigheden, enige verandering in de Erfopvolging wettig noodzakelyk maken, is de Souvereine Vorst bevoegd daarop te doen met aan de Staten Generaal voor te dragen.

9. - Ingevalle er geen bevoegde Erfopvolger volgeest het op te voorgestelde mogt bestaan, zal de zeggende Vorst verplicht zyn een opvolger aan de Staten Generaal voor te dragen.

10. - De Staten Generaal, deze voordragt goedgekeurd hebbende, zal de Souvereine Vorst als dan dien opvolger toe koning van den volke brengen, op de wyze waarop alle andere wettige wyzen geproposeerd.

11. - Indien door overdracht omstandigheden zulk een opvolger niet mogt benoemd zyn, vóór het overlyden van den regerenden Vorst, zullen de Staten Generaal eenen opvolger benoemen, uitroepen en aan den volke bekend maken.

12. - De Souvereine Vorst geest een jaarlyksch inkomen van vyftien maal honderd duizent gulden op de wyze by de twee volgende artikelen bepaald, en er wordt wyders een behoudelyk zomeken winter-verblyf voor Hem in gereschied gebracht, en onderhouden.

13. - By de wet kan worden bepaald, dat aan den Souvereinen Vorst, des verkiezende, tot gedeeltelyke voldoening van het gemelde jaarlyksch inkomen, in volten eigendom, als patrijmonieel goed, zal worden overgegeven zoe veel domeinen, als een zwaier inkomen van vyf tonnen gouds of daarop voort opbrengen.

14. - Het overige gedeelte van dat jaarlyksch inkomen, wordt geopden uit het vruchtgebruik van daartoe nader te bestemmen goederen, of uit de eerste en gereschiedte penningen van den Lande.



15.—De Souvereine Vorst en de Prinsen en Prinsessen van den Huize genieten verdom van alle personele lasten en beschreven middelen, met uitzondering van de verponding.  
De gebouwen echter tot Derzelve gebruik of woning bestemd, blyven ontheven van alle reële lasten. Geene exemptien van consumptieve middelen zullen door Hem noch Hunne hof houdingen genoten worden.  
16.—De Souvereine Vorst rigt Zyn Huis naar eigen goedvinden in.  
17.—De oudste zoon van den Souvereinen Vorst is de eerste onderdan van zynen vader. Als Erfprins wordt Hem gegeven den titel van Koninklyke Hoogheid.  
De overige Prinsen en Prinsessen van den Huize blyven voeren den titel van Doorluchtige Althogheid.  
18.—De Erfprins ontvangt in deze hoedanigheid uit 's Lands kas een jaarlyksche som van honderd duizen gouden, te rekenen van den tyd, dat Hy den eedendom van achttien jaren zal hebben bereikt.  
19.—De Souvereine Vorst is meerderjarig, als Zyne achttiende jaar vervuld is.  
20.—Ingevalle van minderjarigheid, staat de Souvereine Vorst onder de woogdy van personen uit het Vorstelyk Huis en eenige aanzienlyke hoofden van den Lande. Deze voogdy word vooraf beraamd door zynen voorganger en de Staten Generaal.  
21.—Indien de schikking betreffende de voogdy, door ongezogene omstandigheden te voren niet mogt gemaakt zyn, word daarin door de Staten Generaal op dezelfde wyze, als in het vorig artikel, voorzien, met overleg, zoo veel mogelijk, van eenige der naaste bloedverwanten uit den Vorstelyken Huize.  
22.—By het overlyden van den Souvereinen Vorst vergaderen de Staten Generaal zonder eenige oproeping, of betyden, welke zich, na verloop van acht dagen na den sterftag, in de residentie bewyzen, openen de buitengewone vergadering.  
23.—Gedurende de minderjarigheid van den Souvereinen Vorst wordt het regt der Souvereiniteit waargenomen door een Regent.  
Deze Regent wordt door den Souvereinen Vorst en de Staten Generaal te voren benoemd. Op gelyke wyze mag worden vastgesteld de opvolging in het regentschap tot de meerderjarigheid van den Erfvolger toe.  
24.—Wanneer door onvoorziene omstandigheden by het overlyden van den Souvereinen Vorst geen schikking omtrent het regentschap zelve gemaakt is, wordt daarin door de Staten Generaal voorzien.  
Ingevalle de bepaling omtrent de opvolging in het regentschap niet mogt gemaakt zyn, word de opvolger door den Regent en de Staten Generaal aangewezen.  
25.—De gemelde schikkingen omtrent een regentschap hebben mede plaats, ingevalle de Souvereine Vorst buiten staat gesteld te worden waartoe men.  
Wanneer aan den Raad van State, zamengeteld uit de leden, daarin gewone zitting hebbende, en de hoofden der ministeriële departementen, na een aanvankryk gemeenschappelyk onderzoek gableken is, dit zaak een geval bestaat, noemt dezelve Raad de Staten Generaal byeen, ten einde daarin achterevolgens de vastgestelde bepalingen, gedurende het bestaande geval, te voorzien.  
26.—Wanneer de Erfprins in zoodanig geval meerderjarig is, zoo is Hy van regtswege Regent.  
Indien Hy als dan nog minderjarig is, zal het sovereyn gezag, in dit en de andere gevallen, by art. 11 en 24 omschreven, worden uitgeoefend door den Raad van State, zamengeteld op dezelfde wyze, als by art. 25 is vermeld, tot dat daaropmaat door de Staten Generaal zal zyn voorzien.  
27.—Indien de Souvereine Vorst gene der schikkingen, by art. 9, 20, en 23 vermeld, met de Staten Generaal beraamd heeft, verklaart deze plegtlyk, welk geval er bestaat, en voorzien daarin vervolgens op de gronden hier vooren gezegt.  
28.—De Souvereine Vorst legt, by het aanvaarden der regering, in de vergadering der Staten Generaal, den volgende eed af:  
„Ik zweer, dat Ik eerst en bovenal de grondwet van de Vereenigde Nederlanden zal onderhouden en handhaven, en dat Ik myn best zal doen, om de onafhankelykheid van den Staat, de vryheid en welvaart van deszelfs ingezetenen, met alle myne krachten, bezwaaren en middelen, te behouden en te verdedigen.  
„Zoo waarlyk helpe ons God Almachtig!”  
29.—De Staten Generaal zyn de voorgesonden Eed wordt de Souvereine Vorst ingehuldigd by de Staten Generaal met de volgende plegtige verklaringen:  
„Wy zweren, dat wy, krachten de grondwet van den Staat. U hulden en ontvangen, en de Souvereine Vorst der Vereenigde Nederlanden, dat wy Uwe hooge en overvloedige regten zullen bewaren en onderhouden. U gebeden, dat wy een dienstdig zullen zyn in de bescherming van Uren persoon en goederen, en voorts alle, door u, vastgestelde en goetvondene Staten Generaal schuldig zyn en behoren te doen.  
„Zoo waarlyk helpe ons God Almachtig!”  
30.—De beëdiging van den Souvereinen Vorst en de inhuldiging by de Staten Generaal zullen plaats hebben in de stad Amsterdam, als de hoofdstad.  
31.—Na dat deze beëdiging en inhuldiging

door den Souvereinen Vorst zullen ten te kennis gebracht van de Staten der Provincien of Landschappen, brengen deze aan Hem hunne hulpe toe, in maniere als volgt:  
„Wy zweren, dat wy U, den wettigen Souvereinen Vorst der Vereenigde Nederlanden, steeds gebouwen en getrouwen zullen zyn in de bescherming van Uwen persoon en staat; dat wy, achterevolgens de verplichtingen ons by de grondwet opgelegd, de betyden door U ofte Uwentwege aan ons gegeven, zullen gehoorzamen; voorts alle Uwe dienaren en raden, in de nakoming van dezelve, zullen helpen en bystaan, en wyders alles doen, wat getrouwe onderzaten aan hunne Souvereinen Vorst schuldig zyn en behooren te doen.  
„Zoo waarlyk helpe ons God Almachtig!”  
32.—De Souvereine Vorst pleegt alle de daden van de Souvereine waardigheid, na de zaak in overweging te hebben gebracht by den Raad van State.  
Hy alleen beslist en geeft telkens van Zyn genomen besluit kennis aan den Raad.  
Aan het hoofd der stukken wordt gesteld: „De Souvereine Vorst der Vereenigde Nederlanden, den Raad van State gehoord,” enz.  
De leden van dezen Raad worden zoo veel mogelijk gekozen uit alle de Provincien of Landschappen. De Souvereine Vorst benoemt dezelve ten getale van niet meer dan twaalf, en ontslaat hen naar goedvinden. Zulks noodig oordeelende stelt Hy eenen Secretaris van Staat Vice-President van den Raad van State aan.  
33.—De Erfprins is van regtswege lid van den Raad van State, en neemt zitting in denzelfden, wanneer Zyn achttiende jaar vervuld is.  
Het staat den Souvereinen Vorst vry aan de Prinsen van den Huize zitting in den Raad te verleenen. Het getal der gewone leden ondergaat daardoor geene vermindering.  
34.—De Souvereine Vorst benoemt (des verkiezende) buitengewone Staats-Raden, in gelyken getale met de gewone, zonder tractement, en roept hen in den Raad of neemt hunne gedachten in blyden dezelve, naar Zyn goedvinden.  
35.—De Souvereine Vorst stelt ministeriële departementen in, benoemt derzelve hoofden en ontslaat die naar goedvinden.  
Hy roept, zulks geraden oordeelende, een of meer derzelve tot bywoning der deliberation van den Raad van State.  
Hy vermag wyders eenen Raad van Kooplieden te stellen.  
36.—De Souvereine Vorst heeft, by uitsluiting, het opperbestuur over de kolouien en bezittingen van den Staat in andere werelddelen.  
37.—De Souvereine Vorst verklaart Oorlog, en maakt Vrede. Hy geeft daarvan kennis aan de Staten Generaal.  
38.—Aan Hem alleen is, behoudens de kennisgeving daarvan aan de Staten Generaal, de regt, om alle verbonden en verdragen te doen sluiten en te bekrachtigen; aan Hem behoort dienvolgens het bestuur der buitenlandsche betrekkingen, mitsgaders het bevoegen en herbevoegen van Gezanten en Consuls.  
39.—De Souvereine Vorst beschikt over de Vloten en Legers. Alle de militaire Officieren worden door Hem benoemd en, daartoe termee zynde, op peuzien gesteld of, des noods, ontslagen.  
40.—De Souvereine Vorst heeft het opperbestuur der algemeene geldmiddelen. Hy regelt de tractementen van alle Kollegien en Ambtenaaren, welke uit 's Lands kas betaald worden, en brengt dezelve op de begrooijing der staatsbehoeften.  
41.—De Souvereine Vorst heeft het regt van de Munt en het opperbestuur over de zelve.  
Hy vermag Zyne beëdiging op de Munt-specien te doen stellen.  
42.—De Souvereine Vorst verheft in den adelstand. Al wie door den Souvereinen Vorst in den adelstand verheven wordt, brengt het bewys daarvan ter kennis van de Staten zynere Provincie of Landschap, en deelt aanstonds in alle de voorregten daaraan verbonden, byzonderlyk in de bevoegdheid om beschreven te worden in de ridderschap, mits voldoende aan de vereischten voor dezelve bepaald.  
43.—De Souvereine Vorst, eene Ridder-Orde willeke instellen, draagt daaromtrent aan de Staten Generaal een wet voor.  
44.—Vreemde orden, waaraan geene verplichtingen verbonden zyn, mogen aangenomen worden door den Souvereinen Vorst en de Prinsen van Zyn Huis.  
In geen geval mogen de Ingezeten Vreemde orden aannemen, sonder een byzonder verlof van den Souvereinen Vorst.  
45.—Insgelyk wordt yot het aannemen van vreemde titels, waardigheden en charges het byzonder verlof van den Souvereinen Vorst vereischt. Het is geene Nederlanders geoorloofd in het vervolg vreemde adeldom te nemen.  
46.—De Souvereine Vorst heeft het regt om aan de Staten Generaal wetten voor te dragen en andere voorstellen te doen, als mede om de voordragten door de Staten Generaal Hem gedaan al of niet goed te keuren.

De gedekening wordt op deze wyze nitgedragen.  
„De Souvereine Vorst bewilligt in het voorstel.”  
Ingevalle Hy meent het voorstel niet te keuren, wordt zulks in dezer voege te kennen gegeven:  
„De Souvereine Vorst handt het gedaan voorstel in overweging.”  
47.—De Souvereine Vorst kondigt de wetten af by het volgende formulier:  
„Wy enz.  
„Souvereine Vorst der Vereenigde Nederlanden, den Raad van State gehoord, aan alle de genen, die deze zullen zien of horen lezen, Salut: doen te weten:  
„Alzoo wy in overweging genomen hebben, dat enz.  
„Hier de beweegredenen in te fasschen.  
„Zoo is het dat wy, met gemeen overleg van de Staten Generaal dezer landen, hebben goedgevonden en verstaan, gelyk wy goedvinden en verstaan by deze.  
„Dat enz.  
„De inhoud der wet.  
„Gegeven enz.  
48.—De Souvereine Vorst beslist alle geschillen, welke tuschen twee of meer Provincien of Landschappen zouden mogen ontstaan, wanneer Hy dezelve niet in der minne kan byleggen.  
49.—De Souvereine Vorst verleent gratie, abolitie en remissie van straf, na ingenomen advies van den Hoogen Raad der Vereenigde Nederlanden.  
50.—Behalve de gevallen, waarin het regt van dispensatie aan den Souvereinen Vorst, by de wet, zal worden toegekend, verleent Dezelve ook in zoodanige bysondere gevallen, welke niet gevoegelyk nitstel kunnen lyden, wanneer de Stator Generaal niet vergaderd zyn, dispensatie van wetten, na ingenomen advies van den Hoogen Raad der Vereenigde Nederlanden, en geeft daarvan by de eerste vervadering opening.  
51.—In de gevallen, by art. 8, 10, 11, en 24 omschreven wordt de vergadering der Staten Generaal in dubbelden getale by een geveeren, overeenkomstig hetgeen daaromtrent by het negende hoofdstuk zal worden bepaald.  
**From the MAURITIUS GAZETTE.**  
Le lendemain mardi, un chapitre de l'Ordre très noble de la Jarretière ayant été convoqué pour ce jour à Carlton House, les Chevaliers compagnons en manteaux et collets, avec les officiers de l'Ordre, en manteaux, ornemens et décorations, se rendirent auprès de S. A. R. le Prince Régent dans son appartement un peu après 6 heures, et étant appelés par le Garter principal roi d'armes, il fut formé un cortège pour se rendre à la chambre du Chapitre, dans l'ordre suivant:  
Le Duc de Montrose, le Marquis de Wellesley, le Comte de Lonsdale, le Marquis de Hertford, le Marquis de Stafford, le Comte de Winchelsea, le Marquis Camden, les Comtes de Carlisle, de Westmoreland, de Chatham.  
S. A. R. le Duc de Sussex.  
S. A. R. le Duc de Kent.  
S. A. R. le Duc d'York.  
Sir Isaac Heard, Chevalier de la Jarretière, Principal Roi d'armes.  
L'Evêque de Salisbury, Chancelier de l'Ordre.  
L'Honorable et Révérend Dr. Edward Legge, Doyen de Windsor, Grâtier de l'Ordre.  
L'Evêque de Winchester, Prêlat de l'Ordre.  
Son Altesse Royale le Prince Régent.  
Le Prince Régent et ses Chevaliers Compagnons était assis, le Chancelier debout à la gauche de Son Altesse Royale, lut un nouveau statut de l'Ordre en vers et par l'autorité duquel Sa Majesté très chrétienne Louis XVIII Roi de France et de Navarre, était déclaré Chevalier de l'Ordre très noble de la Jarretière.  
Ators Sa Majesté très chrétienne fut par l'Ordre du Prince Régent, conduite de l'appartement particulier de Son Altesse Royale dans la Chambre du chapitre, entre leurs Altesse Royale les Ducs de Kent et de Sussex, les deux plus anciens chevaliers compagnons présents, précédés par Garter portant sur un coussin de velour cramoisi les décorations de l'Ordre.  
A son entrée dans la Chambre du chapitre, Sa Majesté fut reçue par le Prince Régent et les Chevaliers compagnons debout, et placés par Son Altesse Royale sur un fauteuil de cérémonie, à sa droite.  
Le chancelier par l'Ordre de Son Altesse Royale au nom et place de Souverain, proclama Sa Majesté très chrétienne, Chevalier de cet ordre très noble, et Garter, Roi d'Armes, présentant la Jarretière, Son Altesse Royale, assistés par les deux plus anciens Chevaliers de l'Ordre Pattacha à la jambe gauche de Sa Majesté, le chancelier prononçant l'admonition.  
Garter présenta ensuite le ruban et le George, et Son Altesse Royale, avec l'assistance des deux mêmes Chevaliers compagnons, le passa sur l'épaule de S. M. Le Chancelier prononçant l'admonition.  
Le Prince Régent donna l'accolade à Sa Majesté très chrétienne et les Chevaliers compagnons ayant individuellement rempli la même cérémonie. Garter appela les autres Chevaliers, et le cortège retourna dans les appartemens particuliers de Son Altesse Royale dans la même ordre qu'au paravant.  
Le Prince de Condé, le Duc de Bourbon, l'Archevêque de Rheims et plusieurs Ducs et

Gentilshommes français étaient présents à la cérémonie.  
Le samedi 23 Avril, Sa Majesté très chrétienne, la Duchesse d'Angoulême, le Prince de Condé et le Duc de Bourbon, quittèrent Londres et furent s'embarquer à Douvres pour se rendre en France. Un immense concours de peuple s'était assemblé de bonne heure dans Aberdale Street. L'escorte de la garde à cheval se posta un peu après 6 heures vis à vis l'hôtel de Gritton. Vers les 7 heures, le Prince de Condé et le Duc de Bourbon arrivèrent; peu de tems après ils furent joints par le Duc de Sussex qui arriva à cheval dans son grand uniforme de Montaguard. Le Duc de Kent suivit. Les deux Altesse Royales recurent les applaudissemens des personnes qui étaient rassemblées.  
Entre 7 et 8 heures, on annonça que la Duchesse d'Angoulême approchait pour saluer son souverain et son oncle avant leur séparation, S. A. Royale venant de sa maison dans South Audley Street. De suite chacun se découvrit et toutes les bouches exprimèrent l'estime et le respect que l'aimable fille de Louis XVI a généralement inspirés. S. A. Royale demeura environ un quart d'heure avec son oncle et fut reconduite à sa voiture par le Duc de Kent. Elle paraissait très émue, salua plusieurs fois et prononça plusieurs fois le mot *adieu* aux personnes qui étaient près d'elle.  
Vers les 8 heures, S. M. descendit de ses appartemens et aussitôt que le peuple l'aperçut, il la salua d'une triple acclamation. S. M. y répondit par des saluts répétés. Elle paraissait extrêmement satisfaite. Le Duc de Duras l'accompagnait. Quand la voiture partit, de nouvelles acclamations se firent entendre et la populace criait: *Dieu bénisse votre Majesté, un heureux retour dans votre patrie.* Le Roi salua des deux côtés plusieurs fois. Sa Majesté se rendit vers le pont de Westminster par St. James Street, Pall Mall et Parliament Street.  
Le Duc de Kent et le Duc de Sussex étaient à cheval aux deux côtés de la voiture et causaient avec le Roi. Le Prince de Condé et le Duc de Bourbon suivaient: les voitures royales étaient précédées et suivies par une escorte de cavalerie.  
Le Prince Régent accompagné par Lord Yarmouth et le colonel Bloomfield, quitta Carlton House, à 6 heures du matin le même jour et se rendit à Douvres pour être prêt à recevoir S. M. et demeurer avec elle jusqu'à son départ de ce pays.  
A l'arrivée de S. M. dans le Kent, elle fut reçue par le Marquis Camden, lord lieutenant du Comté, suivi de détachemens de la milice du pays par qui S. M. fut escortée jusqu'à Douvres. Toute la route était bordée de spectateurs. Les villes par lesquelles le Roi passait étaient décorées de drapaux blancs et de flammes, les églises sonnaient les canons, faisaient feu et tout démontrait joie et l'affection générale dans cette circonstance aussi heureuse que nouvelle.  
Vers une heure, Sa Majesté s'embarqua bord du Royal Sovereign, au milieu des canonnades des deux bords, des pavillons déployés, de houffes, des prières et des bénédictions de tous. Le Prince Régent demeura quelque tems sur l'extrémité de la chaussée et fut le premier à saluer d'une acclamation Monarque qui partait. La mer entre les côtes d'Angleterre et de France était couverte de vaisseaux. On vit entre 4 et 5 heures, le Royal Sovereign entrer dans la rade de Calais.  
**Singular Robbery.**—Some time back an advertisement appeared in one of the public Papers, for board and lodging for young man in a respectable family near town. This was answered by Mrs. Ewels, of Harington, a widow lady. She was in consequence waited upon by an elderly gentleman, who said, that it was his nephew for whom he was desirous of providing, and agreed to pay £100. per annum for his accommodation. On the Tuesday following the young man came accompanied by his supposed uncle, took possession of his apartment. He lived with the family two days, and appeared to be a very agreeable inmate. On the morning of the third, however, the servant, on coming down stairs, discovered that the drawers of a side-board, in which her mistress's plate had been kept, were broken open, and the whole of the spoons, coffee and tea-pot, cream ewer, and divers other articles carried off. She at first thought the house had been broken open, but on further inquiry, it was ascertained that the door was on the single lock, and that the respectable lodger had decamped, leaving his trunk behind, and carrying with him every valuable he could lay his hands on.



SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1814.

Bengal Hurkaru, May 28, 1814.

OLD BAILEY—Sept. 17.

James Leary was put to the bar, charged with the murder of Edward Clifford. He appeared perfectly calm and unconcerned: his countenance is open, and even handsome.

Mr. Walford stated the indictment. Mr. Andrews followed, and observed, that the charge now to be tried was one of a most serious nature, and he implored from the Jury their closest attention to the facts of this melancholy case. The prisoner at the bar was an Irishman: the unfortunate man now deceased was also an Irishman, and had lately left Ireland and come to England: he went immediately on his arrival to the house of the prisoner at the bar, and afterwards lodged with a Mrs. Singleton, in Church-lane, St. Giles's. On the 26th of July, the body of a man was found near Sidmouth-street, in a field, at five o'clock in the morning: it had about it such marks of violence as left no doubt that the person had been murdered, and by a heavy instrument. Near the pond out of which the body was taken, a hat and shoe were found, and some time afterwards a pocket-knife with a blunted point. The hat had a cut in it, and a chalk-mark, as if from the impression of the instrument which struck the blow. These circumstances soon became noised abroad, and in the mean time the body was taken to a public house to be owned.

He would now proceed to state some particulars anterior to the murder, but connected with it. Leary and his wife were acquainted with Clifford and his wife and family. Clifford had in his possession some money procured from the sale of property in Ireland. Leary knew this, having the day before the murder enquired respecting it, and having been answered by the wife of Clifford, (when ever he said the wife, he meant Mrs. Burke; though he called her the wife, as being more known by that appellation, and to prevent confusion). On the Sunday morning early, Clifford had left his wife: she missed him, and in great anxiety went to Leary's house after him. Clifford returned with her, and in their way made a purchase of a hat. In the afternoon about five o'clock Leary and his wife came to Clifford's while he and his wife were dining: sent for liquor, and they all ate and drank together. A Mrs. Champion was also present, and likewise one Slattery who had part of the room. About seven o'clock Clifford went out with Leary and his wife; and Mrs. Clifford remained at home with Champion and Slattery. At nine o'clock, being impatient for the return of her husband she went to Leary's after him: she found Leary and his wife whispering on the staircase: she asked if Clifford was there, and heard he was: Clifford then went away with her, and they were soon followed by Leary. The woman, while they were going back, expressed some anxiety about Clifford's want of employment: Leary told her not to be anxious about that, for that he would get him some work on Monday morning, but that Clifford must first go with him to his (Leary's) master. This passed at a public house, where Clifford drank but Leary did not drink. They went out on their way, and stopped at another house, where Clifford drank again, but Leary did not. As they go along Mrs. Clifford, being in an advanced state of pregnancy, finds they walk too fast for her: she mentions it, and Leary tells her to follow; and take her time; and that he and Clifford would go where they intended, and be home first. She reached home about ten o'clock: she did not find them at home; she waited till twelve o'clock in a state of great uneasiness, and then took a pipe, (no uncommon amusement with her country women), which she smoked till 3 o'clock. By this time she was so uneasy that she could stay no longer, but went out to Leary's where a very extraordinary circumstance presented itself: the door of Leary's room was shut, but the key was on the outside, as if to allow any person to let himself in. Leary was not there, but his wife was. She then went back to her apartment, and heard no more of Clifford; she searched several public-houses for him in vain. It then struck her, as she had heard that Clifford intended to go back to Ireland, that he might have gone. She went, therefore, to her sister, Mrs. Champion, to enquire about a pass. She had as yet heard no news of her husband. Soon after, Mrs. Singleton, who had learned the account of the murder, asked her if she had heard of the accident which had happened; intending delicately to break the account to her by this hint. Mrs. Clifford then remained at home. All these circumstances, he would admit, rested on the story told by Mrs. Clifford or Burke herself. That her testimony was entitled to full credit he was not prepared to state; she had concealed the circumstance of her not being married to Clifford, and also of her having money separate from him; yet

he thought these two concealments were perfectly consistent with the probability of the rest of the account. And if she spoke truth, then it appeared that Leary was last in company with Clifford; that he knew he had money, having made enquiries about it; that at eleven o'clock at night he tried to separate him from his wife, on pretence of then taking him to his own master. All these were strong indications against him. But—to pursue his narrative—what was Leary's conduct in the morning after the murder? In cases like this, which rested upon circumstances, the demeanour ought to be particularly observed. An innocent man would not fly: he would not show any knowledge of the transaction, and would cautiously abstain from any improper means of defence. Did Leary act in this manner? Cooke the officer went to Leary's house, where he saw his wife, whom he took into custody; he heard that Leary worked with a Mr. Helston. Cooke went after him: Cooke saw Leary; but to avoid putting him on his guard, asked after his master. Leary immediately answered, "You don't want my master, you want me." Cooke allowed it. Leary said, "I know why you come, it is about Clifford's murder." Cooke then took Leary into custody. When he was brought before the Magistrate, he signed an account of the transaction as his confession. Before this, and while he was yet in prison, he made a declaration, not being influenced either by promise or threat, which was different in its nature. A person in the jail had shewn him a black-handled knife, which he acknowledged to be his: it was the same knife which was found near the pond. He then declared that he got home on Sunday night by ten o'clock, having passed Mrs. Clifford, to whom he did not speak: that he went to bed, and slept till five o'clock on Monday morning, when he went to work. It should be remarked here, why did he pass Mrs. Clifford without speaking? After dining with her and her husband, and knowing her anxiety about him, it was strange that he did not speak. If indeed, this declaration were true, it would be an answer to the charge, because the murder was evidently committed before that time. Unluckily, however, for him, but fortunately for the ends of justice, he afterwards makes and signs a voluntary declaration, totally different. He hoped to be excused, if he repeated a few passages, and commented upon them. Leary there says, that on Sunday morning Clifford came to his house, and that he lay down and slept there, and then went away: that between eight and nine o'clock Mrs. Clifford and Slattery came to inquire about Clifford; Clifford soon came in, and he and his wife began quarrelling about his going to Ireland, and the deceased attempted to throw himself out of the window: they then went away. In the afternoon, he (Leary) and his wife went to Clifford's intending to purchase some furniture which Clifford and his wife had to sell. Slattery was there at dinner. Clifford and his wife seemed to be good friends, and nothing was said about selling the furniture. It was remarkable here, that though Leary says his purpose was to go and buy furniture, yet he does not say a word when he goes there, about the object of his errand. He then says he went towards home, and was met on his way by a person named Harrington. If so, let Harrington be called to confirm this part of the statement. Leary goes on to say, that while he and his friend were drinking, Clifford came in and partook of three or four pots of beer: that he complained of being hungry, that he (Leary) took him home with him, and gave him some meat and cabbages; that Mrs. Clifford then came in, and she and Clifford began quarrelling; they went out together, and stopped at a Public house to get some gin: (the object appears to have been to make Clifford drink): Mrs. Clifford was sitting with them;—and here it would be important to notice the first attempt made to throw the charge on the woman. Leary says, that as he sat between Clifford and his wife, he moved his arm accidentally against her, and felt something hard like a stick, but took no notice of it. The circumstance, though so strange as to attract his attention, does not yet appear worth noticing. They then went towards Gray's Inn-lane, and Mrs. Clifford complained of being ill, and said she did not wish to go against the people but would rather go through the squares. A woman circumstanced as she was, would one would think, wish to go home the shortest way, instead of making a circuit of two miles through the squares and it seemed improbable that a stranger to London, like Mrs. Clifford, should know any thing about this retired way. When they reached Gray's Inn-gate, Leary says that the watchman was crying ten o'clock: this was directly contrary to his other declaration, that he was in bed by ten o'clock. He says, that at this time he wished to leave Clifford and his wife (why

should he wish to leave them, he had no reason for hurry): but Mrs. Clifford begged him for God's sake not to leave her; that they then began to quarrel again, and shortly after Mrs. Clifford slipped a hammer from her cloak, and struck her husband on the head till she killed him. Slattery was present, and threw the body into a pond. Strange; He, Leary, sees her acting in this murderous way, drawing a weapon, and killing her husband, yet walks home quietly, and goes to bed without taking any step to proclaim the murderer: so far from it, he does not even disclose these circumstances at the first examination. Not a word was then said about Slattery's presence. He had no wish but that the unhappy man at the bar might be able to clear himself. But it was his duty to confirm his statement by the evidence of Slattery and Harrington. There was another circumstance which at once differed from Mrs. Clifford's account, and showed how deep was Leary's guilt if he was at all guilty. He agrees with her in saying, that she came to his room on Monday morning; but he says he opened the door himself, and adds, "and then I suspect she put the hammer into the room." He accounted for the blood on his coat by saying, that some of Clifford's blood might have spirted upon it. Was his conduct consistent with innocence? If his concealing his knowledge of her having a stick in her bosom could be accounted for, yet, would he not, if honest, have stopped her hand when she offered to strike? or, if that was impossible would he not have given notice of the murder. He does nothing of this: he conceals his knowledge, and then gives different accounts of himself. Mrs. Clifford's account was confirmed by Mrs. Champion and Mrs. Singleton: her conduct would be proved to have been composed, except as to her anxiety, Leary's very different behaviour shewed a privy with the transaction. The lodgings of Leary were searched, and under some coals was found concealed, a hammer with whiting on it, which hammer Leary's master had seen in his possession on Saturday. The knife found near the pond was also proved to be Leary's. His conduct in jail deserved remark. He applied to a man named Macarty, saying he knew he should be hanged unless he could prove an alibi. Macarty said to him, "Do you think I will procure witness for you? you are guilty of the murder." Leary said not a word. There was another present at this conversation. To these circumstances he must add, that the breeches which Leary wore on Sunday were found stained with blood, though an attempt had been made to discharge the marks by lime water.

He had now reached the end of his most anxious labour; he should not call Slattery, who had manifested many variations and contradictions; he would leave him to the other party to call if they pleased; he hoped he had conducted them through the labyrinth in such a manner as would assist them in their decision, whether it should be of guilt or otherwise.

William Broughton, a brick-maker, was called on 26th of July, in the morning, he was at work: at the bottom of Gray's Inn-lane, at Mr. Adam's field; there is a pond there; went to that pond, and saw something laying in the water; fetched it out; it was the body of a man; there was a hat and shoe. Found some great dents on the side of the head; took the body to the Prince Regent public-house at half past five o'clock.

Robert Shuttleworth said he went to the pond about ten minutes past five, the deceased had been taken out; witness examined his pockets, in which he found three-half-pence. One pocket was turned inside out. The hat was broken; there was a little hair upon it, saw no other mark. He wheeled the body to the public-house. He found three holes in the ground, as if struck with a hammer; some brains were lying on some plaitain leaves about a yard from the holes.

Daniel Brewer, a brick-maker, went to work at the place on the 26th of July. Some blood and brains were about the spot, where there also were holes made by the hammer, took a portion of the brains to the public-house. Philip Price, landlord of the Prince Regent, said, that Law, (the next witness) gave him the knife; it was a black handled knife, with a blunt point; gave the shoe and coat to Cooke the officer.

John Law, a brick-layer, said he was at the place between six and seven o'clock; found the knife at the edge of the pond, took it to the Prince Regent, and gave it to the publican. The ground about the knife was bloody, but there was no blood on the knife.

John Cooke, a police-officer, produced the hat; there was blood on the inside of it. The breach appeared to be done by the large part of the hammer; it had a white mark on it, like mortar.

Mary Burke was then called, and was allowed to sit, in consequence of weakness.—

She said, I cohabited with Edward Clifford, we had been in England five weeks either the Wednesday before or after the murder: we brought money from Ireland; I got mine by selling a little place, he got his by work and labour; I had but 7*l.* he had six 1*l.* notes, one 5*l.* note, two guineas in gold, and 16*s.* in silver, at the time he was killed; he gave me two 1*l.* notes a short time before. We were sitting in the street when we came out of the waggon: Leary and his wife were coming by, and asked if we came from Ireland; I never saw them before: being a stranger I asked her where I could find a lodging; I had five children. Mr. Leary said, as you are so much in distress, I shall invite you to my own bed; I went and lodged there for four days. I had said I was Clifford's wife, which was not true, she charged me 2*s.* 6*d.* per night; I met with Slattery, who came from the same part of the country I told him what I paid, he said it was too dear, and that he knew a room to let in Church-lane, and he advised me to take it; I took it, and Slattery was to lodge with me; Mrs. Singleton kept the house. To that room I removed from Leary's; Leary did not come to see us till the Saturday before the murder; he came about eleven o'clock at night. Leary's wife knew that I had money; Leary did not know that Clifford had money till I told him on the Sunday. I asked him what brought him so late? He said, I must let Clifford know he had work for him on the Monday. Clifford on Sunday morning went to look after Leary to know about the work; about seven o'clock in the morning, I found Clifford had gone; I thought he had gone to Leary's but I did not know the way; I asked Slattery to take me. I told him I wanted to find Clifford, and he said he would go with me; I went to Leary's about seven o'clock; I only found Leary's wife at home; I asked her where Clifford was; she said he was there.—Leary came in without Clifford; he said Clifford would come in a few minutes. When Clifford came in, I asked him if it was not time to go home? He said, as soon as he had bought a hat he would go home. We went to buy the hat. Slattery, Leary, and his wife, remained in Leary's room. I do not know the name of the person from whom we bought the hat; it was a second hat; (she seemed affected when she looked at the hat; I believe that to be the hat; I know it by the little band round it, which my little girl got, and also by the lining; he paid four shillings for it, and changed a pound note to pay for it; he turned upon one side to take out the notes; he counted the notes; he had five one pound notes, a five pound note, two guineas in gold, and the sixteen shillings he got in change. Leary was not with us at the hatter's shop; we went back to Leary's to get Slattery home with us; I do not know whether Clifford knew the way; Clifford had this hat in his hand; I said he should take out the old hat, and put on the one he had purchased; Leary said, recollect Clifford, I have invited you to dine here to-day; Clifford did not answer; I said he should not; Leary asked me, do you know that this man is going home to Ireland to-night? meaning Clifford; I said I never heard any thing of it. Leary said, do not for your life tell that I told you he is to go. I then asked Clifford, in Leary's room, if it was true (I do not know whether Leary heard me ask the question). Clifford said it was not true, and asked me who told me: I would not tell him. I took it into my head that he was going, and I said to him, I will not give you your riding coat; he said, laughing out, do, and I will give you my silk handkerchief. We came home, and had our breakfast in our own room: Slattery came with us, Leary was in his room all the time, and I think he must have heard what passed between us: there was not one word of quarrelling. Clifford was in and out till we had our dinner, between four and five o'clock: I was employed in getting up furniture till that time; we went to dinner at five o'clock: Slattery was with us; Leary and his wife came between four and five o'clock. I did not expect them. The wife of Leary had said, if I was uneasy about the beds and the rest of the furniture, she would give me money for them. They came without being asked: I was surprised at their coming; I could not take a bit of dinner: Mrs. Leary was very drunk. Leary was sober: she alarmed me by cursing and swearing: neither of them said what they came for: I do not know whether Clifford ate any dinner: I took no notice of what he ate: I paid for half a gallon of beer; Leary paid for the other half gallon; I was sending out for half a gallon; Leary said, make it a gallon, and I will pay for half a gallon: the beer was brought, and it was drunk among us: I do not know how long Leary and his wife stood: Mrs. Champion came when they were getting up to go, Mrs. Champion is my relation, Slattery was there too, can't tell when they went, but think it was about eight o'clock;



Leary called Clifford out of the room, and Clifford went with him, it was by Leary's desire he went: I did not hear what was said. Mrs. Champion, Slattery, and I were talking. Mrs. Champion asked me to go and see her son; I said I could not; I remained at home till past eight o'clock, when I went to look for Clifford, I went to the corner of Church-lane. I did not find him;—I came back and told the children that I could not find him;—I then went to Leary's room; I saw Leary and his wife standing at the street door after nine o'clock—it was day light; the wife was quite drunk; I asked about Clifford, she said he was up in the room; I did not go up; I asked who was in the room besides; she said, no one, but that he was tipsy; I did not go up stairs, but sent her to fetch him; she brought him down; I wanted to go back to my children, and would not go up, Clifford was tipsy; I asked him to come home; he said, he would; he and I came away together; Leary followed us; he did not tell us he should go home with us; we had only got out of the Court when he overtook us, he spoke to me; he said, he was come to take Clifford to his master's, at first he took him to a public-house at the corner of the lane; I spoke against going in; Leary said he would only let him take one glass of gin. Neither Leary nor I drank anything; Leary paid; we came out together, and then turned into another public house; I do not know the name of it; I cannot say who proposed going in; Leary turned in first; I paid for the beer to prevent Clifford drawing out his money; I never sat at the table; I am sure I did not; I had nothing hard in my breast; I had no hammer in my bosom; we all came out together; I asked Clifford to go home; Leary said you appear to be uneasy; my hand and word I will have this man in work to-morrow; I had not then talked to him about my distress; they went on together rather quick before me; I begged of Clifford to wait, and not to leave me by myself. Leary said, I am going to take this man to my master's house to settle against morning; I said it is a late hour to go to a gentleman's house; and especially on a Sunday night;—it was about ten o'clock; Leary said, take your walk easy, do not distress yourself, we shall be up in your room before you, and have half a gallon of beer. I said no more to them; they left me; we were going up Holborn; I did not know Holborn, but as I heard it called: I never spoke a word to Leary but what I tell you: I went straight home when they left me; I found Slattery in bed, I went to a chandler's shop and got a candle; I concluded if they had been at home, I should have seen a light in the window; as I was smoking my pipe it struck twelve o'clock. Neither Clifford nor Leary had come home, Slattery was in bed, I smoked my pipe and went to bed: I did not rest much: I got up at two o'clock; I heard the clock strike; I sat in the window till between three and four o'clock; I was awake and uneasy in my mind, because Clifford was not at home; I then recollected what had been said about his going to Ireland, and I thought he might have done so; I went between three and four o'clock, with shoes, but without stockings, and with a handkerchief over my head, to Leary's room; Leary lived up stairs; the street door was open; I did not know whether it was always left open. I found the key of Leary's room on the outside of the door, and unlocked the door; I never had noticed the key before. Mrs. Leary asked if that was Jem? I said no it is not, it is I. [The Counsel for the prosecution, by directions of the Learned Judge did not ask any questions as to Mrs. Leary's further conversation.] Mrs. Leary was in bed: I did not go into the room at all. I stood at the out side of the door, I then came home; I went afterwards to Mrs. Champion; I remembered the place where she lived, and asked my way; cannot tell at what hour I got there; I told her what had passed; I went home with Mrs. Champion; I went to my brother first. It was at Mrs. Singleton's house I was first told that Clifford was murdered; I took it into my mind that he had left me, and gone to Ireland; I thought I would follow him; my brother said he would interfere to get me a pass; I heard of Clifford's murder between eight and nine o'clock on Monday Morning; Mrs. Singleton was by when the women told me of it; I went with Mrs. Champion, and many others to see the body; it was in a public-house; it was Clifford's body: I knew it immediately. From the time he and Leary parted from me, I never saw him till I saw him a corpse; I found Slattery at home when I came home at night; Mrs. Leary did know that I had some money; Leary asked me on Sunday, (the time that he and his wife came to my room at dinner-time), whether Clifford or I had the money, at the same time that he told me not to tell Clifford, that he had told me that Clifford was going to Ireland.—I told him that I had a little trifle of my own, and that Clifford had his own; I used to carry mine about me, I had it in my pocket when he was dead; when I found him a corpse I thought of giving some money for the men who had brought him in, but I dropped it in my room, and my little girl afterwards picked it up; I put it in the hands of Mr. Lawrence; I might have denied having it before the Magis-

trates; I gave it to Mr. Lawrence not to conceal it but for safety; I have been delivered since that time.

[The prisoner asked for a chair, which was allowed him.]

Mary Burke was then cross examined.—I was a stranger in London; I was four days with Mrs. Leary; I had never seen Leary or his wife before; I was away about four weeks before Leary came to see us; he lived, I believe, at Fleet-lane near Fleet market. He had never called on us before; I never had mentioned to him that Clifford had money; nothing passed about money till they came on Sunday evening; the woman was drunk, the man was sober; we drank a gallon of beer together; after being with Mrs. Leary four days I met Slattery, whom I knew a long time before; Slattery did not know what money we had, it never was communicated to him. I was in London when I was a child: I lived with my brother in Parker's-lane. I do not know how long I lived in London. I am 33 or 34 years of age. I am married 20 years, I lived in London a year or two. I did not know Holborn; I suppose I was a girl big enough to run about the street. I was at least eight or nine year of age; I used to go about of errands, my brother lives there yet; I did not go to my brother, because it was early in the morning when I came to town; I went to my brother the next day; he proposed to get another lodging for me: it is the truth that I got my money by sale of my house, and that Clifford got his by hard labour: I sold a little house and some land, near Calur in Tipperary; I had sold it some time before I came to England, it was sold for thirty pounds; paid fifteen pounds for my debts: I was paid in Irish notes: the notes I gave to Mr. Lawrence were English: I got the Irish notes exchanged for English at Cork: Clifford knew that I had the money sewed up in my petticoat, I do not think that I said to the Magistrate, that Clifford's money was the produce of the house and a horse he sold for nine pounds; I sold the horse: I do not know how often I had been examined before I said that Clifford was not my husband: I do not know that it was in consequence of being told that it had been discovered by persons who had written to Ireland, we had no words at any time; I did not give the money to Mr. Lawrence till after the murder; he keeps a chandler's shop opposite where I lived; I told him nothing when I gave him the money, the first time; I was before the Justice, I told him I had a trifle, but did not say where it was, or how much.

Charles Cooke, a police officer, said he went to Leary's room broke open the door; while he was searching a box, Thistleton picked up a hammer from under some coals. Thistleton and he went to the place where Leary worked: Leary was coming with a hod on his shoulder; witness said to Thistleton, that is Leary; he asked Leary where was his master; Leary answered, "it is not my master you want, it is me; witness said it was, and apprehended him. The witness thought the cut in his hat was made by some instrument like the hammer. On cross examination, he said, Leary was searched, and nothing found upon him but a 1s. 6d. piece; nor was any money found in his room.

William Thistleton, a police Officer, corroborated the statement of the last witness. He also deposed that while going to the office, Leary said, "I have heard of this poor man who has been killed," witness asked how he knew he was killed; he said, "never mind how, I have heard." The hammer he found at Leary's was a shoemaker's hammer, not such as are used by brick-layers: it had a white mark upon it. After Leary was put in the strong room, he wished to see a person named M'Carthy; witness told M'Carthy, he saw no objection if they would speak in English; M'Carthy went in, Leary said, what do you think of this job of mine? M'Carthy replied, "I think it a very bad case, I think the evidence brought against you will hang you;" and pressed him to acknowledge his guilt. Leary said if he could get a person to prove that he was at home at ten o'clock, it would set all right; M'Carthy said, "suppose you could do that, where were you between the time you parted with Mrs. Clifford and ten o'clock? Leary replied, "there is where I shall fail." M'Carthy said, "he thought there was nothing would get him, through it." Leary said "nothing but one thing, and that is, to fix it upon somebody else." M'Carthy replied, "if that is what you want me for, I will leave you to your fate, and you will be hung like a dog, and not one of your countrymen shall come forward for you to give one shilling. On cross examination, he said he was in the passage while this conversation was going on. There was a grating over the door, and a conversation in the common tone of voice might be heard in the passage.

Thomas M'Carthy, a shoemaker, said, that he knew the prisoner almost from the time of his birth; he deposed as to the conversation which he had had with Leary in the strong room at the public office, and which was substantially the same as that given by the preceding witness. On parting with him, Leary said, "I know I shall be hanged and when hanged, may I go to hell if I have

had any more to do with the murder than you." He did not ask the witness to procure a person to swear that he was in bed at 10 o'clock. He only said if somebody could not be found to prove that, he was lost.

Joseph Becket, turnkey at the House of correction deposed, that on the 1st of August Leary said to him, he would tell him the truth, that he did not commit the murder, but was present; that Mrs. Clifford did it; he did not know whether there was any blood on his cloaths; Clifford spouted blood. Witness asked him on Monday and Tuesday as to a knife; he denied any knowledge of it; but on Wednesday he said he had an old knife at home, and described it; it agreed with the knife found: Leary always denied having any thing to do with the murder.

D. Helston, for whom the prisoner had worked, gave him a good character.

Hyam Basset, swore that Clifford came by himself to purchase the hat, and was then without a hat; he paid four shillings, and got change of a note. As he was receiving the change, the woman came in. The woman laid hold of his hat, and Clifford ran away from her. She asked him to give her the change, but he refused. They had the appearance of having quarrelled.

H. Singleton deposed, that the Clifford's lodged with her, but gave no material evidence, except that Mrs. Clifford said in the morning that she thought Clifford was gone to Ireland. Witness said she did not know that they quarrelled.

Mary Burke, called again, said Leary wore black breeches, and that Clifford did not speak English.

Mr. Uppas, a surgeon deposed as to the wounds found upon Clifford being the cause of his death.

William Armstrong, one of the keepers of the House of correction, produced the different declarations of Leary, which were read.

William Slattery swore, that he came to London before the Cliffords; knew Mrs. Clifford in Ireland, and met her by accident in London; Clifford only spoke Irish; they were not in the habit of quarrelling; Clifford often said, that London did not agree with him, and he would go home to Ireland. He never saw Leary after seven o'clock that evening, till he saw him at Hatton-garden; he went to bed at half past nine o'clock, and did not wake all night; Mrs. Clifford did not speak to him.

The prisoner then put in a written defence in which he said, he was destitute of friends and of assistance, until some Gentlemen had procured him Counsel; that he did not doubt but that if he had patient hearing, he should disprove the unconnected evidence against him. He stated that Clifford came to him, as many Irish were in the habit of doing, to know what he was to do; that he was in the habit of giving them meat and drink. In consequence of his being able to read and write, and having been the son of a school-master, they used to call him Mr. Leary: he asked what could be his inducement to murder Clifford? he had never quarrelled with him, and if his money were the cause, he could have easily robbed without murdering him. He said he had always been an honest man and never guilty of those thefts in his situation were too often guilty of: he stated that he truly told Mr. Turton the knife was his, but asserted, that the evidence given by the keeper of the house of Correction was false. He complained of the Newspapers as having called his declaration a confession; and of having inserted paragraphs, stating further proofs as they said of Leary's guilt, if he made different statements of the proceedings of that night, it was to be accounted for from his having drank a great deal. He complained that the newspapers had raised a strong prejudice against him; but he hoped the Jury would recollect that what occurred in that Court was what should guide them; and the danger of deciding from circumstantial evidence. They would see; he alluded to the case of Haggerty. He brought home the hammer as he was in the habit of doing when any tools were left out. He asserted that what Cooke and Thistleton deposed to was false: the officers always saying to him, that he would be hanged, induced him to say they wanted his life, and might have it.

White was called on the part of the Prisoner, but did not appear.

H. Ward, a master bricklayer, gave him a good character.

R. Barnsby, a constable, gave him a most excellent character.

W. Diney, a publican, also, gave him a most excellent character; he saw him on Saturday evening about nine o'clock; he was sober, his wife was in liquor.

Mr. Justice Heath, after desiring the Jury not to be influenced by any thing they might have heard out of Court, summed up the evidence, and ended by stating that it was clear that the murder was committed either by Mrs. Bunke, or the prisoner at the bar.

The Jury went out, but returned in a few minutes, and brought in a verdict of Guilty.

The Recorder then passed sentence, that he should be executed on Monday.

Leary, while sentence was passing, did not appear much affected; and after it was passed, he stretched out his hand to M'Carthy. He then asked the Judge to allow his wife to have his clothes.

Mr. Justice Heath said they had nothing to do with that, and desired the prisoner to be taken away.

*Mauritius Gazette—6th Aug. 1814.*

Nous sommes à même, à cette époque mémorable de notre histoire, de présenter à nos lecteurs, le récit du retour de S. M. Ferdinand VII dans le royaume d'Espagne.

Le quartier général fut transporté le 24 à Biscara. Le Roi arriva le 22 à Figueres, où il fut salué par le canon de la forteresse. Les rivières étant débordées, S. M. s'arrêta ici jusqu'au 24. Au lever du soleil le 24, nos troupes étaient rangées en bataille, et à 10 heures le canon annonça le départ de S. M. qui arriva au bord opposé, accompagnée par un détachement de cavalerie française et l'état-major de Maréchal Suchet. Les généraux St. Cyr Nuguez, chef de l'Etat-Major, traversa la rivière pour annoncer que Sa Majesté allait passer, sur quoi le Général en chef cria à haute voix: Laissez passer le Roi, ce que Sa Majesté effectua dans un carrosse. Le général en chef parla au Roi en ces termes.

"Sire, le général en chef de la première armée Nationale et capitaine général de la Catalogne, à l'honneur de se présenter à votre Majesté, pour lui payer le tribut de respects qui lui est dû en sa haute qualité de Roi d'Espagne. Votre Majesté arrive dans une heureuse circonstance au sein de ce Royaume qui vous aime si véritablement, et qui a fait des actions si héroïques pour votre Majesté. Hâtez-vous, Sire, de vous rendre à votre cour, où le courage attend avec impatience le moment de vous remettre le gouvernement qui a été si bien administré, par la régence d'Espagne. Puisse le ciel accorder à votre Majesté, une longue vie et un règne prospère.

Sa Majesté exprima à quel point elle sentait les obligations qu'elle avait à la Nation Espagnole. Quand le Roi arriva à Gerone, il fut extrêmement affecté des ravages qu'une guerre cruelle avait faits aux demeures des habitants dupays qu'il traversait. Son noble cœur fut particulièrement déchiré de la malheureuse situation des malheureux espagnols, et il exprima fréquemment le désir ardent de leur procurer une compensation proportionnée à leurs grands sacrifices. Sa Majesté entra dans la ville par un arc de triomphe sous lequel il fut reçu par les principaux Magistrats au milieu des acclamations du peuple. Le général Copons eut l'honneur d'accompagner le Roi à la messe. Des troupes de musiciens jouèrent devant l'hôtel de Sa Majesté divers airs patriotiques jusque près de minuit. Au Quartier Général de Gironne, le 21 Mars.

*Extrait du courrier du 18 Avril.*

Les papiers de Paris du 14, sont principalement remplis des détails de la réception de Monsieur.

A son arrivée à Levri, un détachement de la garde Nationale fut à sa rencontre. "Mes enfans, dit le Prince, vos malheurs sont finis: je ne viens que pour vous les faire oublier. Aussitôt les grenadiers jetèrent leurs armes, et prirent Son Altesse Royale dans leurs bras. L'Officier des gardes lui dit: Monseigneur, les paroles me manquent pour exprimer ce que je sens; et mon bonheur est d'autant plus grand, que j'ai servi dans le même régiment que vous, que je suis de votre âge, et que comme vous, j'ai épousé une Saroyarde.

Quand Son Altesse Royale entra dans Paris, elle était montée sur un cheval blanc, et habillée en uniforme de garde Nationale. Le Prince était entouré par le Comte d'Escars, les Maréchaux Ney, Marmont, Moncey, Serrurier, Kellerman, les Généraux Dessoles, Ricart, etc etc.

Quand il passa sous la porte S. Denis, il laissa tomber les rennes sur le cou de son cheval, et s'écria en joignant les mains: "Je passe donc encore sous cet arc de triomphe érigé à la gloire de mon ayeul.—Me voilà au sein de ce pays chéri que j'ai si longtemps pleuré.—Oh mon Dieu! Oh mon Dieu!

Il était 6 heures du soir quand il arriva aux Tuilleries où il fut reçu par le Gouvernement provisoire.

Bonaparte partait pour l'Isle d'Elba au moment où Monsieur entra.

L'acte formel d'abdication n'a été rendu public à Paris que le 15. Il est daté de Fontainebleau le 11, cependant il fut publié ici le 9.

Le mariage de la Princesse Charlotte de Galles, avec le Prince Héritaire d'Orange, doit être célébré en Juillet.