



The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the *Java Government Gazette*, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned. (Signed) C. G. BLAGRAVE, Acting Secretary to Government. BATAVIA, February 1812.

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

VOL. II.]

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1813.

[NO. 78.]

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that tenders will be received, for the conveyance of Rice, and other Colonial Produce, and Stores, to the Island of Banca, from the Ports in the Eastern Districts, on account of the Honorable Company.

The tenders are to specify the rate per Coyang at which the freight will be taken, and the ships will be liable to the condition of bringing freight back if required by Government.

The date at which they will be ready to receive Cargo is also to be noticed in the tender.

The vessels will be required to sail for Banca, in the month of September or in the first week of October.

Tenders to the above effect will be received by the Secretary to Government from the 20th instant, to the 10th September.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, 12th Aug. 1813.

Advertisement.

IN consequence of the Lands of Probolinggo, Bisuke and Panarockan having reverted to Government, the attention of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been drawn to the Paper Currency now in circulation on the Security of those Estates, and it appearing on reference to the principal holders of that Paper, that it would be a great convenience to the Public, and also an equitable and liberal arrangement, if Treasury Notes bearing an Interest of 6 per cent per annum were issued in lieu of the Probolinggo Paper now in circulation, calculating the Probolinggo Notes at the highest rate they bore in the market at the date of the death of the late Chinese Proprietor:—Notice is hereby given, that Treasury Notes, bearing Interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, will be accordingly issued at the Treasuries of Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya, in exchange for Probolinggo Notes, at the rate of 40 Spanish Dollars for each Probolinggo Note of 100 Rix Dollars.

Applications for such exchange to be made at the respective Treasuries above-mentioned, between the 1st of September and 1st of October next.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, Aug. 13, 1813.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Government Paddy and Rice will be sold by Public Auction twice every week, viz. on Mondays and Fridays, at the Residency of Probolinggo. Each hamat of Paddy weighs nine hundred Katties, and each Coyang of Rice consists of thirty bags, and every bag contains one hundred Katties.

General Conditions of Sale.

1.—The Paddy will be put up in separate lots from five to thirty hamats, and the Rice from two to ten Coyangs each lot.

2.—Each lot must be cleared within five days after the Sale, and paid for one half in Copper and the other half in Silver Money; in failure of which it will be sold again and all losses upon such re-sale must be made good by the first Purchaser.

3.—The Paddy and Rice may be seen at the different Government Store-houses along the coast, upon application to the acting Resident.

4.—For the accommodation of whole-sale Merchants the amount of their purchases may be paid into the Sourabaya Treasury on account of the Probolinggo Treasury, and a receipt to that effect signed by the Resident of Sourabaya, will be accepted.

5.—A liberal allowance will be made if the whole of the Purchase Money be paid in Silver, and the Bandhars of Probolinggo have been removed.

Whole-sale Merchants desirous of purchasing Paddy or Rice by private contract, are requested to apply to the acting Resident in person, or to address him on the subject by letter post paid.

Published by authority of Government.

WILLIAM COTES, Acting Resident of Probolinggo, Bisuke and Panarockan.

PROBOLINGGO, August 6, 1813.

Advertisment.

WORDT hier mede bekend gemaakt dat by Publicke Vendutie verkogt zal worden, twee maal in de week, te zeggen des Maandags en Vrydags, ter Residentie Probolinggo, een zekere hoeveelheid Ryst en Padie voor rekening van het Gouvernement, ieder Hamat Padie wegende negen honderd Catties, en ieder Coyang Ryst van dertig zakken, elk inhoudende een honderd Catties.

Algemeene Voorwaarden van den Verkoop.

1.—De Padie zal verkogt worden in loten van 5 tot 30 Hamats, en de Ryst in loten van 2 tot 10 Coyangs.

2.—Ieder lot moet binnen vyf dagen na den verkoop afgehaald worden, en de betaaling daar voor moet geschieden voor de eene helft in koper en de andere helft in zilver geld, en by nalatigheid daar van zal dezelve wederom verkogt worden, en alle verlies het welk by de tweede verkoop plaats mogte hebben zal ten nadele van den eerste kooper zyn.

3.—De Padie en Ryst in de diverse Gouvernements Pakhuizen langs de Kust liggende, kan gezien worden op verzoek aan de waarnemende Resident te Probolinggo.

4.—Tot gerief van de Kooplieden zal het montant van de koopenningen in de Gouvernements cas te Sourabaya kunnen geteld worden, op rekening van de cas van Probolinggo, en een quitantie door de Resident van Sourabaya ten dien einde getekend, zal aangenomen worden.

5.—Er zal een billyke schikking gemaakt worden indien het geheele montant der koopenningen in zilver betaald word, zynde de Bandharyen van Probolinggo daarenboven afgeschaff.

6.—Kooplieden die genegen mogten zyn om Padie of Ryst by geheele quantiteiten te kopen—worden verzogt om zich in persoon by den waarnemenden Resident te vervoegen, dan wel om zich per brief (Franco) daar over aan hem te adresseren.

WILLIAM COTES, Waarnemende Resident van Probolinggo, Bisuke en Panarockan.

PROBOLINGGO, den 6 Augustus 1813.

P APET, bied uit de Hand te Koop zyn Huis in de Koestraat.

Advertisment.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Lists of the lots of Timber to be sold at Samarang on the 1st of September next, may be seen at the Office of the Magistrates of Batavia, and at the Office of the Timber Store-keeper at Samarang.

C. ASSEY, Sec. to Govt.

BATAVIA, August 6, 1813.

Advertisment.

WORDT mits dezen bekend gemaakt, dat Lysten van de Perceelen der Houtwerken dewelke op den 1ste September aanstaande, te Samarang zullen verkogt worden, te zien zyn ten Kantore van de Magistrature te Batavia, en te Samarang ten Kantore van de Timber Store-keeper.

C. ASSEY, Sec. van het Govt.

BATAVIA, den 20 Augustus 1813.

Vendu Advertisements.

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

Op Maandag den 23 Augustus 1813. VOOR het Sterf-huis van wylen Sitie Mochamat, staande aan de Oostzyde van de Ruoeheros-gragt, van Juweelen, Goud en Zilver-werken, Lywaten, Huismebelen, Slaven, nevens het geen ten dage der verkoping verder zal worden opgeveild.

Op Dingsdag den 24 Augustus 1813. VOOR het Negotie-huis van Gavorck Manuk, staande op de Grote Roek Malacca, van Cormandische en Bengaalsche Lywaten, en andere Goederen meer.

Op Woensdag den 23 Augustus 1813. VOOR de Woning van de Heer Panhuis, staande in de Koe-straat, van Meubilaire Goederen, Goud Zilver en Glas-werken, Porcelaynen, Wagens en Faarden, zomede een Boeyer of Plazier Jagt, en wat er meer zal opgeveild worden.

Op Donderdag den 25 Augustus 1813. VOOR het Negotie-huis van Mr Wathleworth, staande in de binne Nieuw-poort Straat van diverse Negotie-goederen, enz.

Op Vrydag den 27 Augustus 1813. VOOR reekening van den Prysagent, voor de West-zydsche Pakhuizen, van Coffybonen en andere Goederen meer.

Op Saterdag den 28 Augustus 1813. VOOR het Vendu-kantoor, door het Militaire Departement, van Schoenen en Tarwe.

TO BE SOLD, On Account of Government, AT THE VENDUE OFFICE, BATAVIA, On Saturday, 28th Instant.

A QUANTITY of Wheat,—also several boxes of strong Shoes, containing about 6000 pair, to be put up in such lots as the Vendue Master may deem most advantageous.

Advertisment. To be sold by Public Auction, ON FRIDAY THE 27TH INSTANT, AT THE PROVISION WARE-HOUSE, On the East side of the Great River, in BATAVIA, A QUANTITY OF PRIZE COFFEE, In lots of 50 pounds each. W. M. ROBISON, } Agents THOS. WALLIS, } for the W. P. TUCKER, } Captors. Batavia, Aug. 20, 1813.

Advertisment.

WORDT by dezen bekend gemaakt dat schriftelyke aanbiedingen ontvangen zullen worden, om Ladingen Ryst en andere Koloniale Producten, mitsgaders Gouvernements goederen, uit de Havens van Java's Noord-oost Kust naar het Eiland Banka over te veeeren, voor rekening van de Compagnie.

Men zal moeten opgeven tegen hoeveel per Coyang, de vracht zal worden ingecommen. En de Schepen zullen onderworpen zyn aan de bepaling om eene teruglading te ontvangen wanneer het Gouvernement zulks mogt vorderen.

Mede zal moeten bekend gesteld worden, den tyd wanneer men gereed zal wezen om de Lading in te schepen.

De Schepen zullen naar Banka moeten Zeilen in de maand September of wel in de eerste week van October.

De voorschreven aanbiedingen zullen ontvaard worden by den Secretaris van het Gouvernement, van den 20sten dezer tot den 10de September aanstaande.

Ter Ordonnantie van Zyne Excellentie, den Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY, Sec. van het Govt.

BATAVIA, den 12 Aug: 1813.

ADVERTISEMANT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Prizes drawn in the last Lottery of Probolinggo Paper, will be payable in Silver at the Treasuries of Samarang and Sourabaya, after the 1st of September next, and that for the accommodation of the holders of those prizes at Batavia, the same will in like manner be payable at Batavia in Treasury Notes.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, Aug. 13, 1813.

ADVERTENTIE.

WORDT hierby geadvertieerd dat de pryzen getrokken by de jongste uittoting van Probolinggo Papier betaalbaar zullen zyn in Zilver, by de Tresaurie te Samarang en te Sourabaya, na den 1ten September aanstaande.

En dat tot gerief van de houders van uitgegrote Probolinggo Papieren te Batavia, dezelve in gelyker voegen, zullen worden uitbetaald te Batavia in Tresaurie-bills.

Ter Ordonnantie van Zyne Excellentie, den Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY, Secretaris van het Gouvernement.

Batavia } 13 Aug: 1813.

FOR SALE,

A SILVER POCKET CHRONOMETER, by Gillet, warranted to perform well.—Enquire at the Printing Office.

Advertisment.

NOTICE is hereby given, that pursuant to the Government Advertisement under date November 5, 1812, the annual Quit Rent of one half per cent on the amount purchase of the Lands sold by Government in the Praanger Regencies and Crawang, will be received at the Office of the Resident of Buitenzorg, and such Proprietors of Lands, as are liable to pay the same, are requested to send in the amount on or before the 1st day of September next.

J. McQUOID, Resident.

BUITENZORG, August 5, 1813.

For Sale or to Let,

A NEW and commodious HOUSE, pleasantly situated on the South side of Ryswick.—For particulars enquire at the Printing Office.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT Captain DeBussche, will receive Sealed Tenders for Ceylon Government Bills, payable 30 days after sight, by Messrs. Arburthnot, DeMonte and Co. Madras.

Persons having occasion for such Bills, are requested to send in their Tenders, specifying the Sums, on or before the 26th of August, as the highest tender received on that day will be accepted, and the Bills will be ready for delivery on the 1st of September.

WELTEVREDEN, }
August 20, 1813. }

For Cheribon, Samarang and Jonna.

THE Ship *Cato*, Capt. H. BROWN, will positively sail on the 24th instant. For Freight apply to the Commander on board.

August 21.

TO BE SOLD,
AT MR. KRUYTHOF'S,

Cow Street,
FOR READY MONEY,

VARIOUS ARTICLES,

RECENTLY ARRIVED, viz.

CLARET—Port and Madeira Wine—Spirits—Cloth—Chintz—Cambric—Haberdashery—Hosiery—Saddlery—Boots—Dirks and Belts—Hats—Gloves and Provisions, &c.

BY KRUYTHOF in de Koe-straat, is te bekomen de volgende jongst aangebrachte goederen als: Claret, Port en Madera Wyn, Brandewyn en Genever, Boter, Kaas, Hammen en Keuken-zuuren, Jakenen, Chitzen, Kametlock, Kant, Lind en Gaaren, Hoeden, Zadels en Tuijgen, Laarssen en Schryfgereedschappen, &c.

Advertisement.

THE Subscribers having received full powers from the Ganges Insurance Society in Calcutta, to establish a branch of their Office on this Island, do hereby make known, that they are ready to take such risks on account of the above-mentioned Society, as may be comprehended in the Instructions transmitted, and the authority with which they have been vested.—For further particulars enquire of

W. M. WATT, and
B. W. M. WESTERMANN,
Agents to the Ganges Marine Insurance Society.

BATAVIA, }
July 25, 1813 }

Advertentie.

DE Ondertekenaars volkomen last ontvangen hebbende van de Assurantie Compagnie DE GANGES, om een tak van deeze Societeit in Calcutta geestablisserd op dit Eiland overtebrengen, make by deeze bekend dat zylieden gereed zyn voor rekening van gemelde Societeit zalke verzekeringen te doen overeenkomstig met de aan huuiliede verleende magt en instructie.

Meerdere informatie is te bekomen by
W. M. WATT, en
B. W. M. WESTERMANN,
Gemagtigden van de Assurantie Compagnie DE GANGES.

BATAVIA, }
den 25ste July }
1813. }

Advertentie.

VAN wegens Directeur en Commissarissen der Bank van Leening, word bekend gemaakt, dat de beleeningen op Vaste Goederen welke in de maand Maart 1. l. zyn aangegaan; als mede de Losse Panden, waar van de tyd der beleening, volgens de Reepissen, met ultimo September aanstaande kooft te eindigen, voor of uitterlyk op den 25sten dier maand, door de beleeners dienen te worden gestopt, wyf dezelve anders tegen het eynde der zelve maand, op een of meer daar toe nader te bepaalde dagen, als vervallen Panden, openlyk zullen worden verkocht.

Batavia in de Bank van Leening den 14de Augustus 1813.

P. DECKER, Sec.

Advertentie.

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

Advertentie.

BY ARON LEVIE, op de Voorry is te bekomen Genever, Brandewyn, Watwyn op bottels, Rynschewyn, Kaasen, Hammen, Perdegor, Fyn Groen en Rood Laken, Bruyne en Zwaarte Gryne, Vrouwe Klederen, Katoene gaarens, Lyn-olie, Bindrottings, Javasche Kleedjes, Chitzen in zoort, Naay-gafen, Naalden en Spelden in zoort, Siegaaren, en andere Goederen meer.

Advertentie.

BY P. VERMEER, en Compagnie zyn te bekomen voor Civile Pryszen, Rottings, gedroogde Pinang en gedroogde Huyden by Cavelingen.
Batavia den 6de Augustus 1813.
P. VERMEER.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geenen, die iets te vorderen hebben van, of schuldig zyn aan den na Palembang vertrokken Luitenant *Bruggemeyer*, gelieven daar van opgaave of betaaling te doen aan deszelfs Gemachtigde *M. A. Mossel*, tefte werd een ieder verzogt geene gelden of goederen afgeeven aan wie het ook zyn mag, als op geteekende briefjes van *Bruggemeyer* of *M. A. Mossel*, qq. zullende in cas contrarie geene betaaling geschieden.

I HOPE not to hurt the feelings of sensible men when I say that I most unexpectedly received the amount of a subscription made up by several of the most respectable gentlemen of this capital.—Happy be their existence for ever! And as the amount of the subscription surpasses the loss I sustained, I am happy to say that the surplus will be employed in supporting an old helpless father and mother of a free native boy, who was in my service and lost his life so unmeritedly in defending my property.

WELTEVREDEN, }
August 21, 1813. }

P. WEDDING.

NIETS zoude my onaangenaem zyn, als het gevoel van Menschenen met wel geplaatste harten te beledigen, door te zeggen, dat ik geheel onverwagt, het bedragt eier inschryving, door verscheidenen der Achttings Waardigste Menschenen dezer hoofdplaats, ontving.—Hun aanwezen zy eenwig gelukkig!—en daar het bedragt dezer inschryving, het verlies, dat ik onderging, overtreft, is het my zeer aangenaam, dezer Menschenen Vrijschap te verzekeren, dat het meerdere dezer inschryving, voor het onderhoud enen ouden hulpeloozen Vader en Moeder van enen Blyng, die in myn dienst was, zal aangewend worden en die zoo geheel onverdiend zyn leven verloor, door ene hulpelooze by testaan en my eigen-dom te verdedigen.

WELTEVREDEN, }
den 21 Augustus 1813. }

P. WEDDING.

SALATIGA RACES.

The following Gentlemen having undertaken the general management of the ensuing Salatiga Autumn Meeting, we may look to having better sport than at any former one.—Mr. Hope, Mr. Hopkins, Colonel Eales and Major Dalton.—For the better arrangement of each particular branch, Lieut. Bidwell and Mr. King are appointed Stewards for the entertainments, and Captain Boileau, Major O'Brien and Licutenant Tar, Stewards for the Races.

The undermentioned Plates and arrangements having been made, are submitted for general information.

First day, Monday 8th November, a plate of one hundred dollars, free for all Ponies, 13 hands and under, catch weights, heats once round the course—20 dollars entrance.

SAME-DAY.

A sweepstake of 50 Dollars each, with one hundred dollars added from the funds, for Maiden Ponies which have never started for plate, match or sweepstake. Heats one mile, carrying 8 stone.

SECOND-DAY, WEDNESDAY 10th.

A plate of four hundred dollars, free for all Horses carrying 8 stone 7lb. Heats 2 miles, entrance 50 dollars.

SAME-DAY.

A plate of two hundred dollars for Gallaways, 13 hands 2 inches and under, ridden by Gentlemen, Heats 1½ mile, entrance twenty-five dollars.

THIRD-DAY, FRIDAY.

A Catch weight plate of one hundred dollars for Ponies not exceeding 12 hands high, the winner of any of the former Plates to be excluded, heats 1½ mile, entrance 20 dollars.

SAME-DAY.

A Plate of one hundred dollars for the beaten Ponies of the week, 2 mile heats, carrying 8 stone, entrance 20 dollars.

All the entrance money to be added to the Plates entered for.

Three Horses to enter for each Plate, or no Race.

All Horses or Ponies entering for Plate, match, or sweep-stake, to pay 2 dollars and

winners 4 dollars for the clerk of the course.—alarming consequences will naturally increase also.

On the intermediate days between the running, the Salatiga Hounds will throw off, in a fine sporting country.

Cricketing, Quoits, and all other sports and amusements will take place.

Public breakfasts, Tiffins and Dinners. All differences and references to be made to, and finally determined by the Stewards.

Captain Boileau, has undertaken the Office of Treasurer, and Mr. McAuliff, Riding-master, is appointed Clerk of the Course.

J. McAULIFF,
Clerk of the Course.

Mr. Editor,

I beg to offer a few observations on a subject which has called forth universal attention; namely, the capture of two of our Frigates in single action, and which, I hope, will tend to obviate the unfounded impressions it appears too generally to have made. People unacquainted with sea matters are apt to infer a perfect equality in the term Frigate; and although many of the English news-papers and other publications have lately endeavoured to elucidate this point, it cannot but be observed that the loss of the *Guerriere* and *Macedonian* is still viewed (even by many who are well informed) as a national source of regret, and a blemish in our naval annals. With the larger portion of these, I am confident that this springs from the proud spirit of Englishmen, indignant at the bare sound and appearance of a defalcation of our usual superiority on our own element; such I leave to time and reason—it is the race of croakers, and the timid-hearted, I desire to address, requesting them to refrain from giving vent to fears and inferences, as injurious as they are unfounded. When a British Frigate of equal force shall submit to an American, we may allow our Trans-Atlantic descendants a plea of equality, but that the two instances before us can give them the smallest claim to it, I deny.

The disparity of loss in men, and injury sustained, at once shews the great advantage in weight of fire which the Constitution and United States must have had from their superior size, and the calibre of their guns, over our eight and thirties; and although I am convinced, that there is no ship of that rate in our service, provided she be in an effective state, which will hereafter shun an action with either of the three over-grown American Frigates, we ought not to allow our opinion of the heroic and far-famed bravery of the British Tars, whose blood has been so copiously spilt in establishing our Naval fame, to be at all impaired, because their gallantry leads them to contend against such a disparity of force, as must necessarily render success precarious. We may be told, that our experience in war ought to have counterbalanced any difference of this sort, and, therefore, let us meet this point openly.—Can we doubt that, before these American first rates quitted their ports, every effort was not made to render them and their crews as complete and formidable as possible? and where could be the difficulty of doing this effectually, when, in addition to their immense dimensions and weight of metal, we recollect the numbers and quality of their men?

The native American seamen are second but to British, and one third of their crews we are told (more than equal to one half of either the *Guerriere*'s or *Macedonian*'s complement) are our fellow-countrymen, who, having learnt to conquer under the British flag, no doubt fill the most material situations of petty Officers and Captains of the guns.

Naval Officers well know, that it is some of our prime Seamen, who have been seduced from our service by American chicanery, aided by the monstrous system of naturalization which they have arrogantly set up, and which they impudently assert, absolves them from allegiance to their native soil. I have little doubt that I should be correct in saying, that the number of A B's on the books of the *Guerriere* and *Macedonian*, did not nearly equal that of British able-seamen opposed to them in the Constitution and United States.

It is high time for our Government to take effectual steps to counteract the novel and inadmissible doctrine, that any pretended power of naturalization can lawfully transfer a man's services from his own country to that of a foreign state; and I earnestly hope, that hostilities will never cease until America abrogates this infamous and highly injurious practice. In the mean while, every effort should be made to undeceive such as are the dupes of this dangerous system, and to shew those who are deaf to the call that they cannot be traitors to their King and Country with impunity. Unless this growing evil be put a decisive stop to, there is no calculating to what height it may arrive, for, as the American Navy increases, its

I am,
Your obedient Servant,
AN OLD SEAMAN.

Java Government Gazette.

BATAVIA,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1813.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. C. Assey, Secretary to Government, to be a Member of the Revenue Committee.
Mr. Christiani, Translator to the Revenue Committee.

ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

The following Regulations of the Revenue Committee are published for general information, and for the guidance of all parties concerned therein.

1st.—The Committee of Revenue is appointed for the general Superintendance of the Revenues of Government, and its delegated authority will eventually extend to every branch of the Honorable Company's Revenue, including Land Rents, Farms, Bandhars, Salt, Opium, and Duties of every denomination within the Island and its dependencies. The general functions of the Committee are deliberative and superintending—the exclusive detail of the business of the Revenue Department being vested in other Officers.

2d.—The Revenue Committee is in the first instance charged with the Superintendance of the Port Duties, and of the internal Duties in Batavia and its Environs. The Collector of Customs at Batavia will furnish the Committee with such accounts and information respecting his Department, as may be required from time to time, and the Magistrates of Batavia will transfer to the Committee all Papers and Documents connected with the Revenue Farms and Duties which may be in their possession. The same are to be kept in future in the Office of the Revenue Committee.

3d.—The Committee will meet on Tuesday and Friday in each week, and will assemble at their Office in the Government House at Malenyliet, on those days at 10 o'clock, for the transaction of public business.

4th.—The Regulations which will become necessary for general information on the Revenue Committee extending their enquiries and superintendance to the general and interior Revenues of the settlement, will be published hereafter.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, }
Aug. 13, 1813. }

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, Aug. 13, 1813.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the contract tendered by Major O'Brien, commanding the Java Light Cavalry and Horse Artillery, for the supply of Forage and Gram to that Corps, be accepted by Government, and continued for the space of three months, at the expiration of which it will be established, provided it be found not to exceed the charge hitherto made by the Commissariat.

The contract to commence on the 1st proximo.

2.—Major O'Brien will assume a general Superintendance and Command over the Hussars and the Amboynese Dragoons attached thereto at the Courts.

3.—Matross Lewis, of the Bengal Artillery, is appointed Bullock Serjeant at Sourabaya.

4.—The separate Allowance granted provisionally for the Command in the Territories of the Soosohunan and Sultan is abolished from the 7th proximo.

5.—Batta and Allowances for May and Advance of Pay for June 1813, will be issued to the Troops serving on Java, on or after the 20th instant.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, Aug. 13, 1813.

1.—The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that such Officers of the Madras Establishment, as may be serving under the orders of this Government, be permitted to draw the Bengal rates of Pay and Allowances, agreeably to the forms and regulations established at that Presidency.

This arrangement will take effect on the 1st proximo, in preparing the bills of arrears for the current month; and in cases where it would be of importance if adopted retrospectively, the parties concerned will state their

case separately for the special consideration of Government.

2.—The Deputy Military Pay-master General is authorized to advance one month's Pay and Allowances, on account, to the Detachment of His Majesty's 78th Regiment recently arrived from Europe, adjusting the same with the Pay-master of the Corps.

3.—Lieut. Mackenzie, Acting Chief Engineer, is authorized to draw an allowance of Sonat Rupees 400 per month, for the months of October, November and December, 1811, and January, 1812, at which period he was employed as Station Engineer at Sourabaya, and his Office had not been permanently fixed.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.] August 15.—Ship Cato, H. Brown, from Joana 9th Aug.—Cargo, Rice. Same day,—H. C. Cruizer Malabar, Capt. R. Deane, from Samarang 12th Aug.—Passenger, Major O'Brien.

Ditto.—H. M. ship Malacca, Capt. Mackay.

Ditto.—Arab ship Edaroes, Sek Osman, from Bantam 15th Aug.

Aug. 19.—Brig Maria, H. Hermans, from Samarang 16th Aug.—Cargo, Rice.

Same day,—Sloop Johana, R. Vos, from Joana 11th Aug.

Ditto.—Brig Hendrik, H. Dulkin, from Samarang 11th Aug.

DEPARTURES.] Aug. 13.—Ship Anns, E. Bemont, for Banca.

Same day,—Brig Minerva, M. Holmes, for Banca.

Aug. 14.—Brig Anna Margaretha, Ballet, for Bantam.

Same day,—Brig Erstezoon, Pypers, for Bantam.

Aug. 16.—H. C. Cruizer Malabar, R. Deane.

Aug. 20.—Brig Seaflower, N. Biale, for Bengal.

Vessels lying in Batavia Roads.

H. M. ship Malacca—H. C. ship Lord Eldon—Do. ship William Pitt—Ship La Constance—Do. Cato—Brig Emilie—Do. Jane—Do. Charlotte—Do. Goederwagting—Do. Hendrik—Do. Maria—Malay do. Josephina—Arab ship Candang Russi—Do. do. Edaroes—Do. Brig Sch Oemar—Do. do. Montrose—Do. do. Fatakar.

BIRTH.

Lately, the Lady of Finerman Thyssen, Esq. of a Daughter.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

Yesterday afternoon as the Princess of Wales was returning in her carriage down Constitution Hill, her Royal Highness observed the Princess Charlotte in her carriage, passing along Piccadilly towards Hyde Park. The Princess of Wales immediately ordered her coachman to turn about, and the horses proceeding nearly at a gallop, overtook the Princess Charlotte's carriage in Hyde Park, near the bridge. Their Royal Highnesses threw themselves through the windows of their carriages, affectionately embraced, and continued in earnest conversation for about ten minutes. A considerable number of spectators were very soon attracted to the spot, and several Ladies who were present shed tears at the affecting nature of the interview. When their Royal Highnesses had separated, the Princess Charlotte was observed, on continuing her ride, to be in high spirits, and apparently highly gratified at the opportunity she had enjoyed of an affectionate interchange of endearment with her Royal Mother.—*M. Chronicle.*

The Commander in Chief has determined not to recommend, in future, senior Officers for the Staff, at home, who have never been on service abroad.

This day the Lord Mayor ordered the price of Bread to be raised half an assize, or one farthing in the quarter loaf.

Mrs. Siddons has within these few days been applied to by a Committee, to resume her situation on the stage, but has declined.

Rose Crown, wife of Gilbert Crown, shoe-maker, No. 16, Colchester-street, Whitechapel, was safely delivered of four boys, on Sunday the 7th March inst. who with the mother, are all alive, and likely to do well. The father is a poor man, and very unable to maintain such an increase of family.

MARCH 10.

Tuesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the following Commanders took leave previous to departing for their respective destinations, viz:—Capt. Mayne, of the Batavia, for St. Helena and Bengal; Capt. Lee, of the Moffat, and Capt. Younghusband, of the

Union, for Madeira, Madras and Bengal.—Capt. Leech, of the Retreat, for Bengal and Bencoolen.

The English Catholic Board held a Meeting on Monday, at the Earl of Shrewsbury's, at which a Resolution was agreed to, that it was highly desirable a subscription should be entered into by the Roman Catholics of Great Britain, for the purpose of promoting a gratuitous distribution of the Holy Scriptures.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated Feb. 23:—"Lord Wellington, who is always on the alert, has made a movement, in anticipation of the French, to secure an important pass, which he had no sooner accomplished than 2,000 of the enemy appeared before it with the same intention, but finding they were foiled, they precipitately retreated. The Officers all say that the campaign will certainly open in April, (and earlier, if the weather is favourable.) Lord Wellington, however, is so impenetrably secret, that all his intended operations are little more than mere conjecture."

Lieut. Gen. Sir W. Erskine, Commander in Chief of the cavalry under the orders of Sir R. Hill, in a fit of delirium threw himself out of the upper window of a house where he was quartered, and was killed on the spot.

By the last letters from the Peninsula, dated the 15th ult. we are sorry to learn that much sickness prevailed in the army, particularly among the Guards, and the last reinforcements from England.

Private letters from Bourdeaux mention, that Mr. Lee, the American Consul there, had been invited to succeed Joel Barlow at Paris; but refused to leave Bourdeaux until he had orders from his Government.

It is believed in Holland, though, we think, with very little reason, that Louis Bonaparte (the late King) is the great personage alluded to as having been put under arrest in Germany; and that his safe custody was ordered by the Emperor, lest he should be called upon by the Dutch to defend them against the conscription-laws, and other measures of oppression.

Letters have been received from Constantinople to the 17th of January, which state, that the British and Russian interest was completely predominant in the Divan, since the late successes of the latter power. The plague had wholly disappeared at Constantinople, and in the neighbourhood of the Black Sea, and the communication with the Austrian States, by Brodie, had been completely re-established. Twenty-three ships from Odessa, bound to the Mediterranean, had been detained at the Dardanelles, but it was presumed that they would be immediately released.

The estimate for the service of the Transport Board amount this year to 3,800,500l. The principal items of this sum are 1,900,000l. for the hire of transports, supply of provisions to soldiers on board, &c.; and 1,150,000l. for the maintenance, clothing, &c. of prisoners of war at home and abroad.

The Regulus man of war, and the Melpomene frigate sailed from Cork the 4th inst. with the 3d garrison battalion for Malta.

MARCH 11.

A man of the name of Kent, of a respectable appearance, has for some time past been very troublesome at the Treasury and at Mr. Vansittart's house, in Downing-street, on account of some claims which he says he has upon Government. Thursday evening he was at Mr. Vansittart's house, and insisted upon being admitted. Mr. V. having declined seeing him, he behaved in a very riotous and outrageous manner in Downing-street, opposite Mr. Vansittart's house, and broke the windows with a stick. He was then seized by the servants and given into the custody of the sentinel at the door of the Foreign-office, who kept him till the arrival of a Bow-street officer.

A short time since a woman, who lived in service at Hardle, in Norfolk, went to see her child, about five years old, who was placed at Halesworth. She took him out with her, and taking him to a pond in the neighbourhood, stripped him, and made several ineffectual attempts to drown him; but the boy struggled, got out, and upon his knees begged for life. She still had the barbarity, however, to effect her purpose, and then returned home, where she was apprehended, and sent to Bury Gaol.

Murder.—About 13 months since, a prisoner of Porchester depot composed some verses, and among the characters introduced in his poem, one, very unfortunately, struck the mind of a prisoner named Tardif, as being expressly written to satirise himself; this erroneous idea invariably operated upon the demoniac spirit of the wretch, who, as it now appears, sought numerous opportunities to glut his vengeance on the person of Mr. Legue, from

whom he imagined the writer of the lines had received the hints, enabling him to delineate the characteristic traits in question. Some weeks back, the assassin, in order to render his weapon (a large clasp knife) the more certain to its operation, bound the handle with waxed cord, that his grasp might prove more firm, and also rendered the back, as well as the edge, of the sharpness of a razor; this weapon, since the commission of the deed, he has denominated his guardian angel, which was nightly his companion in bed; nor is it less a fact, that the dreams of this monster were so disturbed, that the prisoner who slept in the adjoining hammock requested to know whether he (Tardif) would not wish to be awakened when he became so dreadfully agitated? "No!" replied this demon of vengeance;—"for I am then dreaming of a deadly enemy that has dishonoured me, and although he appears to conquer for a time, yet the vision always terminates by giving me his blood." Thus, after the lapse of thirteen months, on Monday evening, the 1st inst. about eight o'clock, Tardif found the long desired opportunity, when, rushing upon his victim, he literally ripped him open, and the bowels in consequence obtruded themselves, when Legue, bending forward, received his entrails into his hands, exclaiming at the same time, "I am a dead man!" "Oh! no," cried the murderer, ironically, "it is merely a scratch!" Then twice plunging the knife up to the hilt in the back of Legue, exclaimed, "Take that—and that." He was proceeding thus to inflict further wounds, when another prisoner, at the risk of his own life, arrested his murderous arm in its progress, on which the villain calmly said, "I have now completed my work, and am content; you may take the weapon, and me too, wheresoever you think fit." Wednesday the Coroner's Inquest sat on the body of Legue, and pronounced a verdict of *Wilful Murder* against Tardif, who was removed next morning to Winchester gaol, in order to take his trial.

Wednesday se'night the son of Mr. Shepherd, farmer, at the Ponds, near Widcombe Church, took up a gun, and not knowing it was loaded, shot his sister in the head; she expired the following day. The lad is about 10 years old, and the girl was 13.

A fire broke out, at an early hour on Tuesday morning, in the back parlour of a house in Villiers-street, Strand, but was soon got under. In the mean time, a man who lodged on the second floor, unable to make his escape by descending the stairs, effected it with his wife and three children, whom he carried over the roof into the garret of an adjoining house. A woman who lived within a few doors, and had been some time in bad health, died with fright on being suddenly alarmed by the cry of fire.

UNION HALL.

MUTINY AND MURDER.—Our readers will recollect the deposition which appeared in our Paper of last week, made before the Magistrates at Shadwell by a boy named Mades, who formerly belonged to the Adventurer, South Sea Whaler, Captain Keith, which ship, it had hitherto been supposed, was lost in the South Seas, but which it now appears from Mades' deposition, was seized by the crew, who murdered Captain Keith, and Mr. Smith, the Chief Mate, and afterwards scuttled the vessel. In consequence of Mades' statement, which was originally taken at the Office, Glenen, Wortley, and Goff, were sent down to Liverpool to search for Charles Frederick Palm, a Swede, who was Second Mate of the Adventurer, and Samuel Telling, the cooper; both of whom, according to Mades' deposition, were deeply implicated in the murder. By the activity of the Officers they were both apprehended, and brought to town, and on Tuesday evening they underwent a long examination before Mr. Birnie, when Telling gave the following account of this atrocious transaction, which fully corroborates Mades' testimony.—

The Adventurer, of which the deceased Captain Keith was Commander, and Mr. Smith, Chief Mate, sailed from London in September, 1811. The deponent sailed in her as cooper; they had been out about six months when the Captain and Chief Mate were murdered. He could not recollect the day, but it was about four o'clock in the morning. The Captain and Chief Mate were in bed; a boy named George was at the helm, and Palm and the rest of the crew were forward on deck. Palm was striking a light, when the Captain came on deck in his shirt, and said to him "Charles, what are you about?" Palm made no answer, but immediately struck him with a cooper's hammer, which he had ready in his hand. The Captain exclaimed "Oh, Charles, you have done me." Mr. Smith had followed the Capt. upon deck, and was attacked at the same

time by another Swede, since dead, who struck him several times on the head with the cook's axe. Both the Mate and the Captain being knocked down, two other Swedes, who are also since dead, assisted by Palm, hove the bodies overboard. The Mate called out "boat, boat," after he was in the water, but they heard nothing more of the Captain or him afterwards. After this, all hands went below deck, and Palm produced a Bible, upon which they took a solemn oath never to divulge what had passed; the boy who was left at the helm was afterwards sworn also. Some time previous to this, the Captain had brought two black men on board, and after the bodies of the Captain and Mate were hove overboard, the two Swedes procured, each of them, a pistol and a glass of rum; the rum they gave to the blacks, and whilst the poor fellows were in the act of drinking, each of them received the contents of a pistol in his body. One of them was shot dead on the spot; the other was only wounded; but with the assistance of Palm, both were instantly thrown overboard. The wounded man swam after the ship, and caught hold of the rudder, upon which Palm took up a spade, and swore if he did not let the rudder go, he would cut his hands off; upon which the unfortunate wretch let go his hold, and was seen no more. After this they plundered the Captain's property. Palm then took the conduct of the vessel: but after some consultation, it was determined to scuttle her, and take to the boats: two boats were accordingly prepared, and provisions put on board; the crew consisting of eleven persons, then got into them, and they steered for the coast of Africa: they were three days and three nights before they made land, and then one of the boats was swamped, and a boy was drowned in getting on shore. They walked along the beach till night, when they lay down on the sand to sleep, and the following morning proceeded further into the country, and perceiving some smoke to rise from the midst of a cluster of trees, at a distance, they made towards them, when the blacks rushed out upon them, overpowered and stript them, and then marched them some distance into the country, where they were kept for some weeks, when they were sent to Port Lopez, a Portuguese settlement, from whence Mades, Palm, and the deponent got to Liverpool.

Soon after the Adventurer left England, the crew were put on short allowance, and so continued: they were discontented at this generally, and said they might as well be killed at once as starved to death. On the morning in which the Captain and Mate were murdered, Palm, whilst he was striking a light, said he would kill the Captain; the Swedes agreed to do so, and said any one who did not should share the same fate. The deponent assisted in throwing overboard the two blacks, but did not touch the Captain or Mate.

Palm's account was as follows:—He sailed from England in the Adventurer, as second mate; he had no disagreement with the Captain till they arrived on the coast, and then they differed about wages; he remembered the Captain's bringing two black men on board from St. Thomas's, and that soon after the Captain was drowned by the bite of a whale-line having accidentally caught his leg after he had struck a fish, and he was thereby pulled overboard; one of the blacks went over immediately after him, and was seen no more.—He did not know what became of the other, but had been told he went over also. Mr. Smith, the mate, was an old man, and died of sickness on board during the voyage.—This was all he knew of the circumstance.

They were both committed for re-examination.

UNION HALL.

Palm and Telling, the two men in custody, on suspicion of the murder of Captain Keith and Mr. Smith, the Commander and Chief Mate of the Adventurer, South Sea whaler, were on Tuesday brought up for re-examination.

Henry Mades, a boy about 13 years of age, who was apprentice to Captain Keith, and on board the Adventurer at the time, and in consequence of whose information the prisoners were apprehended was again examined; his statement was exactly the same as that originally made by him before Mr. Evance. On the night on which the murders were committed, he was sleeping in his hammock, near the Captain's cabin, who as well as the Mate, were also in bed; a boy named George Rose was at the helm, and either in the first or second watch, he could not say which, he was awake by Rose calling down the hatchway in a low voice to the Captain—"Captain Keith, Captain Keith, something wrong is going forward on

(Continued after the Poetry &c.)



For the Java Government Gazette.

STANZAS ON SEPARATION.

1. The order comes—the blooming youth No longer now can stay; Fain'd for his ardent love and truth He sighs, but must obey.

2. Far from his love, his Emma dear, He counts each length'ning hour; And oft he sheds the silent tear, And seeks the lonely bower.

3. When wearied mortals free from grief Forget corroding care; Sleep seldom offers him relief, The victim of despair!

4. While the fair Emma virgin bright! Still sighs, but sighs in vain; She dreams of Henry every night And wakes to grief and pain.

5. Her constant theme, her pride and joy, She mourns him lost each day; While anxious fears her mind annoy For Henry far away.

6. Her beauteous tresses now unbound Float wildly to the air, Her azure eyes upon the ground She bends in deep despair.

7. And now the glistening pearl of woe Stands trembling in each eye, And now in streams her sorrows flow Mix'd with the tender sigh.

8. So when the gentle Zephyr's play The whispering leaves around; We view the Dew drop's trembling ray, And hear the plaintive sound.

SAMARANG, August 1813.

SCRAP.

A young lady of rank and high condition, in the warmth of her dancing heart, thus addressed her partner, at the late Lord Mayor's Ball "God bless you, take care and don't tread upon my muslin gown, for you see I have nothing under it!"

(Continued from the third Page.)

deck," the Captain got out of bed and went up in his shirt, but returned again immediately, and called Mr. Smith, and they went on deck together; soon after he heard Mr. Smith call out "O Lord, O Lord!" he was alarmed, and got out of his hammock, and as he was standing, he saw the prisoner Palm and others throw Captain Keith's body overboard, the Captain made no resistance, and he supposed he was dead at that time. Soon after he heard the Chief Mate in the water calling out "boat, boat!" In his account of what followed, namely the administering the oath of secrecy, the murder of the two blacks, the scuttling the ship, and taking to the boats, their landing on the Guinea coast, and falling into the hands of the blacks, and their subsequent arrival in England, he fully corroborated the account given by Telling. On his return to England, he related these circumstances to a Gentleman named Scrivener, by whom he was taken to Union-hall, and, in consequence of his deposition, warrants were issued by Mr. Evance for the apprehension of Palm and Telling.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

LIBEL ON THE DUKE OF COMBERLAND. THE KING v. HENRY WHITE, JER.

This was an information filed by his Majesty's Att. Gen. against the Defendant, for a gross, scandalous, and wicked libel, published on two distinct days, viz. on the 30th of August, 1812, and on the 27th of September, in the same year, reflecting on the character of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland. To which information the Defendant pleaded that he was not guilty thereof.

Sir Wm. Garrow stated the libel which appeared on the 30th August last, in a Sunday newspaper, of which the Defendant was the Proprietor, since the imprisonment of his father, the late Proprietor, the purport of which libel was, as charged by the information, that Scillis, the assassin, did not fall by his own hand, but that he was slain by another, meaning the Duke himself. The libel again published by the Defendant, and with which also he was charged, was published on the 27th September following, and was of the like tendency.

They were both read by the Officer of the Court, and proved by the proper witnesses; the following is the substance as near as we could collect it:—

"I have no doubt but a dignified retreat is already provided for you, and you may at this moment be solacing yourself with the gratifying anticipation of becoming a splendid transport; therefore, before you are off, permit one who has long observed you with

no common interest, to put a few home questions to you, on a subject of no common complexion.

"It is not so long a time since as to be forgotten, that your life was attempted by a domestic; and that by some means or other, that domestic paid the forfeit of his own, for the wickedness of his attempt. Let me assure you, that no man commiserated your situation more than myself,—no man felt greater indignation against the supposed miscreant; but a short time brought to my notice some mysterious circumstances, which made me doubt whether either my compassion or my resentment had been judiciously applied; I doubt it still; and an earnest desire to have those doubts satisfied, elicit from me this intrusion.

"First, Let me entreat you to inform the world, whether the report be well founded, that it was not till after repeated attempts, that a jury could be found sufficiently hardy to say upon their oath, that your servant was his own executioner?

"Secondly, Whether the razor, which was concluded to have been the instrument of his death, was not found on a table at a distance from him, where it had the appearance of having been deliberately placed after it had performed its destined service?

"Thirdly, Whether the unfortunate man's coat was not found drenched with his blood on a chair also in a distant part of the room from his body.

"Fourthly, Whether the basin was not found very deliberately placed by the side of the bed, for the evident purpose of catching the blood which issued from the throat of the unfortunate victim?

"Fifthly, Whether, when the body was found, it was not nearly cold?

"Sixthly, Whether the man was not so troubled with an asthmatic cough, that it was impossible for him to be secreted for half an hour without betraying himself?

"Seventhly, Whether it was not promulgated, that the concealment from which he issued was a closet, in which, to make the statement probable, his slippers were placed, but, most unfortunately for the support of the statement, one with the toe towards the door of egress, and the other with the heel in that direction?

"Eighthly, Whether, upon the Jury going to the room where the corpse of your murdered servant lay, they did not find that the neckcloth of the deceased was cut through in several places,—and whether this circumstance of itself does not militate strongly against the supposition of the deceased having cut his own throat?

"I have no inclination to draw uncandid inferences from ambiguous circumstances, or I might have congratulated you on the first instance of tender feeling, which the whole course of your life has ever presented, when you prevented an ignominious interment of your favourite domestic's remains. Although the farce of being buried where four roads met was carried on, for the sake of theatrical effect, till the concluding scene, we all know how the corpse was secretly conveyed for decent interment to a place where the prying curiosity of public spectators could extract no food for observation. As to the rites of the church being withheld, I am not disposed to be severe, hoping, nay with Christian charity believing, that without the sacred benediction of your spiritual director, his better part will find its way to mansions where it has not the smallest chance of a second rencontre with its more than master.

"PHILO JUNIUS."

"Sir.—I have just taken up your paper; I really feel shocked at the insinuation so broadly made, that the * * * murdered * * *

Even if it were true, I am sure you are too well acquainted with public right to assert, that a newspaper is the fit channel for a charge which ought to be brought before the highest tribunal. Besides, I consider that the minute detail published soon after the man's death, which contains a plan of the apartments, from actual survey, completely removes every doubt on the subject. Apropos: I have fortunately laid my hands on the above interesting document, and send it herewith, in the hope and expectation that you will submit this work to the perusal of "Junius," and his supporters. They both appear to be men of education, and I doubt not that they will on this subject, which is really too serious to trifle with, either bring forward their evidence, or acknowledge their error.

Sept. 20, 1812. " * * * "

For the Defendant, Mr. Scarlett addressed the Court at considerable length, and Sir Wm. Garrow made an animated reply.

Lord Ellenborough summed up the evidence, and commented upon it and upon the case, leaving it to the Jury to decide, who, without quitting the box, brought in a verdict of Guilty.—The trial lasted five hours and a half.

BEAUBRAIN v. SIR WM. SCOTT.

This was an action by which the Plaintiff, an attorney-at-law, sought to recover damages from the defendant, the Judge of the Ecclesiastical Court, for a sentence of excommunication passed on him without reasonable cause. The son of the plaintiff, a minor, having been cited by his wife

before the Ecclesiastical Court, who wished to obtain a divorce, it was intimated to the plaintiff that he must appear and become guardian to his son a-litem. The plaintiff refused to do so, and filed an affidavit, protesting against the right of the Court to compel him. The Court, however, declared him duly appointed, and afterwards excommunicated him for not taking on himself the office. The plaintiff was in consequence thrown into prison and reduced to great distress, and it was not till the expiration of ten months from the passing of the sentence, that he was restored to his rights in society by the passing of an order of absolution. The distressed state of the plaintiff having been represented to the defendant by Mr. Espinasse, Sir William Scott, while he asserted the propriety of his own conduct, but feeling for the actual state of distress in which the plaintiff had been plunged, was pleased to bestow on him 100*l.* which it was calculated would procure his liberation; this sum was afterwards increased from motives of humanity, to 150*l.* and Sir William promised the plaintiff his future patronage. The plaintiff received this pecuniary relief as a matter of liberality on the part of Sir William, and not as due to him. Sir W. Scott, failing to patronize the plaintiff to the extent of his demand, he brought the present action. A number of witnesses of respectability, connected with the Ecclesiastical Court, were adduced to prove the practice of that Court. Sir J. Nicholl, among others, swore to his belief that the decree was correct and agreeable to the practice of the Ecclesiastical Court.

Lord Ellenborough held that the charge in the present declaration was not supposed. The Jury retired, however, and after an absence of nearly an hour, returned with a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 40*s.* and with the following statement:—"The Jury beg leave to state to your Lordship, and the Court, that in this their verdict they do not mean to attach the slightest impeachment on the most respectable character of Sir W. Scott."

BUENOS AYRES.

PROCLAMATION BY THE SUPERIOR GOVERNMENT.

CITIZENS, Some Spaniards, the enemies of our liberty, have combined with the Chiefs of Monte Video a horrible plan to give a mortal blow to the existence of the country, by surprising our quarters, destroying the Government, assassinating your Magistrates, prescribing the meritorious citizens, dissolving the State, and finally delivering up these countries, covered with American blood, to the ominous yoke of the despots. The conspiracy has been discovered; three of the conspirators have received on the gallows the reward of their horrible perfidy, and every preparation is made to satisfy the public vengeance by the exemplary punishment of those involved in this criminal combination. The Government has been highly gratified in witnessing the enthusiasm with which the patriots of the capital ran to arms at the moment when they suspected danger. Retain, Citizens these noble sentiments, and our enemies will disappear at the very sight of your irritated countenances. Remain tranquil; return to the bosom of your families, and confide in the justice of the Government, and in the rectitude and zeal of your Magistrates.

(Signed) FELICIANO ANTONIO DE CHI-GLANA. JUAN MARTIN PUEYRREDON. BERNARDINO RIBADAVIA. NICOLAS HERRERA, Sec.

Buenos Ayres, July 4, 1812.

In another Proclamation, dated the 25th of July, the Junta announce, "that twenty-five of the Conspirators had perished on the scaffold; and though the glory of the American name required the suspension of capital punishment, yet the Government would continue to take the necessary measures for the public tranquillity." They further add—"Judicial proceedings shall still go on:—the accomplices in the Conspiracy, and the suspected, shall not remain in our society, and the chastisement shall be proportioned to the enormity of the offence."

DETAILS OF THE PLOT. BUENOS AYRES, JULY 10.

A great number of European Spaniards in this capital prepared, under an oath of secrecy, a conspiracy, formed on the most horrible plan, and of which posterity will not read without trembling. They had taken their measures for a rising on one of those nights when the negligence or confidence of the military detachments best promised a fortunate result. The direc-

tion of the plan was entrusted to the Spaniard Martin Alzaga, of whose turbulent and daring character we have repeated proofs. For this purpose they had formed their companies and regiments of infantry, with corresponding officers. The Bethemite, Father Jose de las Animas, had the chief command of the cavalry. The Hospital of Convalescents was to be the rallying point for all the conspirators.—Their first object was to seize upon the guard room of the barrack; and as they calculated upon the assistance of all disbanded Spaniards, the latter were to be entrusted with the custody of all the principal points, while arms were to be put into the hands of the conspirators most distinguished for their valour and skill. Numerous patrols were next to be detached, for the purpose of surprising such of our's as they might meet in the streets, and getting possession of their arms. The cavalry were destined to surprise the park of artillery, and scour the outside of the walls, that nothing might escape. The infantry were to surprise the head-quarters of the artillery and of the civic regiments; from thence they were to march to take the fort, with which view they laid a plan to get the Fort Major out of his house, and then compel him to demand that the principal gate should be opened, when immediately a corps of 500 men was to advance and carry it by storm. The enterprise was to be carried into effect at two in the morning, and as soon as it was day they were to make signals to the marines, for the purpose of supplying the assistance agreed upon. To prevent any movement on the part of the Americans they were to issue a Proclamation, threatening death to every native who should leave his house, and to every European Spaniard who did not join them with all the arms in his possession.

When success was obtained, all the Members of the Government, the Magistrates, the Principal American Citizens, and the Spaniards most attached to the present system, were to be seized and shot. The capital was to be governed by the author of the conspiracy, Martin Alzaga, without acknowledging any dependence on the Governor of Monte Video, till the decision of the Cortes; for the grand object was to restore the ascendancy of the Spaniards, and to replace the Americans in a situation a thousand times more servile than their former one.

Such was the plan, as appears from the trials of the conspirators: but God, who always watches over the good, provided the means of discovery at the moment when it was about to be realised. One of the conspirators incautiously disclosed himself in the presence of a slave. This fortunate man, alive to the dictates of reason and humanity, communicated what he had heard to a person in whom he had confidence, and in this way it reached the knowledge of the Government. The conspiracy being discovered, after the first investigation, three of the chief conspirators were seized, shot, and exposed to public view. The traitor Alzaga, as soon as he heard the news, fled from his house with the view of escaping, but soon fell into the hands of justice, and has been rewarded for his horrible crimes by condigna punishment.

The wickedness of these men could only be equalled by the heroic enthusiasm of the people of Buenos Ayres. No sooner was the discovery made public, than they took up arms and ran to their quarters, determined to save the country or perish gloriously in its defence. In a short time, more than 6,000 men were collected, who mixed with our veterans, guarded the city, arrested various delinquents, and with a moderation unexampled in the history of revolutions presented them uninjured to the public authorities. The people were present in crowds at the execution of the guilty; and that moment were heard unanimous shouts of—*Long live the country—Death to the traitors—Perish the tyrants!* The bands played patriotic airs, and the people sang hymns for the triumph of liberty over the efforts of treason and tyranny. But even amidst all this enthusiasm, not the smallest excesses were committed upon the persons and properties of the European Spaniards—even those of them whose opposition to our system is notorious to all parties.

July 14.—The Portuguese troops commenced their retreat from San Francisco, on the 13th of July. In consequence of the events which have recently occurred here, the Government of Monte Video has prohibited all intercourse with us under pain of death.

(See Supplement.)

FURTHER PAPERS

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

No. LXXVI.

At a General Court of the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East-Indies,

Held on Tuesday, the 5th of January 1813.

The Chairman acquainted the Court, that it is specially summoned for the purpose of there being laid before them further papers respecting the negotiation for a renewal of the Company's exclusive privileges.

The said papers were then read, being as follow, viz.

Minutes of a Secret Committee of Correspondence, the 27th November 1812. (No. LX.)

Letter from the Chairman and Deputy Chairman to the Right Honorable the Earl of Buckinghamshire, dated the 28th November 1812. (No. LXI.)

Letter from the Right Honorable the Earl of Buckinghamshire to the Chairman, dated the 28th November 1812. (No. LXII.)

Minute of a Secret Court of Directors, held on Wednesday, the 2d December 1812. (No. LXIII.)

Minutes of a Secret Court of Directors, held on Tuesday, the 15th December 1812. (No. LXIV.)

Minutes of a Secret Court of Directors, held on Wednesday, the 16th December 1812. (No. LXV.)

Minutes of a Secret Court of Directors, held on Friday, the 18th December 1812. (No. LXVI.)

Minute of a Secret Court of Directors, held on Tuesday, the 22d December 1812. (No. LXVII.)

Minutes of a Secret Committee of Correspondence, the 28th December 1812. (No. LXVIII.)

Minutes of a Secret Court of Directors, held on Monday, the 28th December 1812. (No. LXIX.)

Letter from the Right Honorable the Earl of Buckinghamshire to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, dated the 24th December 1812, noticed in the preceding Minutes. (No. LXX.)

Minute of a Secret Committee of Correspondence, the 30th December 1812. (No. LXXI.)

Minute of a Secret Court of Directors, held on Wednesday, the 30th December 1812. (No. LXXII.)

Letter from the Chairman and Deputy Chairman to the Right Honorable the Earl of Buckinghamshire dated the 30th December 1812, noticed in the preceding Minute. (No. LXXIII.)

Letter from the Right Honorable the Earl of Buckinghamshire to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, dated the 4th January 1813. (No. LXXV.)

The Chairman acquainted the Court, that the above papers are printing, and will be ready to be delivered to the Proprietors tomorrow.

The Court then proceeded to take the same into consideration, when the resolutions of the General Court of 5th May last were called for and read.

It was then moved, and on the question,

Resolved, That this Court do highly approve the vigilance, attention, and able conduct of the Court of Directors, in their negotiation with His Majesty's Ministers for the Renewal of the Charter; and that, for the purpose of taking the important subject now submitted to them into their most serious deliberation, the Court do adjourn unto Tuesday the 19th instant.

And the Court adjourned accordingly.

No. LXXVII.

Resolutions of a General Court of Proprietors, held the 5th May 1812, referred to in the preceding Minutes.

Resolved Unanimously, That this Court has learnt with deep concern and surprize, that His Majesty's Ministers have been induced to change the view they first entertained of the propriety of confining to the Port of London the returns of the trade to India, now to be permitted to all British subjects. That the measure of opening the Outports to vessels of all descriptions from India, comprehending in that term the Eastern Islands, appears to this Court to be fraught with consequences ruinous to the Company, and all the long train of interests connected with it: by removing from the port of London the greater part of the Indian trade, which it has hitherto enjoyed; by rendering useless many of the expensive establishments formed there for the merchandize and shipping of that trade, and throwing out of bread many thousands of persons who now derive constant

employment from it; by deranging the practice and frustrating the end of stated public sales, which are useful and important, both to the Country and the Company, who are necessarily restricted to this practice; but above all, by affording facilities for the smuggling of teas into the ports and harbours of England, Scotland, and Ireland, to an extent unlimited, and as this Court apprehend, uncontrollable. That the consequence of this must be, the destruction of the Company's China trade, their best source of commercial profit; the failure of their dividend; the depreciation of their stock; and unless a fund is provided from some other source for the payment of the dividend, or their part to continue to perform the functions assigned to them in the Government of British India. That if the constitution by which the Indian Empire is now administered should thus be subverted, the excellent system of civil and military service formed under the Company, and maintainable only by such a body, will be broken down; the tranquillity and happiness of the vast population which that empire contains, the interests of this country in Asia, and its constitution at home, will be imminently endangered.

That the proposed object for which the professed changes are to be made, and such immense sacrifice hazarded, namely, the increase of the commerce of this kingdom, cannot be in any great degree attained, there being no practicability of extending materially the use of our manufactures among the Indian people, the tonnage allotted by the Company, or afforded by Indian ships in the management of individuals for such exports, not having been fully occupied. Neither does it appear practicable largely to augment the importation of profitable commodities from thence; of all which the example of the American trade to the East is a proof, British Manufactures which they could easily have procured, making no part of it, nor their returns exhibiting any new articles of importance. That therefore the trade now enjoyed by the Company and individuals will be the only certain trade to which new adventurers can have recourse. And this will be no addition to the commerce of the Country, but only a transfer from one set of hands to another; so that old establishments will be subverted, without substituting any thing equally good in their place; and, to all appearance, with great detriment to the nation, particularly in the defalcation of a large part of the duties now collected on tea, to the amount of four millions sterling per annum; for all which defalcation, whether, one, or two, or three millions, new taxes must be laid on the people.

That the cause of the Company has been deeply injured by prejudice, ignorance, erroneous assumptions, and of late by extensive combinations, and by unfair representation, canvas, and intimidation; in all which the merits and right of the Company, the political interests of British India, and of this country as connected with them, have been left out of sight, and the single object of the extension of commerce, an object too only of speculation, in opposition to past experience, is the governing principle.

This Court however confidently hope, that Parliament will not decide the fate of the Company, on the representations and demands of private interests, but on just and comprehensive views of national policy; and the Court must also believe that His Majesty's Ministers are too enlightened and equitable, finally to adopt any measure calculated to destroy the commercial profits of the Company, and thereby to disable them from performing their political functions. This Court therefore entirely approving, both of the firmness which their Directors have shewn in maintaining the interests of the Company, and of the manner in which they have, in the papers now produced by them, defended those interests, doth recommend it to them to persevere in the negotiation with His Majesty's Ministers upon the same principles; assured of the determination of this Court to support them to the utmost, in maintaining the permanence of the Company and the national interests which are involved in their stability.

Resolved Unanimously, That the thanks of this Court be given to Randle Jackson, Esq. for his very luminous and excellent speech this day; for the great zeal, ability and industry he has on various occasions, and particularly on this, displayed for the honor and advantage of this Company.

Resolved Unanimously, That the warmest thanks of this General Court be offered to the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and Court of Directors of this Company, for their very able conduct in the negotiation with Government for the renewal of the Charter; alike evincing the most luminous ideas of the best interests of this Company, and their most honourable conduct in the management of so important a concern.

No. LXXVIII.

At a General Court of the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East-Indies,

Held on Tuesday, the 19th of January 1813.

Minutes of last Court of the 5th instant were read:—

The Chairman acquainted the Court, that it is met by adjournment, for the purpose of taking into further consideration the papers laid before them at their last meeting.

The following motion was then made and seconded, viz.

“That this Court perceives with deep regret, that after a long correspondence and discussion, conducted with exemplary firmness, temper, and ability, on the part of the Court of Directors, and with much difference of opinion among the several Ministers who have represented His Majesty's Government in the discussion, and closed on the part of His Majesty's present Ministers with a reference to the petitions lately presented to Parliament, as a ground of their new determination, the parties have at length arrived at a point when decision is absolutely required, between the ruin of the Company and the disappointment of the petitioners against their Charter.”

And after a debate of considerable length, The question of adjournment of the said debate was moved and seconded;

But it having been signified by a Proprietor, that an amendment to the first motion was prepared and intended to be made,

The question of adjournment was, by consent of the Court, withdrawn.

It was then moved and seconded, pursuant to the intimation already given, to amend the first motion, by leaving out all the words after the word “that,” in order to substitute the following words, viz.

“That this Court, deeming it prudent and proper to acquiesce in the principles and preliminaries stated by His Majesty's Ministers, through the President of the Board of Control, in the papers laid before the Court, respecting the renewal of the Company's Charter, with certain provisions in favor of the merchants and manufacturers of Great Britain and the Outports of these realms.”

Resolved, That it be referred back to the Court of Directors to continue their negotiation for the carrying these principles into effect, this Court relying on due attention being paid to secure to the Company as great advantages in their commerce, as are consistent with their claims upon the public, and the prosperity and interests of the country at large; and for that purpose, by proper regulations, to guard against the mischiefs that might arise from disputes in India or in England, between those engaged in the commerce, to protect the trade from smuggling, and those consequences which are now dreaded by a departure from the present established system; and particularly to prevent the residence or interference of Europeans in any part of India, so as to endanger the Company's governments there, in their exclusive administration of the territorial possessions which they now have or may hereafter obtain, as well in their revenue as in their judicial and military departments. That the Directors be instructed to endeavour to obtain from His Majesty's Ministers a guarantee to the Proprietors of India Stock, for their capital stock and dividends, in case the trade and territories should, at any future period, be taken under the immediate management of His Majesty's Government, or not afford the necessary supply for the discharge of the same. That as the Company consider themselves guardians of the prosperity of the empire in India, and protectors of the liberty and happiness of the millions of people who live under their government, they repose confidence in the abilities of their Directors and the wisdom of the Legislature, that every possible safeguard will be provided, to prevent danger to the empire and injury to its people.”

And a debate having arisen on the proposed amendment,

It was moved, and on the question, *Resolved*, That the further debate on the said questions be adjourned, till Friday next, the 22d instant.

And it was then moved, and on the question, *Resolved*, That this Court do now adjourn till Friday next, the 22d instant.

And the Court adjourned accordingly.

No. LXXIX.

At a General Court of the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East-Indies,

Held on Friday, the 22d January 1813.

Minutes of last Court of the 19th instant were read:—

The Chairman acquainted the Court, that it is met by adjournment, for the purpose of taking into further consideration the papers which were laid before them on the 5th instant.

The Court then proceeded to take into consideration the motion made at the last General Court, and the amendment proposed thereto.

And after a debate of very considerable length,

It was moved, and on the question, *Resolved*, That the further debate on the said motions be adjourned till Tuesday next, the 26th instant, and that a General Court be summoned to meet on that day, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, precisely.

And then the Court, on the question, adjourned till Tuesday next accordingly.

No. LXXX.

At a General Court of the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East-Indies,

Held on Tuesday, the 26th January 1813.

Minutes of last Court of the 22d instant were read:

The Chairman acquainted the Court, that it is met by adjournment, for the purpose of taking into further consideration the papers which were laid before them on the 5th instant.

The motion made on the 19th instant, and the amendment proposed to be made thereto, were read.

It was then, after a debate of considerable length, moved, that the words in the original motion, proposed to be omitted, stand part of the question.

And the question thereon being put, The same was carried in the Affirmative. The main question being then put,

It was *Resolved*,—That this Court perceives with deep regret, that after a long correspondence and discussion, conducted with exemplary firmness, temper, and ability, on the part of the Court of Directors, and with much difference of opinion among the several Ministers who have represented His Majesty's Government in the discussion, and closed on the part of His Majesty's present Ministers with a reference to the petitions lately presented to Parliament, as a ground of their new determination, the parties have at length arrived at a point, when decision is absolutely required, between the ruin of the Company and the disappointment of the petitioners against their Charter.

Resolved,—That on former discussions relative to the renewal of the Company's charter, and particularly in 1793, His Majesty's Government were prepared, at the outset, to state the precise extent of concession which could safely be allowed to the petitioners against the Company's charter; and their mature conviction appeared then to be, that the regulated monopoly of the Company was essential to the interests of the country, and that this consideration alone was a sufficient answer to all pretences for interference with that monopoly.

That the territorial possessions of the Company in India are their certain right, and that the system provided for the Indian Government by the wisdom of Parliament, together with the disinterested spirit in which it has been administered by the Company, have extended and consolidated the British Empire in the East, and added to the strength and glory of the British Empire at Home.

That the trade of the Company has long ceased to bear the character of a strict monopoly; and that, by some further modifications, if thought indispensable, in addition to the arrangements of 1793 and of 1802, it may be rendered as such an open trade, as will be consistent with the security of revenue and the prosperity and safety of the Indian Empire.

That it is the opinion of the ablest Indian statesmen, as well as of the generality of persons acquainted with India, that no large or sudden addition can be made to the amount of British exports to that country or China; that this opinion is confirmed by the practice of the Americans, who export chiefly bullion, and by the overloaded state of the Indian markets; that the habits and religion of the natives are hostile to any such extension; and that the Company actually suffer a loss in this department of their concerns, with the view of employing the capital, and encouraging the industry of their countrymen at home.

That so far as relates to the ordinary produce of India, the import trade is now carried to the full extent of the demand, as appears by the value of three millions and a half sterling of private property at this moment remaining in the Company's Warehouses; and that to open the Outports to that trade, would be no other than a ruinous transfer of it into new channels, to the destruction of immense and costly establishments, and the beg-

gery of many thousands of industrious individuals.

That an extension of the trade in other Outports, could be realized only by a large transfer of capital to India, and its consequent colonization; that, if realized, it might fatally interfere with the manufactures of England, or with her commerce to countries where similar products are already raised by British capital, imported in British shipping, and paid for by British manufactures, and that thus, such extension would deeply injure those very persons who are most impatiently petitioning for it.

That any unrestrained intercourse of Europeans with our Indian Empire is highly to be deprecated; that the unlimited competition of commercial agents would, from the peculiar circumstances of the country, produce "a boundless scene of confusion and fraud, and ultimately the ruin of the manufacturers themselves;" and that tempting opportunities would be held out to the agents to maintain illicit intercourse with the Native Powers, and to conduct a dangerous system of communication with China from the Eastern Islands.

That this Court do most highly approve the conduct of the Directors upon the vital question of admitting the Outports to the import trade from India; and that the confusion and hazard from irregular sales at the Outports, the loss to the revenue from smuggling, and the consequent ruin of the Company's China trade, are decisive obstacles to the policy of such a measure; they are therefore firm of opinion, that the Court of Directors should, on no consideration whatever, cede this point in the discussion.

That it also appears, from numerous petitions presented to the last Parliament, that on the faith of approved and long established practice, an immense capital has been invested in establishments, peculiarly adapted to the export trade between India and China; and that many heavy engagements have been entered into by persons in the city of London, and on both banks of the Thames, from London-bridge to Gravesend, the very subsistence of many of whom depends upon the continuance to the port of London of the export trade to India and China; and that nearly 10,000 industrious artificers, together with their families, would be in danger of beggary, in proportion as they would be thrown out of employment, by the removal of the export trade from its accustomed channel. This Court therefore conceives, that it is of vital importance to the city and port of London, that the export trade to India and China should continue to be carried on as heretofore.

That since the high duties on articles imported would still remain, the abatement in the price of freight expected by the petitioners to ensue from the subversion of the present system, would be productive of trifling relief to the consumer; and that this relief would be purchased at the extreme hazard of the revenue of Customs and Excise, now collected easily by the Company, as well as imminent danger to all the sources of their wealth in India.

That there is no foundation, in fact, for the statement which ascribes to the Company's charter the advantages enjoyed by neutral foreigners over British merchants, in the admission of the former to a trade from which the latter are excluded; for that the profit with which that trade has been carried on by those foreigners, has been entirely owing to the facilities necessarily belonging to their neutral character, and which, of course, cannot belong to the merchants of a belligerent state.

That the discharge of the political functions of the Company depends on the continuance of its commercial privileges. That the propositions of His Majesty's government, by giving a fatal blow to the commercial interests of the Company, will, if insisted on, eventually terminate in its political dissolution; and that political advantages, of the highest importance, will thus be lost to the country, among which the following deserve to be distinctly noticed, as much too valuable to be sacrificed for a trifling reduction in the freight of Indian goods to Europe.

1. A marine of 100 large ships, containing a tonnage of 103,333 tons, employing 1400 officers and 10,000 seamen, of acknowledged skill and bravery, and which has been found ready and able, at all times, to minister to the national convenience and to augment the national glory.

2. An extensive establishment of yards, which has often rendered large and seasonable assistance to the Royal Navy, and might, in cases of necessity, be made available to the national defence.

3. The remittance of the fortunes accumulated by above 3,000 officers of the Company's military service, and some hundreds of civil servants, which are transferred to the capital, and stimulate the industry of Britain.

That, in addition to these considerations, the liberal disbursements of the Company for national enterprises, and the meritorious contribution of their service to the National Fund of strength and glory, are entitled to a just and honorable remembrance, in the preparation of any measure which may vitally affect their interests.

That connected with this department of the subject, is the extreme danger to which, in

case of the Company's dissolution, the balance of the Constitution would be exposed, by the transfer of the Indian Patronage to the Crown, and the enormous burden which would be entailed on the public, in satisfying the claims of compensation on behalf of the Company, and of all the complicated interests which would be involved in its fate.

That, by the destruction of the Company, a vast number of those Proprietors, amongst whom its capital of twelve millions sterling is divided, would be reduced to extreme distress; and nearly forty thousand persons, directly employed by the Company, with many others indirectly concerned in its prosperity, would be brought to a state of absolute beggary.

That, from the tenor of the preceding considerations, it appears to this Court, that no case of political or commercial delinquency has been established against the Company, to justify the ruin with which they are threatened, or to forfeit their claim to a continuance of their Charter: that, on the contrary, their commercial management has been frequently deranged and interrupted by costly enterprises, to which they were compelled on grounds of imperial policy, and which no temporary possession could have induced them to execute: that their remonstrances against these undertakings were silenced by reference to future and distant recompense, in the improved prospect of permanent peace, revenue, and commerce, and that, by arguments which implied little less than a pledge that their privileges should be continued, at least until their indemnity should be complete: and that it is manifestly unjust to allege against them, as a proof of commercial mismanagement, pecuniary difficulties arising out of this forcible diversion of their commercial funds to national purposes.

That, with a view to their financial difficulties, thus incurred on the Public account, the Directors, in the year 1803, apprehending the consequences of the transfer of the Indian territorial debt to England, proposed methods to meet and provide for those consequences; but that His Majesty's Ministers refused to forward those propositions to India, and have not substituted any other proceeding for the same end.

That the Court appeal confidently to the following particulars, from the close of the Fourth Report of the Committee of the House of Commons appointed in the late Parliament, for a proof, not only that the Company have carried on their affairs without any expence to the finances of this country, but that the operations of their system have been in manifold ways beneficial to its interests.

1st. That since 1791, British industry has been encouraged by the employment of £46,000,000.

2d. That the produce and manufactures of India, purchased with this sum, together with those of China sold in England, realized in sale amount nearly to £140,000,000.

3d. That the purchase of the produce and manufactures of England amounted to £29,200,000.

4th. That the employment of British shipping amounted to £25,000,000.

5th. That the duties on imports, collected through the Company at a trifling expence to Government, amounted to £39,300,000; and on exports to £660,000;—together; £39,960,000.

6th. That the combination of these, and other sums, producing £185,960,000, shews that, on an average of the last seventeen years, £10,900,000 has been diffused in various channels through the whole circulation of the British Empire, &c.

That, for proof of the moral and political benefits derived to the population of India from the government of the Company, this Court appeals to the Fifth Report of the Committee of the House of Commons which exhibits the gratifying picture of a people raised from the lowest disorder and degradation, to a state of industry, security and freedom; and that this Court confidently hopes, the improvement in the condition of fifty millions of natives will not be interrupted, by the pernicious experiments to which the sanction of Parliament is now so loudly solicited.

That the interests of the Company are now become so interwoven with the political and commercial system of Britain, that, by their sudden dissolution, the credit and grandeur of this country would receive a shock, which must be perilous, and might be fatal; and that the measures proposed by Government are therefore anxiously to be deprecated, inasmuch as they must have the effect of bringing the Company to speedy destruction.

That, with such a case in favor of the Company, the Court is assured they may approach Parliament with confidence, and without the smallest alarm from the misrepresentations with which they have been assailed; and they are persuaded that the wisdom of that enlightened body will never countenance the sacrifice of clear and positive interests of one class of men, to the contingent and uncertain advantage of another; nor demolish a mighty practical system, which has been raised by such immense exertions, in order to place its materials at the disposal of interested speculation.

That this Court approves, most highly, the firm exertions, by which the Directors have now enabled the Company, if necessary, to bring their case in its integrity before the tri-

bunal of Parliament. They tender their warmest thanks to the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman, and the Court of Directors, for their zeal and ability in support of this important cause; and they trust that, if any opening should present itself for a renewal of the discussion between the Company and His Majesty's Government, upon the principles detailed in this resolution, it will be conducted by them with the energy and moderation which they have hitherto displayed.

And the Court, on the question, adjourned.

(Papers to be continued.)

POLICE.

Bow-Street.—In consequence of an information that unlawful games were played at the house, No. 40, in Pall-mall, kept by Paul Rewbell, Adkins, accompanied by Tauuton, Salmon, Mance, Perry, and several others, were dispatched thither on Thursday night with a warrant to search the house, and apprehend all in it. They got to the house about half past ten o'clock, and found no difficulty in gaining admittance by the two entrance doors. Whether the informer accompanied them, or whether they were in possession of a signal by which they gained such easy access, we have not learnt: however, they got in full possession of the house, and some of them had entered the back drawing room on the first floor, which has an entrance to it by double doors, at about three yards apart, before it was known that officers were in the house. A most extraordinary but very ludicrous scene now took place. A general scuffle ensued between the persons assembled in the room round the gaming-table and the officers. A man, whom we understand to be a person of rank, made his escape out of the window. An Officer in the Guards, in a desperate effort escaped out of the room, met Adkins on the stairs, and being a powerful man, knocked him down, and eventually escaped. Another Officer in the Guards in the confusion got a black eye, his coat torn, and was robbed of 90l. Salmon, who was one that assisted in executing the warrant, was seized by the back of his neck, so as almost to prevent him from moving; he heard a voice call out to shoot him; and he was nearly choaked, when Perry came up to assist him.

On Friday the parties secured were brought to the above office, and underwent an examination before Mr. Nares.

Adkins said, that Paul Rewbell was master of the house; and that there had been play in the house on that night. He was cross examined by Mr. Alley, as to how he knew that the house belonged to Rewbell, or that there had been play that night. The Officer replied, that Rewbell acknowledged to him, that he was master of the house; and a person of the name of Bennett, one of the Prisoners, confessed that play had been practised there.

Tauuton produced a great quantity of common playing cards, red cards of the same size as playing cards, others with lines, figures, with a number of small steel bodkins, with sealing-wax fixed on for heads, in pin-cushions. The officer placed them in the same state with some Bank of England notes, as they were when he seized them on the gaming-table, and had no doubt from the bodkins to mark on the cards with lines, &c. but the game of Rouge et Noir had been played at.

Salmon produced a quantity of playing red cards and silver counters, which passed for 10l.; a dice-box, and mahogany money-scrappers, which no doubt had been used to draw the counters or tokens belonging to the house when playing for them on the table.

Mance produced a number of small tin shovels with long handles, which no doubt had been used when guineas were in circulation. The green cloth which covered the large gaming table was ornamented with yellow and red stripes, which could not be explained. A very large round aperture was in the middle, which was for what is called the well. A twenty-penny Fleet-note was stuck in the gambling room, with a written notice underneath it, stating that it had been taken, on the 14th of May, in that room, for a twenty-pound note.

When the officers first entered the room, a number of men were sitting round the table, with a large chandelier over it. The officers had no doubt but they had been playing. After the evidence of the officers had been gone through, Mr. Alley called upon them to produce the money that had been taken from the room. They all declared, that they had produced every thing that they had seized. Mr. Alley said, he did not mean to throw the slightest imputation upon the officers, and had no doubt but they had done their duty upon this, as upon all similar occasions; but he pledged himself, that about 500l. had been taken or stolen from the room, 400l. from off the table, and 90l. forcibly

taken out of an Officer in the Guards' pocket; acknowledged that his suspicions rested upon some person or persons who accompanied the officers, and strongly suspected the informer to be a man of the name of Coombe, and that he was with them and had taken the money.

Adkins declared that no person had accompanied him but those belonging to the office, and that he did not know a man of the name of Coombe. He said, when it was known that officers were in the room, a scene of confusion took place, and there was a general scramble for what was on the table, &c.: he had no doubt, that whatever was taken off it, was done by some person or persons who were in the room. Previous to his entering, one of them escaped out of the window.

Mr. Alley observed, that as to the person who had escaped out of the window, he knew him to be a man of rank and honour, and therefore could not suspect him of taking the property away. Mr. Nares observed, this proved the description of persons who resorted to the house.—Mr. Alley said, they should offer a reward for the recovery of the money. The Learned Gentleman then addressed the Magistrate, and said, he presumed this business would be disposed of as had been customary for some time past, by holding the persons to bail who were in custody, under the Act of Henry VIII. made in such cases. Mr. Nares entertained some doubts upon that subject. Mr. Alley then addressed the Magistrate at considerable length, and argued upon the weakness of the case, in going for the 200l. penalties for playing an unlawful game; and contended, that if that was the object, they ought to know who the informer was, he being entitled to one-third of the penalty, and they might be able to prove him an incompetent witness in several ways.

Mr. Nares, in giving his opinion, observed, that as to the definition of unlawful games, he recollected that one of the Acts which described them, had been brought in by Mr. Justice Jarvis; and after that Act had been passed, the gamblers invented a new game, and called it Justice Jarvis; but conviction took place on it. He had made up his mind on this case, and should hold the parties to bail, under the Act of Henry VIII. reserving to himself the farther consideration, as to whether he should proceed against the parties for the penalties, from the evidence given before him that day.

Paul Rewbell was in consequence held to bail, as proprietor of the house, himself in 200l. and two sureties in 100l. each, for his good behaviour, and not to be found in a gambling-house for 12 months. Richard Bennett, William Hewelson, and Thomas Carlos, suspected of being concerned in the conducting and managing of the house, were held to bail, themselves in 100l. each, and two sureties, each in 50l. on similar conditions.

THE TIMES, Oct. 10.

The campaign in Upper Canada closed with the surrender of General Hull's army; but, according to letters from St. John's, that on the banks of the St. Lawrence was only on the point of commencing. The Americans seem desirous of retrieving their late disaster in Upper Canada.

Extract of a Letter, dated Boston, Sept. 12.

"It is generally believed in this country that the news of the repeal of the British Orders in Council has greatly embarrassed our Executive, who neither expected or wished for such a concession; who certainly indisposed to accommodate without such farther concessions as might be deemed injurious to your maritime rights. At the same time, on account of the elections, they deem it prudent to feign great moderation, and hold out expectations of peace, which are not likely to be realized."

BENGAL BIRTHS.

At Serampore, on the 23d February, Mrs. P. Queira, of a Daughter.

At Gauzipore, on the 1st of March, the Lady Charles Corfield, Esq. H. M. 17th Regt. of a Daughter.

At Loodhiana, on the 12th February, the Lady Lieutenant George Hunter, 1st Regiment N. I. of a Daughter.

At Dacca, on the 27th Feb. the Lady of J. Rees, Esq. of a Son.

Same place, on the 28th do. Mrs. J. Esau, of a Daughter.

At Cuttack, on the 7th March, the Lady of J. Sage, Esq. of a Son.

At Allahabad, on the 25th Feb. the Lady of Fowel Comyn, 7th Regt. N. I. of a Daughter.

MADRAS BIRTHS.

At Bangalore, the Lady of Lieutenant Spottiswood of the 84th Regiment, of a Son.

At Cannanore, on the 6th of April, the Lady George Bailie, Esq. of a Daughter.

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