



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) J. DUPUY, Acting Secretary to Government. BATAVIA, May 1, 1814.

Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de Java'sche Gouvernements Courant, geplaatst wordende Aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officieel worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend. (Was getekend) J. DUPUY, Waarnemend Secretaris van het Gouvernement. BATAVIA, den 1ste Mey 1814.

Additional Regulation in the Salt Department.

THE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council having taken into consideration the restriction which formerly existed in the trade to the Lampongs, is pleased from and after the 1st of May next, to relieve the Inhabitants of that Country from the payment of Import Duties to Government, and also to remove the prohibition by which Boats and Vessels not belonging to Bantam were precluded from entering there. In lieu of these duties and restrictions, the arrangements for the Salt Department are to be extended to those Provinces, and the Lampongs are in future to be considered on the same footing as the Provinces in Java and Madura.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been further pleased to resolve, that Boats and Vessels from any of the ports of Java will be permitted to enter any part of the Lampong country, on previously taking a Pass for that purpose from Bantam, which will be granted by the Resident free of expence.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

J. DUPUY,
Acting Secretary to Govt.
BATAVIA, April 28, 1814.

Ampliatie op het Reglement voor het Zout Departement.

DEN Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Raade in overweging genomen hebbende de te voren bestaande restrictie op den handel met de Lampongs, heeft goedgevonden en verstaan, dat van dien dater 1ste Mei aanstaande de Inwoners van dat Gewest ontheven zullen zijn van het betalen van Inkomende Regien aan het Gouvernement, en dat te gelyke tyd ophoudende het te voren in werking zijnde verbod aan andere dan Bantamsche Praauwen en Vaartuigen, om aldaar binnen te loopen. In staende van gemelde gerechtigheden en restrictien zullen de bepalingen van het Zout Departement ook op die Provincien worden toepasselyk gemaakt, moettende dezelve in het vervolg beschouwd worden op denzelfden voet te zyn geplaatst als de Provincien van Java en Madura.

Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Raade heeft voorts goedgevonden aan alle Praauwen en Vaartuigen van de havens van het Eiland Java, vryheid te vergaangen in alle gedeelten der Lampongs binnen te loopen, mits zich vooraf te Bantam voorziende van Paspoorten, welke door den Resident aldaar *Prodeo* zullen worden verleend.

Ter ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Raade.

J. DUPUY,
Waarn. Sec. van 't Gouvt.
BATAVIA, den 25, April 1814.

Bekendmaking.

DEN Luitenant Gouverneur in Raade, de betaaling van twee Jaaren Intressen, op de pratentien der Ingezeetenen van dit Eiland op het voormalige Gouvernement van het zelve, toegestaan hebbende, onder sufficiente Borgstelling van het te ontvangene bedragen, weeder te moeten restitueeren; wanneer deeze schikking alst door hooger autoriteyten mogte geapprobeerd worden; En den Ondergetekende Accountant General belast zynde, de daar toe gerechtigdens opteroepen, ten eynde hunne pratentien optegeeven, met melding welke securiteyten zy voor de te ontvangene Gelden kunnen geeven, het zy in Vastigheden dan wel Persoonlyke Borgen; Zoo word hier van by deezee aan een ygelyk kennis gegeeven, ten eynde zy hunne pratentien in geschrifte aan den Ondergetekende zoo spoedig maar immer mogelyk gelieven optegeeven te gelyk met de hypotheken of twee sufficiente Borgen ten eynde ter Approbatie voorgelegd te kunnen worden aan het Committe benoemd tot onderzoek dier pratentien.

BATAVIA den 23 April 1814. J. G. BAUER, Accountant.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the **TIMBER** lying at the Staple Places Indramayo, Pamanookan and Chussen, formerly advertised for sale at Batavia on the 7th February, and subsequently postponed to a future day, will be sold by Public Auction at the Stadt-house on the 15th of May next. Lists of the Timber and Conditions of Sale may be seen at the Office of the Commercial Committee.

J. DUPUY,
Dept. Sec. to Government.
BATAVIA, April 18, 1814.

Advertentie.

WORD mits Heere bekend gemaakt, dat de Houtwerken, leggende op de Stapel-plaatsen Indramayoe, Pamanookan en Tjassem, onlangs ter verkoop te Batavia, op den 7de February geannonceerd en vervolgens nitgesteld tot een nadere te bepalene dag — by Publieke Vendutie op het Stadhuis, op den 15de Mey aanstaande zullen verkogt worden.

De Lysten der Houtwerken en de Condition van de Verkoop zyn te zien ten Kantore van het Commerciaal Committee.

J. DUPUY,
Adj. Sec. van het Gouv.
BATAVIA, den 18de April, 1814.

Notice

Is hereby given, that Packets are open at the Post Office, for the reception of letters to Europe by the Licensed Ships Indian and Wanstead.

J. DUPUY,
Act. Secretary to Govt.

Advertisement.

By the President and Magistrates of the City of Batavia and its Environs, Notice is hereby given, that the Collector of the Tax on Slaves, ordered to be levied by Proclamation of Government of the 15th of May 1812, will attend at the office of the Accountant of the Magistrates, at the Stadt-house in Batavia, every day (Sundays and holidays excepted) from the 1st of May till the 31st of July next, to receive the payment of the said Tax for the current year 1814.

And in order that the said Tax may be levied in a regular way, the said Collector will sit from the first till the last of May for the Inhabitants of the Town, the Suburbs and the Camp of the Chinese from the first till the last of June for the Inhabitants residing within the limits of the former out-posts, and at Weltevreden and Tanabang, and lastly from the first till the last of July for the Inhabitants of the Environs.

No payment will be received after the expiration of those terms respectively, nor will certificates be granted, but on producing those issued in the last year.

In order that no person may plead ignorance hereof, these presents will be affixed in the English, Dutch and Native languages, at the usual places at Batavia and its Environs, for general information.

By order of the President and Magistrate aforesaid.

PETER JESSEN, Sec.
BATAVIA, April 21, 1814.

Advertentie.

PRESIDENT en Magistraten van de Stad en Ommelanden van Batavia, Advertieren hier mede, dat de Collecteur van de impositie op de Slaven uitgeschreven by Publicatie van het Gouvernement van dato den 15de Mei 1812, van den 1ste Mei tot den 31ste July aanstaande, dagelyks de Zon en Feest Dagen nitgezonderd, ten Kantore van den Accountant op het Stadhuis te Batavia, zal vaceren, tot den ontvangst der gedachte impositie voor het loopende Jaar 1814.

En dat ten eynde dezen Ontvangst geregeld aflope, den voorn: Collecteur zitten zal van

den 1ste tot en 31ste Mei, voor zoodanige Ingezetenen als wonende zyn in de Stad en Voorsteden, en in de Chinesche Kampong; — van den 1ste tot den 30ste Juny voor die wonende binnen en tot aan de voormalige Buiten-posten mitsgaders op Weltevreden en Tanra-abang; en laaststelyk van den 1ste tot den 31ste July, voor de zoodanige wonende in de Ommelanden. Zullende geene aangaven of betaling na ommekomst der voorze: termynen respectieve aangenomen; noch ook nieuwe Certificaten verleend worden, dan op vertooning van die in het voorleden Jaar uitgegeven.

En op dat een ieder hier van Kennisse erlange zal deze in de Engelsche, Hollandsche en gewoone Inlandsche talen worden geaffigeert ter plaatse gebruikelyk.

Ter Ordonnantie van President en Magistraten welmeeld.

BATAVIA den 21ste: PETER JESSEN, Sec.
April 1814.

Vendu Advertissementen.

Door Vendu-meesteren zullen de volgende Venduties worden gehouden, als:

Op Maandag, Woensdag en Vrydag, den 9de 11de en 13de Mey 1814.

IN s'Compagnies Pak-huisen, voor rekening van het Gouvernement, van allerhande Goederen &c. &c.

Advertentie.

Op Donderdag den 12 Mei 1814.

In de Sequester van den Hoogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia, van meening ten overstaan van eene Commissie uit welmelden Hoogen Raad, voor deszelfs Kantoor staande op de Voorrye buiten deze Stad, des morgens de klokke tien uren precies, vendutie te houden van een *extra fraay Orgel*, spelende door middel van een kunstig mechaniek, verscheidene uitgezochte stukken, uit de werken van de eerste muziek-meesters. Voorts een bruin *Persiaansch Ryd-paard*, zadel, hoofdstel en verder toebehooren, eenige snoeren Coralen, Slaven, en het geen verder zal worden voortgebracht.

De verkooping zal gehouden worden voor zilvergeld.

Op Saturday den 28 Mei 1814.

In de Sequester van den Hoogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia, van meening ten overstaan van eene Commissie uit welmelden Hoogen Raad, des morgens de klokke tien uren precies voor deszelfs Kantoor, staande op de Voorrye buiten deze Stad aan den hoogsten bieder te verkoopen; de navolgende Vastigheden:

1.—Zeker stuk tuin, zaay en weiland genaamd *Selipie*, bebouwd met een voud steene huis, kombuis, en twee slaven vertrekken, benevens nog een speelhuis, alles met pannen gedekt, staande en gelegen omtrent een uur gaans, buiten deze Stad in het Westerveld het achste deel van het blok O, sub No. 51, belend ten Westen met de rivier Grogol, ten Oosten met de Heer J. O. Caulier en Njey Sitie, ten Zuiden met even gemelde Njey Sitie, de Heer J. O. Caulier en Sariep Abdulla, en ten Noorden wederom met de Heer J. O. Caulier en Mochamat Njeyra Salee.

2.—Zeker stuk tuin en zaayland genaamd *Tambora*, bebouwd met een steene huis omringt van een gaandery, een speelhuis en een Buffel kraal op houte stylen, alles met pannen gedekt, staande en gelegen een en een half uur gaans buiten deze Stad boven Tana-abang, aan de Westzyde van de Grootte rivier Crocot, in het Westerveld het achste deel van het blok O, sub No. 29 en 30, belend ten Oosten met de voorschreven rivier, ten Weste met de Erfgenamen van *Bazier*, ten Zuiden met *Bappa Kae*, en ten Noorden met *Bappa Achmat*.

3.—Zekere naast den anderen leggende stukken tuin en zaayland, genaamd *Kotta Bamboe* of *Daal-zicht*, bebouwd met twee steene huizen, een zogenaamd *Malkassaarsch* huis van planken, kombuis en dispens, van steen, lombongs en Buffel stallen mede van hout en met pannen gedekt, nu te samen getrokken en tot een gemaakt, gelegen omtrent een en een kwart uur gaans buiten deze Stad, even boven Tana-abang, of in het Westerveld achste deel van het blok O, sub No. 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 18 en 21, belend ten

Oosten met de rivier Crocot, de oude loop van dezelve, en den Heer J. M. Mohr; ten Westen met *Balier Mochamat Abdul Rahiem Ibrahim* en meer anderen, ten Zuiden met de Heere weg en den Luitenant *Crama Widjaya*, en ten Noorden met *Kamiel* en verscheidene personen.

4.—Zeker Erf, bebouwd met een steene pedak, staande en gelegen binnen deze Stad, aan de Oostzyde van de Grootte rivier in het blok F 2, sub No. 25.

5.—Zeker Erf, bebouwd met eene oude steene pedak, staande en gelegen binnen deze Stad, aan de Oostzyde van de Grootte rivier in het blok Q, No. 3.

6.—Zeker Erf, bebouwd met eene oude steene pedak, staande en gelegen binnen deze Stad, aan de Oostzyde van de Grootte rivier in het blok Q, No. 4.

7.—Zeker stukje tuin-land, bebouwd met een oud steene huis, benevens een plank woning alles met pannen gedekt, staande en gelegen buiten de voormalige Rotterdammerpoort, tusschen de Titus Anthonys-gragt, en het Zee-strand, in het Oosterveld het derde deel van het blok L, sub No. 26.

8.—Zeker Erf, zynde een gedeelte uit een meerder party, bebouwd met een steene pedak, staande en gelegen buiten de voormalige Dietzpoort, in de Chinesche Kampong, in het Westerveld het derde deel van het blok O, sub No.

9.—Zeker restant Erf, bebouwd met een steene pedak, st ande en gelegen in de Chinesche Kampong, of in het Westerveld het derde deel van het blok O, sub No. 52.

10.—Zeker Erf, bebouwd met een steene huis, benevens een gang en twaalf steene pedakken en kamerijes, allen met pannen gedekt, staande en gelegen buiten deze Stad aan de Oostzyde van de Grootte rivier, in het blok F 2, sub No. 49 en 50.

11.—Zeker Erf, bebouwd met een steen huisje, staande en gelegen binnen deze Stad, aan de Oostzyde van de Grootte rivier, in het blok F 1, sub No. 27.

12.—Zeker Erf, bebouwd met een steene pedak, staande en gelegen binnen deze Stad, aan de Oostzyde van de Grootte rivier, in het blok H, sub No. 31.

13.—Zeker Erf, bebouwd met een steene pedak, staande en gelegen binnen deze Stad, aan de Grootte rivier, in het blok F, No. 29.

14.—Zeker Erf, bebouwd met een steene pedak met pannen gedekt, staande en gelegen even buiten de voormalige dietzpoort, in 't Westerveld het eerste deel van het blok O, sub No. 2, belend ten zuiden met de here weg langs de Sirie-gragt, ten noorden met het plein voor de Dietzpoort, ten oosten met *Gam Bannio*, en ten westen met *J. O. Thaysan*.

15.—Zeker Erf, bebouwd met een groot steen woonhuis, kombuis, dispens, slavevertrekken, paardestal, en wagen-huis, alles van steen met pannen gedekt, staande en gelegen binnen deze Stad aan de Oostzyde van de Grootte rivier in 't blok Q, sub No. 31, en 54, belend ten westen met de Tygers-gragt, ten oosten met de *Mallabaarsche-gragt*, ten zuiden met zyn Hoog Edelheid *Mr. W. A. Alling*, en ten noorden met de Heer *Christiaan Bonten*, en *Fuffrouw Anna Catharina Specht*, en.

16.—Zeker Thuin en Grasland, zynde een gedeelte uit een meerder party, gelegen buiten de voormalige Utrechtsehe-poort, aan de Noordzyde van de *Amanus-gragt*, in het Westerveld het vyfde deel van het blok P, sub No. 345, 346 en 347, belend ten Zuiden met *Jufvrouw de weduwe Jacobs* en Luitenant *Awal*, ten Noorden met differente personen, ten Oosten met een restant van *Mejuffrouw E. S. Worgal* weduwe *Poehr*, en ten Westen wederom met Luitenant *Awal* en *Tan Koseeng*.

Voorts zoo als alle de voorschreve perceelen ter plaatzen genoemd gelegen, en toebehoorende zyn van No. 1 tot 13, aan den Majoor der *Mooren Hamied Lebe*; No. 14, aan den *Chinees Khaw O-Eko*; No. 15, aan den Boedel van wylen den Kapitein *Militair Johan Pieter Burlo*; en No. 16, aan den Boedel van wylen den Moor *Pjei Mochaminat*.

Is er daarom iemand die vermenen mogte, op de gedachte perceelen eenig regt, actie of pratentie te hebben, het zy van legaal of speciaal hypotheek, dan wel tot eenige serratuten

Brigade Major Hanson.
 Bengal Artillery, } Capt. Shaw.
 16-pounder, 1 Howitzer,
 Rifle Company 59th }
 Ditto ditto 78th } Capt. Cameron,
 Light Company 59th } H. M. 78th,
 Ditto ditto 78th } Commanding.

His Majesty's 59th Regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Macgregor.
 1 Flank Company 4th V. B. } Capt. Fraser,
 1 Ditto ditto 3d V. B. } Jay, Corps,
 2 Companies Javanese Regt. } Commanding.

RESERVE.
 Colonel A. Adams, 78th Regiment, Commanding.
 Captain D. Macleod, His Majesty's 78th, Acting Major of Brigade.
 Bengal Artillery, } Captain Harris.
 1 6-pounder, 1 Howitzer, }
 His Majesty's 78th Regiment, Major Forbes.
 Bengal European Regiment, Capt. Wood.
 3d Volunteer Battalion, }
 4th Ditto ditto, } Maj. Griffiths,
 5th Ditto ditto, } Commanding.
 2 Companies Javanese Corps
 (Signed) R. BUTLER,
 D. A. G.

PORT WILLIAM, FEB. 7, 1814.
 His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to promote the undermentioned Cadets of Cavalry and Infantry, to be Cornets and Ensigns from the date expressed opposite to their names respectively.

Cavalry.
 Mr. James Allen, Sept. 23, 1813.
 William MacTier, Nov. 13,

Infantry.
 Mr. Charles Griffiths, Aug. 25,

to rank from
 Mr. James Allen, Sept. 23, 1813.
 William MacTier, Nov. 13,

Infantry.
 Mr. Charles Griffiths, Aug. 25,

The Honorable the Court of Directors having directed the retirement from the Company's Service of Lieutenant Chamber, of the 3d Regiment of Native Infantry, to have effect from the 14th of February 1812, instead of 31st of July 1812, which was the date assigned to the casualty by a former communication; the following assignment of rank is made to Officers in the 3d Regiment of Native Infantry, in lieu of that notified in General Orders, under date the 20th November 1813, and which is accordingly cancelled.

3d Regiment Native Infantry.
 Lieutenant Arthur F. Dingwall, do rank from the 14th of February 1812, vice Chamber retired.
 Lieutenant John Gavin Drummond, to rank from the 11th of March 1812, vice Lytster, resigned.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the undermentioned Appointments:
 Captain S. H. Toog, of the 10th Regiment of Native Infantry, to execute the proposed additions to the Jail at Allahabad, and is permitted to draw an allowance and establishment agreeably to the following Statement, during the period he may be employed on that duty, viz.

For Personal Allowance,.....	Rs. 200
Instruments, Stationery, and all Contingencies,	60
Two Sergeants,.....	50
One Tindal and eight Lascars,.....	58
Three Hircarrabs,.....	15
Total per Month Sicca Rupees 361	

Lieutenant John Peter Boileau, of the 2d Battalion 8th Regiment of Native Infantry, to command Major Stashlaw's Escort, in the room of Lieutenant Peckers-kill, directed to survey the Frontier of the British Possessions from the River Gooza to the North Western limit of the lands of Sheerof.

Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Higd, of the Regiment of Artillery, having produced the prescribed Certificates, from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for the recovery of his health.

The leave of absence granted by General Orders of the 20th of November last, to Captain Charles Ryder, of the 3d Regiment of Native Cavalry, is extended six weeks beyond the period therein mentioned.

Mr. William Millis, Cadet of Infantry, doing duty with the 1st Battalion 12th Regiment Native Infantry, having produced the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department, is permitted to resign the service of the Honorable Company, for the purpose of accepting a Commission in one of His Majesty's Cavalry Regiments in India.

Cornet R. H. Russell, of the 6th Regiment of Native Cavalry on the establishment of Fort St. George, is permitted in consequence of Private affairs of the most urgent nature, to remain in Bengal, until the decline of the South West Monsoon.

Compensation in lieu of Caps for the year 1812, is authorised by His Lordship in Council to be granted to the undermentioned Companies of the Regiment of Artillery, viz.

The 4th Company, } 1st Battalion.
5th ditto, } 2d Battalion.
2d ditto, } 3d Battalion.
3d ditto, } 4th Battalion.
2d ditto, } 5th Battalion.
4th ditto, } 6th Battalion.
5th ditto, } 7th Battalion.
6th ditto, } 8th Battalion.

Shortly after she had put to sea, however, she encountered a heavy gale, by which she was driven considerably out of her course, in Bass's Straits, and having but little provision on board, was obliged to procure from a small sealing party a quantity of salted mutton birds. On the 23d of the same month (April) she reached the Derwent, moored off Hobart Town, and was the same night boarded between eleven and twelve, by seven armed men, who presented firelocks at Mr. Mansell and his small unarmed crew, and captured the vessel by surprise, without any possibility of rendering opposition effectual. Having cut her away from her moorings, the desperadoes made sail; and landing the legitimate owner and crew at Frederick Henry Bay, gave them up the boat with which they had effected the piracy. The persons who were immediately discovered to be absent, and who there could be no doubt were the offenders, are as follow:
 William Britton alias Symer, alias Mark Tyler, capitally convicted at the Old Bailey in December, 1810; came by the Guildford; a prisoner for life.
 Richard Payne, capitally convicted at the Old Bailey in October, 1811; came in the Indefatigable; also a prisoner for life.
 Patrick, commonly called Peter Russell, capitally convicted at the Old Bailey in April, 1811; came in the Indefatigable; for life.
 Thomas Watson, convicted at the Old Bailey in December, 1809; came in the Indefatigable; a prisoner for seven years.
 Thomas Curtis, capitally convicted at Bristol, in April, 1811; came in the Indefatigable; a prisoner for life.
 Thomas Bird, convicted at Wells, in Somersetshire, in July, 1811; came in the Indefatigable, for seven years; and
 Frederick Callaghan, capitally convicted at Northampton, in March, 1810; came also in the Indefatigable; a prisoner for life.

As the only provisions on board the Unity comprised about 50 lbs. of flour, and 40 lbs. of salted mutton birds it is scarcely possible that they should attempt a long voyage without adopting some method of recruiting their stock, in which efforts a delay must be occasioned, which it is to be hoped will prove the means of their being secured, and speedily brought to condign punishment. The owners, we are sorry to add, had a considerable property on board, consisting of piece goods, wine, &c. shipped from hence for the settlements on Van Dieman's Land. [*Gaz. Aug. 21.*]

The only foreign arrival we have to notice is that of the Eugenia, Capt. Sterling, from Calcutta and Pulo Penang, and no European intelligence has reached us by this opportunity—we have received a few Prince of Wales Island Gazettes, from which we have taken the only article of novelty they contain, and this will be found in our present number.

We understand that the Commander of the Forces reached Sourabaya on the 17th ultimo, and the next day issued a General Order regarding the arrangement of the Troops to be employed on the Expedition, which appears in our paper of this day.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

BATAVIA.
 ARRIVALS.] May 1.—H. C. cruiser Malabar, Robert Deane, from Sooleo, 3d April.
 Same day.—H. C. cruiser Aurora, D. Macdonald, from do.—Passenger, Captain Mackenzie, 78th Regiment.
 May 2.—Ship Eugene, J. Sterling, from Penang 15th March.—Passengers, Mr. A. Dring, and Mr. C. Cowcher, country service.
 Do. 3.—Brig Ulrica Engeltina, A. Bastians, from Samarang 18th April.—Passengers, Mr. J. Scipio, Mr. A. Samuel, and Mr. Jonathan.
 DEPARTURES.] April 29.—Brig. Major R. Devos, for Samboanga.
 May 3.—Brig Hercules, D. Munro, for England and the Cape.

Vessels lying in Batavia Roads.
 H. C. ship Malabar—do. do. Aurara—do. brig Antelope—do. Gun-boat, No. 4—do. do. No. 5—do. do. No. 9—do. do. No. 14 do. do. No. 14—do. do. No. 15—ship Winstead—do. Ann—do. Indiat—do. Admiral Drury—do. Engine—brig Sophia—do. Eerstezoom—do. Hendrik—do. Ulrica Engeltina—schooner Tiger—Chinese Junk Bensheon—do. Wengshoon—do. Beuthay—do. Kim-souhlay—do. Geeshoh.

SAMARANG.
 ARRIVALS.] April 27.—Ship Success, Patrick, from Batavia the 23d instant, with a Detachment of His Majesty's 59th Regiment.
 Do. 29.—Brig Helena Jacoba, Johannes, from Banjarmassen.
 DEPARTURES.] April 29.—Ship Success, for Japara.

FROM THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, FEBRUARY 17, 1814.

General Orders by His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

PORT WILLIAM, JAN. 29, 1814.

His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt the Officer holding, and who may hereafter hold, the situation of First Assistant Commissary General, from the operation of the Regulations of the Service, which preclude Regimental Field Officers from holding any of the Interior Staff Appointments of the Army.

PORT WILLIAM, FEB. 5, 1814.
 His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General is pleased to appoint Mr. Michael Cheese, Garrison Surgeon of Fort William.

PORT WILLIAM, FEB. 7, 1814.
 His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to determine, that the Brigade Major to the King's Troops at Fort William, shall be supplied with the Rules prescribed in General Orders, under date the 15th ultimo, with such advances from the Pay Department at the Presidency, as he may require from time to time, on account of Bounty Money for Men of His Majesty's Regiments serving on the Bengal Establishment, whose period of Service has expired, but who may be ultimately desirous of re-enlisting at the Head Quarters of the Presidency.

Calcutta, January 28, 1814.
NEW SOUTH WALES.
 By the arrival of the Eliza, Captain Murray, from this colony, a number of Botany Bay Gazettes have reached Calcutta, from which we glean the following items of intelligence: Lieutenants A. M. Naughton and P. O'Connor, of H. M.'s 73d Regiment, had been tried by the Criminal Court at Sydney, for murder;—the Jury found them guilty of manslaughter;—the Asiatic Mission (from which we immediately derive this information) does not mentioned any particulars further than that the name of the deceased was Wm. Holness.
 Six seamen belonging to the Samarang had absconded.
 On the 4th of August 1813, His Excellency the Governor called the attention of the inhabitants of the colony to the insufficiency of the grain then in it, until the then ensuing harvest; it appears that the plentiful crops of the past season had been most scandalously abused,—the grain being in many instances thrown to their horses and cows, and even to their cats and dogs! His Excellency concludes the orders by recommending the destruction of the superfluous dogs in the colony, the utmost economy in the consumption of the remaining grain, and various other salutary precautions, suited to the exigency of the case.
 In the beginning of August—wheat was at 12. 3s. 4d. per bushel,—maize 10s. 6d. ditto,—potatoes 11. 2s. per cwt.—fowls 6s. per couple,—and eggs 2s. 6d. per dozen.
 Piratical Seizure of the Unity.—This vessel, a colonial schooner of about 30 tons, left Port Dalrymple on the 3d of April last, bound for Hobart Town, with Mr. W. H. Mansell, who was one of the owners and three

From the Prince of Wales Island Gazette, MARCH 5, 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS, By the Honorable the Governor in Council.

Fort Cornwallis, the 3d March, 1814.
 The Transports—being ready for the reception of the Troops returning to Bengal, the Honorable the Governor in Council, is pleased to direct that the proportions intended to be embarked on the Auspicious, Emma, Lady Barlow and Lady Sophia, agreeably to the embarkation return, which has been sent in to Government, may proceed on board, on the morning of Monday, the 7th instant, and the Bengal Artillery and Gun-lascars, on the H. C. ship Devonshire, on Wednesday morning, the 9th instant.

The requisite number of Boats to facilitate the embarkation of the Troops, will be accordingly supplied by the Commissariat Department—subsequent orders will be issued in regard to the embarkation of the Troops, intended to proceed on the ship Cambridge.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

W. A. CLUBLEY,
 Secretary to Government.

GENERAL ORDERS, By the Honorable the Governor in Council.

Fort Cornwallis, the 3d March, 1814.
 In consequence of the permission granted to Major Anbury, the Superintending Military Engineer and Civil Architect, by General Order of the 10th ultimo, to proceed to Bengal, on urgent private affairs, the Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to nominate and appoint Captain Cookson of the Bengal Artillery, to act as Engineer, from the date of Major Anbury's departure from the Island, and till further orders, upon the allowances granted to the same Officer, when he held the appointment of Acting Engineer in the year 1813.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

W. A. CLUBLEY,
 Secretary to Government.

On Saturday last, the 1st Battalion, 20th Regiment, was inspected by the Honorable the Governor on the occasion of its approaching departure from this Presidency, on its return to Bengal, having been relieved by the 2d Battalion, recently arrived.

The Governor, attended by his Staff, arrived on the Parade shortly after gun-fire, having been met at a short distance by Colonel Loveday, the Major of Brigade to the Troops, and the Island Staff.—The Colonel, as Commanding Officer of the Troops on the Island accompanied the Governor, and remained with him during the Review. The Members of Council, and a numerous and respectable assemblage of the principal Inhabitants, were also present to witness the interesting spectacle.

The Battalion was paraded under the immediate command of Captain Manley, who conducted the Review.—The Corps made a fine and very Military appearance, and the various evolutions, which had been selected with great judgment, to suit the nature of the ground, were performed in a manner, which drew forth just and well-merited encomiums.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, Sept. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT. Downing-street Sept. A.

A Dispatch, of which the following is an Extract, has been this day received at Lord Bathurst's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, dated Laxaca, August 25, 1813.

No movement of importance has been made by the enemy, or by the Allies, since I transmitted my last report.

I have received reports from Lieutenant General Lord William Bentinck to the 19th instant, copies and extracts of which I have the honor to enclose, from which it appears, that Marshal Suchet collected the troops under his command at Tarragona on the 10th, consisting of from 25 to 30,000 men, and Lord William Bentinck those he had within his reach in a position on the river Gaya, having suspended all the operations of the siege of Tarragona. His Lordship, however, was not satisfied with his position, which he could not occupy in sufficient strength, as he had not been joined by all the troops which he expected, and which was liable to be cut off on both flanks. He therefore retired upon Cambrils without loss, in proportion as Marshal Suchet advanced, leaving Tarragona open, which place the French have blown up and evacuated; and Marshal Suchet has again retired towards Barcelona.

I beg to draw your Lordship's attention particularly to the enclosed report of Colonel Lord Frederick Bentinck, of the conduct of a detachment of the Brunswick Hussars in an affair with the enemy on the 15th.

I entirely approve of Lieutenant-General Lord William Bentinck's having retired, as he had not been able to collect his whole force, and did not consider himself sufficiently strong to fight a general action with the enemy.

Extract of a Report from Lord William Bentinck to the Marquis of Wellington, dated Cambrils, August 16, 1813.

On the 31, the Duque de Parquet's corps came up to Tarragona, as did the division of General Sarriels on the 11th. General Elliot could not spare the three regiments. *Continued after the Poetry and Miscellanies.*



LINES WRITTEN ON HAUFEZ.

Oh Poet born descended from a Race
Of those unknown, Poetic lines to grace;
The happy City that has caused to raise
Thy humble name to that of great Haufez,

WELTEVAEDEN,
April 20, 1814

* Many Princes endeavoured to gain the friendship
of Haufez, and purchase the praises of his muse;

† On the death of Haufez, some bigotted Mhu-
mudans of note in Shiraz forbid the burial of the
Poet according to the rites of their Church,

“O! turn not your steps from the obsequies of Haufez;
For, though immersed in Sin, he will enter into
[Heaven.”

This imaginary proof of the Poet's faith so wrought
upon the consciences of these disconcerted devotees,
that they endeavoured to conceal their confusion, and
permitted his remains to be interred without farther
molestation.

MISCELLANEA.

Rollo of old, Alonzo did defend,
And to his worst foe, proved a generous friend;
But modern Rollo the reverse doth shew,

In days of yore, when people did caress you,
They spoke sincerely, when they said, “God bless you!”
But now, when men with verbal friendship cram you,

(Continued from the Third Page.)

of the division of Migares which I had re-
quested him to send me.

On the 10th I heard that Marshal Suchet
had returned to Villa Franca from Barcelo-
na, and had brought with him five thou-
sand men. The reports of the succeeding
days left no doubt of its being his intention
to move forward; and on the 14th I learned
from the Baron d'Eroles and Colonel Man-
zo, that besides collecting all he could
from the garrisons, he had been joined by
Decaen with 6000 men.

In consequence of this intelligence, I
suspended all operations for the siege of
Tarragona, except the making of fascines,
and landed neither artillery nor stores.

There was no position on the Gaya, as I
had in my former letter supposed. There
are only two carriageable roads across it, but
they are at a distance of ten miles from
each other. The river having no water
in it, and being only impassable from the
steepness of its banks, is passable for in-
fantry every where. A corps placed in the
centre could not reach either flank in time
to prevent the passage of the enemy.

I had intended to have pushed on to the
Llobregat. Suchet's army was at one time
divided between Barcelona and Villa
Franca, and its environs. A rapid move-

ment might possibly have enabled me to
fall separately upon his advanced corps,
and to obtain possession of the ridge of
mountains on this side the Llobregat before
he could have time to bring up his troops
from Barcelona. I could not execute this
movement before being joined by Sarsfield,
and previously Suchet had concentrated his
force in Villa Franca and its neighbourhood.
Suchet's force has been variously reported,
from 20 to 25,000 men.

The immediate vicinity of Tarragona
offered a very good position in itself, but it
may be completely turned by an enemy
who, crossing the Cols, should approach
Tarragona by Valls and Reus.

On the 14th Suchet moved a large corps
upon Alta Fulla, but the road being close
to the beach, the gun-boats prevented him
from passing, if such were his intention.

On the 15th he drove back the posts on
the Cols of San Christina and Llebra, and
afterwards forced the corps at Brasia; by
which they were supported, to retire. His
whole army marched by this route.

Upon Suchet's continuing to advance
towards Tarragona, I resolved upon retir-
ing in the night, and the army arrived here
this morning without any loss, and with-
out receiving any molestation from the
enemy. If there had been any fair chance
of success, I would have given them battle.

Hospitalet, August 19, 1813.

MY LORD—I have the honour to enclose
the copy of a report which Lord Fredrick
Bentinck has made me respecting an affair
which took place on the 15th, when the
enemy were advancing towards Tarragona,
and which terminated in a manner highly
creditable to the Brunswick hussars, a part
of which regiment alone was engaged with
a very superior number of the enemy's
cavalry.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) W. BENTINCK, Lieut.-Gen.
Field-Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K. G.

Camp, near Cambrils, August 19, 1813.

MY LORD.—In obedience to your direc-
tions, I marched yesterday afternoon with
the brigade of cavalry under my command,
beyond Nulles and Villabella, and recon-
nitered the enemy's column, which was
advancing upon Valls. As soon as we
began to retire, the enemy followed us
both with cavalry and infantry, and a
squadron of the 4th Hussars pressed close-
ly upon our rear-guard, formed by Capt.
Wulfen's troop of the Brunswick Hussars,
and attempted to charge and overpower it.
The enemy was opposed each time with
determined spirit and resolution; and Capt.
Bricheson, with his troop, being sent to
the support of Capt. Wulfen, the enemy
were driven back, with the loss of one of-
ficer killed, another officer wounded, and
between 20 and 30 men left sabred on the
field. Sixteen prisoners and 11 horses fell
into our hands. I had sincere pleasure in
observing the spirit displayed by the
officers and men of the Brunswick Hus-
sars.

Lieutenant-Colonel Schrader, at all times
zealous, was particularly useful on this
occasion in restraining the impetuosity of
his men.

Circumstanced as we were, with a strong
column of the enemy far advanced upon
our right flank, and two battalions of in-
fantry (as I was informed by the prisoners)
upon our left and rear, and in an inclosed
country, I did not deem it prudent to pur-
sue the advantage we had gained.

I regret to say, that Cornet Radant, of
the Brunswick Hussars was wounded and
taken, and I subjoin a return of the remain-
der of the wounded and missing.

I have the honour, &c.
FREDERICK BENTINCK, Colonel.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.
20th Light Dragoons—2 privates, 2 horses,
missing.

Brunswick Hussars—6 privates wounded,
6 privates missing, 4 horses killed, 2
ditto wounded, 2 ditto missing.

Total loss—1 officer, 15 privates, 16 horses.

THE TIMES, JULY 1.

PROJECT FOR A GENERAL PEACE.

The following has been communicated
to us as a *Project* which is understood to
be not inconsistent with the general views
of Austria and the Allies, for the establish-
ment of Peace, on the basis of a balance
of power in Europe:—

Whereas, after many and terrible revo-
lutions, the French nation has adopted a
new form of Government, and placed at
its head the family of Buonaparte, the
chief of which family has been invested
with the Imperial Title: Now, in order
to prevent all doubts and uncertainties,
with respect to the internal security of
France, under the new regime, the same
shall be fully recognised by all the Powers
of Europe, with the proviso, that the title
of Emperor shall not be understood to con-

vey any farther or other pre-eminence,
among crowned heads, than was formerly
enjoyed by the French Monarchs; and
moreover, the constitution of the French
Imperial Government, and the Order of
Succession established by the constitutional
Act, shall be guaranteed by the parties
to the present treaty.

It being pre-supposed, that Great Bri-
tain, in conformity with her repeated de-
clarations of desire for a general peace,
will accede to such arrangements as shall
manifestly tend to establish the same on a
secure basis, it is hereby proposed, that
she shall cede to France the colonies of
Martinique, Desseada, Mariegalante, St.
Lucie, and Tobago, in the West Indies;
Ceylon and the Mauritius in the Eastern
Ocean; Surinam and Cayenne, on the
continent of South America; and the Is-
lands of Goree and St. Louis, on the coast
of Africa.

And whereas the annexation of certain
neighbouring territories has at various times
been adopted by the greater Powers of
Europe, with a view to their own security,
and to the prevention of confusions and
disorders in their immediate neighbour-
hood, but such annexations have occasion-
ed new and unexpected dangers; both
from the dissatisfaction of the inhabitants
of the States so annexed, and also from the
alarms entertained by other Powers, it is
hereby agreed, that the annexation of Hol-
land, &c. of various parts of Italy, Germany,
and Switzerland to France, and also of
various parts of Poland to Russia, Prussia,
and Austria (the same not having been
effected by right of conquest in open and
lawful war, but being rather justified by
temporary motives, which motives will in
the event of the proposed peace cease to
operate,) shall henceforth be at an end,
and the said territories shall be arranged
as hereinafter provided.

It is proposed, that the Swiss Cantons,
including the territory of Geneva, &c. now
annexed to France, shall remain under the
protection of that Empire; and that the
French Emperor shall bear the title of
Protector of the Helvetic Confederacy.

And whereas the French Emperor has
often heretofore declared, that, for the
security and repose of Europe, after his
own decease, the crowns of France and
Italy should not remain on the same head;
now, for the greater assurance of such
tranquillity, it shall be provided, that the
said separation shall take place immedi-
ately, and that he shall raise any Prince of
his family (and particularly Joseph, now
claiming to be King of Spain, in the event
of his abandoning such claim), to the
throne of Italy. Further, that Joachim,
King of Naples, and Felix, Prince of Luc-
ca and Piombino, shall be guaranteed in the
possession of their respective Sovereignities;
and that the Emperor of France shall
name Sovereigns, under the titles of Prin-
ces, or Dukes, to the independent Govern-
ments of Genoa, Corsica, Dalmatia, and
Ragusa: that the house of Bourbon shall
be restored to the kingdom of Etruria, and
the Pope to the Government of the Ponti-
fical State; and that all the said Sove-
reigns, together with the Kings of Sicily
and Sardinia, shall form a confederacy to
be termed, *The Italian Confederacy*; of
which the Emperor of Austria, under the
title of Emperor of Rome, shall be the
Protector; the different Princes of the
confederacy being bound to furnish their
contingents to him for defensive war, on
principles and in proportions to be here-
after agreed on; and lastly, that the dis-
trict of Istria, with the ports of Trieste and
Fiume, shall be ceded to Austria in full
sovereignty.

In order to disturb as little as possible
the repose of Germany, all the Princes of
the confederation of the Rhine shall re-
tain their present possessions, with the
exception of the King of Westphalia, and
shall be joined by the Hanseatic cities,
and by Holland (under the dominion of
King Louis); and the whole, bearing the
name of *the Germanic Confederacy*, shall
be placed under the protection of the King
of Prussia, with the title of *Emperor*.
The present kingdom of Westphalia shall
be divided, part being given to the King
of Sweden, and part to a Prince, or Prin-
ces, to be nominated by Great Britain; it
being understood that the future Sove-
reigns shall accede to the Germanic con-
federacy, as far as relates to those territo-
ries.

The Emperor of Russia shall become
Protector of the Polish Confederacy,
consisting of four Archdukedoms, namely,
Lithuania, Galicia, Dantzic, and Warsaw;
to the first of which, a Prince shall be no-
minated by Russia; to the 2d, by Austria;
to the 3d, by Prussia; and to the 4th, by
France. The Emperor of Russia shall
also be *Protector of the Ionian or Sep-
tinsular Confederacy*, and shall occupy
Corfu. In return, he shall cede to Sweden

the districts of Wasa and Uleaborg; and
for the remainder of Finland, Sweden shall
be indemnified either in Westphalia, or by
exchanging part of the Westphalian ter-
ritory with the Duke of Mecklenburg. It
is understood, that Sweden shall desist
from her views on Norway, in consequence
of these cessions.

The independence and integrity of the
Spanish and Portuguese monarchies to be
guaranteed by all the contracting Powers,
and King Ferdinand to be re-established
on his throne.

Great Britain to occupy Malta, and the
mediation of the contracting Powers to be
offered for the settlement of her disputes
with America.

BELFAST, — JULY 31.

Factional Disturbances.—On Monday
last, a fatal affray took place at Carvagh,
county of Derry. It was the fair-day,
and a large body of those deluded men,
stiling themselves Ribbon men, assembled
in that town, some letters say, to the
amount of 1,500, with a determination
to take summary vengeance on a peaceful
inhabitant, (one Davidson, a publican),
who occasionally gives admission to
Free-masons and Orangemen. Two
lodges of the latter, and one of the former,
were in the habit of periodically meeting
there. None of these, however, were
present on this occasion; the meditated
vengeance was, therefore likely to fall
upon the house and its owner, and upon
the various insignia deposited there, as
characteristic of the associations they
represented. Fortunately, the landlord
of the house got some previous intimation
of the visit intended him, a few friends
were privately introduced, who were pre-
pared to assist in the *entertainment* of so
many guests, and if necessary, to give
them a *warm reception*. The assailants,
being individually decorated with the
distinguished badge of a *white handker-
chief* tied round the middle of the body,
were not slack in their approaches, little
dreaming, it would appear, of the pre-
parations that awaited them. On the
attack commencing, several shots were
fired over their heads, the contents of
which whistled among the trees behind
them, whose fugitive branches indicated
that they were not *blank cartridges*. As
usual, however, this forbearance only
tended to exasperate the mob. The pie-
ces were then levelled to do execution.
Several then immediately fell and a general
flight and pursuit commenced. It is said
three persons were killed on the spot, and
several others have since died of their
wounds. Next day a large body of Or-
angemen and Free-masons assembled
from the adjacent country and villages,
triumphantly paraded the streets of Gar-
vagh, without the shadow of opposition.
Such is the account we have received of
this disgraceful outrage upon the laws of
the country, and upon the peace and good
order of society. When will poor Ireland
be free from the madness of faction?

On Wednesday, the 28th instant, a
meeting of the inhabitants of Belfast took
place, in pursuance of a requisition ad-
dressed to the Sovereign, for the purpose
of inquiring into the causes of the distur-
bances, which had been attended with
such disgraceful outrages, on the 12th
July last, the anniversary of the battle of
the Boyne, and the annual festival of the
Orangemen.

The Sovereign, T. Merner, Esq. hav-
ing taken the Chair, read the requisition;
but before the business of the meeting was
proceeded upon, the Rev. Mr. May, ob-
jected to it altogether. The fatal conse-
quences of the disturbances that had
produced the meeting, had been made the
ground of a prosecution for murder, against
three persons, now in the gaol of Car-
rickfergus; and it will be improper to
take any step affecting the case of those
persons till their trial should be over.
Mr. May therefore, moved an adjournment,
which was seconded by Colonel Coulson.

Mr R. Getty opposed the adjournment,
and wished that the Resolutions drawn
up for the occasion should be submitted
to the consideration of the meeting.

Mr J. S. Ferguson stood forward to
read the Resolutions, the object of which,
he said, was not in any way to prejudice
the case of the persons under prosecution,
but to prevent a repetition of the late
outrages, by investigating and removing
their causes, to pass an amnesty for the
past, and to secure good order, harmony,
and tranquillity for the future.

Mr. May and Colonel Coulson opposed
the proceeding on the Resolutions. The
Sovereign being appealed to, also declar-
ed himself averse to it; and at length an
adjournment to Wednesday, the 18th of
August, was agreed upon by the parties.

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EAST INDIA COMPANY.

MINUTE OF A COMMITTEE OF THE COURT OF DIRECTORS, DATED THE 15TH OF JULY, 1813.

The committee having resumed the consideration of the Bill for a renewal of the Company's Charter which passed the House of Commons on the 13th instant, they now proceed to detail their opinion upon it, in the form of a Minute, which should the Court be pleased to adopt, they submit, for the purpose of its being laid before the General Court.

1. In commencing the negotiation with His Majesty's Ministers for the renewal of the Company's Charter, the Court of Directors proposed, that the system established by the preceding Charter, of 1793, for the government and commerce of India, should be continued, at least in all its material parts; and as it soon appeared that a great enlargement of the private trade with India was meditated by Administration, the Directors contended, that no change should be introduced which should affect the principles, or impair the efficiency, of the existing system.

2. His Majesty's Government, acquiescing generally in the utility of that system, explicitly admitted that the territorial government should be continued, in the management of the Company and for a further term of twenty years; but besides suggesting a most important alteration, since waived, with respect to the Indian army, they insisted on the opening of the trade with India, generally, to the merchants and out-ports of the United Kingdom, under regulations to be afterwards framed. This great change, the Court of Directors have strenuously combated in their writings; setting forth at large all the ruinous consequences to be apprehended from it; but His Majesty's Ministers maintaining their own views, introduced into the House of Commons, on the 22d March last, a set of Resolutions, containing all the material conditions on which they proposed that the Charter of the Company should be renewed. These Resolutions went, not only to open the Indian trade to all the subjects of the United Kingdom, but to annihilate the independent power of the Company in licensing ships and persons (other than those appointed to the service) to go to India; and, besides these innovations in a system that had subsisted two centuries, the Resolutions proposed to separate the accounts and finances of the Company's commerce from those of the territorial possessions, and to subject both to new provisions and regulations.

3. From all these changes, the Directors and Proprietors feared not only that the tranquillity of the possessions would be disturbed by the influx of Europeans into them, but that the Company's trade with China would be invaded and impaired by smuggling;—that there would consequently be a diminution of their commercial profits, and eventually, a defalcation of the fund whence was to proceed the accustomed dividend on the capital stock; that dividend, of which the regular payment was necessary, to enable the Company to perform the political functions assigned to them in the government of India. They also, in considering the great amount of the territorial debt, and expenditure, and the recently transferred payment of so much of the principal and interest of that debt to England, apprehended, that the large provision which the territory would annually have to make for these new payments, in addition to other political charges usually defrayed in England, might not be punctually made, in India; or, if furnished there that the goods in which it ought to be invested might not, from the rivalry of the new private trade, and its interference with the Company's home system of public sales, be realized here with sufficient regularity. To substantiate these various points, the Company prayed, and were permitted to bring evidence before both Houses of Parliament; and the body of information which has, in consequence, been given to the world, will remain a monument, not only of the talents and knowledge of those, chiefly the servants of the Company, by whom it has been communicated, but of the solidity of the objections and arguments advanced by the Company in support of their cause. The Resolutions, however, were at length passed by both Houses, without any essential alteration; and the bill consequently brought into the House of Commons, was

framed, generally, in conformity to them. Several of the important points here mentioned (those particularly relating to the finances of the Company, and others contained in the Bill,) have, however, continued to be subjects of discussion, in writing or conference between the Court of Directors and His Majesty's Ministers, in the course of the last three months, and they have been contended for in all the progress of the Bill through the House. That the Bill, however, may now be supposed to have received its last form, as it has been read the third time, and has been passed by the Commons.

4. In this Bill, as it now stands, there are considerable variations from the Resolutions first laid before the House; but it will be unnecessary to go into a detail here, either of the particulars of those variations, or of the several clauses of the Bill,—even those which affect the commercial privileges of the Company, and the power flowing from them or which affect their finances, territorial and commercial; because these will sufficiently appear in following, what seems to be the course of proceeding now most proper; that is to compare, briefly, the provisions made in relation to these most important branches of the Company's affairs (passing over inferior points,) by the last Charter, with the provisions, respecting the same branches, contained in the present Bill; and comparing also, in these respects, the actual result of the last Charter, with the probable consequences of the Charter which is proposed. That hence the difference between the two Charters may be more clearly seen; the import of the proposed changes better appreciated; and that, from the whole, a judgment may be formed how far the terms of the new Charter may, on the part of the Company, be practicable, and such as, on the whole, may be acquiesced in.

5. By the Act of 1793, the general and comprehensive powers of control, given to the Board of Commissioners by the Act of 1784, were continued, and in some instances, extended, or rendered more specific. A monopoly of the trade to India, as well as to China (subject to admission of private India trade, to the extent of three thousand tons annually, on the Company's ships) was continued to the Company.

The licensing of any private ships to proceed to India and back, or of any traders beyond a few agents, was not, in the contemplation of that Act, and the exercise of the power of licensing was vested wholly in the Company by their general privileges.

The territorial revenues and commercial profits of the Company were subjected to certain appropriations, liable, as far as the Act left any discretion, to be controlled by the Board of Commissioners; but under these appropriations, the management and use of both the territorial and commercial funds, and the reciprocal application of the one to the aid of the other remained, in practice, with the Company, to whom both properly belonged, as they still do; and one general treasury served for the whole.

Among the appropriations was a sum of at the least a million sterling annually, from the revenues, for the purpose of Indian and China investments; but the net proceeds of Investments and profits at home were, after payment of bills of exchange already accepted, and the payment of other current debts, interest, and outgoings, charges and expenses (the bond debt excepted,) made liable, first, to the payment annually of a dividend of ten per cent on the capital stock (the other half per cent being made up from the separate fund;) secondly, to the payment of 500,000£ per annum for bills on account of territorial debt; and, in the third place, to the payment of 500,000£. to the public, as a participation in the territorial revenues, if the net proceeds sufficed for such participation.

When these payments should be satisfied, further surpluses were, after reductions of the territorial and commercial debts of the Company, to be applied, in the proportion of one-sixth to the augmentation of dividends, and the remaining five-sixths to form a fund for the security of the capital stock of the Company, until that fund should, with its growing interest, amount to twelve millions sterling; and all surpluses after the accumulation of this sum, were to go to the public.

The appointment to all offices in the Indian establishments, conformably to the limitations prescribed by Parliament, in respect to rank and salaries, rested wholly with the Company.

6. By the charter now proposed, which continues and enlarges the powers of control given by former Charters, as will be hereafter specified, the Company are to be deprived, as already noticed, of all exclusive privileges in the trade to and from India, and of the uncontrolled power of licensing persons and ships to go to India; and both ships and persons may go thither under licenses of which the Board of Commissioners have the final determination and disposal, from any part of the United Kingdom.

The territorial and commercial accounts of the Company are to be kept distinct and separate, so that each department shall exhibit exclusively, its own concerns. And this leads to a separation, also, of the finances of each, which hitherto, though distinguished, have been joined together, and have materially assisted each other; but, henceforth, each department is to stand upon its own receipts and its own payments.

In lieu of the specific appropriations of a million sterling or more, from the revenues for investments, as in the last Charter, it was first intended by His Majesty's Government to render the surplus revenue applicable, among other purposes to the provision of investment, under the authority and control of the Board of Commissioners; but it is now provided, that a sum equal to the actual payments made at home on account of territorial charges (which exceed a million sterling per annum) shall be allotted out of the Indian revenues, (that is whether there be a surplus or not) for investments, and that this allotment is to be employed by the Court of Directors, in the provision of such goods as they shall think fit.

A dividend of ten and an half per cent on the present or future capital stock, is also continued, payable out of the net proceeds in England. According to the Resolutions first laid before the House of Commons, the order of payment in which the dividend stood was the same as in the Act of 1793; but by the Bill as it now stands, the home net proceeds and profits are specifically exempted from the payment of territorial charges, until the dividend is satisfied, saving as to the payment of bills and certificate, for which value has been previously received in India, and to the interest and sinking fund on the loan of 2,500,000£ in 1812, from the public to the Company, on account of the territorial debt, which interest is included in the political charges for which the Company are to be indemnified by the investment purchased with territorial funds in India, as above mentioned. And it is moreover provided, that if in any year, the commercial profits shall not suffice for the dividend, and there shall have been any territorial surplus at the year preceding, such surplus shall go to make up the dividend of ten and an half per cent; and if the home funds shall not, after payment of the dividend, suffice for the payment of all such Bills as shall be drawn on the Company for the interest of any loan in India, before the 10th of April, 1814, Parliament is to direct the payment of the deficiency.

After satisfying all current demands at home; and after the reduction of the territorial debt to ten millions, and the bond debt to three millions all surpluses at home are to be applied to the formation of a guarantee fund for the capital, as in the former Charter, until the same amounts to twelve millions sterling; and all further surpluses are to go in the proportion of one-sixth to the Company, and five-sixths to the public.

To look now more particularly to the powers of control given by the proposed Charter, they may be distinguished into those which are new, or those of which the principle, though not expanded, is to be found in the former Charter. Of the first class are licensing ships and persons (saving as to agents for private traders, which the Board were empowered to license by the Act of 1793) to go to India, either by overruling the Directors, or by original jurisdiction.

The control over the Collegé and Military Seminary in England.

Over the appointment to certain vacancies in Indian offices, which are not to be

applied by the Directors without the approbation of the Board.

Over the restorations of suspended or dismissed servants, civil or military, which restoration is not to be valid without consent of the Board.

Over the article of gratuities, of which none above 600£ are to be good without consent of the Board.

It may be contended, however, that all these, except the first, fall fairly within the scope of the general powers given to the Board, by the Acts of 1784 and 1793.

With regard to the powers of control, of which the principle is to be found in the former Acts, but the specification as to particular objects is new, they relate to the following particulars:

Distinct accounts to be kept of the territorial, political, and commercial concerns, as already explained.

A general control over the appropriation of the territorial revenues (excepting the amount to be issued in India for territorial payments in England).

The Board may require of the Directors, abstracts, accounts, and statements, relating to the affairs of the Company.

Vacancies of Governors and Commanders-in-chief are to be filled by Directors, with approbation of His Majesty. This is a new point of law, but only partly so as to practice.

7. It will next be proper to advert to the results of the Charter of 1793, with regard, more particularly, to the Commercial privileges and the finances of the Company, (the subjects which have been chiefly controverted), and then to consider the different provisions of the present Charter, and the effects that may follow from them.

With respect to commerce, the moderate admission to individuals, by the former of these Charters, into the trade of India, so far from contenting the parties thus admitted, has been used as a ground on which to erect further claims, certainly not contemplated in the Act of 1793; and these claims have been pursued, through the period of the expiring Charter, with continual complaints and accusations against the Company; complaints and accusations which have been the cause of unceasing trouble to the Executive Body, as they have also greatly aided the more general attack now made on the Company's commercial privileges. And these considerations, with other circumstances, tended to dispose the Company themselves, in the hope of giving satisfaction and obtaining peace, to be willing to acquiesce in a more ample enlargement of the private trade under the new Charter, so that this enlargement should still consist with the preservation of the Company's commercial system at home; which principle, therefore, required that the private trade to and from India, should continue to be confined to the ports of London, and the warehouses and sales of the Company.

With respect to the finances of the Company, it is well known, that in consequence, first of European war, which has continued, almost without intermission, through the period of the last Charter, and next of several Indian wars, which have occurred within that period, the profits in England have fallen materially short of the expectation entertained of them in the formation of the Charter; and a very large addition has been made to the territorial debt, the increased interest of which, with the increased territorial Charges, civil and military, have not only absorbed the surplus revenue, from which a million sterling was to be annually applicable to investment, but including the political payments in England, absorbed also, for a course of years, the whole of the territorial income; so that the source from whence the public was to receive 500,000£. per annum failed after the first year, and the Treasury in England had to pay for the political charge, just mentioned, and for the principal or interest of territorial debt transferred to England, more than it received from the territory in investment, the difference having been furnished from the funds and profits of the commerce, and the credit of the Company at home.

And this state of things, produced essentially by the very great augmentation of the territorial debt, that is to say, from about eight millions, at which it stood in 1793, to about thirty millions, has occasioned all the financial embarrassments of the Company through the last seven

years; embarrassments which have obliged them repeatedly to have recourse to Parliament, not to help out their commercial funds (the profits on the commerce having been sufficient to defray the commercial charges, the dividend, and various payments on account of the territory) but to obtain either payment of large advances made by the Company in India, on account of the Nation, or assistance in discharging considerable portions of the territorial debt transferred to England, for which debt it never was reasonable, nor, in the nature of things, practicable, that the commercial funds should answer. Therefore, when the Indian revenue does not fully suffice for the payment of all territorial charges and territorial interests in India and in England, the deficit is a charge upon the commercial income; and whilst the Indian revenue only suffices for the payment of all charges attaching upon it, the principal of the Indian debt cannot be reduced, unless by aid of the commerce, which is not fairly capable of serving this purpose in any material degree. Hence, in order to reduce the territorial debt, it is essentially necessary that there be an annual surplus of the territorial income, which shall serve as a sinking fund for that reduction. Moreover, as besides the political charges usually payable in England to an amount, exceeding, as before said, a million sterling per annum, there is farther payable here, in consequence of late financial measures in India, territorial interest to the amount of a million and an half per annum for which the credit of the Company is engaged; and for which they have no resource of their own, except what the Indian revenue may furnish, by the medium of goods or treasure, they are hence, from time to time, exposed to difficulties in meeting, punctually, these additional demands.

After this view of the embarrassments under which the Company have had to struggle, through the Charter of 1793, it must be quite superfluous to add, that all hope has long ceased of realising any part of that great accumulation which is respectively held forth for the security of the capital stock.

8. In regard to the effect to be expected, as already noticed, from the measures which were proposed by his Majesty's Ministers as the basis of a new Charter, the Court of Directors have, in the course of the negotiation, stated with a particularity that must render further detail unnecessary, the dangers which the opening of a general commerce with India would, in their apprehension, produce to the tranquillity of the eastern possessions, to the China as well as the Indian trade of the Company, to the system of their public home sales, to their home finances, to the security of their dividend, and in consequence of all these, to their political efficiency, their general stability and the safety of the present Indian system, under which the vast regions subjected to the Company's Government have been so much improved. Strongly impressed by these views, the Court of Directors on the 18th of December last, did state to His Majesty's Ministers, that the proposition of opening the out ports from India, was pregnant, with ruin to the affairs of the Company, and that they could not recommend such a proposition to the adoption of their Constituents.

The apprehension of further embarrassment to the home finances, by the late large transfer of Indian debt and interest, whilst the commercial consignments of the Company from India, and their sales here were likely to be checked and deranged by the competition of an open trade, has also been, more recently, the subject of repeated representations from the Court of Directors to his Majesty's Ministers.

It is to be acknowledged, however, that in the progress of the discussion upon these subjects, important changes in the state of circumstances have taken place; and it is no less the duty, than the wish, of the Court of Directors, to lay before their Constituents, without reserve, their opinions and impressions at the present moment, respecting the terms, and the probable operation of the proposed Charter, as settled by the House of Commons.

The monopoly of the Indian Trade, broken in upon by the Act of 1793, is now to be completely taken away from the Company. They will remain, indeed with large power and resources, as well as rights, for carrying on that trade; but the trade will be opened under certain regulations, to all the subjects and the ports of the United Kingdom. This change must operate to a reduction of the commercial establishments of the Company, abroad and at home; to a reduction of one class of their ships employed in the Indian navigation; and, probably a diminution of their profits from the private trade; it will

interfere with their system of public sales, as far as Indian goods are concerned, and may consequently, lower the selling prices of those goods, and their profit (for several years past only moderate) on the Indian trade.

But, as the Court have already had occasion to observe, the wild and sanguine expectations, at first so generally entertained, of unbounded fields of commerce to be found in the Asiatic regions, appear to have, in the course of the last six or seven months, very greatly subsided. The writings of the Company and the general voice of men, of Indian experience, seem indeed, at an earlier period to have impressed the minds of reflecting commercial men; and the unexampled body of evidence adduced by the Company before Parliament, appears to have completed the conviction of the public and even of the zealous partizans of the Outports, that the exports of this country, to any considerable extent, could not be vended in the East, nor any new articles of a great commerce be found there for the European world. The regulation also proposed, with regard to the Outports, to the size, even when reduced, of ships admissible into the trade, to the licensing of persons to proceed to India, to the prevention of Europeans from ingress into the interior of India; and to keeping them under the due control of the Indian Governments, must serve farther to limit the number of adventurers. From all these causes, the apprehensions, at an earlier period, entertained by the Court, of an influx of Europeans dangerous to the tranquillity of British India, as well as of a great resort of English vessels to the Eastern Seas; and the consequent smuggling of tea, to the diminution of the profits of the China Trade, apprehensions which drew from them the strong resolution of the 18th of December, are now materially allayed.

Their fears for the security of the dividend, on which, as has been so often observed, the Company's efficiency for the discharge of their political functions depends, are proportionably abated. True it is, that by the abolition of the Indian monopoly, and the authority transferred to the Board of Commissioners to license persons to proceed to India, the Company's power will be abridged, and that the opening of the trade will expose the Company to the collisions, vexations, and misrepresentations of the private traders: but, mortifying and troublesome as these things may prove, especially to the Executive Body, they are not to be classed among those which are essential to the existence of the Company; and the degree in which they may prevail, will depend on the conduct of the Board of Commissioners, who if they exercise the new authority vested in them with prudence and impartiality, may very much prevent the evils here in question.

It is, moreover, a probable event, though one on which the Court rest nothing at present, that the experience of a few years will suffice to convince a good proportion of those, who may still be purposing a trial of the India trade, that it will not afford sufficient encouragement to the British merchant to persevere in it.

To provide for the security and sufficiency of the home finances of the Company, formed one of the great objects of the Court of Directors in the new arrangements, and the embarrassment and failure to which this vital branch of the Company's affairs was likely to be exposed, early constituted one of their great difficulties, and has throughout been a particular object of their solicitude, not only as the funds for the dividend might be exposed to defalcation, but as the new and large transfer of Indian debt and interest, even though provided for by adequate supplies of goods from India, might overwhelm the treasury here, because of the interruption which the opening of a general trade might give to the sale of those goods. And when the Court found, from the Resolutions laid before Parliament, that it was intended by his Majesty's Ministers to make a distinct separation between the commercial and territorial funds of the Company; that it was only out of the surplus revenue, a surplus uncertain, and at the best very moderate, they were to expect any aid for the purchase of investments; that this aid was only one of several ways in which that surplus was to be appropriated, and the amount of such precarious aid was to depend on the discretion of the Board of Commissioners; that further, it was to be left to the same discretion, whether the additional supplies wanted for the recently transferred debt, should come home in goods, or through the medium of bills, either granted on India by the Company, or drawn by private persons from India; that it was avowed, the power of the Board

was to be extended, to control the amount of the Company's investment, which might involve also a control, as to the species of goods, and the quantities of each species, they should provide; and this in order to prevent, as it was said the Company's carrying on a commerce that should be losing to themselves, and obstruct the operations of the private traders;—when the Court contemplated all these circumstances, they were led seriously to apprehend, that even supposing it to be the intention of his Majesty's Government still to uphold the Company, it would be safe for the Proprietors to undertake the execution of a Charter granted on such terms:

But in the course of discussions, public and private, the Bill for the renewal of the Charter has been meliorated in several very important points, which have been already noticed; yet, for the sake of distinctness, they may be again mentioned. The Commercial profits of the Company are not to be liable to any territorial payment until the dividend is first satisfied; and if, in any year, the fund for any dividend should fall short, the surplus of territorial income for the year preceding, is to be liable to make up the deficiency. It has been earnestly contended on the part of the Company; that the surplus of commercial profits in any year, after paying the dividend, should be reserved as a fund to answer deficiency of assets for the dividend in any other year, but His Majesty's Ministers have refused to go the length of this proposition, arguing that the Company have still the same interest in the territorial concerns, and that to them, and to the bond debt of the Company at home, the surplus profits ought to be applied; alleging, moreover, that it was extremely unlikely there should ever be such a defalcation of commercial profits in any year, as to render them insufficient for the dividend, and that the principle of guaranteeing a commercial dividend, in all events, was an unsound one, as it might lead to a negligent management of the trade. The Company are not now to be left to a participation of the casual surplus of territorial income for aid to their investment, but it is stipulated, that a sum, not less than the amount of their usual territorial charges at home, which exceeds a million sterling shall be paid yearly out of the revenues, for investment; and this, therefore, secures to the Company a commercial capital to that amount, in addition to the amount of their exports of stores and goods from England, as it also secures provision for those territorial charges at home, which have hitherto been a burthen on their commercial funds, the whole of those funds being liable for them. It is, moreover, distinctly recognized, that the application of whatever amount shall be allotted to the Company for investment, whether to provide for the territorial payments just mentioned, usually made at home, or for the annual payments on account of the lately transferred debt, shall not be controlled by the Board, but remain in the discretion of the Court of Directors. And, with respect to the mode of realizing, in England, a provision for the recently transferred debt, his Majesty's Ministers did, some time ago, sanction the minute of a conference with them, in which they declared, that if without any aid on the part of the Company, they were at any time embarrassed on the score, they (the Ministers) would use their influence with Parliament for relief, to the extent of the available resources of the Company in India; and since then, a provision, already mentioned, has been introduced in the Bill on this subject, in which it is stipulated, "that in case sufficient funds shall not remain in the hands of the said Company after payment of the dividend, to discharge all such bills as shall be drawn for the interest of any loan in India, under conditions now subsisting, or which may be contracted at any time before the 10th of April, 1814," (this covers the payment of territorial interest lately transferred, to the amount of a million and an half annually,) "entitling the holders of such loan to receive bills on the said Company for the payment of the interest thereof, the residue of such bills, so long as such interest may be demanded in England, shall be discharged, in such manner as Parliament shall from time to time direct."

The Court are of opinion, that it may be practicable to adopt expedients, which will obviate the difficulty apprehended from this transfer of the debt; and, at any rate, the fund required for the punctual payment of the dividend, will not be liable to be affected by territorial demands. In this respect, the actual separation of the commercial affairs from the territorial

(the principle of which was virtually contained in the Act of 1793, though not followed into practise) will be an advantage to the home funds of the Company and to the Proprietors, as it gives a security for the dividend, not hitherto practically enjoyed, for in point of fact, although the dividend was, by the Act of 1793, made payable before bills drawn for territorial debt, no such priority was ever given it, nor could well be given, whilst all the funds of the Company were, without distinction, liable to the Indian debt. From this security and the safety now contemplated of the main substance of the China Trade, the realization of that income, necessary to maintain the Company in the discharge of their political functions, may be expected. And, although the power will not now remain with the Company, of rendering, at their discretion, the territorial and commercial fund naturally serviceable to each other, yet the allotment of a fund from the revenue for the provision of the investment is made more certain and absolute than it was by the act of 1793; and, in fact, the removal, by specific enactment of a power which, only in practice, was left with the Company through the period of that Act, is rather a derogation in point of credit, than any real subtraction of benefit; for instead of receiving the annual surplus of a million for investment, promised by the Act of 1793, the aid actually derived from the revenues for the provision of investment (and more than repaid, as before mentioned in territorial charges in England) an aid which, not being the matter of positive enactment, might at any time have been withheld, did not, on an average, exceed the amount which the terms of the proposed Charter absolutely secure to the Company. In all these respects therefore, the security of the dividend of the home funds, and of annual advances in India for the investment, the proposed Charter may now be fairly said to be an improvement on the present one; and so far, this new Charter, though as containing provisions which detract from the power, and must certainly increase the trouble of the Executive Body, it may be said to be worse for that body, appears, if any distinction between their interest and those of their Constituents may be made, to be better for the Company.

Of one arrangement in the proposed Charter it still remains to speak,—the new modification or enlargement of the power given to the Board of Commissioners, as above detailed.

It has been before observed, that the principle and substance of several of these powers are contained in former Acts: but certainly, as they are now specified and extended, they altogether constitute a more strict and comprehensive control. Of this, the Executive Body, as it affects themselves, and as it effects the general credit and interest of the Company, cannot but be deeply sensible. They would not, however, allow their feelings on this score, to carry them to an estimate of the subject beyond its real amount. Mortifying and derogatory as this new control must certainly be, they will not venture to pronounce that, if the other conditions of the Charter were found eligible, this would be a sufficient motive for refusing it. The general powers of superintendance and control given by the former charters, are in reality so large, that if they had been exercised liberally, or vexatiously, it might have been difficult for the Court of Directors to perform their functions; and with respect to the present powers, much will depend on the spirit in which they are administered. If that spirit be temperate and just, it will be practicable to carry on the Company's business: if the powers are used in a way which men of character and liberal feelings cannot brook, the issue may be most serious to the system of the company.

9. In looking forward to a new charter, it is natural to pay attention to the state of the company's affairs under the present. The most prominent feature in the actual circumstances of the company is the territorial debt. The amount of this, and its pressure on the home treasury, by the transfer of a large portion both of the principal and interest of it, have been already mentioned.

In the financial embarrassment which it has created, the company are placed under the terms of the present charter, and by the existing circumstances, with the provisions of this charter, were it still to continue, they would remain subject to large annual demands on account of the territory, for which all their commercial funds would, in the first place, be liable, and, on every failure of adequate supplies from India they

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(Continued from the Supplement.)

would be obliged to recur to Parliament for aid greatly to their own trouble and discredit; because the ground of such application, though entirely just would be misunderstood, as it has already been, with manifest disadvantage to them, by the country.

Instead of the great accumulation held out in 1793, the circumstances into which the Company are brought, by the vast increase of the territorial debt, present nothing under such provisions as that Act contains, but a continuance of financial difficulties until the territorial income shall yield a clear steady annual surplus above the expenditure. Nor is it to be denied, that although, as long as the Company's commercial profits should suffice for the payment of the dividend, the Proprietors would be entitled to it; yet, if under the present Charter, the territorial demands, were such as to absorb the home funds, this dividend would not be forthcoming, unless furnished by borrowing, which would be an expedient both disagreeable and liable to opposition and reproach.

It cannot be expected that Government should, out of any funds not appertaining to the Company place them in a better situation, in this respect under the new Charter; but the provision contained in the Bill now passed, securing a priority of payment to the dividend, and the means of meeting the territorial demands will be a real relief to the home treasury. Still, however, the reduction of the Indian debt, as already observed, is a desideratum, essential to the permanent prosperity of the Company's affairs. This necessity exists under the present Charter, it must exist equally under any other; and if the new Charter is undertaken, it must be with a fixed determination to reduce the Indian expenditure.

Before quitting this point, it may be proper to observe, as connected with the prospective view of the Company's finances, that the estimate of receipts and expenditure for March, 1814, when the present Charter will be about closing, exhibits a deficit of 695,896, arising still from the transfer of the territorial debt. On this subject there is a provision in the proposed Charter, as already mentioned.

The Court of Directors have done their utmost to prevail on his Majesty's Ministers to reduce the number of King's troops employed in India. They have not been able to get the maximum fixed under 20,000 men, but it does not follow that this number will always be actually employed; and the Court have hopes that they will soon be relieved from certain heavy diplomatic expenses, to which the Company are now subjected.

In considering the terms of the proposed Charter, it may be proper, not only to compare them, with those of the last, but with the situation in which the Company would be placed, if they were not to accept this new Charter.

If they were to look only to the justice of their claims, they would, undoubtedly, remain with an ample property; but the question would be, how far Government, in the event of a rupture, would be disposed to advance the national funds, in order to satisfy the Company's demands, or whether they would not leave them, in a great degree, to the contingent, and, at best, the small and tangible of which would be responsible for the Company's existing acceptances and engagements in this country. And, in such a state of things, there might be no fund for the payment of the dividend, and the value of the capital stock would, undoubtedly, be very considerably sunk; not to insist on what must be, though not a primary, yet a very impressive secondary consideration, the ruin which the interests of all persons dependent on the Company would immediately experience.

It has, indeed, been suggested, that the Company, though accepting no new Charter, might by its perpetual corporate capacity, its capital, resources, and experience, be able to carry on a free trade, to great advantage, with India, China, Africa, and South America.

It is true, that the Company divested of all exclusive trade would have capabilities for a commerce of large extent; but, with respect to Africa, its east coast is already visited by the ships of British India, which carry on with it all the little trade of which its means are susceptible; the

west coast of Africa, affords still fewer subjects for a great or profitable trade. The Spanish colonies of South America, are at present interdicted from general trade by the laws of the mother-country which regards with jealousy every design of breaking in on that system. The trade of British merchants with those colonies, is therefore, carried on either by occasional licenses, or by smuggling. The Company could not if the Spanish colonies were open to a legitimate commerce, prosecute trade thither by desultory adventures, like private merchants; they must, if they embarked in the trade, have establishments in the colonies, and conduct their transactions in a systematic manner, always paying the imposed duties. But for adopting such a speculation as this, neither the known profit of the trade, as British subjects have hitherto conducted it, nor the exclusive colonial system of Spain, nor the situation of the Company at the present moment can be supposed to afford them encouragement. As to the Indian Trade, the court have already contended, at great length, and on very strong grounds, that it cannot be largely increased either outward or homeward. Certainly, it offers no prospect of great profitable increase, and with respect to the China trade, if it were set free, and not lost to the nation in consequence, the company could, at best, expect only a share of that profit, the whole of which they now enjoy.

12. The Court of Directors have thus endeavoured to state the prominent features of the new Bill; both those which are disadvantageous to the company and those which are otherwise. They have done their utmost to obtain better terms for their constituents. His Majesty's Government and the House of commons have come to a decision, and the Proprietors have now to determine, whether they shall accept or decline the proposed Charter. The Executive Body are called upon to give their opinion on this momentous occasion; and after much serious consideration, individually and collectively, they have here to state, that though they deeply feel the diminution of privilege and power which this Charter will inflict upon the Company, they cannot, under all the circumstances of the Company's situation, and of those conditions of the new Charter which are favourable, advise their constituents to decline it. They will not even rest in this negative opinion; but, as a positive conclusion is expected from them, they submit to the consideration of the Board, the merits of the proposed Charter. They are much influenced, in this conclusion, by the terms which the Bill contains, with respect to the exclusive privilege of the China trade for twenty years to the security of the dividend, and the improvement of the commercial funds and the home finances of the Company. In these important branches, the Directors deem the new charter practicable; and, in the last three particulars, even less liable to embarrassment than the present Charter, though if, in other respects, as already stated, more unfavourable. The situation in which the Company, the many thousands dependant on them, and the interests connected with them in this country and in the East, would be placed, if the Charter were now declined, also weighs much with the Court of Directors in their decision; and they are, therefore, on their part, prepared to undertake the task of executing the proposed Charter, if their constituents shall see fit to accept it, trusting that the new and very difficult situation in which they will be placed will receive due consideration and allowance. They will be disposed, if the Charter is accepted, to give it a fair operation according to the intention of Parliament, and the privileges which the private traders will derive under it. But if, irregular proceeding, unwarranted applications, or vexatious annoyances on the part of those traders, or from a conduct, which the Court cannot anticipate, on the part of the Board of control, obstacles should arise to prevent or impede the execution of the Charter by the Company, after their best endeavours to that end have been used, the responsibility of the failure will not attach to them; they will have a clear and strong case to bring before Parliament which has prescribed the terms of the new Charter, and if, ultimately, the relief which shall appear necessary to the performance of the functions assigned to the Company be not given, they will have the time and the means of making a more deliberate and safe bargain with the Public, than if they threw up their privileges at the present moment; whilst there would be then a better opportunity of providing also for the future government of those immense possessions which the Company have acquired for the country: possessions, of which the interests must ever be dear to them, and the most powerful of their motives for continuing, as long as they can with safety, in the management of that Empire, which has so much flourished under their care, and for the prosperity of which their system appears to be peculiarly calculated.

(Signed)

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|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Thomas Reid, | W. Fullart. Elphinstone, |
| Campbell Majoribanks, | Edward Parry, |
| John Hudleston, | John Inglis, |
| James Pattison, | George Smith, |
| G. Abercrombie Robinson, | John Jackson, |
| Richard Twining, | John Bebb, |
| Charles Grant, | John Blanton Taylor, |
| Abram Roberts, | James Daniel, |
| Rich. Chicheley Plowden, | John Alex. Bannerman, |
| Robert Thornton, | |

We have now the pleasure to lay before our Readers the continuation of the abstract of the Act of Parliament renewing the Honorable Company's Charter.

Application of the surplus of territorial revenues, and home profits;—In repayment of the capital of public funds created for the Company;—and further surplus to be paid into the Exchequer, to be a Guarantee Fund, not exceeding twelve millions;—One sixth of excess to be the Company's, and remaining five-sixths to belong to the Public.—If the debts, after reduction, shall be again increased beyond certain sums, reduction again to take place.—So much of 33 Geo. III. c. 52, as relates to the payment of a sum into the Exchequer, the recovery thereof, or to the payment into the Bank, repealed.—A dividend of ten shillings per cent, to be paid out of the Separate Fund, till exhausted.—Directors to order distinct accounts to be kept of their territorial, political, and commercial affairs; and to submit a plan for such an arrangement of their accounts to the Board, for their approbation.—This principle to be attended to in Accounts to be laid before Parliament. Duties in India on goods of the Company to be debited to commerce, and together with duties on Private Trade goods to be considered as territorial revenue, and to be subject to the controul of the Board.—Board to have controul over the appropriation of any part of the territorial revenues, (except sums issued in India to make good home payments on account of territorial charges), or of Loans in India to commercial purposes.—Court of Directors to deliver to the Board, copies of all Proceedings, and of all Dispatches received, relating to the appropriation of revenue and loans to investments.—No Dispatches relative thereto to be sent to India, till approved by the Board.—Instead of being limited to fourteen days, Board to return proposed dispatches with all reasonable dispatch not exceeding two months.—33 Geo. III. c. 52.—Proceedings of the Board to be sent to the Secretary of State, and to the Secretaries of the several Departments, and to the Secretaries of the several Presidencies, relative to war, peace, or negotiations until authorized by the Board of Commissioners.—Secret Committees to take the following instead of former oath; May oath of secrecy to be taken by persons employed in preparing or transcribing Secret Dispatches, either sent to or received from India. Title of this Act to be inserted in the Directors' Oath, instead of the Oath of the 33 Geo. III. c. 52.—In cases of equality of votes in General Courts or Courts of Directors, the question not to be determined by lot, but to be considered as rejected; except in cases of two or more candidates for offices, which are still to be determined by lot.—Board may require accounts, abstracts, and statements, to be prepared by the Directors.—33 Geo. III. c. 52.—Proceedings at the Presidencies to be signed at the Presidency, by the principal Secretary of the department to which they relate, in the absence of the Chief Secretary.—33 Geo. III. c. 52.—Vacancies of Governors, and Commanders in Chief, to be filled up by the Court of Directors, subject to His Majesty's approbation.—Not to affect the right of Directors to recall.—Vacancies in India, with exceptions, not to be supplied by the Directors without the approbation of the Board.—Provisions of 33 Geo. III. c. 52. respecting the period of service necessary for qualification of civil officers modified; viz. Places of more than £1500 per annum may be given after four years service in India; Places of more than £3000 per annum after seven years; and places of more than £4000 per annum (including the council) after ten years.—Restoration of servants, civil and military, suspended or removed by the government abroad not to be valid without consent of the Board.—Generals and Colonels and Lieutenant Colonels commanding regiments, may return to India, after five years absence, with consent of the Directors and of the Board, though their absence may not have been occasioned by sickness, infirmity, or inevitable accident.—Restored Civil Servants to take precedence according to their seniority at the time of their departure from India.—Servants of the Company may waive their right to precedence in order to be appointed to Boards, Courts, or other official establishments.—Payment for King's troops by the Company, not to exceed 20,000 men, unless greater number sent on their requisition.—No Gratuity above £600 to be good unless confirmed by the Board.—For repealing parts of Acts respecting the commencement of certain salaries, and directing

the commencement thereof, and for payment of passage money to certain Officers.—Additional Provision for the Salaries and Charges of the Board of Controul.—His Majesty empowered to grant superannuations to the officers of the Board of Controul.—Previous service under the Company to be taken into account for officers of the Board.—Court of Directors empowered to grant superannuations to Company's servants in England.—Account of Superannuations to be laid before Parliament in the next Session.—Not to prejudice the King's sovereignty or effect the rights of the Company.—The Governments in India empowered to make Laws, Regulations and Articles of War, for the Native Troops; and to hold Courts Martial.—Former Laws, Articles of War, and established Usages, respecting Native Troops confirmed.—Governor General and Governors in Council at Fort William, Madras, and Bombay and Prince of Wales' Island, may impose duties of Customs and other Taxes, on places and persons within the jurisdiction of the Courts established by the King's Charter at those places; in the same manner as in places without such jurisdiction.—No such duty or Tax in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Prince of Wales' Island to be valid till sanctioned by the directors, with the approbation of the Board.—Governor General and Governors in Council may make laws and regulations respecting such duties and taxes, and impose fines and forfeitures for non-payment thereof.—Advocate General may exhibit Informations to the King's Courts, in matters of Revenue.—Provision for summary conviction and punishment of British subjects being in India without licence, or exceeding the terms of their licence.—Penalty.—Not to prevent such British Subjects from being prosecuted for misdemeanors, or sent home.—But not on account of Residence previous to conviction.—King's Court regularly to hold Sessions four times in every year, for trying criminal offences.—For misdemeanors committed by British subjects more than one hundred miles from a Presidency, informations may be filed ex officio, and prosecuted as in Court of King's Bench in England.—Persons residing in India without licence, may be sent home without being afterwards prosecuted.—Justices of peace in the provinces shall have jurisdiction; in case of assault and trespass committed by British subjects on the natives of India.—Copy of conviction and proceedings to be sent to the government.—Fines to be paid to the magistrate.—Application thereof.—Convictions removable by certiorari, and subject to provisions of 33 Geo. III. c. 52.—Justices of the peace to have jurisdiction, in cases of small debts due to natives from British subjects.—British subjects residing or trading in any place, to be subject to the same laws, and to the same jurisdiction, as to the grounds of jurisdiction of the local judicatures.—Where an Appeal would lie to the Sadder Dewanny Adawlut, or Local Court, British Subjects may appeal to His Majesty's Court.—Not to bar the jurisdiction of the King's Courts.—The plaintiff may sue thereat his election.—British subjects, allowed to reside more than two miles from a presidency, shall procure and register Certificate of such permission in the Court of the District.—And suing in any Civil Court, shall produce copy of such Certificate, or an Affidavit accounting for it.—Natives of India, in service of Company, subject to provincial courts.—Admiralty jurisdiction of King's courts extended. Advocate General of the Company may file Informations in King's Courts, for Debts due to His Majesty.—Justices of the Peace may qualify by taking the Oaths in any Court of Justice within the provinces.—Provincial Courts of the highest jurisdiction may attend civil or criminal process within the Presidencies notwithstanding the jurisdiction of King's Courts.—Process to be in writing, with an English translation, and signed by a Judge.—Stealing Choses in Action within the jurisdiction of King's Courts punishable like stealing goods.—Forgery punishable with Transportation.—Counterfeiting current Coin punishable with Transportation.—Uttering counterfeit Coins punishable.—First offence with 6 Months imprisonment; second with two Years; third, with Transportation for life.—Certificate of former conviction in the Courts, sufficient proof of such conviction.—Having in possession more than five pieces of counterfeit coin, without lawful excuse, punishable by fine or three months imprisonment.—Counterfeiting Licenses or Certificates, or attested Copies thereof, punishable with Fine and Imprisonment.—Government to carry sentences of transportation into execution; but Natives of India not to be transported to any place more than 30 degrees N. L. or 25 degrees S. L.—Persons taking false Oaths guilty of Perjury; and persons harboring, liable to the penalties of Perjury according to the law of England.—In Actions for unlawful arresting of persons found in the East Indies, &c. the defendants may plead the General Issue.—Proof to lie on the Plaintiff.—Trespass Costs.—Limitation of Suits.—Parts of the Act, for which no particular time as appointed, to commence from 10th of April 1814.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice to ensure transparency and accountability. The text further explains that proper record-keeping is essential for identifying trends, managing cash flow, and preparing for tax obligations. It also highlights the need for regular audits to detect any discrepancies or errors in the accounting process. The document concludes by stating that adherence to these principles is crucial for the long-term success and stability of any business enterprise.

The second part of the document provides a detailed overview of the company's financial performance over the past year. It begins with a summary of the overall revenue growth, which has exceeded expectations due to increased sales in key markets. The text then breaks down the performance by department, showing that the sales and marketing divisions have been particularly successful in driving growth. However, it also notes that the operations and R&D departments have faced challenges, leading to higher costs and reduced profitability. The document concludes with a forecast for the upcoming year, indicating a strong outlook for continued growth and innovation, provided that the company remains committed to its strategic goals and maintains its focus on operational excellence.