



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 Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de Javaasche Gouvernements Courant, geplaatst wordende Aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officieren, moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend. (Was getekend) C. G. BLAGRAVE, Sec. Genl. BATAVIA, den February 1812.

Proclamation.

THE Port of Sambas and its Dependencies on the West coast of Borneo having been declared in a state of Piracy and Hostility, and it not being deemed expedient to withdraw the said declaration until due provision for the regulation of the Country; Notice is hereby given, that the said declaration is continued in force until further orders, and intimation to the contrary may be published in the Java Government Gazette.

The states of Cootai and Passier with their Dependencies on the South East coast of Borneo having been concerned in various acts of Piracy and being in connection with some of the principal pirates who infest the Eastern Seas, are in like manner declared in a state of Piracy and Hostility, until measures may be adopted to regulate their future conduct, after which, as Dependencies of the Honorable Company's Establishments on Borneo where no Custom-houses are established, they will not be legally open to trade with any Vessels but those of the Island.

That no person may plead ignorance here, of this Proclamation is directed to be published in the English and Dutch languages in the Government Gazette, translated into the Native languages, and affixed at the usual places; Copies being transmitted to the different Residents at the out stations, and circulated among the Native States.

Given at the Council Chamber at Batavia, this 9th day of August 1813.

By me, the Lieutenant Governor of Java and its dependencies. T. S. RAFFLES.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council. C. ASSEY, Sec. to Govt.

Proclamatie.

DE Haven van Sambas en dies Onderhoorigheden op de Westkust van Borneo, in een staat van Zee-rovery en Vyandschap verklaard zynde, en het niet raadzaam geoordeeld wordende, om de gezegde verklaring in te trekken, voor dat een behoorlyke zorg tot het reguleren van het Land, daargesteld zal zyn. Zo wordt mits dezen bekend gemaakt dat de gezegde verklaring in stand blijft tot nadere orders, en tot dat kennis daar van gegeven wordt in de Javaasche Gouvernements Gazette.

De Staten van Cootai en Passier met dies Onderhoorigheden op de Zuid-oost Kust van Borneo deel gehad hebbende in verschillende gevallen van Zee-rovery, en in verstandhouding zynde met sommige van de voornaamste Zee-rovers die in de Oostersche Zeeën rondkruisen, worden in glyker voege verklaard in een staat van Zee-rovery en Vyandschap, tot zo lange er middelen aan de hand zullen genomen zyn om hun gedrag in den vervolge te reguleren, waarna dezelve als Onderhoorigheden van de Edele Compagnies Etablissements op Borneo, alwaar geene In- en Uitgaande Regten geëtablisceerd zyn, niet legaal open zullen staan om met eenige Schepen handel te drijven, uitgezonderd die van het Eiland.

En op dat niemand hiervan onwetendheid mag voorwenden, zo wordt deze Proclamatie gepubliceerd in de Engelsche en Hollandsche talen in de Gouvt. Gazette, vortaald in de Inlandsche talen en geaffigeerd ter plaatsen waar zulke gewoone is te geschieden—zynde koppen daarvan verzonden aan de differente Residenten op de Buiten Kantoren, en gecirculeerd onder de Inlandsche Staten.

Gegeven in de Vergaderzaal te Batavia, op dezen 9den dag van Augustus 1813.

Door my, den Luitenant Gouverneur van Java en dies Onderhoorigheden. THOS. S. RAFFLES.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade. C. ASSEY, Sec. v. l. Gouvt.

BY ARON LEEVIE; op de Voorrey, is te bekomen beste Conjac Brandewyn, Bier op Vaten en Bottels, Versoche Hammen, Kaas, Boter, Madera en Fransche-wyn, Muskadella-wyn, Genever, beste Thee, Amerikaans Meel in Vaten, tyne Lakens, en andere Goederen meer.

Advertisement.

FOR the convenience of holders of Treasury Notes residing at a distance from Batavia, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to authorize the payment of the interest thereon, as it may fall due, at the respective Treasuries of Cheribon, Samarang, and Sourabaya.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, Aug. 22, 1813.

Advertisement.

FOR the accommodation of the Public, and with the view of preventing an extravagant price on the retail supply of articles of necessity—the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council, has been pleased to authorize provisionally the establishment of a Retail Shop, immediately under the superintendence of the Commercial Committee.

Mr. Van Reenen is appointed to the charge of the Retail Shop.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, Aug. 24, 1813.

Advertentie.

TOT gerief van het Publiek en met inzicht om de zeer hoge pryzen van het Verkoop van onontbeerlyke benodigheden in het Eiland vortrekken, heeft den Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade goedgevonden, om het provisioneel Etablissement van een Kleine Winkel te authoriseren, onder het direct opzigt van het Commercial Committee.

De Heer Van Reenen is gechargeerd met de Directie van de Kleine Winkel.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY, Secretaris van het Gouvernement.

Batavia den 24sten Augustus 1813.

Advertisement.

FOR Sale, a Bill of Exchange on the Commissioner of His Majesty's Navy at Madras, for the amount of Spanish Dollars 73 13 stivers.

For further particulars enquire at the Office of the undersigned, Accountant at Batavia. J. G. BAUER.

September 4, 1813.

Is te bekomen een Wissel op den Commissaris van Zyn Majestiets Zeemagt te Madras, ten bedragen van Spaansche Dalers 73 13 stuivers Kunnende nadere onderrigting deswegens worden erlang, op het Burouw van den ondergetekende Boekhouder Generaal te Batavia. J. G. BAUER.

September 4, 1813.

Advertisement.

BY Order of the President and Bench of Magistrates of Batavia and its Environs—Notice is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that the time for receiving the Tax of a half per cent on the value of Houses, Gardens, &c. within the limits of Batavia, is prolonged to the last of September next.

G. F. MEYLAN, Sec.

BATAVIA, August 24, 1813.

WORDT mits dezen bekend gemaakt aan alle de genen die het aangaat dat de tyd voor den Ontvangst van het een half Per Cent impositie op de waarde van de Huizen en Erven binnen de Limiten van Batavia, geprolongeerd is tot ultimo September aanstaande, wanneer dezelve geheel zal ophouden.

Ter Ordonnantie van President en Magistraten van Batavia en dies Ommelanden. G. F. MEYLAN, Sec.

Advertisement.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that a general Session of the Supreme Court of Justice at Batavia, for the trial of all offences and crimes committed within the Town of Batavia and its immediate jurisdiction, will be held at the Court-house at Batavia aforesaid, on Wednesday the fifteenth instant, and that the same will be continued until all the Criminal business at Batavia and its immediate jurisdiction aforesaid, shall be concluded.

All Officers of Justice, Magistrates and others, whom it may concern, are required to take notice hereof, that they cause the several Prosecutors, Witnesses and Juries, and all other persons who may have any thing to do at the said Criminal Session to be then and there in attendance in the Court-house at Batavia aforesaid.

By Order of the President and Members of the Supreme Court of Justice at Batavia. G. F. MEYLAN, Register.

COURT-HOUSE, BATAVIA, September 1, 1813.

Advertentie.

WORDT by deze kennelyk gemaakt dat de gewoone zittingen van den Hoogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia, ter afdoening van de Crimineele zaken, over misdaden gepleegd binnen de Stad en Jurisdictie van dien, zullen een aanvang nemen op het Raad-huis te Batavia, op Woensdag den vyftienden dezer, en voortduren tot dat alle voorschrevene zaken zullen wezen afgedaan.

Alle Officieren van den Hoogen Raad van Justitie en van den Magistraat te Batavia, welke zulke respectievelijk mag assaguan, worden mitsdien belast met de oproeping der gezworenen en van de vereischte getuigen; en voorts om te zorgen, dat alle personen, welke met deze zittingen ietwys zullen uitstaan hebben, zieh ten voorschrevene dage, op het Raad-huis te Batavia Sisteren.

Op het Raad-huis van Batavia dezen 1sten van September 1813.

Ter Ordonnantie van President en leden van den Hoogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia.

G. F. MEYLAN, Griffier.

Vendu Advertisements.

Door Vendu-meesteren zullen de volgende Vendues worden gehouden; als

Op Maandag den 6 September 1813. VOOR het Negotie-huis van J. Velthuisen, staande op de Voorry by de Jassenbrug, van Boter, Genever, Glaswerken, Japanse goederen en wat er meer zal worden opgeveld.

Op Woensdag den 8 September 1813. VOOR rekening van de Prijs Agent, binnen het voormalige Kasteels, van Coffy, enz.

Op Donderdag den 9 September 1813. IN de thuis van T. W. Thaan, gelegen aan de weg van Jacatra, van Juweelen, Goud en Zilverwerken, Huismebelen, Dranken, Wegens, Paarden, Slaven en andere goederen meer.

Op Vrydag den 10 September 1813. VOOR de woning van Josua Stevens, staande op de Kleine Roca-Malacca, van Goud en Zilverwerken, Engelsch Boter en Salm in vaten, nevens andere goederen meer.

Op Saturday den 11 September 1813.

Voor het Vendu-kantoor, van de volgende Vastigheden; als:

Voor Rekening van den Chinees Tan Tongseeng.

No. 1. Zeeker Erf, bebouwd met een steene pedak gemerkt No. 20, thans No. 13, staande en gelegen buiten dese Stads-poort in de Chinese Camp of in 't westerveld, het 5 deel van 't blok O, sub No. 205 L; belend ten westen met een weg lopende van de Sirie-gragt na de Visch-bassaar Tan Tongseeng toebehorende, ten oosten met desen boedel, ten noorden met Mr. W. A. Senn van Basel, en ten zuiden mede, met desen boedel.—De breedte en diepte volgens meetbrief van een 19 Maart 1813.

2.—Zeeker Erf, bebouwd met een steene pedak gemerkt No. 20, staande en gelegen buiten dese Stads-poort diest in de Chinese Camp of in 't westerveld 't 5 deel van 't blok O, sub No. 221; belend ten zuiden met een weg lopende van de Bacharagis-gragt na de Visch-bassaar Tan Tongseeng toebehorende, ten noorden met Tan Hoeynd, ten oosten met Mochamat Adal, en ten westen met Mochamat Abdul Ganie.—De breedte en diepte volgens meetbrief van den 19 Maart 1813.

3.—Zeeker Erf, bebouwd met een steene pedak gemerkt No. 42, staande en gelegen buiten dese Stads-poort-diest in de Chinese-camp of in 't westerveld 't 5 deel van 't blok O, sub No. 205 C; belend ten westen met een weg lopende van de Sirie-gragt na de

Visch-bassaar, Tan Tongseeng toebehorende, ten oosten en noorden met Mr. Senn van Basel, en ten zuiden met Lim Tiangseum.—De breedte en diepte volgens meetbrief van den 19 Maart 1813.

4.—Zeeker Erf, bebouwd met een steene pedak gemerkt No. 44, staande en gelegen buiten dese Stads-poort-diest in de Chinese-camp of in 't westerveld 't 5 deel van 't blok O, sub No. 205 E; belend ten westen met een weg lopende van de Sirie-gragt na de Visch-bassaar Tan Tongseeng toebehorende, ten oosten met Mochamat Abdul Ganie, ten zuiden met Lim Singky, en ten noorden met Lim Tiangseum.—De breedte en diepte volgens meetbrief van den 19 Maart 1813.

5.—Zeeker Erf, bebouwd met een steene pedak gemerkt No. 48, staande en gelegen buiten dese Stads-poort-diest in de Chinese-camp of in 't westerveld 't 5 deel van 't blok O, sub No. 205 J; belend ten westen met een weg lopende van de Sirie-gragt na de Visch-bassaar, Tan Tongseeng toebehorende, ten oosten met Tan Kongsie, ten zuiden met Mr. W. A. Senn van Basel, en ten noorden met Abdul Manap.—De breedte en diepte volgens meetbrief van den 19 Maart 1813.

6.—Zeeker Erf, bebouwd met een steene pedak gemerkt No. 60, staande en gelegen buiten dese Stads-poort-diest in de Chinese-camp, of in 't Westerveld het 4 deel van 't blok O, sub No. 205 U, belend ten oosten met een weg lopende van de Sirie-gragt na de Visch-bassaar Tan Tongseeng toebehorende, ten westen met Lim Singky, ten zuiden met Ong Singjie, en ten noorden met Mochamat Abdul Ganie.—De breedte en diepte volgens meetbrief van den 19 Maart 1813.

7.—Zeeker Erf, zynde een gedeelte uit een meerder parthy, bebouwd met een steene pedak aan de Post van de deur gemerkt No. 14, staande en gelegen buiten dese Stads-poort-diest in de Chinese-camp, of in 't Westerveld het 5 deel van 't blok O, sub No. 290, belend ten zuiden met de Visch-bassaar den Chinees I-O Houwlien toebehorende, ten noorden met den Chinees Ong Hienseeng, ten westen met een gang lopende na de Sirie-gragt, en ten oosten met desen boedel.—De breedte en diepte volgens meetbrief van den 23 Augustus 1813.

8.—Zeeker erf, zynde een gedeelte uit een meerder parthy bebouwd met een steene pedak aan de post van de deur gemerkt No. 15, staande en gelegen buiten dese Stads-poort-diest, in de Chinese-camp, of in 't westerveld 't 5 deel van 't blok O, sub No. 290, belend ten zuiden met de Visch-bassaar den Chinees I-O Houwlien toebehorende, ten noorden met den Chinees Ong Hienseeng, ten oosten met den Chinees Ong Hienseeng, ten westen met desen boedel.—De breedte en diepte vide meetbrief van den 23 Augustus 1813.

9.—Zeeker erf, zynde een gedeelte uit een meerder parthy bebouwd met een steene pedak met pannen gedekt, aan de post van de deur gemerkt No. 16, staande en gelegen buiten dese Stads-poort-diest, in de Chinese-camp, of in 't westerveld 't 5 deel van 't blok O, sub No. 290, belend ten zuiden met de Visch-bassaar den Chinees I-O Houwlien toebehorende, ten noorden met den Chinees Ong Hienseeng, ten oosten en westen met desen boedel.—De breedte en diepte volgens meetbrief van den 23 Augustus 1813.

10.—Zeeker Erf, zynde een gedeelte uit een meerder parthy, bebouwd met een steene pedak met pannen gedekt, aan de post van de deur gemerkt No. 17, staande en gelegen buiten dese Stads-poort-diest, in de Chinese-camp, of in 't westerveld het 5 deel van 't blok O, sub No. 290, belend ten zuiden met de Visch-bassaar den Chinees I-O Houwlien toebehorende, ten noorden met den Chinees Ong Hienseeng, ten oosten en westen met desen boedel.—De breedte en diepte volgens meetbrief van den 23 Augustus 1813.

11.—Zeeker Erf zynde een gedeelte uit een meerder parthy bebouwd met een steene pedak met pannen gedekt, aan de post van de deur gemerkt No. 18, staande en gelegen buiten dese Stads-poort-diest, in de Chinese-camp of in 't westerveld 't 5 deel van 't blok O, sub No. 290,—belend ten zuiden met de Visch-bassaar den Chinees I-O Houwlien toebehorende, ten noorden met Tan Geongko, ten oosten en westen met desen boedel.—De breedte en diepte volgens meetbrief van den 23 Augustus 1813.

12.—Zeeker Erf, zynde een gedeelte uit een meerder parthy bebouwd met een steene pedak met pannen gedekt, aan de post van de deur gemerkt No. 19, staande en gelegen buiten dese Stads-poort-diest, in de Chinese-camp, of in 't westerveld 't 5 deel van 't blok O, sub No. 290, belend ten zuiden met de Visch-bassaar den Chinees I-O Houwlien toebehorende, ten noorden met Tan Tjongko, ten oosten en westen met desen boedel.—De breedte en diepte volgens meetbrief van den 23 Augustus 1813.

13.—Zeeker Erf zynde een gedeelte uit een meerder parthy bebouwd met een steene pedak met pannen gedekt, aan de post van de deur gemerkt No. 20, staande en gelegen buiten dese Stads-poort-diest, in de Chinese-camp, of in 't westerveld 't 5 deel van 't blok O, sub No. 290, belend ten zuiden met de Visch-bassaar den Chinees I-O Houwlien toebehorende, ten noorden met Tan Tjongko, ten oosten en westen met desen boedel.—De breedte en diepte volgens meetbrief van den 23 Augustus 1813.

14.—Zeeker Erf zynde een gedeelte uit een meerder parthy bebouwd met een steene pedak met pannen gedekt, aan de post van de deur gemerkt No. 21, staande en gelegen buiten dese Stads-poort-diest in de Chinese-camp of in 't westerveld 't 5 deel van 't blok O, sub No. 290,—belend ten zuiden met de Visch-bassaar den Chinees I-O Houwlien toebehorende, ten noorden met Tan Tjongko, ten oosten met desen boedel, en ten westen mede met desen boedel.—De breedte en diepte volgens meetbrief van den 23 Augustus 1813.

15.—Zeeker Erf, zynde een gedeelte uit een meerder parthy, bebouwd met een steene pedak met pannen gedekt, aan de post van de deur gemerkt No. 22, staande en gelegen buiten dese Stads-poort-diest, in de Chinese-camp, of in 't westerveld 't 5 deel van 't blok O, sub No. 290, belend ten zuiden met de Visch-bassaar den Chinees I-O Houwlien toebehorende, ten noorden met Tan Tjongko, ten oosten met een gang lopende na de Sirie-gragt, en ten westen met desen boedel.—De breedte en diepte volgens meetbrief van den 23 Augustus 1813.

16.—Zeeker Erf, bebouwd met een steene pedak met pannen gedekt, aan de post van de deur ge-

merkt No. 77, staande en gelegen buiten dese Stads-poort-dienst, in de Chinese-campong, of in 't westerveld 't 15 deel van 't blok O, sub No. 290, belend ten zuiden met de Visch-bassaar den Chinese I-O Housten toebehoorende, ten noorden met Saus Kongko, ten oosten met Tau Tongko, en ten westen met dese boedel.—De breedte en diepte volgens meetbrief van den 23 Augustus 1813.

17.—Zeeker Erf zynde een gedeelte uit een meerder parthy bebouwd met een steene pedak aan de post van de deur gemerkt met No. 78, staande en gelegen buiten dese Stads-poort-dienst in de Chinese-campong, of in 't Westerveld het 5 deel van 't blok O, sub No. 290, belend ten zuiden met de Visch-bassaar den Chinese I-O Housten toebehoorende, ten noorden met Saus Kongko, ten oosten en westen met desen boedel.—De breedte en diepte vide meetbrief van den 23 Augustus 1813.

18.—Zeeker Erf, zynde een gedeelte bit een meerder parthy, bebouwd met een steene pedak met pannen gedekt, aan de post van de deur gemerkt No. 79, staande en gelegen buiten dese Stads-poort-dienst, in de Chinese-campong, in 't westerveld 't 5 deel van 't blok O, sub No. 290, belend ten zuiden met de Visch-bassaar den Chinese I-O Housten toebehoorende, ten noorden met..... ten oosten en westen met desen boedel.—De breedte en diepte vide meetbrief van den 23 Augustus 1813.

19.—Zeeker Erf, zynde een gedeelte uit een meerder parthy bebouwd met een steene pedak met pannen gedekt, aan de post van de deur gemerkt met No. 80, staande en gelegen buiten dese Stads-poort-dienst, in de Chinese-campong, ofte in 't Westerveld 't 5 deel van 't blok O, sub No. 290, belend ten zuiden met de Visch Bassaar den Chinese I-O Housten toebehoorende, ten noorden met..... ten oosten met desen boedelen ten westen met een gang lopende na de Sirio-gragt.—De breedte en diepte volgens meetbrief van den 23 Augustus 1813.

Voor rekening van wylen de vrye Bata-viese vrouw Koenting.

Zeeker Erf bebouwd met een steene pedak met pannen gedekt staande en gelegen even buiten dese Stads-poort-utrecht, of in 't Westerveld het 7 deel van 't blok P, sub No. 67, belend ten zuiden met de weg langs de Buffels-rivier, ten noorden met een gemeene sloot, ten oosten met Sich Oedrop, en ten westen met Njey Saude.—De breedte en diepte volgens meetbrief van den 14 April, welke dagelyks voor de verkoping ten Venda-kantoor te zien is.

Voor rekening van Albertinus Embrentia Pruick, en den boedel van wylen Albertina Pasqualina Groenewald.

Zeeker Erf, bebouwd met een steene pedak, staande en gelegen wat buiten dese Stads-poort-rotterdam, in 't Oosterveld het 16 deel van 't blok L, sub No. 174, belend ten oosten met de Heereweg langs de gedempte Mey-gragt, ten westen en zuiden met Johannes Andries, en ten noorden met Johannes Jansen.—De breedte en diepte volgens meetbrief van den 9 January 1807, welk ten Venda-kantoor te zien is.

Voor rekening des boedels van wylen Johannes Boots.

Zeeker twee Erven, thans te zamen getrokken en tot een gemaakt, bebouwd met een steene huis, paardstal en wagenhuis &c, staande en gelegen buiten dese Stads-poort-rotterdam, in 't Oosterveld het 18 deel van 't blok L, sub No. 48 en 49, belend ten noorden met de Heereweg langs de Angiolse-vaart, ten zuiden met A. van der Liefst, ten oosten met Tio Enguis, en ten westen met de Weduwe Boolds.—De breedte en diepte volgens meetbrief van den 31 Augustus 1813, welk ten Venda-kantoor te zien is.

Voor rekening van Antonica Laurentia Boolds en den boedel van wylen Johannes Boolds.

Zeeker Erf, bebouwd met een steene huis, combuis, &c, staande en gelegen even buiten dese Stads-poort-rotterdam, aan de zuidzyde van de Angiolse-vaart, in 't Oosterveld het 18 deel van 't blok L, sub No. 51, belend ten noorden met de Heereweg langs de Angiolse-vaart en differente perzonen, ten zuiden met A. van der Liefst, ten oosten met desen boedel en meer andere, en ten westen met W. A. Frasa, C.S.

Auction of Prize Coffee.

THE sale advertised for Friday last, the 4th instant, is postponed to Wednesday, the 8th instant, at 9 o'clock in the morning, in the former Castle.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING van Prys Coffee, op Woensdag den 8ten dezer, in het Kasteel.

Advertisement.

ON Tuesday next, the 7th September, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold by Public Auction, at the Office of the Register of the European Orphan Chamber, J. H. de Hoogh, in Tiger-Street, Horses, Carriages, and sundry other Effects, appertaining to the estate of the late Vice-President of the said Chamber, THOS. BINGLEY, Esq.

BATAVIA, }
Sept. 2, 1813. }

Advertentie.

OP Dingsdag den 7de September 1813, zal ten overstaan van Gecommitteerde Heeren Weesmeesteren door hun Eerwaardens Secretaris Jacob Hendrik de Hoogh, voor deszelfs Kantoor staande op de Tygers-gragt, Verkoopting worden gehouden, van diverse Goederen, Wagens, Paarden, Dranken, en wesmeer, alles nagelaten door wylen den Heer Vice President van Gemeld Collegie, Thomas Bingley.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geenen, welke iets te vorderen hebben van, dan wel schuldig zyn aan den boedel van wylen Abdulla Saban, (in leven) Commandant der Sumbauwa-reesen, gelieven daar van voor ultimo September aanstaande, opgaaven of betaalingen te doen aan den mede Exe-cutaar Hoogveld.

Blank Bills of Lading
MAY be had at the Gazette Office.

Advertisement.

ALL Persons having claims on, or being indebted to the Estate of the late Vice-President of the European Orphan Chamber of Batavia, THOMAS BINGLEY, Esq. are requested to send in their claims or pay their debts to the said Orphan Chamber or to their Register.

J. H. de Hoogh.
BATAVIA, }
Sept. 1, 1813. }

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene welke iets te Pretenderen hebben van, dan wel Verschuldigd zyn aan wylen den Heer Vice President van het Eerwaarde Collegie van Heeren Weesmeesteren alhier Thomas Bingley, worden versogt daar van ten spoedigsten opgaave te doen aan het Collegie voorzeld, dan wel aan hun Eerwaardens Secretaris J. H. de Hoogh.

EUROPE INVESTMENT,
PER THE
HONORABLE COMPANY'S SHIP
William Pitt.

MR. FAWELL begs leave to acquaint the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency, that the remainder of Captain Butler's INVESTMENT will be exposed for sale on Monday the 6th instant, at very reduced prices for ready-money, at No. 38, Little Malacca Street.

EUROPISCHE GOEDEREN
AANGEBRAGT MET HET
EDEL COMPAGNIES SCHIP
William Pitt.

DE Heer FAWELL neemt de vryheid om de Dames en Heeren van Batavia te informeren, dat het resterende van het factuur van Capitein Butler, op Maandag den 6 dezer, tegens zeer lage pryzen te koop zal zyn, tegens contante betaling in het huis No. 38, op de Kleine Roca-Malacca.

Java Government Gazette.

BATAVIA,
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1813.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.] Aug. 28.—Brig Amazon, J. C. Gebhardt, from Paccalongang 18th Aug. Cargo, Rice.
Aug. 29.—Brig Engelina, P. Bol, from Joana 25th Aug.—Cargo, Rice.
Same day.—Ship Governor Raffles, K. Haste, from Tagal 26th Aug.—Cargo, Rice.
Aug. 30.—Ship Argo, J. Mackay, from Calcutta 8th May.—H. C. Troops.
Same day.—H. M. ship Leda,—G. Sayer, Esq. from the Coast of Borneo 21st Aug.
Ditto.—Brig Eendragt, D. Offorman, from Grisse 19th Aug.—Cargo, Rice.
Ditto.—Schooner Flying Dragon, J. Lavensky, from Paccalongang 26th Aug.—Cargo, Rice.
Ditto.—Ship Hoogly, T. Mitchell, from Calcutta 8th May.—H. C. Troops.
Ditto.—Ship United Kingdom, J. Laird, from Calcutta 8th May.—H. C. Troops.
Aug. 31.—Brig Hop op Beter, Schade, Japara 26th Aug.—Cargo, Rice.
Same day.—Brig Expedition, Laurentia, from Sourabaya 24th Aug.—Cargo, Rice,—Passenger, Mr. Mickeler.
Sept. 2.—Ship Venus, A. Robertson, from Ternate 8th Aug.—Passenger, W. Crozier, Esq.
Same day.—Ship Phoenix, J. Campbell, from Bengal 5th May.—H. C. Troops.

DEPARTURES.] Aug. 28.—Ship Cato, H. Brown, for Samarang.
Do. 30.—Arab brig Fatalkar, Seh Abu Bakar, for Palembang, Malacca and Penang.
Same day.—Arab ship Edarroos, Seh Osman, for Malacca and Penang.
Ditto.—Malay schooner Josephina, Karim, for Samarang & Tagal.
Sept. 1.—Schooner Goedeverwagting, H. Borninkhof, for Samarang.
Do. 3.—Brig Hendrik, H. Dilken, for do.

Vessels lying in Batavia Roads.

H. M. ship Leda—H. C. ship William Pitt—do. do. Lord Eldon—ship Argo—do. United Kingdom—do. Hoogly—do. Phoenix—do. Venus—do. Governor Raffles—do. Anna Margaretha—brig Emelie—do. Jane—do. Charlotte—do. Eerstezoon—do. Amazon—do. Maria—do. Eugelina—do. Expedition—do. Hop op Beter—schooner Maria—do. Tyger—do. Eendragt—do. Flying Dragoon—Arab brig Mahabar—Malay brig Liugin.

DEATH.
At Bandjowangie, at the early age of 27 years, on the 19th of August last, Lieutenant John Macartney, of the Bengal Native Infantry, Resident and Commandant at that place: an officer whose amiable and manly qualities endeared him to all who enjoyed the pleasure of his acquaintance, and whose loss will ever prove to them a source of regret and affliction.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

London, December 29.

A mail from the Brazils arrived yesterday, by which letters have been received from Rio Janeiro to the 6th of October. Intelligence of the declaration of war by the United States had reached that city, and the Court of Brazils had expressed its determination to preserve a strict neutrality.

The letters from Gottenburgh mention a report, as prevalent there, that advices had been received from Copenhagen, stating, that the Danish Government had it in contemplation to make peace with this country; and that as a preliminary to an adjustment of the differences between the two countries, Commissioners were to be appointed to ascertain the value of the ships taken away from Copenhagen, and since lost; and also to award a compensation to the inhabitants of that capital for the damages sustained by the bombardment. In return for which the Danes were to join the British and Russian Confederacy, and to furnish an army of 50,000 men to act in the rear of the French.

We shall be happy to find this confirmed. We can never hope a more auspicious moment than the present for the recovery of the independence of the north of Germany, and Denmark is as much interested in such an event as Russia or Great-Britain.

December 30.

A letter, dated Archangel, Nov. 13, says, "Two hundred French prisoners are just arrived here, which were taken near Wilna, about three months ago; they are almost without clothing, and in a miserable state in this cold weather."

There is to be another change in the Government of Spain. The Cardinal of Bourbon is to be *Sole Regent*. Arguelles, it is said, is to be Minister of Finance. We have not heard by what influence these changes are to take place.

The Russian corps sent back by Marshal Kutusoff, to St. Petersburg, in consequence of the abundance of the forces under his command for the extirpation of the enemy, amounted to 15,000 men. It is something unusual to find discord engendered in an army amidst the most brilliant successes; yet we have heard, that the subordinate Generals in the Russian service are discontented with the Commander-in-Chief. They are said to think, that he might have intercepted the French line of retreat at Viasma. Bonaparte is thought to have sacrificed Davoust's and Ney's corps separately, in order to gain time for his own escape.

Sir Robert Wilson, we have heard, was near losing his life by the prevailing folly of dressing English soldiers like Frenchmen. Whilst reconnoitring, he was mistaken by a Russian soldier for one of the enemy's Generals. The musket was immediately levelled, but its discharge was luckily prevented by Gen. Miloradovitch. Capt. Phugner, an officer who recently distinguished himself so much, is spoken of as a young man of the greatest valour. He is said to have entered Moscow thrice, while the French had possession of it, with the intention of killing or taking Bonaparte.

There was an arrival yesterday from the coast, and a letter from Paris of the 22d was received, by which it appears, that a most uncommon diplomatic bustle prevails at Paris; that couriers are almost daily dispatched to different Courts; that the Emperor Francis has sent a letter written by himself; and that a winter encampment is about to take place in the neighbourhood of the Rhine. The following is a copy of the letter which is stated to have been received:—

"Paris, Dec. 28.—The Emperor continues much indisposed, but has not relaxed in his usual attention to business. His conferences with his Ministers, and more particularly with the Austrian Ambassador, are very frequent. No less than seventeen couriers have been dispatched, since last Saturday, to Vienna, Berlin, Dresden, Stutgard, and other parts of Germany. Yesterday our politicians were surprised by the arrival of an Austrian Officer with dispatches from the Emperor Francis: he is stated to be Baron Darobach, Major Gen. of Cavalry, and to have been the bearer of a letter to Napoleon, written by the Emperor Francis himself.—

The speculations here with regard to the opening of negotiations for a general peace are very ardent. They have been evidently produced by the fate of the campaign in Russia, of which, however, I must say nothing, but they have caused no material rise in the funds. Notwithstanding this pacific disposition, we understand that the troops of the line quartered in the interior have been

ordered to march in the direction of Strasbourg, and that there is to be a winter encampment before the end of next month, between that place and Metz."

January 1.

The advices from the North of Europe received since our last, we are happy to state, continue of a most favourable nature. Dispatches have been received by Government from Lord Cathcart to the 8th ult. which were published on Wednesday in an Extraordinary Gazette, to which we refer our Readers for the details of the operations of the Russian armies.

The Russian accounts, it will be seen, come down nearly to the same period of time as the last French Bulletin, to which they are in total contradiction. The points to which we look most anxiously are the numbers and state of the French army. Speaking of the battle of the 28th ult. Tchichagoff says Napoleon was there, with all his force, which amounted according to the information of the prisoners, to about 70,000 men. It is most probable that these prisoners were not aware of the surrender of Partoncean's division, which happened that very morning, at some distance; and if so, the numbers really engaged may be taken at 60,000. The whole of Bonaparte's force at Orsha, was computed at 75,000 men,—the wreck of at least 260,000.

It appears probable that 15,000 of the 75,000, were disposed of before the crossing of the Berezyna; and we are well satisfied, that the loss on that occasion, and on the subsequent march, of probably twelve days, to Wilna, would considerably exceed 10,000 more. It is possible, therefore, that 50,000 men may reach the Niemen, and may there be joined by the 10th and 11th corps, under Macdonald and Augereau; but it is much more probable, that they will be harassed and cut up by their pursuers. But above all, there must be amongst them a spirit, not of mere insubordination, but of absolute hatred toward the uncaring General, who has so shamefully sacrificed, and then deserted them. Never, no, never can Bonaparte again obtain the attachment of any army in the world. Indeed, he shows himself sensible of this, by calling upon the Magistracy and civil population for support. This, he will soon discover, is leaning upon a broken reed. By the sword alone can his empire be maintained; and if it shall appear that the sword has now dropped from his hand, the once vaunted star of his fortune will fast set in darkness and dishonour.

Our readers will peruse with considerable interest the speeches of Bonaparte's subservient senate and council on his return to Paris; and his answers to them. His own subdued tone, and their protestations of fidelity, and offers of the greatest efforts and sacrifices to perfect his glorious plans, are ample demonstrations of the severity of the blow which the tyrant has received: a blow indeed so staggering to his power that it would be absurdity to attempt to conceal it, even with all his controul over the Press in France. Two hundred thousand families, at least, have lost relatives by death or captivity, and their tongues alone will be sufficient to spread the deep disaster.

Bonaparte's illness too is now openly acknowledged, but it is added, that he continues to devote himself to business; and well he may, for the necessity of his affairs is such, that it will require all his energy in any tolerable manner to re-establish them.

American Papers to the 20th ult. have arrived in town. They contain some further correspondence between Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Russell, relative to the last proposal made by the latter for an Armistice, which failed on the principle that Great Britain could not give up her right to reclaim her own subjects whenever they might be found on board American Merchant vessels. A letter in the American Papers from Commodore Rodgers, announces the capture of the Swallow packet, from Jamaica, having on board 81 chests of gold and silver, amounting to between 150 and 200,000 dollars. According to calculations in the American Journals, the total number of British ships captured up to the 15th ult. amounted to 218 vessels, carrying altogether 574 guns; and manned with 3,106 men.

January 2.

It is said to be intended to submit to Parliament very soon after the recess, a proposition for a considerable increase of the establishment of the Princess Charlotte of Wales.

The Admiralty have at length ordered six 74 gun ships to be cut down, in order that they may be more nearly on a level with the Americans—and they have also ordered two frigates to be built on their plan.—Have we not 50-gun ships ready at hand for use, and 64's also?

January 4.

Yesterday the following Bulletin was shewn at St. James's Palace:

"Windsor Castle, Jan. 2
"His Majesty has passed the last month in a state of tranquillity."

We regret to learn, from the following letter received yesterday, that the outrages have been renewed in Nottinghamshire:

Nottingham, Dec. 3.—A recurrence of tumults and disorder has taken place in this town and vicinity, and to an extent that gives a frightful picture of the same kind of unhappy events which disturbed the peace and happiness of individuals this time last year. No less than eight violent outrages have been committed at Beeston, New Retford, Watnack, Arnold, and Mansfield, and in some villages on the south-side of the Trent. The objects of these attacks have been the destruction of frames; at each place the outrages have been put into execution by numbers of disguised men, armed with pistols and swords, using personal violence on the individuals of their revenge, threatening their lives if they opened their lips; and after placing guards over these unfortunate people destroyed their frames, and then escaped undiscovered. In the town of Mansfield, a poor woman, in denying a frame demanded by this lawless banditti, was stabbed in several places, afterwards knocked down, and left for dead. Several of the deprecators, who committed the outrage at Watnack, have been taken, and committed to the jail in this town. A large Meeting of the Magistrates of the county has taken place, and the strongest measures resorted to, to prevent these disorders. The Watch and Ward Bill is to be put into force immediately. The military have been again called on, as upon former occasions, to guard the property of the inhabitants, and every other precaution, as patrols, &c. &c.

January 5.

A letter from Barbadoes of the 17th November states, that the Martin sloop of war arrived there on the 14th from Halifax, with orders from Sir J. B. Warren to Sir F. Laforey for the Dragon man of war (the flag ship) and the Arachne sloop of war to proceed immediately to Bermuda to join him. The following was also received yesterday:—
Demerara, Nov. 10.—The *Caledonia* which came in last week, was attacked by a large privateer full of men, and supposed to carry 16 guns, which she beat off. There was another privateer to windward. The packet and a brig were fitted out from this port, but the winds being light they did not proceed further than Berbice. They saw nothing of the privateers, but met the fleet from Cork on the night of the 7th, straggling on the coast.—This fleet would have been a valuable prize to the privateers; as the convoy had left the fleet to shift for themselves.
“There is no ship of war on this station but a little vessel I mentioned before, and we are open to the smallest privateers.”

The activity of the enemy's ships at Rochefort lately, has been so remarkable, that it is strongly inferred, they will make an attempt soon to push for America. They have been continually exercising great guns, and riflemen on their yards.
Two frigates in the Texel, having on board a quantity of small arms and other stores, supposed for America, are only waiting for a fair opportunity to slip out.

January 6.

A letter from Plymouth gives us information of the following summary proceeding against two French prisoners lately sent over to France:—“Jean ———, a French youth, who, at the last assizes, gave evidence against a fellow prisoner, who was tried for forging Bank of England notes, was sent, after the execution of the prisoner, to Mill prison; and was afterwards released, together with some old and infirm prisoners, and sent to Morlaix. One of the men, however, informed the French Government of the circumstance that led to the liberation of the youth, and he was, in consequence, sent to hard labour on the public works for ten years.—The like sentence has also been awarded against a subaltern, who, while at Dartmoor Depot, struck his superior.

Rousseau's Sealed Letters.—It is generally known to the literati of Europe, that Rousseau, previously to his death, entrusted to the late Count D'Antraigue, some sealed Manuscripts, which were to be published at a specified period. Some few years ago the Count D'Antraigue was at Berlin, at which time Prussian, as well as German Journalists, called upon him to announce to “anxiously expecting Europe,” whether the period had arrived when the seals might be rent asunder. The Count replied, that the period for publication had not come. The querists became silent, and that silence has never since been broken. The Count shortly afterwards left the Continent for ever, continuing in England till the assassin put an end to his life a short time ago at Barnes. After the assassination, Government is understood to have put its seal on the Count's papers; and, it is also understood, that such seal continued effective no longer than till the arrival of the Count's son from Yorkshire. The literary world will naturally be curious to know what has become of these manuscripts, and what the real motives of Rousseau were for enjoining so long a secrecy with respect to their contents.

January 7.

A vessel has arrived under licence from the opposite coast, and a letter had been received from Paris, containing some remarks on the last *Moniteurs* which adverted to the appearance

of Napoleon at Councils and Reviews—his visit to the Museum and the Opera—and his sporting excursions in the woods of Versailles. This letter is written by a Gentleman who actually saw him; and he says that he was only a very short time at the Review that he did alight from his carriage and enter the Museum, and that he sat for about a quarter of an hour at the Opera; but he asserts that what is alledged of his amusements in the neighbourhood of Versailles is utterly false; and he adds, that Bonaparte looks extremely ill, and appears wholly incapable of partaking of the diversions of the field.

A ship is arrived in eight days from St. Audero. A report had reached that port, that Lord Wellington, having nothing to apprehend from the enemy, had gone to Cadiz to consult with the Regency on some important matters. We learn from Portsmouth, that orders had arrived there to suspend all further embarkation of cavalry for Spain.

January 8.

Advices were yesterday received from Lisbon to the 31st, and from Corunna to the 26th ult. The most important fact they mention is the journey of Lord Wellington to Cadiz, for the purpose, it is said, of concerting measures with the Spanish government for the opening of the campaign. His Lordship was expected to reach Cadiz on the 24th ult. General Castanos has passed through Seville with the same destination, and it was reported that Lord W. Bentinck would also be present at the conferences. Lord Wellington was expected at Lisbon about the beginning of the present month.

According to an official communication from Lord Wellington to the Portuguese Secretary of State, the Spanish troops remained in possession of Madrid to the end of November, but the enemy appear subsequently to have entered the Spanish capital, and to have levied a heavy contribution on the inhabitants. The allied army had retired further into Portugal, for the greater convenience of quarters. The dispatches received by Government from Lord Wellington, are understood to be of old dates, and to contain nothing of importance.

Paris Journals to the 3d inst. have arrived in town since our last. They do not contain a single sentence of news from the army in the north, but are filled with addresses to Bonaparte on his return, and expressive of abhorrence of the late conspiracy, and of attachment to the person of Napoleon and his dynasty. The French papers likewise contain several documents relative to the conspiracy, from which it would appear that the unfortunate Generals were much nearer succeeding in their object than has been generally supposed. The Minister of the Police was in their power; the Commandant of Paris was disabled by a wound from giving any opposition to them; and the Prefect of the Seine, the chief municipal officer of the city of Paris, was so far at their disposal (being completely deceived by the report of the death of Bonaparte, and a pretended Senatus Consultum abolishing the Imperial Government), that for some time he acted in concert with them, and gave orders to prepare the Hotel de Ville for the reception of a provisional Government. This personage has been dismissed from his employments. The conspiracy seems to have been defeated chiefly by the exertion of the Secretary General and subordinate officers of the police, but, if we may believe private letters from the coast, tranquillity was far from being restored, and another explosion was expected to take place. The *Moniteur* mentions three occasions, in which Bonaparte had appeared in public, and adds, that he had been received with the loudest acclamations; but the private accounts represent that his appearance in public had been the signal for strong outcries of dissatisfaction. One of his appearances was on parade, to review 40,000 infantry, and a fine cavalry, which, it is significantly remarked, is a larger force than was thought to be in the vicinity of Paris. It is easy to understand the meaning, both of the review and the observation. The utmost anxiety was felt at Paris for intelligence from the army, and a strong sensation had been excited by the publication of the 29th Bulletin.

January 9.

The Marquis of Wellington has been appointed Governor of Gravesend and Tilbury, in the room of the late Lieut. Gen. Sir T. Musgrave, and Sir G. Prevost is to have the command of Sir Thomas's regiment, the 76th.

FRENCH PAPERS.

Paris, Dec. 27.—There was a grand parade to-day in the Place Caroussel. It lasted three hours, notwithstanding the severity of the cold. His Majesty reviewed the troops before mass. There were under arms from 35 to 40,000 infantry belonging to the Imperial Guard and garrison, and a very fine cavalry. As soon as his Majesty appeared, they evinced the most lively enthusiasm, in which the spectators, whom this brilliant review had collected, participated. The Emperor passed through all the ranks, and entered into the most minute details. In passing before the Paris regiment, his Majesty expressed his

disapprobation at the conduct manifested upon a recent occasion by a part of that regiment. His Majesty's words made so deep an impression, that tears were seen to run from the eyes of several of the officers and sub-officers.

Dec. 28.—His Majesty this day held two Councils of interior administration.

His Majesty this morning visited the Hall of Exhibition—it was a day on which the Museum was to open to the public. Measures were taken in order that his Majesty and his suite should be alone; but his Majesty ordered all the doors to be opened, and went over the hall and different galleries, in the midst of the crowd of spectators which pressed round his person.

Paris, Dec. 29.—On Sunday, his Majesty, surrounded by the Grand Dignitaries, &c. &c. received the Court of Appeals, when he was thus addressed by Baron Segur, its President:—

“Sire,—We still believed your Majesty at the extremity of Europe, and already you were in the bosom of France. It is a tutelary power, which in a few instants brings you into your happy capital. In your absence a detestable plot was framed; some madmen attempted to shake what genius and courage had founded. They saw the august offspring of our Monarch, and yet forgot the fundamental principle of the Monarchy, that the King never dies! Precious adage, consecrated by our predecessors; the natural depositaries of a Constitution which did not require to be written.

“Ah, Sire, deign to believe the lively expression of the sentiments which proceed from the bottom of our hearts. The Imperial authority will never have a more firm support than the Magistrates, than those who upon the tribunal, in the name of the Prince, fulfil the first of his duties. The protection and continual observation of the laws, are the surest guarantees of respect for sovereignty. The use of justice is to prevent disorder from increasing; and force, from acting erroneously: punishment suspended in an impartial hand, assures the peaceable citizen, and falls with all its weight upon the head of the seditious.

“Sire,—Our fathers have braved dangers to maintain the hereditary succession to the Crown; their spirit still lives in us. We are ready to sacrifice every thing for your sacred person, for the perpetuation of your dynasty. Deign to receive this new oath: we will remain faithful to it till death.”

After this audience, his Majesty received the deputation from the Electoral College of the Department of Rome, when M. Marconi, President, addressed his Majesty as follows:—

“Sire,—The City of Rome and its department have the honour to offer your Majesty the homage of their obedience and fidelity, accompanied by the most sincere wishes for the glory of your reign, and the prosperity of your august dynasty. It is from you, Sire, that the city of Rome has obtained the high rank of the second city of the empire. It was to augment its splendour that you gave the title of the King of Rome to your tenderest affections; the dearest hope of the Romans, and of all Europe; a title with which Romulus was decorated as the price of his valour, and Numa for that of his religion. It is to you that the Romans owe the inestimable favour of being admitted to enjoy a legislation created by your genius, and protected by your invincible arm.”

(Here follow many compliments.)
His Majesty expressed his satisfaction at the sentiments expressed in these discourses.

Lisbon, Dec. 25.—In the *Estramadura Gazette*, we read the following article.

“Sunday the 20th Dec. entered in Badajoz its illustrious deliverer, on his road to Cadiz; he immediately proceeded to examine the state of the fortifications. By another way we know, that the Great Lord previous to arriving at Badajoz was detained in Albuquerque, on account of the heavy rains, from whence he set out, on the same day the 20th, on which he entered Badajoz. By what we have heard, his Excellency would reach Cadiz on the 24th.

Gen. Ballasteros arrived at Ceuta on the 2d.

Corunna, Dec. 18.—Nothing can be said with certainty, either of the army of the enemy or the allied army: They both preserve their positions; the former however is only employed in making excursions to procure provisions. Though a report has been current that they are taking the direction of Asturias, it is not certain. The French are obliged to employ a great number of troops in their foraging parties, and send considerable reinforcements wherever they wish to maintain a point, without which they would infallibly be cut off.

The *Corunna Diary*, of the 25th says, “the expedition from Alicante has finally marched for Valencia, where Suchet, after having destroyed the principal fortifications, has scarcely left 8000 men.”

FURTHER PAPERS,

Respecting the Negotiation for a Renewal of the East-India Company's Exclusive Privileges.

(Continued from our last.)

Fifthly,—on the China monopoly. Besides the connection already noticed of

the China monopoly with the policy of our Indian system, the uniting of this trade under one head is necessary, both on account of the extreme caution required in the conduct of our intercourse with so jealous and inflexible a government as the Chinese, and of the security of the large revenue derived by the British public from this branch of commerce. The habits of the Chinese nation are known to be as fixed as they are peculiar. Their government is a pure despotism, jealous of the smallest tendency to insubordination or innovation; the people are guided by a principle of implicit submission to their superiors; and both government and people hold all disorderly conduct in the utmost abhorrence. Foreign trade is held in low estimation, and the commerce which Europeans have been permitted to carry on is subjected to manifold and rigorous restriction, intended to prevent the intermixture of strangers with the natives, and to guard against their entrance into the interior of the country, and the hazard of their becoming, in any way, troublesome to the government. The ships of European nations are allowed to resort to only one port in an empire of so vast extent; and there, even, no stranger is permitted a constant residence, without credentials from the sovereign of the state to which he belongs. When a factory is established, for which one spot is fixed, the factors are confined to very narrow precincts around it; they dare not make an excursion beyond those precincts into the open fields, nor enter into the closely adjoining city of Canton. The government of China does not allow to its own subjects freedom of trade, or unrestrained intercourse with foreigners:—both are interdicted; and the restrictions imposed, together with the sumptuary laws in force, oppose the strongest obstacles to any great extension of the sale of our manufactures among the Chinese. The trade with Europeans is given in monopoly to a company of ten or twelve Chinese merchants, styled the Hong; and these merchants become responsible to the government for the conduct of the foreigners with whom they deal. After the ships are dispatched for the season, the factors are obliged to withdraw to the island of Macao, a low Portuguese settlement, till the ships of next year arrive. And, with respect to the ships, they are, whilst in harbour, under the controul of the Chinese officers, who are empowered by law to take the custody of their guns:—and if, in the intercourse, and consequent frays, between the natives and our English sailors, one of the former happens to meet his death, by accident, from an unknown hand, it may produce the most serious consequences; for the Chinese government has been known, in such a case, to claim the life of an European in expiation, and for an occurrence like this the Company's establishment is held responsible, and their trade liable to be stopped. With a government so absolute, in requiring implicit conformity to its peculiar laws and usages, and so marked with pride, suspicion, and despotism, British subjects have the utmost difficulty to act; and the Company's agents frequently submit to caprices and humiliations, to which the honour of a sovereign would not allow any representative of his to yield. Is it, therefore, in the least probable, that the Chinese would tolerate the indiscriminate ingress of numberless unconnected, unaccredited Europeans? or, if they did give them admission, that their multiplied, irregular, desultory visits and intercourses with the natives, would not be attended with disorders, with violations of Chinese usages, (with smuggling for instance, a high offence in China), which would soon end in the utter expulsion and exclusion of these strangers, or in such injustice and humiliating punishments, on the part of the Chinese Government, as might call on the honor of this country to demand redress? The splendid embassy which His Majesty sent by Lord Macartney to the Emperor of China had, with all its imposing attendant circumstances, and all the skilful address of that nobleman, no influence to induce the Chinese Government to relax from their rigid restrictions on the commerce and intercourse of British subjects with its territories, and it may be safely concluded, that all which that Government must have since heard, respecting the revolutions in Europe, will make it adhere still more obstinately to its jealous precautionary system. To all these probable dangers, the Petitioners oppose nothing but the honorable character of Britons, and the example of the American adventurers to China.—Frail dependence! British sailors carry to every shore their habits of excess, as is too often found in the Company's ships, notwithstanding the strict discipline esta-

lished in them. The American seamen are a much more sober and quiet class of people, and the adventurers of that nation have derived in China a sanction from the pre-establishment and credit of the English factory, to which, from their language and manners, they appeared to be related. It is, indeed, by the prudent, respectable conduct of the Company's representatives there, in the management of their own trust, and the controul exercised by them over other British subjects; it is by this means, and by the extent and regularity of the Company's dealings; by their probity, now so famed, as to pass the bales which have their mark, without inspection, through the Chinese empire, that this jealous and supercilious people have been at length greatly conciliated:—but the Company's establishment could not, on the principles now proposed, retain either its credit or position. To expose a trade, of such value and importance to the nation and the revenue, to hazards so great; to break down the present system; with the immense establishments and property connected with it, particularly the China fleet of the Company—a thing unparalleled in the commercial annals of the world,—would, therefore, in every view, commercial, financial, and political, be utterly unwise: and if this desperate risk were run, further evils would await the new system at home. Upon the supposition of a general resort of the British ships to China, how would it be possible to prevent the smuggling of tea on the coasts of England, Scotland, and Ireland, with the facility which exists of receiving that article on board in many of the Eastern Islands, where there are no custom-houses, and with the temptation of evading a duty of ninety-five per cent at home? The petitions offer not the least satisfaction on this point; a point highly interesting, as has already appeared, if the question were only about opening the Indian trade to the Outports; but yet more interesting, in respect to the proposal for laying open the China trade, which is, at the best, a proposal to incur the most imminent risk of losing that trade, and the great revenue arising from it, merely in order to change the hands through which it shall pass; for supposing it to be preserved to the nation, there is no reasonable ground to think that it could be increased, because the Chinese now take our woollens only in barter for tea, and the present importations of tea are as large as the country requires.

Sixthly.—On the complaints of the superior advantages enjoyed by neutrals, particularly the Americans, in the Indian trade. The vessels of the American States first appeared in the Indian Seas about the year 1785. At that time several European nations possessed settlements on the continent of India, in virtue of grant, from the native sovereigns, recognised by this country, after the Company obtained territorial dominion. It had not then been disputed, that those settlements might receive other European flags, as well as their own (though the Company have, within these few years, properly held, that the original grant gave a right of trade only for the ships of the nation to whom the grant was made); therefore the Bengal Government thought it politic to admit the American ships into the British ports, rather than oblige them, by refusal, to carry their custom to the French, Dutch, and Danes. This was however, merely a gratuitous license, revokable at pleasure. But, in 1794, the Government of this country, induced by the political circumstances of the time, gave to the United States, by treaty, a right to a direct trade between their own ports and those of British India, on the terms of the most favoured nation; and, in 1797, the privilege of free ingress to the British ports in India was conferred on all friendly nations. By the long continuance of the war which followed the French revolution, these concessions proved of unforeseen high advantage to the subjects of the American States. The settlements on the Indian continent, of the French, and of the Dutch and Danes, who had fallen under French influence, were successively captured by the English. The Portuguese and Americans were then the only neutrals who frequented the Indian Seas; and the troubles of Portugal at length left the neutral trade very much in the hands of the Americans, who succeeded, in effect, to the excluded traders of foreign Europe, and supplied their wants, as well as those of the increasing population of the United States and the demands of Spanish America. The subjects of those states, undoubtedly, abused the privileges conceded to them by His Majesty's Government, in the Indian trade. They were by treaty, restricted to a direct trade between America and India; but they visited the parts of foreign Europe, going and return-

ing, and became the general carriers. They even supplied our own West Indian and North American colonies with eastern commodities, and they entered actively into the China trade, deriving a facility of admission there from being viewed as a cast of Englishmen; perhaps also a sanction, from the countenance of the British establishment there.

For several years after the appearance of the Americans in the Indian Seas, they were, no doubt, assisted by British capital; partly by that which wanted a remittance to Europe, but to no very great amount. They exported from Bengal in ten years, through which their trade, on the whole, was considerably progressive, and which ended with 1804-5, goods to the amount of Sicca Rupees 37,150,029 (£4,643,575), or £465,357 per annum; and they imported to the amount of Sicca Rupees 31,218,544 (£3,906,068) or £390,603 per annum. The excess of exports above the imports, being in ten years £737,507, or £73,750 per annum, may be supposed to be the property of British residents in Bengal remitted by the way of America. Whether they were furnished with British capital from London, and to what amount, it is difficult to ascertain; but it appears evident, that as they proceeded in the trade, their imports to Bengal more nearly equalled their exports, which shews they were better able to do without Indo-British assistance, and probably it was the same as to European assistance.* Upon this trade, however offensive to our private merchants, and in some views also, to the Company, it may be justly observed, that it was favorable to British India. It carried seasonable and large supplies of ballion to that country from year to year, not above a seventh of its imports being in goods, and these chiefly wines and other articles for the consumption of Europeans. It also carried the commodities of India to foreign Europe, to Spanish America, and other places to which British ships, on account of the war, could have no access; and when, by the policy and increasing power of Bonaparte, the produce of this country and its colonies were nearly shut out from the Continent, the Americans still continued to introduce the commodities of India there, and with the returns of their adventures they probably purchased English manufactures to carry to the American continent: so that this country, also, eventually benefited by their Indian trade. And however much their large participation of that trade became a matter of complaint among English merchants connected with India, it is certain, that whilst we were engaged in war with almost all Europe, those merchants could not, even by circuitous means, have occupied the place which the Americans filled in the Indian commerce: of which position no other proof is necessary, than the frequent want of sales for the goods, public and private, actually brought into the India House, during the period in question. The great progress and profit made by the Americans in the Indian trade, therefore, proceed essentially, not from their activity, or the advantage of individual enterprize, but from their neutral character, which besides giving them access to countries from which belligerents are shut out, enables them to navigate more cheaply, easily, and expeditiously; and it may be taken as a certainty, that whenever war ceases, all their advantages will cease with it, and their power of entering into competition with us, in the trade of our own settle-

ments, be very greatly reduced. The cry that has been raised, and continued against the Company, on this account, confessedly with the view of obtaining a general admission of Indian ships into England, is therefore altogether unfair. If a circuitous trade in Indian commodities, from Britain to foreign parts, has been prevented by the rivalry of the Americans, the Company have suffered as well as individuals; they have suffered, also, by the smuggling of eastern articles from America into our West Indian and North American colonies. They were anxious to check the abuses of the treaty of 1794, and when it expired, they obtained the consent of His Majesty's ministers to impose a double duty on the neutral trade with India, which then applied almost solely to the Americans; but, if the complaints against the rivalry of the Americans in the Indian trade had been well founded, what was the natural and proper remedy? Was it, that the Company, part of whose own trade had, during the war, passed into American hands, should sacrifice the rest of their exclusive privileges, and, by the extinction of them, endanger the territorial possessions? Or was it not obvious, that the Americans should be excluded from a trade, supposed to be carried on at the expence of Great Britain? Yet this cry is still unaccountably kept up, even when we are at war with America, and the flag of the United States dares not be seen in the Indian Seas! Nay, it is kept up to injure the cause of the Company, after they have actually agreed on enlargements of the trade to England, greater than ever were contemplated, even by the private merchants of India, before the present negotiation; and, if enlargements could effect the object, more than sufficient to bring the whole Indian trade of the Americans to the port of London.

It is singular, that the party who complains of the large share that has been engrossed by the Americans of the Indian trade, should be the same party who complain, also, of the large share which the Americans, in a state of neutrality, enjoyed of the British trade between Great Britain and foreign nations. It is well known, that previously to the rupture between England and the United States, it was urged as a grievance, that though America exported from this country to the amount of twelve millions sterling annually, the country was not benefited to the utmost possible extent from this export trade, because the British merchants and manufacturers were, by the intervention of America, deprived of the carrying, and of the second selling profit upon the manufactures. America, it was alleged, bought from us to a great extent, and Great Britain was, to a certain degree, a gainer, to the extent of the American purchases; but, because America sold our goods at second hand (to the Spanish Americans for example) it has been alleged, that had it not been for the intervention of the North American States, we should have supplied Spanish America, and, in addition to the profits we have received, would have engrossed all the advantage which has accrued to the merchants of the United States from the carrying and circuitous trade. But may it not, on the other hand, be argued, that if the British manufacturers in an open trade, and during a state of war, have found the assistance of America necessary to the circulation of their own manufactures, the same assistance was wanted by the manufacturers of India to the circulation of their productions: that the large exports from India, as well as the large exports from Great Britain, by the Americans, were owing to their neutral character; that if the trade between India and England had been as open as is now contended for, the quantity of Indian goods, circulated through the world, could not have been greater than it has been, under the competition that has actually existed between the merchants of the United States and the East-India Company; and that a greater share in the export trade from India could only have been obtained for the free British traders in one of these ways, either by America abandoning, or Great Britain returning to her pacific relations with other countries. If a free trade has the virtue that is imputed to it, why under complete freedom of trade, has this country been rendered tributary to America for a vent to the produce of British industry? and, if the pacific relations of States pass for no account in such a question, whence the congratulations we so often hear, upon what we have gained, and may yet gain, by the rupture with America.*

Seventhly.—That the distresses of the manufacturers, the exclusion of our trade from the continent of Europe and from North America, its consequent great decline, and the support of the war, require new channels of enterprize, and therefore an open trade.

Every British heart must lament the obstructions to which our commerce has been subjected; must wish for the removal of all continental exclusions, as well as of our differences with America, and that commercial freedom and activity may be restored. It is also extremely desirable, that new sources of trade should be discovered; and natural for those who are now suffering under privations and hardships, to catch eagerly at the flattering prospect

the trade of that country was carried on in a state of peace.

The advantages which Americans, as ship-owners, enjoyed in a state of neutrality, are obvious, not only from their free communication with belligerents, but from other causes.

Their first-rate vessels do not cost one half what those of the same tonnage, built in Britain, generally cost; hence, the capital employed is one half less, and one half the insurance is sufficient to cover the property at stake.

The premium of insurance on an American neutral from Britain to America, was less than half what was given on an English vessel for the same voyage. Of Americans the premium was from two to two and a half per cent. on English vessels from five to six per cent.

The countervailing duties in America, induced shippers always to give a preference to American vessels. Goods arriving in America, paid twelve and a half to fifteen per cent. duties; whilst the same goods, by a British vessel, not only paid the same rate of duty, but an additional ten per cent. on the amount of those duties, which is one and a quarter to one and a half per cent. increased duty.

The freight of goods from America to England, in American bottoms, was never, in the best times, higher than one shilling and six-pence per foot; and many times the whole freight of an homeward bound American of three hundred tons (that is to say, an American going from this country) could have been had for £300 or £400. The cargoes of three-fourths of American homeward consisted either of crates of ware, salt, or coals, which are well known to yield but a very small freight indeed, taking the whole difference betwixt the purchase and sale as freight.

The provisioning a ship in America, did not certainly cost more than one half that provisioning the same ship in Britain would have cost. Bread at 16s. beef at 30s. pork at 45s. to 50s. rum at 2s. I believe will not be more than half the British prices for the same articles; and these were the current rates in 1800 to 1805.

Upon a calculation of all these advantages, it will be found that an American, in war time, could make a saving voyage from any of these ports to this country, and home, when an English vessel would inevitably have brought her owner into debt: and that an American could actually import goods into the United States from this country, and sell them at their average wholesale importation profit to others, as low as a British merchant could send them to America in a British ship, and deliver them over to be transhipped, without any profit at all.

The American ships, being of a lighter construction than ours, they sail with at least one-third fewer hands.

The following statement will better elucidate these remarks. An American, of 250 tons, is employed in a voyage to Britain and back. Her value, as a first rate vessel for that trade, is £2,000, and the voyage occupies five months. A ship of 250 tons would carry 1,000 barrels of flour, at 9s. which was the ordinary freight

The average freight home of such vessels	£1,350
could not exceed	600
	£1,950

American Charges.		£.	s.	d.
Insurance out and home, at 4½ per cent.	£2,000	95	0	0
8 men, 5 months, at £5		200	0	0
Captain and mate		100	0	0
2,400 lbs. bread, at 10s.		19	4	0
Beef, 10 barrels, at 32s.		16	0	0
Pork, 10 ditto, at 50s.		25	0	0
150 gallons rum		16	17	0
Interest of £2,000, 5 months		41	13	4
		£513	14	4

British Charges.		£.	s.	d.
Insurance out and home, vessel valued at £4,000 at 9 per cent.		360	0	0
12 men, 5 months, at £5		300	0	0
Captain and mate		100	0	0
360 lbs. of bread, for 14 people, 5 months, at 32s.		57	12	0
15 barrels of beef, at £4		50	0	0
15 ditto, pork, at 90s.		67	10	0
220 gallons rum, at 5s.		55	0	0
Interest of £4,000, 5 months		83	6	8
		£1083	8	8

These are not to be understood as the total charges on the voyage, but are those which shew the advantage which the Americans have enjoyed.

(Continued in the Supplement.)

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* Other Averages of the American Trade with India, from Statements before your Committee, may also be here noted.

In Six Years, from 1802-3 to 1807-8.		In Three Years, from 1808-9 to 1810-11.	
Goods.	Bullion.	Goods.	Total.
£. 957,984	£. 6,593,950	£. 351,802	£. 4,862,836
6,801,269	28,586	4,531,933	5,117,443
	£. 7,487,534		£. 9,980,279
Imports to all India			
Exports ditto			

* The following statement, which has been received from an intelligent merchant who resided a number of years in America, shews the advantages under which

(Continued from the Gazette.)

promises, so confidently held out to open from opening the trade with the East. The Court of Directors, thoroughly convinced, as they are, that all such resolutions are groundless and delusive; that those who should act upon them, if the trade were opened, would be sure to experience ruinous loss and disappointment, and that the abolition of the Company's commercial privileges would be, in effect, the extinction of the whole of the present Indian system; can the Court, with these convictions, lend themselves to promote a dangerous deception, already so prevalent, at the sacrifice of so much individual interest, and of that public interest, the care of which is entrusted to them? If it were, indeed, probable that a slow process, the commercial intercourse between this country and the East might be enlarged, the effect would be far more distant to relieve present pressures, and to change the trading world into fresh difficulties, as proved to be the result of the general rush into the trade of Buenos Ayres, where it was easy to send exports, but difficult to find sale or return. It will, perhaps, now be said, that the trade with Buenos Ayres has become a regular one: but it can be a regular one only to a very limited extent, being, indeed, partly what is called with Lisbon before it was turned to a different channel; it may not, in a long time, replace the vast sums at first sent there, and, at any rate, it displaced no important system existing before. From the East, a better prospect of relief now appears; from the East, it will be said that no hope of any can be rationally entertained.

That a free trade to the East might be a substitute and cure for all present commercial evils; would open an unbounded field to British manufactures, and capital, skill, enterprise, and knowledge, which would not only supply the wants of the vast population of the East, but create wants where they did not exist.

The practicability of extending, in any degree, the commerce of this country with the natives of the East, in exports and imports, is undoubtedly a vital question in the whole of the discussion respecting the renewal of the charter; for, if no extension be indeed practicable, to what end should the present system, with all the establishments which have grown out of it, be destroyed? The British merchants appear to entertain the most extravagant ideas of a new world for commercial enterprise; ideas upon which they are ready to risk their own property, and to sacrifice all the interests of the existing Indian system. The Company, supported by the great mass of British subjects now in Europe, who are acquainted with the countries of the East, maintain, in direct opposition to all such imaginary notions, that it is not now possible greatly to extend among the inhabitants of the East the consumption of British productions; in this country, the sale of Asiatic commodities. On the side of the merchants there is, in truth, nothing but a visionary theory. On the side of the Company there is the experience of all the nations of Europe for three centuries; there is the testimony of ancient history; there are the climate, the nature, the tastes, prejudices, religious and political institutions of the Eastern people. The discovery of the passage by the Cape of Good Hope, and the account of the first Europeans sent by that route to the shores of India, were only just announced to us, some explanation might be given of the enthusiasm with which the hope of unbounded commerce thither is entertained; but that, after all the knowledge which successive ages have afforded upon this subject, men of general intelligence and cultivation should, in opposition to the usual course of human affairs, adopt the fond idea of entering, at once, into the enjoyment of a new world of commerce, is a most striking instance of credulity, and of the power which interest and imagination united have to impose upon the understanding. The theory of Adam Smith did not anticipate any sudden burst of new commerce, when he pronounced, that "the East-India offered a market for the manufactures of Europe, greater, and more extensive,

than both Europe and America put together." Eminent as Dr. Smith certainly was in this science of political economy, he was not infallible. His information respecting India was very defective, and erroneous; his prejudices against the East-India Company extreme, and his prognostics concerning their Indian government, wholly mistaken. In the period which has elapsed, of near forty years, since he first published his work on the *Wealth of Nations*, the endeavours of all Europe and America have made no discovery of that immense market for European manufactures, which he said, was offered by the East-Indies: yet the same doctrine seems to be still in the minds of some of the Petitioners, who make it a serious charge against the Company, that its exports to the immense regions of the East do not amount to a fifth of the exports of this country to North America. But, as well might it be a matter of charge against the merchants of England, that their exports to the great continent of Africa which contains so many millions of inhabitants, less influenced by religious prejudices, and more inclined, by taste and manners, than the people of the East, to use our productions, do not equal their exports to our remaining American colonies. The reason is obvious in both cases. All the North American colonists are the same people as ourselves, live under a climate nearly similar, and have a variety of commodities, valuable to us to exchange: the Africans live under a tropical sun, are poor, and have little means of purchasing even such of our manufactures as they would like to use. It has been already noticed, that the Americans have been in the habit of carrying our commodities into other countries.

A profound observer of human affairs, the President Montesquieu, had, before the time of Dr. Smith, who however overlooks his opinion, reasoned more agreeably to nature and experience on this subject. "Although," says he, "commerce be liable to great revolutions, it may happen that certain physical causes, such as the quality of soil and climate, shall for ever fix its character. In the commerce which we carry on with India in modern times, the export of money thither is indispensable. The Romans carried to India, every year, about fifty millions of *Sesterces*. That money, as ours now is was exchanged for goods, which they brought back to the West. Every nation which has traded to India has uniformly carried the precious metals thither, and brought back goods in return. Nature herself produces this effect. The Indians have their arts, which are adapted to their manner of life. Our wants are essentially different from theirs; and what is luxury to us, never can be so to them. Their climate neither requires, nor permits the use of almost any of our commodities. Accustomed to go almost naked, the country furnishes them with the scanty raiments they wear; and their religion, to which they are in absolute subjection, instills into them an aversion to that sort of food which we consume: they, therefore, need nothing from us but our metals, which are the signs of value, and for which they give in return the merchandize that their frugality, and the nature of the country, supply in abundance. Ancient authors, who have written upon India, represent the country precisely such as we now find it, as to police, to manners, and to morals. India always has been, and India always will be, what it now is; and those who trade to India will carry money thither and bring none back."

As the Court have, in their letter of the 13th January 1809 to the President of the India Board, given the same views, and in some detail, on this subject, not deriving their opinion from any single authority, but from the broad page of history and practice, it is unnecessary for your Committee again to enlarge upon it. But may not the attention of the manufacturers of woollens, metals, cotton fabrics, potteries, be still called to the habits of the Indian people, the bulk of whom live all their days upon rice, and go only half covered with a slight cotton cloth; the rice and cotton both produced by their own soil? The earnings of the common labouring classes, and consequently their expenses may be estimated,

on an average, not to exceed* £4 10s. per man per annum. They are indolent by nature, frugal by habit, under manifold religious restrictions:—what demand of the manufactures from Europe is to be expected from these? Of the better classes few are rich unless those connected with Europeans: and even these during a course of near three centuries, in which they have lived in European settlements, have adopted none of our tastes or fashions, unless perhaps in a few articles of jewellery and hardware, looking-glasses, and carriages, with the use of a mantle of broad-cloth in the cold season. As to the north of India, though the climate there be less dissimilar to ours, the people are extremely so: and in poor, ill-governed countries, where property is insecure and concealed, what hope can there be of a vent for foreign luxuries? The persons who now imagine that region to present a great field for commerce, have no conception of the difficulty of carrying goods there from the sea; the delays, expense, and insecurity, that must be experienced when the boundaries of the Company's government are passed; and in finding and bringing back returns if the European commodities could be disposed of. With respect to China, it is not denied that it might, in all probability, take many of our manufactures, if the Chinese government would allow the free dissemination of them. The jealous restrictions of that Government, however, which though they have been already stated, it may be proper to notice again here, prevent their own subjects, in general, from any dealings with Europeans: and it has been seen, that the magnificent style of Lord Macartney's embassy, which bespoke the grandeur of the British sovereign, with the refined diplomatic talents of that nobleman, which even struck the Chinese courtiers, were incapable of moving the Government to depart, in the smallest degree, from its established policy. If, instead of the regulated, long experienced organ for European trade, the Company's Canton establishment (under whose respectability, in fact, the Americans were admitted), a swarm of unconnected private traders were to be let loose upon that country, it is altogether probable, that the Chinese would either shut their doors entirely upon them, or contract even the present narrow entrance.

If so many proofs of want of knowledge on Indian subjects did not crowd on your Committee, they might express surprize, at finding any persons still so uninformed, as to hold up the trade carried on by individuals, in the time of Cromwell, as gainful to the parties and useful to the nation. The fact is now ascertained to have been notoriously otherwise. The competition of the traders led them to undersell their exports in India and their imports in England. The public, indeed, for a little time, got Indian goods remarkably cheap; but the adventurers could not go on, and Cromwell, induced by the representations made him, in which several of those very adventurers joined, restored the Company, in order to save the *Indian trade to the nation*.

Parliament is now told by the Petitioners, that the private-trade, to which individuals were admitted by the Act of 1793, enlarged by the arrangement of 1802, has succeeded and produced a profit, even whilst the Company have been trading to a loss. The Court have very substantial reason to believe, that although some articles of private-trade may, at certain times, have sold to a profit, yet that large importations of other articles, both into India and into England, have repeatedly sold to a loss, or have remained long on hand for want of sale.

The nature of this trade should be considered. The numerous commanders and officers of the Company's ships (a very superior class of nautical men) have no adequate provision from direct pecuniary allowances: their compensation has always been given in the privilege of trade, and a certain allowance of tonnage freight free. This has generally made them traders; and as they are to look to trade for their emolument (for but few, com-

paratively, make money by passengers) they continue to adventure, though often with little success: and your Committee are assured, that though they pay no freight nor commission, being their own agents, they still find it, on the whole, a precarious unproductive business. Now, if these men do not succeed, it can hardly be expected that those, who have freight and commission to pay, can fare better.

But it will be said, that other individuals do nevertheless embark in this trade. To this it is to be answered, that the manufacturers of indigo in Bengal, an article originally promoted, and always fostered by the Company, generally send their produce to England, and this is a matter of necessity, because the great bulk of the article cannot otherwise be disposed of. Again, there is a certain annual amount of acquisition by Europeans in India; and as this, doubtless a large amount in all, is, in one way or another, to be remitted to England, merchants in India may find their account tolerably well in taking up such money in India, investing it in goods, and granting bills, at a rate favorable to the drawer, payable from the sales in this country. A sort of new transit capital arises in this way every year; and men may be tempted, occasionally, to seek to make an advantage of it, who would not regularly fix a capital of their own in the trade. There is also a third sort of trade from India, which men of large capital speculate in, when favorable occasions seem to offer; and, in this way, sometimes cotton piece goods, sometimes cotton-wool, sometimes indigo and raw-silk, have been adventured in. But your Committee suppose it to be an undisputed fact, that these large adventures have repeatedly been attended with heavy losses to individuals; particularly the very great importations of piece-goods, exceeding in value two millions sterling, in 1802: the large importations of cotton, and even of indigo, since that time: and what may be sufficiently decisive on this head is, that very large quantities of those have remained long in the Company's warehouses without a sale, or uncleared after sale. The following abstract account will sufficiently exhibit these facts.

Value of Private Goods from India remaining in the Company's Warehouses.

	SOLD.	UNSOLD.	TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.
On 1st January 1809 ...	1,576,185	815,000	2,391,185
— — — 1810 ...	1,370,958	1,057,780	2,428,738
— — — 1811 ...	2,513,761	1,005,000	3,518,761
— — — 1812 ...	2,547,668	1,002,932	3,550,600
— — — 1813 ...	2,411,259	1,008,000	3,419,259

Of the Sold Goods remaining in Warehouses, 1st January 1813.

246 } bales cotton-wool have been	£2,460
112 } in warehouse ten years	1,120
6,600 } do. - five	66,000
30,000 } do. - four	300,000
6,000 } do. - three	58,930
42,958 bales cotton-wool, value	£428,510
71 chests indigo rem'g. seven years	£4,828
722 do. - six	49,096
424 do. - five	28,832
230 do. - four	15,640
5,121 do. - three	358,228
1,593 do. - two	108,324
9,080 do. - one	613,838
17,241 chests indigo, value	£1,178,786
	1,607,296

Piece Goods Imported in 1803, 1804, and 1805.

Remained in warehouses in 1809	£276,784
Do. - 1810	153,891
Do. - 1811	132,094

But it will still be said, the private-trade between Europe and India has greatly increased since the enlargement of 1793 was granted.

To explain this it is to be remembered, first, that, as already stated, the commanders and officers of the Company's ships are, in a manner, obliged to be traders, and that they have greatly increased in number since 1793: they are forced to carry out goods, and therefore to bring goods back, because, in general, specie would be a losing remittance. Secondly, that the number of Europeans in India has been very greatly increased since 1793. Every class has increased; the civil, military, and medical servants of the Company; the King's troops, from a few regiments to twenty thousand men; the naval servants of the Crown; ladies, lawyers, free-merchants, free-mariners; and the mixed race of European descent, now become a great multitude, who imitate, as far as they can, the fashions of their fa-

* In a late statistical account of Dinagore, a province of Bengal, there are statements of the annual expenses of different classes of society, and among them one of the expenses of a labouring man, with a wife and two children. The amount is only Rupees 22 10 11, or near £8 per annum, being at the rate of fifteen shillings per head. The article of clothing for this family of four persons is only six shillings per annum.

thers. For all these descriptions of persons, every thing required for use or luxury is sent from this country: thus the exports are necessarily enhanced; and exports being made, returns for them in the commodities of the country become necessary, whether they are sure to answer or not.

A brief view of the state of the private trade between England and India may here be given from the Indian Registers of External Commerce, commencing with 1795-6, when the act of 1793 began to operate in India, to the year 1810-11. But it is to be remarked, that only the Bengal register commences in 1795-6; those for Madras and Bombay not till 1802-3.

Statement of the Private Trade between London and Bengal, from the Year 1795-6 to 1801-2, both Years inclusive.

Year	Imports into Bengal		Exports from Bengal	
	Merchandise	Bullion	Merchandise	Bullion
1795-6	17,91,823	4,81,538	22,73,161	84,08,800
1796-7	15,49,806	9,33,098	17,83,002	50,79,310
1797-8	11,88,049	3,46,116	15,34,219	69,11,589
1798-9	10,15,105	7,30,209	14,07,894	41,07,894
1799-1800	31,50,696	16,36,406	47,87,101	67,66,649
1800-1801	40,92,360	3,74,112	44,72,472	84,87,336
1801-1802	30,51,650	3,24,019	39,75,669	1,31,97,420
Total	1,64,43,883	41,25,553	2,05,66,938	5,30,18,878

Statement of the Private Trade between London and British India, from the Year 1802-3 to 1810-11, both Years inclusive.

Year	Imports		Exports	
	Merchandise	Bullion	Merchandise	Bullion
1802-3	3,85,33,443	82,19,788	7,82,87,874	2,540
1803-4	1,14,96,218	50,77,839	93,72,303	5,867
1804-5	1,48,03,575	29,65,079	93,18,775	53,644
1805-6	5,98,33,336	1,32,02,686	9,49,78,582	62,051
Total	11,504,716	771,309	2,056,672	114

This is the comparative state of the private-trade with Bengal and India, in former periods, beginning with 1795-6 and at the present time. But the increase is, by no means, to be conceived as merely the result of the enlargement given by the Act of 1793, or afterwards. It is (let it be again observed) most materially to be ascribed to the increase in the number of Company's commanders and officers; to the necessity of making returns in goods from India for their exports; to the great increase of Europeans and their descendant in India; to the vast increase in the culture of indigo cherished by the Company and permitted to come in their ships before the Act of 1793; and what the enlargements of that Act and subsequent measures have opened the way for has been occasional large speculation in cotton piece goods, raw cotton, and indigo, which speculations have more often failed than succeeded. But the great conclusion to be derived from the account of the trade, since 1793, is this: in all the period, of nearly twenty years, from that time to the present, in which, undoubtedly, facilities and enlargements, never enjoyed before, have been given for private enterprise and adventure, in which the private trade has considerably increased, and on the whole a very ample experiment has been made, *not one new article for the consumption of the natives of India has been exported*, and little perceptible difference in the few articles of metals and woollens of which they participated before. This is a very remarkable fact, and ought to make a deep impression on all persons who, in any way, interest themselves in this subject. Let us not hear of that unfair charge, so often repeated, that the Company's restrictions have prevented persons from availing themselves of the privilege held out by public regulations. Would the commanders and officers, not restrained by high freight, or any uncertainty of getting tonnage, not have carried out articles for the use of the natives, if they had found that any such were saleable? Would not European residents in India, keen merchants, and acquainted with the dispositions and tastes of the natives, have commissioned for such articles, if they had seen any vent for them? Would not native merchants, who buy and sell European commodities, have recommended the importation of things for the natives, if they had seen any chance of a sale? Yet, of 54,000 tons allotted for the private trade since 1793, only 21,806 tons have been actually used by private merchants, and these filled wholly with commodities for the use of Europeans. On the whole, then, this may be pronounced a decisive experiment: a decisive proof that there is no opening, nor any material opening to be expected, for the sale of European articles for the use of the natives of India.

Of the import trade from India on private account, since 1793, after what has already been said, it may be sufficient to present the following abstract.

IMPORTS FROM INDIA IN PRIVILEGE TRADE.

Year	Piece Goods	Raw Silk	Cotton Wool	Indigo	Sugar	Salt-petre	Pepper	Drugs	All other Articles	TOTAL
1793-4	83,439	34,938	11,054	47,038	12,465	—	—	3,830	—	181,710
1794-5	296,098	17,069	3,058	105,346	6,286	32,706	—	1,320	—	469,379
1795-6	134,046	3,058	5,693	235,013	8,610	13,084	—	10,283	—	409,787
1796-7	319,053	3,315	36,149	273,654	15,525	17,169	—	19,885	—	678,749
1797-8	167,210	3,684	67,674	283,893	77,594	33,527	—	13,200	—	648,782
1798-9	214,616	—	39,100	440,275	105,200	13,168	—	61,484	8,310	881,632
1799-1800	295,658	—	445,413	782,449	94,959	—	18,077	102,804	7,779	1,747,139
1800-1	197,732	58,009	395,372	491,472	222,118	12,483	40,041	130,009	24,736	1,566,932
1801-2	394,990	36,660	142,480	636,046	36,172	62,326	70,409	131,354	193,389	1,724,217
1802-3	861,872	37,588	180,915	789,314	41,424	101,871	120,673	206,054	246,870	2,586,581
1803-4	684,464	44,963	67,006	602,582	44,643	18,393	37,388	142,858	18,232	1,360,734
1804-5	673,911	12,184	18,201	939,861	—	—	—	111,875	5,664	1,722,972
1805-6	164,111	165,339	129,072	549,371	—	—	—	24,230	2,067	1,023,762
1806-7	69,314	178,498	125,638	1,434,238	9,171	—	—	90,506	4,774	1,931,635
1807-8	18,199	89,085	158,732	510,406	—	—	—	19,372	2,136	797,229
1808-9	61,918	12,789	208,190	764,903	—	—	—	62,491	16,926	1,129,408
1809-10	46,043	35,498	650,078	1,382,767	10,827	1,982	38,533	55,791	22,813	2,199,332
1810-11	149,079	90,335	257,545	425,074	20,924	89	19,921	178,366	27,690	1,169,023
Total	5,670,443	933,351	2,916,360	11,504,716	771,309	318,120	100,717	1,481,191	588,966	24,585,673

IMPORTS FROM INDIA IN PRIVATE TRADE OF COMMANDERS AND OFFICERS.

Year	Piece Goods	Raw Silk	Cotton Wool	Indigo	Sugar	Salt-petre	Pepper	Drugs	All other Article	TOTAL
1793-4	98,190	—	37,921	218,841	5,054	—	5,280	76,640	—	441,929
1794-5	162,967	—	—	140,974	9,834	—	—	60,093	—	373,868
1795-6	127,146	—	—	202,218	3,807	29	2,598	121,823	925	458,541
1796-7	55,303	—	—	143,639	1,924	—	11,165	57,453	910	274,812
1797-8	25,254	—	21,740	141,506	499	—	—	98,889	7,772	293,160
1798-9	29,499	—	11,334	266,176	6,197	—	1,768	129,372	3,715	448,061
1799-1800	40,077	1,034	10,538	226,709	4,140	3,060	8,041	61,990	12,220	370,803
1800-1	91,387	46,615	8,889	280,888	17,332	—	4,378	30,222	36,710	516,419
1801-2	34,965	274	—	168,588	7,211	97	12,501	41,326	3,465	269,427
1802-3	207,799	—	8,151	89,261	827	—	18,367	102,530	29,117	456,052
1803-4	174,848	11,161	—	100,032	924	—	8,388	18,311	1,516	315,303
1804-5	100,064	60,233	593	269,926	—	1,058	7,471	5,319	45,852	570,986
1805-6	138,089	32,644	7,636	452,997	—	144	7,395	81,445	5,360	728,110
1806-7	35,701	86,331	19,485	224,515	135	—	47,529	9,356	—	424,816
1807-8	42,320	74,902	18,104	419,580	—	377	—	45,960	16,794	617,876
1808-9	47,334	76,000	35,220	300,152	—	—	271	83,503	41,379	520,603
1809-10	12,646	90,433	22,021	291,735	—	48	4,762	66,414	5,108	433,275
1810-11	76,333	121,695	7,626	360,180	1,602	194	17,664	91,678	13,422	620,396
1811-12	51,112	148,967	—	47,637	—	28	1,393	60,494	19	309,555
Total	1,631,615	686,188	209,258	4,290,591	58,886	5,205	112,420	1,315,091	233,773	8,543,027

SHORT ABSTRACT.

Total Privilege	£24,585,673
Private Trade	8,543,027
	33,128,700
Which contained—	
Indigo	£11,504,716
	4,290,591
	£15,795,307
Cotton	£2,916,360
	209,258
	£3,126,118
	£18,921,425
All other articles	14,207,273

It may be proper to point out to attention, the great proportion which the articles of indigo and cotton bear to the whole of these imports; and likewise to refer to the great quantities of these two articles which, it has already appeared, remain still in the Company's warehouses, either unsold or uncleared. Of the practicability of enlarging the imports into this country of Indian productions, fit for the European market, it was formerly stated by the Court, that the diligence, not only of the different East-India Companies of Europe, but of individual Europeans trading through the whole extent of the Indian Seas, has been excited, during three centuries, to discover articles which might be profitably exported to Europe, and, after all the experience thus acquired, particularly in the present day, when the coasting and internal trade of India has been greatly enlarged, it is not reasonably to be assumed, upon merely theoretical ideas, that there is any source of materials, raw or manufactured, in India, yet undiscovered, by which the imports from India into this country can be profitably augmented: and, with respect to those articles which may now be considered as the staples of India, namely, cotton piece goods, raw silk, indigo, raw cotton, and sugar, the demand for the first is reduced and limited, by the vast growth and excellence of the cotton manufacturers of Britain and Europe; the second, to whatever extent demanded, can be brought home in the ships of the Company; the third, already imported to an extent that nearly supplies the consumption of Europe, may also be easily carried home in the same channel; and the article of raw cotton, brought from a great distance, at an unavoidably high freight, which renders it incapable, when this country is engaged in war, and North America and Portugal at peace with us, of entering in competition with the cottons of Georgia and Brazil, both superior in quality, and brought to this market more expeditiously, to meet the fluctuations of price and demand, and at a far cheaper rate of freight. As to sugar, if it could be imported to this market so as to rival the produce of our West-India colonies, which it cannot be in time of war, surely this is not a trade which could be, on the whole, profitable to the nation: and no other great article of Indian produce has ever been thought of, except hemp, of which the culture is still in an early stage in India, not capable of standing a competition with Russia, whenever our intercourse with that country is open. It is in this state of things, when the Company cannot find vent for more exports in the East, when their warehouses are filled with goods from the East for which there is no demand, and when they suffer from the continental restriction in common with all His Majesty's subjects, that the Petitioners, whose chief complaint is of a general stagnation of trade, censure the Company for not enlarging their's.

Ninthly. The demand of a full and entire freedom of trade to the Eastward of the Cape of good Hope, including China, and all the countries within the Charter of the East-India Company. Such are the views of the Petitioners: professedly no less than a complete subversion of the fabric of the East-India Company, and all the great commercial establishments connected with it: involving, also, the hazard of the political interests of the British Empire, Indian and European. Certainly it must be presumed, the Petitioners expect such advantages to follow from all these changes, as shall compensate for the immense sacrifices which they require; but, your Committee hope, it has sufficiently appeared from the preceding discussion, that all such expectations are illusory and vain. If, however, they are not indeed the offspring of sanguine theories, but the result of sober rational consideration, might not the same sobriety of thought be expected to pay an equitable regard to the ruin which would be inflicted on existing interests, and to look to some suitable provision against the possible contingency of final disappointment? Yet these important objects seem to have received no adequate attention. Against the alleged danger of excessive speculation (a danger which is, in fact, a public con-

cern) it is argued, "that the enterprise of individuals is uniformly limited by the means and success." But, if they involve all their friends, and sink in attempts, and this should be the case many, would not the result be a general calamity? The argument of the Petitioners assumes, that the new trade will finally successful; but the foregoing deprives them of all right to go upon supposition.

For the deep injuries which all the Indian establishments connected with the Eastern trade would receive, there is not a single word of relief or reparation of any kind adverted to; and, for the Company, are told, first, of their wealth, knowledge and experience (all which have been disparaged), as enabling them to outstrip unassisted private efforts; that, if they carry on trade to greater advantage than individuals, they have nothing to fear and that they will reap their reward in competition. All this is particularly applicable to the China trade, which is a new trade, nor, as has been shewn, is it susceptible of increase, or likely to be served at all as a general trade. A transfer of it to other hands would do nothing to the nation, whilst the benefit of it is necessary for the support of the political interests of the Company. Secondly, it is proposed, that for indemnifying and remunerating the claimants of the Company, they "shall have an equal impost on the trade in question." If the trade and rate of impost were likely to be considerable, which the Committee see no reason to suppose, an idea of an indemnification for the whole by giving afterwards a part (and probably a small part), can hardly be treated as a serious idea.

But for the detriment which the Company, in their political capacity, must sustain, for all the ill consequences might ensue to the government and immense population of India, no provision whatever is proposed. And against the entire failure of the vast prospects, not sanguinely entertained, this consolation at last administered, that "the very worst that can occur, in the event of the donment of the trade by the public, would be, that matters might return again to their present state."

But can it be seriously supposed, after the fabric of the Company, as immense dependent and connected establishments, in England, in India, China, should have been set aside, left to decay and ruin; when India should have been laid open and the Chinese establishment superseded, and so much of the empire sunk, that things could be brought back to their former state? The possibility of such a mighty convulsion, and ease with which it is contemplated by the Petitioners, may be sufficient to excite salutary fear of theory, speculation, innovation; may suggest the prudent stopping short of the precipice to which they would conduct us; of at least retreating at some point, so far safe, as not to expose the whole of the empire, Indian and European, to the terrible alternative brought into view. A great extension of the trade to or from the East, the effects of which such dangers are to be shewn, in the preceding pages, to be impracticable; and it has been also shewn, that in the prosecution of the attempt to obtain it, the interests of British India, of the finances of this country, would be endangered: but if an experiment is required to be made in the vast continent of Hindostan and its adjacent islands, to push the experiment into China, to be to risk the trade of that country, all its advantages, without the chance of any benefit (the means of making an ample experiment, in which the nation may participate, through the efforts of London, are now offered; means which shall give the fairest opportunity to ascertain the practicability of extending trade, without breaking down the establishments, or exposing the empire, in case of failure, to the most disastrous consequences. At the safe point, therefore, here described, your Committee humbly hope the wisdom of His Majesty's Ministers and of Parliament will be fit to rest.

(Signed) HUGH ENGLIS,
ROBERT THORNTON,
JACOB BOSANQUET,
WM. F. ELPHINSTONE,
THEOPHILUS METCAL,
JOSEPH COTTON,
CHARLES GRANT,
GEORGE SMITH,
EDWARD PARRY,
SWENY TOONE,
WILLIAM ASTELL.

(Papers to be continued.)