



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

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

VOL. III.]

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1814.

[NO. 139.]

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Post-master at Batavia is directed to keep no Monthly Accounts with any Individuals who shall not previously have deposited in his Office such a sum as may be deemed adequate to the probable amount of Postage for the month; together with a Book ruled in the form in which the Post Office Books are kept: these accounts are to be settled at the end of every month and a fresh advance made.

Persons not keeping such Monthly Accounts with the Post Office, are required to pay immediately the amount of Postage due upon letters received or delivered, in failure of which all subsequent letters to their address will be detained in the Office till called for, and the amount due paid.

It is requested that all outstanding balances due to the Post Office may be immediately discharged, in order to enable the Post-master to make-up his accounts.

C. ASSEY, Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, Oct. 17, 1814.

Advertentie.

BY deze wordt tot narigt gegeven dat de Post-meester te Batavia, gelast is om voortaan met geen Persoon hoegenaamd maandelijksche rekening te houden, tenzij met zodanige, welke verkieszen in het Postkantoor eene zekere Somma te deponeren, die de Post-meester oordeelt toereikende te zyn om hünne Maandelijksche Brievenpost daaruit te betalen, en waarvan by een tegelyk contra boek zal dienen gehouden te worden, zullende met het einde van de Maand de rekeningen gesloten worden, en weer op nieuw saamstelling geschieden. — Zodanige welke dit Reglement niet verkieszen na te volgen worden verzocht om dadelyk hünne Brievenpost te betaalen, zoodat wel van de ontfangene als afgezondene Brieven hieraan niet voldaan wordende zullen de Brieven aan het Post-kantoor blyven leggen tot er nagevraagd en voor betaald zal zyn.

Alle de gene die aan het Post-kantoor iets verschuldigd zyn, worden verzocht om zulks zoo spoedig mogelijk te voldoen ten einde de Post-meester in staat te stellen zyn rekening te kunnen opmaken.

C. ASSEY, Sec. van het Gouvernement. Batavia den 17de Oct. 1814.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the conditions of the sales of COFFEE, which took place under the advertisements of the 8th and 16th June, 1814, having stipulated for its clearance from the Stores within three months after the sale, and that period having some time since expired, any Coffee of those sales remaining uncleared on the 16th and 22d proximo, will be put up for sale by Auction, at the Stad-house in Batavia, the original deposit being considered to be forfeited, and any loss that may be incurred by the resale being made good by the first purchasers.

Notice is hereby further given, that the risk and charge attendant on this Coffee from the expiration of the stipulated period of clearance up to the actual time of delivery or until the 16th of the next month, if not cleared out at that date, will be considered to attach to the original Purchasers.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

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

Advertentie.

NADEMAAL het by de voorwaarden van de verkopeningen van KOFFY, welke hebben plaats gehad ingevolge de Ad-

vertentien van den 8 en 16 Juni 1814, bedongen is, dat genoemde Koffy binnen drie maanden na de verkoping uit de Pakhuizen moest worden afgehaald—en dat tydperk reeds lang verstreeken is, zo wordt hier nevens kennis gegeven dat alle zodanige Koffy, welke op den 16de en 22ste der volgende maand noch in de Pakhuizen mogt leggen publiek op het Stadhuis te Batavia zal verkogt worden, terwyl het gedeponeerde gedeelte der kooppenningen zal beschouwd wezen als verbeurt, en alle verliezen by de tweede verkoopning zullen gedragen worden door de eerste kopers.

Terzelve tyd wordt kennis gegeven dat de risico en de ongeden op de howaring van gemelde Koffy lopende, zedert de ommekomst van het tot den afhaal bepaalde tydperk, tot op het ogenblik dat dezelve werkelijk wordt afgehaald, dar wel, tot den 16 der volgende maand voor de nalatigen, voor rekening zal wezen van de eerste kopers.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY, Sec. van het Gouvt.

BATAVIA, den 15 Oct. 1814.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the seventh half yearly Lottery of the Probolinggo Paper Currency will take place on the 1st Proximo at the Stad House in Batavia in the usual manner.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, Sec. to Govt.

BATAVIA, October 14, 1814.

Advertentie.

WORDT hiernevens bekend gemaakt dat de Zevende half Jaarlyksche Lottery van de Propolingosche Krediet papieren, plaats zal hebben op den 1ste November aanstaande ten Stadhuize te Batavia op de gewone wyze.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY, Sec. van het Gouvt.

BATAVIA, den 14 October 1814.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of supernumerary ORDINANCE BULLOCKS will be sold on the 25th instant, by Public Auction, at the Stad-house at Batavia.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, Secretary to Government.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Tuesday the 25th instant, at 9 o'clock in the Forenoon, will be sold by Public Auction, at the Stad-house, on account of Government, a quantity of PADDY, not exceeding 600 Tjains of 2,000 pounds each, and of FIRE-WOOD not exceeding 450 large fathoms of 24 feet by 6.—Also, about 2,000 POSTS and BEAMS of various sizes.—Of which the particulars will be given on the day of sale.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

Payment to be made in Specie, ten per cent at the time of purchase, and the remainder on delivery of the Articles, and if they are not cleared away within six months from the day of sale, the ten per cent deposited to be considered as forfeited.

For the accommodation of purchasers the Paddy will be put up in lots of 5 Tjains.—The Fire-wood in lots of 10 fathoms.—The Posts in lots of 50 each.

The above Articles are now lying on the eastern bank of the River Tjitarum in the Crawang District, and will be delivered by Mr. MARTHEZ in charge of the Government Lands there, on a Certificate of the Purchase

being produced and signed by the Vendue Master.

By order of the Commercial Committee. VAN DE POEL, Assist. Sec.

BATAVIA, Oct. 14, 1814.

Advertentie.

WORDT bekend gemaakt, dat op Donderdag den 25 dezer ten 9 uren s'morgens aan het Stadhuis, Publiek voor rekening van het Gouvernement verkogt zullen worden.

Eene hoeveelheid Pady niet te bovengaan- de 600 Tjains van 2000 ponden ieder, en van eene quantiteit Brandhout niet excedee- rende 450 groote vadems, van 24 voeten lang en 6 voeten hoog, als meede 2000 Dol- ken en Balken van onderscheidene lengte, van welke op den dag van verkoop nadere informatie zal worden gegeven.

CONDITIEN VAN VERKOOP.

De betaling zal moeten geschieden in Zilvere Munt Specie. Een Tiende van het bedraagen der Koopschat op den dag van verkoop, en het overige by den afhaal der artikelen, en ingevalle dezelve niet mogten zyn getransporteerd binnen den tyd van zes maanden na den verkoopdag, dat als dan het gedeponeerde tiende gedeelte zal beschouwd worden als verbeurt.

Tot gemak der koopers zal de Pady verkogt worden by koopen van 5 Tjains.

Het Brandhout by koopen van tien vadems, en

De Balken by koopen van 50 stuks.

De bovenstaande artikelen leggen aan de Oost-kant van de rivier Tjitarum in het District Crawang, en zullen afgeleverd worden door de Heer MARTHEZ, welke geschargeerd is met 's Gouvernements Landeryen aldaar op vertoouing van een certificaat getekend door de Vendumeester.

Ter ordonnantie van het Commercieel Committee.

VAN DE POEL, Adj. Sec.

BATAVIA, den 14 Oct. 1814.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that the receipt of the Duty of half per cent on the Assessment of Houses and Gardens, within the limits of Batavia, published by advertisement of the 8th August last, has been prolonged to the 31st of the current month, and that after the said period no further payment will be received without the usual fine.

By order of the President and Bench of Magistrates.

S. H. VAN SPRENGER, Dept. Secretary.

BATAVIA, October 5, 1814.

Advertentie.

VAN wegen President en Magistraten wordt by dezen bekend gemaakt, dat den ontfangst van het half per Cent op de getaxeerde waarde der Thuinen en Erven binnen de huizen van Batavia, by Advertentie van den 8ste Augustus l. l. ge- annonceert, geprolongert is niterlyk tot ultimo dezer, waarna geeue betaling meer zal kunnen gedaan worden zonder de daarop bepaalde boete.

S. H. VAN SPRENGER, Adj. Secretaris.

BATAVIA, den 5de Oct. 1814.

Advertentie.

ALLE de gene welke iets te pretende- ren hebbe van, of verschuldigd zyn aan den Boedel van wylen M. Lentz, gelieve daarvan binnen den tyd van zes weker opgevate doen aan deszelfs Execu- teur, Ede Hendriks.

Advertisement.

THE MEMBERS of the BATAVIAN SOCIETY of ARTS and SCIENCES, are informed, that they may each receive a copy of the 7th Volume of the SOCIETY'S TRANSACTIONS, lately published, on making a written application at the Honorable Company's Printing Office for that purpose.

Persons who are not Members of the Society may purchase the volume at the price of 3 Dollars a copy, ready money.

J. DUPUY, Secretary.

BATAVIA, Oct. 19, 1814.

Advertentie.

DEN LEDEN van het BATAVIAASCH GENOOTSCHAP der KUNSTEN en WETENSCHAPPEN zal ter Draktery een Exemplaar van het uitgekomen Wilde Deel tegen een bewys van ontvangst worden uitgegeven; terwyl voor ieder ander hetzelfde aldaar verkrygbaar zyn—zal voor den prys van drie Spaansche matten.

J. Th. ROSS, Secretaris.

BATAVIA, den 19 October 1814.

Vendu Advertissementen.

Door Vendumeesters zullen de volgende Venduties worden gehouden; als.

Op Maandag, den 21ste October, 1814.

VOOR het Pakhuis van Mr. Jessen, Trail & Co., staande aan de Oostzyde van de Grote Rivier, van Glas-werken, Verstoffen, Cognacq Brandewyn, Maderawyn, en andere negotie goederen &c.

Op Dingsdag, den 25ste October, 1814.

VOOR het Stadshuis, voor Governements Rekening van een party Trek Ossen, de Conditie van den verkoop zal by de Courant apart worden bekend gemaakt.

Op Woensdag, den 26ste October, 1814.

VOOR het Negotie Huis van J. Adriaansen, op de Groote Rivier, van een party in China gemaakte Meubelen, bestaande in Banken, Stoelen, Tavels, Speeltavels, Latavels, eenige Chinasche Porcelainen, Mans en Vrouwen Schoenen, zyde Krep, als meede een Engelsche Mahognyhoute Eetens-tavel, en wat er meer zal worden opgereid.

Op Donderdag, den 27ste October, 1814.

VOOR de woning No. 15 van J. Klumme, staande op de Voorrey by de Jassembreg, voor Rekening van wylen G. Mout- han, van Juwelen, Goud en Zilver-werken, Huismeubelen, Klederagjen, Slaven en Slavin- nen, Wagens en Paarden, en een restant van c. c. 60 Tjains Pady, nevens andere goederen meer.

Op Vrydag, den 28ste October, 1814.

VOOR het Huis No. 54 in de Kalver- straat van F. von Wense, van fyne Cust Kleedjes, Sarongs, Doeken, Maccasarse Sarongs, Olie Käjo-poeti, Wagens, Paarden, en Tuigen, als meede de volgende goede Slaven, uit den boedel van wylen J. G. D. Paschen, met name.

Moetiara, lyf-meid, fyne nayster en kouse- brydster met haar zuster.

Bietja, aankomende lyf-meid.

Malatie, compleete gebakmaakster, fyne kouse brydster en fyne nayster, met haar twee kinderen.

Bidien, aankomende lyf-jonge en Kallnog.

Op Maandag, den 31ste October, 1814.

VOOR het gebouw van de Bank van Lee- ning, ten Overstaan van Directeur en Commissarissen van gemelde Bank, van eenige resterende vervallene panden, bestaande in Juweelen, Goud en Zilver-werken, welke op Zaturdag den 29ste bevorens, voor een ieder ten toot zullen worden gelegd, des morgens van 9 tot 11 uren.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Post Office will be removed nearly opposite the Government House at Molenvliet, on the 27th instant.

A. VINCENT, Post Master.

Advertentie.

HET Post Kantoor zal op den 27ste, dezer schijns over het Government's Huis op Molenvliet verplaats worden.

BATAVIA. Post-kantoor den 21 October 1814. A. VINCENT, Post-maester.

For Sale.

A WELL built PENTJALLANG of 16 Coyangs and another of 10 Coyangs with standing and running rigging, lying in the River near the Rotterdammer-poort, For particulars apply to F. L. GERTSEN, Newport-street.

BATAVIA, October 22, 1814.

Advertentie.

UIT DE HAND TE KOOP. Een welgebouwde PENTJALLANG van zestien Koyangs en een van tien Koyangs met Zyl en Tryl, leggende by de voormalige Rotterdammer-poort, te bevragen by F. L. GERTSEN.

Wanted.

A Quantity of double STRAW BAGS, to contain about One Pecul Coffee, or pieces unsewed—also, about 1000 GUNNY BAGS.—Enquire at No. 32, Tyger Street.

Benoodigt

EEN hoeveelheid dubbele STOORZAKKEN, ter groote van een Picul Coffy te kunnen invoulen, dan wel enkele Oogenayde STOORZAKKEN, als mede Een Duzend Pees Goony zakken.—te bevragen aan het Huis No. 32, op de Tygers-gragt.

Advertisement.

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

J. H. DE HOOGH, Sec.

BATAVIA, October 13, 1814.

Advertentie.

ALLE de gene die iets te pretenderen hebben van, ofte verschuldigd zijn aan den Bedel van wylen ... Laurenceau, worden verzogt daarvan binnen den tyd van zes weeken opgave te doen, aan den Ondergeteckende Secretaris van het Eerwaarde Collegie van Heeren Weesmeesteren dezer Steede.

J. H. DE HOOGH, Sec.

BATAVIA den 13 October 1814.

Advertisement.

J. B. SLOANE requests the Gentlemen of the Colony, who have book accounts with him will have the goodness to discharge them without delay to enable him to meet the demands of his creditors.

BATAVIA, Oct. 14. 1814.

Advertisement.

LOST on Friday the 8th instant, a pair of gold mounted Spectacles, in a snagreen case, and a bunch of small Keys, on a steel ring—Any person having found the same, and applying at the Java Government Gazette Office, will be handsomely rewarded on producing the lost articles; or, if offered for sale, by stopping the person and giving notice at the Printing-office.

Advertentie.

DIE iets te pretenderen heeft, ofte verschuldigd is aan den op zyn vertrek na Europa staande geresigeerde Beampschryver en Pakhuis-meester van Cheribon J. Athung, gelieve daarvan opgave en betaling te doen aan hem zelve, binnen 14 dagen, van heden afgerekend.

BATAVIA. den 21 Oct. 1814.

Advertentie.

DIE iets te vorderen heeft van of verschuldigd is aan wylen Jacob Wessink, gelieve daar van voor ultimo November aanstaande, opgave te doen aan Pieter Veeris.

Advertisement.

On MONDAY the 21th INSTANT, WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, AT THE PREMISES

Messrs Jessen, Trail and Co.

THE EFFECTS OF THE LATE Doctor WALTER H. ROBERTSON,

A LARGE and valuable collection of Books—Oil Paintings—Engravings—Surgical Instruments—Medicines, &c.

Advertisement.

MESSRS. JESSEN, TRAIL and Co. have for sale a few boxes of choice old MADEIRA WINE, of a superior quality, imported into this Island to private order, for Sicca Rupees 32 per dozen, silver money, or Bills on Bengal.

ERRATUM

In the General Order of Government of the 14th October relative Lieutenant Dudgeon, for Staff Allowance read Establishment.

Java Government Gazette.

BATAVIA.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1814.

APPOINTMENTS.

- Lieutenant Homer, to be Resident of Tagal. Lieutenant Edward Taylor, Assistant to the Resident at Djoejoeara. Lieutenant John Dillon, to be Superintendent of Public Buildings at Sourabaya. Mr. P. Ekeboom, to be Assistant to the Resident of Tagal. Mr. van der Broek, to be Advocate Fiscal at Sourabaya.

The Military Bachelor's Theatre was opened upon Monday evening, with the representation of Coleman's much admired Comedy of the Heir at Law, and it is impossible for us to convey to our Readers a just idea of the great beauty and taste displayed in the decoration of this really splendid Edifice.—The rapidity of its progress had induced us to disbelieve the apparently magnified reports of its chasteness and elegance, and when we looked back upon the very short time that has elapsed since we first announced the undertaking to the public, we were justified in doubting those lavish eucumiums, so generally bestowed upon the internal beauties of the Theatre, but we are now happy in the opportunity of retracting every fastidious doubt upon the subject, and we consider the Society of Batavia most eminently indebted to the zealous exertions of those gallant Bachelors, who have so successfully introduced the pleasures of the Drama as a never failing source of rational amusement.

Although the invitations were so generally circulated amongst our Dutch and our English Friends at Batavia; yet we cannot consider the Bachelor's Theatre in my other light than that of a private Entertainment, and we therefore refrain from offering any comment upon the merits of individual performers, although we may be permitted to declare, that we have seldom seen characters better supported, either for spirit, action, or delivery.—We were prepared to witness those bursts of applause so repeatedly bestowed upon the scenery.—The decorations in front of the green curtain gave an earnest of the beauties it concealed, but when we considered the generosity of that excellent Benedict, who so kindly lent his brush to the Bachelors' success, we could not but feel gratified in the highest degree at the unbounded admiration with which his Temple of Egéria was received by the audience.

The music of the orchestra was worthy of the accomplished amateurs it contained—if the motives we have already expressed, did not restrain us from offering individual praise, we could select both Bachelor and Benedict as worthy of unbounded applause.—The audience, however, were so fully sensible of the general merits of the Entertainment, that they look forward with no common avidity to the performance of two Farces which are said to be now under consideration, and which we have little doubt will be characterised by the same energetic superiority in the performers so justly the subject of our unqualified applause

Upon the rising of the green curtain, the following appropriate address was very impressively spoken by one of the Subscribers.

Address spoken on the opening of the Theatre at Weltevreden.

Can this be real! In this land of death, Where pale disease assaults each gasping breath,— Where through plains snail, or glassy seas may flow, Soft verdure reign, or gentlest zephyrus blow? Where though green meads enchant the lingering sight, Or hills romantic yield a fond delight, Yet all in vain hath heav'n deluded thee, And 'neath each flower but lurks the Hydra pest;—

In this fell land which Ravage claims his own, Has mirth—has Frolic dare I raise her throne? And will she try—our sufferings to beguile— To raise our sunk cheeks with transient smile? Or does she boldly down her gauntlet throw, And strive for mastery with this vaunted Foe?— Yes—she denies each foul aspersion cast, Java is hers,—all else was Slander's blast!— Health, Beauty, joy support her nascent reign, And woe flies fear—struck from this happy Fane!— (Pointing to the Ladies.)

But mark you rows—are these Disease's train?— And do those eyes shine beamless and in vain? Are those cheeks flush'd but with a hectic bloom? Do those fine forms inspire a cheerless gloom? Or the slight warm not with joy each breast That sudden thrill—well felt, but ill express'd? Yet ah! one thought comes darkling o'er my brain, What, should our skill, our utmost skill prove vain? Yes—now, methinks, all has not been belied This Isle is dread—there Pluto's gulph yawns wide! Within that space some demons—male—may dwell, To breathe the hiss, or try the shriller yell, That thought is death—ye hence the groundless fear, Too well we know what generous friends are here. At insect-prey they will not dart their sting, The will excuse for faulty deed shall bring. No mighty Master here with matchless skill, Shall snatch your Passions when and where he will; No Siddons n w commands your tears to flow, With force resistless claims the deep-felt woe, Or as she rears the gleaming sword or bowl, Appeals with horror all your chudd'ring soul. Alas! far o'er is the art we boast, Fearful we shrink before you critic host, Feeble our hand, and conscious of our powers, To ask indulgence, not to vaunt is ours; Nor that sued boon will you to us refuse, Whose sole, sincerest object 's to amuse, That smile's enough,—it cheers each anxious heart, And in receiving pleasure—leasure you impart.

We have great pleasure in publishing the following letter from a Dutch Correspondent at Batavia, expressive of the high gratification derived by that part of Society from the representation of the Heir at Law, upon Monday evening last.

Aan den Samensteller van de Javaasche Gouvernements Courant.

Wie, die het wezentlyk genoeg gehad heeft, gisteren avond in de schouwburg tegenswoordig te zyn, zal niet verrukt over de welingerigheid van het Militair Theater—zeer voldaan over het eerste proefstuk van dezels bekwaamheid en vermogens, volgaarne, het zegel zyn'er goedkeuring hegten, aan de publieke dank die door middel van Uw Nieuws Papier de Heeren Directeuren van het zelve op het welvengaat wordt betuygd voor de aangenaam ogenblikken die zy door huane wellustlaagde onderneming tevens aan de Hollandasche Ingezetenen verschafft hebben;—het zoude gewis eene koele onverschilligheid voor kunst en smaak—voor al wat schoon en goed is, aanduiden dat natelaten, niet te min is het zeker dat veele kunst beminnaars die daartoe alreeds in de aangename gelegenheid geweest zyn, zulks in het byzonder wel al zullen verriacht hebben;—

En billyk verdienen de Besicrzders van dat welingerigt Toeel, de publieke hulde van den welverdiende lof die men hun voor de genomene moeite toe zwaamt.—Billyk verdienen zy dank voor de nobele wyze op welke het geheele gezelschap (door billatten by wyze van invitatie te erlangen) deelgenoten hunner aangenaame en geest opwekkende uitspanning geweest zyn.

Wie kan nalaten te betuygen, dat de welingerigheid en verciering van het lokaal, de algemeen goedkeuring wegdroeg—en voorzeker een bamboes gebouw, het welk nitterlyk zoo klein scheen te zyn, zoo wel en nuttingerigt te vinden dat het auditorium met alle gemak zich geplaatst bevond, moest natuurlyker wyze een leders verwondering opwekken.

En die verwondering wierdt ook de geheele avond gaande gehouden, door eene verscheidenheid van op elkanderen volgende fraaye decorationen, die eer dedden aan de smaak en bekwaamheid van de in de zoo moeyelyke kunst van Tooneel schilderen zeker zeer ervaren kunstenaars.

Onder al het fraaye waarmede het rondwaa-rend oog wierd verlustigd, trok byzonderlyk den aandagt in stille overdenking tot zich, het op de kortstondigheid van alle menschelyke handelingen, zoo toepasselyk wysgeerig motto all the world's a stage het welk vooraan in het dovenende van het Tooneel met alle smak geplaatst, ook herinneren deedt aan het Hollandsch spreekwoord de wereld is een speeltooneel, elk speelt zyn rol en krygt zyn deel.

Zeker zullen zich veele Hollanders beklagt hebben, niet ervaren genoeg te zyn in de Engelsche Taal, om van het gantsche stuk alles woordelyk en in verband te hebben kunnen verstaan, en de kragt-volle uitdrukkingen zich niet te laten ontslippen; dan de attentive die men gelyk heeft om by eene der vyfge Copranthe vooraf de intrigue van het stuk in het Hollandsch bekent te maken, is voor de zulken van grote dienst geweest, en behalven dat zoude toch Tooneel kwaddet die in de tegenswoordige Eeuw onder alle Europeasche natien een zekere graad van volkomenheid bereikt heeft, en door vaste regels daar omtrent te hebben bepaald by allen ook het zelve is, wel hebben kunnen bespeuren, dat alles na order behandel en er over het algemeen superieur gespeelt is.

Het was een genoegen te zien, dat het Orchest het welk uitmuntend was, voor het grootste gedeelte wierdt angevoert, door Heerren liefhebbers wier bekende talenten in de Muzick en welbemerkte yver om te voldoen alle agting en toejuiging verdienen.

genoglyk te maken, dat het meezig een der over geblevene liefhebbers van het voormalig Bataviasch Liefhebbery Tooneel onder de zinspreuk Inschikkelykheid voor Lof; met stil genoegen heeft doen herdenken aan den bloei waarin dat gezelschap weleer geweest is, en by hun de zugt heeft doen herleven, om weder zoo het mogelyk was, van hunne zyde mede by te dragen, tot eene voortduurende vermeerdering van het vermaak van Bataviasch Ingezetenen.—

Men geeft men met regt, onder alle wereldsche vermaakken, die het menschelyk leven verangenaamen, den voorrang aan het bywoonen van den Schouwburg, om dat het den tyd niet alleen doet genoglyk doorbrengen, maar tevens zeer nuttig en stigende is, dan mogen wy hopen dat het Schouw.tooneel te Batavia daarit meer en meer aanmoediglyc en ondersteuning moge vinden, waartoe voorzeker een ieder aan het zich reeds zoo wel gekweten hebbend en voor het toekomstige veel beloyend Militair Theater, den beste voorligang toewenscht, opgewekt door het bezef dat het het aanzienlyk Batavia-alteen amantatie van amusementen ontbreekt, om overigens mede geacht te worde als de aangenaamste verblyfplaats die men in de Indien hebben kan. Ik heb de Eer my te onderschryven, Myn Heer, Uw Ed. Dw. Dienaar Een beminnaar van het Tooneel.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

BATAVIA. ARRIVALS. Oct. 14.—H. C. Gun-boat No. 11, Prud, from Rembang 6th Oct.—Chinese brig Vrude, Teng Seng Gow, from Sourabaya 30th Sept. Cargo, Rice, &c.—Brig Hendrik, H. Dulken, from Samarang 6th Oct. Cargo, Coffee, &c. Oct. 15.—H. M. ship Theban, Captain Leslie.—Brig Jane, Marguer, from Tagal 12th October—Cargo, Coffee.—Ship Providence, A. Barclay, from Calcutta 5th Aug.—Brig Sophia, N. Onette, from Pao-manokan 13th Oct.—Cargo, Rice.—Brig Sealower, R. O'Conner, from Calcutta 5th Aug.—Brig Little Mary, Mahomet Fair, from Samarang 7th Oct. Oct. 16.—Ship Cato, F. Balaton, from Indramayo, 17th Oct.—Cargo, Coffee.—Brig Engelena, J. C. Gebhardt, from Sourabaya 10th Oct.—Cargo, &c.—Brig Dorothea, J. White, from Tagal 15th Oct.—Oct 20.—Brig Maria, R. Voss, from Samarang 15th Oct.—Cargo, Coffee.—Passengers: Serjt. Franklin, J. M. 59th Regt.—Brig Margaref, Abdul Laut, from Indramayo 19th Oct.—Cargo, Coffee.

DEPARTURES. October 15.—Ship Commerce, W. Dolje, for Indragayo. Oct. 16.—Ship Edroese, Shaik Hossen, for Penang, Malacca and Minto—Passengers, Mr. van Ranzow. Oct. 17.—Ship Volunteer, F. Waterman, for Calcutta—Cargo, Pepper and Coffee—Passengers, Capt. Fuller and Lieut. Long, 115th Majesty's 59th Regiment, and Capt. Bean. Oct. 18.—Brig Ulrica Engelena, W. Bos, for Samarang and Tagal. Oct. 19.—Brig Hibernia, S. Ashmore, for Rendolena—Schooner Swallow, S. Martin, for Chebon. Oct. 20.—Brig Brikhana Beh Awal, for Samarang.—Brig Bally, F. Marrett, for Samarang.—H. C. Gun-boat No. 11, J. Ballef, for Indramayo. Oct. 21.—H. C. C. Ternate, H. Davidson, for the Eastward.

Vessels lying in Batavia-roads. H. M. ship Theban—do. do. Volage—H. C. Gun-boat, No. 11—Ship Star—do. Spike—do. Madras Merchaut—do. Maria Louisa—do. Ruby—do. James Drupoun—do. Providence—do. Cato—brig Bonang 66. Hendrick—do. Jane—do. Sukanna Barbera—do. Sophia—do. Sea Flower—do. Little Mary—do. Engelena—do. Dorothea—do. Maria—do. Margaref—schooner Goede Vestrouwing—Chinese brig Lussim—ditto ditto—do. Experiment—do. Vrude.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, May 3.

- War-Office, April 30, 1814. 4th Regt. of Dragon Guards, R. Lawless, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Cuff, promoted. 5th Regt. of Dragoons, C. W. S. D. Holmes, Gent. to be Cornet, without purchase, vice Archdall, promoted in the 60th Foot. 4th Regt. of Light Dragoons, Lieut. J. Morshed, from the Bourbon Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Lyon, killed in action. 22d ditto, T. B. Tristram, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Angelo, promoted in the 24th Light Dragoons. 1st Regt. of Foot Guards, G. Allen, Esq. Page of Honour to the Queen, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Percival. 6d ditto, H. Mountagu, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Fletcher, who resigns. 1st Regt. of Foot, Ensign D. Cameron to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Parker, promoted in the York Chasseurs, and E. Holland, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Cameron. 4th ditto, Ensign I. Beer, from the West Kent Militia, to be Ensign, without purchase. 6th ditto, F. Thourney, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice King, promoted in the 40th Foot. 7th ditto, Lieut. G. Logan to be Captain of a Company, by purchase, vice Farleton, promoted in the 60th Foot. 14th ditto, W. Keown, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hoskins, who retires. 18th ditto, Lieut. H. M. Morgan to be Captain of a Company, by purchase, vice Chamberlain, promoted in the 1st Provisional Battalion of Militia. 20th ditto, Ensign C. Smith to be Lieutenant, vice Murray, dead of his wounds. J. F. Wallace, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Smith. 27th ditto, Lieutenant Arthur Byrne to be Adjutant, vice Hogan, promoted. 29th ditto, Ensign Greville to be Lieutenant, vice Kelly, who resigns. T. Staveley, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Greville. 31st ditto, Lieut. J. Burton to be Captain of a Company, vice Fearon, killed in action. Ensign William Ryan to be Lieutenant, vice Burton. 33d ditto, Lieut. W. Hodson, from the 1st Royal Lancashire Militia, to be Ensign, without purchase. 34th ditto, Ensign A. Oryell to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Ball, promoted. 39th ditto, Ensign D. Grueher to be Lieutenant, vice Tudor, who resigns. Volunteer Lloyd, from the 82d Foot, to be Ensign, vice Grueher. 40th ditto, Lieut. B. M. Ball, from the 82d Foot, to be Captain of a Company, by purchase, vice

Brrett, appointed to the 13th Royal Veteran Battalion. Ensign J. Molony, vice Johnstone, promoted; and Ensign J. Garner, vice Lunn, promoted in the 86th Foot, to be Lieutenants, without purchase; W. Browne, Gent. vice Garner, to be Ensign.

43rd Ditto, R. E. Webb, Gent. vice Hill, promoted; and — Lambrecht, Gent. vice Allan, promoted, to be Ensigns, without purchase.

44th Ditto, J. C. Webster, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice J. Wombwell, who retires.

45th Ditto, Capt. H. T. Budd, from the 87th Foot, to be Captain of a company, vice Hunt, who exchanges.

50th Ditto, Ensign T. C. Vyvyan, from the West Kent Militia, to be Ensign, without purchase.

51st Ditto, Lieut. A. Frazer, from the North Hants Militia, to be Ensign, without purchase.

52d Ditto, Ensign Sir H. J. Seton, Bart. from the 73d Foot, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice W. C. Moore, promoted in the 4th Garrison Battalion.

57th Ditto, Ensign J. Ferguson to be Lieutenant, vice Jermyn, killed in action. A. M'Glachlan, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Ferguson.

58th Ditto, Ensigns J. Sleanor, vice J. White, deceased, and R. D. Nicholson, vice Druitt, promoted, to be Lieutenants, without purchase. W. Rheamsbottom, Gent. vice Sleanor, and Volunteer Dillon, from the 59th foot, vice Nicholson, to be Ensigns.

60th Ditto, Captains Sir E. F. Agar, from the 50th Foot, vice St. Mart, who retires, and H. Tarlton, from the 7th foot, vice Hart, who retires, to be Majors, by purchase. Lieutenants G. Germain, vice Fishback, deceased, F. Duncker, vice M'Carthy, deceased, and J. T. Galbraith vice Blair, appointed to the Black Garrison Company, to be Captains of Companies, without purchase. Ensigns J. Armstrong, vice Germain, R. Hall, vice Duncker, T. Wright, vice Galbraith, J. Freeth, from the 98th foot, Cornet R. Archdall, from the 3d Dragoons, and Adjutant A. Weiburg (to have the rank) to be Lieutenants. Volunteer R. Stapleton, vice Armstrong, W. Slater, Gent. vice Hall, and J. Robinson, Gent. vice Wright, to be Ensigns.

61st Ditto, Ensign J. Wright to be Lieutenant, vice Collis, placed upon the Retired List. W. Orr, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Wright.

62d Ditto, Ensign R. E. Wilson, from the Oxford Militia, to be Ensign.

96th Ditto, Ensign C. L. Dixon to be Lieutenant, vice Cuddy, killed in action. H. D. Keith, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Dixon.

73d Ditto, R. W. G. Ronglas, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Sir H. Seton, promoted in the 82d Foot.

77th Ditto, Lieutenant H. Gould to be Captain of a Company, vice Kilshaw, killed in action. Ensign J. Fitzgerald to be Lieutenant, vice Gould. W. Williams, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Fitzgerald.

81st Ditto, Ensign E. Hall to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Thompson, promoted in the 101st Foot. A. D. Maghughe, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Hall.

87th Ditto, Captain J. Hunt from the 16th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Budd, who exchanges.

88th ditto, Lieutenant J. Flood to be Captain of a Company, vice M'Dermott, killed in action. Ensign G. C. Stewart, vice Moriarty, killed in action; and D. M'Intosh, vice Flood, to be Lieutenants. Sergeant-Major N. Thorpe, vice Reynolds killed in action; and C. B. Morgan, Gent. vice Stewart, to be Ensign.

95 h Ditto—Lieutenant C. Eaton to be Captain of a Company, vice Duncan, dead of his wounds. Second Lieutenant — Lawson to be First Lieutenant, vice Eaton. Volunteer W. Shenley, vice Lawson; and Lieutenant R. Coeks Eyre, from the East Middlesex Militia without purchase to be Second Lieutenants.

99th Ditto—P. M'Gawley, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Freeth, promoted in the 60th Foot.

4th West India Regiment—P. Burrell, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Pilkington, deceased.

Royal Staff Corps—Captain A. Long to be Major, vice Sturgeon, deceased. Lieutenant J. Freeth to be Captain of a Company, vice Long. Ensign K. D. Lloyd to be Lieutenant, vice Freeth.

STAFF.—Assistant-Commissary-General J. Mackenzie to be a Deputy-Commissary-General to the Forces. D. M'Laurin, G. Withers, and T. Wetherall, Gents. to be Deputy Assistant-Commissaries-General to the Forces.

BARRACKS.—To be Assistant Inspector-General of Barracks in Great Britain, Major J. Hope, vice Barron, promoted; and Colonel H. Teesdale, vice Shearman, deceased.

War-Office, May 3.

Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, L. Clutterbuck, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Wynne, promoted.

11th Regiment of Light Dragoons, Assistant-Surgeon H. Steele, from the 5th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Smith, appointed to the 12th Light Dragoons.

12th Ditto, J. Elliott, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Wallace, who resigns.

13th Ditto, J. H. Matland, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Brooke, appointed to the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards.

16th Ditto, J. Baillie, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Nepean promoted.

1st Regiment of Foot Guards, Major-General M. Olney to be First Major, vice Clinton, appointed to the command of the 55th Foot. Major-General H. F. Campbell to be Second Major, vice Disney.

Major-General C. White to be Third Major vice Campbell. Brevet Major E. Wynyard to be Captain of a Company and Lieutenant-Colonel, vice White.

Ensign F. Dawkins to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Wynyard. T. E. Croft, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Brown, promoted.

1st Regiment of Foot, Ensign N. Ashurst to be Lieutenant, vice Miles, killed in action.—M'Lauchlin, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Ashurst.

9th Ditto, Ensign Nash to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Henry, who retires.

42d Ditto, Ensign J. Lane, to be Lieutenant, vice Wallace, deceased. Volunteer P. Campbell, to be Ensign, vice Lane.

43d Ditto, W. Powell, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Walton, whose appointment has not taken place.

51st Ditto, Lieutenant E. Frederick to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice Darling, promoted in the 2d Garrison Battalion.

52d Ditto—Lieutenant A. Douglas to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice Payler, promoted in the 3d Provisional Battalion. Ensign R. Lockwood to be Lieutenant, vice Douglas. J. P. May, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Lockwood.

54th Ditto—Lieutenant T. Chartres to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice Bunbury, promoted in the Glengarry Light Infantry Fencibles.

55th Ditto—Lieutenant-Gen. W. H. Clinton, from the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards, to be Colonel, vice Lieutenant-General Campbell deceased.

57th Ditto—Sergeant Major—Daman, from the 95th Foot, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Camaron, appointed to the 92d Foot.

69th Ditto—Ensign A. Spang, by purchase, vice Raiter, promoted. Lieut. J. R. L. Neelson, from the 102d Foot, without purchase. Lieut. J. Baldenson, from the 4th Garrison Battalion, to be Lieutenants.

62d Ditto—W. IF Sayer, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Lloyd, appointed to the 3d Dragoons.

69th Ditto—Hospital Assistant—James Cabson, to

be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Gregory, promoted in the 25th Foot.

70th Ditto, Ensign J. Brown, from the Royal Lanark Militia, to be Ensign, without purchase.

77th Ditto, Richard Hancock, Esq. to be Paymaster, vice Kelly, who resigns; Hospital-Assistent Wynne Fraser to be Assistant Surgeon, vice M'Gregor, deceased.

81st Ditto, Lieut. J. Skelton, from the Warwick Militia, to be Ensign, without purchase.

83d Ditto, Lieut.—Dorrell to be Captain of a Company, vice Venables, deceased; Ensign C. L. Wykhard to be Lieutenant, vice Dorrell. Volunteer—Rawlins, from the 7th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Wykhard.

92d Ditto, Capt. J. Lee, to be Major, vice Seton, deceased; Lieut. J. A. Durie to be Captain of a Company, vice Lee.

93d Ditto, Brevet Major T. Dale, from the 2d Garrison Battalion, to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice Gordon, promoted.

102d Ditto, C. Phibbes, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Williams, promoted.

2d Garrison Battalion, Lieut. Hon. F. Russell, from the 7th Foot, to be Captain of a Company vice Dale, appointed to 93d Foot.

8th Royal Veteran Battalion, Hospital-Assistent G. Griffin to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Caldwell, placed upon the Retired List.

10th Ditto, Ensign and Adjutant J. Bruce to have the rank of Lieutenant.

BREVET.—Colonel Gage John Hall, of the 7th West India Regiment of Foot, to be Major-General in the Army. Lieutenant-Colonel Gage Hall of the 7th West India Regiment of Foot, to be Colonel in the Army.

STAFF.—Extra Assistant Commissaries John Baket, William Leewith, Henry Rochfort, Hugh Lotus Gordon, to be Assistant Commissaries to the Forces serving in Ireland.

ROMAN CATHOLICS.

LETTER FROM MONS. QUARANTOTTI TO THE RIGHT REVEREND DR. POYNTER, V. A.

[Translated from the Latin.]

MOST ILLUSTRIOUS AND MOST REV. SIR,—We have learnt with the utmost pleasure, that the law which was last year proposed for the emancipation from penal statutes of the Catholics of your most flourishing kingdom, and which was rejected by a very small majority of voters, is likely to be brought forward again in the Parliament of the present year. It is our earnest desire that this law, so much wished for, may be passed some time or other; and that the Catholics, who have always given exemplary proofs of their obedience and fidelity, may at length emerge from the most grievous yoke by which they are still oppressed; in order that, without any injury to property or liberty, they may more zealously apply themselves to those pursuits which religion and the interest of their country may require of them. We may indulge the hope that this will be granted by a most beneficent King, and by a renowned Nation, which, as well in former, as in the present times, has acquired for itself such glory all over the world, for its equity, prudence, and other virtues. And whereas we have been informed that certain questions have been agitated among the Bishops, and that differences have arisen respecting the conditions which have been laid down to the Catholics, —we, who in the absence of the Supreme Pontiff, preside over sacred missions, and possess all pontifical powers that relate to this object, have considered it a part of our functions to remove all ambiguity and difficulty which may impede the wished-for conciliation, and to supply, by the authority and assent of the Holy See, whatever has been left undecided by the opinions of the Bishops. Having, therefore, held a Council of the most learned Prelates and Theologians, having taken into consideration the letters transmitted to us by you, and also by the Archbishop of Dublin; and having maturely weighed the whole affair in a special congregation, it was decreed by us, that the Catholics should receive and embrace, with a contented and grateful mind, that law which was proposed last year for their emancipation, according to the form in which your high Reverence (*tua amplitudo*) has transmitted the same to us. There is one thing which requires some declaration, namely, the second part of the oath by which the Clergy are bound to have no communication with the Sovereign Pontiff, which may tend, directly or indirectly, to subvert or disturb in any way whatever, the system of the Protestant Church. It has been sufficiently ascertained, that according to the Divine Law, this duty belongs peculiarly to the Ministers of the Church—that they shall endeavour to propagate the Catholic Faith, which can alone lead to eternal salvation, and dispel every kind of terror in others. This is inculcated by the precepts of the Gospel, and by the examples of the Apostles and their successors. Now, in case a Catholic should recall any Protestant to the orthodox religion, he may be convicted of perjury; because, in exercising that conversion, he appears in some manner to have disturbed the Protestant Church. If the matter be understood in this light, it is not fit to tender this oath, because it is repugnant to the Catholic doctrine. Should, however, it be the intention of the Legislators, that it should not be forbidden to the Ministers of the Catholic Church to use arguments, persuasion, and counsel; but that they must not disturb the Protestant Church or discipline by force, by arms, or any bad practices; this is just, and perfectly concordant with our principles. It will, therefore, be an important duty incumbent on you, with all attention and submissiveness of mind, to entreat that some modification or declaration, calculated to appease the consciences of the Catholic Clergy, may be introduced into the form of the oath, which, by

removing all ambiguity, may leave room for peaceable exhortation.

If, however, the proposed law should be already passed in the same words, or that there should be no intention to make any alteration in it, the Clergy must submit; and it will be sufficient for them openly to avow that such is their notion of the law, in order that the orthodox doctrine may not be injured by the oath; that this avowal may be made known to all persons, and be even an example to posterity. It is also to be wished that, if possible, a declaration might be made by some members of the public council, that the British Government requires the oath from Catholic Clergy in this sense, and in no other. With respect, however, to the other matter which you have stated as being contained in the proposed law, these will be permitted by the indulgence of the Apostolic See. With respect to the security which the King requires for the fidelity of those who are to be appointed Bishops or Deans, and the assurance that they have received such an education as qualifies them to become good subjects, as well as the proposed enquiry into their morals, as your high Reverence has signified to me; finally, with regard to the wish of the King, that, for the same reason, all foreigners, as well as persons who had lived out of the kingdom, for the space of five years, should be excluded from these dignities;—all these things, so far as they are of a civil nature are entitled to every kind of indulgence. It is indeed highly desirable that our Prelates should be grateful and acceptable to the King; that they should exercise their ministry with his full approbation; in short, their probity should be apparent even to those who live out of the bosom of the church, for it is fit (as the Apostle Paul says to Timothy, 1, 3, 7), that a Bishop should have a good report, even among persons not members of his church. These things being so, we grant permission from the authority vested in us, that those who intended to fill the office of Bishops or Deans, and are proposed by the Clergy, according to the proposed law. Whenever, therefore, the Clergy shall choose these, according to custom, the Metropolitan of the province in Ireland, and the Senior Apostolic Vicar in Great Britain, shall announce them, in order that the Royal approbation or dissent may be had. If the candidates be rejected, others shall be proposed, who may be agreeable to the King. But should the candidates be approved, the Metropolitan or Apostolic Vicar, shall transmit the acts done to this Holy Congregation, which, after duly weighing the merits of each, will take care that the canonical institution be obtained from the Supreme Pontiff. We also conceive this to be a right belonging to the Commission appointed to inquire into the qualification of Bishops—that they should examine all letters written by the Ecclesiastical Power to any of the Catholic Clergy in Britain, and diligently enquire whether they contain any thing likely to affect the Government, or disturb the public tranquillity in any way whatsoever. It is fit that that Government should entertain no suspicion concerning any communication of ours. Whatever we write ought to be open to all; for we never meddle in matters of a civil nature; but inquire into those things alone which the divine and ecclesiastical law, as well as the good order of the Church shall demand. Those things alone shall be secret which affect the internal forum of the conscience. Our holy and truly divine religion is favourable to public authority: gives strength to thrones: makes subjects obedient, faithful, and lovers of their country. Besides, nothing can be more gratifying to the Apostolic See than that between the Government we allude to and its Catholic subjects, the utmost concord and mutual confidence should be preserved; that the rulers of the commonwealth shall never entertain a doubt respecting the fidelity, obedience, and attachment of Catholics; and that in short, the Catholics themselves may serve their country with zeal and alacrity. Wherefore we exhort all in the Lord, and especially the Bishops, that laying aside all contention, they may direct their minds to the edification of others, and consider that no room is left for schism, nor any injury threatened to the Catholic interest. Should the law for the removal of restrictions be passed, the Catholics ought to receive it not only with satisfaction, but return unbounded thanks to the King and his Magnificent Council for so signal a benefit, of which they ought to prove themselves worthy. In fine, I beseech your High Reverence to cause this Letter to be communicated to the Bishops and Apostolic Vicars of your kingdom; and in the hope that they will promptly and fully conform to what we now decree, I pray God that, &c

Your most obedient Servant,

J. B. QUARANTOTTI, Vice Præfatus.

MICHAEL ADIODATUS GALEASSI, Substus.

Given at Rome, at the Palace for the propagation of the Faith, Feb. 16, 1814.

To the most illustrious and most Reverend WILLIAM POYNTER, Vicar Apostolic of London

A true Copy from the Original,

JOSU. OPASON, V. G.

Some supporters of the Usurper's government yet remain at Paris, as the *Moniteur* of Friday last informed us. They endeavour, by anonymous pamphlets, to excite uneasiness, revive animosity, create distrust and check the current of popular sentiment in favour of the Bourbons. Perhaps this was to be expected. The civil authorities appointed by Buonaparte have evinced little attachment to the new order of things, so little that we do not recollect to have seen the names of any Prefects or Sub-Prefects in the list of adhesions to the decree by which Buonaparte was deposed. They have always been more odious to the people than the military, and, indeed have been odious to the military as well as to the people. For it was upon them that the task devolved of executing with the greatest rigour the terrible laws of the conscription as well as the levying the taxes and the police in the different departments. They were the agents of the Ministers of Police and the Interior; and in proportion as they shewed zeal in the execution of the orders transmitted to them, were rewarded by the Government. These men, together with the Members of the general and municipal Assemblies, may be fairly considered as viewing with little affection the change in the Government; for they have rendered themselves too odious to be expected to be continued in their offices, or if they did, can they expect to exercise the functions with the same despotism, or to derive from them the same emoluments. Our readers have no doubt been surprised at the fact mentioned in all the letters from France, of the tardy manner in which the great news has been circulated throughout France. We now furnish them with the key. The civil officers have thrown obstacles in the way of the couriers, and the circulation of newspapers. In some parts they have absolutely contradicted the intelligence altogether, or misrepresented it. The whole of the civil departmental authorities will require to be changed or new modelled. And hence we highly applaud the determination of Monsieur (indeed what measure is there that he has adopted that does not deserve applause) to send Commissioners in the name of the King to every one of the military divisions of France, to make the nation acquainted with the real state of affairs—"to carry to the people hope, and bring back to the King truth;" expressions worthy of Henry the Fourth. But these changes in the Civil Authorities will not be made hastily. We have this assurance in the cautious wisdom of Louis XVIII. seconded by all the Members of his illustrious House.

The composition of the Senate is objectionable; not that we dislike the institution itself—quite otherwise. But we object to the manner in which the existing Senators have erected themselves into an hereditary oligarchy. They declare Buonaparte to have forfeited the throne, but they continue themselves in power—they keep the tail of his Government, after having deposed the head. Had they declared that they remained in office provisionally, they would have deserved praise of their disinterestedness. The King might have selected from among them; but at any rate the nomination of the Senate should have been left to him. It is otherwise with the Legislative Body, which is to emanate from the people.

Property will remain as it is. This is one of the main pillars which ought not to be shaken, or even touched.—This is a grievous hardship, no doubt, to those who have lost their property by their allegiance. It is an unmerited punishment for suffering loyalty; but it is one of those evils which must be balanced against a greater one—against the renewal of disturbances which possibly would be the consequence of placing property as it stood at the commencement of the revolution. But the evil is one which may be softened, if not remedied. The territorial possessions of the Crown are still large, and from this fund allotments may be made to those whose property has been confiscated and sold. It will be found, we believe, that the number of persons having claims is much less than is generally supposed. Indeed many of the emigrants had received money for guaranteeing the sale of their property to the present possessors of it.

There is one circumstance for which probably few of our readers are prepared. They think all danger is over, and that the ancient family is too firmly established already to be shaken. We trust that it is; but when the first ebullitions of joy and transport are at an end, do not let us be surprised if some *contrecoup* be attempted.—Tyranny has still partisans left. Buonaparte has yet persons who adhere to him—who fear that contempt and reproach are their portion under the ancient family, and whose wishes and whose efforts will all be exerted in favour of the Usurper. Nothing will contribute so much to produce the attempt to which we have alluded as irritating language against those who have had any marked share in the revolution. Hence we have been sorry to see in some publications, which have advocated the cause of the Bourbons, every epithet of reproach and detestation heaped upon them—and the public vengeance invoked upon them.

[Continued after Poetry & Miscellania.]



Unpublished Lines (inscribed on the Monument of a favourite Dog) by Lord Byron.

When some proud son of man returns to Earth, Unknown to Glory, but upheld by birth, The sculptors art exhausts the pomp of woe, And storied urn record who rests below, When all is done, upon the tomb is seen Not what he was but what he should have been, But the poor Dog, in life the firmest friend, The first to welcome, foremost to defend, Whose honest heart is still his master's own Who labours, fights, lives, breathes for him alone Unhonour'd dies—unnotic'd all his worth, Denied in heaven the soul he held on earth; While man vile insect hopes to be forgiv'n And claims himself a sole exclusive heav'n, Oh man thou feeble tenant of an hour Debas'd by slavery or contriv'd by pow'r Who knows thee well must quit thee with disgust, Degraded mass of animated dust, Thy love is just, thy friendship all a cheat, Thy smiles hypocrisy, thy words deceit; By nature vile, embell'd but by name, Each kindred brute might bid thee blush for shame. Ye, who perchance behold this simple urn, Pass on, it honours none you wish to burn: To mark a friend's remains these Stones arise, I know but one unchang'd, and here he lies.

THE COUNTRY CURATE AND THE ERRANT BOY.

Upon an hasty errand Tom was sent, And met his Parish Curate as he went; But, just like what he was, a sorry clown, It seems he pass'd him with a cov'rd crown. The Gowanman stopp'd, and, turning, sternly said—"I doubt, my lad, you're far worse taught than fed!" "Why, ay!" says Tom, "still joggling on, 'that's true:' Thank God! he feeds me, but I'm taught by you."

MISCELLANEA.

In the following well-known Verse, we have a fine instance of submission in a lover, and the plaintive resignation with which he puts the question in the last line, is so truly exemplary, that we conceive ourselves to be obliging our fair Readers by republishing the lines:—

"When first I attempted your pity to move, You turn'd a deaf ear to my prayers, Perhaps it was right to dissemble your love, But why did you kick me down stairs?"

In justice, however, to the victims of female cruelty, we feel called upon to quote an Epigram inserted in the Menagiana, and attributed to Andre de la Vigne, who, it seems, had very different notions of absolute supremacy and passive resignation.

Si vous m'amez ma Demoiselle, A vous graces me recomaude; Autrement, vieille Maquerelle, A tous les diables je vous mande!

Which may be thus translated—

If you love me, charming Sex, I will do my best to please you; If you don't,—you frightful shew, May ten thousand devils seize you!

And, we shall finally extract, from the specimens of the early English Poets, a song by Richard Lovelace, for the purpose of showing, that no Gentleman need be at loss for an excuse when he feels disposed to be inconstant.

Why dost thou say I am forsworn? Since thine I vow'd to be, Lady, it is already sworn, It was last night I swore to thee, That fond impossibility.

Yet have I lov'd thee well and long, A tedious twelve hours' space! I should all other beauties wrong, And rob them of a new embrace, Did I still doat upon that face.

At the late Fandango Ball in Dublin, a certain Lady of Fashion appeared in the following very whimsical dress: flesh-coloured pantaloons, over which was a gauze petticoat, tucked at each side in drapery, so that both thighs could be seen; the binding of the petticoat was tied round the neck, and her arms were through the pocket holes. Her head-dress was a man's pearl-coloured stocking, the foot hanging down at the back of the head like a lappet, and in the heel of the stocking was stuck a large diamond pin—the tout ensemble not less novel than ludicrous.

The modest covering of many a fair Parisian bosom is gauze net; the intent is doubtless to catch unwary hearts; the attempt to catch succeeds, but the attempt to keep is vain. Love flutters out awhile deluded, but a momentary struggle bursts such flimsy bonds.

Anecdote of Sir George Howard.—This Officer served in Germany under Prince Ferdinand, and being on a reconnoitring party, mistook, owing to nearness of sight, a flock of geese for a camp; upon which he rode up to the Prince and said, "Vainu un camp, mon Prince." "Vous avez raison," replied the Prince, "mais c'est un camp volant." 'Tis a flying camp.

(Continued from the third page.)

heads. If this spirit and principle be indulged, there is little hope of permanent quiet and repose. These attacks upon the Revolutionists will beget recrimination upon the

Royalists, and it will not be difficult to find the means and weapons. Even the reproaches with which Buonaparte himself is covered at the present moment may tend to cement and unite more closely those who yet remain attached to him and who may not be few in number. He is gone to his place of exile, and having become, as that florid writer, M. Chateaubriant, says "pitiable, he is no longer to be feared." But even this writer and others, whilst they deliver this as their opinion, seem to contradict it in their practice. They do speak and act as if they did not quite think, that he is no longer to be feared. The persecution of his partisans, which is now preached and recommended, even though the King has given his solemn pledge that the past shall be buried in oblivion, will only strengthen their attachment, and perhaps increase their numbers. It is the constant result of persecution. We do not think that the punishment of the regicides upon the restoration of Charles II. did any good to his cause, nor even the impotent revenge exercised upon the bodies of Cromwell and Ireton. But it may be said, shall we not apply to tyranny and cruelty all the epithets of indignation—shall we not describe a murderer, an usurper, and a despot, in the strongest terms with which language can furnish us? True, whilst the murderer, the usurper, the assassin, or the despot, have the power of committing crimes, and whilst it is necessary to open the eyes of the people to their atrocities. But when they are pulled down from power and are punished, of what use is such language? But Buonaparte is not punished, say they, he ought to have been tried for his crimes.—Very well, but those in whose hand his fate was, thought otherwise, and granted him life and a place of refuge. And let us not believe that to live, deprived of such authority as he possessed and might have retained, is a punishment of a slight and trivial nature. What we wish is, that the ancient family may be settled, and their power consolidated. We know of no means so likely to do this, as the abstinence of all parties from recriminations and reproach—nor any method so unlikely to effect it, as the indulgence of language which serves to keep alive heartburnings, jealousies and distrust.

LOUIS XVIII.

Louis Stanislaus Xavier, younger brother of Louis the XVIth, was born at Versailles, on the 17th of November, 1755, was at first distinguished by the title of Count de Provence, but on the accession of his brother assumed that of Monsieur. Till the period of the revolution he had concerned himself little with public affairs, and the study of literature and philosophy had alone occupied his leisure, excepting that he had visited his government of Provence. In the assembly of the notables he voted for equality of number in representation, and almost always shewed himself the partisan of the reformers: in consequence he received frequent marks of affection from the people, especially at the time when the land tax and stamp duty were to be registered. He continued to pursue the same plan in 1788, refusing to take any part in the remonstrance which the princes presented to the king against the resolution of allowing the tiercelet a double number of representatives in the meeting. After the 5th and 6th of October, Monsieur came to Paris with Louis the XVIth, and lived in the palace of the Luxembourg. In December, the same year, an attempt was made to implicate him in the affair of the Marquis de Favras, and it was affirmed that he was at the head of a conspiracy against the national assembly. He then went to the town-hall, where he delivered a memorial in his justification, and sent a copy of it to the assembly, thus stilling the storm which was raised against him. When the king's aunts departed in February, 1791, a report was spread that he too intended leaving Paris, Barnave indeed asserted it in the tribune, and in consequence the people assembled in crowds, and a deputation was sent to impart to him their disquiet. Upon this the prince declared in the most positive manner, that he would never quit the king, who, when he had resolved on leaving Paris, informed his brother of it. In the night between the 20th and 21st of June, Monsieur departed from the Luxembourg with his wife, one hour after the king, took the road to Maubeuge, under the name of the Comte de Lille, which he has since frequently assumed, and arrived safely at Brussels, whence he removed to Coblenz. He was not, like the Comte d'Artois, present at the conferences of Pillnitz, but he occasioned the declaration which resulted from them. The two princes unable now to correspond directly with Louis the XVIth, who had been stopped at Varennes, and conveyed back to Paris, informed him of the negotiation in a letter dated from the castle of Schonbrunnstadt, near Coblenz; September the 10th, 1791, which has been made public. They urged the king strongly to refuse his consent to the constitutional act, and they protested before hand against all that could be done: they likewise informed their brother that both the emperor and the king of Prussia had engaged to make every effort to restore him to power, assuring him that the views of these potentates were pure, and aimed only at freeing him from the oppression of demagogues, and the woes of anarchy. This letter made the greatest sen-

sation in France; the legislative assembly indignantly passed a decree of accusation against Monsieur on the 1st of January, 1792, and on the 16th he was, with one voice, declared to have forfeited his right to the regency. On the 8th of August, 1792, Monsieur, in conjunction with the other emigrant princes, signed a manifesto, which explained their sentiments, and the motives of the coalition on the French territory. He afterwards personally declared in a speech addressed to the emigrant nobility, that his intention on returning to France was to pardon the errors of his countrymen. On the 11th of August, accompanied by the count d'Artois, he departed at the head of 6,000 cavalry to join the Prussian army, and they first established their head quarters at Verdun, and afterwards at Vouziers, Buzancy, and Somme-Suippe; but the retreat of the king of Prussia soon compelled them to retreat also. On the 20th of October they came and established themselves at the castle of Neuville, waiting further events, which took, however, a turn so contrary to their interests, that on the 13th of November they found themselves under the necessity of discharging their army. They were at the castle of Ham, in Westphalia, when they learnt the news of Louis the XVIth's death. On the 28th of January they declared his son King of France, and under the name of Louis the XVIIth, and Monsieur then took the title of regent of the kingdom, at the same time conferring that of Lieutenant General on the Comte d'Artois, whom he left shortly after, and went to settle at Verona, by the name of the Comte de Lille. At the death of the dauphin, son to Louis the XVIth, he took the title of Louis the XVIIIth, king of France and Navarre, and published a manifesto, promising a general pardon to all the French who should submit to his authority. He soon, however, lost the asylum which he had found at Verona, for the Venetian government, alarmed at the victories of the French, signified to him an order to leave the dominions of the republic: the prince indignantly informed the senate, "that he was preparing to depart, but that they should first strike from the golden book six names of his family, and restore to him the armour which his ancestor Henry the IVth presented to the republic of Venice." He then joined Condé's forces on the Rhine, intending to serve among them simply as a volunteer, but notwithstanding this modest title, the court of Vienna seemed to dread his being present in the armies, and he was compelled to depart in spite of the most pressing solicitations addressed to the Emperor and the Archduke Charles. As he was withdrawing, an attempt was made on his life, but who they were, or by whom instigated, has never been discovered. A gun was fired at him from the house opposite to the inn in which he resided, in the little town of Dillingen on the Danube, and the ball slightly grazing his forehead drew blood. He then retired to Blankenbourg, and devoted himself in a great measure to a correspondence with his partisans in the interior of France, particularly General Pichegru, whom he succeeded in gaining over to his cause. Several of his agents at Paris had already been arrested by the police, among whom was Lemaitre; Lavillehurois, Brothier, and Daverne de Proffe, had the same ill luck in March 1797; and all his hopes must have vanished when informed of the events of September the 4th, 1797, in consequence of which a great number of his adherents were banished by the Magistrates, and proscribed by the directory. At this time dissatisfied with the Duke of Lavanguyon's councils, attributing to them the ill-success of his enterprises, dismissed him from his cabinet, which he had till that time directed, and appointed in his room M. de St. Priest, and the Marshal de Castries. In the course of April he published another proclamation addressed to the French, in which he explained his sentiments and intentions in nearly the same terms he had made use of in 1792. Some months after he quitted Blankenbourg for Mittau, where the marriage of the Comte d'Artois' eldest son, with the daughter of Louis the XVIth was celebrated. In 1799 Suwarow, who was passing through Mittau in his way to Italy, went to the prince, and said to him, "The happiest day of my life will be that on which I shall shed the last drop of my blood to enable you to re-ascend the throne of your ancestors." From the very opening of the campaign he again caused proclamations, calculated to procure him adherents, to be dispersed through France; in consequence the Chouans and several departments to the South, particularly in the environs of Toulouse, again took up arms in his cause, and his affairs were beginning to be in a favourable posture, when the events which succeeded the 18th Brumaire, and the defection of Russia, entirely ruined his hopes, and he was even obliged to wander again in search of an asylum, for Paul the 1st having formed an alliance with France, forbade him to remain longer in his dominions. He then, for some time wandered in the North, and at last obtained permission from the court of Berlin to reside at Warsaw; the year after, however, this very court at the desire of the French government seized some of his agents at Barceuth, in particular Messrs. de Précy, and Imbert Colomes. It has been since reported in Europe that some proposals had been made him through the intervention

of the King of Prussia, but that he had thought fit to reject them: nay his answer and those of all the members of his family were inserted in several German prints. In 1805, he quitted Warsaw, and by permission of the Emperor Alexander, returned to Mittau. Several states, and particularly England, allow him a pension, which is estimated at 12,000 pounds sterling a month.

PUFFING.

It would be to the credit of the proprietors of papers, if they would follow the example of the Times, in marking all Puffs and paid for communications thus [Advertisement.] It would certainly be better at once to reject the miserable trash of all notorious quacks, imposters, and pretenders, which now so frequently offends the taste, and disgusts the feelings of the public, but next to that is the plan of showing such articles in their true colours, which disarms them of a large portion of their poison.—The following Specimen of the art of Puffing, is copied from the Morning Chronicle of Monday:—

"We lament that His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex was prevented by indisposition from attending the Meeting on Thursday, his Birth-day, at the City of London Tavern. The amiable qualities of His Royal Highness have justly endeared him to the nation. Indefatigable in the exercise of benevolence, like the immortal Titus, he views every day as lost in which he has not performed a benevolent action.—the friend of civil and religious liberty, and in every point of view, as a man, a mason, and a Prince, the Duke of Sussex has acquired general esteem and admiration. The Proprietors of the Maccassar Oil may justly be proud of having his Royal Highness one of the illustrious Patrons of that unrivalled production for the growth of Hair."

THE BLACK PRINCE.

At a Meeting of the Homiton Bible Society, last week, the presence of the Black Prince, the son of Toussaint, formerly Emperor of St. Domingo, gave unusual interest to the Meeting. His figure is good, his manners and deportment truly engaging; a residence in England, and an acquaintance with his Bible for two years has rendered him capable, from the former, of speaking English well for a foreigner, and from the latter giving one of the most striking evidences in favour of the Bible, and the pure doctrines it inculcates to those who read it with a teachable spirit. After an introduction to the Chairman, he stood up to give his testimony to the truth and power of the Bible: he spoke at considerable length, with so much fluency, earnestness, and simplicity, as made the deepest impression on the Meeting, and drew tears from every eye. This young man, it appears, is to be placed under the tuition of a respectable divine in Cornwall, in order to qualify him to be a Christian Missionary in the Heathen world. He is about nineteen years of age, of eminent and unfeigned piety, and very interesting and communicative.

Duel.—Monday se'night, a meeting took place at Sebright's field, near Calway, between R. Power, Esq. and J. Morris, Esq. the former attended by Lieutenant S. Burke, and the latter Gentleman by M. Martin, Esq. when, at the first shot, Mr. Morris received a ball in the instep; upon which the seconds interfered, and prevented any farther mischief. The quarrel originated at a billiard-room on the Saturday evening preceding, in consequence of disagreeable words, and some blows having been exchanged by the parties.

Bivouacking.—Is the halt which is made by an army for the night in a place where quarters either are not to be found, or have not been prepared. The horses of the cavalry, in a Bivouac, are fastened in circles in the open air, and the men lie in the middle, wrapped up in their cloaks. The infantry soldiers are permitted to find the best covering they can, taking care to keep together in regiments as much as possible. A Bivouac requires a strong patrol of cavalry, and a more extensive line of videttes, than any other kind of halt in the march of an army.

BATAVIA,

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WEST INDIA HOUSE, MARCH 18.

General Court was assembled at five o'clock. The minutes of the last meeting were read, and the motion of the Court was given from the notice-book. Mr. Howorth (who was absent from the meeting on account of indisposition) had the indulgence of the Court, while he entered into some explanation of the proceedings of the Committee of which he had been Chairman. He then went into a detail to shew, that every thing had been conducted with the utmost impartiality, and that the contending parties had been invited to state their views at the Court. As to the motion of increase of salary, he felt disposed to agree to it, but on certain conditions. He did not wish to cast any slur on the Directors, but it was the duty of a Court of Proprietors to prevent a possible evil. For instance, while the patronage of the Directors was certain, their attendance on their duties was optional; or the absence of any one was fined by some fee to be paid among the rest. He would put merely a supposed case: a Director may enter his name as a Director; he may then go away to his counting-house, to the Exchange, to his house of pleasure, &c. and then return by and by to appear again in attendance, and thus participate in the fees of those who have been absent. This was merely a fiction; but such an one might have done, though it was but justice to the Directors to say, that the business of the House was carried on with such accuracy and method in all its branches, as it would be vain to look for even in the counting-house of a particular merchant. They had in all cases so well conducted themselves, that it was the duty of the Proprietors to support them. At the same time, as a general elective body, the Proprietors should exercise the utmost vigilance, and a strong check and control to prevent the possibility of abuse. He therefore wished that the qualifications of the Directors should be increased. At present it was necessary for a Director to hold two thousand pounds stock; he should hold at least 4000l. as a qualification; he should also that no person in any public office should be eligible as a Director; that a book of attendance, stating the cause of absence of each individual should be kept, and a list be annually published of the appointments, and to whom they were allotted. Much as he wished success to the motion of his honourable friend, yet he must tell him, that if some regulations were not adopted he could not agree to it. Mr. Plumer and Mr. Hume both spoke in explanation of what they had said at the meeting, deprecating any disrespect to the worthy Chairman of the Committee, who had, they said, conducted himself with the strictest impartiality. Mr. Plumer stated, that he could not send his name in the proper time, because he was unable to get possession of the proper documents to form his opinion; but the Committee was over. Mr. R. Jackson suggested the Proprietors speaking to the question. Mr. P. Moore said, that the principle of the resolutions adopted by the Committee was, that the Company might secure the exclusive service of the Directors, and that there should be a remuneration for their trouble. The graduated scale which he had proposed, merely to put the subject before the Court for discussion, had been approved of by several persons of great eminence; and he believed that if any rate it would not be found too great a remuneration for the labour of administering a vast empire. Gentlemen were not aware of the immense knowledge necessary for the government of India. Every farmer who governs many acres had got every landlord his number of manors; but the West India Proprietors scarcely knew how many empires they had. As to the conditions which were attached to the regulations upon them, such as alterations in the Director's qualification from 2000l. to 4000l., that if proposed, he must give 14 days notice of the proposed change of the bye-laws. He left this to the Court. Mr. Weyland thought fourteen days absolutely necessary. Mr. Randle Jackson thought the same, and said that Mr. Moore had brought himself into a deserved dilemma. On a

former occasion he talked as if he should bring forward his motion without conditions; he now, however, had come forward with regulations which he had not the will or the wit to make himself, and had properly fallen into the situation in which he was now so awkwardly placed. Mr. Bosanquet (the Director) stated it to be his decided opinion, that the General Court had no power to alter the qualifications of the Directors; which had been fixed by Act of Parliament; should they wish to propose a change, they must carry their wishes before Parliament, which alone had the power of altering what was now the fixed law of the land. This seemed to be the opinion of the Court, and Mr. Moore was therefore called upon to make his separate motion, which he did, proposing that the Chairman should have a salary of 1,500l., the Deputy Chairman 1000l., the Directors who had served on Secret Committees, 700l., those who served on Corresponding Committees, 700l., and the rest of the Directors some other modifications, as a.s. &c. Mr. Plumer seconded the motion; he hoped the Court would consider the principle of the question, and overlook any inaccuracy of terms. He objected to conditions; it would be the duty of the Directors from time to time to make such improvements as should be useful to the service of the Company. But the duty should not be the bargain for the increase of salary. It was supposed that they would do their duty, and the increase was meant to reward their increased labour. He did not think the Patronage any reason for withholding the increase. It would be thought a strange thing, if a Lord of the Admiralty or any public officer should be refused a salary, on the ground that he had excellent appointments at his disposal. Those who argued so fell into an inconsistency; they tell the Directors that their patronage must serve instead of a salary, and at the same time threaten them with expulsion and perpetual infamy if they make one farthing advantage by it. Mr. Weyland had stated, that this patronage had increased; he was mistaken; it had decreased so much, that not above one writer fell to a Director in the course of twenty years, and then he was not able to foresee when it would come to his turn. Mr. Hume talked a great deal about economy; he thought integrity and fidelity were to be bought by the public, and ounce; and held it to be a wrong thing to give a shilling for what he might get for six-pence. Such a course of dealing, he was afraid, would never succeed in the higher transactions; it would tend to remove alacrity and disaction from the earth. Crowned heads must be content with their mutton chop and pint of porter; and his Majesty must come on the outside of the Windsor stage to hold his Privy Councils. The best politicians and reasoners went on higher ground; they found that in matters relating to the higher qualities of men, liberality was the best economy; and the absence of a niggard precision the surest parsimony. He contended that the depreciation of money, since the time that the Directors' salaries were fixed at the present sum, was a strong ground for their augmentation. In a commercial point of view, it appeared that the profits of the Company from their trade had from an average of the last 17 years, amounted to 1,300,000l. annually. The Directors of so great a commercial establishment were entitled to a remuneration much greater than the amount of their present salaries. In a political point of view, it was to be considered that the Directors had the management of a mighty empire, the revenues of which amounted to 16 millions annually. He thought that there could be no doubt but that those revenues must be progressive, and therefore the men who were selected to manage the affairs of so great an empire, ought to have liberal salaries allowed them. He then quoted an extract from Mr. Burke's writings, wherein it was stated, "that the state ought to think for those who gave up their time to think for the good of the state." He conceived that it would highly benefit our Indian empire to give a proper remuneration to the exercise of the best talents that could be called into their service. He therefore supported the motion of the Honourable Gentleman. Mr. W. Hume spoke shortly in favour

of the conditions recommended by the Committee, and of the increase of the Directors' salary as coupled with these conditions. Mr. Randle Jackson said, that he should conclude by moving an amendment, which he had framed for the purpose of shielding the honour of the Court of Directors, as well as protecting the honour of the Court of Proprietors. He conceived the honour of both to be equally attacked by the manner in which the proposition had been brought forward. He really had felt considerable anxiety to know where the ingenuity, the nerve, and the courage was to come from, with which the two Hon. Gents. had supported the present proposition. It had been brought forward in the face of recent resolutions of the Court of Directors, which declared that it would be improper and premature to propose any increase of salary to the Directors, until other resolutions had been passed for the purpose of requiring a greater degree of attention to the Directorial duties. In the face of this resolution, the Hon. Gents. had proposed the increase of salaries, without any conditions at all. This increase was at first proposed by him to be much larger, so that it would amount to the sum of 600,000l. before the expiration of the charter. He was now, however, content to reduce it to about one half that sum. At a time that they had just declared that great retrenchments would be necessary in their establishments, both at home and abroad, it would be most ungracious that their first act, under the new charter, should be a great increase to the salaries of the Directors. It would be peculiarly ungracious that this should be done for the Directors, when they were the men who had suffered nothing from the late regulations; but, on the contrary, whose patronage had been continued and confirmed to them. He had not chosen to attend the Committee that was lately appointed; for although he respected highly the member, of his private capacity, and would be always happy to meet them, yet as a public body he did not like to be in their company. Three of them were declared candidates for the situation of Director with the increased salary; two of them were unqualified proprietors; and of the eight or nine of which the Committee consisted, four or five had abdicated in that Court this increase of salary. He was for adopting the resolutions, imposing the conditions before granting the money; while the honourable mover seemed to wish the money to be granted immediately, and to be quite careless about the conditions. He should be ashamed that the Court of Proprietors should be considered such much worms as to grudge a fair and liberal remuneration to their Directors; he, however, must contend that they were liberally remunerated by the patronage they enjoyed; and the approbation of the Proprietors. In the contest between the Government and the Company, it had been expressly limited, that the patronage amounted to no less than 550,000l. annually. The patronage, therefore, of every individual Director was not less than 60,000l. annually. Mr. Plumer then interrupted him, and begged that he would inform the Directors exactly what their profits were worth. Mr. Randle Jackson continued: "Every Director who had a son that he loved, a nephew whom he regarded, a friend with whom he had lived from his infancy, or who saw merit in want of patronage, knew what was the value of patronage. When he had stated the patronage at 550,000l. annually, he alluded to the appointment of writers, cadets, and assistant surgeons; but when the great situations in the gift of the Directors were considered, it would amount to considerably more. Besides the paper called 'the patronage sheet,' there was another paper called 'the loan sheet,' by which it appeared, that of every loan, the Chairman and Deputy Chairman got 16,000l. each; and every individual Director 10,000l. In the present year, the Chairman and Deputy Chairman had got 32,000l. each, and every individual Director 20,000l. Now when it was known what scrambling there was about loans, there could be no doubt but that such a share was a very good thing. He, therefore, would contend that they had other remunerations besides their salary, which ought to be taken into account. The Directors did not serve the

Company for nothing. They had a patronage which Princess envied, and to a noble mind no remuneration could be more valuable than great patronage. From the numbers constantly soliciting the situation, it was pretty evident, that the remuneration was not so small as it had been represented. After many other observations, he concluded, by moving an amendment, which was, in substance, "That the Court having considered the report and the documents, and also having considered the late resolutions of the Court of Directors, were of opinion, that it was improper and premature to grant any increase of salary to the Directors before some general resolutions for increasing the efficiency of the directorial body had been adopted." Mr. Dixon seconded the amendment. After some observations from Mr. W. Keane, Mr. Bosanquet declared it to be his opinion, that no conditions which might be adopted would make it wise to increase the salaries of the Directors. He therefore wished the business to be disposed of as expeditiously as possible, to prevent any further unpleasant feeling between the Directors and the Proprietors. He suggested a wish that the question should be got rid of by an adjournment for an indefinite time. After a desultory conversation of some length, Mr. Grant said that he had always felt much indifference about the salary or the increase of it, but that he now felt something more than indifference. As it was now late in the day, and the argument, or rather the invective, had been all of one side, he thought it but just that those who entertained contrary opinions should have a fair hearing. With this view, he wished the debate to be adjourned, but he did not wish the question to be got rid of before persons who entertained different sentiments had an opportunity of being heard. A question of adjournment to Tuesday, the 5th of April (in order to give time for a regular notice of discussing the other resolutions at the same time) was then moved and seconded. After some conversation the question was put to the show of hands, and declared by the Chairman to be carried in the affirmative. **Vervolg van het Outwerp van eené Grondwet voor de VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDEN.** **ACHTSTE HOOFDSTUK.** *Van den Godsdienst, het openbaar onderwijs en het arm-bestuur.* 133.—De christelyke hervormde Godsdienst is die van den Souvereinen Vorst. 134.—Aan alle bestaande Godsdiensten wordt gelyke beachting verleend; de belyders van dezelve genieten dezelve burgerlyke voorregten en hebben gelyke aanspraak op het bekleeden van waardigheden, ambten en belevingen. 135.—Alle openbare uitoefening van Godsdienst wordt toegelaten, voor zoo verre dezelve niet kan gerekend worden eenige stoornis aan de publieke orde en rust te zullen toebrengen. 136.—Aan de christelyke hervormde kerk wordt by voortdurend verzekerd de voldoening uit 's Lands kasse van alle zoodanige tractementen, pensioenen, weduwnen, kinder school- en academie-gelden, als voormaals aan dezelve leeraaren, het zy directelyk uit 's Lands kas of uit de daartoe bestemde inkomsten van geestelyke en kerkelyke goederen of eenige plaatselyke inkomsten, zyn bevestigd geworden. 137.—Van alle toelagen, welke laatstelyk aan de andere gezindheden uit 's Lands kas zyn toegestaan geweest, wordt almede het genot, by voortdurend, aan gemelde gezindheden toegekend. 138.—In de bescheyten van die gezindheden, welke tot hertoe geene of min toereikende toelagen van 's Lands wege gesnoten hebben, zal, op aanvraag daartoe te doen, in billykheid door den Souvereinen Vorst, met overleg van de Staten Generaal, kunnen voorzien worden. 139.—Overminderd het regt en de gehoudenissen van den Souvereinen Vorst, om zoodanig toezigt over alle de godsdienstige gezindheden uitoefenen, als voor de belangen van den Staat dienstig zal bevonden worden. **139.—Overminderd het regt en de gehoudenissen van den Souvereinen Vorst, om zoodanig toezigt over alle de godsdienstige gezindheden uitoefenen, als voor de belangen van den Staat dienstig zal bevonden worden. Dezeve bovendien in het byzonder het regt van inzage en beschikking omtrent de inrigtingen van die gezindheden, welke, volgens een der voorgaande artikelen, eenige betaling of toelage uit 's Lands kas genieten.**

