



The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notices...

Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van het Gouvernement in de Nederlandsche Gouvernements Courant, geplaatst wordende Aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen...

VOL. II.

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1814.

[NO. 103.]

Proclamation.

WHEREAS by a Proclamation dated 21st January 1812, it was ordered that the Courts of Justice at Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya should proceed on circuits...

This Regulation is ordered to be translated into the Native languages, to be duly published, and to have the force of Law from the date.

That the Proclamations, Ordinances, Regulations, Decisions, and Orders published in the Government Gazette in the English and Dutch languages, to be translated into the Native languages, and affixed at the usual places at Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

Given by me, the Lieutenant Governor of Java and its dependencies, at Batavia, this 11th day of February 1814.

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

Proclamatie

NADemaal het geoordeeld was by een Proclamatie gedateerd den 21ste Januari 1812, dat de Raden van Justitie te Batavia, Samarang en Sourabaya, eens om de zes maanden op een Ronde zouden gaan...

De nodige orders zijn gegeven om dit Reglement in de Inlandsche talen te laten vertalen, om behoorlijk te worden gepubliceerd, en om als een wettige wet van dato dezes te worden beschouwd.

En op dat niemand hiervan onwetendheid mag voornemen, zo zal deze Proclamatie worden gepubliceerd in de Gouvernements Courant in de Engelsche en Hollandse talen, en in de Inlandsche talen vertaald en geaff.

Notification.

IN conformity with the Proclamation of the 18th November last, wherein the Java Rupee is declared to be the standard coin of this Island, Notice is hereby given...

No. Rupers L. BATAVIA, the 1814. The Director and Commissioners of the Lombard Bank do promise to pay within six months from the date hereof...

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

Publication.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all the Tolls and Imposts heretofore exacted on the Navigation and Trade of the Sole River, have been abolished, and that the Navigation and Trade of the said River has been declared free.

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

BATAVIA, Feb. 11, 1814.

Publicatie.

WORD mits dezen bekend gemaakt, dat alle de Tolven en Geregtigheden, dewelke voorheen exacteerd werden op de Navigatie en Handel van de Zoolrivier...

Deze Bekendmaking moet in de Inlandsche Talen vertaald en op de gewone plaatsen te Batavia, Samarang en Sourabaya, en op de onderscheidene Sandharyen in de Vreesen Landen geaffigeerd worden.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade. C. ASSEY, Sec. van 't Gouvernment.

BATAVIA, den 11de Feb. 1814.

Publication.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the amount of Batavia Paper Currency recognized in the Proclamation of the Right Honorable the Governor General, under date the 11th September, 1811, having been received and deposited in the Honorable Company's Treasury, and provisionally withdrawn from circulation, the public Officers have been directed to discontinue the receipt of the said Currency from this date.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council. C. ASSEY, Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, Feb. 3, 1814.

Publicatie.

WORD mits dezen bekend gemaakt, dat nu voortaan het montant van Bataviaasche Papiere Geld, het welk in de Proclamatie van den Hoog Edele Gestrénge Heer Gouverneur Generaal, van den 11de September, 1811, erkend is geworden, in de Edele Compagnies Treasurie is ontfangen en provisioneel buiten circulatie gebracht...

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade. C. ASSEY, Sec. van het Govt.

BATAVIA, Feb. 3, 1814.

Advertisement.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that from and after the 15th instant, all Carriages hired at his Stables, at Weltevreden, whether for a trip into the Country or by the Day, must be paid for in advance. L. F. I. VILLENEUVE, Weltevreden, Feb. 5, 1814.

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Ter Ordonnantie van den Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade. C. ASSEY, Sec. van 't Govt.

BATAVIA, den 11de Feb. 1814.

Notification.

OVEREENKOMSTIG met de Proclamatie van den 18de November laatz leden, waarin de Javasche Zilveren Ropy verklaard word de Standaard van de Zilveren Munt van dit Eiland te zyn, word mits dezen bekend gemaakt, dat de Bankbriefven van de Bank van Leening, dewelke na dato dezes worden uitgegeven, van het volgende Model salfien zyn.

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By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council. C. ASSEY, Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, den 7de February 1814.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Sixth half-yearly Lottery of the Probolingo Paper Currency, will take place on the 1st Proximo, at the Stadt-house in Batavia, in the usual manner. By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council. C. ASSEY, Secretary to Government. BATAVIA, Feb. 7, 1814.

Advertentie.

WORD mits dezen bekend gemaakt, dat de Zesde half jaarlyke Lotery van het Probolingo Papiere Geld, zal plaats hebben op den 1ste van de volgende Maand op het Stadhuis te Batavia volgens de gewoone wyze.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade. C. ASSEY, Sec. van het Govt. BATAVIA, den 7de Feb. 1814.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Prizes drawn in the Fifth Probolingo Lottery on the 1st November last, will be payable in silver at the Treasuries of Samarang and Sourabaya, on or after the 25th instant, and that for the accommodation of the holders of those Prizes in Batavia, the same will in like manner be payable at Batavia in Treasury Notes.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council. J. DUPUY, Deputy Secretary to Govt. BATAVIA, Feb. 7, 1814.

Bekendmaking.

WORD mits dezen bekend gemaakt dat de vijfde lotery van de Probolingo Papiere Geld, op den 1ste November laatz leden, betaalbaar zullen zyn in Zilver by de Treasurie te Samarang en te Sourabaya, op of na den 25ste dezes. En dat tot gerief van de houders van uitgetrokken Probolingo Papiere Geld te Batavia, dewelke in gelyker voege athen zullen worden uitbetaald in Treasurie Noten.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade. J. DUPUY, Adjunct Sec. van het Govt. BATAVIA, den 7de Februry 1814.

Advertisement.

A TREASURY NOTE, for One Hundred Spanish Dollars, No. 2462, bearing date the 30th December, 1813, having been lost on the road between Kallie Tanjung and the Town of Cheribon, the said Note being the property of Lieutenant Oliver, of the 3rd Volunteer Battalion, Notice is hereby given, that payment thereof has been stopped at the public Treasury. J. G. BAUER, Accountant. BATAVIA, Feb. 7, 1814.

Advertentie.

EEN TREASURY NOOT voor Een Honderd Sp. Dalers, No. 2462, dat dateerd op den 30ste December 1813, verlore geraakt zynde op de weg tuschen Kallie Tanjung en Cheribon, toebehorende aan den Luitenant van het 3de Volunteer Battalion Oliver, werd mits dezen bekend gemaakt, dat de betaling voor dezes is gestopt by de publieke Treasurie. J. G. BAUER, Hooft van de Treasurie. BATAVIA, den 7de Feb. 1814.

UIT DE HAND TE KOOP.

HET HUIS No. 34. STAANDE IN DE WEG VAN DE BUITEN DE VOORMALIGE STADE NIEUWPOORT. Een ander stuk Land, tusschen met een steek van een uur, Paarde Wagen-buis, waarvan vertrekke en huis, dat alle met pannen gedekt is, en gelegen aan de Rijn, Ribals-gang, buiten deze Stad. Het een en ander verder te bezorgen by J. C. BOSWELL.





From the Rejected Addresses.

THE THEATRE.

IN IMITATION OF GRABBE.

Interior of a theatre described.—Pit gradually fills.—The check taker.—Pit full.—The orchestra tuned.—One fiddler rather dilatory.—Is reproved—and repents.—Evolution of a playbill.—Its final settlement on the spikes.—The gods taken to task—and why.—Mortley group of playgoers.—Holywell Street, St. Pancras.—Emanuel Jennings binds his son apprentice.—Not in London—and why.—Episode of the hat.

'TIS sweet to view from half past five to six, Our long wax candles, with short cotton wicks, Touch'd by the lamp-lighter's Promethean art, Start into light, and make the lighter start: To see red Phœbus through the gallery pane Tilted with his beam the beams of Drury Lane, While gradual parties fill our wide'd pit, And gaze, and gaze, and wonder, ere they sit.

At first, while vacant seats give choice and ease, Distant or near, they settle where they please; But when the multitrade contracts the span, And seats are rare, they settle where they can. Now the full benches, to late comers, doom No room for standing, miscall'd standing room.

'Hark! the check taker moody silence breaks, And bawling 'Ple full,' gives the check he takes; Let onward still, the gathering numbers err, Contenting crowders about the frequent door, And all in haste, squeeze, row, jabbering, and jam.

See to their desks Apollo's sons repair: Swift rises the rosin 'er the horses hair: All muzzon their whiskers toms to fume: Murmurs the hautboy, grows the hoarse bassoon; In soft vibration sighs the subsiding lute, Tings goes the harpsichord, too loo the flute, Brays the loud trumpet, squeaks the fiddle sharp, Winds the French horn, and twangs the tingling harp.

Till, like great Jove, the leader figures in, Attunes to order the chaotic din; Now all seem'd hush'd—'but no, the fiddle will Give, half-soften'd, a tiny Bohrian still; 'Tis in his crash, the leader of the clan Rejoices with a row of the dilatory strain; Then on his candlestick thrives his how Nods a new signal, and away they go.

Reverence, while pit and gallery cry, 'Hats off,' And aw'd consumption checks his childed cough, Some giggling daughter of the queen of love Droops, next of pin, her play-bill from above; Like leopards, while laughing galleries clap, Some, darts, and dives in air the printed scrap; But, wiser far than he, combustion fears, And, as it flies, eludes the shapshooters;

Till thinking gradual, with repeated twirl, 'Tis scatters, circling, on a fiddler's curl; When from his pocket's side the intruder strikes, And, for spare measure, sticks in 'n the spikes.

See, why these Babel-fractions from Babel tongues? Who's that calls 'silence' with such leather lungs? He, who, in quest of quiet, 'silence' hoots, 'Tis to make the hubbub he impates.

What various swains our motley walls contain! Fashion from Moorfields, honor from Chick Lane; Bankers from Paper Buildings here resort, Bankrupts from Golden Square and Riches Court; From the Haymarket coming rogues in grain, Calls from the Poultry, sets from Water Lane; The lottery cormorant, the auction shark, The full price master, and the half price clerk; Boys who long linger at the gallery door, With pence twice five, they want but twopence more. Till some Samaritan the twopence spares, And sends them jumping up the gallery stairs.

Critics we boast who ne'er their malice baulk, But talk their minds, we wish they'd mind their talk; Big worded bullies, who by quarrels live, Who give the lie, and tell the lie they give; Jews from St. Mary Axe, for jobs so wary, That for old cloths they'd even ease St. Mary; And hucks with hucks empty as their pate, Lax in their gallery, laxer in their gait, Who oft, when we our house look up, earouse, With tipping lipstaves in a lock up house.

Yet here, as elsewhere, chance can joy bestow, Where scowling Fortune seem'd to threaten woe. John Richard William Alexander Dwyer Was foremost to Justinian Stubbs Esquire; But when John Dwyer listed in the Blues, Emanuel Jennings polish'd Stubbs's shoes. Emanuel Jennings brought his youngest-son In a horse-dresser; a safe employ; In Holywell Street St. Pancras he was bred, (At number twenty seven, it is said.)

Facing the pump, and near the Grampy's head: He would have found him to some shop in town, But with a pedlar's staff he could not come down; For was the pedlar's name, a fat hair'd youth, Fonder of purr and skittle grumps than truth.

Silence, ye gods! to keep your tongues in awe The muse shall tell an accident she saw. Pat Jennings in the upper gallery sat, But leaning forward, Jennings lost his hat; Down from the gallery the beaver flew, And sprang the one to settle in the two. How shall he see? Pay at the gallery door Two shillings for what cost when new but four? Of ill half price, to save his shilling, wait, And gain his hat again at half past eight? Now, what he fears anticipate a fate, John Jennings says, Take my handkerchief. Thank you, cries Pat, but one won't make a line; Take mine, cried Wilson, and Jerry Stokes, take mine. A motley cable soon Pat Jennings ties, Where Spital-fields with rest India vies, Like his bow, down darts the pointed line, Starr'd, striped, and spotted, yellow, red, and blue, Old calico, torn silk, and muslin new. George Green below, with pulsating hand, Leaps the last beaver to the beaver's band; Unears the price, the youth, with joy unfeign'd, Regard'd the left, and felt what he regain'd, While to the applauding galleries grateful Pat Made a low bow, and touch'd the rascal's hand.

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to throw away their lives in the cause of their country, yet from that very loss and sacrifice the country derived advantage. So it was in commerce, although the first adventurers often met with heavy loss, yet from those losses others derived experience; and pursuing the same trade with more improved judgment, acquired profit. The first adventurers might be considered in the nature of pioneers: but the main army followed in safety in the road that they had cleared. He was not prepared to admit that the commerce of India had been stationary during the last period. The private trade had increased considerably, and had amounted to a third of the trade of the Company; it had been about 33 millions, when the trade of the Company had been 100 millions. If the private trade had increased so much of late, it was quite obvious, that upon commercial principles it must continue to increase, when many existing impediments were removed. In fact, the trade to India, and all the Indian seas, was too large to be confined to the limits of the Company and their capital, and had always been too large for them. He thought that it was quite inconsistent with the duty of Parliament to submit that trade, which might be expected to extend itself gradually, to all the trammels which a chartered Company would have the power of imposing on it. When he considered the magnitude of the present question, in which the nation was so particularly concerned, he thought it was better for him, upon the present occasion, to confine himself chiefly to the general principles on which his resolutions were grounded, and to reserve questions of details until some future stage of the deliberations upon this subject. He hoped, however, that the House would not presume, from his now avoiding the details of the question, that he was unprepared to meet those points. If the House, however, were prepared to confer upon the Company the great boon of allowing them for 20 years longer to administer the government of the extended territories in India, he hoped that the question would not be considered simply on the narrow grounds of commercial policy. The Company had, in fact, taken upon their shoulders a greater burthen than they were able to bear. They had been obliged to establish branches of trade, and charge themselves with concerns which were too mighty for their capital, and which diverted a great part of that capital which might otherwise be more profitably employed in commerce. In the arrangements which they had made for giving facility to private trade, they had, in the article of tonnage and freight, incurred a loss to themselves of near half a million; while, at the same time, by the restrictions and difficulties imposed upon the private trade, the adventurers were losers also. Indeed, it was evident, that when it was required of them to give notice for many months of the quantity of tonnage they wanted, and when the ships were afterwards liable to be diverted to other destinations, it was easy to see that there might be losses which would not otherwise have occurred. It would be unfair towards the Company not to confess that they had done all that was in their power to uphold the many and great interests committed to their care; and they had done so with very considerable inconvenience to themselves. They had shewn a disposition to render what services they could to the country; but from the impossibility of extending their India bonds, and from the difficulty of getting specie in the money market of this country, they often felt themselves, from the necessity of making investments, obliged to have recourse to the money-market of India, and pay an interest of from ten to twelve per cent. He was convinced that if it were not for the many other interests the Company had to maintain, they might employ their capital much more profitably in commerce, and particularly in commerce with China. When it was considered how great a part of the habitable globe came within the limits of the Company's charter, he thought it most evident that they could not at the same time support so many important interests, and afford a sufficient part of their capital for carrying on the trade to the degree that it otherwise might be pushed to. He thought that when the Company's capital failed, if the national one was introduced, there could be no doubt but that the trade could be carried much farther. Great advantages had been gained by the alterations proposed in 1793, and 1802; but he thought that greater advantages than those ought now to be secured to the country. He hoped, that they would not now be driven to the extreme alternative of either adhering rigidly to the regulation now existing, or of refusing to renew the charter, and thus dissolving that happy union of commerce and government by which the affairs of India were now administered. He should still cherish the idea that this dissolution would not be necessary, until he should be compelled by circumstances to despair of preserving it any longer. If the alternative, however, should arrive, he did not doubt but that the deliberative wisdom of Parliament could provide the means for the future good government of India. He hoped, however, that no class of men would conceive their individual interests so bound up in that particular system which they happened to prefer as to refuse the adoption of those measures which could best reconcile the interests of the country with those of the Company. He thought it the more fair and manly way

for Ministers to declare at once that they would not conceive themselves justified in recommending the renewal of the Charter, unless upon terms that they conceived reasonable for the country. As to the danger to the empire in a constitutional point of view, he admitted, that the transfer of the whole patronage of India to the Government, might be attended with very serious danger. It would therefore be necessary, in case the Company should refuse again to undertake the government of India, under the regulations proposed, for Parliament to make sufficient regulations to prevent that danger. If, however, that unfortunate alternative should arrive, when Parliament would be called on to provide another system of Government for India, he would only meet it on the grounds of that patronage not being added to the Government, and he thought it very possible to devise such a system. He hoped, however, that this necessity would not occur; and that the prudence and discretion of the different classes of persons interested, would show them the propriety of submitting to some system more conducive to the good of all, than the system which now exists. He thought, that if Parliament were driven to it, they could easily find means of providing for the future government of India without incurring the danger to the Constitution which had been held forth in a light which appeared to him to be much exaggerated. He was perfectly convinced, that when the subject should come to be considered, the House would not consent to the renewal of the Charter, unless under very large modifications of the principles of the existing system. The East India Company themselves were ready to admit some modifications, although not to the extent that his Majesty's Ministers thought that the country was entitled. He could hardly think, however, that, as a corporate body, the East India Company would refuse again to undertake the government of India, under the regulations which he felt it his duty to propose. The first resolution which he intended to move would be a general one, and declaratory of the principle, that the whole system of the Company should remain in full force, excepting inasmuch as it should be regulated and modified by the resolutions which should follow. He thought that the Legislature should recognize their system of government in India, under those regulations and modifications which the country had a right to expect. The two next resolutions which he should move, regarded the trade: there were some who thought the trade of China should be opened, and others, who contended only for the free trade to India. His object had been to answer both parties. The 2d resolution declared, that the restrictions, as to China would continue to exist in the manner as now by law established: that the Empire of China should be visited only by the Company's Servants; and that they should be the only persons employed in the importation of China goods to England. As this would be one great branch of future discussion, he should not argue it now; but he had no hesitation in now stating what he would then state, that the system of the Chinese trade was found to answer all the purposes for which it was created; and that Parliament should not without the strongest necessity, be induced to substitute any other system in place of the present. He had no indisposition to admit in the very outset, that he thought there were advantages, on public grounds, which made it fit that the lucrative transaction of the Chinese commerce ought to be confided to the hands of the Company; that it ought to be connected with the Administration of the Empire, as a boon in compensation of the losses to which that Administration was subject. The public would be benefited by the application of a joint fund towards the liquidation of a debt, with which it must, in any other case, be itself incumbered: and he knew of no other means by which this benefit could be so advantageously preserved to the public, as by the continuation of the China trade under its present regulations. He would not now enter into the question, how far a great body was able to administer commercial concerns with the accuracy, minuteness, and economy to be expected from the individual merchant; but he thought the objection less applicable to the Chinese branch than to any other portion of the Indian trade, as the articles of commerce were less in bulk and greater in value than any other goods from that market. The second part of the question, and the great point of controversy was under what regulations the proposed intercourse with India should subsist. He did not hesitate to say, that throughout the whole territories of the East, no place should be excepted but China, and no article but tea. All other articles from all other places should be liable to importation into this country. The restrictions under which this commerce was to be conducted were, in the first place, that it should only be carried on by British subjects in British ships of a given tonnage; and this tonnage should not be less than 350 tons, or what generally speaking was estimated at 400 tons. The second limitation was that the export commerce should be opened to all the ports of the Empire generally, and the home-ward commerce should be opened to such ports as shall, on inspection, be found to be best provided with docks and yachthouses, to furnish the greatest facilities for importa-

tion, and the strongest and most effectual guards against smuggling. His resolution would not in the first instance, name the ports: there could be a survey throughout the kingdoms, and selection made in consequence of such survey. As much responsibility as possible should be attached to the persons concerned in the investigation: it should be performed by a Special Commission acting under the control of the Treasury Board: an Order in Council should be framed, and laid before each House of Parliament. The next arrangement, and the only exception to the general importation of India goods, was the exception of piece-goods. The reasons for this, were not only because there was no species of goods on which it was so difficult to fix a proper price, except by auction; but also because they formed an article of commerce which conducted with our home manufactures: for if they should come illicitly into the market, and be sold at cheap prices, they might excite a competition dangerous to the goods of domestic manufacture. Those piece-goods, however, would be allowed to be sent to the out-ports for the purpose of re-exportation, which was in compliance with a revenue regulation already existing. The great question, however, as relating to this part of the subject, was the question of smuggling: and here the interests of all parties were equally involved. It was peculiarly satisfactory to him, entering upon this stage of the argument, to feel that all persons must be aware, that here, at least, Government must be a disinterested party: it was impossible to injure the Company, or any part of the State, without, at the same time injuring the Government. Government must suffer by defalcations of the revenue, at least as much as the Directors of East India Affairs. He would, fairly and fully, enter upon this branch of the question. The whole revenue resulting from Indian imports, was about 4,400,000l.: of this four millions were collected on the article of tea alone, and all the other articles together supplied only 400,000l. The article of tea was one which had always been under the strictest regulations of the Company; it was one to which the State would, at all times, apply its energies to prevent its fraudulent introduction into this country. He did not mean to deny, that there was no article more valuable, nor more easy to be smuggled, than tea. The duties on this article were high, because it was found to be able to bear them; if there were any well-grounded apprehensions of smuggling, the duty would vary. But what were the increased dangers of smuggling,—what the reasonable ground for additional apprehensions? He did not deny that enterprise was to be let loose, as it ought to be; for it was an anomaly that other countries should be allowed to trade without restriction, where the English must not go. He did not deny that the Pacific Ocean was crowded with numerous small islands, which afforded facilities to illicit trade; yet it should be remembered, that the regions of the Pacific Ocean were not the only ports which furnished such opportunities. It could not, therefore, in fairness, be said, that trade was perfectly safe now; but would be no longer so, if the subjects of Great Britain were admitted to a free intercourse with India. What was and had been the fact on this point? In time of war, there was no difficulty to any person choosing to incur the risk, in sending teas in America, which might be purchased at a cheap price; and in time of peace, Sweden, Ostend, and Denmark were open to any individual, who, on a comparison of the danger with the profit were inclined to engage in this illegal commerce; and all the ports of the Empire were then open to their reception: whereas, by the new arrangement, the ports would only be partially opened. Such attempts had, indeed, been made: some had been successful, and others had ended in confiscation; yet the number of seizures did not by any means prove, that smuggling had been carried on to any alarming extent. He could not see that the facilities of smuggling in the Pacific Ocean were greater than those which already existed nearer home; because, though it might be urged by the Company, that more reliance could be placed on their own Captains, than those who might now be employed; yet there was no track so favourable to smuggling as the present course up the Channel, and then to Blackwall. Looking, therefore, at the subject on all sides,—at the proposed restrictions, and the increased risk,—for the whole ship would be forfeited in any part of the voyage,—he could not see that any increase of danger from smuggling, there was another branch of the question, as to the mode of taking duties, and certainly on the first view of the subject, it struck him that there would be a serious difficulty in taking the duties, if not at the sales of the Company. But the book of rates proved that almost all the articles subject to ad valorem duties were very small in amount, and did not exceed 40,000l. a year. So that in charging the duty to a duty on the declared value of the imports, there would not be

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(Continued from the Gazette.)

five per cent lost,—a loss which was not of a very alarming nature: and the Company would not find it difficult to employ persons at the different ports to inspect the declared values, and examine into their accuracy and justice. As to the rated duties, to which the great articles of indigo and cotton were subject, he should think it an extreme hardship and mockery on the private merchant, if he should be forced to send his large and valuable goods to London merely to be weighed, and then to be sent back again at immense risk and expence: this would be to clog this pretended new privilege of trading, with difficulties and delays which would render it ungratifying. It was so preposterous, that it would be more manly for the Court of Directors to refuse all concession, than thus to affect to make a grant which they knew could never be beneficial to the parties. As to the question of altering the system of government, he looked upon it with too much reverence to wish to disturb so wise and ingenious an institution. But surely the fear of colonization, which had been started, was a chimera founded on a mistake of the first principles. All whom he had the honour to address must know, that there could be no temptation to emigrate when the country was so distant, and the price of labour so low: above all, where there existed a regulation which prevented any European from acquiring property in the soil, and restricted his residence to occasional and temporal purposes: thus taking away all inducement to go to India, except on considerations entirely distinct from the soil. While, therefore, there existed such a rule under the authority of the Company,—an authority which it was not his intention to shake by any measure which he should propose,—he could not augur much dread of colonization: nor at the same time could he go along with those who thought the English character so different from that of other nations, their intercourse was more to be apprehended than that of foreigners (*hear*). He thought such an intermixture would be more favourable to the morals of the people than the multifarious associations to which they were at present subject (*hear*). Another view of this subject was, that the commerce of the Company was its only method of the remittance of its finances; and therefore, if the commerce did not reach the extent of its finances, or should be put into less confidential hands, most serious mischief would ensue. Surely, it could not be said that their finances were so different in their nature and management from those of all other large trading or political bodies, that no other medium, except that of commerce, could be devised for the transaction of them. It was evident that the system, as hitherto transacted, could not be persevered in: for they were evident losers in the commercial affairs of late years. It would appear from an inspection of the accounts of the Company, that the profits of the trade for the last 19 years left only a balance of 6,200,000*l*. Even on this there was a difference of opinion; and he should, in a future stage of the discussion, detail some circumstances which appeared to him to reduce this amount. At present, he should only state, that as far as there was profit, the China trade was profitable in a proportion of 18 to 2; yet the capital employed in the India trade was much greater than that employed in the Chinese. All this proved that they incurred great sacrifices in administering the whole trade of India. Viewing, therefore, the disadvantages and inexpediency of the trade, was it fit that it should be suffered to exist 20 years longer under the same principles, and confined by the same trammels which had produced these very disadvantages? He must say, therefore, that the Company had not faculty to administer the trade, nor to take charge of the extended transactions to which it would lead. He meant no reflection when he said, that interests might spring up and accumulate which the Directors might not be able to control, and which might painfully interfere with the conscientious discharge of their duties. It was the nature of man, that separate interests should seek their own advantage to the exclusion of others; and the vast body of Proprietors of India Stock, not merely merchants but traders of all sorts, would form an agglomeration of influence which might be too formidable for the Directors. He was sure that there was one Hon. Director who would here enter into his feelings, because he had formerly made a proposition to put the Shipping Interest of London on the same footing of competition with other interests. He wished to be understood as not being sanguine as to the first effects of opening the trade to India; the consequences would probably be the same as resulted from the first opening of the Trade with South America; but that did not discourage him: he thought it unwise for the Legislature to regulate commerce—commerce would best re-

gulate itself. The third resolution would go to regulate the territorial and commercial funds, and to appropriate the surplus. But he would remark, that the affairs of the Company could not be conducted without an efficient principle of economy; and although there was nothing in the affairs of the Company that was not prosperous,—nothing that gave any cause for despondence, still the war was productive of heavy expences, and great retrenchments must take place in the foreign expenditures. Since the Committee appointed to enquire into the affairs of the Company had made their report, the accounts from India were very satisfactory. The Committee could not calculate on a surplus revenue of more than 200,000*l*. for the years 1811 and 1812; but there was a surplus revenue of 1,500,000*l*. which left a surplus of 1,200,000*l*. above what the Committee calculated on. The charges of the ensuing years were heavier, and Lord Minto, in his private letters, stated the surplus would be a million; but in his public accounts called it only 500,000*l*. and in this no provision was made for expences, to the amount of 7 or 800,000*l*. and for the interest of the loan raised under the security of Government, 250,000*l*. therefore there would not be less than one million to be set against that sum: it was therefore most incumbent on the Directors, to bring down the expences as much as possible. As to the appropriation, it would not differ much from that directed by the last Act: after providing for the current expences, and for the army, the surplus should be partly devoted to commercial purposes. The sum to be so disposed of, he should not attempt to fix, as it must depend on circumstance;—the residue to be applied to the liquidation of the debt in India, until it should be reduced to a certain sum: for it was not to be wished that it should be entirely liquidated and India be devoid of all public securities. The appropriation of the funds at home should be the same as at present: after paying the commercial expences and the dividends, then to go to the reduction of the debts in India. He would not mention the appropriation of 500,000*l*. to the public; he thought that the reservation of it in the former Act arose from a mistake, from not having duly calculated the additional expences of the Company; it would be more wise, he thought, to waive it on the part of the public, until the debt was brought within that limit to which it was to be reduced; then the surplus to go to the Exchequer, until it amounted to twelve millions, to stand as a security for the capital stock of the Company: then 1-6th of the surplus revenue to go to the Company, and 3-6ths to the public. He strongly recommended to the Directors to make an additional effort, that their accounts should more clearly show the result of each branch; as they were at present furnished, it took great labour and exertion to discover the result of each branch; such labour and exertion as few would be willing to take; but it was most important to see with a glance the result of the commercial, and the result of their financial transactions. He begged leave to make a few remarks on the most important question, how India-built ships should be considered? India could not be considered as a colony,—it was open to all countries, and was not subject to monopoly, or in any way treated on the Colonial system. This branch of the question he proposed to leave open for the regulation of Parliament; but, in the first instance, he should propose, that India-built ships should be employed in the trade between India and Europe, but under regulation. In time of war, they ought not to be crippled, by compelling them to be navigated according to law; three-fourths of the crew to be British subjects. In peace, it would be different: then the commerce with India might be made a nursery for British sailors which it was not at present; but this subject should remain open, through the whole time that the Charter should subsist, to Parliamentary regulation. He should propose, that any regulations made during war, should continue till eighteen months after peace; and that whoever brought Lascars to this country, should be obliged to support them decently while in the country, and should convey them back to their own. As to the funds of the Company, he should not interfere much with them; but he thought some regulation as to the granting gratuities was necessary,—the Directors could not grant a pension of 200*l*. per annum; but they might grant to any individual 100,000*l*. as a gratuity. As long as the Company were to have the Government of India, he would be most unwilling to lower their authority. It had at first appeared to him, that it would be advisable to consolidate the native army with the King's army; but he afterwards thought, that by separating the army from the other power of the Company, it would in fact deprive them of all power; and under any circumstances, the native army must be a local army, and must take rank by seniority; therefore, by joining it to the royal

army, no great difference would take place, and it would consequently be running a most gratuitous danger; so long as the Company were Governors of India; so long they ought to have the sword and the law; if the power of the sword were taken away, it would make them an anomaly in Government. The Company had gone with the Government as to the policy of sending King's troops to India; but there was some uncertainty as to what number they were liable to pay for. There was a moment when it had been expected, that the battles of this country were to be fought in India, and were the French to direct their force to that country, and if it were necessary to fight them in that country, it could not be expected that the Company should bear all the expence; but it was much more difficult to settle an account after payment than before the expence was incurred. It would be much better to settle beforehand for what proportion the Company should be liable as the regular garrison of India, and that all the rest should be paid for by Great Britain. All things to be done should be done in their name; all the servants should be the servants of the Company; the only alteration he should propose was, that those appointments which Government might at present annul, should be subject to the direct approval of the Crown under the Sign-manual. He thought it most unwise to legislate on the question of religion; both on account of policy, and for the advantage of religion itself, it would be most impolitic to trench upon the powers now exerted in that country on the subject; but there was no branch which he thought it would not be decent not to notice. The system of religion in India was without any control; and there was one sacred rite, Confirmation, which could not be there administered; he should therefore propose to have a person at the seat of Government to exercise the Episcopal functions, and an Archdeacon, that the rites of the Church might be decently administered. The Charter ought not to tie up or fetter the hands of Parliament. As the world was at present situated, it was wise to make the Empire at home the only channel for the Indian trade; but the day might come when this circuitous mode of carrying on the trade must be given up, in order to enable the British to meet the foreign merchant in the markets of the world. He did not wish to monopolise the trade of the world; there was sufficient trade for all nations, if they would trade on the fair principles of commerce; but he would never wish to regulate commerce so as to force British enterprise and British capital into foreign channels. He had stated, as shortly as he could, the object of his Bill: he was convinced he had left a great deal unstated, but he hoped the House would not presume against the plan, on account of any deficiency in the statement; but that the Resolutions would be allowed to be read, and printed, and that the House would come unbiassed to the consideration of that great question,—the greatest that ever came before a British Parliament. He could assure the House, that his Majesty's Ministers acted entirely from a sense of duty, and not from a wish to flatter any great contending interests; as was fully proved by their unfortunately differing from both. Although there were great conflicting interests, he did not doubt, that by a political compromise, by some sacrifice of interest, and what was a greater sacrifice, of feeling, with minds anxious for the public good, they would not be found unequal to overcoming this difficulty. The Resolutions were then read, which recapitulated the principal points of the Speech. Mr. R. Thornton remarked, that the Noble Lord, by expressing his intention of still leaving to the Company the appointment of their own servants, proved that the Noble Lord's radical change was not founded upon any incapacity in the Company. From his personal responsibility, he took the first opportunity of entering his protest against the Noble Lord's plan. He claimed attention from the Committee, not on his own account, but on account of the weight of the subject. It concerned the welfare of two empires, and involved the commercial credit of the country: the happiness of 60 millions of people in India depended on the plan. The Noble Lord had not named the number of ports on which he intended to confer the evil of the trade to India. The fact was, that the Noble Lord had treated it more as a commercial than a political question, and in that he thought the Noble Lord was very wrong. The proposition of the Noble Lord participated of a mixture of diffidence and boldness, which was almost incompatible. The Noble Lord wished to open the trade to a certain degree to the out ports, without having duly weighed the vital stab which such an opening must give to the most important interests of the Company. The monopoly of the East India Company was

of a particular kind—it was a thing *qui generis*; and if this monopoly was destroyed, what would become of the Bank?—what is to give security to that, if it was liable to be broken in upon whenever discontented persons of any description should think it proper to find fault with that Company? The outports ask to partake of the trade which has been established by the labour, the genius, and the treasure of the East India Company. Nothing could be more unreasonable or unjust—they wanted at once to come into a participation of a trade which the East India Company had established at so great an expence. Having incurred this immense expence, the Company ought certainly to derive an advantage from it; and it was the opinion of eminent men, now no more (Mr. Fox and Mr. Pitt), that to open the trade to India would be the ruin of the country. He ridiculed the idea, that the stocking-weavers of Nottingham, or the potters in Staffordshire, would be benefited by the trade to India; and particularly the making of docks in Liverpool, in contemplation of this trade being opened to them. The credulity of the country was likely to lead it into a fatal error. It had been said, why should foreigners run away with the trade? Why should Americans run away with the trade? It was no such thing. The Americans had certainly traded to India, but they had no manufactures to send out, they traded with bullion only: and how would the merchants of Liverpool be able to make returns of that kind? Would the Gentlemen of the outports, who wanted to participate in this trade with the East India Company, repay them the expences which they had been put to in conquering that country, and possessing themselves of its products? If they would not, it was the height of injustice to ask for such participation; and he hoped the House would never countenance a scheme which would really destroy an approved and existing benefit of the highest importance, for the purpose of indulging idle speculations.

Mr. Protheroe differed in opinion with the Hon. Gentleman who had just sat down, whom he considered as the organ of the East India Company: he would not, however, enter into any discussion this night, but had no doubt he should be able to shew at a proper time the futility of the arguments advanced by the Hon. Gentleman.

General Gascoyne spoke shortly in favour of the claims of the out-ports.

Lord Castlereagh said, that the resolutions were calculated to bring the question to as speedy a decision as possible. If it was necessary to hear any evidence, the House could not proceed on it too soon.

Mr. Whitshed Keene thought the question could not be fairly determined without hearing evidence at the Bar of the House.

Mr. Tierney coincided in opinion with the Hon. Gentleman who spoke last, as to the necessity of examining evidence at the Bar on both sides. He had as yet heard nothing but assertions on one side, and he would wish to be informed where the place was to which they would have their manufactures sent. He should be happy in being satisfied they could gain any advantage by their speculations. There was nothing to complain of in the present system. They ask for the advantages of a new trade, and they had not proved that those advantages were to be obtained. He thought it wrong to hazard a positive good for a chimerical advantage. No time, however, ought to be lost; and he was of opinion, that if the House applied seriously their attention to the business, instead of making speeches, they might get through it before the Easter recess.

Mr. Canning, in a short but impressive speech, expressed his approbation of the principal propositions laid down, and of the arguments advanced by the Noble Lord; yet there were in his opinion some points, respecting both the great interests of the country and the particular interests of the East India Company, which were still to be submitted to the consideration of the House, and which called for the most attentive consideration.

Mr. Tierney explained. Mr. C. Grant stated at some length, his opinion in favour of the renewal of the Company's Charter.

Mr. R. Gordon followed on the same view of the question.

Lord Castlereagh observed, that it was his wish the subject should undergo every possible investigation. He should, therefore, wish it to be understood, that the proceedings relative to the affairs of India should commence next Monday, and that every Member of the House should enjoy the opportunity of delivering his sentiments upon the question.

A long conversation then took place between Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Baring, Lord Castlereagh, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. Stephen, and several other Members; when the Chairman reported progress, and the Committee was ordered to sit again.

