



The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications of Government, published in the Java Government Gazette, be considered as official, and duly attended to.

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19 1814. [NO. 143.]

Provisional Regulations for the Sale of Salt in Council having taken into consideration the representations that have been made...

De volgende maant, met dat plaats is beboort tusschen de rivier van de Groote Oostelyke Landweg...

wordende voor de tolen van een maand, aan den tolgenaar wordt vooruit betaald, om na het einde der maand door hem te worden verandert...

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a quantity of COFFEE, in the Government Stores, will be sold at the Stadt-house in Batavia, on Thursday the 12th December next, on the following CONDITIONS:

The Coffee to be sold without reserve, and payment to be made in cash—10 per cent deposit on the day of Sale, and the remainder previous to delivery.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday the 5th of December next, will be sold on Account of Government, a number of newly built PROU-MAYANGS, lying in the water at Sourabaya.

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Publication.

A New Bridge having been constructed over the River Chiloar and Buitenzorg, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to establish the undermentioned Tolls to be paid from and after the 1st instant...

- For a four-wheeled Carriage drawn by Horses per diem 1 Ruppee SIKAV. For a two-wheeled Carriage drawn by Horses, per diem half a Ruppee do. For a Padjah or Cart drawn by Buffaloes, per diem half a Ruppee do.

Publikatie.

DAAR er, over de Rivier Fjilwong, op de Groote Oostelyke Landweg tusschen Tjiljar en Buitenzorg, een nieuwe Brug gelegd is, heeft den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade goedgevonden te bepalen dat van en met den 15 dezer, de volgende tolfen zullen betaald worden...

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Voor een vier wielig rydtuig door Paarden getrokken, een rolyp zilver daags. Voor een twee wielig rydtuig door Paarden getrokken, een halve rolyp daags.

Advertisement.

HIER nevens wordt bekend gemaakt, dat op Maandag den 5 December aarstaande, voor reekening van het Gouvernement verkogt zullen worden een aantal nieuwe PROU-MAYANGS, in de Rivier van Sourabaya...

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual Assessment of one half per cent on the value of Lands, and the Tax of one stiver silver on each Cocoa-nut-tree bearing fruit, in the Environs of Batavia, will be received at the Office of the Resident at Campong Macassar, from the 15th instant to the 31st December next...

Advertisement.

WORD mis dezen bekeud gemaakt, dat de Jaarlyksche Heffing van een half per cent op de getaxeerde waarde der Landeryn, en de belasting van een Stiver zilver op de vrugtdragende Klapper Boonen in de Omlanden van Batavia, zal ontvangen worden...

That the Provisional Regulations for the Sale of Salt in Council, published in the Java Government Gazette, No. 143, of the 19th November 1814, be considered as official, and duly attended to.

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Vendu Advertismenten.

Door Vendumeesters zullen de volgende Venduties worden gehouden; als.

Op Maandag den 21ste November 1814. VOOR het Negotie-huis van Mr. Graham...

Op Woensdag den 23ste November 1814. VOOR de Wooning van M. Meyer, staande op de Grote Roes Malacca...

Op Donderdag den 1ste December 1814. ZAL door Vendumeesters aan de meestbiedende Publiek opweelde worden verkocht van den Lijste...

Op Dingsdag den 22 November 1814. IS de Sequester van den Hoogen Raad van Justitie van meening...

Op Vrijdag den 25ste November 1814. IN de Thuin van Mr. T. Wallis, staande op Ryswyk...

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TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION. On Thursday, the 1st of Decemr. AT THE VENDUE OFFICE IN BATAVIA. PRECISELY AT TEN O'CLOCK, Unless previously disposed of by Private Contract, of which the master will be given.

THAT elegant and comfortable Dwelling House, Out-houses and lands, at Campong Macassar, most delightfully situated on the road to Buitenzorg...

OP DONDERDAG den 1ste DECEMBER aanslaande, ten 10 uren voor de Middag, ZAL VOOR HET VENDU-KANTOOR in BATAVIA, PUBLIEK VERKOGT WORDEN.

EVEN by uitstek PRAAY en GEMAK-KEYLK WOONHUIS en by gebouwen met de daar toe behorende Grond, allen verrekochtlyk, gelegen te KAMPONG MAKASSAR by de Grote Wy naar Buitenzorg...

A BILL OF EXCHANGE, at ten days sight, drawn on P. PUGOT Esq. H. M. Naval Commissioner at Madras, amounting to Star Pagodas Five Hundred and Twenty, Four Fanams, and Thirty Cash...

FOR SALE. The brig SOPHIA, Burthen 60 Tons. For particulars apply to Messrs. Shrapnell, Shelton & Co. ARRIVED BY SHIP MINSTREL, From London.

6 Packages, marked HRL, shipped by Scott, Fairlie and Co. 4 Cases Wine, 1 Box, marked J. Crawford, Esq. 14 Cases Army Clothing, H. M. 39th Regiment.

Advertentie. DEN Chinees Lim Tonghan, bleef te koop zyn in eigendom toebehoorende 64 Huizen met dies Erve, staande en gelegen op de Markt buiten de voormale Diest-poort...

Advertentie. ALLE de geenten die ier te vorderen hebben van dan wilschuldig zyn, aan den Boedel van wylen J. Schill, in levon Leeraar by de Lutherse Gemeente alhier...

Advertentie. ALLE de geente welke iets te preten-deren hebben van, ofte verschuldigd zyn, aan den Boedel van wylen Hendrik van Ligten, in levon Oud-Commis-saris over de Wegen en Postieren...

Bekendmaking. VERVOEG van het door den teke-nor gepaste, in de Courant No. 102, door de Executeurs in den Boedel van wylen J. B. Zimer, F. M. E. van C. Jung. By Aans, denkelyk, toegehoort van de Heer Hertog Lefeu. Beschik, goeds en uitgezotte Buifels, die behoorende aan gemelde Boedel.

PATAROEMAN, aan de Oost-zyde van de Rive der Pindjara, den 16de Novem-ber Anno 1814. De tans alleen overgebleeven Executeur in den Boedel en nalatenschap van wylen P. Muller, vindt zich verpligt, aan het Publiek bekend te maaken...

Regt doende uit naam en van weegen de Hooge Overheid te Batavia. Verklaart den Impetrant met zyne Eisch en Conclusie, dat dezelve Raad, is date. 30ste Maart 1803 opende...

En Condemneert den Impetrant in de kosten van den Processe, en in de grachten van den Processe, ten bedrage van de somme van 100 Star Pagodas...

De Ondersteekenden niet dan met verontwadding geteeken hebben, en die Advertentie in de Javasche Gouvernements Gazette van den 12de dezer (geteekend) P. A. Dakanawitz...

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Java Government Gazette. BATAVIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1814. GENERAL ORDERS. By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

Intelligence having been received of the death of His Highness the Rikis, Hamangkubumo the 3rd, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that a Public Mourning shall be observed...

The Flag-staff at the different Stations shall be hoisted half mast on the day of the performance of the Mourning.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council, G. A. S. P. Secretary to Government.

On Friday evening the 25th inst. will be represented at the Bachelor's Hall by the Comedy of the Monsieur et Madame de Tom Thumb...

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King has named his Ministers, among whom M. Talleyrand has the department of Foreign Affairs. Perhaps the Minister of the Interior (Abbe de Montesquieu) will find his situation at the present moment the most envied with difficulties. Weak and wicked indeed are those persons (and we fear there are too many of them in Paris) who would cumber to disturb an order of things which can alone restore to France tranquillity, and render her respectable in the eyes of Europe.

LONDON, MAY 17.

Advices from New York state the grievous alarm into which Madison and his adherents had been thrown, by the intelligence of their patron Buonaparte's ill success in the early part of the campaign. They had learnt, to their utter dismay, that France was invaded, and that after loitering and lingering at Paris until the Allies were within 50 leagues of the capital, poor Nicholas had been obliged to set out on his hopeless errand. This was enough for them. They were obliged to recant; to assure their followers of their moderate intentions toward Great Britain; and to send dispatches "of a nature decidedly pacific" to their agents at Gttenburgh.

We this day give Madison's Message to the House of Representatives, together with an abstract of the act, which at his suggestion they joyfully passed, for repealing the Embargo, and putting an end to the Continental System. In another column will be found the State papers issued on the accession of Napoleon the Great to the sovereignty of Elba. All these documents, the Elbese and American, are of nearly equal importance, and afford nearly similar inferences. They serve only to prove the utter worthlessness and contemptibility of the high and mighty Princes from whom they emanate.

LONDON, MAY 17.

While the leaders of armies acquire laurels and titles while they return to the bosom of their country, supported by wealth and honours, those of subordinate condition, however brave and ardent they may have been, must necessarily be content with humbler remunerations; yet such as gratitude can with propriety bestow, they are warranted in expecting. It is, therefore, submitted to a generous, brave, and patriotic nation, whether such British Officers as have obtained promotion in the Peninsula, should not at least be recommended to retain their rank, and also whether they are not entitled to some honourable mark of the public approbation.

Generals, full-pay, 152; half-pay, 69; total, 222.—Colonels, full-pay, 111; half-pay, 41; total, 152.—Lieutenant-Colonels, full-pay, 518; half-pay, 100; total, 618.—Majors, full-pay, 572; half-pay, 40; total, 612.—Captains, full-pay, 2,504; half-pay, 456; total, 2,960.—Lieutenants, full-pay, 3,909; half-pay, 816; total, 4,726.—Cornets, full-pay, 224; half-pay 66; total, 290. Ensigns, full-pay, 1,920; half-pay, 378; total, 2,298.

AMERICAN PAPERS.

COPIES OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS. "Taking into view the mutual interest which the United States, and the foreign nations in amity with them, have in a commercial intercourse, and the extensive chances favourable thereto, which have recently taken place; taking into view also the important advantages which may otherwise result from adapting the state of our commercial laws to the circumstances now existing, I recommend to the consideration of Congress the expediency of authorising, after a certain day, exportations (specie excepted) from the United States, in vessels of the United States, and in vessels owned and navigated by the subjects of powers at peace with them; and a repeal of so much of our laws as prohibits the importation of articles not the property of enemies, but produced or manufactured only within their dominions."

(Signed) "JAMES MADISON."

March 31, 1814.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 4.

- Read the first and second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house to-morrow. "A BILL. "To repeal an Act, entitled, 'An Act laying an Embargo on all Ships and Vessels in the Ports and Harbours of the United States,' and so much of any act or acts as prohibit the importation of goods, wares, and merchandise, of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great Britain, Ireland, or any of the colonies or dependencies thereof, or of any place or country in the actual possession of Great Britain, and for other purposes. Sec. 1. Repeals the Embargo Act of the 17th of December last.

Table with 2 columns: Ayes, Noes. For to strike out the repeal of the Embargo 22 to 126. Ditto ditto of the Non Importation 31 to 110. Ditto ditto for the 3d reading 15 to 38. For the final passage 15 to 37.

DUTCH PAPERS.

FINANCES OF THE UNITED NETHERLANDS.

The Dutch Minister of Finance, in a speech lately delivered to the States General, gave the following account of the expenditure and income of the United Provinces:—"For the current year, 1814, the ordinary and extraordinary expenses of the State may be reckoned at 63,500,000 guilders. The revenue to meet this expenditure could not be estimated at more than 38,480,000 florins, thus leaving a deficit of 25,020,000 florins. This picture might at first sight seem very disheartening, but when more closely looked into would appear less alarming; for this deficit was caused by circumstances of such an extraordinary nature, as, by the blessing of Providence, were not again likely to occur."

dykes, &c. would probably be much diminished in future. The extreme neglect in which the late French Government had suffered these most essential establishments to remain, in order to save money for other objects, necessarily occasioned extraordinary wants this year; but the dykes, when once restored, will not cost more than usual for their maintenance. "For the department of finance less would also be required in the ensuing year. On this point it would be sufficient to state, that the payment of the interest of the public debt was so much in arrear, that in this year it was necessary to provide for one and one-half year's interest. In future, however, the interest will be paid half-yearly, and each year will be charged with its own burthen."

An article from Stuttgart, which is represented to be official, states, that after the different allied corps have remained in the cantonments recently assigned to them, some a fortnight longer, and others three weeks, they will march out of France. We trust this is incorrect. It may be an inconvenience to that country to support so many troops; but those who feel that inconvenience the most ought to labour the more strenuously to prevent its necessity; and this can only be done by reducing to insignificance all those turbulent and ferocious individuals, who still testify a partiality to the crimes of the late tyranny, and a wish to make them the objects of their own intimation. As to Buonaparte himself, he will no doubt take an early opportunity to open a correspondence with some of his former associates in villany. Perhaps it is not an unwise policy to leave him the means of doing so; since, if he returns to his crimes like the dog to his vomit, there will be the most obvious justice in bringing him to that end for which he was so evidently designed by nature—the gibbet. Among the other meannesses of this despicable wretch since he has fallen within the reach of English vengeance, he has turned to cajoling and flattering our national prejudices—"his whole ambition has always been to place France upon an equality with England." Liar and Slave! His ambition has been to extinguish the every name of England. He openly made the deadly hatred of England the first principle of his policy, and impressed on the French nation the infamous falsehood that England was bent on the annihilation of France. And are we now to be the dupes of his sneaking adulation? This is only an additional proof of the scoundrel's innate baseness. This is the fellow who took lessons of Talma, the player, how to deliver his insolent denunciations against us from the throne, with the true tragedy rant, and flourish!

London Papers

BATAVIA, PRINTED BY A. H. HUBBARD, AT THE Honorable Company's Printing Office, MOLENLIJT.

THE TIMES, MAY 26, 1814.

INDIA-HOUSE.

EXPIRED PENSIONS.

Yesterday a General Court of Proprietors was held at the India-house, to take into consideration the resolution of a former Court, the subject of the renewal of certain pensions granted to servants of the Company, with a view to such resolutions being confirmed.

The Chairman, (Mr. Elphinstone) having stated the subject before the Court, this resolution of the former Court, respecting the renewal for life of the pension to Mr. Hastings, was read; and it was moved by the Chairman, that it should be confirmed.

Mr. Hume said, that he had risen to move that had just been done by the worthy Chairman; and since he could not move, he begged leave to second the motion.

The Chairman stated, that the resolution had been both moved and seconded.

Mr. Impey said, that he conceived the resolutions to be now before the Proprietors for their decision, either to confirm, alter or modify them, as they might think expedient; and was therefore surprised, that a motion to confirm a resolution should come from behind the bar. The Honorable Proprietor then moved, that the resolution of the 29th of May, 1795, respecting Mr. Hastings, should be read. The resolution having been read,

Mr. Impey proceeded to observe, that the Proprietors were that day met for the purpose of remunerating those great men to whom the Company were indebted for their empire in India, and the country for its rank in the scale of nations. In such a case, liberality was the truest economy. A proposition different from what had been then moved, would be more worthy both of that Court, and of the illustrious individual whose services it was intended to remunerate. No man had done more for the Company than Mr. Hastings.

He had given the whole of his life to their service, and he now stood on the verge of life, waiting for a last testimony of their favour and approbation. The Honorable Gentleman then proceeded to detail at length the services of Mr. Hastings. From him, and from the period of his administration, all the subsequent improvements in the government of India had undoubtedly taken their rise. He had transferred the administration of justice from the natives to Europeans; and he had delivered the natives themselves from the oppression of their Rulers. In the disastrous period of the American war, he had saved India to the British Empire, by breaking the confederacy of the native Princes.

Mr. Hastings likewise, without the means possessed by future Governors, as he was frequently thwarted by his own council, and could not rely upon the assistance of ministers at home. Neither had he enlarged the territories of the company at the expense of their revenues; for at the close of his government in 1785, the whole of the debt of the Company was three millions, while the revenue of Bengal alone amounted to a million sterling. The treatment that Mr. Hastings had subsequently experienced, he wished could be blotted out from the history of the country. His administration, too, was the last which originated with the Company, as it was afterwards transferred to the Board of Control. In his person the Company had been tried, and was found to have been unjustly accused. The Court of Proprietors in 1795 came to a resolution that the sum of 71,000l. should be allowed to Mr. Hastings on account of his law-expenses, and that a pension of 5000l. per annum should be granted to him. This, however, could not be done without the concurrence of the Board of Control, and that concurrence could not be obtained. In 1796 the Court again took the subject into consideration, and by a sort of compromise with the Board of Control, the sum of 42,000l. was granted to Mr. Hastings, as his law-expences, and an annuity of 4,000l. Mr. Hastings's present circumstances were such, that he had been forced to forego many of those comforts enjoyed by men who had moved in a far inferior sphere to himself; his estate was mortgaged for a great part of its value, and he had even been under the necessity of leaving down his carriages. It had been said, that Mr. Hastings should have made a dis-

sure of his circumstances. That he conceived would be very indelicate with respect to Mr. Hastings, and disgraceful to the Company, that such a man should come into court in *forma pauperis*. He (Mr. H.) only wished to place Mr. Hastings in the same situation that he would have been in; had the vote of 1795 been sanctioned. The recent services of Mr. Hastings also called loudly for the gratitude of the Company. He came to town in his 81st year, and gave evidence on the affairs of the Company before both houses of Parliament,--a proof of attachment to their interest that others of their servant had declined to afford. The evidence given before Parliament had saved the Company, and above all, that of Mr. Hastings. A grant of 5,000l. for the space of 20 years, had been made to Lord Cornwallis; and upon his death, 40,000l. had been given to his son. The sum of 5,000l. annually had also been given to Lord Wellesley, and of neither of these grants did he complain, he only wished to put Mr. Hastings upon the same footing, (*hear, hear*); and he should also move that a statue should be erected to Mr. Hastings within the walls of that house. (*Hear*) The Honorable Gentleman concluded by moving, as an amendment to the original resolution, that, on account of the important services of Mr. Hastings to the India Company, an annuity of 5,000l. per annum should be granted him, from the 28th of December, 1813, for the term of his natural life; and also the sum of 10,000l. being the difference betwixt the sum originally voted by the Court of Directors, and that which was subsequently sanctioned by the Board of Control, to issue out of the territorial revenues of the Company in India, payable in England; and also that a marble statue should be erected to Mr. Hastings, within the walls of that Court.

A Proprietor whose name we could not learn, seconded the motion.

The Chairman, though he felt every degree of respect for Mr. Hastings, could not assent to the motion. Mr. Hastings had, in former occasions, expressed himself perfectly satisfied with what had been done for him by the Company; and his circumstances, being enumerated, he could not have applied to his friends than to the Court of Directors, and he thought the present motion must have proceeded from invidious friends. The sum of 40,000l. had been granted to Mr. H. of which no notice had been taken. Lord Cornwallis had received 100,000l. from the Company, and Mr. Hastings still more. The Honorable Chairman proceeded to make some further statements on the subject, and concluded by observing, that he could not, compatibly with his duty, consent to the motion for a further pecuniary remuneration to Mr. Hastings.

Mr. Impey, in explanation, stated; that the sum of 40,000l. was originally a loan to Mr. H. of which he had repaid 16,000l.; the gift was only 24,000l.

Mr. Hume approved as much as any man of the administration of Mr. H.; and while his firmness demanded admiration, it ought to be rewarded by every mark of gratitude in the power of the Company, and he had also received it. In the present, however, as in other cases, the friends of Mr. H. had acted like enemies. If Mr. H. himself were ignorant of this motion, every one must acquit him of selfishness; but an impression had gone, that he wished for the money. The honorable proprietor then proceeded to state, that the expenses of the impeachment amounted to 71,000l. that Mr. H. had an estate valued at 60,000l. and that Mrs. Hastings' fortune, deducting 10,000l. for her daughter, amounted to 30,000l.; and that Mr. H. had declared, that his annual expences for a period of 10 years, had not exceeded the sum of 3,500l. annually. He was unable to see how Mr. H. could be unable to keep a carriage. The original grant to Mr. H. had not been unanimous, as some might have been led to imagine, though it had been carried by a majority of 2 to 1 in his favour. He could not help entertaining great doubts respecting the poverty to which Mr. H. was said to have been reduced; and the honorable gentleman who moved the amendment should have brought forward documents on the subject. Had these documents been satisfactory, he (Mr. H.) would have voted for a sum sufficient to enable him to pass the rest of his life in ease and plenty. Mr. H. had no wife nor children; to whom,

then would the grant of 19,000l. be given? The widow of Major Bolton, who had fallen at the head of his battalion, after 35 years' service, had only 100l. per annum for herself and her three children, and many similar instances might easily be produced. Such cases should be recollected, when the Court was called upon to vote such a grant as that proposed by the Honorable Gentleman. Mr. H. had received from the Company 140,000l. when, had it remained in the treasury of the Company, would now have amounted to 300,000l. He trusted the Court would support the proposal of the Chairman, and that no appeal to their feelings would induce them to act in contradiction to the sober dictates of their understanding.

Alderman Atkins spoke in favour of the amendment.

Mr. Trower opposed it, on the ground that there were no funds for the proposed remuneration.

Mr. Lowndes was a zealous advocate for for an additional grant to Mr. Hastings. Should the reservoir of the Company's treasury be emptied by liberality, the waters of Heaven would be poured out to replenish it. Mr. H. had been persecuted for seven years; and did not that call for a liberal remuneration? No paltry economy should here operate. Had the economical administration been in power, the great enemy of Europe could never have been put down; and economy would now be as pitiful, as it was then. He thought an annuity of 6,000l. per annum to Mr. H. the best and cheapest mode of rewarding his services.

Mr. Kinnaird reluctantly opposed the additional grant, but thought the Court bound to support the Directors. Had Mr. H. stood in need of an additional remuneration, he would have applied himself, as he had done before; as to his merits, there was no question. Comparisons ought not to be made, particularly as three grants were that day to be proposed, all of which he felt it his duty to resist. The present question was not one of economy, but of principle.

After some observations from different Proprietors,

Mr. Grant (the Director) rose, and said, that it was with great and most unfeigned reluctance that he presented himself on the present occasion. The question, however, had been argued upon principles which he would appear to admit, if he remained silent, and therefore felt himself bound to express his sentiments. He knew that it was always an ungracious office to oppose any measure brought forward on popular grounds, and on appeals to the feelings. As far as liberality went, whether in the rewarding eminent services, or in considering cases of distress and woe, he trusted that he should be always found on the liberal side of the question. When, however, the present case had been brought forward on political grounds, he found himself compelled to speak upon a subject on which he would much rather have remained silent. He had a great respect for Mr. Warren Hastings, and would wish that the remainder of his days should not be embittered by those political differences of opinion which he had so long experienced. He cordially acquiesced in the resolution for continuing the annuity, as recommended by the Court of Directors, and hoped he would live long to enjoy it. If he were compelled, however, to speak of the policy of his government in India, he must say, that it was a chequered history. As to his internal policy, he was disposed to admit, that there was much energy in it, and considerable improvements had been adopted by it; but if he were obliged to speak of his system of foreign policy, although he must allow, that his vigour had done much in putting down the formidable confederacy of all the native powers in India against the Company; yet he must say, that he believed that it was his measures which principally caused this confederacy. It was his persisting, without any apparent cause, in the war against the Marattas, that alarmed the other nations for their safety. Although the confederacy was crushed, the consequence of the war was to leave the Company in a distressed and impoverished situation. He fully and entirely acquiesced in the resolution of Mr. Hastings which laid the foundation of the debt, which now hangs like a mill-stone on the Company. It was those measures which

produced the interference of Parliament in 1783, when Mr. Fox brought forward a measure that would have been destructive to the Company. It was those measures which led to the appointment of the Board of Control, and that transferred the government of India from the Company to the British Government. Those measures produced a solemn resolution of Parliament against the extension of territory in India. He, as one of the old school, could not now be expected to depart from all the principles which he had professed through life. As to the pecuniary statement of the account between the Company and Mr. Hastings, it appeared that that Gentleman had received within a very few thousands of what he would have received, if the resolution of 1795 had been carried into effect. However, he considered Mr. Hastings to be in any real distress, he should be glad to assist it; but as he was a man not of dissipated habits, and had no child or near relation to provide for, he could not avoid thinking that the resolution recommended by the Directors of continuing his pension of 4,000l. per annum during his life, was fully sufficient.

After several observations from different Proprietors the original resolution proposed by the Court of Directors was finally carried.

A Resolution was also carried for continuing the pension of 3000l. per annum to Sir John Kennaway.

THE MARQUIS WELLESLEY.

The Resolution of the Court of Directors having been read,

The Chairman rose and observed, that one part of it appeared a little audacious. The pension, formerly granted to the Marquis Wellesley was, for 5,000l. a year, for twenty years, provided the exclusive jurisdiction of the Company and its Charter should last. This pension was to King, his heirs, executors, and assigns; and of the period of twenty years, five years and an half were now expired. In renewing the annuity for the term of the Marquis's life, it was not intended to alter the terms on which he had the present annuity for the next five years; and in fact Mr. Jackson has announced that the extension which the Chairman had given in the name of the Court of Directors, with respect to the four years and an half which remained of the former grant, namely, that it should be secured to his Lordship's heirs, executors, and assigns, was not intended to support the Resolution of the Court of Directors as now read. Considering the intention of the hour, and the evident disposition of the Court to come to an instant unanimous vote upon a motion so grateful to their feelings, he should only observe, that the former pension granted to his Lordship immediately after the fall of Seringapatam, when he was but commencing the career of his splendid administration. To him, Mr. Jackson said, who had defended Lord Wellesley eight years since in that place, when his Lordship was under heavy accusations, it was peculiarly gratifying now to witness so general a recognition of his Lordship's merit; to recollect that since that period applauding Senates had acquitted him from every charge; that in that very Senate he had been heard in the acclamations which followed the mention of the Noble Lord's name; and that in this Court of Directors the same should be so handsome a manner have acknowledged his Lordship's general merits, by proposing the resolution before the General Court, this resolution be cordially acceded to. It would be sanity in him to suppose, that any observation which he could make could add to the fame of the Noble Lord; he should content himself, therefore, with saying, that upon the point of falling a victim to a vast confederacy of the native powers, which extended from Ganges to Indus, he was the moving spirit of the whole, acting in concert with the French, whose ally he was then in Egypt, and whose Egyptian Divisions he entertained in his Ambassadors. These measures, doubtless, his Lordship succeeded in, and he left it in a state of profound peace, and this he thought was enough for any man.

