



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 zoodanig moeten worden erkend. J. DUPUY, Waarnemend Secretaris van het Gouvernement. BATAVIA, den 1ste Mey 1814.

VOL. III]

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1814.

[NO. 129.

Publication.

THE Public are hereby informed, that whenever it may be found necessary to issue TREASURY NOTES in sums below 200 Java Rupees, such Notes will not bear interest; but they will at all times be exchangeable at the Accountant's Office for Notes bearing Interest, when presented to that amount. The undermentioned Gentlemen are appointed to be a Committee for signing the Notes issued in sums below 200 Rupees: Mr. Van Groll, sen. ... Members of the European Orphan Chamber. Van den Berg, sen. ... De Nys, sen. ... Tauuay, ... Mr. Heyneman, Commissioner of the Lombard Bank. Mr. Berkhoff, Cashier. Each Note to be signed by three of the above persons, and countersigned by the President of the European Orphan Chamber, or the Director of the Lombard Bank. By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council. J. DUPUY, Act. Sec. to Govt. BATAVIA, August 1, 1814.

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.

Publikatie.

INGEVOLGE Instructie van Eyne Excellentie den Heere Gouverneur Generaal in Rade, verlat in het ondervolgende Extract uit een brief van den Secretaris Tucker, van den 19de Maart 1814, heeft den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade goedgevonden te gelasten, dat den Hogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia, onder wien het oude Batavia'sche Krediet Papier is overgebracht, onverwijd middelen bewerkstellige tot het roeyeren en onbruikbaar maken van het geheel montant van dat Papier, terzelve tyd met de meeste nauwkeurigheid Lysten der Krediet Brieven vervaardigende, op dat dezelve naderhand voor hun kunnen worden geautentificeerd.

Extract Instructien van het Gouvernement Generaal.

"Den Heere Gouverneur Generaal in Rade, nodigt my in antwoord op de door het Gouvernement van Java godane vragen, omtrent de beschikking over het tans gesponceerd zynde oude Batavia'sche Krediet Papier, aantemerken, dat het zelve terstond diende geroyeerd en onbruikbaar gemaakt te worden, en dat het noodzakelyk schynt te zyn eene Kommissie te benoemen tot het ten uitvoer brengen van die verandwoordelyke taak.—Lysten der Krediet Brieven moeten met de meeste nauwkeurigheid vervaardigd en door de Kommissie geautentificeerd worden, en dezelve zal terzelve tyd op elke Krediet Brief dienen te certificeeren dat dezelve afbetaald en geroyeerd is. Het zoude eenvoudiger en minder omslagtig zyn de noten ten eenemale te vernietigen, zo niet valsche Papieren naderhand in omloop gebragt en ter uitbetaling aangeboden konden worden, in welk geval het moeyelyk zoude zyn het bedrog te ontdekken en te bewyzen, zonder dat de echte noten in wezen waren om dezelve met de valschen te kunnen vergelyken." Ter ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade. J. DUPUY, Waarn. Gouvts. Sec. BATAVIA, den 29ste July 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.

Publikatie.

ALS een gevolg van de Proklamatie van den 13de dezer, wordt bekend gemaakt, dat na heeden geene uitbetalingen in Lombard Bank Noten in de Tresaurie zullen geschieden, en dat het Vendue Kantoor gelast is geene verdere verkopeningen voor dat Papier te houden.—Alle verkopeningen door het Vendue Kantoor, en alle handelingen van Publieke Instellingen, zullen voortaan geschieden in zilver of Gouvernements Krediet Brieven.—Ter Ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade. J. DUPUY, Waarn. Sec. van het Gouvt. BATAVIA, den 29 July 1814.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the declaration contained in Proclamation of this Government, under date the 9th Aug. 1813, respecting the Ports of Sambas, Cootai and Passeer, is withdrawn, and that those Ports are considered open to regular trade. By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council. J. DUPUY, Acting Secretary to Govt. BATAVIA, Aug. 3, 1814.

Advertentie.

WORDT hierevens bekend gemaakt, dat het by Proklamatie van den 9de Augustus 1813, verklaarde, nopens de Havens van Sambas, Koetay en Passir, tans opgeheven is—en dat de Handel op een van dezelve tans regelmatig kan worden hervat. Ter ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade. J. DUPUY, Waarn. Gouvts. Sec. BATAVIA, den 3de Augustus, 1814.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, by the Bench of Magistrates, that in the pursuance of Regulation III A. D. 1814, on the 10th instant the Cooly Establishment will be opened on the premises in the rear of the Stad-house. By order of the Bench of Magistrates. PETER JESSEN, Sec. MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE, BATAVIA, August 5, 1814.

Advertentie.

DE Bank van Magistrature maakt by deze bekend, dat ingevolge de Regulatie III. A. D. 1814, het Coelie Etablissement den 10de Augustus 1814 zal geopend worden in de plaats agter het Stadhuis. Ter ordonnantie van de Bank van Magistraten. PETER JESSEN, Secretaris. MAGISTRATE'S COMPTOIR, BATAVIA, den 5de Augustus, 1814.

Wanted Immediately, A BILL ON BENGAL. Enquire at the Gazette Office.

Advertisement.

BY order of the President and Bench of Magistrates of Batavia,—Notice is hereby given, that from the 8th instant to the 30th of the month of September next ensuing, the duty of one half per cent on the value of Houses, Gardens, &c. situated in the Suburbs, the Chinese Caoyong, and within the limits of Batavia, will be received at the office of the Accountant at the Stad-house daily, Sundays and Holidays excepted, agreeably to Government Order of the 26th February 1813. The proprietors failing to make this payment within the above period will become liable to the usual fine. By order of the Bench of Magistrates. PETER JESSEN, Secretary. BATAVIA, August 2, 1814.

Advertentie.

VAN wege President en Magistraten der stad Batavia, word mits dezen bekend gemaakt, dat van den 8ste dezer tot den laatsten van de maand September aanstaande (de Zonen Feestdagen uitgezonderd) ten Kantore van honne Accountant op het Stadhuis zal ontfangen worden, een half per cento op de getaxeerde waarde der Huizen, Erven, Thuienen, &c. &c. staande en gelegen in de Zuider Voorstad, de Chinese Kamp, en binnen de limiten van Batavia, en zulks voor den gepasseerden jaare of van primo January tot ultimo December 1813, ingevolge Gouvernements besluit van den 26ste February 1813. Zullende tegen de nalatigen hierin worden geprocedeerd naar luid der hier omstreeks gestelde order. Ter ordonnantie van President en Magistraten. PETER JESSEN, Secretaris. BATAVIA, den 2de Augustus, 1814.

Vendu Advertissementen.

Door Vendu-meesteren zullen de volgende Vendueties worden gehouden, als: Op Maandag den 15 Augustus 1814. IN de woon Thuin van Mr. Schols op Jacatra, van Huismebelen, Wagens, Paarden, een Parthy Lywaten, Boeken, Zeep, &c. &c. &c. Op Dingsdag den 16 Augustus 1814. VOOR 't Huis van wylen Simon Dicks, staande in de Nieuw-poort Straat, van Juwelen, Goud en Zilver werken, Huismebelen, eenige fraage Boeken, verscheiden goede Slaven, Wagens, Paarden, en al het geen ten dage der Verkoopung zal worden opgeveild. Op Woensdag den 17 Augustus 1814. VOOR 't Sterfhuys van wylen Gouw Koko, staande op de Klinting in de Chinese Kamp, van Huismebelen, Goud en Zilver werken, eenige Wayangs-meidens, Wagens en Paarden, &c. &c. &c. Op Donderdag den 18 Augustus 1814. VOOR de woning van J. Matheos, staande op de Grote Roca Malacca, No. 26, van Huismebelen, Wagens en Paarden, Slaven, en Slavinnen; nevens andere goederen meer. Op Vrydag den 19 Augustus 1814. IN de Pakhuysen by de Viscb Markt, voor Reekening van s'Konings Marine, van Leedige Vaatwerken, Oude Hoepel-yzers, en wat verder ten voorschyn zal worden gebragt.

UIT DE HAND TE KOOP, DE BRIK DE EERSTE ZON, MET DESZELFS INVENTARIS, de Inventaris t zien by J. HINDERMYER. OF GROOT BOEMALAKKA.

Publikatie.

DE Gemeente wordt hierevens verwittigd dat wanneer het mogt worden nodig geoordeeld TREASURIE NOTEN uitgegeven in sommen onder de 200 Javasche Roppyen, dezelve geen interest zullen doen, doch ten allen tyde zullen uitbaar wezen ten Kantore van den Accountant voor interest doende Noten tot het bedragen der laatst genoemden. De ondervolgende Heeren zyn als Kommissarissen benoemd tot het tekenen der uitgegeven Noten onder de 200 Roppyen. De Hr. Van Groll, Sen. ... De Hr. Van den Berg, Sen. ... De Hr. De Nys, Sen. ... De Hr. Tauuay, ... De Hr. Heyneman, Com. van de Bank van Leening. De Hr. Berkhoff, Cassier. Elke President Noot zal door drie der bovengenoemde Kommissarissen getekend, en door de President der Weeskamer of de Directeur der Lombard Bank gecontrasigneerd worden. Ter ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade. J. DUPUY, Waarn. Gouv. Sec. BATAVIA, den 1ste Aug. 1814.

Advertisement.

THE quantity of disposable COFFEE and RICE in the public stores in the Eastern Districts being expended, and it being the intention of Government to withdraw from circulation the Notes of the Lombard Bank, Notice is hereby given, that no further issues of COFFEE and RICE can be made under the Publications of the 9th February and 2d April last. By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council. J. DUPUY, Acting Secretary to Govt. BATAVIA, August 1, 1814.

Advertentie.

DE in de Oostelyke Distrikten ter beschikking van het Gouvernement geweest hebbende hoeveelheden KOFFY en RYST, uitgegeven zynde, en het Gouvernement verlangende de Lombard Bank Noten uit den omloop te trekken, zo wordt by dezen aan de Gemeente kennis gegeven, dat geene verdere afgaven van KOFFY en RYST kunnen geschieden onder de Publikatie van den 9de February en 2de April. Ter Ordonnantie van de Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade. J. DUPUY, Waarn. Sec. van 't Gouvt. BATAVIA, den 1ste Augustus 1814.

Bell's Weekly Messenger, Dec. 12.

SOVEREIGN POWER OF THE STADT-HOLDER—ITS IMPOLICY AND EFFECTS.

Though no one can take a warmer interest than ourselves in the emancipation of Holland from the oppressive and grinding servitude of the French Ruler, yet must we acknowledge, that this satisfaction is very considerably alloyed by the blind and injudicious zeal with which the Provisional Government have received and complimented their returning Prince, and complimented him at the expense of overturning the ancient Constitution of the United States, and thereby converting a Republic (in which the Stadtholder was only a Prince-President) into an hereditary Monarchy.

It is with States, moreover, as with certain noble characters. Half their virtues have their root in the natural pride of an illustrious ancestry, and in reflection upon the past glories of their name. Now Holland, as a Republic, is not rivalled by any State in Europe, in the long list of Heroes and Statesmen, and in the still nobler list of great actions and glorious sufferings. No State in Europe can produce a nobler drama than what Holland performed in the Wars of the Netherlands. Her fleets have often fought upon equal terms, even the fleets of England. Half of the Indies once acknowledged her Sovereign Power and her Commercial Flag. Now, all these distinctions are sufficient to excite the pride of a more pitegmatic people than the Dutch; and accordingly the Dutch, in ancient times, were a proud and an honourable people. But of what were they thus proud? Why of their Republic, of the States properly so termed,—of themselves. Why therefore, extinguish all this glory by destroying these States,—by converting a Council and General Assembly (in other words, a Free Parliament) into a Monarchy?

These observations, however, will be better understood by a brief description of the former Government of the United States,—we mean of that form of Government which existed in the years 1793 and 1794, and was only destroyed by the description and conquest of the French Revolutionists.—It will be seen, that though a Republic in name, Holland had a very strong resemblance to our own Constitution,—that is to say had a Senate which corresponded with our House of Lords, an assembly which answered to our Commons, and that the power of the Stadtholder was at the same time united, and very nearly sufficient for all constitutional purposes.

The United States, as is well known, consist of seven provinces, each of which like the separate States of the American Union, had its separate Municipal and Administrative Government, whilst all of them, at the same time, as Members of the Union, were subject to the General Federal Government, and contributed by sending Deputies to its formation and Constitution.

To understand the Government of the United States, therefore, we must look first at the Municipal Governments of its component Provinces.

Now each Province was governed by two Assemblies, which together were termed its "States."—The first of these Assemblies was composed of the Deputies from each town in the Province, and consisted of about 12 or 18 Members, each principal town sending one Deputy.—The

second Assembly was termed the Council of Deputies of the Provinces, and consisted likewise of Deputies chosen in like manner from the towns. The principal Member was chosen President, and his power and office answered to that of Speaker, or Lord President of his Province.

The Government of the United States was composed in like manner, i. e. of the General Assembly, called the States General, and secondly of the Council of State, which corresponded with the Council of Deputies in the provinces. The Deputies of the States General were chosen by the Provincial States, as likewise were the Members of the Council of State. The election, therefore, of the Members of the Provincial States belonged to the towns of the provinces; and the election of the Members of the States General belonged to the Provincial States. Each province had its Assembly of Deputies,—its Council of Deputies, and its President; in other words its Senate and Popular Assembly. And the Union, in like manner, had its Popular Assembly, or States General, its Council of State, and its Stadtholder, who was little more than the same President of the general Government, which the President of each province was to his own province. The Stadtholder, however, as Prince-President, was not without the necessary appendages of Sovereignty. He was Commander of all the forces of the Republic by sea and land, and nominated all officers. The Council of State (answering to our Lords) was little more than his own Privy Council; and as every thing originated in this Council, every thing was in effect under his own will and controul. Besides these privileges, he was Governor-General of the East and West India Companies, and nominated all the Directors from a treble number of Candidates presented to him by the Proprietors. His name, likewise, presided in all the Courts of Law; and he had the true regal right of pardoning.

It may be seen from this summary, that the Constitution of the States was as free as our own; and with the name of a Republic, or of a Confederation of States, had all the steadiness and efficient power of a Monarchy. It was under this free Constitution that the Dutch effected what has rendered their name so memorable in History; and it is, therefore, with sincere regret that we see this Constitution about to be overturned, and converted into a new Monarchy. We must express our hopes, therefore, that the Dutch will become wiser as their first joy subsides, and that they will not compliment their Prince at the expense of their Constitution.

Bell's Weekly Messenger, Feb. 6.

STATE OF THE THAMES.

Notwithstanding the heavy thaw of Tuesday night, an immense multitude continued to assemble between London and Blackfriars bridges. Booths, hoisting the flags of all nations, and painted with Cherokee taste, every where gladdened the sight, while bands of Pandean minstrels, relieved by the dulcet strain of the tin trumpet from all sides, delighted the ear.

In the centre of the river a narrow stream defied the power of the frozen region, and marked the path "where once the current ran." This interruption, however, so far impeding the gambols of the day, increased the sport, and added to the profit of the scene. A few small planks in some cases, and an old boat or two in others, with the simple addition of Charon's fare, kept the communication entire, and enlivened the pastime.

In some parts of the stream, where the width of unfrozen water admitted it, boats completely bent for sail with their full equipment, attracted the heedless throng. In these were placed food for the hungry, and for the thirsty relief; gin and gingerbread, with other cordials, were here on sale at a moderate price—"Ubi mel, ibi apes." The crowd poured towards this magnetic point with extraordinary avidity. Men, women, and children were often seen in one promiscuous heap. Although it is impossible not to feel anxious to afford every opportunity of cheering, by playful pastime, the nipping severity of the season, yet we cannot disengage our mind from the hazardous consequences of such an exhibition as we are now noticing.

Between the bridges the river is entirely covered—not with a regular even frozen surface, but with an incongruous accumulation of icy fragments and congealed piled snow,

which, during the partial thaw, was disengaged up the river and wafted downwards; and partially united by the frost of the last two or three days, had completely covered the surface of the water. It is yet extremely dangerous, and was in many places on Wednesday night set in motion by the influx of the tide, and carried with extreme velocity against the piers of the bridges. Some watermen, more foolhardy than others, ventured to cross opposite Temple-gardens, and one of them nearly lost his life by the experiment. The public ought carefully to prevent the young and thoughtless part of the community from indulging in experiments of this description, which may terminate in the most fatal manner.

The icy surface between the bridges, now called Frost Fair, was yesterday visited by thousands, drawn by curiosity from all parts of London, &c. Returning frost having rendered the frozen mass more than it appeared on Wednesday, the most timid found resolution to venture amidst the various groups which occupied the ice. The foot-path in the centre of the river was hard and secure, and among the pedestrians we observed four donkies which trotted a nimble pace, and produced considerable merriment. At every glance the spectator met with some pleasing novelty. Gaming, in all its branches, threw out different allurements, while honesty was out of the question. Many of the itinerant admirers of the profits gained by E O Tables, Rouge et Noir, Te-totum, wheel of fortune, the garter, &c. were industrious in their avocations, leaving their kind customers without a penny to pay the passage over a plank to the shore. Skittles was played with several parties, and the drinking tents filled by females and their companions, dancing reels to the sound of fiddles, while others sat round large fires, drinking rum, grog, and other spirits. Tea, coffee, and eatables, were provided in ample order, while the passengers were invited to eat by way of recording their visit. Several respectable tradesmen also attended with their wares, selling books, toys, and trinkets of every description.—Those who made purchases were presented with a label, setting forth that the article was bought on the Thames, frozen over. A number of printers, having brought their presses, pulled off various impressions, which they sold for a trifle. One of these stainers of paper, addressed the spectators in the following terms:—"Friends, now is your time to support the freedom of the press. Can the press have greater liberty? Here you find it working in the middle of the Thames, and if you encourage us by buying our impressions, we will keep it going in the true spirit of liberty during the frost."—One of the articles printed and sold contained the following lines:—

Behold the River Thames is frozen o'er,
Which lately ships of mighty burthen bore;
Now different arts and pastimes here you see,
But printing claims the superiority.

Printed to commemorate a remarkably severe frost, which commenced December 27, 1813, accompanied by an unusual thick fog, that continued eight days, and was succeeded by a tremendous fall of snow, which prevented all communication with the northern and western roads for several days. The Thames presented a complete field of ice between London and Blackfriars Bridges, on Monday, the 31st January, 1814.—A Fair is this day (February 4, 1814) held, and the whole space between the two Bridges covered with spectators.

The above was surmounted by the Prince Regent's Feathers and motto, Ich Dien, entwined with oak and laurel. On each side a ship, as the emblem of trade and industry.

ANOTHER:—

Amidst the arts which on the Thames appear,
To tell the wonders of this icy year,
Printing claims prior place, which, at one view,
Erects a monument to Frost and you.

There were several copper plate presses, which rolled off several appropriate prints.

Among the casualties on the river on Friday was one in which the interposition of Providence was most strikingly manifested. About five o'clock three persons, an old man and two lads, having ventured on a piece of ice above London bridge, it suddenly detached itself from the main body, and was carried by the tide through one of the arches. The persons on the ice, who laid themselves down for safety, were observed by the boatmen at Billingsgate, who, with laudable activity, put off to their assistance, and rescued them from their impending danger. One of them was able to walk, but the other two were carried, in a state of insensibility to a public-house, where they received every attention their situation required.

Friday a fair was held upon the ice at Chiswick. A great number of booths and shows of every description, splendidly fitted up.

We think it our special duty to caution the public against rushing upon the ice on the

Thames, for some days at least. The present state of the moon will occasion higher tides than during the last week, the effect of which is now secret and unobservable; so that the most dreadful accidents may be apprehended.

An extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Barbadoes, containing an account of the effects produced on that Island by the Earthquake and Volcano at St. Vincent.

MAY 1, 1812.

"I had been up several times in the course of the night, and observed a strange appearance of heavy clouds in different directions, which threatened a deluge of rain, as also meteors in the air assuming the appearance and size of red hot shot crossing each other in every direction, with a noise like that of a rocket—a few minutes past one, the Garrison was alarmed by what was taken for a most tremendous cannonade, we knew a small French Squadron was at Sea, and the Admiral having sailed about 4 o'clock the afternoon before, we concluded he had fallen in with them and was making a running fight to alarm the Islands. The Garrison was soon under Arms, formed in a column ready to move, and the General having rode down the line went to inspect the sea batteries. It was here first observed that something fell like dust in our faces; at a little past two the noise ceased but the dust continued to increase till day light. At this time the horizon presented the most dismal threatening appearance, while at half past 5, day-light had not increased—at 6, the heavy fall of dust had totally obscured the Heavens, you could not see many yards, and in half an hour more, the most deadly darkness overspread the face of the earth. The particles of falling matter, from the commencement till two o'clock, were too small to be inspected; they afterwards increased in size, three grains being about that of a pea—and on being washed, proved to be particles of fine steel, covered with dust, which being cleaned off, the steel obeyed the magnet. The scene was terrific beyond conception; those who were obliged to go out took lanterns, and notwithstanding ran against each other in the streets; the darkness was so intense, that at the distance of one quarter of the extended arm it was impossible to distinguish a sheet of white paper. Conjectures were various during this dreadful scene; that the falling matter was volcanic was almost beyond a doubt, but the utmost anxiety prevailed to ascertain if it arose from our own Island—while the most dismal apprehensions increased with its continuance. By 9 in the morning it had fallen to the depth of two inches, and from its weight the roofs of the houses (of wooden shingles) were expected to fall in, while destruction seemed to threaten every living creature on the Island; the Scripture was fulfilled in the rain of dust, and the opinion that the world was approaching its close, was strong in many! Exactly at 12 o'clock the sun was dimly seen, in half an hour more it had evidently cleared, and by one, it was possible again to walk about. During the fall of dust, the birds were beaten to the ground, and strange ones were heard in the air which were afterwards shot and found to be from other Islands. The second day-break much resembled a heavy November foggy morning in Europe, after a fall of snow; houses, trees, and every thing being covered with the dust; it continued to fall lightly till six o'clock and then entirely ceased; but, long afterwards its effects were severely felt; the country was burnt up, the cattle and provisions on which the Negroes live, rose to an excessive price; while the inconvenience from the clouds of dust with which we were enveloped with every breath of air, were intolerable.

We did not remain in suspense as to the cause of this strange Phenomenon; on the 5th, a vessel arrived from St. Vincent, and gave us an account of the dreadful explosion which had taken place of the Burning Mountain after a lapse of 98 years from the last. It would be going beyond the limits of a letter to give a detail of the dreadful ravages it has committed on that Island, of rivers dried up and sunk into the bowels of the earth, of vallies, now covered with water, and of misery consequent to nearly the destruction of the whole Island. The lives lost, however, were happily not so many as might

