

ADVERTISEMENT.

Extracts of the Act of Parliament of the 33d year of GEORGE III, Cap. 52.

81. "PROVIDED also, and be it further enacted, that during the continuance of the said exclusive trade in the said Company subject as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for any of his Majesty's subjects, resident in Great Britain, or in any other part of his Majesty's European dominions, to export on their own proper risk and account, in the ships of the said Company, or in ships freighted by them from the port of London, to any of the ports or places usually visited by the ships of the said Company, or the several coasts of Malabar, Coromandel, or in the Bay of Bengal in the East Indies, or in the Island of Sumatra, any goods, wares, or merchandizes, of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the said dominions, save and except as is hereinafter otherwise specially provided; and that in like manner, it shall and may be lawful to and for any of his Majesty's subjects in the civil service of the said Company in India, or being by leave or license of the said Company, or under their protection, as merchants resident in India respectively, to consign and put on board the ships of the said Company, or in ships freighted by them, bound to Great Britain, any goods, wares, or merchandize, save and except, also as is by this Act, otherwise specially provided, in order to the same being imported on the risk and account of the owners thereof at the port of London, under the regulation hereinafter specified and contained."

87. "And in as much as the ensuring to private merchants and manufacturers, the certain and ample means of exporting their merchandize to the East Indies, and importing the returns for the same, and other goods, wares, and merchandize, allowed by this Act at reasonable rates of freight, may essentially conduce to the advancement of the trade and navigation of these kingdoms; be it further enacted, that the said Company shall, in the proper season of every year, provide and appropriate three thousand tons of shipping at the least for the specific purposes of carrying to the East Indies, such goods, wares, and merchandize, as may be lawfully exported thither, by individuals, and for bringing back from thence as well the return of the same, as likewise the goods of other persons entitled to import the same into this kingdom, by virtue of this act, and if the said quantity of tonnage shall be found insufficient, or shall be found to be more than shall be sufficient for the carriage of the said private trade, export or import, the said Company shall from time to time, find and provide such an additional quantity of tonnage or lessen the quantity of tonnage to be provided for the carriage of the private trade, as the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India shall, upon any representation made to them from time to time, order and direct."

89. "Provided also, and be it further enacted, that the said Company shall be entitled to charge and recover from the owners of goods, imported or exported in private trade, such rates of freight for the carriage thereof, as are hereinafter specified, and not any higher rate or rates, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding, (that is to say) for the carriage of any goods from Great Britain to any port or place in the East Indies, in time of peace, after the rate of five pounds per ton; and for the carriage of any goods from any part of the East Indies to Great Britain, after the rate of fifteen pounds per ton, computing such tonnage in the same manner as the tonnage of goods, shipped by the said Company on their own account; and that in times of war, or in preparations for war between Great Britain, or any other European Power or State, or when any circumstances incidental to war, or preparations for war shall happen, whereby an increase in the rates of freight payable by the said Company shall become unavoidable, then, or as long as such war, or other circumstance shall continue, the said Company shall be entitled to charge and recover for the carriage of the said private trade, additional rates of freight, after a due proportion to the additional rates of tonnage which shall be paid by the said Company for the hire of ships for their own trade, and at or after no higher rate of proportion."

93. "Provided also, and be it further enacted, that all persons intending to export any goods from any port or place in the East Indies to Great Britain, shall signify the same by notice in writing to the Chief Secretary of the Presidency in India, wherein the same are to be shipped or to such person as shall be specially authorized to receive the same by the said respective governments abroad, within a reasonable and convenient time, to be limited by the said respective governments for that purpose; in which notice shall be specified, the sorts and quantities of goods intended to be shipped, the quantity of tonnage required, and the period when the

goods will be ready to be put on board; and that every person giving such notice, shall make deposit at the Treasury of such Presidency or Settlement respectively, of the whole amount of the freight upon the quantity of tonnages specified in the said notice, or otherwise give such reasonable security for the payment thereof in Great Britain, and the due performance of his engagements in that behalf as the said respective governments shall require; and if any of the persons giving such notice shall not provide his or their goods to be shipped within the time or times therein specified for that purpose, their deposits made, or securities given for the freight, shall be forfeited to the said Company."

94. "Provided also, and be it further enacted, that if any vacant tonnage shall remain, not engaged by individuals, either in Great Britain, or the East Indies, after the times limited for giving such notices respectively, the said tonnage, together with any other vacant tonnage occasioned by the failure or default of any person or persons in the delivery of their goods within the period specified in their notices for that purpose, shall and may be occupied by the goods of the said Company, without any allowance to the person making such default, in respect thereof; and that if the whole quantity of tonnage required by private trade in any year, either in Great Britain, or the East Indies, shall exceed the whole quantity to be provided for private trade, according to the true intent and meaning of this Act, in such year respectively, in that case the whole of the tonnage provided shall be impartially distributed amongst parties requiring the same, in the proportion to the quantities specified in their respective notices; and that on every such occasion, the said distribution shall be made with all convenient dispatch, and the quantity of tonnage appertaining to each of the persons entitled thereto, shall be notified to them respectively by the said Secretary, or other proper Officer, in writing, seven clear days, at the least, antecedent to the day appointed for making the deposit, or giving security for the said freight in the manner before directed."

103. "Provided also, and be it further enacted, that previous to the shipping of any goods under the authority of this Act, by private merchants or manufacturers, the same shall be duly registered in a book kept by the said Company for registering private trade goods, in which registry shall be described, the marks and numbers of each bale or package of goods so shipped, and the amount of tonnage of all the goods shipped by each merchant or manufacturer, and an order or licence in writing shall be given, under the hand of the proper officer of the said Company for the shipping of such goods, and all goods which shall be shipped either in London, or the East Indies, without being so registered, shall be considered as goods illicitly shipped, and the said goods shall be subject to such seizure and forfeiture, and the owners, shippers, and agents concerned therein, to such forfeitures and penalties as any persons shall be subject to by law, for carrying on trade to or from the East Indies, without the said Company's licence."

In conformity to the 93d Section above recited of the Act of Parliament of the 33d year of GEORGE III, Chapter 52, and to the 1st Article of the Resolutions of the Honorable the Court of Directors, published in the Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary, dated the 10th of November 1802, all persons intending to export Goods from Java to Great Britain, in the Season of 1813-14, are hereby required to notify the same, in writing to the Secretary to Government on or before the 1st December next.

The notice must specify the sorts and quantities of the Goods intended to be shipped, the Tonnage they will respectively occupy, also the time or times at which the Goods will be ready to be shipped, and in what proportions. Any time (being some specific day or days, and not generally some period between one date and another) may be named to the 1st of July next. After that date no Goods will be received. Should any person not have his Goods ready to be shipped at the time or times specified in the notices, the freight will, agreeably to the 93d Section of the Act, be forfeited to the Company.

As soon as may be convenient after the expiration of the period for the receipt of the notices, the Goods for which Tonnage may have been required, will be assorted into cargoes for the ships, which may be appointed for the conveyance of the private trade to England, in as fair and equitable a manner as possible, and with the greatest practicable convenience to the proprietors.

Upon the Goods being allotted to the ships, the parties will be advised thereof, and on the requisition of the Warehouse Keeper, the Goods must be sent to the Warehouse to be shipped. The Goods when sent to the Warehouse, must be accompanied by manifests in duplicate, signed by the shippers with a certificate of the Col-

lector of the Government Customs subjoined to each manifest, stating that the duties have been duly paid.

Information of the rate of freight to be paid by Individuals will be published as soon as advice thereof shall be received from the Honorable the Court of Directors.

Individuals may either deposit the freight of Goods in Java, or give security for the payment of it in Great Britain, and the notices must specify which mode of payment they prefer; such persons as may chuse to pay the freight in Great Britain, must with their notices send in a declaration from the person tendered as security, signifying his assent to be security.

The freight is to be understood only as a consideration for the carriage of the Goods from the place where the ships may be lying at the time of the Goods being put on board. The expence of transportation to the ships must also be defrayed by the shippers (in Java) as usual.

Agents requiring Tonnage on behalf of their constituents, must, with their notices, send their authority for requiring the same.

As the allotment of the Tonnage will be much facilitated by the notices being made out in an uniform and distinct manner, the following form is recommended to be observed:

To C. ASSEY, Esq.

Secretary to Government.

SIR,

In pursuance of the Advertisement, dated the 25th Oct. 1813; I hereby notify, that I require (on behalf of [] in virtue of the enclosed authority) Tonnage in the ensuing Season of 1813-14, in part of the Tonnage granted to individuals under the Act of Parliament of the 33d GEORGE III. Chapter 52, for the undermentioned Goods:—

Description of Goods.	Quantities	Tonnage according to the Company's computation of tonnage.	Will be ready for shipping.
Piece Goods, Pieces			On the []
Indigo, Pac. Mds. &c.			On the []
Total Tons			

The freight to be paid in [] England or Java.

As Security for the performance of my engagement, I offer [] whose declaration of his assent to become Security is hereunto subjoined.

I am, &c.

BATAVIA, }
the of 1813 }
I agree to be Security.

It is hereby declared, that any notice which may not contain the several particulars required by the Act, or may not be made in the mode so required, will be liable to rejection.

The resolution of the Governor General in Council under date the 26th September 1796, respecting persons failing to ship goods, for which tonnage may have been granted to them, and the orders of the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 31st of August 1804, and 17th August 1809, regarding the package and tare of goods shipped on law tonnage, are republished for general information.

Resolution of the Governor General in Council, dated 26th September, 1796.

"As the relinquishment of the forfeiture under any circumstances is entirely a matter of favor, and as the Company may hereafter sustain considerable loss from individuals omitting to occupy the tonnage for which they apply, added to the inconvenience and trouble resulting from it in loading the ship; it is his determination to enforce invariably the payment of the freight of short shipped tonnage in all cases in which the most satisfactory reason shall not be assigned for its not being filled up."

EXTRACT of a General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated 31st August 1804.

PAR. 92. "The owners of several of the extra ships which were taken up for the purpose of bringing home the goods of individuals from India, having expressed great dissatisfaction at the hardship to which they have been exposed in consequence of the bad package of the bales of privileged goods imported on their respective ships; We directed our Warehouse Keepers to report for our information, whether the goods in question occupied a greater space than the generality of consignments on the Company's account,

and as it appears by their reply to our application that the owners of the above ships have been considerable sufferers from the preceding circumstance, we feel it necessary from motives of justice, both to the Company and the owners of the above class of extra ships, to direct, that immediately on the receipt of this letter, you give public notice, that the shippers of privileged goods will be required to pack their consignments equally well as those of a similar description imported on the Company's account, and that in the event of their neglecting to comply with these instructions, the freight will be calculated according to the actual measurement of the Goods and not as has hitherto been customary, according to the number of species."

93. "And with a view the more effectually to enforce these instructions, it is our farther directions, that the Export Warehouse Keeper be directed to insert in the account tonnage the exact measurement of those bales which may appear to him, on a general inspection, to be negligently packed, in order that they may be charged with freight according to the plan above described."

EXTRACT of a General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 17th of August 1809.

PARA. 11. It is with considerable regret we have noticed that the privilege traders have in a variety of recent instances exported privilege goods from India in Packages of a much larger weight and bulk than was necessary for their protection, and the owners of some of our ships having represented the great loss they sustained by the deduction of those large tares (which have in some instances amounted to the amazing proportion of nearly 70 per Cent.) the justice of their claims has induced us to come to the resolution not in any case to permit the tare of goods to exceed in amount the tares enumerated in the margin* (provided the true tare shall amount to so much or more) which upon due consideration, we have deemed a reasonable allowance to the merchants for the protection of their goods. This regulation, which justice to the owners of our ships has prompted us to adopt, has, however, subjected the Company to the loss of the difference between the larger tare deducted in the accounts with the Agents to the proprietors of the privilege Goods, and the lesser tare, which has been deducted on the settlement of the freight accounts. We have therefore transmitted you the accompanying account, detailing the particulars of our loss under this head, in order that you may procure immediate indemnification from the proprietors of the goods.

And we have to direct that, immediately on the receipt of these instructions, you will give notice to the merchants at your Presidency, that the freight of their Goods will, for the future, be calculated on the above principle, namely, that in any instance where the actual tare may exceed the above allowance, a stated tare will be substituted for the same.

Published by order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.
BATAVIA, October 25, 1813.

* IN CHESTS.

Cardamoms,	} One-seventh on gross weight.
Cassia,	
Aloes,	
Camphor,	} One-ninth on gross weight.
Safflower,	
Senna,	
Stick Lack,	
Shell Lack,	
Assafœtida,	} One-eleventh on gross weight.
Benjamin,	
Lapus Lazulee,	

Great inconvenience resulting from a variety in the sizes of the Indigo Chests passing through the Honorable Company's Warehouse for consignment to Europe, and it being desirable for the purpose of promoting good stowage of the Indigo in the ships on which it may be laden, lessening the risk of breakage, and damage of so valuable an Article, and facilitating the calculation of Tonnage of the Indigo, that as much uniformity as may be practicable may be in future observed in the size of the Chests, an adherence to the following dimensions, which approach nearer to the general average size of the Indigo Chests usually delivered than any other which could be fixed upon, will be required by all persons manufacturing Indigo in the present season.

Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Solid contents.
feet.	feet.	feet. inch.	feet.
3	2	1 8	10

Five Chests of the above dimension are equal to one Ton.

Published by order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.
C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, }
Oct. 25, 1813. }

* This is to be inserted or not, as the case may be.
+ As the case may be.

