



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. (Signed) C. G. BLAGRAVE, Acting Secretary to Government. BATAVIA, February, 1812.

Den Heere Lientenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de Java'sche Gouvernements Courant geplaatst wordende aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officieel moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend. (was getekend) C. G. BLAGRAVE, Sec. Genl. BATAVIA den February 1812.

VOL. I.]

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1812.

[NO. 31.

PROCLAMATION.

THE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council having taken into consideration the necessity of adopting immediate measures for the prevention of clandestine exportation of Spanish dollars, and it appearing on a reference to the actual value of the Spanish dollars with other Coins in this island that although its intrinsic value is fixed at sixty-four stuivers, it invariably passes current at a higher rate, he is pleased to resolve, and it is hereby ordered that from and after this date the Spanish dollar shall be received and paid and shall pass current in the island of Java and its dependencies at the rate of sixty-six stuivers per Spanish dollar.

And that no one may plead ignorance of this Proclamation the same is directed to be published in the English and Dutch languages, in the next and two successive Government Gazettes, and translated into the Native languages, and affixed at the usual places at Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

By me

The Lieutenant Governor of the Island of Java and its Dependencies.

THOS. S. RAFFLES.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. G. BLAGRAVE, Actg. Sec. to Govt. BATAVIA, Sept. 19, 1812.

PROCLAMATIE.

ZYNE Excellentie, den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in overweging genomen hebbende, de noodzaakelykheid tot het onvervuld neemen van zulke maatregelen als geschikt zyn om de Clandestine uitvoer van Spaansche Matten voortekomen, en dat by eene verelyking der actuele waarde van een Spaansche Mat tegens die van andere in dit Eiland circulerende munten het komt te blyken, dat hoezeer de waarde van dezelve tegens 64 stuivers is bepaald, dezelve echter zonder ophouden eene meerdere waarde in den omloop hebben heeft goedgevonden te bepalen gelyk bepaald word by dezen, dat van heden af, de Spaansche Matten op het Eiland Java en dies onderhoorigheden, zullen ontvangen en betaald worden mitsgaders cours hebben tegens 66 stuivers per Spaansche Mat.

En opdat niemand hiervan eenige onwetendheid zoude kunnen voorwenden, zal deze worden gepubliceerd in de Engelsche en Hollandsche talen en door middel van de eerstkomende en de twee daarop volgende Couranten worden bekend gemaakt, mitsgaders in de Inlandsche talen overgezet en verders te Batavia, Samarang en Sourabaya geaffigeerd worden ter plaatse gebruikelyk.

Gegeven te Batavia den 19de September 1812.

By my

Den Luitenant Gouverneur van het Eiland Java en dies onderhoorigheden.

THOS. S. RAFFLES,

Ter ordonnantie van den Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. G. BLAGRAVE, Agt. Sec. to Govt.

FOR SALE,

THE BRIG HIBERNIA,

BURTHEN ABOUT 180 TONS,

NEWLY COPPERED,

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY

to

MR. ASHMORE,

No. 11, Great River Street.

September 25.

VENDU ADVERTISSEMENTS.

Door Vendameesteren zullen Vendutien werden gehouden! als;

Op Maandag den 28ste Sept: 1812.

VOOR de woning van J. Stevens, staande op de Grote Roeca-malacca, van differente zoortde van lywaten en wesmeer.

Op Dingsdag den 29ste Sept: 1812.

VOOR het sterfhuis van de huisvrouw van L. Robbers, staande op de Spinhuis-gragt, van huismebelen, goud en zilver-werken, nevens andere goederen meer.

Op Donderdag en Vrydag den 1ste en 2de October, 1812.

VOOR het Vendu-kantoor, voor reeking van het Gouvernement, van Een Honderd Coyangs Ryst, by halve Coyangs; als neede Eenige goederen voor reekening van Particulieren.

FOR SALE,

A BUNGALOW,

SITUATED AT TANJONG OUSTE,

LATELY OCCUPIED BY

MAJOR ROBISON,

ENQUIRE OF

THOS. WATTLEWORTH,

New-port Street.

BILLS on Madras, at a few days sight, may be obtained by application to **THOMAS WATTLEWORTH,** New Port-street.

Batavia, Sept. 25, 1812.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

ABOUT sixty COWS, some of them with Calves.

A fashionable TONJON, perfectly new, made to order by Stuart, Calcutta.

A strong and handsome CLOSE CARRIAGE, second-hand, with glass windows and green blinds, lately fitted up for an English Gentleman.

A COACH-MAN and his Wife, both Young.

Enquire of Mr. Marcus, BATAVIA.

BY DEN HEER MARCUS

IS TE BEKOOMEN,

EEN getal van Sestig Memikbeesten met eenige Kalvers.

— JAVA AANGEKOOMEN.

Een nieuwe Engelsche Draagstoel van de laatste smaak. — Een sterk en mooi Karts met Glazen en-blinden.

Een bekwaame Koetzier met desselfs Vrouw alle by jong.

ADVERTENTIE.

WORD te koop gepresenteerd de na volgende Slaven;

Eer Slavin genaamd *Mina*, van Boegies, zynde een Inlandsche Doctores, met haar dogter *Genisa*, zynde een compleete Harpspeelster. Een Slaaf genaamd *Mimit*, van Baly, zynde een huis en stal jongen. Een Slaaf genaamd *Sawopma*, van Bima, zynde een Huis-timmerman. Een Slaaf genaamd *Wahe*, van Boegies, zynde een lyf-jongee, en aankomende Koetzier. Te bevragen, by den Cipier van 's Lands Boegies,

A. F. DAKANAWITZ.

Batavia den 26ste Sept: 1812.

HEDEN avond verlost zeer voord

spoedig yan twee welgeschapen

Zoons de Huisvrouw van

SAMARANG, } M. HEKSCHER.

den 30 Aug. 1812.

NEW BOOKS.

FOR SALE

AT THE GOV^T. GAZETTE OFFICE,

MOLENVLIET,

The undermentioned recent & valuable

PUBLICATIONS,

VIZ.

QUARTO.

Kirkpatrick's Tippoo Sultan, 1 vol.
Mackenzie's Travels in Iceland, 1 vol.
Scott's Don Roderick, 1 vol.
A Dictionary, English and Dutch and Dutch and English, 1 vol.
Guthrie's Geography, 1 vol.

OCTAVO.

De Humboldt's Travels in N. Spain, 4 vols.
Macolm's Political History of India, 1 vol.
Foster's Essays, 1 vol.
Letters of an Irish Student, 2 vols.
Erskine's Speeches, 1 vol.
Mackenzie's Works, 8 vols.
Curtis on Diseases of India, 1 vol.
Flowers of Literature, 1 vol.
Despotism, 2 vols.
Savage's New Zealand, 1 vol.
Maenell's Poems, 2 vols.
Bloomfield's Poems, 1 vol.
Gregory's Letters, 2 vols.
Joseph Andrews, 1 vol.
Wallace, or the Fight of Falkirk, 1 vol.
The Projector, 3 vols.
Buchanan's Xian Researches, 1 vol.
Mackay's Navigation, 1 vol.
Seward's Letters, 6 vols.
Westall's Poems, 1 vol.
Memoirs of Marmontel, 4 vols.
De Foe's Novels, 12 vols.
Letters from the Mountains, 3 vols.
Quarterly Review, for March 1811,
Spirit of the Public Journals, 1 vol.
East-India Register for 1811.
Hardy's Register of East India Shipping.
Nautical Almanack for 1813.
Navy List, for February 1812.
Army ditto, for do.

DUODECIMO, &c.

Babylon and other Poems, 1 vol.
Barrell's Poems, 1 vol.
Lady Montague's Works, 2 vols.
Hoyle's Games, 1 vol.
Ashes' Spirit of "The Book," 3 vols.
Memoirs of Mrs. Sumbel, 3 vols.
Modern Kate, 2 vols.
Sir William Dorian, 3 vols.
Think's I to Myself, 2 vols.
Yamboe, or the N. American Slave, 3 vols.
Helm's Buenos Ayres, 1 vol.
Elton's Poems, 1 vol.
The Shipwreck, a Poem, 1 vol.
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Portuguese and English Dictionary, 1 vol.
&c. &c. &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Barbault's Female Speaker.
Blair's Class Book.
Murray's English Grammar,
Murray's English Reader.
Introduction to ditto.
Enfield's Speaker.
Goldsmith's History of England, abridged.
Robinson's Modern History.
Spelling Books.

ALSO,

A small assortment of Blank Books, Molenliet, Sept. 19.

LOST,

AT the Port of Djocjocarta during the disturbances there;

Bernier's Account of the Reign of

Cha Jehaum,

and marked in the title-page **C. A. Bruce.**

Should the same by accident come to the possession of any gentleman, it is requested

to be sent to the Printer or to John Crawford, Esq. at Djocjocarta.

Sept. 19, 1812.

ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR SALE

BY MR. SATUR AWITM,

AT No. 30,

GREAT MALACCA STREET,

EXCELLENT

AMERICAN BUTTER,

IN SMALL KEGS.

PERSIAN

ALMONDS and RAISINS,

&c. &c.

Batavia, Sept. 9, 1812.

ADVERTENTIE.

BY Satur Awitw, op de Groote Roemalacca, in het Huys No: 30. is

te bekomen Persiansche Amandelen en Rosynen, Americaansche Booter in klyne vatjes, alles nieuw aangebracht.

Batavia den 12de September, 1812.

NICOLAAS JANSSEN,

GREAT MALACCA-STREET,

HAS FOR SALE,

SWEDISH flat, belt, and Hoop

Iron.

Fine iron Rods.

Swedish and English Steel.

Nails of sizes.

Port Wine.

Spirits of Turpentine, &c.

Batavia, Sept. 12, 1812.

BY N. JANSSEN op de groote Roemalacca, is te bekoomen jongst met de Chinasche Vloot aangebragt, Sweedch plat, bout, en hoep yzer, yzer in roeden, Sweedsch en Engelsch staal; differente zortteeringen spykers, port wyn, terpen-tyn oly, enz.

Batavia den 12 September 1812

ADVERTENTIE.

BY desen word geadvertent, dat die geene, welken iets te pretenderen, mogten hebben dan wel, schuldig zyn aan den boedel van wylen Vrouwe, ANNA MARGARETHA VAN GANGEL, in leve

Douariere, van wyle den Heer MR: C. H. C. WEGENER, gelieve hume Pretenties of Debeth, op of aantegeven binne den tyd van Zes weeken, gerekend van de eerste bekendmaking deser aan de

Executeuren HENDRIK VAN LIGTENBERGH en ADRIAAN MAARDSCHALK,

Batavia den 12de September, 1812.

ADVERTENTIE.

ALLE de geenen welke iets te pretenderen hebben, van wylen de Heer Pieter Tency, in leeven Commissaris over de Preanger Regentschappen, gelieve daar van opgave te doen aan desselfs

Executeuren **W. L. Baggers of G. Drost,**

ADVERTENTIE.

ALLE de geene die iets te pretenderen hebben dan wel schuldig zyn aan den boedel van **ALBERTINA CATHARINA VAN DER LINDEN,** huys

vrouw van **LEZZER ROBBERS,** gelieven zig binne den tyd van twee Maanden te adresseren aan haare Testametaire

Executeur **F. M. KILIAN.**

Batavia den 19de Sept: 1812.

ADVERTENTIE.

ALLE de geene welke iets te pretenderen hebben dan wel schuldig zyn aan den boedel van wylen den overleedene Kolonel in Fransche dienst **N. D. C. LE GRASSISSE,** worden

verzocht zig ten spoedigste te adresseren aan Weesmeesteren te Batavia, en Sourabaya.

Batavia den 19de Sept: 1812.

ADVERTENTIE.

ALLE de gene welke enig regt ac-
tie of pretentie hebben dan wel
schuldig zyn aan den boedel en mala-
tenschap van wylen ANA MA: FREDER-
RIKA BEYNON, in leeven getrouwt in
gemeenschap van goederen met FRAN-
CISCUS JULIO, (Officer thans in expe-
ditie) worden verzogt opgave te doen
aan dezelve Excoateur J. ONTZ, voor
ultimo-September 1812. ten einde de
boedel reekening binnen de bepaalde
tyd tot verantwoording kan worde ge-
drogt.

Batavia den 19de Sept: 1812.

THE HURKARU
Bengal Annual Directory,
FOR A. D. 1813.

CONTAINING an Almanac for the
Year, correct Lists of His Majesty's
and the Honorable Company's Civil, Mi-
litary, and Marine Establishment at the
Presidency of Bengal, including all the
other Lists and Regulations usually pub-
lished, &c. &c.

BY GREENWAY AND Co.

TO BE DELIVERED EARLY IN JANUARY,
Price to Subscribers; Sa. Rs. 8.

Subscriptions will be received by the
printer of the Java Government Gazette.

Java Government Gazette.

BATAVIA,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1812.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor
in Council.

BATAVIA, SEPTEMBER 24, 1812.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in
Council directs the re-publication of the fol-
lowing General Orders published by the Su-
preme Government.

FORT WILLIAM,

JUNE 25, 1812.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable
the Governor General in Council.

An error having inadvertently occurred in
the statement officially transmitted to the
Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of
the Admiralty, by His Excellency Vice Ad-
miral the Honorable R. Stopford, under date
the 28th of August, 1811, relative to the
Operations in the Batteries erected against the
Enemy's entrenchments at Meister Cornelis,
on the Island of Java, previous to the glori-
ous and successful assault on the 26th of
August; the Right Honorable the Governor
General in Council is pleased to direct, that
the following Letter from the Adjutant Gen-
eral, with its enclosures, containing an au-
thentic correction of that error, be published
for general information.

By Order of the Right Honorable the
Governor General in Council.

N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

To N. B. EDMONSTONE, Esquire,
Chief Sec. to Government,

SIR,
The enclosed Papers, forwarded to me by
the Acting Commandant of Artillery, having
been laid before the Commander in Chief, I
have received His Excellency's Commands to
transmit them to you, for the purpose of
being submitted to the Right Honorable the
Governor General in Council. The Com-
mander in Chief doubts not but His Lord-
ship in Council will feel disposed, in justice
to the Detachments of the Royal, Bengal,
and Madras Artillery, employed at the re-
duction of Java, to authorize due publicity
being given to the authentic Statement, which
the error in Admiral Stopford's Dispatch, as
reported in the News-Papers, has called forth
from the respectable and meritorious Officer,
who commanded the Artillery on the above
important occasion.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) G. H. PAGAN,
Adjutant General.

Adjutant General's Office,
Presidency of Fort William,
June 19, 1812.

To Lieutenant Colonel G. H. PAGAN,
SIR,

Lieutenant Colonel Caldwell having sig-
nified to me his desire that the accompanying
Statement be submitted to the perusal of His
Excellency the Commander in Chief; I have
the honor to forward it to you for that
purpose.

(Signed) J. HORSFORD,
Colonel, Artillery.

Fort William,
June 18, 1812.

To Colonel J. HORSFORD,
Acting Commandant of Artillery.

Having read in the public prints, an Of-
ficial Letter, said to have been written by

Admiral Stopford, to John Wilson Croker,
Esq. I beg permission to correct a mis-
statement therein set forth. The Admiral
writes that "previous to this important and
"decisive advantage, the General had caused
"Batteries to be erected, consisting of 20
"18-pounders, which were entirely manned
"by 500 Seamen from His Majesty's Ships
"under his command." The Admiral further
observes, "the enemy was enabled to bring
"34 heavy guns, 18, 24 and 32-pounders, to
"bear on our Batteries; but from the su-
"perior and well directed fire kept up by the
"British Seamen, the enemy's guns were oc-
"casionally silenced, and on the evening of
"the 25th, completely so, &c. &c." It
would appear from these paragraphs, that the
Batteries were served by Seamen alone, and
that no other description of men were em-
ployed on that service; but the papers an-
nexed will sufficiently shew, that besides the
Seamen, there were regular Detachments of Artillery-
men, under their proper Officers, furnished
from the detachments of the Royal, Bengal,
and Madras Artillery.

It may be proper to state, that there were
four distinct Batteries opposed to the Enemy's
works, viz:—

- No. 1. 12 Iron 18-Pounders,
- 2. 8 ditto 18-Ditto,

TOTAL 20 Iron 18-pounders,

- No. 3. 4 Eight-inch Mortars,
- No. 4. 3 ditto Howitzers,
- 5. 2 Five and a half
ditto Howitzers.

As far therefore as relates to the number of
Guns employed, Admiral Stopford's state-
ment is right; but I must beg leave to correct
that part of the Admiral's account, wherein
he says the 20 Iron 18-pounders "were en-
"tirely manned by Seamen," and where he
speaks in the following paragraph:—"From
"the superior and well directed fire kept up
"by the British Seamen, the Enemy's guns
"were occasionally silenced, and on the
"evening of the 25th, completely so."

The truth is, the Seamen under their own
Officers, were principally employed in drag-
ging the guns into the Batteries; which ser-
vice they performed with the wonted bravery
and exertion peculiar to British Sailors;
they assisted also under their own Officers
in serving the guns when put into the Battery;
but they were not the only men who served
the guns, as the nation, ignorant of this fact,
and reading the dispatch of the Admiral,
would be led to imagine.—They assisted the
Artillery details, and ably assisted them, but
the 20 guns placed in the Batteries were not,
as asserted in Admiral Stopford's letter, "en-
"tirely manned by" the Seamen of the Royal Na-
vy; nor was "the superior and well direct-
"ed fire kept up by the British Seamen" by
which "the Enemy's guns were occasionally
"silenced, and on the evening of the 25th,
"completely so," without a full and fair
participation with the Royal, Bengal, and
Madras Artillery, on that memorable service.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) A. CALDWELL,
Lieut. Col. Beng. Arty.

Fort William,
June 18, 1812.

Extract General Orders, Weltevreden,
20th August 1811.

Admiral Stopford having had the goodness
to Dispatch a body of Seamen, to aid in the
present Service, they are attached to the Ar-
tillery duties, and with that Corps will place
the Guns in the Batteries when they are ready
to receive them. The Artillery, on the 20th
of August, was posted nearly as follows: al-
though from casualties and other circum-
stances, afterwards alterations were made by
removing Officers, from one Battery to an-
other.

Captain Napier, Royal Artillery, Com-
manding the Batteries.

18-pr. Battery, No. 1, 12 Guns.	18-pr. Battery, No. 2, 8 Guns.
Capt. Richards.	Capt. Smith, Commanding
Do. Dundas.	Lieut. Munroe, Madras Ar- tillery.
Lieut. Colebrooke.	Lieut. Farrington,
Do. Ralfe.	Of the Royal Artil- lery, 18 men.
Of the Bengal Artil- lery, 36 men.	Ditto Bengal do. 30 —
Do. Royal do. 36 —	Seamen, 64 —
Seamen, 96 —	Madras Lascars, 12 —
Lascars, Madras, 18 —	Bengal ditto, 12 —
Ditto, Bengal, 18 —	4.8-inch Mortars.
3.8-inch Howitzer Battery.	Capt. Byer, Commanding
Capt. Faithful, Comdg.	Lieut. Patton.
Lieut. Scott.	Of the Royal Artil- lery, 19 men.
Of the Bengal Artil- lery, 18 men.	Seamen, 24 —
Seamen, 18 —	Madras Lascars, 16 —
Bengal Lascars, 12 —	2 Howitzer Battery in the rear of the right hand Battery, to fire across the River.
Lieut. Harris, Commanding.	
Of Bengal Artillery Golundauze, 12 men.	
Of Seamen, 20 —	
Total Officers, Eng. Art. 12	Goldz. 88
Remains after this Allotment.	
Officers, Eng. Ar. 3	Goldz. 94

The Bengal Artillery who are not told off
to the Batteries, are immediately to relieve the
details of Royal and Bengal Artillery, now
with the advance; all other Detachments with
Light Field Ordnance to be withdrawn, and
the Guns with their Ammunition Carts drawn
up in front of the Barracks at present occu-
pied by the Artillery at Weltevreden.

Officers in command of Batteries will im-
mediately provide themselves with correct Ba-

turns of the Stores, &c. for the service of
their Guns, Mortars, or Howitzers, to enable
them to ascertain that every thing is complete.

Returns of Expenditures of Ammunition to
be sent by twelve o'clock each day. Artille-
ry after Orders.

An Officer from each Battery to proceed
immediately to the advanced posts to examine
their Guns and Mortars, &c.

The Horse Artillery will furnish the Guard
over the Park, until further orders.

The following is a Return of Killed and
Wounded on the Battery Duties from the
21st to the storming of Cornelis, on the
26th August.

	Captain.	Lieutenant.	Lieut. Fire Workers.	Rank and File, including Gun Lascars.
KILLED.				
Royal Artillery,	0	1	0	1
Bengal Artillery,	0	0	1	3
Madras Artillery,	0	0	0	0
Total killed	0	1	1	4
WOUNDED.				
Royal Artillery,	0	1	0	8
Bengal Artillery,	1	0	0	16
Madras Artillery,	0	1	0	0
Total Wounded	1	2	0	24

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.

KILLED.
Lieutenant Patton, Royal Artillery.
Lieut. Fire Worker Farnaby, Bengal ditto.

WOUNDED.
Captain Richards, Bengal Artillery.
Lieutenant Colebrooke, Royal ditto.
Lieutenant Munro, Madras ditto.

(Signed) A. CALDWELL,
Lieut. Col. Beng. Arty.
(True Copies) N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Chief Sec. to Govt.
(True Copy) W. H. WOOD,
Asst. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant
Governor in Council.

W. H. WOOD,
Asst. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS,
By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor
in Council.

BATAVIA, SEPTEMBER 24, 1812.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in
Council is pleased to direct, that the following
General Orders, published by the Government
of Fort St. George, be re-published on this
Island for general information.

FORT ST. GEORGE, MAY 1, 1812.

General Orders, by Government.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is
pleased to direct, that the following Regula-
tions be observed in application for leave of
absence, &c. by Officers belonging to this
Establishment, when employed under the au-
thority of any of the other Presidencies.

1st. Applications from Officers for leave
of absence, from their Stations, and within
the limits of the Presidency, under which they
may be immediately serving, to be addressed
to the Commander in Chief of that Presi-
dency.

2d. Officers desirous of proceeding to
Europe on furlough, having previously ob-
tained the sanction of the proper authority,
under whose orders they are employed, will
forward their applications, agreeably to the
forms prescribed by the Regulations, to the
Honorable the Governor in Council, Fort
St. George.

3. Officers who may find it necessary to
leave their Stations, or to proceed to Sea on
Sick Certificate, will address their applica-
tions to that effect to the Government of the
Presidency, under which they may be serving.

4th. In the event of circumstances of an
urgent nature or extreme indisposition re-
quiring the immediate departure for Europe
on furlough, or Sick Certificate, of any Of-
ficer, his application will in like manner, be
addressed to the Government of the Presi-
dency under which he may be employed, and a
duplicate will be forwarded to the Govern-
ment of Fort St. George, through the usual
channels.

5th. Officers Commanding Corps or De-
tachment, serving under the orders of any
other presidency, will immediately report all
leaves of absence, &c. granted in consequence
of applications made agreeably to the above
Regulations, to the Adjutant General of the
Government of that Government, for such
communications.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor
in Council.

(Signed) G. STRACHEY,
Sec. to Government.

A true copy,
(Signed) G. STRACHEY,
Sec. to Government.

A true copy,
W. H. WOOD,
Asst. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

All applications made under the foregoing
orders, on this Island and its dependencies,
to be addressed to the Commander of the
Forces, through the Deputy Adjutant Gen-
eral.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant
Governor in Council.

W. H. WOOD,
Asst. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

We have been favoured with the perusal of
Bengal papers, brought by the Hibernia, up
to the end of June. There had not then been
any arrival from Europe of so recent a date
as the China fleet which lately sailed from
this port. But one curious document con-
tained in those prints, viz. the letter of Gen-
eral Jansens, after the loss of Cornelis, to
the Minister of Marine and Colonies, will
be found in one of our subsequent columns.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief
was about to proceed on a tour into the up-
per provinces, and the arrangements for the
transmission of orders, returns, &c. are pub-
lished in the Gazette.

We learn from a paper of the 29th June,
that the Margaret, which has for some time
past been anxiously expected here, had put
back into the Hoogly from stress of weather.

On Wednesday, the 23d instant, a nume-
rous and respectable Meeting of the Inha-
bitants of the City and Environs of Batavia,
was held at the Stadt-house, pursuant to Ad-
vertisement, for the purpose of considering a
suitable address to the Honorable the Lieu-
tenant Governor, on his return from the
Eastern Districts.

Mr. Couperus (late Member of the Su-
preme Council of India and Governor of
Malacca) was called to the Chair, and after
some preliminary observations, explanatory
of the object of the Meeting—the following
Gentlemen were selected as a Committee to
prepare the address.

- MR. COUPERUS.
- MR. MEYER.
- MR. BAUER.
- MR. VEERIS.
- MR. TIMMERMAN THYSEN.
- MR. VELDHOY.
- MR. G. MANUK.
- MR. W. ROBINSON.
- MR. SHRAPNELL.
- MR. SKELTON.
- MAJOR ROBISON.

The Committee met accordingly on Thurs-
day morning and drew up an address which
now lays for signature on the table in the
Orphan Chamber, and will remain there until
Thursday next, at 3 o'clock.

Op Woensdag den 23 September 1812,

Is overeenkomstig eene voorafgegane be-
kendmaking, op het Stadhuis, eene byeen-
komst gehouden der voornaamste en nota-
belste Ingezetenen van Batavia en dies
Ommelanden, ten einde te overweegen, een
gevoegelyk adres aan Zyne Excellentie
den Heer Luitenant Gouverneur, ter gelee-
genheid van Hoogst Deszelfs te rug komst
uit de Oostersche districten.

In die byeenkomst is de Heer A. COU-
PERUS voornamst Gouverneur van Malacca
en laatst Raad Ordinar van Indië, tot
President benoemd, en zyn, na eenige voor-
afgegane aanmerkinge, uitleggende het oog-
merk dezer byeenkomst, de volgende Hee-
ren tot het outwerpen van zoodanig ad-
dres verkoozen.

- A. COUPERUS,
- L. W. MEYER,
- J. G. BAUER,
- P. VEERIS,
- TIMMERMAN THYSEN,
- J. VELDHOYZEN,
- GAVERK MANUK,
- WM. ROBINSON
- J. SHRAPNELL,
- P. SKELTON,
- W. ROBINSON,

Dien overeenkomstig heeft de gemelde Com-
missie, Donderdag morgen daar aan, een
compartie gehouden, en voorschreef ad-
dres outwerpen, het welk nu ter onderteek-
ning legt ter Vergaderzaal der Weekmarkt
op het Stadhuis, stwaar het zelve dage-
lyks van smorgens negen tot des achtere-
middags drie uren, tot aanstaande Don-
derdag den 25 October 1812, zal bye-
ven leggen.

FOR THE JAVA GAZETTE.

SLAVERY.

"Disguise thyself as thou wilt, still Sla-
very—still thou art a bitter draught—
"and though thousands in all ages have
"been made to drink of thee, thou art
"less bitter on that account."—Stern.

Had Saffiras gone about to declaim
against Slavery in the enthusiastic strain of
this amiable writer above quoted, without
the trouble to analyse the draught and show
that it was really bitter.—Had he produced
no better argument than the condition of
a bird in a cage to demonstrate that evils of
great magnitude were inseparable from
very, and that mankind would become
the happier for the abolition, there had been
certainly a greater show of plausible reason-
ing in the dry, sarcastic imprecation of the
Quiet Observer at Samarang, who mistaking
willfully misrepresenting the sentiments

which **Sassifras** indulged upon contemplating the benefits which posterity were likely to owe to the wisdom and humanity of the present age, for leaving off the vile custom of dealing in human beings, goes into an elaborate unintelligible rhapsody that proves nothing but that he is extremely well pleased with his present situation, and alike uninformed of the characters and political principles of the public men to whom he so indignantly alludes. — Such stuff altogether would hardly draw so much notice as to require a reply, since it carries nothing but absurdity and blunder on the face of it. — Nor would **Sassifras** obtrude himself again into a column of your Gazette on this subject, were he not prompted to endeavour at least to prevent the false reasoning and erroneous conclusion of this Quiet Observer from influencing the feelings of a class of men who may consider themselves sufferers by the new Law, and into whose hearts it was the hope and purpose of **Sassifras** to impart so much of the fellow-feeling of his countrymen as to satisfy them it was a salutary one, whereas there was much to rejoice and less than nothing to repine. The Law, thank heaven, being passed, after cool deliberate discussion; and the British Parliament, after several years trial of its effects, persevering with the strictest severity to prevent the further importation of Slaves into our Colonies, looks as if the "Statemen" and "authorities" in Great Britain, he desires us to consult, were pretty generally of the same way of thinking on this subject with Jonathan Jefferson. — For what then is poor Jonathan stigmatized? — As to the man's political conduct or principles there was nothing good or bad asserted with respect to them. — A simple quotation is given from his writings on the subject of Slavery, and why, not because people in England all except methodists and croakers were of a different way of thinking as the Quiet Observer labours to insinuate — but that the sentiments and reflections of a leading popular man in that new Country, where the Slave Trade was then permitted, and the people boasted of following unrepined whatever course they conceived led to happiness, might be supposed to be more convincing to those to whom it was addressed, than any thing to the same effect coming from the pen of an Englishman who was accustomed to give less in to the prejudices of the world, and cared less about temporary inconveniences, provided there was a moral certainty of some greater permanent good being done by it. — It is very difficult to make out the sense of the inscriptions on some of the ancient tombs and monuments in different parts of this island which has lately engaged the attention and industry of many ingenious clear-headed men. Equally difficult, but far less interesting or profitable is it to divine who or what the Quiet Observer means by the authorities and so forth of acknowledged statesmen of the British Empire upon record, to which he refers for proof in support of a Slave Trade. — I believe it would not be going too far to assert that except the representatives of Liverpool, and some few other Members of Parliament, whose interests and fortunes are at issue in the question, no other Statesmen were averse to the abolition so much reprobated by the Quiet Observer. Mr. Pitt, when he was Minister, voted for the methodist's motion — so did Fox, Grey, Grenville, Burke, and so did every Englishman who dared to speak the unbiassed disinterested counsels of his heart.

But lest these British authorities, that is to say the naming of them, should not convince us that it was a needful and moral practice to go on to eternity with the traffic in Slaves; after breathing and in notes of admiration, and various categories his contempt for Jefferson, and the strong impressions that pass his mind in favour of Slavery, he carries us back to the old knock-me-down argument "the Ancients" — and in the practise of the earliest ages of mankind, he tells us to view the folly of our new fangled notions about liberty, humanity, &c. — I must certainly admit that this is a subject that may derive light and elucidations by reasoning from experience. *Argumentum ad verecundiam*, though not always an unerring guide, may in many cases help us to a fair investigation, provided we take the pains to understand each other at the outset. — For instance if it be said that the Romans had their Slaves, and because the Romans were a fine noble people in all things, that they cannot have been erring in this. — I will freely admit they were right enough. — But I deny that what was good for them is good for us, until you would rise by the same institutions, (the same manners, to the same superiority over surrounding nations which distinguished them. — Society appears to me to have reached that state of perfection, that we have no longer a choice left between extending the maxims of benevolence to all human beings alike, and degenerating ourselves into that state of servitude into which we have wantonly dragged so many innocent victims.

Let it not be understood, as the Quiet Observer would fain insinuate, that I would rob people of their property, and deprive them of the only bread they have to eat, by emancipating all their Slaves in such a hurry. A very little reflection must shew to any man the cruelty and danger of such an experiment. It is only by the gradual abolition now going on that the advantages proposed can

ever be derived from it. — And it is a pleasing reflection that while that desirable object is working, the condition of such as are now in a state of Slavery must be daily improving. The decrease of their number will make us set a higher value on those that remain, and in a very few years the state of the Slave will become mollified into that of the free peasant.

At the close of his Essay the Quiet Observer pays a handsome eulogium to existing Colonial Regulations in very courtly language. I know not if he means by this to convey the idea that I have animadverted upon any, or that he takes the occasion to shew how well pleased he is, although a trifling digression from the subject he was discussing. — To praise or censure particular plans of persons, was not the purpose of **Sassifras** in quoting Jefferson upon Slavery — but there are some minds so narrow in their scope, and so illiberal in their conceptions that they cannot refrain from measuring the motions of other men by the same scale they have been accustomed to apply to their own. — A quiet retreat seems well adapted to minds of this cast — and their observations, if confined to the dwelling they inhabit, will be in less danger of exposing their inconsistency to ridicule.

SASSIFRAS.

**BATAVIA, }
Sept. 16, 1812. }**

Arrivals since our last.

SEPT. 18. — Brig *Hibernia*, Ashmore, Bengal 6th July, Cargo, Sundries.

— 22. — Ship *Matilda*, Johnson, Minto 23d August.

— 24. — Ship *Charlotte*, Brown, Manilla 7th Aug. Cargo, Sundries.

Same day, — H. C. Gun-boat No. 2, St John, Sourabaya 12th Sept. Cargo, Rice for Govt.

Same day, — H. C. Gun-boat No. 5, Vander Linden, Sourabaya 12th Sept. Rice for Government.

Same day, — H. C. Cutter No. 2, LaCruet, ditto ditto ditto.

Same day, — Ship *Experiment*, Walker, Calcutta 1st July, Cargo, Sundries — Passengers: H. Littledale, Esq. H. Archer, Esq.

Departures since our last.

SEPT. 20. — Arab Brig *Futtalkar*, Shaik-aho-Bakir, for Penang.

— 21. — H. C. Schooner *Barracouta*, White, for Indramayo.

— 22. — Galley *Sprinkhaun*, Jacobson, for Sourabaya.

— 24. — Ship *Futtalkar*, Seg Abdulla Rayman, for Banca.

Same day, — Ship *Candung Russi*, Saed Abdulla bin-ado Bakir, for Banca — Passengers: the Palembang Ambassadors and suit.

Vessels lying in Batavia Roads.

H. C. brig *Nautilus*, do. yacht *Phoenix* ship *Good Hope*, H. C. gun-boat, No. 2, do. do. No. 5, do. cutter, No. 2, ship *Charlotte*, do. Upton Castle, do. Java; do. Prince Regent, do. Bokin, do. Experiment, do. Ana, (late Peace and Religion,) do. Eugenia, brig *Minerva*, do. *Hibernia*, do. Ferssen, ditto *Ganges*, do. *Hassam*, schooner *Drake*, American ship *James*, do. *Hopa*.

MARRIAGES.

At Calcutta, on Saturday, the 27th June, Mr. Morgan Dove Blandford, to Miss Elizabeth Watts.

On Friday, the 26th ditto, at St. John's Church, Mr. James Horsburgh, to Mrs. Harriet Bruce.

By the Reverend Dr. Ward, at St. John's Church, on Thursday the 25th June, J. W. Long, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service, and Judge and Magistrate of the Zillah of Madura, to Miss Matilda Farewell.

BIRTHS.

On the 16th instant, at Samarang, the Lady of Captain Elliot, R. N. of a Son.

Lately, at the Botanical Garden, the Lady of William Roxburgh, Esq. M. D. of a Son.

On Monday, the 22d June, the Lady of Captain Joseph Hodges, of Twins — a Boy and Girl.

At Tipperah, on Tuesday, the 23d June, the Lady of William Paton, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Rungpore, on the 29th May, the Lady of David Darling, Esq. Civil Surgeon at that Station, of a Son.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on Tuesday the 23d June, Mr. Joseph Masters, Organist.

On Friday morning, the 28th ditto, after a severe and painful illness of many months, which she bore with fortitude and resignation, Mrs. Eliza Porter.

On the 11th June, on board the Honorable Company's ship *Surry*, on the passage from Bengal to Madras, Charles Whitley, Esq. an Attorney of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal, Clerk to the Hon. the Chief Justice, and Attorney for Paupers.

At Rungpore, on the 13th do. Captain Charles Eyre Marsh, Esq. a Gentleman distinguished for splendid talent and eminent personal worth.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JUNE 25.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, JUNE 13, 1812.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions:

7th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign Samuel Lewis Thornton, to be Lieutenant from the 10th January 1812, vice Crichton, deceased.

20th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign William Louis Trueman, to be Lieutenant from the 1st of June 1812, vice Mandall, deceased.

The undermentioned Cadets of Infantry, are promoted to Ensigns from the dates expressed opposite their names respectively.

Mr. William Kerr, to be Ensign from the 5th of May 1812.

Mr. John Holyoake, to be Ensign from the 11th of May 1812.

Major Clement Browne, of Artillery, officiating as Assistant Commissary of Stores in Fort William, and Deputy Agent for the 2d Division of Army Clothing, being under orders to attend His Excellency the Commander in Chief, on his projected Tour to the Upper Stations of the Army; His Lordship in Council is pleased to make the following temporary appointments, to be in force during the absence of Captain Marmaduke Brown, of the same Corps from the Presidency.

Captain Henry Faithful, of Artillery, to officiate as Assistant Commissary of Stores in Fort William.

Lieutenant John Hunter, of the 16th Regiment of Native Infantry, to officiate as Deputy Agent for the 2d Division of Army Clothing.

Brevet Major Thomas Aubrey, of Engineers, is appointed by the Governor General in Council to the charge of the Engineer Department at Java, and directed to proceed to that Colony by the earliest opportunity.

Captain J. L. Stuart, of the Honorable Company's European Regiment, Assistant Commissary General, is directed to proceed to Java without delay, and to relieve Major A. Campbell, in the management of the Commissariat on that Island.

Mr. G. E. Gerard, is appointed to act as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, under the orders of Captain Stuart, and is directed to accompany that Officer to Java.

**J. A D A M,
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.**

Extract General Orders, by the Commander in Chief.

HEAD-QUARTERS, Calcutta, June 15, 1812.

The following Officers on the General Staff, and composing the personal Staff of the Commander in Chief, are ordered to accompany His Excellency by water to Futty Ghur.

Col. P. K. Skinner, Quar- }
ter Master General, } of the King's
Col. Sir W. G. Keir, Ad- } Troops.
jutant General, }
Lieutenant Col. A. M. Murray, Military }
Secretary, }
Lieut. Col. J. Paton, Quar- }
ter Master General, } of the Army.
Lieut. Col. Fagan, Adju- }
tant General, }
Major J. Gordon, Deputy }
Adjutant General, }
Brevet Major C. Browne, } aides-de-camp.
Capt. W. R. Gilbert, }
Lieut. J. Fraser, } Aid-de-Camp.
Lieut. The Honorable G. } Aid-de-Camp.
M. Fortescue. }
Mr. Sup'g. Surg. T. Phillips, Surgeon; and }
Lieut. R. Smith, Adjutant of Engineers, al- }
so accompany His Excellency.

In the course of last week, arrived the American ship *Monticello*, from New York, and last from the Cape of Good Hope; no intelligence from England had been received at the Cape, of so late a date as that brought by the Madras and China ships.

On the 29th of April, the *Monticello* spoke the homeward bound fleet from Madras, consisting of the Honorable Company's ships *Streatham*, *William Pitt*, *Europe*, *Northumberland*, *Devonshire*, *Melville*, and *Baring*. They were all well; and had experienced so far a very pleasant passage. Letters from on board the *Baring* have been received in Calcutta; which state, that the Bengal fleet, under convoy of the *Phaeton*, Captain Pellew, was at that time in sight, and had been so for some days. The two fleets had then just rounded the Cape.

Another American ship, the *Caravan* from Salem, has also arrived since the publication of our last, and brings American Papers down to the 20th February. By these it appears that no material change has taken place in the situation of political affairs in America: the United States' Government continued with increased activity, their preparations for a war establishment; a Bill has been past in Congress, authorizing the President to raise a militia force of one hundred thousand men; to fit out, and prepare for sea, every ship of war capable of carrying a gun, and the debates in general breathe a spirit of hostility towards the British Nation; nevertheless some accounts speak in such terms of these measures, as being directly opposite to the wishes and interests of a great portion of the population, as to countenance the belief, that the negotiations carrying on between Mr. Foster and Mr. Munroe, would terminate in a friendly adjustment.

The ship *Cumbrian*, arrived in the river on Sunday last, from Bombay and Madras. By this opportunity Mrs. Brown and Captain Marmaduke Brown, have returned to Bengal.

The Honorable Company's extra ship *Baring*, in company with the *Severn*, sailed on Sunday last from Saugor Road.

The *Portsea*, which was expected to sail

yesterday, for England direct, having unfortunately got a ground on Fultah Sand, where she lay a whole tide, will be obliged to put back for repairs.

A Funeral Sermon, to the memory of the late Reverend David Brown, was preached at St. John's Church, on Sunday morning, by the Reverend D. Corrie; and another, at the Old Church, in the evening, by the Reverend T. Thomason. We have neither time, nor ability, to do justice to these excellent Discourses; the former of which had reference chiefly to Mr. Brown's private life and character, as a sincere Christian; the latter to his professional and public capacity, as a faithful Minister of the Gospel. We shall merely observe, that Mr. Corrie, who chose for his Text the 37th Verse of the 37th Psalm (Bible Version) "Mark the perfect man, behold the upright; for the end of that man is peace;" had long been intimately acquainted with the deceased; and having accompanied him to the Dover Castle, with the intention of proceeding on that Ship to Madras, was with him during much of the trying sickness which preceded his death. Mr. Thomason, who succeeded Mr. Brown in the Ministry of the Old Church, selected, as an appropriate Text for the evening Sermon, the words of our Saviour to his Disciples, in the 35th and following Verses of the 4th Chapter of St. John. "Say not ye, there are yet four months, and then cometh harvest! Behold, I say unto you, lift up your eyes, and look on the fields; for they are white already to harvest. And he that reapeth, receiveth wages, and gathereth fruit unto life eternal; that both he that soweth, and he that reapeth, may rejoice together. And herein is that saying true, one soweth, and another reapeth. I sent you to reap that whereon ye bestowed no labour: other men laboured, and ye are entered into their labours."

We were gratified in hearing from the Pulpit an honourable testimonial to the increase of piety and true religion in this settlement; and should not perform our duty if we did not add, that so important an effect was ascribed, in part, to the opportunity of attending the Sunday Evening Service, and Scriptural Lecture on Thursday evenings; both of which were introduced, at the old Church, by the late Mr. Brown; and are now continued by his successor, with the occasional aid of other Clergymen.

We shall conclude this short notice of the two Funeral Discourses above mentioned, by remarking that the number of the congregations who attended to hear them, especially at the Old Church, (which was hung with black on this solemn and mournful occasion,) evinced the strong interest felt in the subject of them, with a desire to shew this last mark of respect to a revered and beloved Pastor.

S U P R E M E C O U R T.

MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1812.

This morning, after the usual form of ceremonies were gone through, the Honorable the Chief Justice passed sentence on the following prisoners: —

PO LITUM and PO CURREEM; — They were found guilty on the 16th December 1809, of the murder of *Po Allin*, on the high seas, near the Island of Pulo Jargah. After they were put to the bar, the chief justice at length pointed out the enormity of their crime, and passed sentence of death upon them. Sir W. Burroughs having doubts as to the Admiralty Jurisdiction of the Court, whether it did extend to them; the Court assigned Mr. Fergusson, their Counsel, to move the Court on Monday next, for an appeal to His Majesty in Council.

HAWAH was next put to the bar, and after the Chief Justice mentioned his crime, passed sentence of death upon him. The Hon. Mr. Stuart was assigned his counsel, for the purpose of moving the Court on Monday next, for an appeal to His Majesty in Council.

MAROMO and MUNGAMAH, were then put to the bar, and sentence of death passed on them. Mr. Stuart was assigned to move the Court on Monday next, for an appeal to His Majesty in Council.

CHABAT alias MAT, and **ALUNG**, were next put to the bar, and sentence of death passed on them. Mr. Stuart was assigned their Counsel to move the Court on Monday next, for an appeal to His Majesty in Council.

Ensign **THOMAS EALES SOADY, Manslaughter**. — After an admonition from the Chief Justice, he was sentenced to pay a fine of two hundred rupees, — to be imprisoned in the common goal of Calcutta for the space of one year, and to be farther imprisoned until that fine be paid.

BROWN and DOBER (Manslaughter), being put to the bar, the chief justice addressing the prisoner, stated to him that the crime he was guilty of (and lamented), he could not inflict a greater punishment than he was about to pass; his crime being such as was deserving of a greater one. He sentenced him to be immediately burnt in the hand, and to be imprisoned for the space of one year.

JOSEPH MOORE, and GEORGE KNOX, (Manslaughter). — The Chief Justice stated their crime, and sentenced them to be immediately burnt in the hand, and to be imprisoned for the space of one year. — His lordship

added, that during their imprisonment,—“ the gaoler will use such vigilance that they do not communicate disgrace to the gaol.”

ANDREW MASSBERG, for an assault, with an intent to commit murder,—To pay a fine of one rupee, to be imprisoned for the space of three years, and be farther imprisoned till that fine be paid.

WILLIAM SOUBISE, for an attempt to set fire to a tiled Bungalow,—To be imprisoned for two years, pay a fine of one rupee, and farther imprisoned, till that fine be paid.

SAMUEL M'DONALD,—WILLIAM HUNT,—JAMES TURNER,—ETUB,—ALUKEY & RAMMOHUN DHOBBE were brought to the bar and discharged by proclamation.

MOORE, KNOX and BINDARUND DOBEE, were burnt in the hand immediately after sentence had been passed on them respectively. The court adjourned to Monday next.

Calcutta Gazette, July 2, 1812.

On Tuesday morning, the American ship Tartar, came to her moorings off Calcutta. This vessel left Boston on the 17th of February, three days prior to the sailing of the brig Caravan, whose arrival was mentioned in our last.

A Portuguese ship named Don Joseph the First, arrived in the River on Friday last, from Lisbon and the Cape of Good Hope;—from the former Port early in January, and from the Cape on the 29th of March.

SUPREME COURT.

On Tuesday last, and the four following days, the Court was occupied in the trial of a Civil Suit, Saiker Surdar, versus James Pattle, Esq. and others; for an assault, and false imprisonment. The defence was conducted by the Law Officers of the Honorable Company, and a Judgment given for the Defendant, each party to pay their own costs.

On Monday last, the seven Malay Pirates, presented their petition of appeal, which the Court was pleased to grant; and the question of jurisdiction, on which the appeal is grounded, will be referred to the Prince Regent in Council.

On Tuesday, Mr. William Scott was sworn in, and admitted an Attorney and Proctor of the Supreme Court, and was also appointed Clerk to the Chief Justice, vice Mr. C. Whally, deceased.

Yesterday, Mr. Richard Cracraft, was sworn in, and appointed Attorney for Paupers, vice Mr. C. Whally, deceased.

INDIA GAZETTE, JUNE 29.

By a letter from on board the H. C. ship Baring, dated the 19th current in Saugor roads, we understand, that a party from that vessel and the Severn, having landed the preceding day on a fishing excursion, were attacked by a Tiger, who sprang from the jungle into the midst of them, and seized and carried off the only Native in company. The gentlemen were armed with musquets, which they all immediately discharged, and succeeded in killing the animal, but not until his unfortunate victim was no more.

The Baring sailed finally from Saugor roads yesterday se'ennight.

The despatches for the H. C. Ship Portsea were closed on Monday last. The departure of that ship, however, has been retarded by her grounding on Fultah Sand, on her way down the river. She was floated however, after a short interval, and before she had received any sensible damage; she reached Kedgeree on Thursday, and sailed from thence on the day following.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

FRENCH PAPERS.

PARIS, DEC. 24.—The frigate La Nymphe and Medusa, commanded by Captain Reval, sailed from Souabaya (island of Java) in September, and have arrived at Brest, after a prosperous voyage.

REPORT OF GENERAL JANSENS, GOVERNOR GENERAL OF THE ISLAND OF JAVA, TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE MINISTER OF MARINE AND COLONIES.

The English expedition, long expected, appeared on the 4th of August. The following day the disembarkation commenced at Tjattzing, three leagues east of Batavia. We could not oppose it, because the disembarkation was effected under the fire of their ships. The principal place having no defence, the troops, on the 7th, entered the entrenched camp of

Meester Cornelis, chosen and constructed by General Daendels, after having destroyed the magazines of colonial products which were in Batavia.

On the 10th the enemy attacked, upon the road of Weltervreden, our advanced post, which after some resistance, were compelled to fall back.

On the 20th, at break of day, batteries, erected by the enemy, were discovered. A lively cannonade, commenced by us to destroy those works, lasted all day. Our batteries were considerably damaged; several pieces were dismantled, with a considerable loss in men, particularly artillery men. The night, next day, and following night, were employed by both parties in repairing the works.

On the 24th we made a sortie, with an intention to spike the enemy's guns and destroy their batteries. Of the three columns, that of the left could not arrive in time upon the flank, in consequence of the obstacles it experienced on its march. That which followed within 15 paces of the entrenchments; and that of the right, destined to turn the left of the English, threw itself into the enemy's entrenchments, and seized upon two batteries.—The other columns not being able to support it, re-entered the camp with considerable loss. A brisk cannonade on both sides was the consequence, and continued till night. The following morning it was renewed, and kept up without intermission till evening. We lost many men; our works had suffered considerably, but above all, our artillery, the greater part of which was dismantled. During the night we repaired the works, but a few cannon only fit for service could be re-mounted. Hitherto the troops, almost all Indians, had shown courage and sang froid, particularly those belonging to the artillery. It was natural to foresee a general attack. Orders were given to prevent a surprize, and be every where in readiness. I went on the 26th, an hour before day, to the place of assault, and had an interview with General Jumel. Some instants after great cries, and a fire of muskets upon our right, announced that the attack had taken place. The fire of musketry became very general, but the enemy immediately penetrated into the intrenchments; confusion took place among the troops in the interior, which was increased by its not being day.

Notwithstanding the utmost efforts of the greater part of the Officers, the soldiers kept retreating, still fighting. Three times I succeeded in arresting their retreat; once, even upon having caused the *pas de charge* to be beaten, they returned a few paces. Almost at the same time the light artillery made an effort which cost it dear. The cavalry who receive orders to charge, could not execute that movement, because the infantry, advancing in confusion, fired from all sides; it was already a flight, when a retreat was ordered. While this was taking place, the enemy turned us upon our left, and attacked by Campong Malayo. The batteries destined to cover our retreat, performed their duty tolerably well, but did not prevent the enemy from penetrating. Then the Indians ran away in whole troops, throwing away their arms and clothing; they spread themselves every where. A great number were taken, and the remainder, fled to the woods and marshes. Brigadier Voutratzow, an excellent Officer, made an arrangement at Buitenzorg, to collect as many troops as possible, and take a position. I was on the 28th summoned by Lord Minto, Governor General of the English East Indies, to accept the protection of His Britannic Majesty. A refusal was the natural reply. On the 26th in the evening, after the loss of our army, the General in Chief, Auchmuty, verbally sent to ask, if I had any proposition to make, considering that my means of defence were entirely exhausted. My reply was in the negative; and I resolved to go to Samarang to seek some resource among the Javanese and Manduriens. I gave orders to General Jumel to collect the fugitives, and rejoin me with celerity. Be persuaded, Monseigneur, that I will maintain myself in the island as long as possible; but I must not conceal from your Excellency, that I cannot expect the Indians will resist regular European troops and the discipline of the British.

I have ordered two frigates, La Medusa and La Nymphe, to sail without delay for one of the French ports. In one of them will embark M. Lareinty, Auditor to the Council of State; and my Aid-de-Camp, Chief of battalion, Dibbatz; and in the other, my Aid-de-Camp, Major Goddiers, and the Auditor Panat, if he rejoins me in time,

for he has not yet arrived here. The army was considerably weakened by disease, and I never was able to have 8000 effective men under arms, and they almost all Javanese. I entreat your Excellency to lay this afflictive report before His Majesty, and to accept of the profound assurance of the respect with which I am, &c.

(Signed) JANSENS.
Tzikhahendong, upon the road of Cheribon, Aug. 29, 1811.

PILOT,—JANUARY 30.

THE HERO AND GRASHOPPER.

Narrative, by a person on board the Grasshopper, of the circumstances attending the loss of that vessel and the Hero.

On Wednesday the 18th of December, 1811, we sailed from Wingo Sound, in company with His Majesty's ships Hero, Egeria, and Prince William armed ship, with a convoy of 120 sail or upwards. The Egeria & Prince William, with the greatest part of the convoy separated from us, in the tremendous weather we had shortly after leaving the Sleeve; and on the 23d inst. we found ourselves in company with the Hero, and about eighteen sail, mostly all Government transports. At half-past eleven on that day, Captain Newman made signal to come within hail; when he told us, as he conceived, we were near about the Silver Pitts, he should steer S. W. after noon, which was accordingly done; and at the close of the day, we steering that course, running at the rate of nine knots per hour; at about ten o'clock, the night-signal was made to alter course to port two points, which was repeated by us. At this time only four of the convoy were in sight, and they were shortly lost sight of in the heavy squall of snow and sleet. At half-past three the hands were turned up, the ship being in broken water: we found we were on a sand-bank, the pilots imagining it to be Smith's Knoll. The Captain instantly ordered the brig to be steered S. S. E. thinking to get out to sea; but she continued striking so hard for a length of time, that we had almost given her up for lost, when suddenly, and very fortunately, we fell into three fathoms water, upon which the Captain caused an anchor to be let go, when we perceived the Hero again (as we then thought) also at an anchor, though she fired several guns and burnt blue lights; but, alas! when the day broke, we had the mortification of witnessing a most horrible scene,—the Hero was totally dismantled, and on her larboard-beam-ends, with her head to the N. E. about a mile from us, upon the Haack's Sand, as we then found we were inside of it, off the Texel Island: the ship's company were all crowded together on the poop and fore-castle. As soon as day-light had well appeared, she hoisted a flag of truce and fired a gun, which we repeated, and very shortly after saw a lugger, two brigs, and several small vessels, plying out of the Texel to our assistance; but owing to the flood tide having made, and the wind blowing a perfect gale at N. N. W. the lugger was only able to come within two or three miles of us by two o'clock in the afternoon. In the mean time we hoisted out our boats, and made an attempt to get near the Hero, but the surf was so high, that it was all ineffectual, and we were under the cruel necessity of seeing so many of our brave countrymen perishing, without being able to render them any assistance. The Grasshopper, at the same time, was constantly striking very hard, though every thing had been thrown overboard to lighten her, except the guns, upon which it was feared she would have bilged. The Master was then sent to sound in every direction, for a passage to make our escape by (though I have since found out, that an escape was totally impossible); but quarter less three, and two fathoms and an half, were the only soundings he could meet with. The Captain, therefore, with the opinion of the Officers, agreed that we had no chance of saving ourselves, but by surrendering to the enemy, who were at this time, as I have before mentioned, coming to our assistance and that of the Hero, from whose wreck, I am sorry to say, not one soul has been saved. I observed, likewise, about five miles to the northward of us, a vessel on shore, with her foremast standing, and another some distance from her, both of which I took to be the transports that were under our convoy. The Commanding Officer here, has since informed us, that the telegraph has reported that eight or ten vessels were wrecked upon the coast to the northward, on the 23d instant, and had shared the fate of the

poor Hero. A transport, called the Archimedes, beat over the Haacks as well as ourselves, with the loss of her rudder, but has since been wrecked, though the crew are saved, and now prisoners of war, as well as we. At close of day, finding the weather threatening to be worse, and the brig striking so repeatedly, we cut the cable and ran for the port in view; when we approached the lugger, which was by this time anchored, she sent a pilot to us, who took us into the Texel, where we surrendered to the Dutch squadron, under the command of Admiral De Winter, who, I must in justice say, has behaved to us in the most humane and attentive manner. They also used every means in their power to save the crew of the unfortunate Hero; but the badness of the weather rendered it totally impossible. I now must conclude my narrative with the most heartfelt regret, at having to announce to the friends of the poor sufferers, their severe loss.

P. S. We lost but one man, Mr. King, the pilot, who was killed by a capstern bar, which flew out as we were heaving in cable to put service in the hawse.

Late last Thursday night, the house of Mr. Tower, of Weald-hall, near Brentwood, was broke open, and robbed of a variety of articles.

On the evening of the 21th, as Mr. Elliot, of the Feathers public-house, Temple-street, White-friars, was passing through Russell-street, Covent-garden, he was hustled by a gang of villains, and robbed of his watch.

The country seat of General Moreau, at Morrisville, near Trenton, in America, was burnt to the ground on the 24th ult. about four o'clock in the morning. All the valuable furniture was destroyed, and the General and his family, we learn, escaped the flames with some difficulty.

A few evenings since, as Mr. Backley, of Clerkenwell, was passing the end of King-street, Holborn, he was hustled by a gang of four street-robbers, knocked down with a bludgeon, which cut his forehead, his eye, and nose, and rendered him senseless for a short time; when they robbed him of his gold watch, chain, and seals.

Not fewer than thirteen children, dreadfully burnt, several of whom died soon after admission, have been taken to the Infirmary at Bristol, within these few weeks. This should be a caution to mothers, and to those who have the care of infants; to the carelessness of whom these accidents may generally be traced.

The following article is extracted from *The Plymouth Telegraph*:—"On the evening of the 20th instant, Margaret Hoxtable, of Dodbroke, near Kingsbridge, a child, only nine years old, was sent on an errand by her mother to a neighbouring shoemaker's but it was to return no more— for enticed, as it is supposed, by two men with whom she had been seen on the Tetacs-road, she was first violated, and then murdered in the most inhuman manner. Her parents made every research and inquiry for their child: but to no purpose; until the following morning, when her shirt was discovered about a mile from Dodbroke, much torn and dyed with blood. On searching farther, her mangled corpse was found in the same field, perfectly divested of clothing. Her head smashed to pieces, apparently with stones, was literally driven into the earth. The perpetrators of this crime have hitherto escaped detection."

A man named John Bunton, was lately committed to the City Gaol, at Norwich, for burglariously entering the premises of Messrs. Aggs, in the night, and stealing some twist cotton. The conductor of the manufactory has a daughter, who superintends the department performed by women, and sleeps in a room adjoining. She was awakened by a noise, when slipping on a great coat that laid in her room she ran to her father's chamber, who not being dressed with sufficient speed, she snatched up a large hammer, and went alone, in the dark, into the manufactory, where she perceived Bunton taking the twist cotton from a loom. She instantly struck him on the back of the head with the hammer, and on his turning about repeated the blow upon his forehead with such effect, as to bring him to the ground covered with blood. Apprehending he might have accomplices, she shrieked, which brought her father to her assistance, and they secured the robber.

(See Supplement.)

BATAVIA:—PRINTED BY A. H. HUBBARD, AT THE HONORABLE COMPANY'S PRINTING OFFICE, MOLENVLIET.

It is requested that all orders for the Java Government Gazette, be addressed to the Printer at the above Office, who will give the necessary information respecting the Terms of Subscription and of Advertising in the said paper. Advertisements, Articles of Intelligence, Essays and Postical Pieces, will be received at the same place and duly attended to.

It is requested that gentlemen whose Papers are not regularly delivered, will have the goodness to give notice to the Printer, that the mistake may be rectified.

GEDRUKT TE BATAVIA, BY A. H. HUBBARD, IN DE EDELE COMPAGNIES DRUKKERY OP MOLENVLIET.

Wardt by deze bekennt gemaakt, dat alle Orden voor de Javische Gouvernements Courant, moeten worden toegezonden aan het adres van boven gemelde Drukker, by wien de nodige inlichting omtrent de termen van het aangaan en het plaatsen van Advertentien, en de bekenden zyn. Advertentien, Nieuwtydingen, Verhandeligen, en Postische Stukken, worden alzoo ter plaats, voornoemd, ingezonden.

De Heeren wien hunne Couranten niet op de behoortelyke tyd ontwaanen, worden verzogt daan aan den Drukker te willen informeren, ten einde sulks in den vervolge voor te komen.

PILOT, JAN. 23.

MR. BROUGHAM'S RESOLUTIONS, AS MOVED ON TUESDAY LAST.

1. That the possession by the Crown of Funds raised otherwise than by the grant of Supplies from the Commons in Parliament assembled, and applicable to purposes not previously ascertained by Parliament, is contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, liable to great abuse, and full of danger to the rights of the subject and the interests of the country.

2. That it is the peculiar duty of the Commons House of Parliament to investigate the nature and foundation of all such Funds as are pretended or asserted to be vested in the Crown, in the manner above-mentioned.

3. That the Funds arising from Wrecks, whether at sea or on shore; Goods of Pirates; Prizes made before Proclamation; Prizes made by non-commissioned Captors; Vessels and their Cargoes detained in port, before the commencement of hostilities, or coming into port through ignorance of war having taking place, or through stress of weather; and all other profits from the sea accruing to the King, either in right of his Crown, or by virtue of his office of Lord High Admiral, and pretended or asserted to belong to His Majesty as a separate property, over which Parliament hath no controul, have arisen to such an amount during the last and present wars, as calls for the most serious consideration of this House.

4. That it appears from the papers on the table of this House that the netted clear proceeds of the aforesaid Funds, which had accrued between the 1st day of February, 1793, and the 30th day of May, 1810, amounted to the sum of 7,344,677l. and that in all probability they have since that time been considerably augmented.

5. That these monies have been received by the Crown at different times in large sums, and not in any regular proportion by the Year; and that these sums, have been at the disposal of the Crown without any interference or controul of Parliament, although Parliament has, during the whole course of this period, not only provided supplies for the prosecution of the war, and raised the sums requisite for the internal administration of the country, but provided the supplies estimated to be necessary for the support of His Majesty's household and family, and the dignity of the Crown; and furnished large sums for defraying such debts as had arisen in these Departments.

6. That this House, taking these things into its consideration, will forthwith proceed to inquire into the most fit and efficacious means of bringing the aforesaid funds under the immediate controul of Parliament, for the purpose of applying the same to the public service, and of providing such additional sums, if any, as may appear to be necessary to the maintenance of the household, and of the honour and dignity of the Crown.

MR. TIERNEY'S AMENDMENT.

That this House, having taken into its serious consideration the unprecedented sums, at different and uncertain periods, within the last twenty years, received and disposed of by the Crown as Drains, is deeply impressed with the necessity of inquiring into, and ascertaining the extent and application of the same.

The first division was upon the Amendment, and it was supported by all those who supported the original Resolutions.

The second division was upon a Resolution similar to the last of the original Resolutions, leaving out the word "forthwith."

On Tuesday afternoon the Dasher sloop of war, Captain Kelly, arrived at Portsmouth, from Java, bringing dispatches (duplicates) from Sir Samuel Auchmuty, relating to the total reduction of that island, by the capitulation of General Fausens. The Dasher has had a good passage, having left Batavia on the 23d of October. Admiral Stopford had sailed for the Cape, and Commodore Broughton for Madras. The Dasher, on Friday last, captured a French privateer of 14 guns, which vessel left Batavia previous to its capture. She arrived a few hours before the Dasher, and is a fine vessel.

His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief has intimated his pleasure to be present at another trial of Captain MANNY's experiments, for the improvement of the means of discharging cannon. The experiments of Captain MANNY's method of preserving the lives of ship-wrecked mariners, will be tried at the same time. The place made choice of for the trial is Hyde-park, where the water-experiments can be made on the Serpentine river. The day is not yet fixed.

NOTTINGHAM RIOTS.

JAN. 29.—It is impossible to convey a proper idea of the state of the public mind in this town during the last four or five days; the constant parading of the military in the

night, and their movements in various directions during both night and day, give us the appearance of a state of warfare. May we not have it more in reality!

The destruction of more than twenty frames, at Lepton, on Thursday evening last, within a few hundred yards of our barracks, and two being cleanly carried away from a neighbouring hamlet the same night, heightened the state of alarm; and the operations of several subsequent nights have given it an additional increase.

On Saturday night the frame-breakers crossed the river Trent, and broke fourteen frames at Ruddington, and twenty at Clifton, leaving but two whole in the latter town. An express was sent off to Nottingham for a troop of the hussars, who went with all possible speed, and as many of the Banney troop of yeomanry as could be collected (they being in the neighbourhood of the scene of action) were immediately mounted—one party pursued the depredators, while others seized all the passes over the Trent for the space of four miles, under a full persuasion that the Luddites could not escape; but such is the generalship of the latter, that they seized a boat that nobody else had thought of and re-passed the river in two divisions in perfect safety, and escaped.

The same night a frame was broken at Bulwell, while a Serjeant and six men, belonging to the Berkshire militia were employed to watch it—the parties exchanged shots several times, but it is not known that any one was wounded, though one of the Luddites lost a shoe and his hammer.

On Sunday night forty-five frames were broken at Selson, Bagthorp, and the neighbouring hamlets, about nine miles from this town; and the same evening, about seven o'clock, a circumstance took place at Basford of the most daring description; for, while three soldiers were in the house of one Wm. Barnes, to protect three frames, a party of Luddites entered the house, and immediately confined the soldiers; and while two of the party stood sentry at the door with the soldiers' muskets, others demolished the frames; and, when the mischief was done, the muskets were discharged, and the soldiers liberated, the depredators wishing them a good night.

On Monday evening three more frames were broken in the same village, one of which was taken and fixed on the top of the round house, or village-prison, and there left as a public spectacle, which was seen by many.

These things are done almost in the face of eight Officers from Bow-street, and immense local police, and three regiments of soldiers.

The last mentioned night 26 frames were demolished at Cotgrave, a village six miles south of the Trent; and the depredators again escaped across the water, without detection; and notwithstanding the number of men who have been taken up, it is the general opinion that not one real frame-breaker has been taken: nor, from the best information that can be obtained, has any thing like correct evidence been drawn from any of the prisoners.

Four prisoners were yesterday brought in with great parade, by three several parties of military and civil officers; two of whom are persons who have had frames broken in their own houses; and another is a well known maniac of the name of Waplington, who is at the present time a pauper of St. Mary's parish, in this town, and who has for years been in the habit of wandering about. It excited much laughter to see a Bow-street officer with this poor creature confined in a cart by his side, driving furiously along the streets, and guarded by about half a score of hussars. It is supposed the maniac has been caught in one of his wandering excursions: and as usual, refused to give an account of himself.

NOTTINGHAM, JAN. 28.—The spirit of insurrection which has so long disgraced the county of Nottingham, has been rendered doubly alarming from the secrecy with which it has been conducted, and the dispatch with which the objects it embraces have been carried into execution. In most of the villages where so many frames have been broken, parties of the military have been stationed, but their exertions have been inadequate towards the apprehension of the offenders. Such is the regularity with which their plans are laid, and the dexterity with which they are carried into effect, that it has been found impossible to detect them. They assemble and disperse when their object has been attained, in a moment. They are marshalled and disciplined like a regular army, and are commanded by one particular leader, under whose banners they swear to conquer or die! At the moment of my writing this letter, I hear with extreme regret, that General HAWKER is gone off to Bulwell, a manufacturing village, about six miles distant, with a strong party of the Berkshire militia, and two Officers, to quell a most serious disturbance in that quarter. I hear that two other regiments (of Infantry) have received orders to march forthwith to Nottingham; the proportion of military now in this town being insufficient for the purpose of procuring the

public security throughout the county. That a further military force is necessary in the county, there can be but one opinion. Several Bow-street officers have arrived from London, and more are daily expected.

To the above accounts from Nottingham, we have the following:—

"Messrs. ——— and Co. being apprehensive for the fate of some frames at Hucknoll, applied for military aid to a Magistrate (which was only wanted for one night, it being intended to remove the property next day); but the request was refused, on the plea that Lord WALDEGRAVE refused to suffer his men to go out, unless applied for in the morning; and although the Magistrate was reminded that the military were under the controul of the civil power, he, notwithstanding, persisted that he had not the power to command Lord WALDEGRAVE.

"Considerable property being in danger in the parish of Linby, application was made to the meeting of Magistrates for a military guard for that district, for a few days, until such property could be removed to places of greater security; the answer was, that the General must be consulted before any thing could be done.

"At a late meeting at the county hall, Nottingham, the Duke of NEWCASTLE, Lord Lieutenant, in the chair, it was resolved, That a subscription be entered into by the inhabitants of the county of Nottingham, for the purpose of obtaining such information, and enforcing such measures as might be judged necessary by a Committee of the Magistrates, for bringing to justice the persons concerned in perpetrating the outrages so prevalent in the county; and farther, it was the opinion of the said Committee, that all persons who shall have sustained any loss by malicious mischief, except (to us a most unaccountable exception) the owners of stocking or lace-frames, in consequence of their exertions in aid of the civil power, be offered a compensation out of such subscriptions as may be made, &c. The subscription was opened by his Grace with 500l. and the like sum was subscribed by Lord MIDDLETON. Delegates from the Luddites, we are informed, have been sent into Yorkshire, to foment disturbances in that county; and a deputation of 13 has been sent to the Spitalfield weavers in London, for the same illegal purpose."

Some unrest was last week exhibited at Glasgow, originating in the distresses which have for a considerable time been experienced by the operative weavers in that city and neighbourhood.

For about a year past, the weavers have been without full employment; and those who have been able to procure work have had their wages so much reduced that few of them have been able to earn more than seven shillings per week, though many of them have large families.

About ten days ago, delegates from these men waited upon the Magistrates of Glasgow, to represent their distressed state, and to solicit their attention to the misery of their families. What was the result of this application we have not learnt; but in a day or two after, circular notices were sent to all the operative weavers for many miles round Glasgow, inviting them to assemble at the public Green, on Thursday last. The Magistrates alarmed for the possible consequences, invited the delegates to a conference; represented to them the dangers that might be apprehended from so large an assemblage, and induced them to circulate new notices, prohibiting the proposed meeting.

The Magistrates, we understand, have paid particular attention to the representation of these men; and we have no doubt, from the decorum which had been exhibited, that public order will be maintained.

The master manufacturers have been required by the magistrates to have a meeting upon the business, and we doubt not, that they will see the propriety of giving an increase of wages to those they employ. It cannot be denied that it is an extreme hardship to workmen, whenever there is a scarcity of employment, to experience at the same time a great reduction in the price of their labour.

BOLDERO'S BANKRUPTCY.

On Tuesday took place in Guildhall, the second meeting of the creditors under the Commission of bankruptcy issued against Messrs. Boldero and Co. bankers. The meeting was a very full one, and a great number of debts from 50l. to 500l. were proved; they principally arose out of draughts that were payable about the time that the firm stopped payment; or out of bills of exchange drawn on Messrs. Boldero and Co. by certain country banks.

Amongst those who proved debts at this meeting were the following:—

Mr. Hossack	413 0	8
Mr. Stockwell	66 8	479 8
Mr. Clark, Chamberlain of the City of London		2,781 0
Mr. Houlditch, Clerk of Speen, Berks		570 0
General Robert Morse		113 0
Edward Stanley, Esq. Stone-buildings, Lincoln's Inn		131 0
Joseph Marryat, M. P. merchant		2,574 0
Mr. Bennett, of Lloyd's		483 0
Mr. Waybean, of the Commercial-road		1,824 0
Mr. Toplis, of Wirksworth, Derbyshire, banker		1,736 0
Mr. Squire, woolstapler, Kent-road, Surrey (a note drawn by the Leeds Bank and accepted by Boldero and Co.)		500 0
Mr. E. Hardley		1,872 0

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In the course of this meeting, a Mr. Levi, an attorney, claimed to prove a contingent debt of 2500l. on a bill of exchange, on the part of his clients. He stated the circumstances of the case, and the authority on which he grounded his claim; namely, the 9th clause of an act lately passed respecting bankrupts, known by the name of Sir S. Romilly's act.

From this Gentleman's statement, it appeared, that the bill for 2500l. was drawn by Messrs. Fairlett, Bonham, and Co. on Lushington and son, or Lushington and Co. (being, at all events, a separate firm from that of Boldero and Co.) and by them it was accepted and made payable at Boldero and Co.'s. The latter firm neither indorsed, nor, as it appeared, accepted this bill; but after it had been accepted, as before stated, they forwarded a letter, in the form of a guarantee, to the holders of the bill, undertaking to pay it on its becoming due. It afterwards appeared from a check produced, that Fairlett and Co. had, about this time, paid into the hands of Messrs. Boldero and Co. 2400l. and odd, "for the purpose of meeting the bill of exchange in question for 2500l." as was stated by Mr. Levi. Such being the simple statement of the case, that is so far as we could understand it, Mr. Levi contended, that he had a right to come in under the commission, and prove his debt of 2500l. on the authority of the 9th clause of Samuel Romilly's Act.

Mr. Montague, a barrister, contended, that the transaction in question did not come within the meaning of the ninth clause of that omnipotent Act (Sir S. Romilly's)—an Act which was supposed to be a *hostrum* for all evils in cases of bankruptcy!

After some further observations, it was agreed, that the matter should stand over to the next meeting; but the Commissioners expressed their inclination to admit Mr. Montague's reasoning.

The Leeds Bank did not prove any debt; but it was understood that the Lincoln Bank (Handley's) proved; but we did not hear to what amount.

Before the meeting was adjourned three assignees were chosen, namely, Mr. Idle, merchant, a creditor to the amount of upwards of 17,000l.; Mr. Timson, also a merchant, a creditor to the amount of 7,100l.; and ——— Marryat, M. P. who proved to the amount of near 3,000l.

The third meeting will take place in the early part of February.

LONDON, August 5.

On Saturday some letters were received from Barbadoes. We regret to learn from their contents, that the petition from the free people of colour to the House of Assembly, soliciting the privilege of being admitted as witnesses in Courts of Law, and stating that from their present disability, their houses are entered by the lower class of whites, who violate their females, and then escape with impunity, as none of the inmates are qualified to give evidence against them,—has been rejected. This is the petition to which Mr. Stephen forcibly drew the public attention in the late Session of Parliament.

Sir F. Burdett is not satisfied with the decision of his late trial in the Court of King's Bench, against the Serjeant at Arms. He has now brought his writ of appeal, and both actions will be again tried in the Court of Exchequer. This Court is composed of the twelve Judges, all of whom sit together and hear the advocates on both sides, and afterwards pronounce their judgement *seriatim*; from whose decision there is no other appeal but to the House of Lords, which is made, in the first instance, by petition—but then it is a petition of right.

The Earl of Findlater and Seafield, who died lately at Dresden, has been a *voluntary* exile from his native country upwards of 20 years, for reasons best known to himself. Since he left Oxford, where he was educated, he has resided chiefly on the Continent. His Lordship was esteemed a good classical scholar. He admired Horace, but his favourite author was Virgil. His fine estates in Scotland, worth 30,000l. a-year, with the title of Earl of Seafield, descend to Sir Lewis Grant, who is unfortunately in a state of mental derangement. His Lordship married a daughter of a Count Murray, with whom he lived but a short time. The title of Earl of Findlater, being united to heirs male, is said to descend to William Ogilvie, Esq. late a clerk in the War-office.

