



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 *Javasche Gouvernements Courant*, geplaatst wordende Aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officieel moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zodanig moeten worden erkend.
J. DUPUY, Waarnemend Secretaris van het Gouvernement. BATAVIA, den 1ste Mey 1814.

VOL. III.]

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1814.

[NO. 127.]

Publication.

IN pursuance of the Instructions of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, contained in the following Extract of a letter from Mr. Secretary Tucker, dated the 19th March, 1814, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the Supreme Court of Justice at Batavia, into whose hands the Old Batavia Paper Currency has been transferred, do take the necessary measures without delay, for cancelling and defacing the whole of the said Paper Currency, preparing lists of the Notes with the greatest care, in order that the same may be attested under their authority.

Extract Instructions from the Supreme Government.

"The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, in reply to the question of the Government of Java, regarding the disposal of the Old Batavia Paper Currency, which is now in deposit, desires me to observe, that it ought to be immediately cancelled and defaced, and that it will be proper to appoint a Committee for the execution of this responsible duty. Lists of the Notes should be prepared with great care, and should be attested by the Committee, who should also be required to certify upon the face of each Note, that it has been discharged and cancelled. It would be a more simple and easy process to destroy the Notes at once, but if this were done, forged Notes might subsequently be introduced into circulation, and be presented for payment, and it would be more difficult to detect and expose the fraud, if the genuine Notes should not be forthcoming to oppose to the counterfeit."

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

J. DUPUY,
Act. Secretary to Govt.
BATAVIA, July 29, 1814.

Publication.

WITH reference to the Proclamation under date the 13th instant, Public Notice is hereby given, that no further issue of Lombard Notes will be made from the Public Treasury after this date, and that the Vendue Department is restricted from making further sales for payment in those Notes. All future sales by the Vendue Department, and all future transactions by Public Institutions, will be for Silver Money or Government Securities.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

J. DUPUY,
Acting Secretary to Govt.
BATAVIA, July 29, 1814.

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. Sec. to Govt.

Proclamatie.

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

Terzelve tyd wordt gegeven dat volgens het 4de artikel van de Proclamatie, van den 1sten November 1813, zes maanden na dato dezes, 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 zilver geld.

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

En dat niemand hiervan onwetendheid 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 dies ommelanden.

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

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

Additional Port Regulation for Batavia.

THE Commanders of all Ships and Vessels not in the Service of His Majesty or of the Honorable Company, arriving at Batavia, are required personally to attend at the Police Office within 24 hours after their arrival, to afford such information as may be required.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

J. DUPUY,
Act. Secretary to Govt.
BATAVIA, July 15, 1813.

Advertisement.

WHEREAS the Bench of Magistrates have received from Government Regulation III. A. D. 1814, for the Police Administration of Batavia, containing the following Articles.

Art. XVI.—Every person exercising any handicraft employment, or engaged in the Sale of Goods, whether in Shop, Stall, or itinerantly in the city of Batavia and its suburbs, must take out annually a licence from the Magistrate's Office, for which a fee of one Rupee must be paid by the former Classes, and of 15 Stivers by the Hawkers.

XVII.—Persons, however, who have already paid for licences from any of the Farmers of Government Revenue shall take out the above free of expence.

XIX.—By persons dwelling in Shops or Stalls, this licence must be hung up in some conspicuous place for public inspection, and by those whose avocations do not confine them to any particular spot, the licence must be carried about with them; any Person having the power to demand to see and examine it.

XX.—Any shop or stall Keeper, Hawker or Handicraftsman, who cannot produce such licence, shall be fined by the sitting Magistrate in the sum of twenty Rupees, one half to be paid to the informer and the other half

to Government, imprisonment to take place till payment be made.

XXI.—Every shop-keeper shall cause to be written over his door in legible characters, in English and in the language of his Nation his name and avocation.

The same are hereby published for the information and guidance of all parties concerned.

All persons requiring licences are hereby ordered to apply for and receive them from the Police Office at the Stadthouse between the 1st of August and the 1st of September next following, and every individual of the above description who after the last mentioned date shall be found without a licence will become liable to the fine above specified.

To prevent any misunderstanding with regard to the Handicraftsman who have to furnish themselves with licences, it is hereby made known that the undermentioned handicrafts are considered to be of that description, viz.

- Ship and house carpenters,
- Masons,
- Cabinet-makers.
- Tallow chandlers.
- Tailors.
- Shoe-makers.
- Black-smiths.
- White-smiths.
- Copper-smiths.
- Gold and silver-smiths.
- Boat and prow builders.
- Painters.
- Dyers.
- Tin-smiths.
- Coach-makers.
- Watch makers
- Barbers.
- Rope-makers.
- Saddlers.
- Armourers.
- Jewellers.
- Lapidaries.
- Cardmakers.
- Glaziers.

By Order of the Bench of Magistrates.
PETER JESSEN, Sec.
 Batavia, July 15 1814.

Advertentie.

NADEMAAL de Bank van de Magistrate, een Reglement heeft ontvangen ten tytel voerende Reglement III. A. D. 1814. houdende de navolgende bepalingen voor de Administratie van de Politie te Batavia, als.

Art. XVI.—Een iegelyk die eenig handwerk uitoeffent of gebezigt wordt tot den verkoop der goederen uit een winkel of kraam, dan wel langs de wegen binnen en buiten de Stad Batavia en de voorsteeden, zal zich jaarlyks moeten voorzien van een licentie brief van den Magistraat, voor dewelke door de eerstgenomden hier boven moet worden betaald een Ropy en door de anderen 15 Stivers.

XVII.—Zodanige personen nogtans die voor hare licenties alreeds aan een van de Gouvernements Pächters betaald hebben, zullen deze briefjes vry kunnen bekomen.

XIX.—By personen die gehuisvest zyn in winkels of kraamtjes, moeten deze licentie briefjes op een zigtbare plaats gehangen wezen tot algemeene inspectie, en anderen wiens beroep haar niet toelaten een vast verblyf te houden moeten de licentie briefjes by zig dragen, ten einde iemand daartoe geregtigd dezelve eischende, tekunnen vertonen.

XX.—Indien iemand van de Winkelhouders, goederen verkopers of handwerkslieden, zodanige licentie brief niet kan vertonen, zal hy door de zittende Magistraat terwezen worden in eene boete van twintig Ropyen, de eene helfte voor den aanbrengrer en de andere helfte voor het Gouvernement, met Gevangenis voor dien persoon tot dat de boete zal betaald wezen.

XXI.—Elk Winkelhouder (Shopkeeper) zal boven de post van zyn den in leesbare characters in het Engelsch en in zyn eigen taal moeten laten zetten, zyn naam en zyn beroep.

Zo worden dezelve hier mede bekend gemaakt, tot narigt en opvolging van allen die zulks aangaan.

Alle die genea die licentie brieven moeten

hebben worden by dezen gelast, dezelve te Kantore van den Magistraat ten Stadhuise te bevragen, van den 1ste Augustus af tot den 1ste Septembaer aanstaande, zyllende de genea der voornoemde perzonen die na den gezegden tyd zonder licentie brieven gevonden worden, de bovengestelde boete verbeuren.

Ten einde alle mistasting voortekomen, welken van de handwerkslieden zig van voornoemde licentie brieven moeten voorzien, word hiermede tevens bekeudgemaakt, dat de navolgende onder de zodanigen begrepen zyn; te weten:

- Scheeps en huis timmerlieden,
- Metzelaars,
- Kabinet-makers,
- Smeerkarste-makers,
- Kleer-makers,
- Schoen-makers,
- Yzer-smeeden,
- Sloet-makers,
- Koper-smeeden,
- Goud-en Zilver-smeeden,
- Schreite of Praauw-makers,
- Schilders,
- Verwers,
- Tinne gieters,
- Wagen-makers,
- Horologie-makers,
- Baardscheerders,
- Touw-slagers,
- Zadel-makers,
- Wapen-makers,
- Juweliers,
- Steen-slypers,
- Kaarten-makers,
- Glaze-makers,

Ter Ordonantie van de Bank van de Magistrate.

(Get.) **P. JESSEN, Sec.**
 BATAVIA, }
 den 15 July, 1814. }

Advertisement.

IN pursuance of the authority vested in the Bench of Magistrates by the 35th art. of Regulation III A. D. 1814, for the Police Administration of Batavia, Notice is hereby given that the hire of an able journeyman carpenter, brick-layer or other handicrafts man, performing day work has been fixed at 15 Stivers for Natives and one Rupee for Chinamen Silvers per diem.—The wages for the headman's superintendance to be adjusted by the parties concerned.

Any persons of the above description who may hereafter be proved to have demanded more than the above rate of hire will be subject to correction at the discretion of the sitting Magistrate of the day, and individuals convicted of adopting any measures calculated to increase this fixed rate of wages will be subject to a fine of Fifty Rupees for each offence.

By order of the Bench of Magistrates.
PETER JESSEN, Sec.
 Magistrate's Office, Batavia, the 15 July, 1814.

Advertentie.

IN gevolge autorizatie aan de Bank van de Magistrate gegeven by het 35st art. der Reguatie III A. D. 1814. voor de administratie der Politie van Batavia beraamd, word by dezes kennis gegeven, dat de huur van een bekwame daglooner, Timmerman, Metzelaar of ander handwerks man dagwerk doende, bepaald is op 15 Stivers voor Inlanders, en een ropy zilver voor Chinezeh per dag.—Het loon voor het opper toezicht zal moeten overeen gekomen worden door de belang hebbende partyn.

Enig persoon van de bovengenoemden welke na dato dezes zal kunnen overtuigd worden meer te hebben geesicht, dan de boven bepaalde huur, zal onderworpen zyn aan zodanige Straffe als de zittende Magistraat van den dag, zal komen goedtevindcn en individus dien het zal kunnen bewezen worden enig middel ter verhoging van de voorsz. huure by der hand te hebben genomen, zullen telken reize eene boete van 50 ropyen verbeuren.

Ter ordonnantie van de Bank van Magistrate.

(Get.) **PETER JESSEN, Sec.**
 MAGISTRAT COMPTOIR, }
 BATAVIA, }
 den 15de July, 1814. }

Advertentie.

WERD door President en Magistraten van de stad Batavia, volgens gewoonte aan een iegelyk wederom gewaarschouwd. Dat alle neering doende personen welke gebruik maken van Ellen, Yards, Maten, Kannen, Gewigten, Datsen, Formen, en Balys, zullen moeten komen van Maandag den 1ste tot Maandag den 8ste (uitgendend op Zondag) der aanstaande maand Augustus, binnen het Stadhuis dezer stede, om aldaar hinnen Ellen, Yards, Maten, Kannen, Gewigten, Datsen, Formen, en Balys met de K. Y. te laten Eyken, en zal ten fine voorsz. den Ykmeester de geheele week des maanden van vier tot zes uren ter plaatse voorsz. present wezen, om elk nabehoren te gerisellen, zal die geene, welke beronden word zalig te zyn gebleven, verbeuren zodanige penaltiteiten als by Placaten, en Ordonnantie dien aangaande zyn gestatueerd.

Prior Claims, 2 vols. Sir Gilbert Easterling, 4 vols. Trecothick Bower, 3 vols. Towers of Ravenswood, 2 vols. Ruins of Selinunti, 3 vols.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Fontick's Spelling Dictionary, Murray's English Grammar, Exercises, Key, Book for Children, Walker's Academic Speaker, Grammar, Polite Preceptor, Poetical do. Fenning's Book of Knowledge, Turner's Geography, Key to Polite Literature, Fables, Grammar of Geometry, Gramling Books, &c. &c.

PAMPHLETS, &c.

Edinburgh Review, No. 43, Quarterly do. No. 19, Navy Lists for February, 1814, Army do. for do. Naval Chronicle for January, Military Magazine for February, Sporting do. for January, Nautical Almanac, for 1814, Conduct of the French in Hamburg, Goodall vs. Fletcher, for Crim. Con. The Philosopher, No. 5, English Female Fashions, 139 Nos. Russian Costume, 92 Plates, Cries of London, Portrait of Linnæus, 1730, A Series of Botanical and other Prints, &c. &c.

For Freight or Charter, FOR ANY PORT OF EUROPE, IN ALLIANCE WITH PORTUGAL, Permission being reserved of first touching AT LISBON.

THE staunch, fast-sailing Portuguese Schooner, VIAJANTE, V. G. Feco, Master, now lying in the Roads, and lately arrived from Madeira. She is in every respect completely fitted for the voyage, and will be ready to take in a Cargo immediately. For terms apply to Messrs. Timmerman Thyssen and Westermann. BATAVIA, July 28, 1814.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE At No. 10, New-Port Street, AN Invoice of beautiful POLYGRAPHIC PAINTINGS, and BOOKS, from Ackerman, London. — Also, a variety of Europe Goods, just landed, to be had on reasonable terms for ready money. BATAVIA, July 14, 1814.

UNEXCEPTIONABLE BILLS ON ENGLAND MAY BE OBTAINED On reasonable Terms for Silver Money, BY APPLICATION TO MR. COLVILLE, At No. 7 Malacca Street.

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

Advertisement.

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

Advertentie.

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

Vendu Advertissementen.

Door de meesteren zullen de volgende Vendues worden gehouden, als: Op Maandag, den 1ste Augustus, 1814. VOOR het Pakhuys van Riquet, staande aan de Oostzyde van de Grote Rivier, voor rekening van Goge, van Huismebelen, Slaven, Dranken, en verscheide goederen meer.

Op Dingsdag, den 2de Augustus, 1814. VOOR de Bakkerij van J. A. Dat, staande aan de Oostzyde van de Tygers Gragt, van Juwelen, Gouden Zilver werken, Huismebelen, Wagens en Paarden, en al het geen wat ten voorschyn zal worden gebragt.

Op Woensdag, den 3de Augustus, 1814. VOOR de Woning van E. Mierd, staande aan de Westzyde van de Grote Rivier, van Juwelen, Goud en Zilver werken, Huismebelen, Yzer werken, Porcelayn, Dranken, en andere goederen meer.

Op Vrydag, den 5de Augustus, 1814. IN de Tuyn van J. F. Llesart, staande op Jaccatra, van Juwelen, Goud en Zilver werken, Huismebelen, Slaven, Wagens en Paarden, nevens al het geen wat ten dage der verkoping zal worden opgeveind.

Ook zal ten zelfden dage, voor rekening van het Gouvernement, door Vendu-meesters verkogt worden, 60 Kuffjes Vogel-nestjes, slegte soort. G. S. S. S.

Advertentie.

Op aanstaande Donderdag, zynde den 4de Augustus, 1814, zal ten overstaan van de commissie van de Heeren Vice-meesteren, door den Secretaris der Vicekamer Jacob Hendrik de Hoogh, voor deszelys Kantoor staande op de Tygers-gragt, Verkoping worden gehouden van een party gemaakte Kleedren, Goud en Zilver werken, en wat verder ten dage van den verkoop zal worden te voorschyn gebragt. BATAVIA, den 28ste July, 1814.

Advertentie.

BY J. ADRIANSEN op de Groote Rivier, is te bekomen, jongst met de Brit Angelica van Maurilius, Captein Esbuit aangebragte. Super fyne Lakens en Casemieren, Rode Bordeaux Wyn op vaten, Constantia en Pontac Wyn in vaten, Champagne Wyn, Wijn de Grave, Labitta Wyn, Poorter, Pale Ale, Zoete Olie en Olyven, Zoete mede, fyne Engelsehe Chitsen, &c. &c. &c. BATAVIA, den 28ste July, 1814.

By H. F. LIPPE, OF DE GROOTE RIVIER, ZYN TE BEKOMEN

EXTRA fraic mans en vrouwe kattone en zyde Kousen, Bijonterien, Partijerien, Cannaster Tabak in Rollen, Speelkaarten, Madera Wyn in halve pypen en Bottels, Scheerdoosen en diversche andere goederen meer.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene die iets te pretenderen heeft dan wel schuldig is, aan den Boedel van wylen Mevrouw Petronella Fockens, huisvrouw van Johannes Mathoens, gelieven daarvan opgave te doen aan deszelys Executeur C. G. Groening, gerekend van heden af tot den 30 Augustus aanstaande.

Advertentie.

WEDUWE Goxeman, presenteerd uit de hand te koop een Huis, staande aan de Oostzyde van de Tygers-gragt, informatie by den burger A. J. Frans, Woonende vlak over de buitde poort kerk. A. J. FRANS.

NOTICE.

LOST, supposed to have been Stolen, is a quite new JOSEPH MANTON'S DOUBLE BARRELED GUN, in case complete, with spare locks, — Number of the Gun 5365, with the initials G. B. upon the case and the stock of the Gun. A Reward of 600 Rupees will be given to any person or persons delivering the above to Messrs. CHAPMAN and ROTTEN, at Samarang, or to Captain FRASER, Commanding the Javanese Corps at Sourabaya.

HEDEN verloste myne Huisvrouw, van een zoon. SAMARANG, den 22, July 1814 } D. C. VAN BLOMMESTEIN.

For the Government Gazette. INDIA SCHOOLS.

It were much to be wished that greater attention had been directed to this very important subject, than seems to be at present bestowed on it by the community; and also that a proper college would be established, for the purpose of minutely inspecting, and carefully superintending the public seminaries situated in Calcutta. One of these, in particular, commonly known by the appellation of "the Military Orphan School," would claim their peculiar regard, on account of the numerous and extensive blessings that would result, from the adoption of salutary and judicious arrangements, to those, for whose benefit alone, it is presumed, the institution was originally founded.

It is lamentable to think, that, while its resources are extremely abundant, the scholars derive but a very small measure of those essential advantages, the attainment of which constitutes the avowed object of all such learning. The funds of the school are, no doubt, sufficiently rich and plentiful; but the misfortune is, that a certain portion of them is not appropriated in the right channel. Expensive buildings are constructed, liberal allowances are granted; and, in fine, every necessary charge incurred. But it may be asked, where is the utility of so much profusion of money, if the poor youths, whose real interest ought primarily to be consulted, do not reap any material benefit from it? Expence is downright waste, and avails nothing in cases wherein it may be misapplied.

It is by no means here meant, to cast improper reflections upon the conduct of any single individual. Far from it. The sole aim of the writer is to submit, to the consideration of those who have the management of the school adverted to, such leading hints, as may probably, if improved and acted on, be productive of pure good to a considerable proportion of the rising generation in India. The principal thing necessary to be done, and which appears to be preliminary to all other arrangements, would be the scrupulous selection of qualified persons for the sacred office of tutors. To teach the young ideas, how to shoot, is a task by no means so easy, as that it can be undertaken with success by every common mechanic in the street; and it is, above all, highly important to guard against the possibility of error in this fundamental point; for an error here would surely be attended with fatal and lasting consequences. It would follow, then, that proper persons must be employed on this momentous work; in order to realize the primary design of the institution itself; and, if emolument be deemed an object, it cannot be doubted that the extent of the salary, allowed to the Head Master at Kidderpore is fully adequate to procure the services of a respectable Clergyman from England, who would most likely be prompted by a more noble motive to engage in the situation. A wide field would be laid before him for religious cultivation; and he would, it is to be hoped, with that zeal and assiduity which are the characteristic qualities of ministers.

By the laudable exertions of the late Mr. Richard Thomas Burney, whose name will ever be remembered with gratitude by all who have tasted the good effects of his valuable instruction; the school, it is true, was happily brought, after a series of years, to such a high pitch of improvement; as it could not boast of having ever before attained. But the early death of that excellent man, has proved a melancholy loss to the school, of which he was entrusted with the care and superintendance; and the nursery of youths at Kidderpore is now again sinking into its former degeneracy, with a rapidity far surpassing that with which it had risen. To the constant efforts of Mr. Burney is the Orphan Society exclusively indebted for whatever share of virtue and morality was before taught in the school. Religion, the chief object of his attention, seemed to form the basis of all his wholesome admonitions; and duties, which were never enjoined by the regulations of the school, he voluntarily imposed on himself; although, to the proper discharge of them, great pains and labour were indispensably necessary. He also took a sincere delight in impressing every juvenile mind with the weighty importance of Scriptural truths, in the knowledge of which, he himself so much gloried. To enlarge at full length on the various excellencies of this rare character, does not fall within the compass of this short sketch. Suffice it to say, however, that he did ample justice to the solemn trust, which was reposed in him.

Now that the school at Kidderpore, has been unfortunately deprived of many important advantages, by the death of the late Head Master, undoubtedly becomes a matter of just regret; but it is at the same time one of consolation that there still exist a remedy for the evil complained of, and that the employment of a pious Clergyman would at

NEW BOOKS.

THE UNDERMENTIONED STANDARD WORKS AND NEW PUBLICATIONS ARE FOR SALE AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Elegant Pocket Bible, Ditto Prayer Books, Wilcocks's Dutch and English Dictionary, Porter's Campaign in Russia, 4to. Coleman's Vagaries, 4to. Kinneir's Persian Empire, 4to. Thomson's Sweden, 4to. History of the Azores, 4to. McKenzie's Voyages from Montreal through the Continent of North America, Guthrie's Tour through the Crimea, 4to. Janson's Stranger in America, 4to. Moore's Narrative of the War in India, 4to. Percival's Ceylon, 4to. Grant's Essays on Society Government, 4to. Parson's Remains of Japhet, 4to. Dallas's Miscellaneous Works, 4to. DeSambal's Works, 4to. Baron DeGrimm's Memoirs, 2 vols. 8vo. Dunlap's Memoirs of Cooke, 2 vols. 8vo. Staël on the Passions, 8vo. Ditto on Literature, 2 vols. 8vo. Ditto on Germany, 2 vols. 8vo. Ditto on Suicide, 8vo. Semple's Tour to the Seat of War, do. Thomson on Inflammation, do. History of Pedestrianism, do. Galt's Letters from the Levant, do. Montgomerie's World, do. Travels in the Pyrenees, do. Semple's Tour from Hamburg, do. Stephen's Memoirs of Tooke, 2 vols. 8vo. Southey's Life of Nelson, 2 vols. Tyler's Life of Lord Kames, 3 vols. 8vo. Hamilton's Popular Essays, 2 vols. 8vo. Erskine's Speeches, 4 vols. 8vo. Kothergill on Natural History, 12mo. Forsyth's Remarks on Italy, 8vo. Mitford's Poems, do. Hutten's Mathematical Tracts, 3 vols. 8vo. Goldsmith's Greece, 2 vols. 8vo. Court Calendar, 1814. Fairburn's Atlas of the present Theatre of War, Lord Byron's Child, Harold, do. Do. do. The Giaour, do. Do. do. The Bride of Abydos, Do. do. The Corsair, Lectures on Poetry, by Rev. J. Hundis, Turton's Medical Glossary, Lukie's Journal of a Route to Nagpore. Dialogue between a Tutor and his Pupil, The Genuine Book, the Delicate Investigation, or an Enquiry into the conduct of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales. Dow's History of Hindoostan, 3 vols. Patham on the Culture of Tobacco, Savage's New-Zealand, Dabvall's Monastic Antiquities. Theocrites' Bion Moschus, Jackson's Journey towards England, Winter's System of Husbandry, Fitzgerald's Poems. Hints on Toleration, Edward's History of the West-Indies, Lambert's History of London, 4 vols. 8vo. Kerwan's Metaphysical Essays, Ansfath's Newfoundland, Seymour's Notes on Shakspeare, 2 vols. Penn's Works, 2 vols. Correspondence of Louis 16th. Kender's Tour through Germany, Schmeisser's System of Mineralogy, 2 vols. Memoirs of the Lives of Eminent and Extraordinary Characters, Rousseau's Social Contracts, Moral and Literary Dissertations, Arkin's Life of Huet, 4 vols. Introduction to Geography, Nesbitt's School of Medicine, Antiquities of remarkable Castles in Scotland, Gangahelli's Letters, 4 vols. The Adventures of Telemachus, Military Mentor, 2 vols. Oxoniiana, 4 vols. Peregrinations of the Mind, A Treatise on the Management of Sheep,

NEW NOVELS.

Amabel, or Memoirs of a Woman of Fashion, by Mrs. Harvey, 4 vols. Curate and Daughter, 3 vols. My Native Land, The Marchioness!!! or "The Matched Enchantress," The Maid of Moscow, 2 vols. The Miser Married, 3 vols. The Ordeal, 3 vols. Sraël's Zulma, 2 vols. Three Brothers, 4 vols. Age and Youth, 4 vols. Adelaide, 5 vols. Bachelor's Heiress, 3 vols. Country Annals, 4 vols. Conduct, 3 vols. English Exposé, 4 vols. Hope, 4 vols. Liberality and Prejudice, 3 vols. L'Intrigant, 4 vols. Modern Calypso, 4 vols. Merchant's Widow,



We select the following lines from those written in commemoration of an attack made by the Flotilla serving on the Tagus under the Hon'ble Captain Berkeley, on the Town and Bridge of Vallada, as a fair specimen of the whole Poem.

The Sun, no longer strong and bright, With golden ray still pour'd his light On Villa-Franca's castled height— And soon that ray was fled. The evening breeze more freshly played, And darker grew the evening shade, The guards their nightly watchfires made, In blazing splendor red— Ceased was the awful cannon's roar; The deafening clang was heard no more; But peaceful by his verdant shore, The golden Tagus ran. Now clos'd each eye, and o'er each head Sleep's gentle god his poppies shed; Save where the watchful picket sped In either army's van. Now that the soldier's toil is o'er, Gay fancy crowns the fleeting hour— Paints with kind hand his natal plain, He ne'er alas! may see again— Now leads him through the beautiful glade, Where oft his happy childhood played— Pourtrays the damsel fair and kind, Whom he has left so far behind. Then will he with fond rapture trace Each feature of her lovely face. O'er the fair scene enchanted stroll, Linked to the partner of his suit; And whisper many a tale of love, Her bashful scruples to remove. In active fancy thus he strays, Thro' many a sweet and blissful maze; Nor dreams that ere to-morrow's sun Shall kiss the glowing wave, His hour may pass, his race be run— That sun may warm his grave!

MISCELLANEA.

EPIGRAM ON THE FREQUENT DEFEATS OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

The toast of each Briton in war's dread alarms, O'er bottle or bowl, is "Success to our Arms;" Attack'd, put to flight, and soon forc'd from each trench, "Success to our Legs," is the toast of the French.

THE FIRST CHILD.

An Irish gentleman, whose lady produced a fine boy six months after marriage, applied to a physician to account for it. "Make yourself easy," answered the doctor, "make yourself easy: this very often happens in the case of the first child, but never afterwards."

FETTIPOGGERS.

A farm was lately advertised in an Irish newspaper, in which all the beauty of the situation, fertility of the soil, and salubrity of the air, were detailed in the richest glow of rural description, which was farther enhanced with this N. B. There is not an Attorney within fifteen miles of the neighbourhood.

(Continued from the third page.)

occurrences in that quarter, selected from the very circumstantial information with which we have been obligingly favored. The executions which had taken place in consequence of the atrocious murder of the Governor of the Dalla, (detailed in our number of the 1st March) had amounted to about sixty, and the conspirators expired under the severest tortures which Birmah ingenuity could devise. The same individual, who had been trusted so confidentially by the unfortunate Governor, and who had been found to be the instigator of the plot, was also discovered to have been the perpetrator of the horrid deed. The greatest confusion had taken place

in the Dalla, subsequent to the death of its Governor, the country appeared entirely disorganized, and robbery as well as murder had become so frequent, as to render the spectacles of capital punishment on that side of the river almost continual. Instances had even been perceived, where the row-boats of the Dalla country extended their depredations to the opposite shore.

On Sunday the 20th of March, about 8 A. M. a most dreadful fire broke out at the North Western extremity of Tacklee, (the open town of Rangoon, situated without the Stockades of the Fort,) which raged with the greatest fury for the space of ten hours. As the wind was from the N. W. at its commencement, the town, the fort and the ships, that were laying in the river abreast of the latter, were equally threatened with destruction, and the rapidity with which the fire spread along the thatched roofs of the houses, and communicated itself to the lower part of the buildings, which are constructed entirely of wood, rendered all direct attempts to check its progress both unavailing and dangerous. The wind, however, coming more westerly towards noon, removed the apprehension of the shipping, and suspended the exertions which had been already entered on to effect a retreat beyond the possible influence of the conflagration. The flames, after having consumed a great part of Tacklee before eleven o'clock, commenced their ravages at the Stockades about that time, and raged so extensively, that about six o'clock in the afternoon, when they abated, there only remained about one fourth of the Fort and an eighth part of the Town unconsumed.

The spectacle is stated to have been characterised by a species of melancholy grandeur, from the prodigious volumes of flame which ascended at short intervals from the places, where ram, oil, &c. had been stored. The objects, most conspicuous during the attempts which were made to set bounds to the conflagration, were several elephants, who were impelled by their riders within the verge of the flames, and who tore down the houses with their trunks and threw the materials to a distance from the fire with the most astonishing quickness and sagacity. Had the inhabitants been equally active in removing these materials still farther, and in uniting their exertions otherwise, the damage might have been much circumscribed. The depredations, however, of those determined on securing plunder during the confusion, obliged such as were better inclined to remain in defence of their property, while there existed a probability of its escaping—sanguinary scuffles ensued, in which a great number of lives were lost,—and several of the lascars also, who had been brought from the Ships to give assistance, were severely wounded by the fury of the lawless plunderers

The loss, thus occasioned in so short a space of time, had been severe in the extreme. The inhabitants had just completed their stores of grain, on which they were to subsist during the wet season, and the native merchants had made unusually extensive collections of such Bengal and Madras Goods, as they are accustomed to carry for sale into the interior as far as the confines of Tartary—all of which, both grain and merchandize was devoured by the relentless element. The European Agents, also, resident in the town, together with the Armenian and Chinese merchants, had most of them sustained very considerable losses. The large godown, however, in which the cargoes of the ships that had lately arrived had been deposited as usual, in order to ascertain the duties levied at the Port on each article, remained luckily untouched amidst the general ruin. The Rywoon's (Governor's) palace and the Roundaye (the Court of Justice) were not equally fortunate, both having been burnt to the ground together with many other public edifices of inferior note.

A singular circumstance, connected with this fire, had furnished a subject of religious enthusiasm to the Birmahs, which affected the devotions of every class. A small temple, not 15 yards from the Roundaye, inhabited by two gods, which are stated to have been lately carried there from this country, in pursuance of supernatural directions, remained uninjured by the flames, although every building in the neighbourhood had been reduced to ashes. The gods themselves, one of stone and the other of wood, had indeed been removed from their habitation for some time, while the conflagration raged; but this perhaps only rendered the reverential acknowledgement of their power, manifested by all ranks, more sincere.

The temporary consequence, which is expected from this fire in a commercial

point of view, is a considerable rise in the price of timber at Rangoon, as all that comes immediately down from the interior will be appropriated to the purposes of Government in rebuilding the Raywoon's palace, the Roundaye, as well as other public buildings, and, when these are finished, the demands of the inhabitants will for some time longer be a check on the free and cheap exportation of all descriptions of timber.

On the following Sunday, the 27th of March, a most melancholy occurrence was made known at Rangoon, which cannot fail of exciting the commanders of vessels navigating on those coasts to the utmost vigilance and caution, while they must commiserate, in common with ourselves, the fate of the unhappy sufferers. The Ship Ceres, Captain Daniels, arrived there on that day, from the Isle of France, having touched at the Nicobars on his passage, and bringing with him a cutter, about 20 tons burthen, which he had picked up in Latitude 16 17 N. near China Bucker. This cutter, when boarded on the preceding day by the Ceres's boat, was found to have been cut off, and the quantity of blood, which appeared on the deck and outside, left no room to doubt that her crew had been massacred. The only articles, which were found in her, were a six dozen chest of Madeira wine, with a card on the top of the case, addressed "Captain McCarthy," and the stamp of "Tulloh and Co. No. 4," on the corks of the bottles, two towels marked "J. M. C." a part of a log-book, and a palm leaf on which there were some few writings in Oriental characters—every thing else which had been on board of her had been carried off. When the cutter was first perceived a boat was also observed standing from her under sail towards the shore.

The cable of the cutter was found to have been cut, her jib was partly hoisted and she was in two and a half fathoms water, drifting towards the Elephant from the mouth of the China Bucker river, off which it is most probably she had been at anchor. As numbers of Birmah boats, large and strongly manned, frequent that river, thro' which they carry on a considerable trade to Bassien from the neighbouring coast, it is most natural to attribute the perpetration of the horrid deed to some of them, or to boats which had expressly left the shore with that intent. The known disposition of the Birmahs to commit murder as well as robbery in spite of the severest laws, and also the present anarchy which prevails in the Dalla, tend to confirm the supposition. Had the cutter been cut off by a Malay pirate, she would in all probability have been carried along with her, and had any of the Chinese boats, which trade along the coast, committed the atrocious act, they would have been unable to escape detection on reaching the shore, and would have met with the punishment which they deserved.

At the time of the Ganges's departure from Rangoon, the following vessels were taking in cargo for the places respectively specified, and were most of them expected to sail at an early period.

- Ship Caledonia, Capt. Daniels, For Calcutta.
Ceres, — Daniels, For Calcutta.
Brig Salamanca, — Pringle, For Calcutta.
Providence, — James, For Calcutta.
Ship John and Margaret, Captain Snowball, For Madras.
Mary, Capt. Kidd, For Madras.

The Peacock, (originally the Betsy, and lately the Shooheaden) Captain Higgins, and the Danae, Captain Mathews, both of which had belonged to the late Governor of the Dalla, were also there, but remained entirely unemployed in consequence of the unhappy fate of their owner.

The Caledonia, a fine new ship, of about 400 tons burthen, had been launched on the 20th of February from the yard of Mr. Turner, and is stated to be the twenty-second merchantman that has been built by that gentleman at Rangoon. The launch, we are informed, was witnessed by all the Birmah persons of rank in the neighbourhood, as well as by multitudes from among the inferior classes of the natives, and the habits and movements of both afforded a most interesting contrast to the appearance of similar assemblages in this quarter. Elephants, water flagons, betel boxes, spitting dishes, bands of discordant music, &c. the exclusive appendages of the higher orders of Birmah society, were sported with the most gaudy ostentation, and every movement of those dignified gentry was attended by the immediate prostration of all the plebeians in their neighbourhood. The venerable Baba Sheen, well known to the readers of Birmah story, was conspicuous at the launch and at the entertainment which was after-

wards given by the builder. The Caledonia belongs to Mr. Hutton, of Penang, and Captain Higgins from the Peacock, is expected to command her.

Nothing affords a more just criterion of the increasing prosperity and resources of a community, than the multiplication of those commercial institutions, which tend at the same time to diminish the risks and to extend the sphere of mercantile adventure, as well as of those laudable establishments which provide a remedy, by a trifling appropriation of superfluous wealth, for the misfortunes that frequently spring from human casualty. Of the latter description is the "Union Society," which we have lately seen added to the similar institutions that existed in Calcutta, and we have now to direct the attention of our readers to a conspicuous example of the former, which has been entered on and matured within the past week.

The institution, to which we refer, is that of a new Insurance Company, which, notwithstanding the many establishments of the kind at present on foot, has been projected and established almost simultaneously. The capital has been fixed at Ten Lacs of Rupees, divided into eighty shares, each of Sa. Rs. 12,500. A deposit of Sa. Rs. 2,500 on each share to be made in Government Securities, and the remainder on bond, as is customary in similar cases. The Society to be denominated the "Star Insurance Company."

From the short space of time in which the shares have been subscribed for, the whole having been filled up on Saturday last, we may judge of the high expectations which have been formed from the extension of the private trade of Britain to India, and from the prospects which have been opened of a free transmission of Asiatic commodities into every portion of the European continent.

C. Blaney, Esq. has been appointed Secretary to the Company, the transactions of which will commence from the 15th Instant.

Uit de Rotterdamsche Kourant van den 2de December, 1813.

PUBLICATIE.

Alzoo deze Provincie van wegen Zyne Doorluchtige Hoogheid den Heere WILLEM DE VIJDE, Prins van Oranje en Nassau, is in bezit genomen, en het Burgerlyk Bestuur, by de Franschen gesteld, alzo van zelf heeft opgehouden, — zoo is het dat de Commanderende Officier der Hollandsche Troupen, alhier gezonden en daartoe speciaallyk gequalificeerd, tot voorkoming van de vewarringen van regeringloosheid, by provisie en tot dien aangaande by Zyne Doorluchtige Hoogheid andere of nadere orders zullen zyn gesteld, heeft verzogt en gecommiteerd tot het Bestuur van deze Provincie

De Heeren, d'Abt van Glessenburg, Beaufort, W. A. van Heeckeren, Pesters van Cattenbroek, Taets van Amerongen van Woudenberg, van Tuyl van Serooskerken van Zuylen, van Tuyl van Serooskerken van Vleuten en G. T. van Utenhoven van Bottesteyn.

Tot de Regering der Stad Utrecht:

- De Heeren, van Asch van Wyck, P. A. Baelaerts, van Doelen, J. L. W. de Geer, J. F. Gobius, W. A. H. van Heeckeren, W. Koopman, S. van Musschenbroek, L. P. Neppen, E. R. van Nes van Meerkerk, R. A. Schutt, H. Singendonk, H. C. Sweltingrebel en J. van den Velden.

En wordt mitsdien hiervan aan de goede Ingezetenen kennis gegeven en een yder vermaand, om aan gemelde Heeren in derzelver kwaliteide vereischte gehoorzaamheid te bevyzen, als waartoe hy Commandant is belast, des noods, de sterke hand te bieden; ten einde derzelver bevelen behoortlyk worden gerespecteerd en ter uitvoer gebracht.

Utrecht den 30 November 1813.

Js. VAN DEN BOSCH.

Oogenbliklyk na de aflesing weergalnde de lucht van een driewerf hoerzeel Oranje boven! de Vlag werd op den Doms-Toren geplaatst, ten einde aan alle de Ingezetenen, alsmede die van het platte Land, deze heuglyke gebeurtenis bekend te maken.

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

BATAVIA, GEDRUKT BY A. H. HUBBARD, IN DE EDELE COMPAGNIES DRUKKERY. Op Molenliet.

SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1814.

Madras Courier, Feb. 22, 1814.

THE FUZILEER.

No. V.

Parole, PERSEVERANCE. Countersign, COURAGE.

DEAR DOCTOR PETER,

As you, and your worthy associates, have gallantly volunteered to take the Ladies of the settlement under your protection, give me leave to suggest you might be useful to not the least numerous part of them—the Maiden—by giving a few hints to your male readers, on the necessity or frankness, and perseverance, in the course of their endeavours to gain the matrimonial prize; for I assure you, that whatever odd notions may have entered the Gentleman's noddles about pin-money, large jointures, and high situations, there are few, very few of us, who would not prefer, even in these degenerate days and climes, a good looking young fellow, on his bare pay, as a Subaltern or Writer, to an old withered bilious Indian, though as rich as Cæsar, (and what is supposed to be an additional inducement in this case,) with one foot in the grave. Know it is an idea, very prevalent with the Men, that the majority of Young Ladies who come out to this country, are merely sent on speculation, and that they consequently are bound to discourage the addresses of all but Men of Rank and Riches: how erroneous this opinion is, I shall convince you, by a narration, (however grating to my feelings,) of my own case, which, from this, being a subject frequently discussed amongst others nearly as interesting, at our Coteries, I well know, bears a close resemblance to that of many unfortunate Damsels resident in India: Indeed, my Dear Doctor, I wish you could be introduced, incog, at our meetings; (but I almost despair of accomplishing this point, as I fancy the awful solemnity of your Doctorial Phiz, can never agree with the female dress,) that by bearing and publishing our "real" sentiments, you might be able to eradicate from the minds of the other sex, many of those opinions, which are in their effect so prejudicial to ours;—I am the eldest of five Daughters, of a man of good family, but of small fortune, in the West of England, and by the advice of an Old Uncle, an half-pay Major, who had resided some years in India, was sent out, under the protection of a female relation, in the hope that by making a good Marriage, (of which there could not be the smallest doubt,) I should be enabled to assist my family, by getting "husbands" for the "Girls" and "situations" for the Boys, as there were, besides myself, only seven of them. I was just nineteen, when full of health and spirits, (for the feelings of regret, at leaving my friends, had been pretty well blunted by the incense and adulation paid me on ship board, and had given way to the anticipated joys of a return to them the wife of a "Nabob," in my "own" dashing carriage and liveries,) I landed at Madras, amidst the gaze of hundreds of idlers, and smiling pale-faced beaux, assembled on the Beach to see the Griffins land, and was conveyed to one of the most dashing houses on the Mount Road, which the Husband of my relation had taken care to provide against our arrival—My new dresses, (formerly the envy and wonder of my Sisters, and the cause of much anxiety to my Mother and old Aunts, who busied themselves exceedingly in making the most shewy selections, from the most fashionable Milliners,) taken out of the boxes, they had been so carefully packed in, and aired; the ceremonies of preparation, adjustment, and introduction o'er, I was engaged in such a round of gaiety and entertainment, and was so foolishly flattered by the unmeaning compliments of the Men, who discovered in me, traits of that beauty I was in some degree noted for while in England, that I never once seriously reflected on the purposes for which I had quitted the paternal roof, and dare say, from inattention and carelessness, unwittingly drove away many Gentlemen who would have been glad to take me "for better for worse"; but this I had no means of ascertaining at that time, and only speak from what has since come under my observation. I was at last roused from this dream of thoughtlessness by a letter from my Mother, acquainting me, with the marriage of "two"

of my Sisters, to men of respectability in their neighbourhood, one of whom, I am quite sure, would have fallen to my lot, had I staid at home. The letter ended with this most provoking of all expressions, to a Girl in my situation; I hope, I shall soon have it in my power, to congratulate my dear Clelia, on a "similar" event. Become more circumspect by the advantage my Sisters had gained over me, and being unwilling to baulk the expectations my Mother, I looked eagerly around, to see if any of the numerous beaux, who were crowding about me, had any intention of offering themselves, but alas! I met with nothing but disappointment—for the Young Men, awed either by my beauty, or the superior claims of the old and rich, seemed afraid to make the attempt, and the latter, though extremely attentive and polite, never lost sight of that caution they conceived so necessary, to prevent their being unwarily entrapped. At last, a dashing young Lieutenant, who had been introduced to, and had danced with me, at a Ball, after reconnoitring for a long time, ventured to make his approaches, and would have carried the day, (so eager was I to be even with my sister,) but unfortunately conceiving, from my having been driven round the Cenotaph, one evening, in the new Curricule of an old Collector, tete-a-tete with its owner, that his chance of success, against such odds, was very small; he next morning, without any other warning than a common note of civility, marched off to join his corps in the interior; having recalled an application for three months leave of absence, which he wanted to procure for the purpose (so my good natured busy friend Mrs. Galloper, who is in every body's secrets informed me,) of paying his addresses to me.

The next "young" Man, who appeared to shew me any marked attention, was a Writer, who, although not on very magnificent allowances, had from his abilities and interest, very good prospects in the service; he visited the house at all hours,—regularly formed one at the Tiffin table,—accompanied me to all public places,—danced with me at the Balls, once or twice walked round the Cenotaph with me, (all reckoned sure signs of matrimonial intentions by our old and knowing Ladies,) and displayed such sincere affection, that I really hoped he would "break the ice," and pop the question, for I felt so much attached to him, that, had he put it in my power, I would have shared his fate, however homely; but one unlucky day, a Colonel, who had been five and thirty years and upwards in the country, and so old looking, that I made no scruple of treating him as familiarly as I would my Grandfather, happening to be at the Tiffin party, asked me if I should like to go home again, adding, that he was determined to sail for England by the first fleet, unless some Lady would compassionate, and make him a happy Benedict: to which, I answered laughingly, "Oh yes, I should like of all things, to go home again, if you'll take me with you, I do so hate this "hedeous" country—My young admirer, imagining from this, and some other "trifling badinage," that the old Gentleman meant to offer me his hand, and with the usual liberality of his sex, not doubting my acceptance of it, resolved to run no risk of a refusal, suddenly cooled in his attentions, and at last "politely" took leave of me, saying, that he was going up the country, and wishing me every happiness with Colonel Thunder—this ill-timed compliment, so chagrined and astonished me, that I had not sufficient presence of mind to make any reply, but the recollection of the circumstance operated in such a powerful degree on my mind, that when the poor old Colonel really did, a few weeks after, request to have the supreme felicity of handing me to the hymeneal altar, he met with so indignant a refusal, that having two strings to his bow, in two or three days after, from mere pique, he married a young "chit," who had just bid adieu to her frocks, when I arrived at Madras, a full grown woman. From this time, I was determined to please myself at all risks, and during the two following years, refused so many, (none of them very young, certainly,) that were I to enumerate them, you might suppose me vain—but all this time, neither my Lieutenant, or Writer, ever returned. This was all

extremely annoying, and vexed me much, Dear Doctor, but nothing can equal the distress occasioned by a letter, I received by the last fleet, from my youngest sister "Lydia" whom I left quite a child, informing me, "that both my married sisters had become mothers, and that she had just been united to Sir John Tussle," and begging me (the Gypsy) if not "yet settled" to return, and consider "her house" my home, as "her" dear "Sir John" would be happy to see me. To return to England, after six years absence, a Maid!!! and have the "delightful" task of making Possets for my Sisters, should they ever again be "in that state in which all women wish to be who love their Lords," or, like a good attentive Aunt, administering pap to their brats, when I ought and expected to have a family of my own. The idea is so shocking, I almost sink under it, and if no young husband offers for me at the Presidency, I will rather than experience the reality, take the saucy Mrs. Thunder's advice, and try the out stations, where she tells me the Men are a little more bold.

Now do, dear Doctor, like a good soul, endeavour to persuade the "sheepish" young Men, of the Settlement, that it is more their own fault they do not get Wives, than that of the Ladies, and you shall always have the good wishes and prayers of an extensive Spinster Society, and particularly of the unhappy

CLELIA LANGUISH.

P. S. Perhaps the Ensign is not an Anti-matrimonialist??? C. L.

Our fair Correspondent has so fully expatiated upon the subject she has taken in hand, and has echoed the sentiments of her lovely Sisters so ably, that in our opinion, we could not do greater justice to their cause, than to publish as we received it, her letter, which requires no aid from us, (at least so says the Ensign, who is highly gratified by the hint in the postscript;) to make it carry conviction to every Man. Our knowledge of the complaint, tells it us, to be a just one, and we have been often much surprised, to observe Men, who are evidently advocates for Matrimony, behave themselves in the presence of Women, as if they were divinities, only to be worshipped at a distance, and accessible but to the wealthy: away with these paltry ideas of mercenary motives. Wherever we find a Man say, (as many do,) "she is really a d—d fine sensible girl Miss—, I should like much to marry her, but I know they all came out with too high notions, to take any thing under "Chain Spurs" or a "Brown-Coat long-purs'd big wig" and by g—d I'll not put it in "her" power to say, she has refused "me," we are tempted to exclaim with the poet "None but the brave deserve the Fair," it would certainly be a more correct procedure, as it would be a more generous one, first, to "break ground" and then condemn the parties if compelled, to "retreat" from whim, or any such trivial motives.—We trust the eyes of these infatuated mortals, will have been opened, by our fair Correspondent's letter, and that in future the Ladies (unless perchance it is intended to reverse the present order of things, and make them court the Gentlemen, of which we will give them the earliest intelligence, should such a measure be in contemplation,) will have no complaints to make, on the score of bashfulness or unnecessary diffidence on the part of the Men.—We shall conclude our paper, with what would be termed, in these days, when every Man, Woman, and Child, is so completely led by Fashion, a most unfashionable, because, an old wish—

"May the single get married, and the married live happy".

PETER PEPPER,
MOMUS MUNJAL,
CORIANDER CHARCOAL.

from our Camp on the South Beach,
February 16th, 1814

Madras Courier, March 15, 1814.

His Majesty's 56th Regiment has relieved the 89th Regiment; and the 1st Battalion of the 15th Regiment of Native Infantry, has relieved the 2d Battalion of the 24th Native Infantry, in their respective garrison duties, at this Presidency.—The 89th has marched to Bangalore—and we learn, that the Royal Scots is to proceed to Bellary.

The merry dance commenced on Thursday evening, at the Honorable Mrs. Murray's, about 10 o'clock Mr. Murray and the Honorable Mrs. Lindsay, led off and were successively followed by all the gay and the lively of the party: The dance was kept up with spirit until 2, when the company marched to the Supper Tables, where good things and delicacies abounded. From this refreshment many returned to the dancing room, and altho' the apartment was less crowded than before Supper, the amateurs performed with equal energy, and continued their amusement until the morning was far advanced.

We understand that a splendid Ball and Supper will be given at the Pantheon on Friday next, and the Cards will be sent to the Principal Inhabitants of the Settlement. Masks are to be admitted, but the dancing is to commence at 10 o'clock. Vast preparations are said to be making by the Gentlemen, who have agreed to give this entertainment; and, from the knowledge we have of the taste and liberality of the donors, we are persuaded that the expectations of their guests will not be disappointed—We will venture to express our hope that we may not on this occasion witness a repetition of the scene which was displayed at a Masquerade given some time ago by the Masonic body:—and we trust, that whatever variety of character may be exhibited, it will not be forgotten, that Masks at Madras cannot have the same license as those at the Pantheon in Oxford Street. We shall endeavour to report in our next Paper how far this Settlement possesses humour and talent for this species of entertainment: and we beg the assistance of our friends in delineating such characters as may prove deserving of notice.

March 22, 1814.

The Entertainment at the Pantheon, to which we alluded in our last Courier, was attended by a great portion of the Society of Madras. The interior of the Building was fitted up very tastefully, but the variegated Lamps entwined round the Columns, near the steps of the entrance, altho' they produced a most beautiful effect, threw too much light on the Masks, as they prepared to commence their performance. The floor of the Dancing room was chalked with various specimens of Art, among which we observed the Devil conveying in a wheelbarrow, a character which we supposed to be Hymen, bearing a Torch; and in another corner was Cupid in a most sullen and disconsolate predicament, with his Bow unstrung and his Arrows broken.—The other subjects had been so much defaced before we remarked them, that we could scarcely discover their genuine Character.—We believe, however, that one of the obliterated designs, had originally been a perfect Ass; but the poor animal was so rubbed and mutilated, that with difficulty we could recognize it: and no kind person in the room would tell us, what mystical allusion was designated by this symbol;—or for what reason an Ass had been introduced on such an occasion.

While we were endeavouring to trace the occult meaning of this hieroglyphic, we were led into a sentimental train of reflection—forgot the living animals of the species—and were thinking on the dead Ass immortalized by Sterne—when we were roused from our reverie, by the *entrée* of different Masks who began their gambols about ten o'clock. A variety of discordant noises immediately announced the licence of this English Carnival; and undoubtedly the few who appeared in Characters, contributed as much as they could to divert the many who were spectators and auditors. Among the earliest prominent performers that we remarked, were a Country Farmer and his Sister. The former, altho' he had been at some pains to disfigure his nasal organ, was soon recognized: but he looked and acted his part very well.—The Farmer after he had returned to Urton came back to the room with the face either of a Dog, or of a Monkey—and in the upper dress of a Harlequin—and by snarling and growling seemed anxious to convince the Ladies, that at least he was not a Puppy. The Farmer's Sister was a saucy brazen-faced Jade, and appeared to have formed no very correct conception of female character, even in the dealk of life which she professed to tread.

This observation may, indeed, apply to almost every person in the room, that had assumed the dress of Woman, except the starched—and coiffed—and muttering and threatening Queen Elizabeth: and we cannot but regret that Gentlemen should adopt female characters for the purpose of representing them, even worse than the very worst of the originals.

A Jew dealer in clothes walked about the room, and occasionally uttered—“Clothes sell;” but he was the most quiet and innocent Israelite we ever witnessed—We did not remark that he either bought or sold a bargain during the evening—A Yorkshire man, and a good man in a smock frock, performed silent characters; but we could not discover any resemblance to Emery in the one, or even clownishness in the other.

A Character with an Opera Hat—a quizzing glass—a singularly constructed coat,—out at the elbows; and who assumed, or tried to assume the impertinent manner of an empty cockcomb; continued for some time to parade the room—but whether the representation intended a Lounger in Bond-street, or a Shopman on a Sunday evening, in the Green Park, we cannot even now venture to guess.

A group of American Savages entered the room about 11 o'clock, preceded by one, sounding the wild notes of the Colley Horn. They were well dressed, and sustained their characters with good effect—They performed a dance, (which we presume, must have been well rehearsed,) with savage grace—and we had no idea that beings so lovely and gentle, could even act like the Natives of the American wilds—This horde was annoyed and roused even to resentment by the introduction within its ring of a female Savage, who apparently possessed every characteristic of the Tribe—She entered into the dance—and endeavoured to appear as if she were a real Savage—but was soon detected to be a stranger. This circumstance was considered by some as a lawful intrusion; but whether or not, justice was for once done to the character of an impostor.

A group of Italian peasants, dressed according to the exact costume of their country, endeavoured by the influence of most winning airs,—a hurdy-gurdy and Tambourine, to collect money from the good natured English—but so little taste was manifested for their Music, that not more than Ten cash could be collected! We believe indeed that the harmony of Handel, or the notes of Catalani, would not have produced a greater donation—The mask of the male musician was excellent.

There were many other characters, some of whom we had not the opportunity of particularly remarking; and several of the Ladies appeared in fancy dresses.

Every attention was shewn by the donors of the entertainment to their Company—and as soon as the spirit of the Masquerade began to droop, the Dancing commenced.—After the first set, “The Roast Beef of Old England” announced the preparation of Supper—and the Guests proceeded to the Tables, which were spread in the Theatre with every delicacy and luxury that this part of India can afford—Every thing was truly excellent—The Wines good, cool and abundant—and every thing possible was done, to make the party pass delightfully—After supper the dancing recommenced and was kept up with spirit until an early hour in the morning.

The entertainment we understand, was given by about twenty of the unmarried Gentlemen present at Madras.

March 29, 1814.

The Royal Arch Masons at this Presidency, were lately convened at a Chapter of the School of Plato, on which occasion, the M. E. C. Herbert Compton, Provincial Grand Superintendent of Royal Arch Masons on the Coast of Coromandel, surrendered his Warrant of appointment, and delivered the Insignia of Office to M. E. C. Jebb, who had been appointed by His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, and the Grand Chapter of England, eventually to succeed M. E. C. Compton as P. Grand Superintendent of the Order.

At a Meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge lately holden at the Pantheon for special purposes, The M. W. Provincial Grand Master Benjamin Compton, in compliance with the desire of the Provincial Grand Lodge, appointed W. Brother Jebb to act as Provincial Grand Master, during the absence of the M. W. Brother Compton from this Presidency, and until the pleasure of the Grand Lodge of England can be known.

Madras Courier, April 5, 1814.

On Friday the 25th ult. a grand Masonic entertainment was given at the Pantheon, by

the Brethren of the Lodge of Perfect Unanimity, to the M. W. Provincial Grand Master Compton, on the occasion of his approaching departure from this Presidency. We have long witnessed the ability with which the P. G. M. has presided over the Masonic body in the Peninsula; we remember how little numerous was that body, when his efforts were first directed in its favour; we have seen his unwearied zeal, and constant exertions; and have beheld Masonry gradually rising in reputation and respectability under his auspices. We were therefore prepared to expect a full attendance on the present occasion, and our expectations were amply fulfilled. It must indeed have been peculiarly gratifying to the P. G. M. to see around him so respectable an assemblage of Brethren, many of whom were indebted to him for their knowledge and advancement in Masonry, and who were all anxious to express to him the obligation which they felt, but which Masons alone are able to appreciate. Soon after eight o'clock, the P. G. M. Compton arrived, and was received by the Master and Wardens of the Lodge. His arrival was announced by an appropriate Masonic tune from the Fort Band, who were in attendance during the evening. The dinner, which was served about half past eight, was well arranged and consisted of every procurable delicacy; the Wines were good, and admirably cooled. W. B. Babington, the Master of the Lodge of P. U. conducted most ably the festivities of the evening; he was assisted by the Officers of the Lodge in their several departments.

After the cloth was removed, the regular Masonic toasts were given, with appropriate tunes. When the health of the P. G. M. was proposed, W. B. Babington concisely expressed the feelings of regret which were experienced at their approaching loss by the whole body of Masons, but particularly by those of the Lodge of P. U. of which the P. G. M. had so long been a Member. The eloquence of the P. G. M.'s reply was rendered more acceptable by the feelings which directed it as the last address he should probably make in that place to a body by whom he had been so much and so long respected. His health was drunk in the manner most acceptable to a Mason. The sociality of the evening was not interrupted till a late hour, when the P. G. M. retired, and the Brethren separated, regretting only that it must be from a considerable distance that they can hear in future of the welfare of the P. G. M. Compton.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 1.

HURRICANE IN THE WEST INDIES.

Most distressing accounts were received yesterday from various parts of the West Indies, respecting the dreadful effects of a late hurricane which occurred in that quarter.

The following is extracted from a Bermuda paper of the 1st of August.

“Nassau, Sunday, Aug. 1, 1813.
“It falls to our lot to record the most dreadful calamity by which these Islands have been ever afflicted in the memory of man, & which was experienced in the tremendous hurricane with which it pleased Providence to visit them on Monday the 26th ultimo.

“The dawning of that day exhibited a serenity, calculated to lull to sleep the fears of the most wary; and the breeze freshening on the sky, it was hailed by all as a happy relief from the extreme sultry heat of the atmosphere, which had pressed heavily and unnerved us on the preceding days; but no one saw the approaching storm which lowered behind it.

“At 10 o'clock, the wind increased, and continued increasing, accompanied by short showers of rain. It gained considerably in the course of an hour; at eleven it blew a strong gale, and some of the shipping in the harbour appeared uneasy at their anchorage; but it was not until 12 o'clock that it attained the height which constitutes the commencement of an hurricane, and which soon became evident by its destructive effects upon the waters and upon the shore. Some of the vessels in the harbour were driven from their moorings, and houses began to totter upon their foundations.

“The Courts of Chancery and Admiralty, then sitting, were of necessity adjourned; his Excellency the Governor, and the Members of the Council, in Chancery, and in Admiralty, the Judge, the Lawyers, and officers of court having for some time awaited an abatement, now anxious for their families' safety, were compelled literally to fight their way on foot through the storm, the use of carriages, having already become impracticable. The bay was soon crowded with merchants, ship-owners and labourers, all busily employed in endeavouring to save lives and property from the vessels which were driven from their moorings; and every householder, with what assistance he had at hand or could obtain, was employed in fortifying his house against

the fury of the raging elements by nailing up and battening doors and windows. But, alas! how vain are the attempts of man to resist the storm of nature! At about half past two o'clock, the hurricane attained its greatest height; and in its acme continued, without interval, until five, when it suddenly ceased; and in the space of half an hour, succeeded only to that of death, after the most dreadful convulsions.

“It was now that the effects became visible. Lives were lost in vain attempts to protect themselves or to save their property. The Government house, the greater part of the other houses, the wharfs, the orchards, and gardens were found either wholly or partly destroyed; and all the vessels in the harbour, excepting only Mr. Saunder's schooner *Ellena*, and the prize brig *Santa Anna*, were driven on shore or sunk in the harbour. A scene of ruin presented itself to the view of the beholder, distressing beyond measure to all men not totally bereft of the last spark of glimmering humanity.

“The inhabitants of the colony, well knowing the nature of hurricanes, took every precautionary measure within their reach during the calm, or full, to prepare for its second part, expected from the south west, and which set in with great fury at about six o'clock, and continued until midnight, when it considerably abated, and soon after totally ceased. The southwest storm different from the north-eastern one, by appearing in heavy blasts of a few minutes duration, repeated after lulls of equal length and the length of these lulls gradually increasing, until it so ceased; whereas the first storm raged without intermission. This last however, nearly completed the general ruin, and it is believed that if it had raged another hour, scarcely a house would have remained standing in this city, which before the storm, was considered, in proportion to its size and population, to be one of the most wealthy and the most flourishing in the world.

“One third of the houses have been levelled to the ground; and all have received more or less injury. Property of all description has suffered. Years must elapse ere the losses and injuries sustained can be repaired. Hundreds of families, heretofore comfortable, have been reduced to beggary and want.

“Among the number of Spanish vessels here detained, there is but one which was got off during the lull, after having been driven on shore during the North-east or first part of the hurricane. This was the brig *San Guillelmo*, detained by the *James and Charlotte* privateer. It is owing principally to the zeal of the master, Don Matius Tamariz, who, we understand, was the only one among the whole number of masters of Prize ships, that united his active exertions to those of the captors, to save property, which the remainder viewed with indifference, or with a worse sentiment perhaps, wishing its destruction.

“On the morning after the hurricane, the Governor walked round the City, and having witnessed the destruction and misery it had occasioned, felt it his duty to relieve the sufferers. Immediately upon his return to the Government House, his Excellency summoned his Council, in order, with their advice, to devise the most effectual means to effect his purpose. A meeting was also held of the Members of Assembly; and all coinciding in the humane views of the Governor, it was soon determined to grant a sum of money for that purpose, which they mutually pledged themselves to confirm at the next Session, in the three several branches of the Legislature in General Assembly. Messrs. John Perpoll, Andrew Seton, J. Armbrister, John Storr, Michael Malcolm, Thomas R. Rigby, John C. Deane, Alexander Forsyth, and James Dunshee, were named a committee for distributing the relief so granted to objects entitled to receive it.

“Since then, the Chamber of Commerce, and Saint Andrew's Society, have voted considerable sums to the same effect; and the Masonic Lodges, it is said contemplate imitating the humane example.

“In further aid, and to render the relief to be afforded the sufferers yet more effectual, a general voluntary subscription has been set on foot, and is rapidly filling. Thus every thing has been done, consistent with the means and resources of the colony, to soften the rigours of the calamity by which it has been afflicted.”

(EXTRACT OF A LETTER.)

“Bermuda, Wednesday, Aug. 4.

“Never has it devolved upon us to record an event so distressing and injurious to the commercial interest, as the gale of Wednesday last. To give an adequate description of its fury and direful conse-

quences, is at present utterly impossible; indeed so extensive is the general injury sustained, and such individual distress and ruin has it occasioned, that to detail its effects minutely, were a most painful task.

“The amount of property destroyed in St. George's alone, may be estimated at 200,000l. only five vessels rode out the gale in that harbour; and its wharf, and the shore present an indescribable picture of havoc and destruction. The injury experienced throughout the country is very great; many houses were partly unroofed, and trees were every where torn up by the roots, or twisted off by the wind. On Ireland Plantation, one of the wooden houses was literally blown away, and the slate and leads on the stone houses torn off.

“Upwards of 58 sail went on shore at St. George's alone.”

Our readers may be assured that the following is a genuine letter from a sailor on his return from an Indian voyage:—

“Warran Hastings, East Indiaman, off Gravesend, March 24, 1813.

“Dear Brother Tom.
“This comes hoping to find you in good health as it leaves me safe anchor'd here yesterday at 4 P. M. after a pleasant voyage tolerable short and few squalls.—Dear Tom.—hopes to find poor old father stout, and am quite out of pig-tail. Sights of pig-tail at Gravesend, but unfortunately not fit for a dog to chor.—Dear Tom, Captain's boy will bring you this and put pig-tail in his pocket when bort. Best in London at the black boy in 7 diles, where go—acks for best pig-tail—pound a pig-tail will do, and am short of shirts—Dear Tom, as for shirts only took 3 whereof I is quite wore out, and tuther most, but don't forget the pig-tail, as I a'n't had a quid to chor never sins Thursday. Dear Tom, as for the shirts, your size will do, only longer—I like um long—get one at present; best at Tower hill, and cheap—But be particular to go to 7 Diles for the pig-tail at the black boy, and Dear Tom, acks for pound best pig-tail and let it be good—Captain's boy will put the pig-tail his pocket, he likes pig-tail soty it up—Dear Tom, shall be up about Monday, there or thereabout—Not so partickler for the shirt, as the present can be washed, but don't forget the pig-tail without fail so am your loving Brother
P. S. Don't forget the pig-tail.

Extract of a Letter from England.

“The Indian Jugglers who came from Madras, in the *Monarch*, are performing three times a day in Pall Mall—admittance 3 Shillings, the room, always full, containing about 140.—being equal to £. 21 each time, which at 3 times each day £. 63, amounts in a month (Sunday excluded), say for 26 days, to £. 1638!!! The Captain of the *Monarch* entered into a regular agreement with them at Madras, as I am informed, and pays them handsomely, which he can well afford to do. They are getting saucy, from being so much noticed—There are three of them, two men and a Boy—When People are tired of them in London, they will go all over the three Kingdoms probably, collecting a great deal of money, for *John Bull* does not mind paying his money for something new to stare at. The sights in this country, such as Horsemanship, Tumbling, Leaping, Rope Dancing, &c. &c. are truly astonishing but they cannot swallow swords! there the Madras people beat them, but in nothing else.”

Advertentie.

OP den 6de Juny 1. l. is door my on-dergetekende by Notariele Acte ingetrokke, de door my op den 13de Mey bevorens 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.

Advertentie.

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

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

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