



The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the Java Government Gazette, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned.

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

VOL. III]

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1814.

[NO. 124.]

Proclamation.

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

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

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

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

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

T. S. RAFFLES. By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council. J. Dupuy, Act'g Sec. to Govt.

Proclamatie.

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

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

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

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

Gegeven te Batavia den 13 July 1814, door my den Lieutenant Gouverneur van Java en diens onderhorigheden.

T. S. RAFFLES. Ter ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade. J. Dupuy, Waarn. Sec. van 't Gouvt.

Advertentie.

OP den 6de Juny l. l. is door my ondergetekende by Notariele Acte ingetrokke, de door my op den 13de Mey beverens gepasseerde Acte van substitutie op de Heer van Affelen, als Executeur in de Nalatenschap van wylen myn Vader P. Knops, waar van by deze het publiek kennisgeven word.

J. H. D. Knops. BATAVIA, den 15 July, 1814.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council did on the 1st day of February 1812, pass and publish "Provisional Instructions for the Magistrates of Batavia" wherein the relative duties of all the Police Officers were defined—and whereas it is considered that an enlargement of some and a modification of other parts of the same may with advantage be adopted, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council has this day been pleased to pass a Regulation, entitled "Regulation III.—A. D. 1814, for the Police administration of Batavia" in which the relative and collective duties of the said Bench of Magistrates and its Subordinate Officers are established and more clearly defined.

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

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

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

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

Proclamatie.

NADEMAAL den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade, op den 1ste February 1812, heeft goedgekeurd en gepubliceerd eene "Provisioneele Instructie voor de Magistraat van Batavia, in welke de betrekkelijke pligten van alle Officieren van Politie waren aangeduid—en Nademaal het is gebleken dat eene Ampliatie van eenigen, en eene modificatie van andere gedeeltes van die Instructie met nut zoudt kunnen worden ingevoerd—Zo is het, dat den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade, op heden heeft goedgevonden en verstaan een Reglement daartestellen, ten tytel voerende, "Reglement III A. D. 1814 op de Politie van Batavia."—in het welk de betrekkelijke en Collectieve werkzaamheden van gemeld Collegie van Magistraat en deszels onderhorige Officieren, worden bepaald en duidelyker aangewezen.

De Ingezetenen wordt hier tevens kennis gegeven dat gemeld Reglement behooryk gedrukt, ten allen tyde te zien is, ten Kantore van de Magistrature van Batavia, en dat het zelve van heden af gerekend, de kracht zal hebben eener Wet.

En dat niemand onwetenschap hiervan zoude kunnen voorgeven, zal deze Proclamatie in de Gouvernements Courant in de Engelsche en Hollandsche Talen bekend gemaakt—in de gewone Inlandsche talen vertaald en voorts op de gewone plaatsen te Batavia en deszels voorsteden geaffigeerd worden, zo als gebruikelyk is.

T. S. RAFFLES, Ter ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

J. DUPOUY, Waarn. Gouvt. Sec.

Advertisement.

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

A. B. DE BOCK, PRESENTEERT TE HUUR ZYN HUIS, OP JACCATRA.

Advertisement.

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

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

For Wharfage, Landing, For Warehouse Rent per Cartage, Housing, Coopers, Taring, Mending of the Ship's Entry at Packages if broken by the Custom House till the Delivery of the Goods, enlarging Indigo or other Cheats when necessary, weighing, Shewing to the Buyers, Printing Catalogues, Selling at the Sales at the Last 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.

Table with columns: Rates per Cent, £. s. d., and list of goods including Aloes, Anniseed, Annatto, Arrow Root, Assafetida, Bees' Wax, Benjamin, Borax, Camphire, Cardemoms, Cambogium, Cassia Lignea, Cassia Buds, Castor Oil, Cayenne Pepper, Callicoes, White, Callicoes, Printed or Dyed, China Root, Cinnamon, Cloves, Cochineal, Cornelians, Cowries, Golumbo Root, Coffee, Mocha, Coffee, Java, Coffee, Bourbon, Cotton Wool, Bengal, Cotton Wool, Surat, Cotton Wool, Bourbon, Dragon's Blood, Elephant's Teeth, Galls, Galbanum, Galanga Root, Ginger, Gum Ammoniac, Gum Animi, Gum Arabic, Gum Copal, Gum Mastich, Gum Olibanum, Gum Senaga, Gum Tragacanth, Hemp and Sunn, Indigo, Kelp Barilla, or Alkali, Lack Lake, Long Pepper, Musk, Myrrh, Mother-o', Pearl Shells, Munjeet, Myrabolans, Muslips, white, Muslips, Printed or Dyed, Nanken Cloth, Nutmegs, Nux Vomica, Oils, Chemical, Pepper, Black, Pepper, White, Prohibited Piece Goods, Puree, Rice.

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

Table with columns: Rates per Cent, Warehouse Rent per Week, and list of goods including Rhubarb, Saltpetre, Sugar, Bengal, Sugar, Bourbon, or Java, Sago, Sticklacle, Sal Ammoniac, Silk, viz. Wrought Silks, (wide Prohibited Goods), Silk, viz. Raw, Silk of Ben, or China, Seem, Seed Lark, Shellack, Sealing Wax, Safflower, Tortoise Shell, Talc, Turmeric, Tamarinds, Terra Japonica, Wood for dyeing, and all other wood.

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

These Rates are calculated on the usual Packages in which Goods have hitherto been imported: if larger or smaller, the charge for Warehouse Rent will be in proportion.

If Goods require to be Garbled, or to have new 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.

East-India House, January, 1814.

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

BATAVIA, July 6, 1814.

Advertentie.

WORDT by dezen bekend gemaakt, aan alle Eigenaaren of Voerders van Prauwen, Chiampangs, Tjunias, Biernaats, en andere op vrugt varende Vaartuigen, sorteerende onder het opzigt van het Hoofd der Prauw-Voerders, als mede de Eigenaaren van Chiampangs, dewelke gearmitteerd zyn, om de Producten van haar Landeryen aftehalen, dat op Zaterdag den 27 Augustus aanstaande, de jaarlyksche monsterring over voorn: Vaartuigen zal geschieden buiten de voormalige Rotterdammer Poort, en dat zy zig van heden af kunnen begeeven by den Nummeraar der Vaartuigen A. A. Huyssers, om huone Vaartuigen te laten Nummeren of Merken, des gelyks worden alle de Eigenaaren of Voerders van ongenommerde Prauwen van waf maaxsel dezelve ook zyn, en zonder onderscheid of dezelve hun in Eigendom toebehoeren of dat zy die gehuurd hebben, conform art. 1, 2 en 3, van de ordonnantie voor het Veer, en het jongst besluit van het voormalige Collegie van Scheepenen dezer stede de dato 28 April des jaars 1783, gewaarschouwt dat zy zig gemaade van heden af kunnen verwoegen by bovengem: Nummeraar om huone Vaartuigen te laten Nummeren en met het gewone merk te doen branden;—Ook word by dezen aan de gezamentlyke Afschaffers, Kalk branders, Steen en Pannebakkers geadvarteerd dat zy ingevolge besluit van het voormalige Gouvernement van den 11 Augustus 1786, in de maanden July en Augustus huone Chiampangs en Joekoengs kunnen laten brengen by gemelde Nummeraar dan wel denzelve aanbieden ter plaace waar huone Vaartuigen leggen om volgens de order genommert en gemerkt te worden op pene dat die bevonden zal worden hier in nalatig, of opwillig te zyn, zal vertallen in de boetens by voormelde ordonnantie gestafueert.

Batavia den 9 July 1814.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene die iets te pretensieeren hebben van, dan wel verschuldigd zyn aan den boedel van wylen den burger Jahan Bauer, gelieve daar van op gave of betaling te doen, binnen de tyd van veertien dagen, gerekend van dato dezee, aan deszels Executeur Clement Niemanns Verdrict.

BATAVIA, den 9 July 1814.

Advertisement.

A Sum of MONEY in COLONIAL PAPER CURRENCY, or SPECIE is wanted for Bills on London, at 6 Months sight, or on Calcutta at 30 days.

The most ample satisfaction as to the goodness of the Bills will be given on application to Mr. DUN, at Messrs. SHRAPNELL, SKELTON and Co.'s Office.

BATAVIA, }
July 16, 1814. }

Advertentie.

Op aanstaande Donderdag zynde den 21ste July 1814.

ZAL door Vendumeesteren verkoping worden gehouden voor Reekening van het Government, in 's Compagnies Pakhuysen van CANEEL en YZER, &c.

Op order van den Superintendent Fiebat, H. E. WILTENAER, *Vendu-Cas*.
Batavia den 15 July 1814.

WILCOCKE'S

Dutch and English Dictionary,

AND

MARSDEN'S MALAYAN GRAMMAR

AND

DICTIONARY,

Together with a variety of

NEW NOVELS, &c. &c.

ARE FOR SALE

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

HEDEN verloste myne Huisvrouw van een Zoon.

SAMARANG, } F. E. HARDY.
den 1ste July, 1814. }

HEDEN werd door de dood van my weggerukt, myne teeder beminde HUISVROUW SARA CATHARINA SENN VAN BASEL, in den ouderdom van 17 jaren, 2 maanden en 17 dagen.

W. N. SERVATIUS.

BATAVIA, }
den 11de July 1814. }

BIRTH.

At Samarang, on the 1st of July, the Lady of F. E. Hardy, Esq. of a Son.

DEATH.

At Jacatra, on the 11th instant, aged 17 years, after a most severe illness, which she bore with truly angelic resignation, the Lady of W. N. Servatius, Esq. Their hands were united eight months ago, under the most favorable auspices, which shortly after became more flattering from the prospect of receiving at an early period, a pledge of their conjugal love. But their fond hopes were soon blasted by the repeated attacks of illness, which assailed her tender frame in every shape, ending in a malignant fever which put a period to her existence. The sweetness and composure of her mind were never for one moment disturbed by the violent convulsions which shook her delicate nerves, and in the last moments of her life, she was evidently more affected by the grief of her affectionate relatives, than by the last agonies of the disorder which foretold her approaching dissolution.

The amiable qualities of her heart, which endeared her to all while living, increase the poignancy of their sorrow at her untimely fate, the early loss of one so deservedly beloved, will long cause the tears of her numerous friends and relatives to flow, and never cease to occupy the melancholy thoughts of her disconsolate husband.

Op den 11 dezer overleedt op Jacatra in den ouderdom van niet meer dan 17 Jaren Mevrouw Servatius, Echtgenote van den Heer W. N. Servatius, aan de gevolgen eener hevige ziekte, welke zy met onbeschryflike lydsaamheid doorstond.

Slechts agt maanden geleeden worden hunne handen door den Echt vereenigd, en hun geluk wierdt kort daarna noch vermeerdert door het vooruitzicht van een lang onderpand huwelijk wederzydsche liefde te zullen ontfangen. — Dan, de akeligste bezorgdheid verdreef ras de zoete dromen van huislyk genoegen, en na byna vier maanden door de smertelykste aanvallen gepynigd te zyn, doofde een kwaadhartige koorts met haar leven, ook de hoop van hare naastbestaanden uit.

Voor hare ouders was zy eene goede Dogter, voor haar Echtgenoot eene federe gezellin, voor hare vrienden eene hartlyke bekende, en voor hare bedienden eene goedaartige meesteresse. — En zodanig was de zachtheid van haar beminnyklyk Character, dat de hevigste schokken eener smertelyke ziekte hetzelfde ook niet voor een oogenblik konden verbitteren. — De tranen van haar troostoze Echtvriend en van hare tallyke bloedverwanten en bekenden, zyn een oprechte hulde welke men aan hare waarde bewyset — en het eenzaam plekje gronds dat hare aardsche overblyfselen bevat, kan nimmer ophouden stof te geven tot treurige en plegtige overdenkingen over de vergangelykheid van het menschlyk geluk.

Java Government Gazette.

BATAVIA,

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1814.

APPOINTMENT.

Mr. A. Vincent, to be Member of the Commercial Committee.

General Orders by Government.

BATAVIA, JULY 13, 1814.

Official Reports of the proceedings of the Force embarked for the Eastward, under the personal Command of Major General Nightingall, Commander of the Forces, having been received, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council has much satisfaction in giving publicity to the following dispatch from the Major General, detailing the operations of the Force at Macassar.

The Lieutenant Governor in Council congratulates Major General Nightingall on the successful accomplishment of all the objects of the Expedition, and requests that he will accept his cordial acknowledgments for the judicious and effectual measures adopted during its progress. — Actual hostilities were happily averted at Bali, by the timely submission of the Chiefs. — And notwithstanding it became indispensable that recourse should be had to them at Macassar, it is highly satisfactory to reflect that the loss sustained on the part of the British Troops has been comparatively trifling when contrasted with the important objects attained — the result reflects as much credit on the eminent skill and judgment of the Commander, as on the discipline and bravery of the Troops.

A deep and lasting impression has been made on the inhabitants of the more Eastern Isles, and the power, moderation and the Justice of the British Nation has been fully displayed throughout.

The restless and ambitious disposition of the Native Chieftains of Celebes had long been a source of annoyance and trouble to the former Government of this Colony. — The recent conduct of the Rajah of Boni, at once hostile and insulting, demanded an example — that example has been made — and in the subsequent arrangements which have been adopted, the tranquillity of the Country has been secured, while a happy reconciliation between the contending houses, has enabled the Major General to re-establish an efficient administration for the Country, on principles, at once conciliatory to the People and satisfactory to Government.

The Lieutenant Governor in Council requests the Commander of the Forces will communicate to Lieutenant Colonel McLeod, the high sense which he entertains of his merits and services on the present occasion — that gallant and distinguished officer has added another and a strong claim to the many claims which he before possessed to the acknowledgments and admiration of this Government and of his Country.

To the other Officers who so particularly distinguished themselves on the occasion, and to whose merits the Major General has paid so just a tribute, the Lieutenant Governor in Council requests that his acknowledgments may be also conveyed, in a particular manner, and to the officers and men generally, who were embarked on the Expedition: he is desirous that the sentiments of approbation and admiration of their conduct, which are entertained by this Government, be made known to them.

The honorable mention made by the Commander of the Forces of the valuable services of Captain Phillips, Resident of Macassar, both previous to the arrival of the Force and subsequently, demands the particular notice of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, and he will perform a pleasing duty in communicating to the superior authorities, the high sense which is entertained of that officer's distinguished conduct.

The Lieutenant Governor in Council also entertains a just sense of the valuable assistance afforded by Mr. Crawford, and requests that Gentleman to accept his thanks for the uniform zeal and ability displayed by him, on this, as well as on every other occasion, on which the public service has required his active exertion.

In publishing the sentiments of this Government, the Lieutenant Governor in Council feels confident that he only anticipates those which will be felt by the higher authorities. — It will be a grateful office for him to communicate the details of the operations as furnished by the Major General for the information of the

Supreme Government, and to bear testimony to the essential services rendered to these Colonies and to humanity in general by the Soldeirlike conduct of the Troops which have been selected for this service.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

J. DUPUY,
Act. Secretary to Govt.

Head Quarters, Fort Rotterdam,
JUNE 8, 1814.

TO THE

HONORABLE T. S. RAFFLES, Esq.
Lieutenant Governor in Council,
&c. &c. &c.

HONORABLE SIR,

My Letter of the 4th instant will have informed you of my proceedings up to that date, and as no other vessels (except the Nautilus) appeared in sight on the 6th instant, I deemed it advisable to make the intended communication to the Rajah of Boni on that evening.

A letter was accordingly prepared (a copy of which accompanies my separate letter in the Political Department) enumerating some of the principal insults and acts of Hostility committed by the Rajah against the British Government, and demanding immediate reparation, together with the surrender of the Sondang (or Regalia) of Goa into my hands within ten hours from the receipt of my letter as a pledge of his sincerity and intention to comply with the just and moderate demands of the British Government, in failure of which, I stated my determination to attack him at the expiration of the above period, assuring him at the same time of the very great reluctance I should feel in being obliged to proceed to extremities. His Highness not complying with my request, and having made every preparation for resistance, I resolved to attack him at day-light next morning.

The Column was accordingly formed at half past four A. M. on the 7th instant, consisting of the light Battalion commanded by Captain Cameron of His Majesty's 78th Regiment, His Majesty's 59th Regiment by Lieutenant Colonel Macgregor, and the detachment of Bengal Volunteers under Lieutenant Watson, with one 5 1/2 inch howitzer and one six pounder under Lieutenant Farrington of the Bengal Artillery, the whole under the immediate command of Lieutenant Colonel Macleod of the 59th Regiment; a reserve was formed by a Detachment of H. M. 59th Regiment and the Amboynese Corps, with one six pounder, under Captain Fuller, of H. M. 59th Regiment.

The time granted to the Rajah having expired, I ordered Lieutenant Colonel Macleod to assault the Town and Palace as soon as day dawned, and I have the pleasure to inform you that all the Barriers were carried successively in the most gallant style, though not without some loss on our side, and the whole Town and Residence of the Rajah were in the possession of our Troops in little more than an hour from the commencement of the attack, His Highness having with difficulty escaped by night attended only by a few followers.

A body of the enemy concealed by some houses at the entrance of the Town were passed unobserved by the column, and opened a fire on the rear section of the Bengal Volunteers, which suffered severely; I immediately ordered up part of the Reserve under Captain Fuller, who kept the enemy in check, and the success of the advancing column soon put an end to all further resistance.

I have not been able to form an estimate of the loss of the enemy in the assault, but it was probably great, it being the invariable custom of the Country to carry off the killed as well as the wounded; I have no doubt they lost considerably, and three of their principal Rajahs were known to be wounded, one, Cram Salawater Cheta, since dead.

The Residence of the Rajah being his principal Depot, a great quantity of powder fell into our hands, as well as five pieces of cannon of small calibre, several stand of colours and arms of all descriptions; deeming it, however, essential for the sake of example to punish the Rajah with the utmost severity for the numerous insults he had offered to the British authority, I ordered his Residence to be burned, and it was entirely consumed together with all the property it contained, which I believe, however, was of trifling value.

I have not been able to ascertain the exact strength of the enemy on this occasion, but the lowest estimate makes them amount to near 3,000 men,

It is not possible to do justice to the ad-

mirable manner in which the column was led to the assault by Lieutenant Colonel Macleod, the services of this able and distinguished officer have always been truly meritorious, but never more conspicuous than on the present occasion, nor can I omit to draw your attention to the zeal and gallantry displayed by Lieutenant Colonel Macgregor, Captain Cameron and Lieutenant Watson, in the command of their respective corps, as well as by all the officers and men in this very handsome affair. It is perhaps sufficient to say they proved themselves worthy the name of British Soldiers, and the impression which their conduct has made on my mind will be best conveyed to you by the General after Order issued on the occasion, a copy of which I have the honor to enclose for your information, together with a return of killed and wounded, which considering the nature of the attack, the numbers and state of preparation of the enemy, has not been considerable, nor have I to regret the loss of a single officer belonging to the Troops. — The only officer wounded being Mr. White, second officer of the Fleetwood, who received a severe wound in the shoulder, and I beg leave to recommend him in the strongest manner to the favorable consideration of Government. — He volunteered together with Mr. Pridham, third officer of the James Drummond, and a detachment of Bascars from each ship to assist in bringing up the Artillery, and they both exerted themselves in a manner highly creditable and praise worthy. I was also much gratified with the spirited and voluntary services of about 100 Slaves, belonging to different Gentlemen at Macassar, who dragged the Howitzer at the head of the column through every difficulty, undaunted by the fire of the enemy's mortar.

I cannot conclude without expressing my warmest approbation of the able and meritorious conduct of Captain Phillips, the Resident at Macassar, (who volunteered his services in the attack as an Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant Colonel McLeod) — His situation previous to my arrival was extremely arduous and critical, and (owing to his very small force) required the utmost firmness and ability to maintain the honor and dignity of the British Government, which I am happy to add has never for a moment been compromised, and since my arrival he has been of the greatest service, nor have I failed to profit by his valuable advice and extensive local knowledge, which have contributed so essentially to the success of the measures which I have been compelled to adopt for the maintenance of the British Authority and Supremacy on Celebes. — It is likewise but justice to state that Captain Phillips has derived very great assistance from Lieutenant Phillips, the assistant Resident, and also from Lieutenant Jackson, of the Commissariat Department, they have both been confidentially employed in many cases of great emergency and have proved themselves entirely worthy of the confidence which has uniformly been placed in them.

I am much indebted to all the heads of Departments and the officers of the General Staff, for the able assistance they have afforded me upon every occasion, particularly to Lieutenant Colonel Sullivan and Major Butler, the Deputy-quarter Master, and Deputy Adjutant General, whose services at Bali, and on this occasion, have been conspicuous, and Lieutenant Colonel McLeod has reported in the strongest terms his entire approbation of the conduct of Brigade Major Hanson, attached during this service to his personal Staff.

Lieutenant Mackenzie, Acting Chief Engineer, and Lieutenant Farrington in command of the Bengal Artillery, have likewise distinguished themselves, and the whole of my personal Staff, in which I include Captain Tucker, the Deputy Pay-master General, (who has uniformly acted as one of my Aides-de-Camp) have in this and every other occasion rendered me the most active and zealous assistance, and justly entitled themselves to my warmest approbation and praise.

Mr. Crawford, who accompanied me on this service as an assistant in the Political Department, has likewise (from his great knowledge of the Native languages) been of the greatest service, and I am much obliged to him for the zealous assistance he afforded on every occasion.

I have the honor to be,

Honorable Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) M. NIGHTINGALL

Maj. Genl.

(A true copy)

J. DUPUY,

Act. Secretary to Govt.

General After Orders, by the Commander of the Forces.

Head-Quarters, Fort Rotterdam, June 7, 1814.

The Commander of the Forces, congratulates the troops on the success of the assault, which took place at day light this morning on the Town and Residence of the Rajah of Boni.

The rapid advance through the several barriers, and the gallantry displayed by every officer and soldier in the attack is highly creditable and is an additional proof that nothing can withstand the discipline and bravery of British troops, when led on by distinguished officers.

To Lieutenant Colonel McLeod, who commanded and led the column the Major General is particularly indebted, not only for his able and officer-like conduct during the action, but also for the valuable advice and friendly assistance which he has so handsomely afforded throughout this service, and which the Major General will ever recollect with the utmost satisfaction.

The conduct of every officer engaged has been so eminently conspicuous, that it is impossible to particularise any individual by name.

The gallant and spirited manner however, in which His Majesty's 59th Regiment, the Light Battalion, and the Detachment of the Bengal Volunteer Battalion were led into action by Lieutenant Colonel McGregor, of His Majesty's 59th Regiment, Captain Cameron, of the 78th Regiment, and Lieutenant Watson, of the 6th Volunteer Battalion, is so highly creditable to those officers as to call forth the particular approbation of the Commander of the Forces, and he has likewise much pleasure in noticing the very favorable report which he has received from Lieutenant Colonel McLeod, of the very able assistance rendered from Lieutenant McKenzie, acting Chief Engineer, who volunteered to assist in pointing out the route by which the column advanced to the point of attack.

The Lieutenant Colonel has also drawn the attention of the Commander of the Forces to the exertions of Lieutenant Farrington, the senior officer of the Bengal Artillery,—the able and well directed fire which that officer kept up from the Howitzer at the head of the column, contributed essentially to the speedy success of the attack and merits particular notice, nor can the Major General omit to record his entire approbation of the conduct of Captain Fuller of the 59th Regiment, in command of the reserve, who by his judicious and spirited conduct checked the advance of a party which had got into the rear of the column.

The General, Personal and Brigade Staff, are likewise entitled to the Major General's thanks for the assistance they uniformly afforded upon this and every other occasion.

The Commander of the Forces cannot conclude without mentioning in terms of the highest approbation and praise, the valuable services of Captain Phillips, Resident of Macassar, on the attack of the Town he very handsomely volunteered his services as an Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant Colonel McLeod, who has mentioned the great benefit he derived from his zealous exertions and advice.

(Signed) RICH. BUTLER,
Deputy Adjutant General.
(A true copy) J. DUPUY, Act. Sec. to Govt.

PUBLICATION.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council having been under the necessity of resorting to measures of hostility against the Rajah of Boni, which have terminated in his deposition from the authority he held on Celebes, is pleased to direct that the following copy of a letter addressed to that Chieftain by Major General Nightingall, Commander of the Forces, and containing the grounds which demanded the interference of Government, be published for general information and translated into the different Native Languages, together with an Extract of that part of the Major General's Dispatch, this day published in General Orders, which details the particulars and result of the attack that became necessary in consequence of the Rajah's declining to make the concessions required.

Letter from Major General Nightingall to his Highness the Rajah of Boni.

I have the honor to announce to your Highness my arrival at Macassar with an armed force, which the recent sentiments evinced by your Highness have rendered necessary to the safety of the British Settlements on Celebes.

When after the conquest of Java, the late territories of the Dutch nation were taken possession of by the British, the state of Boni agreed to abide by all the stipulations of the Treaty of Bongaye,

and your Highness's conduct for a length of time bore testimony to the sincerity of your unceasing professions of friendship and good will.

Very different has been the conduct lately formed by your Highness—the spirit of your Highness's engagements with the European power has been forgotten.

Your Highness assumes a tone not only unfriendly, but hostile, evinced upon such a variety of occasions, that it were too tedious to enumerate all of them.

There are many proofs existing of your Highness's hostile sentiments to the English Government, contained in the communications made by your Emissaries and various native Chiefs vilifying the character of the English nation, and in the efforts made by your Highness to prevent a faithful ally of the Government from making his appearance at Fort Rotterdam.—But I will confine myself to a detail of some of the positive acts of your Highness, the inimical complexion of which are beyond all question.

When in a state of peace, inhabiting a part of the Town belonging to Government, you surrounded your division of it with a defence of such a nature as could only be useful in war.

You employed yourself assiduously and unceasingly for several months in making arms of all kinds.

Your Highness has acknowledged Arong Mampo as Rajah of Goa, in direct violation of your solemn promise given to Government, an engagement it must be remarked upon the faith of which alone your Highness was confirmed on the Throne of Boni.

Your Highness has gone further, your Highness has delivered to Arong Mampo a part of the Regalia of the house of Goa, for the reservation of which in your Highness's hands, until the Government should have decided how they would dispose of them—your Highness's honor stood pledged to Government in the most sacred manner.

With reference to these last two articles, it is proper to remark that the consequence has been that a war has been carried on close up to the walls of Fort Rotterdam, which your Highness declined assisting Government to put an end to, and which could not be quelled by such a small force, as upon an implicit reliance on your attachment, Government had deemed sufficient for Macassar.

Your Highness's interference in the affairs of Macassar has extended to Tello, which your Highness has asserted to belong to Boni, although it was conquered by the Dutch, and remained in their possession until our arrival, in proof of which your Highness is aware that the Regalia of that state are at the present moment in the hands of Government.

Your Highness's confidential officer, the Jerong Maros, at the time when your Highness appeared to be well disposed towards the British Government on an occasion of some dispute with the Company's Regents about the right to certain Paddy Fields, went with an armed force of 1000 men, and cultivated the fields without reference to the local British authority and in an undoubted spirit of defiance and contempt of Government.

The same Jerang Maros attempted to attack or intimidate the Resident of Maros, stopping him on the road with a considerable body of people, who drew their spears and crisses, and this at a moment when your Highness's professions of regard and esteem for the British Government were unbounded.

The rude and overbearing conduct of your Highness's subjects upon all occasions to the Inhabitants of this Town and the dependant Districts, with the attempt to assassinate Mr. Walmer, and the murder of the Interpreter, can only be attributed to the declared animosity of your Highness to the British Government.

Your Highness has claimed a right to administer jointly with the British authority, the British Territory, and British subjects; a pretension too monstrous to be listened to, and incompatible with the independence, or even the existence of any independent Government.

To point out to your Highness how directly this claim is at variance with the real footing on which your Highness stood with the Dutch Government and to be continued on which was the extent of your Highness's desire on the fall of Macassar. I will here quote a part of the coronation oath of the Kings of Boni, which seems to have entirely escaped your Highness's recollection.

“The Rajah of Boni on behalf of himself and the Government of Boni hereby publicly declares, in like manner as his ancestors did before him, in supplication and sincerity, that after the Almighty, it is to the Company the people of Boni owe their emancipation from Slavery; and their present freedom and prosperity; that

it is to the Company they owe, not only that the Almighty has bestowed upon them maintenance and security, but that their very heads remain on their Bodies. For these reasons the Rajah, the nobles, and the people of Boni, their children and their grand children will never lose the remembrance of the goodness of the Company, but receive it as a eup of mercy while the sun and moon shall continue to illumine the Heavens.”

The last acts of your Highness which I will now mention are your abrupt and total stop to all Trade between the subjects of your Highness and those of the British Government, and your unjust and tyrannical conduct towards the merchants of Wadjo, (the soul of the commerce of Celebes) not only to the total ruin of those peaceable and inoffensive people, but to the injury of your Highness's own subjects and the incalculable loss of revenue to the British Government.

The above series of unprovoked aggressions on the part of your Highness, at once incompatible with the prosperity and security of both nations, and plainly detrimental to the honor, the just rights and interests of the British nation compel me to require your Highness's acquiescence with the following demands:

1.—An explicit acknowledgement of the British Supremacy on Celebes.

2.—That the Regalia of Macassar shall forthwith be delivered into my hands on behalf of the British Government.

3.—That your Highness shall engage not to interfere in the affairs of Macassar or any other state on the Island.

4.—That your Highness shall forego all the pretensions you have made to be the medium of introducing the other native Princes of Celebes to the European authority.

5.—That your Highness shall not interfere with the merchants of Wadjo, or the freedom of their commercial enterprise.

6.—That your Highness shall not permit any trading vessels belonging to persons under your authority, to sail from the Island of Celebes without a pass from the British Resident on Celebes, or other competent British authority.

7.—That your Highness shall engage to afford satisfaction to the British Government for the insults offered to it.

Upon your Highness's acquiescence in the foregoing demands, become indispensable to the honor and safety of the British Government on Celebes, will depend your Highness's restoration to the confidence and protection of the British Government.—If your Highness accedes to the very moderate terms now offered you, it will give me pleasure to think that the relations of peace and amity will be restored between the British nation and Boni.

I will in the mean time accept from your Highness the surrender of the Regalia of Macassar as a pledge of the sincerity of your Highness's intentions, and the return of moderate and friendly views, and the discussion of the satisfaction required may take place subsequently.

If the proposals be rejected it will only remain for me to take the necessary steps to vindicate the honor and dignity of the British nation, and to convince the nations of Celebes that it is equally safe to confide in its Justice and moderation, as dangerous to provoke its displeasure.—In conclusion I inform your Highness that I expect the delivery of the Regalia of Macassar within 10 hours from the receipt of this letter, in failure of which pledge of your Highness's intention to comply with the general tenor of the other documents contained in it, I must consider your Highness no longer a friend to the British nation, and proceed immediately, although with the utmost reluctance, to take such steps as are calculated to enforce a concession to our just demands.

(A true copy) J. NIXON,
Military Secretary.

(A true copy) J. DUPUY, Act. Sec. to Govt.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, July 13, 1814.

With reference to the General Orders under date the 21 April last, and in pursuance of Instructions received from the Supreme Government, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that whenever Military Officers, or Officers of the Medical Establishment, may be withdrawn from their professional duties, and may be employed in situations the duties of which are exclusively of a Civil nature, such Officers shall be considered entitled only to draw the pay of their Regimental Rank; in addition to the Salary annexed to the Civil situation held by them.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is further pleased to direct that in the event of any of the Military Officers

serving under this Government having drawn allowances in opposition to the principle laid down in the above general rule, such Officers be called upon to account for the allowances so overdrawn by them.

In consequence of the in considerable Civil allowances which may have been granted in some instances, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to restrict the retrospective effect of this order to Officers who may have held Civil situations, the allowances of which amounted to 1000 Ruples per mensem, this restriction, however, to be considered as subject to the approbation of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

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

We have learnt from the Commander of one of the Honorable Company's ships which lately arrived from Europe, that when the fleet was in the bay of Biscay, they spoke a frigate which had left England four days after them, from which they learnt that the Preliminaries of Peace had been signed by the Plenipotentiaries in France, and that an Officer of Rank had just arrived at Dover with dispatches from Lord Castlereagh, announcing this event to his Majesty's Ministers.

The Portuguese brig which has arrived in three months from Madeira, has brought no newspapers. We have heard, however, from a person who came passenger by this vessel, that when she left that Island, a report was in circulation, that the whole of the French force had been attacked by the Allies in the neighborhood of Paris, and sustained a decisive defeat with immense loss, that nothing prevented the Allies from entering Paris, but their aversion to proceed to the last extremity, for fear of provoking the Inhabitants to a general levee en masse.

It is also said that the negotiations between England and America were going on with activity at Gottenburgh, and that a peace was shortly expected in both Countries.

In announcing these reports as they have reached us, we cannot offer any comment upon them, much less vouch for their truth, unsupported as they are by any newspaper or other authentic document; we consider them, however, as very probable on the whole; and shall be most happy to receive a confirmation, which we look for by the next arrival from Europe.

Our Readers will observe from the Official Documents which appear in another part of our paper, that the object of the Expedition to Macassar has been fully attained, the Rajah of Boni, having been dispossessed of the Throne which his cruelty and treachery rendered him unworthy of, and which he has forfeited by his contemptuous conduct towards the British Government. We trust that his example will operate as a salutary lesson to the Native Chiefs dependent on or allied with Java.

We are happy to learn that this brilliant exploit, which quite astonished the Natives of Celebes, has been performed almost without any loss on our part—the captured property is, we understand, in considerable, and has been generously devoted by our brave Troops to the rebuilding of part of the Town which was burnt.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor arrived on Wednesday last at Ryswick, on his return from the Regencies; the Lady Governor remained at Buitenzorg, and we are happy to understand that her health has derived much benefit from the excursion.

The Commander of the Forces has returned to Sourabaya, and will, we believe, proceed on his tour throughout the Island, previous to his return to Batavia.

It is said that his Excellency Vice Admiral Sir Samuel Hood intended to pay a visit to the Native Princes at Solo and Djocjo, and that His Excellency would leave Samarang about this period.

The Literary Society of this City have lately published the 7th volume of their Transactions; which contains much interesting information on various subjects within its peculiar province, in the English as well as the Dutch language. The new Society-house at Ryswick is now completed in a very handsome style, and we are told the Library and Museum are about to be removed thither.

The subscription for the relief of the sufferers in Holland, is said to be going on with increasing liberality—on Thursday last His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and the Members of Council, with some of the principal Officers of Government, went to the Stadt-house, and placed their names on the list which is kept there for the purpose.

Ceylon Govt. Gazette, Feb. 23, 1814.

Supreme Court.

On Monday last, the Supreme Court opened its 1st Criminal Session for the year 1814, and on Wednesday the trial of Capt. Williams of His Majesty's 19th Regt. took place for the Murder of Elizabeth his Wife, by throwing a knife at her, on the evening of Sunday the 16th January last, which struck in her left side, and of which she died on the morning of the following Tuesday.

The Prisoner had pleaded not Guilty after a Jury was sworn, consisting of the following Gentlemen, viz.

- Rev. G. Bisset, Foreman. W. Arnott, Esq. J. Mansfield, Esq. Alex. Cadell, Esq. W. Orr, Esq. Rev. M. Chater. L. Sanson, Esq. John D'Oyly, Esq. W. Jeffrey, Esq. Alex. Gordon, Esq. T. O'Leary, Esq. E. Law, Esq. S. D. Wilson, Esq.

His Majesty's Advocate, Fiscal opened the Proceedings, in a most feeling and energetic manner, and concluded by stating to the Jury the nature of the evidence he should produce in support of the Prosecution.

The first Witness called, was Dr. Wybrow, Surgeon of H. M. 19th Regiment, who deposed that the Prisoner came to him between 6 and 7 o'clock, on the morning of Monday the 17th January, while on duty at the Regiment Hospital, and reported the state of his Wife, he mentioned that the night previous she had met with a serious accident in going or returning from the Cook-room with some Plates, Knives, and Forks in her hand, and that it being dark she had stumbled over a Tub or Bucket, and by some accident one of the Knives penetrated the left side of her Belly; she also mentioned she had bled profusely all night and was very low and weak. He, the Witness sent Dr. Scott to see the deceased, and soon afterwards went himself, that after Mrs. Williams died he opened her body, and found an irregular wound of about one inch in length on the abdomen, it had penetrated in an oblique direction. The deceased was about 6 months gone with Child. The womb had received a wound nearly of the dimensions of the external one - it must have been done with a sharp cutting instrument; it had penetrated almost 3 inches, and in his own mind he had no doubt that it caused the death of the deceased. The Witness accounted for the irregularity of the appearance of the wound from the position the body was in at the time. The Witness further deposed, that the deceased had stated to him that the wound was caused in the manner mentioned to him by the Prisoner, on his first coming to him, she mentioned this in the presence of Dr. Scott. The Knife was also shown to him by a woman in the presence of the Prisoner, it was a green handled Knife, much worn at the point and very sharp. The deceased never varied in her statement as to the cause of the wound, he attended her repeatedly on the 17th and also on the 18th, she died in his presence. The deceased was sensible to the last moment. She died in a convulsive fit. Mr. Beaumont, Mrs. Lane, and Mr. Scott were present, none of the women mentioned to him the cause of her death at that time, the deceased had no other bruises or contusions about her body, the knife must have been thrown with some considerable force to have penetrated so far as to produce the wound he described. He considered the wound mortal. The Prisoner never stated any reason why she had not come for Medical Assistance the night preceding. The deceased never appeared to him to show any apprehensions of dying, on the 18th she was very weak and low, and died in a fit of severe pain produced from her being in labour. The Witness was very closely examined whether the deceased had shown any apprehensions of dying, but to him she did not appear to be the least apprehensive, and the bleeding had ceased, she hoped she should recover, the women about her encouraged her to keep up her spirits, and that she would get well after it after the delivery of the Child.

Mr. Scott, Hospital Assistant, Surgeon to His Majesty's 19th Regiment, was the next Witness examined, his Evidence was nearly the same as Dr. Wybrow's, and he was also certain that the Deceased had died of the wound inflicted on the left side.

Thomas Finnigin, Private of His Majesty's 19th Regiment, sworn, He stated, that he was a married man and occupied half the Room as the Prisoner and his deceased Wife, it was divided off by mats, that on Sunday evening, about 8 o'clock he retired to his Room, his wife remaining with her daughter, who was going to Trincomalee, that he laid down, and shortly after heard the Prisoner go out of his Room. The deceased then called to him to know if he was asleep, by her voice she seemed to be lying in her bed, the Witness answered, no; what is the matter? The deceased, then re-

plied my Husband has stabbed me with a knife, but requesting that he would not tell Williams that she had told him. The Prisoner shortly after returned, this was about 1/2 after 8 o'clock, he asked the deceased why she made such a noise, (the deceased was moaning) that she was not half so bad as she pretended to be, and that if she did not hold her tongue, he would cane her as long as he could stand over her, for she was a d-d w-o-n. The witness did not mention what had happened, because he did not think it was so bad as he turned out, and the Prisoner was a Sergeant, and he only a Private. He mentioned it to his wife early the following morning. He was on good terms with the Prisoner.

Mrs. Finnigin, the last witness's wife was sworn she corroborated the evidence given by her husband, that upon hearing it she wished not to interfere, but her husband insisted upon her going to the Prisoner's Room, and that on her way she met another woman Mrs. Lane, and they went together, the door was tied outside with a string, they untied it and went in; the Prisoner was then absent, having gone for a Doctor, they perceived Mrs. Williams the deceased, attempting to raise herself with both hands in the bed, she asked for a drink, Mrs. Lane got some Coffee and gave it to her, but she would not take it. She then requested to be laid down, and as Mrs. Lane was doing it, the deceased complained that she found herself in pain in the bed, they took the clothes off her and found the bed in a pool of blood. Mrs. Lane asked if she was with Child, she replied she was more than six months gone with Child, she then asked her if she was in labour, the deceased answered she wished to know, but that if Mrs. Lane would take her shirt, she would see what it was, she then found a wound in the side of her belly, and the blood flowing from it, she asked her how she came by the wound, she first gave the same account as she had given Dr. Wybrow, Mrs. Lane made answer that she never could have come by such an accident in that way without the knife, she then said she would tell the truth if they would not tell the Prisoner, that on Sunday night she complained of the supper being cool, that they quarrelled and he had thrown the knife at her. The Prisoner then returned, and she went for the Doctor, the witness saw the deceased twice again before she died, but she never repeated that her Husband had stabbed her, she knew the Prisoner after her death, and she heard him once say that he would still live. The deceased never expressed but once any apprehension of dying.

Mrs. Lane was then sworn. Her Evidence was nearly the same as Mrs. Finnigin, she attended the deceased as a nurse, she never heard her express any fear of dying, she was present when Mrs. Williams desired Mrs. Lambert to throw the Knife in the tank, she had asked the deceased where the knife was, she pointed it out, it was a small green handled knife, Mrs. Williams told her that that was the knife which he did it.

Mrs. Lambert sworn. She stated that the Prisoner came to her at Lieutenant Bagnatt's about 1/2 past 7 o'clock on Monday Morning, as she was preparing to go to Galle, and requested her to come over to his wife, for he believed that she had done for herself by falling over a Bucket with some knives and forks in her hand, on coming from the Cook-room, the witness soon after went over, she saw the Prisoner lamenting over his wife, he then took up a horn to dissolve some salts, she seated herself in the chair the Prisoner quit, he then left the Room, to dissolve the salts, after he was gone, the deceased said it is not as he represented it, he pulled the knife at me, she the witness said, I am sure me, what could he do it for, Mrs. Williams replied that she had gone for some bread on the Sunday evening, and that he thinking she had been out too long, accused her of having been with some Officer, the Prisoner returned and she said no more; he soon afterwards left the Room again, and she then requested her not to mention that he had done it, till after she was dead, about 8 o'clock as she was washing the wound for the purpose of taking off the sticking Plaster that was applied to it, the deceased asked her, if she thought it was dangerous, the Witness replied, Mrs. Williams I am fearful it is, the deceased appeared to her to be fully sensible she should die, she visited her a second time in the course of that day, Mrs. Lane was there and another woman Mrs. Cooke, about 1 o'clock she went to the bed side, and found the deceased very weak, and low, she said she was very ill, and by sign repeated her to put down her head, she then said that there was a knife under some Linnen on a small shelf opposite the Bed, she requested the Witness to take it and hold it into the

Tank, for that had done her Murder, she did as the deceased requested and put the Knife under her foot, and broke it for the purpose of putting it into her Pocket, to throw into the water, but something struck her as she went out of the door, that the deceased might see and that if she threw it away, she might get herself into trouble, she then put it into her pocket, and afterwards gave it to Carr the Constable, the witness said to the Prisoner, what a shocking thing it is to be so passionate, he replied, do you think I did it. The witness was then going to tell him what she knew, but the deceased looked at her with such a violent glare, that she should say no more about it, that the witness said no more but the Prisoner said I cannot say it was not for I was in a passion and had a knife in my hand and she ran against it, she reason she did not mention the last circumstance when first examined by the Sitting Magistrate, she had been so much surprised at the time she did not recollect it all afterwards. The Prisoner showed her this Knife, she appeared to be cut with a knife as wore, also her shirt and petticoat had blood on them, she had every reason to think the deceased was certain she should die from the first, the witness said I am sorry I am going to Galle, the deceased in the presence of her husband replied, I am very desirous will never see the more it was when first she saw Mrs. Williams, she said she could not live.

The Prisoner's Counsel questioned this witness very closely, how she came to forget to acquaint the S. M. relative to the Prisoner's having stated his Wife had run against the Knife in his hand, but she repeated that she had mentioned it immediately after, but at the time she was on much agitated and did not think of it. The witness further stated, that the Prisoner and his Wife did not live happily together, he was jealous of her.

Mrs. Cook sworn. She stated that it was about 1 o'clock in the afternoon of the 17th, before she learned that the deceased was ill, and then went to see her, there was Mrs. Lambert, Mrs. Finnigin and Mr. Hunter, the deceased appeared to be sleeping at that time, the witness remained there till Mrs. Williams awoke, she sat down by her bed, and asked her how she felt, the deceased replied, On Mrs. Lane he has given me the last blow at last. The Witness requested her to explain herself, she made her some Tea, said Mrs. Williams this is a bad job, how did it happen? The deceased then told her the same story as she did the last Witness, that on her going out to buy some Bread, and that she had first thrown one knife at her, which missed, and that he then threw a second, which entered her side, as she the Witness was setting by her bedside, the Prisoner came and asked the deceased how she found herself, but what else she said she did not hear, the Prisoner then went out, and the Witness got up to go away, when Mrs. Williams took hold of her hand, and said God bless you, Mrs. Lane, I am a dead woman, and my Husband has murdered me. Mrs. Lane and Mrs. Finnigin were present when she told me she was a dead woman, she does not think Mrs. Finnigin heard her, but she thinks Mrs. Lane might.

Mrs. Cook sworn. She stated that she heard the deceased say her Husband had thrown the knife at her, but she never expressed any fear of dying to this Witness.

Mrs. Jones sworn. She stated, that upon learning what had happened, she went to the house to enquire after the deceased, the Prisoner opened the door, and said, oh Mrs. Jones, what shall I do? The Witness replied, as your Wife dead, he replied, she is just dead, she then said, oh Sergeant Williams, you have done it now, I have often told you you would do it, and now you have done it. He then said, nay, silence, Mrs. Jones; I am in much grief; the Witness's reason for saying that, the Prisoner had now done it, was from her often having saved the deceased from the beating of her Husband, whose treatment of her on board a ship and before, had led her to tell him that he would some time or other do for her.

Mr. Carr Constable, sworn. He stated that he went to the Prisoner's house with him to get some Clothes, where he found some Clothes which the deceased wore on the night she received the wound. Here they were produced in Court, covered with blood, with the mark where the knife had penetrated, the Witness found them in the presence of the Prisoner, as also a Jacket belonging to him with Blood about the right Cuff. The Prisoner did not see him take the Jacket, he found it in a Box amongst some clean Clothes, he received the knife from Mrs. Lambert. Two Cook Boys, who had slept in the Cook Room, on the Sunday evening, deposed

having heard no noise on that night. Here the Evidence closed for the Prosecution. The Prisoner in his Defence called several Witnesses to prove that the Jacket was publicly exposed, and that no attempt was made to hide it; Colonel Painsford, who had known the Prisoner several Years, gave him a most excellent character, as did several other Officers who came out in the Ship with him from England.

The Prisoner's Counsel addressed the Jury, and called their particular attention to the contradictions of the different declarations of the deceased, as to the cause of the wound, and that according to Civil Law, that the declaration of the wounded party was no full proof. The Prisoner persisted in his defence, but left himself to the merciful decision of the Jury.

The Chief Justice in the most eloquent and impressive manner, summed up the Evidence, and pointed out to the Jury the different degrees of Credit that were to be placed on the Evidence, and in the most learned manner explained that rule of Law which admits the declaration of any Person knowing their danger, to be legal evidence of almost equal authority with the Testimony of a Witness examined upon Oath. The Jury retired, and after being absent two hours and a half returned with a Verdict of Guilty of Capital Murder.

This Trial lasted 15 Hours. On Saturday the Prisoner, Mrs. Williams, was brought to the Bar for the purpose of receiving sentence. When the Chief Justice in the most feeling manner pointed out to him the enormity of his crime, in having so cruelly treated the woman he was bound to protect, and who had not the means of escaping his brutality, and sentenced him to be transported to New South Wales for the remainder of his natural Life.

It is but Justice to His Majesty's 19th Regiment to state that this is the only instance where any Individual of that Corps have committed an act of Murder during a long service of 17 years in India, and that the Prisoner only joined the Regiment last October, and had served nearly 8 years in the 1st Foot Guards.

There were 11 other cases in the Calendar, 2 for Forgery, 1 for Rape, 2 for Stabbing, 1 for Wounding, 3 for Assault and Robbery, 1 for an attempt to commit a Robbery, 1 for destroying Cinamon Trees contrary to the Government orders.

Of which eight cases were tried, three discharged for want of prosecution, and one postponed till the next Session on account of the absence of a witness for the prosecution.

The convicts were, Peter de Wit, tried for altering and forging a Government Note of Five Rix Dollars into Fifty, but convicted for uttering it knowing it to be forged, sentenced to be banished from this Island to New South Wales for the term of Seven years. Rajapaksegay Gabriel, for Stabbing two Women sentenced to seven years imprisonment at hard labour in Chains.

PRICE CURRENT

Table with multiple columns listing various goods and their prices, including items like SUGAR, COFFEE, and other commodities.

Java Rupees.		Java Rupees.		Java Rupees.		Java Rupees.	
Beech Nuts,	dozen	Garrahs, blue,	cargo	Rags, Bengal, in cask,	dozen	Wine, Lisbon, in bottles,	dozen
Biscuit, China,	dozen	Garrahs, white,	pecul	Javaica, in do.	dozen	Wine, Champagne,	dozen
Camellia, small,	yard	Callam Wood,	pecul	Shrub, in bottles,	dozen	Wine, Madeira, London market,	dozen
Carrot,	yard	Chasses, beer,	dozen	Rattan Mats, 1st sort,	each	Wine, in casks,	dozen
Castor Oil,	pecul	Comity Rope,	pecul	2d do.	4	Wine, in bottles,	dozen
Cotton to make Thread,	dozen	Twisted,	pecul	3d do.	4	Wine, in casks,	dozen
Cotton,	dozen	Gouglets, Java,	pecul	4th do.	4	Wine, in bottles,	dozen
Cassia, fine,	yard	Palembang,	pecul	Rosin, Gum, 1st sort,	dozen	Wine, in casks,	dozen
Cashew,	pecul	2d do.	pecul	2d do.	1	Wine, in casks,	dozen
Cheese,	dozen	3d do.	pecul	3d do.	1	Wine, in casks,	dozen
Chickpeas,	dozen	4th do.	pecul	4th do.	1	Wine, in casks,	dozen
Chinaware,	dozen	5th do.	pecul	5th do.	1	Wine, in casks,	dozen
Chocolate,	dozen	6th do.	pecul	6th do.	1	Wine, in casks,	dozen
Cocoa,	dozen	7th do.	pecul	7th do.	1	Wine, in casks,	dozen
Coffee,	dozen	8th do.	pecul	8th do.	1	Wine, in casks,	dozen
Corn,	dozen	9th do.	pecul	9th do.	1	Wine, in casks,	dozen
Cream,	dozen	10th do.	pecul	10th do.	1	Wine, in casks,	dozen
Custard,	dozen	11th do.	pecul	11th do.	1	Wine, in casks,	dozen
Dates,	dozen	12th do.	pecul	12th do.	1	Wine, in casks,	dozen
Deer,	dozen	13th do.	pecul	13th do.	1	Wine, in casks,	dozen
Desserts,	dozen	14th do.	pecul	14th do.	1	Wine, in casks,	dozen
Diamonds,	dozen	15th do.	pecul	15th do.	1	Wine, in casks,	dozen
Dresses,	dozen	16th do.	pecul	16th do.	1	Wine, in casks,	dozen
Drugs,	dozen	17th do.	pecul	17th do.	1	Wine, in casks,	dozen
Dry Goods,	dozen	18th do.	pecul	18th do.	1	Wine, in casks,	dozen
Edible Oils,	dozen	19th do.	pecul	19th do.	1	Wine, in casks,	dozen
Fabrics,	dozen	20th do.	pecul	20th do.	1	Wine, in casks,	dozen
Ferrous,	dozen	21st do.	pecul	21st do.	1	Wine, in casks,	dozen
Fish,	dozen	22nd do.	pecul	22nd do.	1	Wine, in casks,	dozen
Fruit,	dozen	23rd do.	pecul	23rd do.	1	Wine, in casks,	dozen
Fur,	dozen	24th do.	pecul	24th do.	1	Wine, in casks,	dozen
Gold,	dozen	25th do.	pecul	25th do.	1	Wine, in casks,	dozen
Grains,	dozen	26th do.	pecul	26th do.	1	Wine, in casks,	dozen
Groceries,	dozen	27th do.	pecul	27th do.	1	Wine, in casks,	dozen
Hair,	dozen	28th do.	pecul	28th do.	1	Wine, in casks,	dozen
Hats,	dozen	29th do.	pecul	29th do.	1	Wine, in casks,	dozen
Hemp,	dozen	30th do.	pecul	30th do.	1	Wine, in casks,	dozen
Hides,	dozen	31st do.	pecul	31st do.	1	Wine, in casks,	dozen
Honey,	dozen	32nd do.	pecul	32nd do.	1	Wine, in casks,	dozen
Iron,	dozen	33rd do.	pecul	33rd do.	1	Wine, in casks,	dozen
Jewelry,	dozen	34th do.	pecul	34th do.	1	Wine, in casks,	dozen
Knives,	dozen	35th do.	pecul	35th do.	1	Wine, in casks,	dozen
Lace,	dozen	36th do.	pecul	36th do.	1	Wine, in casks,	dozen
Linen,	dozen	37th do.	pecul	37th do.	1	Wine, in casks,	dozen
Meats,	dozen	38th do.	pecul	38th do.	1	Wine, in casks,	dozen
Medicines,	dozen	39th do.	pecul	39th do.	1	Wine, in casks,	dozen
Metals,	dozen	40th do.	pecul	40th do.	1	Wine, in casks,	dozen
Miscellaneous,	dozen	41st do.	pecul	41st do.	1	Wine, in casks,	dozen
Motors,	dozen	42nd do.	pecul	42nd do.	1	Wine, in casks,	dozen
Musical Instruments,	dozen	43rd do.	pecul	43rd do.	1	Wine, in casks,	dozen
Oil,	dozen	44th do.	pecul	44th do.	1	Wine, in casks,	dozen
Ornaments,	dozen	45th do.	pecul	45th do.	1	Wine, in casks,	dozen
Paints,	dozen	46th do.	pecul	46th do.	1	Wine, in casks,	dozen
Paper,	dozen	47th do.	pecul	47th do.	1	Wine, in casks,	dozen
Perfumes,	dozen	48th do.	pecul	48th do.	1	Wine, in casks,	dozen
Porcelain,	dozen	49th do.	pecul	49th do.	1	Wine, in casks,	dozen
Prepared Foods,	dozen	50th do.	pecul	50th do.	1	Wine, in casks,	dozen
Raw Materials,	dozen	51st do.	pecul	51st do.	1	Wine, in casks,	dozen
Refrigerators,	dozen	52nd do.	pecul	52nd do.	1	Wine, in casks,	dozen
Religious,	dozen	53rd do.	pecul	53rd do.	1	Wine, in casks,	dozen
Refrigerators,	dozen	54th do.	pecul	54th do.	1	Wine, in casks,	dozen
Rubber,	dozen	55th do.	pecul	55th do.	1	Wine, in casks,	dozen
Silk,	dozen	56th do.	pecul	56th do.	1	Wine, in casks,	dozen
Skins,	dozen	57th do.	pecul	57th do.	1	Wine, in casks,	dozen
Spices,	dozen	58th do.	pecul	58th do.	1	Wine, in casks,	dozen
Stamps,	dozen	59th do.	pecul	59th do.	1	Wine, in casks,	dozen
Staple Goods,	dozen	60th do.	pecul	60th do.	1	Wine, in casks,	dozen
Staple Goods,	dozen	61st do.	pecul	61st do.	1	Wine, in casks,	dozen
Staple Goods,	dozen	62nd do.	pecul	62nd do.	1	Wine, in casks,	dozen
Staple Goods,	dozen	63rd do.	pecul	63rd do.	1	Wine, in casks,	dozen
Staple Goods,	dozen	64th do.	pecul	64th do.	1	Wine, in casks,	dozen
Staple Goods,	dozen	65th do.	pecul	65th do.	1	Wine, in casks,	dozen
Staple Goods,	dozen	66th do.	pecul	66th do.	1	Wine, in casks,	dozen
Staple Goods,	dozen	67th do.	pecul	67th do.	1	Wine, in casks,	dozen
Staple Goods,	dozen	68th do.	pecul	68th do.	1	Wine, in casks,	dozen
Staple Goods,	dozen	69th do.	pecul	69th do.	1	Wine, in casks,	dozen
Staple Goods,	dozen	70th do.	pecul	70th do.	1	Wine, in casks,	dozen
Staple Goods,	dozen	71st do.	pecul	71st do.	1	Wine, in casks,	dozen
Staple Goods,	dozen	72nd do.	pecul	72nd do.	1	Wine, in casks,	dozen
Staple Goods,	dozen	73rd do.	pecul	73rd do.	1	Wine, in casks,	dozen
Staple Goods,	dozen	74th do.	pecul	74th do.	1	Wine, in casks,	dozen
Staple Goods,	dozen	75th do.	pecul	75th do.	1	Wine, in casks,	dozen
Staple Goods,	dozen	76th do.	pecul	76th do.	1	Wine, in casks,	dozen
Staple Goods,	dozen	77th do.	pecul	77th do.	1	Wine, in casks,	dozen
Staple Goods,	dozen	78th do.	pecul	78th do.	1	Wine, in casks,	dozen
Staple Goods,	dozen	79th do.	pecul	79th do.	1	Wine, in casks,	dozen
Staple Goods,	dozen	80th do.	pecul	80th do.	1	Wine, in casks,	dozen

CHINA WARE.

Arabic, white,	pecul	24
Do. red,	pecul	12
Books, large, China,	100	60
Do. small,	100	20
Becuter Lark,	pecul	250
Buttons, small, China,	1000	40
Basins, China, varnished, 3 in a set,	set	4
Cups, coarse,	1000	50
Do. fine,	100	80
Do. copper,	1000	4
Do. iron,	1000	50
Do. tea, 1st sort,	100	20
Do. 2d do.,	100	12
Do. 3d do.,	100	12
Do. 4th do.,	100	12
Do. 5th do.,	100	12
Do. 6th do.,	100	12
Do. 7th do.,	100	12
Do. 8th do.,	100	12
Do. 9th do.,	100	12
Do. 10th do.,	100	12
Do. 11th do.,	100	12
Do. 12th do.,	100	12
Do. 13th do.,	100	12
Do. 14th do.,	100	12
Do. 15th do.,	100	12
Do. 16th do.,	100	12
Do. 17th do.,	100	12
Do. 18th do.,	100	12
Do. 19th do.,	100	12
Do. 20th do.,	100	12
Do. 21st do.,	100	12
Do. 22nd do.,	100	12
Do. 23rd do.,	100	12
Do. 24th do.,	100	12
Do. 25th do.,	100	12
Do. 26th do.,	100	12
Do. 27th do.,	100	12
Do. 28th do.,	100	12
Do. 29th do.,	100	12
Do. 30th do.,	100	12
Do. 31st do.,	100	12
Do. 32nd do.,	100	12
Do. 33rd do.,	100	12
Do. 34th do.,	100	12
Do. 35th do.,	100	12
Do. 36th do.,	100	12
Do. 37th do.,	100	12
Do. 38th do.,	100	12
Do. 39th do.,	100	12
Do. 40th do.,	100	12
Do. 41st do.,	100	12
Do. 42nd do.,	100	12
Do. 43rd do.,	100	12
Do. 44th do.,	100	12
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Do. 46th do.,	100	12
Do. 47th do.,	100	12
Do. 48th do.,	100	12
Do. 49th do.,	100	12
Do. 50th do.,	100	12
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Do. 52nd do.,	100	12
Do. 53rd do.,	100	12
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Do. 60th do.,	100	12
Do. 61st do.,	100	12
Do. 62nd do.,	100	12
Do. 63rd do.,	100	12
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Do. 65th do.,	100	12
Do. 66th do.,	100	12
Do. 67th do.,	100	12
Do. 68th do.,	100	12
Do. 69th do.,	100	12
Do. 70th do.,	100	12
Do. 71st do.,	100	12
Do. 72nd do.,	100	12
Do. 73rd do.,	100	12
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Do. 78th do.,	100	12
Do. 79th do.,	100	12
Do. 80th do.,	100	12
Do. 81st do.,	100	12
Do. 82nd do.,	100	12
Do. 83rd do.,	100	12
Do. 84th do.,	100	12
Do. 85th do.,	100	12
Do. 86th do.,	100	12
Do. 87th do.,	100	12
Do. 88th do.,	100	12
Do. 89th do.,	100	12
Do. 90th do.,	100	12
Do. 91st do.,	100	12
Do. 92nd do.,	100	12
Do. 93rd do.,	100	12
Do. 94th do.,	100	12
Do. 95th do.,	100	12
Do. 96th do.,	100	12
Do. 97th do.,	100	12
Do. 98th do.,	100	12
Do. 99th do.,	100	12
Do. 100th do.,	100	12

COINS.

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