BOMBAY



COURIE

VOL. XXVI.]

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1816.

[NUMBE 1224:

T has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the Bonnay Counter, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly preified to any Servant of the Company, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference. BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Company, although born in Territories,

Government Advertisement.

FITHE Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleased to publish for general information, the following Bill intituled an act to make further Regulations for the Registry of Ships built in In-dia, which received the Royal assent on the 28th of June last.

BILL

INTITULED

An Act to make further Regulations for the Registry of Ships built in India.

[Note.—The Figures in the Margin denote the Number of Presses in the Ingrossment.]

WHEREAS, an Act passed in 1
the Twenty-sixth Year of
the Reignof His present Majesty, intituled
An Act for the further Increase and Encouragement of Shipping and Navigation:
And whereas another Act passed in the Twenty-seventh Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled An Act to enforce and render more effectual several Acts passed in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of King Charles the Second, and other Acts, made for the Increase and Encouragement of Shipping and Navigation:
And whereas another Act passed in the Thirty-fourth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled An Act for the further encouragement of Brilish Mariners, and for other Purposes therein mentioned: And whereas it is necessary to make further Provisions for the Execution of the Provisions of the said Act, in the Territories under the Government of The East India Company, and other Territories belonging to His Majesty, within the Limits of the Charter of the said Company ; be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this preent l'arliament assembled,

and by the Authority of Collector of Duties at any Port in the East In the same, That from and after the passing of this Act it shall be lawful for any dies, to re-gister and certify Ships in Ports where there is no Collec-tor or Comp-troller of the Customs. Collector of Duties payable at any Port to the East India Company, or other Person of the Rank in the said Company's Service of Senior Merchant, or of Six Years stand-

ng in the Service, being respectively appointed to act in the Execution of this Act by any of the Governments of the said East India Company in India, in any Ports in which there shall be no Collector and Comptroller of His Majesty's Revenue of Customs, to register, and grant Time, Certificates of the Registry of all Ships and Vessels built in any Territories, Countries, Islands or Places, under the Government of the East India Company, or belong. ing to His Majesty, within the Limits of belonging to such Ports respectively,

entitled to be regis ered; and all such Ofheirs and Persons respectively are hereby auchorized and required to do every Act, Matter, and Thing, in relation to such Registers and Certificates, and as to all Transfers of Property of such Ships and Vessels, and all other British registered Ships, in the said Acts required to be done by any Officers respectively of His Ma-jesty's Revenue of Customs in Great Britain; and the said Governments of the East India Company, and all Go-

vernors and Lieutenant-Governors of any Territories, Islands and Places, belonging to His Majesty, within the Limits of the Charter of the said Company, are hereby authorized and empowered to do all Acts, Matters, and Things, and make all such Orders in relation to the Registry of any such Ships or Vessels, and as to the Periods within which Ships built before the passing of this Act may be registered, and the Ports at which any such Ships or Vessels may be registered, and as to all Matters and Things relating thereto, and to any Transfers of Property in any such Ships or Vessels, as any Commis-sioners of His Majesty's Customs are by the said Acts or any of them authorized or empowered to do in relation to Ships and Vessels built before or after the passing of the said Act of the Twenty-sixth Year aforesaid; and all Powers and Authorities given in the said Acts to the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs, or any Officers of the Revenue of Customs in Great Britain respectively, in relation to the Registering of Ships and Vessels, as to any Act, Matter, or Thing, relating thereto, or as to any Penalties or Forfeitures, or the Application hereof, and as to the seizing of any Ships or Vessels as forfeited under the said Acts for want of Certificates of

Registry, shall be used, exercised, applied, enforced, and put in Execution, in relation to all Ships and Vessels built in any Territories, Countries, Islands or Places, under the Government of the said East India Company, or belonging to His Majesty within the Limits of the Charter of the said Company, either before or after the passing of this Act, and required and entitled to be registered under the are specified in an Act, passed in the Fif-Provisions of the said recited Acts, as fully and effectually as if the same were repeated and re-enacted in this Act; and all such Ships and Vessels shall, when so registered, be deemed and taken to be British built Ships, registered under the said recited Acts, and entitled to all the Privileges and Advantages of Ships built | Territories, and the better Administration in the United Kingdom, and registered

as such; except as in this Act herein-

after excepted. Ships not to be forfeited for want of Registry, unless they shall have returned to Port before

And whereas it is necessary to give sufficient Time for the Registry of Ships and Vessels, be it therefore enacted, That no such Ship or Vessel, carrying on Trade between 5 India and the United Kingdom, or within the Li-

mits of the Charter of the said East India Company as aforesaid, shall become forfeited, or subject to Seizure as forfeited, for want of a Certificate of Registry, until after the First Day of July 1816, the Charter of the said Company, and unless such Ship or Vessel shall after the Ship or Vessel already registered as Bri-First Day of January One thousand eight | tish-built, or to affect the Right of any | tish Seamen as Part of the Crew, for every which are by the Provisions of the said hundred and sixteen, and before the said Ship or Vessel now built or building to One hundred Tons of her registered Burarested Act, or any of them, required and First Day of July, have returned to the Registry as British-built.

Port or Place to which she shall belong, and afterwards departed from such Port without being duly registered under the Provisions of the said recited Acts.

Provided always, and be it further enacted, That nothing in this Act or in the said recit-What Ships do not require Registry. ed Acts or in any other Acts contained, shall subject any Ship or Vessel, built or to be built within the Limits of the Charter of the said Company, which shall not be of the Burthen of Three hundred and fifty Tons; or any Ship or Vessel built within the Limits of the Charter of the said Company, now the Property of any of His Majesty's Subjects within the Limits aforesaid, and employed 6

in Trade as heretofore solely within the said Limits, including the Cape of Good Hope; or any Ship or Vessel which now is or at any Time before the First Day of January in the Year One thousand eight hundred and sixteen shall be building within the Limits aforesaid, on account of any of His Majesty's Subjects within the said Limits, and shall be employed in Trade solely within the said Limits, including the said Cape of Good Hope, to any Penalty, Forfeiture, Disability, or Impediment by reason of such Ship or Vessel not being registered, and not being British-built, or to effect the Property or any Transfer of Property in any such Ship or Vessel as aforesaid which shall not be registered.

India-built Ships alregistered, not entitled to Privilege of Britishbuilt Ships, but those specified in former Acts.

Provided always, and be it further enacted, That no Ships or Vessels, built in any Countries, Territories, Ports, or Places under the Government of the East India Company, or belonging to His Majesty within the Limits of the Charter of the said Com-

pany, and registered under the Authority of this Act as British-built, and owned by Subjects of His Majesty, and navigated according to Law, shall be entitled ?

to the Privileges of British-built Ships, owned, registered, and navigated according to law, in any Voyages or Trade beyond the, Limits of the said Company's Charter, other than and except such as ty-third Year of His present Majesty, intituled An Act for continuing in the East India Company, for a further Term, the Possession of the British Territories in India, together with certain exclusive Privileges; for establishing further Regulations for the Government of the said of Justice within the sams; and for regulating the Trade to and from the Places within the Limits of the said Company's Charter; and in another Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, intituled An Act for the further Regulation of the Trade to and from the Places within the Limits of the Charter of the East India Company; any Thing in this Act, or in any or either of the said recited Acts; or in any other Act or Acts of Parliament to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided also, That nothing Not to affect Vessels alin this Act contained shall be ready regis-tered. construed in any Manner to

Lascars and Natives of India n t to be British within the meaning of 34G. 3. c.68.

Provided also, and be it further enacted, That no Asiatic Sailors, Lascars, or Natives of any of the Territories, Countries, Islands or Places within the Limits of the Charter of the East India

Countries, Islands or Places under the Government of His Majesty, or of the East India Company, shall at any Time be deemed or taken to be British Sailors, Seamen or Mariners, within the Intent and Meaning of the said recited Act of the Thirty-fourth Year aforesaid, or of any other Act or Acts of Parliament relating to the Navigation of British Ships by Subjects of His Majesty, for the Pur-pose of entitling any Ship or Vessel to be deemed to be a British Ship navigated according to Law, and to have the Privileges and Advantages of British Ships, having the Master and Three-fourths of the Mariners British Subjects; any thing in the said recited Act of the Thirty-fourth Year aforesaid, or in any other Act or Acts of Parliament, or Law or Laws, to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided always, that no Ship or Vessel belonging to any Port within the Limits of the Charter of the said Company, or usually navigated by such Asiatio Sailors, Lascars, or Natives aforesaid, as Mariners, shall, while carrying on Trade to and from India to the United Kingdom, forfeit any Privileges or Advantages of a British-built Ship, to which she may be by Law entitled, by reason of having any Proportion of such Mariners, without the due Proportion of British Mariners, until the Expiration of Twelve Months of continued Peace after the Conclusion of the present War: Provided also, that it shall be lawful for His Majesty, by His Royal Proclamation, upon or after the Commencement of any Hostilities, to permit all Merchant Ships, or any other Trading Vessels, and all Privateers, to be manned wholly, or in any such Proportions as shall be specified in any such Proclamation, with 10 such Asiatic Sailors, Lascars, or Natives aforesaid, for and during such Periods as shall be specified in any such Proclamation as aforesaid.

A ProportishSeamennage of any Ship, partly by Lascars, sufficient, altho' not amounting to Three the Crew.

And whereas Lascars, and other Natives of the East, are not deemed to be equal in Strength and Use to European or other Seamen; and the requiring the Proportion of Three-fourths of Britsh Seamen, in Ships having, as Part of the Crew, Lascars and Natives of the East, would com-

pel such Ships to carry a larger Number of British Seamen than other Ships, or to employ a smaller Number of Lascars and Natives of the East, than would be sufficient to make a proper Crew; be it therefore enacted, That every such Ship or Vessel, so duly registered, and carrying on Trade to and from India and the United Kingdom as aforesaid, and manned in Part with Lascars or Natives of India, affect the Privileges of any and which shall be commanded by a British Master, and navigated by Seven Brithen, and so in Proportion for any Part

of a One hundred Tons, shall be deemed, construed, and taken to be navigated according to Law, as to the Crew of any such Ship or Vessel, altho' the Number of such British Seamen shall not be equal to the Proportion of Threefourths of the whole Crew of such Ship or Vessel; any Thing in any Act or Acts of Parliament, or Law or Laws, to the contrary notwithstanding.

In cases where, in India, à suffici-ent-Number of Britisa Seamen cannot be ob-tained, Governors may licease the Ship to sail for Lurope.

And whereas it may not always be possible to procure the due Proportion of British Seamen, at Ports in India, for Vessels sailing from India; be it therefore enacted, That it shall be lawful for any of the Governments of the East India Company in India, or for

any Governor or Lieutenant-Governor of of any Colony, Territory or Island, be-, longing to His Majesty, within the Limits of the said Charter, and they and he are hereby required, on Application made by the Owner or Commander of any Ship or Vessel, and after having ascertained, by due Enquiry, that a sufficient Number of British Seamen cannot be procured for the Crew of any Ship or Vessel sailing from India, within Ten Days from such Application to certify the same, and license such Ship or Vessel to sail with a less Proportion of Eritish Seamen than required by Law; and every such Ship, having on board such Licence, shall be

deemed to be navigated according to Law, notwithstanding such Deficiency of British Seamen, until her Arrival at the Port of her Destination in the United Kingdom; but shall, on the Voyage back from the United Kingdom, have the full and proper Proportion of Seven Eritish Seamen to every One hundred Tons.

Act not to ... Provided always, and be it require British Seamen on board Vessels employed in Frade between Port further enacted, That nothing in this Act, or in any other Act or Acts of Parliament contained, shall extend or be tween Port construed to extend to require any Number of British Sea-

men to be on board, as Part of the Crew or Mariners of any Ship or Vessel employed in Trade only between Ports and Places within the Limits of the Charter of the said Company including the Cape of Good Hope; or to prevent any such Ship or Vessel, while so employed, being manned and navigated wholly or in any Proportion as to Asiatic Sailors, or Lascars, or Natives of any Territories, Countries, Is-Inds or Places, within the Limits of the

said Company. And be it further enacted, be amended this Act may be altered, in this Sessiamended, or repealed by any Act or Acts to be passed in this

Session of Parliament.

2d. As by the IIId. Section of the a foresaid Act, Ships built within the limits of the Companys Charter for the purpose of carrying on Trade solely within those limits need not be registered, it is considered expedient that the existing Regulations established by the Hon'ble East India Company in the year 1786 in respect to the Registry of such Ships, should be republished for the information of the parties concerned.

BY THE HONORABLE RAWSON HART BODDAM Esq. President and Governor &c.

COUNCIL,

BOMBAY.

The harmon was a belief that the title

A PUBLICATION.

Whereas the Court of Directors of the united Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies having considered the various circumstances which have been communicated to them respecting the aid and assistance given by British subjects in India to the Trade of Foreigners contrary to the good and whole-some Laws made to prevent the same, and also respecting the misbehaviour and Irregularities, of private Traders at China, for remedy of the mischief arising from such Practices have established certain Regulations respecting the Shipping belonging to and employed by Private persons in India so as to make such persons more amenable to Justice than they beretofore have been. off a self-recommended of a first standard and

These Regulations direct That Regis-11 ters shall be made and kept at the Company's respective Presidencies of Fort William in Bengal, Fort St. George and Bombay, and at the Presidency of Fort Marlborough, and their Subordinates, of all Ships and Vessels belonging to any Person or Persons living and residing at any Places whatsoever within and under the Protection of the said respective Presidencies and Residency, that belong to or are Navigated by Europeans or have any European Officers or Agent on board in the Manner therein Ordered.

Disqualify all Ships and Vessels not having been so registered, from Trading under the Company's Protection and within their Limits of Trade, and

Prescribe, certain covenants to be entered into as well by all owners of Ships to be so Registered as the Masters or Commanders of the same to the Company, to be enforced with penalties as therein directed, for the observance of the same Regula-

Publick Notice is therefore hereby given to all Persons whom it doth or may concern, that copies of the said Regulations and orders are deposited in the respective Offices of Bombay Custom Master and Master Attendant of the Marine, where रोनपरोनडीम्बर्गन्धिरीषनाम्भी they may be seen by application at the usual hours of Office, and it is hereby required, That all persons living or re-iding at this Presidency being Owners or Agents of any Ship or Vessel of the Description in the said Regulations contained do, on or before the day of December next, tender to the publick Secretary of this Government their applications to have their respective Ships or Vessels registered, in such manner and form as by the said Regulation is Directed And

Notice is further Given, that from and after the date of this Publication no clearance will be granted by the Custom Master for any Ship or Vessel without their first producing such certificate as by the said Regulations is ordered to be given upon such Registry and the Execution of the deeds of covenants therein mentioned.

> By Order of the Honorable RAWSON HART BODDAM Esq. President and Governor &c. Council, IN BOMBAY, JAMES HATLEY. (Signed) Secretary.

BOMBAY CASTLE, Publick Department.

25TH Nov. 1786.

Published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor

in Council. F. WARDEN, Chief Sec. to Govt

BOMBAY CASTLE, 1st February 1816.

Government Advertisement.

Notice is HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, will on Wednesday the 21st of this month, receive Scaled Proposals from Persons willing to undertake the manufacture of Coir Cables, Hawsers and Cordage, of all descriptions for the

use of this Hon'ble Company's Marine for the term of one year. The Tenders must specify the rate, per Bomboy Candy for making, and the Cordage must be manufactured from Coir to be delivered from the Hon'ble Company's Marine Stores under the inspection of Persons to be appointed for that purpose.

Further particulars may be had on application at the Office of the Secretary to the Marine Board.

Published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, F. WARDEN,

Chief Sec. to Government.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 9th February, 1816.

શરપ્રારી•જાહીર•ખબર•થાએ

भेवीकिश्यक्कातना प्राथाना होरडा. નાહાના મોટા શરકારી વાંહાનોના કારખા ना शा ३ न्य ४० व रशा श्रु बी व नीने व्यापवा 2แ3. ชิงารายาสางสางสางเลา General Post Office, 9th February, 1816.

श्रीवियां परपोक्य मापशे ने खुंब वाद ने दिने २१ भी भेष अड़ीनां भां रेट ड्न राज्य-ायरनर कीश्यमां धेशे ने हरे. भाडी १ भुजार नी नी भाजारी नी ना व • परपोक्ष • मधे • समवी • ने • शर प्रारी • म रीनना कारणानामाथी काथेर आपरी तेनां दीरडां के क्रांड भांएंश शरकारमां थी • इरावश्ने ने नां • हे भतां • प्रथां * भीन्य शर्वे • भीनां • भरीन • जारडनो • शंप्रतार के तेने पुछाथी आवंभ पडशे _ ता ए भी प्राय । शेन १८१५ व्यं गरेल *

> R. T. GOODWIN, Sceretary to Government In the Office of Country Correspondence

एर संगीस्था ग्रीर के घन है जि चेजीरेषप्रतीचा स्रध्याचे

तमंडयाचे छार् धन्या घ घ ए छ म प वें क्रिंगें निपछीन ज्याच याम मिता भे स्मिणामिडीरामभौधेन नचंगमेड्डि प्रपोष इंग्रेनी इते एगि एवं नाजिय 29 घ्याचमणिन्यात्ने घरांच घष्गपर गनद्भेषप्रतं चेती प्रचन छेप्रजीघर्य चेजिल्ला स्थाने मजीनी चापाड प्रपोष एमधे ज्याद्यप्य एवन य्याप्त ने मं में स्वर्ध किया जिल यार्रेतीएत्याचीतिन्डीमेसिमी म **जिराष्ट्रमामित्रमानीय सार्चे** स रक्ता प्रवास स्वास सम्बद्ध स जैनदे। डेया चा ७ मडतान या छे या प्रमडेषपीचार्ष्याष्विम घेर्ष तारीय ए प्रष्ठेष्रेष्ठीपरी छनं

१८१६ रिषपी R. T. GOODWIN.

Secretary to G vernment In the Office of Country Correspondence

Government Advertisement,

Notice in Hereby Given,

THAT on Monday the 19th Instant will be Sold by public Auction at 12 o'Clock at the General Sale Room, 17 Bales of various kinds of Malwan Piece Goods, many of them manufactured after Surat Musters for the Europe Market-Terms of the Sale will be mentioned previously to its commencement.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

> R. TORIN, Warehouse Keeper, & Commercial Accountant.

BOMBAY,

Warehouse Keeper, and Commercial Accountant's Office, 7th February 1816.

Government Advertisement.

Notice is Hereby Given,

HAT a Packet is now open, at this Office, for the receipt of Letters to be transmitted to Europe by the Country Ship Lowjee Family, Captain George

THOMAS FLOWER, Post Master General. BOMBAY,

Recorder's Court,

Ecc. SIDE. In the Goods of EDWARD AN-DREW ROBINSON, formerly of Calicut on the Coast of Malabar, Deceased.

OTICE is hereby given, that Application was on the 23d day of Jamuary last, made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters ad Colligenda or of Administration be granted to WILLIAM KENNE-DY, Esa. Register of the Said Court in purfuance of the Statute in that cafe made and provided .- Dated the 9th February 1816.

HUNGERFORD, PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

PPLICATION heth been made to A the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that letters of Administration of the Estate and Essects, of Captain EDWARD JONES, late of the Military Service on this Establishment deceased, may be granted to Messes. HENRY WOOLER & FRANCIS LU-GRIN, as Creditors thereon. Bombay, 9th February 1816.

Boyce Kempt and Co. ON MONDAY THE 12th INSTANT, WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT THE HOUSE

IN RAMPART-ROW OCCUPIED BY THE LATE

Lieut. Col. V.m. SMITH,

All the Household Furniture, AND OTHER EFFECTS

BELONGING TO THE DECEASED, CONSISTING OF

N elegant set of Mahogany Tables, that will conveniently dine 21; a Maliogany Wardrobe, and a Bookcases with Secretaire; - Four Post Bed Steads, Egyptian Couches; Pembroke and Card Tables; Chairs, &c. &c. cut and Plain Glass ware of all kinds; double branched plated Pedestals without Shades; Hanging Lamps, &c. &c. an extensive assortment of Plate and Plated Ware; Asmall but choice collection of Books; some Maps and an Atlas, in Mahogany Cases, with Rollers; A stock of choice Wines, &c. &c. Also a Tilbury Buggy, and a Saddle Horse, which will be put up at 120 clock.

The effects may be viewed, also the Catalogue of them seen at the House, until the day of Sale.

The Sale commences at 10 o'clock and will be continued the following day if ne-

The Lots to be cleared away on the following day.

Bombay, 10th February 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. THAT MANUCKJEE DADABHOY Attorney to WASSODEWJEE SOONDERJEE having Bargained with DADABHOY LIMJEE, to Sell the House formerly belonging to the late VE-NOOJEE BALLAJEE, and by inheritance come to the said WASSODEW-JEE SOONDERJEE, Situate within the Town Walls in Manabhoy's Street adjoining to the House of Eduljee Bomanjee, any Person or Persons having Claims or Demands on the said House are hereby required to Notify the same to the said DADABHOY LIMJEE, with. in 14 days or e'se they will be precluded therefrom.

Bombay, 10th February 1816.

कार्डर•भभर

भागर • हां थी • आपी भी थरे માં લેજી • દાદાભાઇ • વાશદેવ જ • શ્રદર

જનાં - વ શ્રીલે - દાદાભાજ - લીમજની - રાાલે

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શારાખત• ક્રીધુ છે• ગેર્જ • મેક્સરનાર ની माळ . ज्यासाळ . वास . वे यवाने . भे . जो हैर नी • वारीशी • वाख्यदेव क • श्रदरकने • पे र्थे व्यक्ति व्यक्ति के किर मिर मिर माना माना माना भोधा अधन अद्यक्त अभनकन पारीन જ્યાં હાલા છે. જે આ દાવો ને જ્યાર છો એ • તે • દીન ૧૪ ની · યુદતમો • દાદાભાછ • સીમજને ખબર • પ્રરે ન કીતો • તે • ધણી • એથી•ખારેજ•થાશે *

ता १० भी फेजरवारी १८१६

ON SALE

AN ELEGANT LIGHT ENGLISH BUILT

TITH a Set of Harness and

fpare Wheels, in excellent order, Price, Rupees 2000. Enquire at MESSR; BAXTER's & Co. for further particulars.

Bombay, 10th February 1816

CONSTITUENT INSURANCE FUND

ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1814.

FESSIEURS ANDERSON & Co. beg to announce to the Public, that hey are authorised to grant Policies on Nearchus, has taken his Seat Ships, Vessels, Goods and Merchandizes at Sea and going to Sea, on account of the above Society, upon the following risks, Council and Commander in

At and from Bombay, to and from China. Do.—to Do. Madras, Do.—to Do. Calcutta, Do .- to the Persian Gulph,

Hope and Europe. All Policies payable at Bombay in case of loss. Applications for Insurances will be thankfully received and promptly atten-

Bombay, 10th February 1816:

Do .- to the Cape of Good

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. THAT Monackjee Dackjee, Attorney to Wasdewjee Soonderjee, having Bargained with Dadabhoy Limjee to sell the House, formerly belonging to the late Vincojee Ballajee, and by inheritance come to the said Wasdewjee Soonderjee, To situate within the Town Walls, in Nanabhoys Street, adjoining to the House of Eduljee Bomanjee,-Any Person or Persons having claims or demands on the said House, are hereby required to notify the same to the faid Dadabhoy Limjee, within 14 days, or else they will be precluded there from.

Bombay, 10th February 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT MOROBA WESSWANATH Moongroe heir and representative of the late PANDOO BYROO Moongroe having Sold to RAGOONATH SHAM-ROW, a piece of Oart called Veerah aituate at Mahim adjoining to the Oart Chandee. Any Person or Persons having Mortgage, Right, or Claim on the same must apply to PANDOORANG Dalvie in the Courier Office, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the same will not be

Bombay, 9th February 1816.

MADEIRA WINE, LISBON D.º

CIR ROGER D' FARIA has for Sale in his Godowns opposite to the Government House, a very excellent Stock of the above Choice Wines imported lately

from Bengal by the Ships Bombay Merchant, Grab Pembroke and Lovely Fish, which Wine is warranted to be pure, and genuine from the very respectable Portuguese Houses, and pretty Old, and mellow for immediate use, being chosen in Bengal by a Competent Judge for this Market.

RUPEES PIPE. Madeira pretty Old from 450 to 550 Ditto. Port, direct from Oporto in

Quarter Casks at - - 125 each. Ditto Ditto in lifths at - - 100 each. The above Madeira and Lisbon may be had in Half Pipes, and the same in Bottles 6 Dozen Chests.

Madeira from - 20 to 25 Rs. per Doz. Lisbon at - 16 Port, of high flavour bot-

tled at Oporto at - - 17 Do. Do.

Bombay, 26th January 1816.

HIS Excellency Lieutenant General, Sir MILES NIGHTINGALL, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath. having this day arrived from Java, in the Honorable Company's Ship as Second Member of the Chief of the Forces on the Establisment of this Presidency, in pursuance of his appointment to those Situations by the Honorable the Court of Directors.

> Published, by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, F. WARDEN.

Chief Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE, OTH FEBRUARY 1816.

George William Mignan, Esq. Sheriff of Bombay

We request with the sanction and approbation of the Right Hon'ble the Governor, that you will call a meeting of the Inhabitants of Bombay on any early day that may be most convenient at the Court House, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of a Subscription for the relief of the Families of the British Soldiers, who fell at Waterloo, and during the late Campaign under the Duke of Wellington.

We have the honor to be,

Your most obedient,

- Humble Servants, " HUGH GEORGE MACKLIN.
- " JOHN STEWART,
- " F. WARDEN,
- " O. WOODHOUSE, " J. GRIFFITHS,
- " WM. ATKINS,
- " JNO. SMITH,
- " R. TORIN,
- "J. H. CRAWFORD,

Pursuant to the above requisition, to me directed, I do hereby request a meeting of the Inhabitants of Bombay, at the Court House of Bombay, on Monday the 19th instant, at 12 o'clock precisely, for the purposes mentioned in the said Requisition.

G. W. MIGNAN,



GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 3d FEBRUARY 1816.

By the Right Honorable the Governor in Council THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council, is pleased to permit Ensign Jopp to resume his situation in the Department of the Revenue Surveyor.

Under this arrangement, Lieut. Dashwood the Junior of the two Officers temporarily attached to that Department under date the oth October 1814, has been

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major James Leighton of the Battalion of Artillery to the Situation of Commissary of Stores at the Presidency, in succession to Lieutenant Colonel William Smith deceased.

Bombay Castle, 6th February 1816.

The following Promotions are Ordered to take place in succession to Lieutenant Colonel Smith, deceased. Battalion of Artillery. Major Henry Hessman to be Lieutenant Colonel,

Major Henry Hessman to be Lieutenant Colonel, Brevet Major and Captain James Leighton to be Major, Captain Lieut, S. R. Strover to be Captain of a Company, Lieut, Julius G. Grissith to be Capt. Lieutenant; Lieut. Fireworker W. H. Rochfort to be Lieutenant; and Acting Lieut. Fireworker G. K. Lyons to be Lieut. Fireworker, in Succession to Lieut. Col. Smith deceased.—Date of Rank 2d February 1816.

His Excellency Sir Miles Nightingall Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, appointed by the Honorable the Court of Directors to the Command of the Honorable Company's Force's serving under the Presidency of Bombay, having landed this day from the Honorable Company's Vessel the Nearchus and heen Sworn in as Commander in Chief and Second of Council of Bombay, the Right Honorable the Governor in Couacil orders and directs that all Officers and Soldiers on the Establishment of Bombay, obey Lieutenant General Sir Miles Nightingall and that all Returns be made to him as Commander in Chief accordingly.

Lieutenant General Sir Miles Nightingall is to take

Lieutenant General Sir Miles Nightingall is to take his seat as President of the Military Board in virtue of his appointment of Commander in Chief. Bembay Castle, 7th February 1816.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain Charlton Tucker of His-Maiesty's 21th Regiment of Light Dragoons, to be Aid de-Camp and to act as Military Secretary to His Excellency Lieutenaut General Sir Miles Nightingall K. C. B. until further orders.—Date of appointment, 6th Eebruary 1816.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council J. FARISH. Sec. to Govt



BOMBAY.

The arrival of the Vestal Cruizer from the Gulph, has not so materially contributed to augment our former stock of European Intelligence as we had reason, from the scantiness of the previous Overland budget to expect; having, however, been very kindly favored with the loan of a set of Franckfort Journals extending to the 8th of September inclusive we have, with the assistance of our friends, made such Extracts for today's paper as our time would permit, and as we trust will be found to possess considerable interest.

The most important political incident communicated to us by the Vestal, is undoubtedly the resignation of Talleyrand; and the cause which led him to adopt this measure, so detrimental to the stability and popularity of Louis's Government, and so peculiarly to be regretted under the peculiar circumstances in which the French nation appears to be placed. It appears from private accounts which we have reason to believe are entitled to the utmost credit, that in consequence of the oppressive and tyrannical conduct of the Prussian and Austrian troops at present stationed in France, the Prince of Benevento had sent in his resignation to the King of France about the middle of September, and that he had intimated at the same time, that his reason for so doing was that he thought by remaining at the head of the Government, it would appear that he sanctioned the proceedings of these Allied troops which it was informed of the nature of the acts of port, is ordered to be thre ready to re-

oppression complained of, nor of any particulars which might throw any light on this unlooked for proceeding, and it may very possibly appear hereafter, that the alleaged cause of Talleyrand's conduct is not the true motive which has dictated it; however, until further light is thrown on the subject, we can only lament that so much acknowledged talent and well earned fame, is for the present withdrawn from the Councils of Louis. It is said that the Duke de Richelieu is to succeed him as Minister for Foreign Affairs, and that Fouché has also resigned his office, on the same grounds as the Prince of Benevento.

We have made such copious extracts from the Franckfort Journals, that we conceive our Readers will be better pleased to refer to them than to peruse any observations which we might otherwise offer on the general complexion of the late accounts received overland. It will be apparent to the most cursory enquirer into public affairs, that Louis the 18th has still a very arduous and painful task to perform, in order to succeed in re-establishing himself with security and lasting tranquillity on the Throne of his Ancestors; and if it be true, that a treaty similar to that which is alluded to in the Franckfort Journals has really been made between the Allied Powers and France, and that they are to have Military possession of all the Northern Provinces for three years to come, we cannot conceive any Nation reduced to a more degraded and deplorable situation then that of our late powerful, and overbearing Enemy: it may be the just sentence of retributive justice for the calamities which have been so unsparingly produced by the military despotism of France and her Armies, but it is certainly a result calculated to excite sentiments of pity towards our fallen rival, who in the short period of three years, from dictating Laws and imposing Sovereigns on the surrounding Nations of Europe, is become the receptacle for their victorious Armies, and in most respects in a situation not more enviable then that of a conquered Province!

The latest accounts direct from England are dated the 18th of August; the Upton Castle of this port had safely arrived as early as the 7th of July, and it was understood that the Private Traders Charlotte and Lord Lyndock would leave England for Bombay in all September, so tha, we trust we shall soon be enabled to announce their arrival here.

On the 4th instant, immediately after SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1816. | Divine service, the following Gentlemen were ordained Elders of the Scotch

> JOHN STEWART, Esq. WILLIAM ERSKINE, Esq. JOHN TAYLOR, M. D. HUGH STEWART, Esq.

On this occasion, Mr. Clow explained, at considerable length, the authority upon which Elders are introduced into Church Government, the advantages which result from their admissions and the duties of their Office. After the ordination prayer, he made a short address; first, to the Elders, then, to the People, in which he exhosted both to their respective duties, and expressed the high satisfaction, which he felt at having. Elders joined with him, in the management of the ecclesiastical affairs of that Church, so able and respectable as those, who had just been ordained.

We observe by the Madras Papers, that the Bishop has given public notice of his intention to hold a confirmation at Tritchinopoly about the middle of February; -from whence we understand it is his Lordship's intention to proceed to Cochin, making in the whole line of his Journey across from Madras, very particular enquiries respecting the present State of the native Christians, and more especially the Protestant congragations of the missionaries from the London Society for promoting Christian knowledge.

His Lordship is not expected to be at Cochin before the latter end of march; far from his wish to do. We are not about which time the Ernaad from this

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seive him: and it viu be therefore probably the middle of April before his Lordship can arrive at this Presidency.

We beg to correct an error that crept into our account of the Bombay Races as given in our last. Paper Gannymedes was not distanced but drawn in the Race run on the last day.



NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.]-On the 5th Instant the Honorable Company's Cruizer Vestal, Lieut. James Watkins, from Bussorah.

Ditto, Ditto, Sylph, Licutenant James Arthur, from Goa.

6th Ditto, the Honorable Company's Surveying ship Nearchus, Lieutenant Criddle, in Command, from Batavia.

DEPARTURES.]-On the 4th Instant H. M. Brig of War Camelion, William Everard, Esq. Captain, to Madras.

Ditto, Ship Ann, Captain Robert Deckie,

Ditto, Ship Wellington, Captain E, Tous. sain, to Calcutta.

Ditto, Ship Fazel Kurim, Captain J. F. Longlands, to Muscat, Bushire, and Bussorah. Ditto, 8th Brig Cheerful Captain N. Birsey, to Cochin.

Annivats.]-Lieutenant Edgington 2d Bat. 9th Regiment.

Cornet W. Hyslop, 3d L. C.

Major Alexander Campbell, 9th Regt. Lieutenant E. Adjutant Jons Sherriff, Ist Battalion 4th Regiment.

Captain H. F. Pierce, Horse Artillery: DEPARTURES.]-Lieutenant and Adjutant Inversity 2d Battalion 3d Regiment M. N. I. Major Lenn, 3d Ceylon Regiment,

Extracts from the Franckfort Journals.

LONDON,-Ith August.

The Admiralty received yesterday the account of the removal of Buonaparte on board the Northumberland, and the departure of that Vessel for St. Helena. The following particulars of this event are regarded as au thentic.

The Bellerophon and Tonnant made sail from Plymouth sound on the 4th not as some pretend on account of a writ of Habeas Corpus to put Buonaparte at liberty, but because Government in consequence of the accidents that had happened from the concourse of Boats in the sound had ordered the Bellero phon to remove to a distance. The writ in question was a simple order obtained from the Court of King's Bench by an Attorney who imagined that he would have occasion for the depositions of Napoleon and Jerome Bu naparté and of Admiral Villaumez. The Northumberland made sail from Plymouth the 4th and on the 6th near Torbay she saw two Vessels of the line approach her, the Bellerophon, on board of which was Buona. parte and the Tonnant bearing the Flag of Lord Keith. Some hours after, the Northum. berland hailed them and asked for Buonaparte the answer was made, that he had not left his Chamber for some days past. The Vessels came to an anchor in the offing of Torbay: General Bertrand went first on board the Tonnant and dined with Lord Keith, and Sir G. Ceckburn a man of polished mauners and about 50 years of age. During dinner Sir George communicated to him his instructions concerning Buonaparte according to which it would be necessary for him among other things to examine his baggage before he was taken on board the Northumberland. Bertrand remonstrated strongly against sending the Emperor to St. Helena: (it was by this title that he and the rest of the attendants always spoke of Buonaparte) while he desired to remain quietly in England under the took off his Hat to them. Lord Keith received protection of English laws, Lord Keith and the following persons into his Barge; Buona-

Sir G. Cockburn did not enter into any | parte, General Bertrand, his wife, the Count | said he, but he is not made for the French. ? discussion on this subject. After dinner Lord Keith and Sir George went on board the Bellerophon with Bertrand. Before their arrival Pistols and other Arms had been taken away from Buonaparte not without great altercation on the part of the French Officers. Those whom it was not intended should accompany him were put on board the Eurotas Frigate: they expressed great dissatisfaction particularly the Polish Officers, who sepa rately took leave of him: Colonel Pistouski desind strenuously to go with him he said be was ready to serve him in the most mental capacity if he might be allowed to go with him to St. Helena.

The order to return all the Polish Officers was peremptory and Pistousky was sent on board the Eurotas with the others. Savary and Lallemann were left on board the Belle rophon. When Lord Keith and Admiral Cockburn went on board the Bellerophon on the afternoon of the 6th, Buonsparte was on deck to receive them, he was dressed in a green Uniform with red facings, white breeches and waistcoat, the Order of the Legion of Honour, a nocked hat and tricoulored cockade. He was very stout, and his forehead bald. After the usual salutations Lord Keith spoke to him and told him that he was about to conduct him on board the Northumber-

Buonaparte strongly protested against this act of the English Government, saying that he could not imagine that they wished to prevent his passing the rest of his days quiet. ly in England. The Admirals made no answer. An English Officer who was near him said that if he was not sent to St. Helena he would be given up to the Emperor of Russia: you preserve me from the Russians, said he looking at General Bertrand, and lifting up his shoulders. Sir G. Cockburn, then said at what o'clock shall I come, Mon Gene ral to receive you on board the Northumber land: Buonaparte shewing some surprise at his being called General & answered at 10 o'clock

Bertrand and his Wife, Savary Lallemand the Count and Countesse Monthobon, stood near Buonaparte. Sir G. Cockburn asked him if he wanted any thing before they put to sea: Bertrand said that he wanted 20 packs of Cards and a Backgammor Board and a Domino: Madame Bertrand requested some articles of Furniture : it was said that they should be immediately supplied. An Offi cer, nephew to Josephine complained that the Emperor had not been treated with good faith, since he had expected to have remain ed in England with all his Suite. Buonaparte appealed to Lord Keith : His Excellency sim' ply answered that he was bound to obey thorders of his Government; Buonaparte asked a private interview with him. Lord Keith refused this, saying it was impossible that it should be agreeable that nothing had been left to his discretion that it was impossible lestination could now be changed. An Officer who was near said if you had remained an hour longer at Rochfort you would have been taken and conducted to Paris. Buonaparte cast a look on the person who had spoken, but made no answer: he then put some questions to Sir G. Cockburn about St. Helena is there any hunting? Where shall I live? Then changing the subject suddenly, he abused the Government - no answer was made him. It is not known, if he was made acquainted with the writ of Habeas Corpus. But he had a strong desire to go on shore, he shewed great indignation at being called General, he said, taking at the same time a great deal of snuff; you have sent me Ambassadors as to a Sovereign; you have acknowledged me as First Consul.

After telling him that the Barge of the Northumberland would come to receive him at 10 in the morning, Lord Keith and Sir G. Cockburn retired on the 7th : early in the morning Sir George went on board the Bellerophon to visist the baggage of Buonaparte among which were two very superb services of Plate, many articles of Gold, a Toilet of Silver, Books, des conchages etc Every thing was put on board the Northumberland : before 11 o'clock, two thirds were sent back to

France on the Eurotas. At half past eleven, Lord Keith went in the Barge of the Tonnant on board the Bellerophon to receive Buonaparte and his suit: Before and after his arrival he thanked Captain Maitland and the Officers of the Bel. lerophon: he went into the Barge and again

and Countesse of Montholon and an Infaht The Count Lascases-Gen. Gourgaw-9 Domestics, and 3 woman Servants. The Surgeon of Buonaparte having refused to accompany him, the Surgeon of the Bellerophon offered to take his place : Savary, and Lalle. mand, remained on board the Bellerophon Savary appeared to dread being deliverd to the French Government : the honour of England, he said, would never permit his being sent back to France. Towards 12 o'clock, the Barge arrived on board the Northumberland Bertrand got out the first, Buonaparte next ascended the side with as much alacrity as a sailor. The marines were drawn out on deck and presented Arms to him as to a General: he took . If his Hat : he then said to Sir G. Cockburn I am at your Orders; he saluted Lord Lowther and Mr. Littleton who were with the Admiral and spoke some words to them to which they answered : he asked one Officer to what Corps he belonged, the Officer said to the Artillery, Buonaparte said I beg an life in that Corps, he took leave of the Officers who had come with him from the Bellerophon, embraced the Nephew of Josephine, who was not to accompany him to St. Helena : he then went into the Cabin where there was, besides his own suite, Lord Keith Sir G. Cockburn Lord L wther Mr. Littleton : and after some conversation Lord Keith took leave of Buonaparte and returned on board the Tonnant, Lord Lowther and Mr. Littleton had now a long conversation with Buonaparte which in all probability will be made public. They took leave of him and returned on shore.

The apartment destined for Buonaparte on board the Northumberland, is fornished very elegantly. The Bellerophon, the Tonnant, and the Eurotas returned to Plymouth on the 8th: The Northumberland was on the 9th laying to, off Plymouth waiting for the Havanna Frigate, the Ceylon, the Wegmouth the Bucephalus the Zenobia, the Peruvian, the Ferret and two ether Brigs, who are to accompany them.

Continuition of the news from London of

the 11th of August. What we announce is quite correct, that it was Lord Keith who was charged to notify to Napoleon the Order that he was to be confined at St. Helena. The Order was in English, Napoleon told Lord Keith to translate it for him and finding that he did not explain it in a manner sufficiently clear he snatched it from him and gave it to Lord Trowdrige who happened to be present say ing with vivacity you may be able to translate this letter, after having heard it read and having reflected on it some time, he made the following remarks.

I offer to the Prince Regent the finest page in his history.

I am not a Hercules, but you cannot force

me out of the Bellerophon alive. I intended to have established myself in England; I desired a residence 30 leagues from the Sea! place a Commissary over me. I wish to become naturalized here: I know very well that it requires many years residence to effect this, but I will prove by my conduct that I am worthy to become an Englishman, I will then perhaps give my word to have nothing more to do with political affairs.

If the English dont wish to receive me, I will go to my Father in Law, or to Alexan. der. England cannot treat me otherwise than a prisoner of war, since the tricoloured flag was still flying at Nismes, Bourdeaux &c. &c. at the time I surrendered myself.

I will never consent to go to the Island of St. Helena, because the climate is objectionable to me, and I have the habit of riding 20 leagues a day for my health.

If I am forced to go there, I shall die before three months, and then England will be responsible for my assassination.

I had it in my power to make a long war of Partisans in France, since with six hun dred men, I dethroned the King of France who had an army of three hundred thousand. AUGUST 12th

The Courier gives the following extract from the conversation which took place on board the Northumberland. Speaking of the English army, Buonaparte said, long wars make good soldiers, the cavalry of both nations is excellent. The English Ar. tillery has profited greatly by adopting the French system.

He seemed to shun giving his opinion of the Duke of Wellington, with care.

As to Louis 18th he is an excellent man,

They must have a man like me.

Having indulged himself sew in violent investives against the Allie "You seem to have forgotten, said one of the English speakers, that you were at the Isle of Elba, in virtue of a solemn treaty that you were not in any manner molested there, and that

you left it, by violating the fidelity due to treaties.

I was, replied Buonaparte, an independent Sovereign, I had a right to make war with any other Sovereign, with Louis the 18th if I found it convenient, and so I did.

The word St. Helena having been pro-nounced in the conversation, he shewed not only indignation, but the greatest surprise at being sent there. I would have given my word of honor to remain quietly in England, and to have had no sort of political correspondence. I would have engaged not to quit the place assigned me, and to have lived there like a simple indi: vidual.

That would have been impossible, (was the answer) for notwithstanding the great reverse you have experienced, you would never have forgotten what you had been, to consider yourself in the light of a simple

But why said he, not allow me to reside in England on my word of honor?

You forget (it was observed to him) that several hundred French Officers violated their words of honor, and not only you ab: stained from shewing any indignation at it, but you received and treated them in a distinguished manner, Lefevre Desnouettes for instance?

Buonaparte answered nothing to this, he spoke in the highest terms of the Prince Regent, saying he was the only Sovereign in Europe, whose conduct had been consistent, and who had shewn perseverance and vigor, that it was he alone who had caused all his plans to fail and had destroyed his

The same Paper publishes the following fact. M. Mullegan one of the curious people who went from Bath to Plymouth to see Buonaparte came so near the Bellerophon as to observe Napoleon having papers, the pieces of which he threw into the sea, he took the trouble to collect some of these fragments. On his return to Bath he transmitted them to Government through the means of Sir J. Coxe Hippesley, among these papers, there is part of a letter from an A. merican to Buonaparte dated Paris 22d from them there is however sufficient to discover matter of such a nature, that it would not be Prudent to publish it at the present moment. The most complete of these fragments, is

part of a letter from Buonaparte to Maria Louisa his wife, evidently written immedi. ately after his last abdication. This paper appears to be original, and written in the hand of Napoleon: Madame, my dear and honored Spouse, listening again to the in-terests only of France, I am about to abdicate the Throne and in closing my political career, the reign of my Son will commence, I am led to this act, as well from my affec. tion to him and to you as from my duties as a Monarch.

If as Emperor he promotes the happiness of France, and as Son he contributes to your felicity and glory my most cordial wishes will be accomplished. Nevertheless if during his infancy I have transmitted to him all my Power as Chief of the State, I am not able, it would cost too much to my heart to sacrifice in some way, all those inviolable rights that nature has given me.

PARIS, THE 15th AUGUST. The Official Gazette publishes this day the following article. The paper entitled the Echo du Sois of 11th August, contains under the specious title of Lausanne erro. neous assertions respecting the pretended reinforcements which the allied Armies now in France are receiving. Since the 10th July no Austrian Corps has past the Rhine, an army of reserve of 30 thousand men, Battalions of the Landcoster destined to form a junction with the troops of the Line as also a train of Artillery consisting of 72 pieces having received orders to return, and according by began their march on the 2d August.

With respect to the Russian troops, they have no new reinforcements for they have met with no losses. It is well known that

(Continued in the Supplement.)

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