

J. P. Courtney Esq.
PROCEEDINGS *11 March*
1814
W

OF THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

APPOINTED BY THE

General Court of Proprietors,

On the 6th October 1813,

TO CONSIDER AND REPORT UPON THE EXPEDIENCY OF AUGMENT-
ING THE ALLOWANCES TO THE DIRECTORS FOR THEIR ATTEND-
ANCE UPON THE BUSINESS OF THE COMPANY,

Laid before the General Court on the 25th February 1814;

ALSO,

Sundry other Papers relating to the same Subject,

Likewise laid before the General Court on that day.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL COURT FOR THE INFORMATION
OF THE PROPRIETORS,

By E. Cox and Son, Great Queen Street.

1814.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE PAPERS.

Minutes of a General Court of Proprietors, held on Friday the 25th February 1814.

Minutes of the Select Committee appointed by the General Court, on the 6th October 1813, to consider of the Expediency of augmenting the Allowances to the Directors for their Attendance upon the Business of the Company.

Evidence taken before the Select Committee.

Appendix to the Minutes of the Select Committee.

Supplementary Papers laid before the General Court of Proprietors on Friday the 25th February 1814, by Members of the Select Committee, and ordered to be printed with the foregoing Papers.

An Index to the Papers.

AT A

GENERAL COURT

OF THE UNITED COMPANY OF MERCHANTS OF ENGLAND TRADING
TO THE EAST-INDIES,

Held at their House in Leadenhall-Street, on Friday the
25th February, 1814, at twelve o'Clock at Noon.

Minutes of the two last Courts, of the 21st ultimo and 4th instant,
were read.

The Chairman acquainted the Court, that it is assembled in
consequence of the following letter from Humphrey Howorth, Esq.
Chairman of the Select Committee appointed by the General Court on
the 6th October last, viz.

" To the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Honourable the

" Court of Directors of the East-India Company, &c. &c. &c.

" GENTLEMEN,

" In compliance with a resolution of the Select Committee
" appointed by the General Court on the 6th October 1813, passed
" on the 25th ultimo, directing me to submit the whole of their
" proceedings to a Court of Proprietors, I have the honour to request
" that you will be pleased to cause a General Court to be summoned
" for that purpose.

" I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

" Your most obedient humble servant,

" H. HOWORTH,

" Chairman of the Select Committee.

" Berkeley Street, 11th February 1814."

A letter

A letter from Mr. Howorth to John Weyland, Esq. was then read, signifying that he is prevented by illness attending in person, and requesting Mr. Weyland to lay before the Court

Minutes of the Proceedings of the Select Committee,
Minutes of the Evidence taken, and

An Appendix, containing a variety of documents which were brought forward during the course of the investigation.

Mr. Weyland presented the above papers to the Court accordingly; as also,

A letter from Mr. Hume, addressed to the Chairman of the said Committee, with a paper purporting to be a minute of his opinion on the question under discussion.

A letter from Thomas Plummer, Esq. one of the Members of the Select Committee, and

A paper containing the Dissent of James Barnett and Joseph Hume, Esqrs. Members of the Select Committee.

The following motion was then made, viz.

"That the Minutes of the Select Committee, together with the Evidence, and the Appendix of documents, as now given in to the General Court, be forthwith printed for the use of the Proprietors."

Minutes of the General Court of the 6th October last being called for, were read; also

List of Appendix to the Special Committee's Report, and Resolutions of the Special Committee of 25th January last.

The question being then put, it was Resolved, That the Minutes of the Select Committee, together with the Evidence and the Appendix of Documents, as now given in to the General Court, be forthwith printed for the use of the Proprietors.

The following motion was then made, viz.

"That the papers now delivered in to the Court, namely,

"A letter

"A letter from Joseph Hume, Esq. addressed to the Chairman of the said Committee; and

"A paper, purporting to be a minute of Joseph Hume, Esq.

"A letter from Thomas Plummer, Esq. one of the Members of the Select Committee, addressed to the Chairman of the said Committee; and

"A paper containing the Dissent of James Barnett and Joseph Hume, Esqrs. members of the said Committee;

"Be also printed for the use of the Proprietors."

And the question thereon being put, the same was declared from the Chair to have passed in the negative.

A division being demanded and tellers appointed, the Court divided accordingly.

When the tellers reported, that the numbers were

For the question - - - - - 80

Against it - - - - - 62

Majority for - - - - - 18

Whereupon the Chairman declared the same to have passed in the affirmative.

Peter Moore, Esq. a Proprietor, gave notice, that at a future General Court he should submit the following motion, viz.

"That so much of the Bye-law, chap. vi. sect. 11, as ordains that the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Court of Directors shall each of them be allowed £500 a year, and every other Director £300 a year, for his attendance upon the business of the Company, be, and the same is hereby repealed; and that, instead thereof, it be and is hereby ordained, that, from and after the said Chairman shall be allowed £1,200 a year, and the Deputy Chairman £1,000 a year: and further, that from and after the said period,

" period, such other Director as may, with the Chairman and Deputy
 " aforesaid, be elected or chosen, or being previously elected or
 " chosen, shall after such period continue to serve on the Secret Com-
 " mittee of Directors, shall be allowed £700 a year; and further,
 " that from and after such period, such nine Directors as may, with
 " the Chairman and Deputy aforesaid, be elected or chosen, or being
 " previously elected or chosen, shall after such period continue to
 " serve on the Committee of Correspondence of the said Court, shall
 " be allowed respectively £700 a year; and further, that from and
 " after the said period, all other Directors, not elected or chosen or
 " serving, as aforesaid, as Chairman or Deputy Chairman, or on the
 " Secret Committee or Committee of Correspondence, shall be allow-
 " ed £500 a year; and finally, that to such Directors as aforesaid,
 " not being elected or chosen, or serving as Chairman or Deputy, or
 " on the Secret Committee or Committee of Correspondence, such
 " further annual allowance be made as hereinafter specified, that is to
 " say, to every such Director who having served the said office for the
 " full term of four years, shall again be elected Director of the Com-
 " pany, the further annual sum of £100, in addition to the £500 a
 " year previously allowed him; and further, to such Director who
 " having served the said office for the full period of eight years, shall
 " again be elected Director of the Company, the further additional
 " annual sum of £100 beyond the £600 a year previously allowed
 " him, for his and their attendance on the business of the said Com-
 " pany."

Whereupon it was

Resolved, That a General Court be held on Friday, the 18th
 March next, for the purpose of taking into consideration the papers
 now ordered to be printed, as well as the above intended motion.

MINUTES

OF THE

SELECT COMMITTEE,

APPOINTED BY THE GENERAL COURT,

ON THE

6th OCTOBER, 1813,

To consider of the Expediency of augmenting the Al-
 lowances to the Directors for their Attendance upon the
 Business of the Company.

List of Minutes of the Select Committee.

Minutes of the Select Committee, the 8th November, 1813.....	Page 3
Ditto..... ditto..... 23d ditto.....	5
Ditto..... ditto..... 30th ditto.....	7
Ditto..... ditto..... 2d December.....	9
Ditto..... ditto..... 7th ditto.....	11
Ditto..... ditto..... 14th ditto.....	12
Ditto..... ditto..... 21st ditto.....	13
Ditto..... ditto..... 11th January, 1814.....	14
Ditto..... ditto..... 25th ditto.....	15

AT A

SELECT COMMITTEE

Appointed to take into Consideration and report upon the Expediency of augmenting the Allowances to the Directors for their Attendance upon the Business of the Company,

Held on Monday, the 8th of November, 1813.

Vide
Appendix
No. I.

An extract of the General Court minutes of the 6th October, appointing the said Committee, being read ;

It was, on a motion,

Resolved unanimously, That Humphrey Howarth, Esq. M. P. be appointed Chairman of this Committee.

On another motion,

Resolved unanimously, That Mr. Peter Auber be appointed Clerk to this Committee.

Appendix,
No. II.

A letter from Richard Twining, Esq. a Director of the East-India Company, dated Isleworth, the 12th ultimo, and addressed to the Chairman of this Committee, expressing his sentiments on the subject of the proposed increase to the salaries of the Directors, was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

A motion being made, that a statement of sundry particulars, contained in a list submitted to the Committee's consideration by a Member thereof, and commencing with the year 1793, be prepared and laid before the Committee ;

It was moved, " That the said statement be carried back further than the " year 1793."

And the question thereon being put, it passed in the negative. Whereupon
It was

Resolved, That the following statements be prepared and laid before this Committee, viz.

8 Nov. 1813.

4

MINUTES OF THE

- The Number of Courts and Committees held since the year 1793, and the number of Directors who attended the same.
- The Number of Standing and Occasional Committees, for the same period.
- The Number of Books and Pages of Proceedings received for the same period.
- The Number of Dispatches sent and received, for the same period.
- The Extent of the Company's Possessions, divided into Provinces and Zillahs, in 1793 and at the present period.
- The Number of Departments in which Dispatches have been received, in 1793 and at the present period.
- The Annual Account of Revenues, from 1793.
- The Civil and Military Establishments, in 1793 and in 1812-13.
- The Number of Writers, Cadets, and Assistant Surgeons, sent out from 1793.
- The Amount of Shipping employed by the Company, from 1793.
- The Annual Sale Value of Company's and Private-Trade Goods sold from 1st March 1793.
- The Annual Invoice Value of Goods exported by the Company, from September 1793.
- The Annual Cash Receipts and Payments of the Company at Home, from 1793.
- The Home Establishment of Servants, regular and extra, of the Company, in 1793 and in 1812-13, including the Volunteer Regiments, Marine Department, College at Hertford, and Seminary at Addiscombe, in 1793 and in 1812-13.
- The Number of Sale Days, from 1793.

It was further
Resolved, That the proceedings of the Committee which sat after the renewal of the Charter in 1793, or at any other period, on the subject of the duties of the Directors, be laid before this Committee.
Adjourned till Tuesday, the 23d instant.

AT

SELECT COMMITTEE.

5

AT A

SELECT COMMITTEE

Appointed to take into Consideration and report upon the Expediency of augmenting the Allowances to the Directors,

Held on Tuesday, the 23d of November 1813.

23 Nov. 1813.

Minutes of the last Committee, of the 8th instant, were read and approved.

The undermentioned papers were laid before the Committee, agreeably to their order of the 8th instant, viz.

The Number of Courts, and number of Members who attended, since 1793.

Vide
Appendix,
No. III.
No. III.

The Number of Committees, for the same period.

The Number of Standing and Occasional Committees, for the same period.

No. III.
No. IV.

The Number of Books and Pages of Proceedings received from the Presidencies, for the same period.

The Number of Dispatches received from and sent to the Presidencies, for the same period.

No. V.

The Extent of the Company's Possessions, divided into Provinces and Zillahs, in 1793, and at the present period.

No. VI.

The Number of Civil, Commercial, Revenue, Judicial, and Political Departments, in 1790 to 1793, and in 1809 to 1813.

No. VII.

The Amount of the Indian Revenues and Charges, from 1792-3 to 1811-12.

No. VIII.
No. IX.

The Civil and Military Establishments of the different Presidencies, in the same period.

No. X.

The Number of the Writers, Cadets, and Assistant Surgeons, sent out in each of these periods.

No. XI.

The Amount of Shipping employed by the Company, from 1793 to the present period.

No. XII.

The Annual Cash Receipts and Payments of the Company, in the same period.

No. XIII.

The Annual Sale Value of Company's, Private Trade and Privilege, and Neutral

23d Nov. 1813

Vide
Appendix
No. XIV.

No. XV.

No. XVI.

No. XVII.

No. XVIII.

No. XIX.

No. XX.

No. XXI.

Neutral Property and Prize Goods, sold from the 1st March 1793 to the present period.

The Annual Invoice Value of Goods and Bullion exported by the Company, from 29th September 1793 to the present period.

The Home Establishment of Servants of the Company, regular and extra, in 1793 and 1812-13, including the Volunteer Regiments, Marine Department, College at Hertford, and Military Seminary.

The Number of Sale Days in each year, from 1793 to 1812, specifying how many days each sale occupied.

Return to Committee's order of the 8th instant, relative to proceedings of Committees which have sat on the subject of the duties of Directors.

A comparative Statement of the Returns before the Committee for the years 1793 and 1812, was also laid before the Committee by the Clerk.

The titles of the said papers being read,
A Member of the Committee submitted sundry resolutions, founded upon those documents; and the said resolutions being read,

It was

Ordered, That they lie for consideration.

A letter from Randle Jackson, Esq., a Member of the Committee, dated at the Temple, the 5th instant, and addressed to the Assistant Secretary to the Court of Directors, acknowledging the receipt of his letter, advising him (Mr. Jackson) of his said appointment by the General Court of Proprietors, and Mr. Jackson expressing his thanks for this additional mark of the Proprietors' confidence, but requesting permission to decline acting upon the said Committee, being read,

It was

Ordered, That Mr. Jackson be no longer summoned to attend at the meetings of this Committee.

The Account of the Company's Stock per Computation, on the 1st March 1813, being laid before the Committee by a Member thereof,

It was moved, "That the said account be received as a document of the Committee."

And the question thereon being put, it passed in the affirmative.
The following motion being made, *viz.*

"That it is necessary the Committee should be fully acquainted with the
" nature,

23 Nov. 1813.

" nature, extent, distribution, and performance of the duties of the Directors,
" and the *quantum* of remuneration which they have received in money, power,
" and patronage, at the different periods of from 1740 to 1760, 1770 to 1790,
" and 1793 to 1812, to enable the Committee to judge of the *expediency* of an
" increase to the money remuneration of the Directors, as called for by an
" increase of labour or a diminution of remuneration."

And the question to approve the said motion being put, it passed in the negative.

A question having arisen, as to the eligibility of a Member of the Committee;

The Clerk was desired to obtain the opinion of the Company's Standing Counsel on the following query, *viz.*

" Whether a Proprietor of East-India Stock, not having been possessed of
" such stock for twelve calendar months, is qualified to be a Member of the
" Select Committee appointed by the General Court of Proprietors on the 6th
" October 1813, for the purpose of considering the expediency of augmenting
" the salaries of the Directors of the East-India Company."

Adjourned till Tuesday, the 30th instant, at twelve o'clock precisely.

AT A

SELECT COMMITTEE

Appointed to take into Consideration and report upon the Expediency of augmenting the Allowances to the Directors,

Held on Tuesday, the 30th November, 1813.

30 Nov. 1813.

Minutes of the last Committee of the 23d instant were read and approved.
The Chairman acquainted the Committee, that in pursuance of its order of the 23d instant, the Clerk had written to the Company's Solicitor to prepare a case for the opinion of the Company's Standing Counsel, as to the eligibility of one of the Members.

The said case and opinion were read.

Vide
Appendix,
No. XXII.

No. XXIII.

A letter

30 Nov. 1813.

Vide
Appendix,
No. XXIV.

A letter from Colonel Alexander Allan, M. P. a Member of this Committee, dated the 22d instant, stating that having it in contemplation to become a candidate for the East-India Direction, he has determined to withdraw himself from the Committee, being read;

Resolved, That the resignation of Colonel Allan be accepted, and that the Clerk do write to Colonel Allan, expressing the Committee's regret at being deprived of the able assistance which his talents would have afforded the Committee, in the performance of the duty imposed upon them.

No. XXVI.

A letter from Joseph Hume, Esq. a Member of the Committee, dated the 24th instant, and addressed to the Clerk, desiring copies of the papers already before the Committee, being read; and

No. XXVII.

No. XXVIII.

No. XXIX.

A letter from the Clerk to Mr. Hume, in reply; also
One from the Clerk to the Chairman of the Committee, requesting his directions on the subject of Mr. Hume's letter, and the Chairman's reply thereto, being likewise read;

It was

Ordered, That the papers do remain in the hands of the Clerk, for the inspection and information of any Member of the Committee.

A Member of the Committee gave notice, that at its next meeting he should submit a motion for the production of evidence, written or oral, antecedent to 1793.

On a motion,

Ordered, That there be laid before this Committee, lists or returns of the
Number of Writers to China,
Writers to India,
Cadets,
Assistant Surgeons,
Chaplains,
Free Merchants,
Free Mariners,
Barristers,
Attornies,
Volunteers for the Bombay Marine.
Voyages of individual nomination of Directors.

Patronage

30 Nov. 1813.

Patronage of the India House, Warehouses, Wharfs and College, and with whom these appointments rest,

Portion of the loan allotted to the Directors for each year, from 1793 to 1812-13.

A paper, and resolutions attached thereto, were submitted to the Committee by a Member thereof, and ordered to lie for consideration.

Vide
Appendix,
No. XXX.

Draft of the Chairman's letter to the Assistant Secretary to the Court of Directors, for oral evidence, was read and approved.

Adjourned till Thursday, the 2d December.

AT A

SELECT COMMITTEE

Appointed to take into Consideration and report upon the Expediency of augmenting the Allowances to the Directors,

Held on Thursday, the 2d December, 1813.

2 Dec. 1813.

Minutes of last Committee, of the 30th ultimo, were read and approved.

A return of foreign and home patronage, of the nomination of voyages of ships in the Company's service, and of the portion of loans allotted to the Directors, from 1793 to 1812, was laid before the Committee, pursuant to order of the 30th ultimo.

No. XXV.

Draft of a letter from the Clerk to Colonel Alexander Allan, M. P. a Member of this Committee, expressing the Committee's regret at being deprived of the able assistance which his talents would have afforded them, was read and approved.

A Member, agreeably to the notice he had given, moving the Committee,

It was

Resolved, That the Committee do consider themselves at liberty to call for evidence, written or oral, although such document or evidence may refer to a period antecedent to the year 1793, notwithstanding the resolution passed on the first meeting of this Committee; provided such document or evidence shall appear

c

2 Dec. 1813. appear essentially necessary for the information of the Committee, and applied for on special motion.

A Member of the Committee submitted the following motions for its consideration, viz.

" 1st. That the number of Courts and Committees in each of the periods from 1773 to 1792, and average number of Directors who attended each, be laid before this Committee."

" 2d. That there be laid before this Committee returns of patronage, during the years 1773 to 1792, under the same heads as the returns now before the Committee, as far as the same can be attended to."

Ordered, That the said motions do lie on the table.

Vide Appendix, No. XXXIII.
No. XXXI. A letter from James Cobb, Esq., Assistant Secretary to the Company, and addressed to the Chairman of the Committee, in reply to his letter of the 24th ultimo, stating that the Court of Directors had, in compliance with the request of the Committee, resolved, that such Officers of the House as the Committee might be desirous of examining should attend on their requisition to that effect, was read.

The Clerk was ordered to issue summonses for the attendance of the under-mentioned officers, on Tuesday next, the 7th instant, viz.

The Assistant Secretary to the Company,
The Auditor of Indian Accounts,
The Clerk to the Committee of Correspondence,
The Clerk to the Committee of Warehouses,
The Clerk to the Committee of Shipping,
The Clerk to the Committee of Private-Trade,
The Clerk to the Committee of Accounts,
The Clerk to the Committee of College,
The Clerk to the Committee of House,
The Clerk to the Committee of Buying,
The Clerk to the Committee of Military Seminary,
The Clerk to the Committee of Military Fund,
The Clerk to the Committee of Government Troops and Stores,
The Clerk to the Committee of Treasury.

Adjourned till Tuesday, the 7th instant.

AT

AT A

SELECT COMMITTEE

Appointed to take into Consideration and report upon the Expediency of augmenting the Allowances to the Directors,

Held on Tuesday, the 7th December, 1813.

7th Dec. 1813

Minutes of the last Committee, of the 2d instant, were read and approved.

The following Officers of the House were severally called before the Committee and examined, viz.

Vide Evidence.

The Assistant Secretary to the Company,

The Clerk to the Committee of Warehouses,

The Clerk to the Committee of Shipping,

The Clerk to the Committee of Private-Trade,

The Clerk to the Committee of Accounts,

The Clerk to the Committee of College,

The Clerk to the Committee of House.

The Clerk was ordered to summon the following Officers of the House to attend the Committee on Tuesday next, the 14th instant, viz.

The Auditor of Indian Accounts,

The Examiner of Indian Correspondence,

The Clerk to the Committee of the Military Fund,

The Clerk to the Committee of Buying,

The Clerk to the Committee of Military Seminary.

Adjourned till Tuesday, the 14th instant.

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AT

MINUTES OF THE

AT A

SELECT COMMITTEE

Appointed to take into Consideration and report upon the Expediency of augmenting the Allowances to the Directors,

Held on Tuesday, the 14th December 1813.

14 Dec. 1813.

Vide
Appendix,
No. XXXIV.

Minutes of last Committee, of the 7th instant, were read and approved.
A letter from Stephen Rumbold Lushington, Esq. M. P., a Member of the Committee, dated the 12th instant, transmitting, in writing, the reasons which guided him in the judgment he has formed on the question now before the Committee, and which he requests may be deposited with the other proceedings of the Committee; and Mr. Lushington stating, that indisposition has obliged him to leave town, but that his desire for the accomplishment of the object, which he considers manifestly for the benefit of the Company, is unabated; and requesting that, when the whole of the information which may be brought before the Committee, as well as the evidence, shall be recorded, a copy of the proceedings may be transmitted to him for his own and General Harris's perusal; was read.

Vide
Evidence.

The Examiner of Indian Correspondence,
The Auditor of Indian Accounts, and
The Assistant Secretary to the Company,

Severally attended the Committee and were examined.

On two separate motions,
Resolved, That a Return of the number of Courts and Committees, in each of the periods from 1773 to 1792, and average number of Directors who attended each, be laid before this Committee.

Resolved, That there be laid before this Committee, returns of Patronage during the years, from 1773 to 1792, under the same heads as the returns now before the Committee, so far as the same can be attended to.

The

SELECT COMMITTEE.

The Clerk was directed to issue requisitions for the attendance of the undermentioned officers of the House on the Committee, on Tuesday next, the 21st instant, *viz.*

The Accountant General to the Company,
The Assistant Examiner,
The Assistant Clerk to the Committee of Warehouses,
The Clerk to the Military Seminary Committee,
The Clerk to the College Committee,
The Clerk to the Committee of Shipping, and
The Military Secretary to the Company.

Adjourned to Tuesday the 21st instant.

AT A

SELECT COMMITTEE

Appointed to take into Consideration and report upon the Expediency of augmenting the Allowances to the Directors,

Held on Tuesday, the 21st December 1813.

21 Dec. 1813.

Minutes of last Committee, of the 14th instant, were read and approved.

The undermentioned papers were laid before the Committee pursuant to order of the 14th instant, *viz.*

Return of the Number of Courts and Committees from 1773 to 1792, and the average number of Directors who attended.

Return of Patronage for the same period.

A letter from the Clerk to the Committee of Warehouses to the Clerk of this Committee, dated this day, relative to the return of the Number of Committees from 1773 to 1792, was read.

The following Officers of the House severally attended the Committee, pursuant to order, and were examined, *viz.*

The Assistant Examiner,
The Accountant General to the Company,
The Assistant Clerk to the Committee of Warehouses,

The

Vide
Appendix,
No. XXXV.

No. XXXVI.

No. XXXVII.

Vide
Evidence.

21 Dec. 1813.

The Military Secretary to the Company,
The Clerk to the Committee of Shipping,
The Clerk to the Committee of College,
The Auditor of Indian Accounts.

On a motion,

Ordered, That a Return of Indian-built Shipping, from 1793 to 1812, employed in the trade from India, be laid before the Committee.

On a motion,

Ordered, That a list of Directors, with their years of service, be laid before this Committee.

The Committee adjourned until Tuesday, the 11th January 1814.

AT A

SELECT COMMITTEE

Appointed to take into Consideration and report upon the Expediency of augmenting the Allowances to the Directors,

Held on Tuesday, the 11th January, 1814.

11 Jan. 1814.

Minutes of the last Committee, of the 21st ultimo, were read and approved. The undermentioned papers were laid before the Committee pursuant to order of the 21st ultimo, viz.

A return of the amount of tonnage of ships built in the East-Indies, now in the Company's Service.

A list of the Directors with their standing in 1813.

The Committee having deliberated, at considerable length, on the subject referred to their consideration,

Adjourned till Tuesday the 25th instant.

Vide
Appendix,
No XXXVIII
No. XXXIX.

AT

AT A

SELECT COMMITTEE

Appointed to take into Consideration and report upon the Expediency of augmenting the Allowances to the Directors,

Held on Tuesday, the 25th January, 1814.

25 Jan. 1814.

Minutes of last Committee of the 11th instant were read and approved.

A letter from the Examiner of Indian Correspondence to the Chairman of the Committee, explanatory of the evidence given by him before this Committee, was read.

Vide
Appendix,
No. XL.

A letter from Edward Golding, Esq. M. P., a Member of this Committee, signifying his inability to attend the Committee, but referring to a paper which Mr. Golding states he has transmitted to the Chairman of the Committee, containing his sentiments on the subject now under consideration, was read.

No. XLI.

Thomas Plummer, Esq., a Member of this Committee, delivered in a Minute, which was read.

No. XLII.

The Committee proceeding further to consider the subject referred to them, and to determine on the mode in which their investigations should be communicated to the General Court;

A Minute was submitted to them by the Chairman.

No. XLIII.

It was on a motion,

Resolved unanimously, That it is not the opinion of this Committee, that an indiscriminate and unconditional increase of salary to the Directors be recommended to the Court of Proprietors.

A motion was then made,

“ That the Committee do not deem it expedient to recommend an increase of salary to the Directors, under the present constitution and by-laws of the Company:”

Whereupon it was moved to amend the said motion, by leaving out all the words after the word “ That,” for the purpose of introducing the following words, viz.

“ It

25 Jan. 1814.

"It is the opinion of this Committee, that it is expedient to recommend a graduated increase of salary, provided such increase be accompanied by certain conditions for the more efficient discharge of the Directorial duties."

And the question being put, that the original words stand part of the motion,

The same passed in the negative.

It was then moved,

"That the words proposed to be inserted, by way of amendment, after the word '*That*,' stand part of the motion."

And the question thereon being put, it passed in the affirmative.

Whereupon it was

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that it is expedient to recommend a graduated increase of salary, provided such increase be accompanied by certain conditions for the more efficient discharge of the Directorial duties.

The following motion was then made, *viz.*

"That the Chairman do report the above resolution to a Court of Proprietors to be called for that purpose, and at the same time submit to them the whole of the proceedings of this Committee."

Whereupon it was moved to amend the same, by leaving out all the words after the word "*That*," to introduce the following words, *viz.*

"This Committee do now proceed to consider the mode and conditions on which such increased salary shall be granted, and on the form in which the same shall be reported to the General Court of Proprietors."

And the question being put, that the original words stand part of the motion, it passed in the affirmative.

Whereupon it was

Resolved, That the Chairman do report the above resolution to a Court of Proprietors to be called for that purpose, and at the same time submit to them the whole of the proceedings of this Committee.

EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE,

APPOINTED BY THE GENERAL COURT,

ON THE

6th OCTOBER, 1813,

To consider of the Expediency of augmenting the Allowances to the Directors for their Attendance upon the Business of the Company.

List of the Evidence.

Assistant Secretary, James Cobb, Esq.	Page 19, 57
Clerk to the Committee of Warehouses, Robert Wissett, Esq.	36
Clerk to the Committee of Shipping, John Morice, Esq.	39, 80
Clerk to the Committee of Private Trade, William Raincock, Esq.	40
Clerk to the Committee of Accounts, Mr. George Medley.....	42
Clerk to the Committee of College, Mr. T. W. Rundall.....	43, 82
Clerk to the Committee of House, Richard Owen, Esq.	44
Examiner of Indian Correspondence, Samuel Johnson, Esq.	45
Auditor of Indian Accounts, William Wright, Esq.....	52, 83
Assistant Examiner, Mr. Robert Hudson.....	63
Accountant General, Charles Cartwright, Esq.....	65
Assistant Clerk to the Committee of Warehouses, Mr. William Simons.....	70
Military Secretary, James Salmond, Esq.....	76

EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1813.

The Assistant Secretary (James Cobb, Esq.)

QUESTIONS.

ANSWERS.

- (1). Your are Assistant Secretary to the Company?
- (2). How is the Chairman chosen?
- (3). How is the Deputy Chairman chosen?
- (4). What number of Directors is required to form a Court?
- (5). How are the Committees of the Court formed?
- (6). How does the arrangement of chusing the Chairs by ballot exist, and is that mode adhered to?
- (7). What Directors compose the Secret Committees of the Court.
- (8). Have there been instances of the senior Director not being of the Secret Committee?
- (9.) If

Yes.
By ballot.
By ballot.
Thirteen.

The several Members of each Committee are proposed generally by seniority, and the choice of each class of Committees is put to the vote.

The mode of chusing the Chairs by ballot is ordained by the Bye-laws, and is adhered to.

The Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and the senior Director of the Court.

Instances have occurred, but not frequently.

(9.) If

D 2

Yes.

7th Dec. 1813
James Cobb,
Esq.

7th Dec. 1813.

James Cobb,
Esq.

(9). If the senior Director is not of the Committee, is the third Member chosen by ballot?

Yes.

(10). Is it considered an extraordinary occurrence that the senior Director should not form the third Member of the Secret Committee?

It is an unusual occurrence.

(11). From what cause does the omission of the senior Director's name as a Member of the Secret Committee arise?

It is not in my power to inform the Committee.

(12). What are the duties of the Secret Committee?

The duties of the Secret Committee consist in preparing and receiving all dispatches to and from India, relative to the levying war or the making of peace, and of negotiating with any of the Native Princes; but I beg to refer to the Act of Parliament for a more explicit statement of the duties of the Committee.

(13). How long does the Committee sit, and is it much occupied?

I am not enabled to say what time the Committee may be occupied, the line of my duty not connecting me intimately with the preparation of the papers and dispatches originating with the Committee, but I should suppose the Committee to be very much engaged.

(14). Does the business of the several Committees come before the Court for decision?

The business of the Committees is, in general, brought before the Court for their revision, or ultimate approval and decision.

(15). Independent of the business from the Committee, what other business occupies the Court of Directors?

It is very difficult to state the general duties of the Court, independent of those duties which arise from the business

(16). Has

business and reports of the Committees: but many points of considerable moment are submitted to the Court's consideration, which have no relation to the Committees.

(16). Has the Court a great deal of general business?

Certainly: all applications to the Company are first read in the Court, and if not referred to a Committee, are taken into immediate consideration. Many of these cases give rise to questions involving debate, to a considerable length, independent of other points originating with the Court, which frequently occupy whole days. The Court also swears all captains and officers of Company's ships, all servants, civil and military, returning to India, and in fact takes cognizance of all matters of record relating to the Company.

(17). What are the duties and attendance of the Chairs, independent of Courts and Committees?

It seldom or ever occurs that a day passes without the Chairman and Deputy Chairman attending the House during the whole morning. Indeed, they are both frequently here from an early to a late hour; and their constant attention is indispensable, from the frequent communication with Ministers and the Government Offices. Nor is their attendance upon the Company's business exclusively confined to the India-House: the above-mentioned communication renders their presence at the West end of the Town indispensable, very frequently.

(18). What

The

EVIDENCE TAKEN BEFORE

QUESTIONS.

ANSWERS.

7th Dec. 1813 (18). What communications take place with the Board of Commissioners: are they frequent, and do they occupy much time?

The formal communications to the Board, relative to all the dispatches sent to India, and other proceedings of the Court, are made through the Secretary: they are very frequent and occupy much time. Other communications, of a private nature, are made by the Chairs, either in writing or personally, and frequently occupy much time.

(19). Is the Chairman occupied more than the Deputy?

I do not apprehend that there is much difference between the occupation of the Chairs. The Chairman, being the organ of the Court during its adjournment, may probably have some casual duty to perform, appertaining to the office of Chairman, but not of such a nature as to make much difference in the weight of duty falling on the Chairs individually. But I do not think I have a sufficient knowledge of the facts to state this accurately.

(20). How many years qualifies a Member to be of the Committee of Correspondence?

There is not any number of years specified as necessary for a Director to have served previous to his being of the Committee of Correspondence, which Committee is generally composed of the nine senior Members of the Court, besides the Chairs. The present junior member has been eleven years in the Direction.

(21). How many Courts are held weekly, according to the Bye-laws?

One court a week, as ordained by the Bye laws (cap. vi. sec. 1.).

(22). Are more Courts than the one, as ordained by the Bye-laws, held weekly?

Very frequently: generally two, and sometimes three or more.

(23). At

Generally

THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

QUESTIONS.

ANSWERS.

(23). At what hour does the Court meet?

Generally at eleven or twelve, and sometimes ten, and the period of its sitting has been upon many occasions from that time till seven, eight, or nine, and sometimes ten in the evening; but the average hour of the Court breaking up is between six and seven.

(24). Do you apprehend that the business of the Court has been increased?

Very considerably increased.

(25). Do you think that, under the Act lately passed, by which a separation will be made in the political and commercial affairs of the Company, more time will be occupied in keeping and preparing the accounts under that new arrangement?

I beg to refer to the Accountant-General, who will be better able to inform the Committee on this point.

(26). Having stated that the appointment of the several Committees is by ballot, how is it that the senior Directors have always been Members of the same Committee, viz. Correspondence, Law-Suits, Military Fund, and Treasury?

I am not enabled to satisfy the Committee as to the grounds upon which the several Members of Committees are appointed, except as referring to their seniority. The mode of their appointment, I beg leave to repeat, is by vote; and I apprehend it is competent for any Member of the Court, if he should see fit, to object to the appointment of the persons so proposed by vote.

(27). During the time the Court is sitting, what number of the Directors are present?

A Court is never recorded as such, unless thirteen members are present. During the time of the Court's sitting, it sometimes may occur, when unimportant business is before the Court, that

(28). Has

ANSWERS.

that there may not be thirteen members present, some having retired to different parts of the House on other business of the Company; but if any matter is brought forward to be discussed, every member who has been present is always called to the Court, previous to such business being proceeded in.

Occasions may have happened, wherein a Court has not sat, from the absence of members; but such an occurrence has rarely taken place.

(28). Has a Court of Directors, when summoned, ever failed sitting, for want of a sufficient number of Members?

(29). What are the fines for non-attendance of the Directors, and how does the Court attend as to the form of sitting?

By former regulations, the fine for non-attendance at a Court of Directors was ten shillings, and at a Committee five shillings, and the Chairman of the Committee for the month was fined ten shillings if absent. Non-attendance at a sale was one guinea, it is now five guineas. The non-attendance at a Court is a guinea fine; and breaking up a Court, or leaving it during its sitting, is five guineas.

The form of the Court's sitting is by meeting at eleven or twelve, when all papers received during the period that has elapsed since its last sitting are read; and according to the subject matter of the papers so read, a longer or shorter time is occupied in disposing of them: some are referred to Committees, others are immediately decided on. The Court then adjourns,

(30). How

QUESTIONS.

ANSWERS.

adjourns, and the several Committees meet and consider the references of the Court. About five o'clock the Court meets again, and receives such reports and business from the several Committees as shall be prepared for ultimate decision; and when such business shall have been gone through, the Court breaks up, which is generally about half past six or seven o'clock, though sometimes much later.

The fines are divided among the Directors, according to their attendance.

I do not recollect an instance; but if such has occurred, the proceedings could only have been matter of form.

I am not aware of any public permission being given to a Director to go out of town. It is probable, as an act of courtesy, that he may mention his intention to the Chairman; but any Director who shall be so absent is always fined.

Yes.

Not as a matter of course, but referred to, and read as occasion may require.

Certainly; and Directors frequently bring matter before the Court from such perusal.

They are invariably read and minuted.

(30). How are the fines appropriated?

(31). Has not the duty of the Court gone on with only two or three Members present?

(32). If a Director leaves town, has he permission so to do, and is he fined?

(33). Is there not a vast body of information received from India, called Consultations?

(34). Is such information read in Court?

(35). Directors may read them if they please?

(36). Are the dispatches received from

EVIDENCE TAKEN BEFORE

QUESTIONS.

7th Dec. 1813 from the various Presidencies in India
James Cobb, Esq. read in court?

(37). How many Directors attend during the reading of the Dispatches?

(38). What number of Directors form a quorum of the Court?

(39). If that number is not present, is business gone on with?

(40). Although thirteen Members make a quorum, does common-place business proceed without that number?

(41). Are dispatches read without a quorum being present?

ANSWERS.

noted. It has frequently occurred that the Court has been summoned on purpose to read Dispatches, in which duty many hours have been occupied.

It greatly depends upon the importance of the dispatches. The Court has very frequently been sitting as regularly to hear dispatches read, as when occupied on other important business.

Thirteen.

Such business as reading unimportant dispatches and letters, and swearing mates, is proceeded in; but no act of the Court takes place.

Yes; but I beg leave to repeat, no act of the Court takes place without a quorum: and even during the transaction of business of comparatively trivial importance, should there not be thirteen Members present, it is always competent for any Member to have the Court counted, in the same manner as the House of Commons is counted, if it be called for.

Dispatches are sometimes read without a quorum being present at the time; but I beg again to state, that a quorum must have been assembled, in the first instance, to form a Court, though some of the Members may afterwards retire to different parts of the House, on other affairs of the Company.

When

THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

ANSWERS.

(42). Are not the days on which Courts sit, Committee days?

When the Members are summoned to attend the Court, they are also summoned to attend Committees to which they may belong; but excepting Mondays and Saturdays, hardly a day passes without a Committee sitting, and they sometimes sit on the days I have just mentioned.

(43). You have stated, that the Court sits generally seven hours; but if, as you have added, an adjournment takes place and the Court meets a second time, how does it appear that the Court is occupied for seven hours?

With the Committee's leave I will explain. In the evidence which I have already had the honour of giving to the Committee, I have stated that the general hour of the Court's meeting is either eleven or twelve o'clock; that at such first meeting, the several papers addressed to the Court are read, and either referred to a Committee or decided upon, as the case may be. When all general business is gone through, and provided no special business is before the Court (which, if there is, the Court generally sits seven, eight, and even nine hours, without any adjournment) an adjournment takes place, and the several Members who have composed the Court form themselves into the several Committees to which they respectively belong. Generally at the hour of five, or half-past, the Court meets again (the Appearance Book being called) and considers reports from the Committees, &c.; and when the business of the second Court is so disposed

(44). The

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QUESTIONS.

ANSWERS.

7th Dec. 1813.

James Cobb,
Esq.

posed of, the Court adjourns till a future day, the hour of breaking up being half-past six or seven o'clock. It is under this explanation that I have to request the Committee will receive my statement of the Court's sitting seven hours, as the Members composing the Court are virtually in attendance from half past ten or eleven in the morning, till the Court breaks up, and they cannot be absent from the second Court unless with the Court's permission.

(44). The Committee and Court days are the same?

Yes, sometimes, as the Members are always summoned to attend Committees on the Court Days:—nevertheless, the Committees sit frequently on days that the Court does not meet.

(45). What is done with the dispatches that arrive from India?

After the dispatches are read to the Court, they are sent to the different departments to which they relate.

(46). Do the Directors prepare the answers to the dispatches received from India? and if they do not, who does prepare them?

It ought to be observed, that although, in all cases, the Officers of the House collect the materials for the Committee's decision, and in matters of mere routine prepare the dispatches, yet upon points of importance, the Chairs, and sometimes other Directors, generally suggest the leading ideas for the formation of the dispatch. In some cases, the subject matter of the proposed dispatch is, in the first instance, discussed in the Committee, and the Committee themselves form the dispatch in consequence. I will, with

QUESTIONS.

ANSWERS.

7th Dec. 1813.

James Cobb,
Esq.

with the Committee's permission, in order to afford them some general information on the inquiry, explain the routine, as far as respects the letters prepared for the consideration of the Committee of Correspondence. I understand that, when the Examiner of Indian Correspondence, and the other Officers I have already mentioned, have prepared drafts of letters in reply to those received from India, they are submitted to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, whose duty it is not only to read and amend the drafts, if necessary, but to have reference to the Consultations, and other papers received from India, in order to be fully prepared to meet the multiplicity of questions which may arise on their being submitted to the Committee and the Court. After this perusal, and any alterations by the Chairs, the drafts are read paragraph by paragraph to the Committee of Correspondence, who have all papers and documents relating to the letter under consideration before them. When the letter is approved by the Committee of Correspondence, it is submitted, in the same manner, for the final approval of the Court of Directors; and the letter often lies on the table one, two, or three weeks, for the full consideration of every member of the Court, who is at liberty to offer such observations, or propose

QUESTIONS.

7 Dec. 1813.

James Cobb,
Esq.

(47). It is to be understood then, that the Officers of the House have the preparation of the dispatches to India?

(48). Is not the business of the Committee of Correspondence prepared by the Officers of the Committee?

(49). Are matters or business referred to the Court's consideration from India taken up in regular order?

(50). As Secretary to the Company are you not supposed to know of all memorials, &c. of officers and others in India, addressed to the Court?

(51). Is there any accumulation of business from India, and any reference from thence to the Court, undecided upon?

(52). Are there any references from India, relative to individuals, undecided upon by the Court?

(53). Is it not the duty of the Committee

ANSWERS.

propose such alterations or amendments as he shall see fit. After the letter is approved by the Court, it is copied and sent to the Board of Commissioners, accompanied by copies of all documents elucidatory of the matter contained in the proposed dispatch.

I beg leave to refer the Committee to my answer to the preceding question.

The business of the Committee is prepared and arranged by the Officers thereof, under the direction of the Chairs, preparatory to the consideration and decision of the same by the Members of the Committee.

I should conceive so.

Formerly the Secretary had cognizance of such memorials; but from the vast increase of business in his department, such papers are sent to the Examiner and Military Secretary, or to the department to which they immediately relate.

There is a great accumulation of letters from India; but I have no knowledge of references from the Governments in India to the Court.

I beg to refer to the Examiner, who is more competent to answer this point.

The dispatches prepared by the Committee

QUESTIONS.

ANSWERS.

Committee of Correspondence to consider such references?

(54). What memorials are now before the Court, from individuals in India, for increase of allowances, &c?

(55). Has the establishment of the office of a Military Secretary relieved the Directors from any duty?

(56). Has not the appointment of the various new departments at home relieved the Directors from various duties?

(57). Do you not think that the arrangements of the new departments has simplified and lessened the duties of the Directors?

(58). Has not the increase of establishments at home kept pace with the increase of business?

(59). How many Committees has a Director sat upon in one day?

(60). Have you not known the Members of the Committee of Correspondence sit upon the other Committees to which they belong, on the same day, and without moving?

(61). The Court cannot meet unless a quorum?

(62). Has

Committee of Correspondence contain answers to all references generally.

I beg to refer to the beforementioned Officers of the House, who will inform the Committee on this point.

I am not aware that the formation of such an office has relieved the Directors from any duty they had to perform previous to its existence; but I presume it has tended to facilitate that branch of the business.

The appointment of the new departments may have relieved the officers of the department in which such business was transacted previous to the new establishment; but I am not aware of the Directors having been relieved from any duty thereby.

I really can offer no opinion upon that point, as it does not fall within my department.

I beg to refer to the documents on the table of the Committee for information on this point.

I really cannot say.

Most certainly. It is competent for the Members to form themselves into another Committee to which they belong, without removing from the Committee-Room.

Certainly not.

Such

7th Dec 1813.
James Cobb,
Esq.

QUESTIONS.

7th Dec. 1813

James Cobb,
Esq.

(62). Has not the failure of the attendance of Members of the Court prevented a Court from being held?

(63). Is not Wednesday always a Court day?

(64). Is not any other day a Court day?

(65). Is not a special summons sent to the different Members of the Court, when any special business is intended to be brought under consideration?

(66). Is it not very rare that Members fail to attend a Court on special summons?

(67). Has not the system adopted by the Directors to simplify the business, decreased the business for them individually?

(68). Has not the general increase of affairs of the Company increased the business for the consideration of the Directors?

(69). Are not the dispatches to India generally prepared by the officers of the House?

(70). If any special dispatches are sent to India do the Directors form them?

(71). Of

ANSWERS.

Such a circumstance may have taken place, but it is very rare.

Yes.

The Court, for the most part of the year, sits twice every week, and Friday is generally the second Court day; but it very frequently occurs that three Courts are summoned in the week.

Invariably.

Very rare.

I do not apprehend it has. Though the dispatches may be prepared in a greater number of departments, yet more labour occurs to the Directors in the consideration of the multiplied number of dispatches during a given period.

Most unquestionably.

I beg to refer the Committee to my former answers.

I am not competent to satisfy the Committee on this point. I apprehend that special dispatches would originate either

QUESTIONS.

ANSWERS.

7 Dec. 1813.

James Cobb,
Esq.

either with the Chairs or the Committee of Correspondence, and it has occurred that special letters have been prepared in the Court of Directors, without reference to any Committee.

Nine, besides the Chairman and Deputy Chairman.

It may sometimes occur that immediate and important business may require the attendance of the Chairs in other parts of the House, for a short period during the sitting of the Committee, and, in that case, the senior Member of the Committee takes the Chair; but it is an occurrence that very rarely happens.

Three.

Never; nor brought forward in a Committee which is not well attended.

Invariably; excepting under the circumstances before mentioned, and then it is always submitted to them, previous to the Court's decision upon it.

In the summons to attend a Court, the one to attend the Committee is also included; but if the Committee sits on other days than Court days, a summons is always sent to each Member.

I am not aware that any material alteration has taken place as to the hour of the Committee's Meeting, which is sometimes earlier and at other times

later.

(71). Of how many Members is the Committee of Correspondence composed?

(72). Do the Chairs always attend the Committee?

(73). How many Members form a quorum?

(74). Does it ever happen that business is transacted without a quorum?

(75). Is the business of the Committee always transacted in the presence of the Chairs?

(76). How is the summons sent to the Members of the Committee?

(77.) Has any alteration taken place since 1793 in the hour of meeting or in the adjournment of the Committee?

(78). Is

7 Dec. 1813.

James Cobb,
Esq.

(78). Is the attendance of the Committee, upon the whole, later than formerly?

(79). Is not the business transacted by the Committee preparatory to its final decision by the Court?

(80). In the Committee of Correspondence, are not the whole of the political affairs of the Company, and the arrangement of their foreign establishments, prepared and discussed, previous to the Court's final decision thereon?

(81). You have stated, that three Members form a quorum of the Committee; but if important business comes before the Committee, do not a greater number of Members attend?

(82). Do the members of the Committee of Correspondence prepare the different

ANSWERS.

later. As to the adjournment, that depends upon the business before the Committee; and the business being greatly increased since 1793, the adjournment of the Committee is generally at a much later hour.

Most certainly.

Generally; but the whole of the transactions of the Committee are not reported to the Court, as it depends upon the reference made to the Committee by the Court, which is either to examine or report, or merely for consideration. In the former case, the Committee report to the Court; in the latter, their own decision is generally final, and requires no appeal to the Court.

Most certainly; excepting those matters which fall within the duties of the Secret Committee.

Invariably, when any important business is submitted to the Committee.

It greatly depends upon the nature of the papers and the business brought forward.

QUESTIONS.

ANSWERS.

different papers originating in the Committee, and submitted for the decision of the Court, or do the officers of the Committee prepare those papers?

(83). Does not the Committee bring before the Court, as their own, the drafts and letters prepared by the officers thereof?

(84). Are not all reports from the Committee signed by more than three of the Members?

(85). Is no report of the Committee submitted to the Court, without the whole of the names of the Members present?

(86). If a report is signed by three Members, it is sufficient for the consideration of the Court?

(87). On an average, is the Committee attended by more than half the Members?

(88). Have you not often known instances of the proceedings and reports of the Committee being signed by Members who were not present at the discussion?

(89). How

forward. The officers of the Committee generally prepare and arrange the business for the consideration of the Committee, under the approbation of the Chairs.

Yes, when approved by the Committee.

Generally.

Instances do occur of reports being made to the Court without the whole of the signatures of the Members who were present at the discussion of the subject; but that arises from some Members not agreeing with the majority of the Committee who sign the report.

Certainly.

I should certainly say, that on an average, more than half the Members attend the Committee.

Such instances have occurred, but not frequently; and then it is to be presumed, the Member who may sign the report, at the discussion of which he was absent, must do so upon a knowledge of the documents on which the report is founded.

7 Dec. 1813.
James Cobb,
Esq.

QUESTIONS.

ANSWERS.

7 Dec. 1813.

James Cobb, Esq. (89). How long does a report lie for consideration?

It depends very much on the subject matter of the report. If it should not be of importance, it is signed and submitted to the Court on the same day; if it is a matter of importance, and requiring deliberation, it lies for consideration as long as the Members of the Committee may think proper; and on any individual Member of the Committee expressing a desire that a report may lie on the table for consideration, the same is generally complied with.

The Clerk to the Committee of Warehouses (Robert Wissett, Esq.)

R. Wissett, Esq. (90). You are Clerk to the Committee of Warehouses?

Yes.

(91). How many Members compose the Committee?

Six, independently of the Chairs.

(92). How is the Chair of the Committee taken?

Monthly, in rotation.

(93). How many Members form a quorum?

Three.

(94). Is it necessary that the Chairs should be present at the sitting of the Committee?

It is not indispensibly necessary for conducting the ordinary and current transactions; but, in point of importance, they generally give their attendance.

(95). Is any business transacted without three members being present?

No.

(96). How

Uniformly

QUESTIONS.

ANSWERS.

7 Dec. 1813.

(96). How often does the Committee sit?

Uniformly on Court days, and occasionally at other times, as the exigency of the business requires.

(97). Do you prepare all papers for the consideration of the Committee?

All letters and papers that have a reference to the business of the department are taken charge of by the Clerk, and submitted to the consideration of the Committee at their respective meetings. The Committee deliberate and decide thereon, except in cases where papers are referred by the Court for them to report their opinion. The Clerk is merely the instrument by which the Committee's determination is promulgated, for the purpose of being carried into effect.

(98). With whom does the principal labour rest?

The more important part, which I consider to be deliberation, with the Committee; the practical part, of seeing the resolutions carried into effect, rests with the Clerk and his Assistants.

(99). If one of the three Members leaves the Committee, is the business of the Committee proceeded with?

No.

(100). Does the Committee sit weekly?

Yes.

(101). In the past year, the number of Committees held appears to be one hundred and eighteen, and in 1793, sixty-seven.

The numbers of the Committees held are correctly stated in the return before this Committee.

(102). As there appears to have been a greater number of Courts in 1812-13, has the business of the Committee increased?

The business of the Committee of Warehouses, in magnitude only, independent of importance, I consider to have increased in the proportion as four

(103). Has

to

QUESTIONS.

ANSWERS.

7th Dec. 1813.
R. Wissett,
Esq.

(103). Has the increase of business in the Committee increased the duties of the Directors?

to one. This, in one respect, may be exemplified by reference to the minutes of their proceedings; but this is but an imperfect mode of forming a judgment, as very frequently the deliberation of four or five hours is recorded in as many lines.

(104). You have stated, that the Committee days are on Court days?

Undoubtedly. There is no point acted upon without being, in all instances, submitted previously to the consideration of the Committee; and in all points of importance, their opinions are ultimately submitted to the decision of the Court.

(105). Does not the Committee sit on other days than Court days?

Yes.

(106). How many days in the year are occupied with your Committee?

Yes.

(107). Does the business of your Committee increase the business of the Directors?

I should average two days in every week.

(108). It is the duties of the Members of the Committee to attend the sales?

Most assuredly.

(109). How long has the Committee of Warehouses been established?

Yes, in common with the other Members of the Court. The attendance is given in rotation.

(110). To what do you attribute the increase of the business of the Committee?

Upwards of a century. In former periods, the duties assigned to the Committee were but of inferior note, and the office of Clerk to it was held as an appendage to the situation of first Clerk in the Freight Office.

(111). The

To the increase of the commercial concerns of the Company.

Yes.

QUESTIONS.

ANSWERS.

7th Dec. 1813.
R. Wissett,
Esq.

(111). The Committee, you have said, meet on Court days?

Yes.

(112). If any of the Members are called on other business, is not the business of the Committee deferred?

Yes, and summoned for another day.

(113). Is the Committee considered to sit once or twice in a day?

Once.

(114). How has the establishment increased, though the sales have decreased?

The increase of establishment has been occasioned by the general increase of the business in the Warehouse department.

(115). How are purchases for outward investment made?

By public contract, and the tenders are opened in the Committee.

(116). Has not the arrangement made in your Office facilitated the transaction of business and lessened the duties of the Directors?

It has facilitated the transactions of the business, but has not decreased the duties of the Directors.

(117). Is not the whole of the European and Indian investments, and all the commercial affairs of the Company, in India and in England, transacted in your Committee?

Yes.

(118). Does not the Clerk to the Committee prepare and submit every thing for their consideration?

If the Chairs or Members of the Committee order him to prepare certain papers, or bring before the Committee such business, he does so: otherwise business is generally prepared by Members of the Committee.

The Clerk to the Committee of Shipping (John Morice, Esq.)

(119). Are you Clerk to the Committee of Shipping?

Yes.

(120). What

Nine,

John Morice,
Esq.

QUESTIONS.

ANSWERS.

7 Dec. 1813.

John Morice,
Esq.

(120). What number of Members form your Committee?

(121). How is the Chair taken?

(122). How many Members form a quorum?

(123). How often does your Committee sit?

(124). In the department of the Committee of Shipping, what are the duties?

(125.) Does the Committee never do business with a less number than three Members?

(126.) Are there frequently more present than the quorum.

(127.) Is the labour of the Directors belonging to your Committee increased?

(128.) Is not the quantity of tonnage employed by the Company nearly the same as in 1793?

(129.) Does the Committee of Shipping take cognizance of India-built shipping?

(130.) Does not that duty increase the business of the Committee?

Nine, including the Chairman and Deputy Chairman.

Monthly and in rotation.

Three Members; but business is generally proceeded in with more than three.

Twice a week, and frequently oftener.

To take cognizance of the whole of the shipping affairs of the Company; such as hiring ships, settling freights, examining officers, attending to the outward cargoes, &c. &c.

Never, and more frequently a greater number attends.

The average number of Directors who attend is about five.

Not very materially in the aggregate.

Yes.

Yes.

Yes, in some degree.

The Clerk to the Committee of Private-Trade (William Raincock, Esq.)

Yes.

(132) How

By

QUESTIONS.

ANSWERS.

(132). How are the Chairs chosen?

(133). How many Members form the Committee

(134). Is business done with less than three?

(135). How often does the Committee sit?

(136). What is the general business of your Office?

(137). Who superintends the Lascars?

(138). Does the Committee sit on Court days?

(139). What is the average number of Members who attend the Committee?

(140). Is not the business of settling the freight done by the Clerks?

(141). How long do you suppose each Committee is occupied at a sitting?

(142). What variations have taken place in the business of your Office for the last twenty years?

(143). Has the increase in the business of the Office added much to the labours of the Committee?

By rotation, monthly and alphabetically.

Seven besides the Chairs, and three Members form a quorum.

No.

Twice a week, generally, on Court days.

To calculate and prepare all the freight accounts of the ships, to examine officers' journals, to regulate their private trade, out and home, and take cognizance of their conduct after leaving Portsmouth, &c.

The Committee of Shipping.

Generally.

Six.

Yes, under the superintendence of the Committee.

From two to three, and sometimes four hours.

The business of the Office has increased very considerably in that period.

Yes, very considerably.

7 Dec. 1813.

W. Raincock,
Esq.

The

The Clerk to the Committee of Accounts, (Mr. George Medley).

QUESTIONS.

7 Dec. 1813. (144). Are you Clerk to the Committee of Accounts?

Mr. G. Medley. (145). How many form the Committee?

(146). How is the Chair taken?

(147). How many form a quorum, and is business transacted without a quorum?

(148). How often does the Committee sit?

(149). How long does the Committee sit?

(150). Do you mean to say, that the Members of the Committee are occupied the whole day?

(151). On an average, how long does the Committee sit weekly?

(152). What is the average number of Members attending the Committee?

(153). How long have you been Clerk to the Committee?

(154). Has the business increased within that period?

(155). Has it increased greatly in the last ten years?

(156). Have you had a proportionate increase of establishment?

(157). What is the business of the Committee?

(158) Do

ANSWERS.

Yes.

Eight Directors, including the Chairs.

Monthly, by rotation.

Three Members form a Committee, and no business is transacted without a quorum.

Always on Court days, and that sometimes three times a week.

The Committee meets at eleven o'clock, and when summoned to attend the Court it adjourns, and meets again when the Court is adjourned.

Certainly not.

On an average, three hours every week.

In general four and five.

Three years.

Yes.

Yes, in consequence of loans.

No.

The Committee takes cognizance of all bills of exchange from India, and all

QUESTIONS.

ANSWERS.

all loans contracted in India, with the several matters relating thereto: also examines all bills by the advices received, marking off each bill as it shall be examined.

(158). Do you say that, at each Committee, you submit a list of advices?

Yes, and the Committee individually check the advices.

The Clerk to the Committee of College, (Mr. T. W. Rundall).

(159). Are you Clerk to the Committee of College?

Yes.

(160). How many Members form your Committee?

Eleven, and three forms a quorum.

(161). How often does the Committee sit?

Occasionally, as business may require. No business is transacted without a quorum, unless it is trivial business; but such transaction is always attested by three signatures of the Members of the Committee.

(162). How many Members usually attend?

Six or seven, with the Chairs, when business of importance comes forward.

(163). Have you had any Special Committee appointed relating to the College?

There was a Special Committee appointed in consequence of the disturbances at the College, which Committee sat for about two months.

(164). Do not the meetings of the Committee of College occur on Court days?

Yes.

(165). How long does a sitting occupy?

Generally two or three hours.

The Clerk to the Committee of House, (Richard Owen, Esq.)

QUESTIONS.

7 Dec. 1813. (166). Are you Clerk to the Committee of House?
Rich. Owen, Esq.

(167). How many Members form the Committee, exclusive of the Chairs?

(168). How often does the Committee sit?

(169). How many Members form a quorum, and is business transacted without that number?

(170). What length of time is the Committee engaged?

(171). What is the business of the Committee?

(172). Are the disbursements examined by the Committee?

(173). The Committee of House takes cognizance of all alterations in the House, &c.

(174). Has the Committee of House power to make any alterations in the House and buildings adjoining, belonging to the Company?

(175.) What

ANSWERS.

Yes.

Six.

It depends upon the business of the Committee.

Three members form a quorum. Business of a trivial nature is sometimes transacted without that number being present.

It depends upon the business.

Various. To pass bills for all things supplied to the House; to attend to all works of the House; to examine the Secretary's disbursements, and to execute all contracts for coals, &c.

Yes.

Yes.

Yes; but they generally refer to the Court.

The

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1813.

The Examiner of Indian Correspondence, (Samuel Johnson, Esq.)

QUESTIONS.

(175). What department do you fill in the Company's service?

(176). Be so good as to detail the nature of the business of your office?

ANSWERS.

My official designation is Examiner of Indian Correspondence. 14 Dec. 1813.
S. Johnson, Esq.

Previous to the year 1804 it was my duty to answer all dispatches from India, in the political, public, revenue, judicial, and military departments. In 1804 these departments were divided: the military department was consigned to the Auditor, the revenue and judicial departments were consigned to Mr. Hudson, and the public department was given to a gentleman in my office, since dead, and which department is now conducted by Mr. Dart. The political department was reserved to myself. In 1809 two Assistant Secretaries were appointed to my Office, and they discharge the duties of the revenue and judicial departments. A Military Secretary was also appointed who took charge of the military department, till that period conducted by the Auditor. When a dispatch for India is ready, it is laid before the Chairs for their inspection and correction, with all the different papers collected together on the various subjects contained in the proposed dispatch. After the minds

QUESTIONS.

ANSWERS.

14Dec. 1813.
S. Johnson,
Esq.

(177). When the dispatches are received from India, are they not referred to you, and you prepare the dispatch in reply, according to the sense of the Committee?

(178). Do

minds of the Chairs are made up, and they approve the dispatch, the same is laid before the Committee of Correspondence, with all the papers and documents relating to the same. A dispatch generally remains on the table of the Committee for a week at least, sometimes for a longer period, to give the several Members of the Committee opportunity of examining the dispatch, and reading the papers to which it refers. When the dispatch has received the approbation and alteration of the Committee of Correspondence, it is laid before the Court with all the documents which accompanied it when submitted to the Chairs and the Committee. It generally remains before the Court at least for a week, and sometimes longer; the Court then alter or vary the dispatches as they please, and then signify their approbation of it. The dispatch is then sent to the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India with all the before-mentioned documents.

The dispatches which are received in the political department are sent to me. In the first instance, I draw up the reply, without any particular directions of the Committee, from my own discretion, and the dispatch, as I have before had the honour to state to the Committee, is submitted to the Chairs, the

QUESTIONS.

ANSWERS.

the Committee of Correspondence, and the Court, for their alteration.

No.

(178). Do you attend the Committee, excepting on business of your own department?

No, I cannot.

(179). You cannot, then, speak as to the attendance of the Committee?

(180). Perhaps you know that the Members of the Committee of Correspondence attend at the House on days when there is not a Committee?

The several dispatches and papers lie on the table of the Committee for the inspection and perusal of the several Members. I cannot speak positively as to their attending to read them, but I should apprehend they do attend very frequently.

(181). Have you any previous instruction, as to the line to be taken in preparing the answers to letters from India?

It is possible that, on some particular and important points, I may receive some directions from the Chairs; but that seldom happens: and as I have already had the honour to inform the Committee, I generally originate, and the drafts of the replies are submitted to the Chairs, Committee, and Court.

(182). Do you not analyse the dispatches, abstracting the more important parts, for the information of the Chairs and Committee, and are the dispatches from India answered paragraph by paragraph?

When the dispatches are received from India, abstracts thereof are made by persons in my department. Copies of such abstracts are sent to the Chairs, and to such Members of the Committee as apply for the same. When a dispatch from India is to be answered, I begin with paragraph 1, which may possibly require no answer. The only notice I take of it is to say against it, "Needs no reply." Paragraph 2 may be of great importance, and may require

(183). What

14Dec. 1813.
S. Johnson,
Esq.

48
14 Dec. 1813.
S. Johnson,
Esq.

EVIDENCE TAKEN BEFORE
QUESTIONS.

(183). What is your communication with the Committee of Correspondence?

(184). When a dispatch is in progress do you attend the Committee?

(185). Before the number of departments were increased, the whole of the dispatches went through the Committee of Correspondence?

(186). Has there been any increase in the number of dispatches to and from India since 1793?

(187). Is the labour of the Committee increased?

(188). You have stated, that abstracts of the dispatches are laid before the Committee and sent to some of the Members; you are requested to inform the Committee, whether the same Members of the Committee generally apply for the abstracts, or do the whole of the Members apply?

(189). Do any two or three Members of the Committee apply more frequently for such abstracts than others?

(190). What

ANSWERS.

quire one or more volumes to be read, to make oneself master of the whole of the matter treated of in that paragraph.

I beg to refer to the second answer which I have given to the Committee.

Yes.

The whole of the dispatches go through the same routine in the Committee as formerly, though the number of departments in which those dispatches may be prepared has been augmented.

I beg leave to refer to the accounts before the Committee. There has been a very great increase in the political department in particular.

Most certainly.

Abstracts are made for the whole of the Committee; but it may occur that some Members may not apply for a copy of them.*

Some Members generally receive copies, in consequence of their original application.

The

* Mr. Johnson has addressed a letter to the Chairman under date the 18th January 1814, stating that the whole of the Members have abstracts sent. (For letter, see Appendix, No. XL.)

THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

49

QUESTIONS.

(190). What Members?

(191). In point of fact, are the Directors generally acquainted with the dispatches when they are received from India?

(192). On an average, what number of Members attend a Court when dispatches are reading?

(193). Thirteen Members form a Court in the first instance, but do not a less number attend afterwards?

(194). Are the Directors who do the most material part of the business, and who generally receive the abstracts, the same or not?

(195). Do the dispatches from India generally come into your hands unopened?

(196). As you receive no instructions, do you take up the heads of the dispatches from India regularly in preparing your answers, or only such points as you please?

(197). Does it not happen, that many of the paragraphs are not answered for years?

(198). How can any delay take place, if the letters are answered paragraph by paragraph?

(199). Do not some important dispatches require more speedy answers than

ANSWERS.

The majority of the Committee.

I apprehend so, the whole of the dispatches received from India being generally read in the Court of Directors.

Thirteen Members form a Court.

I beg to refer to the Assistant Secretary, who will be able to inform the Committee on this point.

The abstracts are generally sent to those Members who have been in the habit of receiving them.

No, the dispatches are opened by the Secretary, and are sent to me after they have been read in Court. A list of the dispatches received is always laid before the Court.

I always prepare answers to the paragraphs in succession.

Not to my knowledge, and certainly not in the political department.

I beg to state, it is not the case with my department, which is in a state of forwardness.

The letters are generally answered according to dates.

14 Dec. 1813.
S. Johnson,
Esq.

It

QUESTIONS.

ANSWERS.

14 Dec. 1813. *S. Johnson, Esq.* than others; and if so, are they left to be answered as to dates?

(200). Some points in the letters are not answered though abstracted?

(201). Are not some questions more readily answered than others?

(202). In every dispatch there is matter which takes longer to answer than other parts of the dispatch?

(203). Do you, on important matters, receive directions from the Chairs?

(204). You generally prepare answers to letters, according to their dates?

(205). Are not the dispatches from India first read in Court, then handed over to you; you collate all the points, and prepare drafts in reply, for the consideration of the Committee of Correspondence, which draft is afterwards submitted to the decision of the Court?

(206). In those different stages, do not alterations take place, which cause debates of considerable length?

(207). In cases of doubt as to the answers, are not such answers delayed?

(208). Does it not occur, that cases are laid over, from a difference of opinion in the Court of Directors, for a season?

(209). Does

It depends upon circumstances.

Certainly.

The points of great importance take much longer time than those which are common-place.

I beg to repeat, that replies generally originate with me, though I may sometimes receive the instructions of the Chairs.

Yes.

Exactly so.

Yes, very frequently.

Sometimes further time is required to decide on such answers.

The decision of the Court on some dispatches may be considerably protracted; but I do not know of any case having laid over for a season, in consequence.

Yes.

QUESTIONS.

ANSWERS.

(209). Does it happen, that any part of the correspondence which may have passed the Committee is altered in the Court?

(210). Very frequently?

(211). When the Court have approved a draft for India, is it not sent to the Board of Commissioners?

(212). Are not the dispatches first read in Court when received from India, and then sent to the Examiner and other officers, who prepare answers, which are submitted to the Chairs, the Committee of Correspondence, and the Court, after which they are sent to the Board of Control?

(213). Are they not after referred back to the Committee of Correspondence and the Court, when returned from the Board of Control?

(214). As the duties have increased since 1793, have not the establishments increased in proportion?

(215). Has not this new addition to your establishment rendered the duty more easy to the Directors?

(216). Has increase of establishment facilitated business?

(217). Has

Yes.

Not very frequently.

Yes: and when the same is returned, should it appear that the Board have made alterations therein, the Court consider thereof; and if the alterations do not meet the views of the Court, a representation to the Board thereon is prepared.

Exactly so.

When alterations are made by the Board, the drafts are frequently referred back to the Committee.

Two Assistant Secretaries and a Military Secretary have been appointed.

I do not consider that it has.

The increase of establishment has certainly facilitated business; but the duties of the Directors are not lessened thereby,

QUESTIONS.

ANSWERS.

14 Dec 1813.

S. Johnson,
Esq.

(217). Has the personal labour of the Committee of Correspondence increased, in consequence of the increased establishment?

thereby, they having the same quantity of business to superintend, though such business may be brought before them by a greater variety of persons.

I think it has considerably.

(218). Does not delay in answering dispatches take place from certain causes, or is not an order given to postpone the answers?

The only cause of delay, that I am aware of, arises from the dispatches from India being very voluminous, and therefore taking a longer period to answer.

(219). Are there no paragraphs of 1811 unanswered, whilst those of 1812 are answered?

Not in my department.

(220). Has it ever come within your knowledge, that after a dispatch has gone through the several forms of approval, it has been delayed being transmitted to India?

Never.

(221). When the statement of Lord Minto, as to the reduction of the Indian debt, was received, was not an answer thereto delayed for two years?

I beg to refer the Committee to the Auditor for information on this point.

The Auditor of Indian Accounts, (William Wright, Esq.)

W. Wright, Esq. (222). What office do you hold under the Company?

Auditor of Indian Accounts and Clerk to the Committee of Law-Suits. Forty-three years.

(223). How long have you been in the House?

(224). What

Principally

QUESTIONS.

ANSWERS.

(224). What is the nature of your business?

14 Dec. 1813.
W. Wright, Esq.
Principally examining all the accounts from India, as to the revenues and charges; all matters as to Carnatic debts, all claims of Government Officers, and the adjustment of the accounts between the Government and the Company.

(225). In preparing Indian accounts you have Parliamentary accounts to prepare?

Yes.

(226). Do not the Chairs and the Committee of Correspondence, and also the Directors, require information and accounts?

Yes, very frequently.

(227). Do not all applications of military officers pass through your department?

Yes, with the exception of those requesting permission to return to their duty, or for an extension of furlough.

(228). Have not the applications from military officers become more extensive than formerly?

Beyond all comparison.

(229). Do you sit with the Committee of Correspondence?

When I have business before the Committee.

(230). Can you speak as to the attendance of the Committee?

No, I cannot.

(231). Do not Members of the Court attend to inspect papers when the Committee is not sitting?

Very frequently, and Members often take home papers.

(232). Are they the same Members who take papers home generally?

No, different Members at different times.

(233). Is the occupation of Directors much increased since 1793?

Certainly.

(234). In the proposed new arrangement, as to division in the political and commercial affairs of the Company,

Yes.

We

QUESTIONS.

14 Dec. 1813. *W. Wright, Esq.* Company, do you not consider the business will be greatly increased, not only to yourself, but to the Committee, till the said new arrangement is finally decided?

(235). What communication have you with the Camatic Commissioners?

(236). Does this branch of the business give much trouble to the Directors?

(237). You have stated, that there has been an increase of duty in your department; has not your establishment been increased?

(238). Has duty increased in proportion?

(239). Was there a greater accumulation, shortly after 1793, than at present?

(240). Is not the establishment of your department equal to the duties of it?

(241). Are there any applications before you for increase of allowances abroad?

(242). Not from any general body of persons?

(243).

ANSWERS.

We have the preparation of the various papers upon which their opinions are formed, relative to the several cases under adjudication.

All applications from the Commissioners are first read in Court, then referred to the Committee of Correspondence. I prepare Reports upon such applications, and submit the same, for approval or alteration, to the Committee, which Reports are afterwards laid before the Court of Directors for their final decision.

Yes, doubled.

Yes, tenfold.

No.

I apprehend it is.

There may be some.

No.

Not

QUESTIONS.

ANSWERS.

(243). Is there any general application for an increase?

(244). What patronage of the Directors goes through you?

(245). How are these allotted?

(246). You say the Chairs have twice as much patronage as other Directors; what patronage has the Board of Commissioners?

(247). Is the patronage given to the Board generally, or to the President?

(248). Is not the whole of the patronage divided into twenty-eight parts, twenty-six of which go to the Court and two to the Board?

(249). Are not appointments given by seniority?

(250). How is the home patronage distributed?

(251). Suppose the number of Writers to be appointed falls short of the number of Directors, do younger Directors go without?

(252). You say patronage is distributed by rotation?

(253). Has the patronage of the Directors increased in proportion to the increase of business?

(254). The

Not to my knowledge.

The appointments of Writers, Cadets, Assistant, Surgeons, and Chaplains.

The Chairs have double the other Directors: the appointment of Chaplain very seldom occurs.

The same as one of the Chairs.

To the Board, generally.

Yes.

Generally the choice goes by seniority, upon which many different opinions exist as to the most preferable appointment.

I beg to refer to the Secretary.

Yes.

Yes.

I really cannot say. The increase in the appointment of Cadets depends upon the increase of establishments; but

14 Dec. 1813.
W. Wright, Esq.

QUESTIONS.

ANSWERS.

14 Dec. 1813.

W. Wright,
Esq.

(254). You have stated that no additional appointments of Cadets have taken place; the returns on the table differ from that opinion.

(255). Does not the increase of patronage arise from increase of vacancies and increase of establishments?

(256). As the patronage has not increased in proportion to the labours of the Directors, in what proportion has the duties of the Directors increased?

(257). The patronage is divided into civil and military.

(258). Since the establishments in India have been completed the appointments have been fewer?

(259). If a peace should take place in India, will not a reduction in the establishment also take place?

(260). In the forty-three years you have been in the service of the Company, can you tell what number of appointments have taken place yearly?

(261). What appointments are to be made in the present season?

(262). Not any Cadets?

(263). What

but when the establishments are complete, none but casualties are filled up.

The number of Cadets, at certain periods, may have been more than at others. In 1805 the casualties were greater, in consequence of the war and siege of Bhurtpore.

Yes.

I cannot answer as to the general increase in the duties of the Directors, but in the military department, from which I was relieved in 1809, the duties and dispatches had increased in a ratio of three to one since 1804, and the duties of the Directors had increased proportionably.

Yes.

Yes.

Most probably; but not to any great extent.

No, I cannot.

Fifty-six Writers and twenty-eight Assistant Surgeons.

No, not any.

Two

QUESTIONS.

ANSWERS.

(263). What share of the above-mentioned patronage will each Director have?

(264). In some years have not a great number of Cadets been appointed?

(265). Was it not a practice to grant a portion of the patronage to Lord Cornwallis?

(266). Is any portion of patronage set apart for the children of officers who have fallen in the Company's service?

(267). How are the appointments to China given?

(268). The preference is given generally to sons of Directors?

(269). Are we to suppose that the Court are strict with respect to the qualifications of Writers and Cadets?

(270). Are there any nominations to India, which have been kept open for twelve or eighteen months, of Cadets or Writers?

Two Writers and one Assistant Surgeon.

Yes.

Not a practice, certainly. His Lordship might have been presented with a Writership.

Not commonly.

If a Director has a son properly qualified, he has a preference for a China Writership; and if he accepts such appointment, he relinquishes all his other patronage for that season.

Generally sons or nephews.

Most certainly.

I beg to refer the Committee to the Clerks to the Committee for Military Seminary and the College Committee for information on this point.

The Assistant Secretary, (James Cobb, Esq.)

(271). Is it not the duty of the Chairs to attend at the House daily?

(272). Does one of the Chairs, or do both attend every day?

(273). Do they give audience to all

Yes.

Both, with very few exceptions.

Invariably.

I take

14 Dec. 1813.

W. Wright,
Esq.James Cobb,
Esq.

QUESTIONS.

ANSWERS.

14 Dec. 1813.
James Cobb,
Esq.

all persons who may come upon business?

(274). When advices are received from India, what is the course of the Chairs?

(275). When dispatches are received, how are they brought before the Court?

(276). Do the Chairs direct the preparation of all dispatches to India?

(277). The Chairs preside over all Committees?

(278). The Chairs have full cognizance of all the business of the Committee?

(279). They take cognizance of all the affairs and interests of the Company at home?

(280). How are the Chairs remunerated?

(281). Have the Chairs a proportion of all patronage in the several Committees?

(282). The different Committees, then, have their own patronage, but the Chairs do not participate?

(283). How

I take it for granted, that the Chairs read the dispatches, then bring the same before the Court, and refer them to the proper Officers in whose department the subject of the dispatches more particularly belongs.

A list of the dispatches received is laid before the Court, with the dispatches themselves, which are regularly read to the Court.

The several officers who prepare the dispatches, separate the more important points, upon which they take the opinion and directions of the Chairs.

Yes.

Yes.

Yes.

They have a salary of £500 a year, and double the patronage of any other Director.

I can only speak as to the Committee of Correspondence, in which the Chairs have no more patronage than the other Members.

I beg leave to repeat, that I can only speak as to the Committee of Correspondence.

I beg

QUESTIONS.

ANSWERS.

(283). How are the Volunteers for the Bombay Marine appointed, also Free Mariners?

(284). Who nominates Barristers, Attornies, and Chaplains?

(285). Is it not individual patronage?

(286). How are ships nominated to their voyages?

(287). Each Member making his choice?

(288). The Chairs generally take the lead as to patronage?

(289). There is not any vacancy in the House filled up without the approbation of the Chairs?

(290). Does the Chairman of the Court take the Chair in each Committee?

(291). What portion of the loan is allotted to each of the Directors?

(292). How are Free Merchants nominated?

(293). In what department of the House are the letters and papers first read?

(294). The

I beg to refer the Committee to the 14 Dec. 1813. James Cobb, Esq.
Clerks to the Committees of Military Seminary and Shipping for information on these points.

The Committee of Correspondence recommend individuals for appointments to the Court.

No, certainly not.

By the Members of the Committee of Correspondence, in rotation.

It is arranged amongst the Members themselves.

Generally the Chairs have a preference.

All vacancies on the establishment of the home department are filled up with the approbation of the Court.

I cannot speak to any other Committee than Correspondence, wherein the Chairman always takes the Chair.

£16,000 to each of the Chairs,
10,000 to each of the 22 efficient Directors,

8,000 to each of the six out by rotation, making in the whole allotted to the Company.

£300,000.

At the intercession of a Member of the Court, with the Court at large.

Letters addressed to the Court are read in Court. Dispatches from India are read in Court.

QUESTIONS.

14 Dec. 1813.

James Cobb,
Esq.

(294). The dispatches are not read by the Directors?

(295). What instructions are given relative to the dispatches to the heads of offices?

(296). Are all the dispatches and proceedings from the Governments abroad brought under the Court's consideration?

(297). Are any of the subordinate Committees competent to ultimate decision on dispatches to India?

(298). Has the Court of Directors to pass its opinion on exports to India?

(299). What mode is preserved as to taking up ships?

(300). Does the Court make all appointments, civil and military?

(301). Are we to understand, that the Officers of the Committee prepare all papers for the consideration of the Committee?

(302). What new departments have been established?

(303). Have they not lightened the duties of the Directors?

(394.) Does

ANSWERS.

They are read in Court.

It depends upon the Chairs and the Court.

Yes.

Certainly not.

The various Committees form paragraphs respecting the exports to India, which are submitted for the approval of the Court.

The several tenders are opened in Court, and afterwards referred to the Committee of Shipping, who report thereon to the Court.

Yes, with the exception of Extra Clerks.

In my last examination, I had the honour of stating to the Committee, that it greatly depends upon the nature of the business. The Officers of the Committee generally prepare the same under direction of the Chairs.

Two Assistant Secretaries in the Examiner's department, and a Military Secretary.

I consider they have facilitated the performance of the business, but not relieved the Directors from any of the duties

QUESTIONS.

ANSWERS.

duties they had to perform previous to their appointment.

The burthen is borne equally among the whole of the Members.

(304). Does not the principal burthen rest upon a certain portion of the Committee, or does it vary?

(305). Is the patronage increased or not?

(306). What may be the home patronage in the department of Correspondence?

(307). What is the Indian patronage?

(308). Does the Court interfere in the appointment of persons to offices in India?

(309). Who prepares the list of Cadets and Writers necessary to be appointed?

(310.) What time have the Directors allowed to fill up their patronage?

(311). As every dispatch which goes to India is signed by thirteen Members, are they all present at signing, and were the thirteen who sign present at the reading of the dispatch?

(312). How

I should think not.

Trifling, six or eight nominations in the year.

I beg to refer to the Auditor.

The appointment to persons to fill the several Offices under Government in India is left entirely to the Governments there.

The Auditor prepares the list for the Committee of Correspondence, who bring it before the Court.

I beg to refer the Committee to the Clerk to the College Committee, for information on this point.

It is not requisite that the thirteen Members who are present at the approval of the dispatch should sign it; for when it is approved it becomes an act of the Court, and any thirteen Members may sign: but as the dispatch always lies a week or more on the table, every Director informs himself of the subject of the same, though he may not have been present at its formal approval in Court.

The

14 Dec 1813.
James Cobb,
Esq.

QUESTIONS.

ANSWERS.

14 Dec. 1813.

(312.) How are the Extra Clerks, James Cobb, and Labourers nominated?
Esq.

The Extra Clerks by the Committee of the Department to which they were appointed: the Labourers by the Committee of Warehouses.

None whatever.

(313.) Have the Heads of Departments any patronage?

(314.) With whom does the appointment to the Law Officers in India rest?

With the Court.

(315.) What offices in India are filled up by the Court?

Governors, Commanders in Chief, Members of Council, Advocate General, and Master Attendant of the Bombay marine.

Frequently.

(316.) Does the Committee of Correspondence recommend individuals for these appointments to the Court?

(317.) Is it usual for the Directors to interfere in the appointments abroad?

No.

(318.) Is the patronage abroad considerable?

I apprehend so.

(319.) The approval of a dispatch is sanctioned by thirteen?

Yes.

(320.) Is it not often the case, that a dispatch is determined by fewer Members than the whole Committee?

Three Members form a quorum; but I have already had the honour to state, that a majority of the Committee is generally present.

Yes.

(321.) The dispatches are signed after the Board of Commissioners have signified their approbation?

(322.) Is there any officer who manages the share of the loan granted to the Company?

None whatever; it is left to the individual management of the Directors.

(323.) Had the Directors the same amount of the Loyalty Loan?

I really do not know.

(324.) In

In

TUESDAY, 21ST DECEMBER, 1813.

The Assistant Examiner of Indian Correspondence, (Mr. Hudson)

QUESTIONS.

ANSWERS.

(324.) In what department of the House are you?

In the department of the Examiner of Indian Correspondence. 21 Dec. 1813. Mr. Hudson.

(325.) How often does the Committee of Correspondence sit?

Not being Clerk to the Committee I really cannot say.

(326.) How many Members usually attend the Committee?

I have frequently seen the whole number present.

(327.) Is the Committee to understand that the whole of the Members attend?

The majority of the Members most usually attend.

(328.) Are any regulations in existence to enforce attendance of Members?

I beg to refer the Committee to the Clerk who attends the Correspondence.

(329.) What is your business under the Examiner?

To furnish all matters and consultations, for the information of the Members of the Committee, on points connected with the Indian correspondence.

Almost invariably.

(330.) Are you often employed in so doing?

Frequently.

(331.) Do not the Directors attend the House when the Committee of Correspondence is not sitting?

(332.) Are papers relative to the dispatches to and from India sent to Directors' houses?

Yes, often: and if it were permitted to send out of the House original documents, the practice of taking papers to the Directors' houses would be very frequent.

(333.) Are duties of the Committee of Correspondence performed by the Members generally, or by a few of the most active Members?

Some Members of the Committee may possibly be more active than others; but the business is performed by the Members generally, and I have known

(334.) Are

21 Dec. 1813.

Mr. Hudson.

QUESTIONS.

ANSWERS.

(334). Have you a distinct office in the Examiner's department?

known every Member of the Committee, on various occasions, examine very minutely into matters which may have been before the Committee.

I am Assistant Examiner of Indian Correspondence, and I superintend generally the business of the office.

(335). Do you prepare the paragraphs, or select the documents necessary to support the paragraphs when prepared?

The officers under my direction collect the various matters and paragraphs relating to the dispatch which may be preparing. The Examiner forms the paragraphs of the dispatch; but it is not unfrequent that the Directors frame paragraphs themselves, though the general practice, as I have before stated, is for the Examiner to prepare them in the first instance, and when so prepared they are submitted first to the Chairs, then to the Committee of Correspondence, and lastly to the Court, for such alterations and amendments as shall be deemed fit in the various stages. When the draft has received the final sanction of the Court, it is forwarded to the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

The Examiner, generally.

(336). Do you attend the Chairs with such paragraphs and dispatches, when prepared, or does the Examiner?

(337). You are sometimes referred to on points by the Committee?

Yes, frequently.

(338). Do you know, or have you heard

I have no knowledge of the kind.

I really

QUESTIONS.

ANSWERS.

21 Dec. 1813.

Mr. Hudson.

heard of any question which may have been agitated, as to the Directors' patronage?

(339). During the time that the Committee of the House of Commons on East India Patronage was sitting, do you not know that an Officer of this House was directed by the Court to prepare a statement of all the patronage enjoyed by the Court for a long period?

I really do not recollect any such circumstance.

(340). Is your department connected with that of Accounts?

No, not at all.

(341). How many Members of the Committee must be present at its sitting?

Three. A Member may leave his seat for a few minutes, when business is going on; but the Committee is broken up when only two Members are present.

(342). Papers may be read when not a quorum?

Yes, sometimes; but no result is ever come to.

(343). Is there not a great deal of business transacted in the Committee of Correspondence, when less than three Members are present?

I have never seen business done with less than three Members.

The Accountant General, (Charles Cartwright, Esq.)

(344). Be good enough to inform the Committee, what situation you fill under the Company?

I fill the situation of Accountant General to the Company.

Chas. Cartwright, Esq.

(345). Pray detail the duties of your office?

Every matter of account passes through my office, as also all papers relating to sales of goods, &c.

(346). What

K

The

21 Dec. 1813.
Chas. Cartwright, Esq.

(346). What Committee takes cognizance of your department?

The Committee of Accounts.

(347). Does not the Committee keep record of all matters relating to your department?

Yes.

(348). Are you often employed in making out accounts for the Chairs?

Yes, frequently.

(349). Are you employed by other Directors for the same purpose?

Yes, often.

(350). How many Members does your Committee consist of?

Six Directors, besides the Chairs.

(351). Do you attend the Committee generally?

No, I do not. Mr. Medley, of my office, attends the Committee as their Clerk.

(352). Do you supply the Directors, at their own houses, with papers and accounts?

If they require papers or accounts, I furnish them, provided they are of such a nature as I am authorized to give copies of.

(353). Has the duty in your department increased?

Not very materially.

(354). You say the business has not materially increased, has the establishment of your office been increased?

When I say that the business has not materially increased, I beg to add, that the new mode which has been introduced, relative to the journals and ledgers, facilitates the performance of such increased business, without a proportionate increase of clerks.

(355). Has the Committee a great deal to do with your business?

It depends upon circumstances: all new statements are submitted to the Committee for approval.

(356). In consequence of the different mode adopted by you in the transaction

I should suppose the duties of the Directors to be nearly the same.

It

QUESTIONS.

ANSWERS.

action of the business of your office; do you conceive that the labours of the Directors have either increased or diminished?

(357). Is your department punctual in closing its accounts?

It is compelled so to be by the Acts of Parliament, as well as the Bye-laws of the Company, as also by the necessity of speedily checking the receipts and payments, &c. &c.

(358). Do not the Indian accounts come to you through the Auditor?

Yes.

(359). What is the nature of the duty of the Committee over your department?

In matters of routine, the Committee has not much to do with my department; but all new accounts ordered by Parliament, of whatever sort or kind, are always submitted to the Committee for their approval, previously to the said orders being complied with.

(360). Do you keep the account of the outward investment?

The accounts of the outward investment are kept in several departments, viz. the Committee of Buying, the Committee of Warehouses, and the Committee of Shipping; but the result of the whole comes into my department, for the purpose of forming the invoices.

(361). No account is passed without a voucher?

None.

(362). What process takes place on the receipt of bills from India?

When bills are presented for acceptance in the Secretary's Office, they are referred to my department, and the person who has charge of them brings them before the Committee of Accounts, with the several advices relating to them. After the Members of the

(363).

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Com-

27 Dec. 1813.
Chas. Cartwright, Esq.

EVIDENCE TAKEN BEFORE

QUESTIONS.

ANSWERS.

(363). In preparing accounts to be laid before the Houses in Parliament, do you receive instructions from the Committee of Accounts or the Committee of Correspondence?

Committee have inspected and compared each bill separately with the advices, a Report is made to the Court of those Bills which are proper to be accepted, and they are accordingly accepted by the Secretary to the Court of Directors.

If the accounts are those generally laid before Parliament, I prepare them, and submit them for the Committee's approval; but if the accounts required relate to the Indian, as well as the home finances, they are frequently submitted to the Committee of Correspondence.

(364). From whom do you receive the orders to prepare accounts for Parliament?

From the Court of Directors by their Secretary.

(365). Does the Secretary forward the orders received from the Houses of Parliament to you?

Yes; and the accounts are submitted for the approval of the Committee of Accounts, previous to their being sent to the Houses of Parliament.

(366). You have said, the mode adopted for the dispatch of business in your department has facilitated the same?

Yes, I have.

(367). Do you keep an account of Indian purchases?

So far as the same are stated in the invoices of the Goods sent from India.

(368) Your principal labour results from the home business of the Company?

Yes.

(369). From what you have stated, has not the business of your office increased?

It has increased; but the mode adopted for the transaction of such business has facilitated its dispatch. The books

(370).

THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

QUESTIONS.

ANSWERS.

(370). Though you keep distinct ledgers, do they all merge into one?

(371). Do you think the distribution of business under the New Act will increase the business?

(372). As the Political and Commercial departments are to be separated, is any arrangement made, whereby you can give the Committee any information on the subject of such proposed division?

(373). The Committee is to understand then, that the principle is under discussion?

(374). Will the Directors' salaries come under its operation?

(375). The Board have admitted the principle, although they have not decided upon it?

(376). In point of fact, do you, in the first instance, prepare all accounts which may be called for by Parliament?

(377). In the political and commercial division of the funds, do you know what proportion of the salaries of the Directors

books which were formerly only balanced once a year, are now balanced every month, which greatly facilitates the discovery of errors in any money transaction.

Yes: we keep distinct ledgers and a general ledger.

I apprehend it will.

The paper relative thereto is now before the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

Yes.

Certainly, the Directors' salaries will, in part, be carried to the political and part to the commercial account.

I think they have.

I generally prepare the accounts, and submit them to the Committee for their inspection and approval; but if I have any doubt relative to them, I frequently take the opinion of the Committee first.

I do not immediately recollect.

QUESTIONS.

ANSWERS.

21 Dec. 1813. Directors will come under each head?

Chas. Cartwright, Esq. (378). Are the invoices the only accounts which go out to India?

(379). What quantity of bullion is exported to India?

(380). Are not errors in your department very rare, and has any taken place therein?

(381). In the Committee of Accounts do the Members thereof generally interfere, or do two or three Members only?

(382). How long have you been in the Company's Service?

The Assistant Clerk to the Committee of Warehouses (Mr. William Simons.)

Mr. Simons. (383). What situation do you fill in the Company's service?

(384). What are the duties of the Committee of Warehouses?

(385). Are the goods bought by the Company for exportation purchased by contract?

(386). How many Members form your Committee?

(387). How

I apprehend that the whole of the accounts, through some channel or other, get out to India.

There has not been any bullion exported for a considerable period, in fact, the reverse has been the case for the last three or four years.

We have had errors, but they have been discovered, and the Company has not lost any money thereby.

In all bodies, I apprehend, some Members may be more active than others; but I am not aware that such is peculiarly the case in the Committee of Accounts.

Forty-five years.

I am Assistant to the Clerk of the Committee of Warehouses.

To superintend the whole of the commercial affairs of the Company; to purchase all goods for exportation, excepting woollens, which are purchased by the Committee of Buying.

Yes.

Six, besides the Chairs.

There.

QUESTIONS.

ANSWERS.

(387). How many Members form a quorum? Three.

(388). Is it necessary that three Members should be present before any business be transacted? It is necessary.

(389). How often does the Committee sit? I beg to refer to the return on the table of the Committee.

(390). Is there any fixed meetings for the Committee? The Committee invariably meets on Court Days.

(391). How many Members usually attend the Committee? Generally the whole number.

(392). Does any regulation exist to enforce attendance? There is a fine inflicted for non-attendance.

(393). Does the Committee report to the Court of Directors on all matters referred? It depends upon the nature of the reference, which is either to examine and report, or merely for the consideration of the Committee.

(394). Does the Committee transact business and keep minutes of the same, independent of the Court? Yes, certainly.

(395). The business which is discussed in the Committee is brought before the Court in the form of a report? Yes.

(396). Are the Members of the Committee, at the House at other periods than when a Committee meets for the purpose of perusing papers? Often.

(397). Has the Committee before it the persons who contract to supply the Company with the various goods they may desire for exportation? Yes.

(398). Do the contractors attend when the tenders are first opened? No tender is considered, unless the party making the same attends, either personally or by his clerk, to explain to and

(399). What

21 Dec. 1813.

Mr. Simons.

21 Dec. 1813.

Mr. Simons.

(399). What cognizance does the Committee take of the Warehouses?

and fully satisfy the Committee on the subject of his tender.

Not any particular cognizance: the Committee has a general superintendence over all the Warehouses.

(400). Is the duration of the public sales increased or diminished?

I beg to refer to the return on the table of the Committee.

(401). What has the Committee to do with the Correspondence to China?

As far as the same respects the provision of teas, &c.

(402.) What has your Committee to do with the Island of St. Helena?

The business of the Committee is not immediately connected with that island.

(403.) What is the routine observed with regard to the nomination of labourers in the Company's Warehouses?

The labourers are nominated by individual Directors. If the number to be appointed in the course of the year is but small, the nominations are confined to the Committee of Warehouses, including the Chairs; but if the number is large, the same is divided amongst the Court generally.

(404). What are the hours of attendance and pay of a labourer?

The hours of attendance are from eight till two, for which they get two shillings and ninepence per day, and if they work later they are then paid by the hour.

(405). What patronage of clerks in the House and Warehouses falls to your Committee?

The appointment of clerks in the Accountant's Office, in the Transfer Office, in the Buying Office, in the Office of the Committee of Warehouses, and in the Warehouses and the department of the Company's Husband.

(406). Do the Chairs have a greater proportion than other members of the Committee?

Only in labourers' appointments.

(407). What

About

21 Dec. 1813.

Mr. Simons.

(407). What is the proportion they have in labourers?

About eleven to eight.

(408). What proportion in the nomination of clerks?

The Chairs have only their turn in common with the other Members, and the nominations are generally so scarce that the junior members of the Committee seldom have one.

(409). Who takes account of the bills of the outward investment which is purchased in your Committee?

An order is sent by the Clerk of the Committee of Warehouses to the merchant to ship the goods (say to Crawshay and Co. to ship two hundred tons of iron, of such and such sizes, on the ship Thomas Grenville); the Company's Husband, or his subordinate officer, sees it weighed, gauged, and counted, on the part of the Company, and takes a sample out of the bulk; the Purser sees it weighed on account of the ship; the merchant, of course, attends for himself. The Merchant sends in his bill for the goods, and the Company's Husband certifies, that such a number of bars of iron, of such sizes and such weight, were delivered on the day named. This bill, certified by the Husband, is sent to the office of the Clerk to the Committee, where the business originated, and after being entered in the books, is certified to be right as to the prices charged. The Committee seeing the bill of parcels duly certified, order that it be paid, by the signature of three Directors.

(410). Who

The

EVIDENCE TAKEN BEFORE

QUESTIONS.

21 Dec. 1813.

Mr. Simons.

ANSWERS.

The Committee of Warehouses.

Yes.

Invariably.

The quantity sent out from this country always exceeds that indented for.

Samples are invariably taken, and examined by competent tradesmen or mechanics.

By the Company's Inspector of Military Stores, Major Cunningham.

I can only inform the Committee as to the detail of the Committee of Warehouses.

Yes.

In the Committee.

Sometimes.

The Warehouse-keepers, and under them the Elders, and a set of men called Commodores, who are selected from the body of the labourers.

Yes.

Yes.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

QUESTIONS.

ANSWERS.

21 Dec. 1813.

Mr. Simons.

(422). You can furnish a list of them? Yes.

(423). Do you conceive that the business of your department has increased since you have been in it? Certainly.

(424). The establishment of your department has been increased in consequence? Yes.

(425). Do you conceive the duties of the Directors to be greater than they were twenty years ago? The attendance of the Directors is greatly increased.

(426). How many hours a day do you conceive the Directors attend your Committee? The Committees are most frequently held on Court days.

(427). How long do you sit as a Committee? The Committee of Warehouses having generally the most business, occupies the Members longer than the other Committees to which they belong.

(428). As the trade of the Company has decreased, how has the labour of your department increased? I am not prepared to say, that the trade of the Company has decreased. The business of the department has increased.

(429). You consider then, upon the whole, that the trade of the country has increased, but that the trade of the Company has decreased? I certainly think the trade of the country is increased, but I by no means admit that the trade of the Company has decreased.

(430). When the Warehousing Act took place, was not a new system introduced? The Warehousing Act ordained, amongst other things, that the goods should be sold for their current value, exclusive of the duties to the Crown. The duty on calicoes, for example, was in fact about 50 per cent.; so that the same goods which appeared in the

(431). Is

L 2

sale

(422). You

21 Dec. 1813.

Mr. Simons.

(431). Is it a difficult thing to get a labourer's appointment?

sale accounts, previous to 1799, as of the value of £150, would afterwards be found to be valued at £100 only. The gross amount of the sales would, consequently, appear to be diminished.

I should apprehend not.

(432). Who has charge of the Warehouses?

The several Warehouse-keepers.

(433). Are the labourers granted any pension after a length of service?

Yes.

The Military Secretary (James Salmond, Esq.)

J. Salmond,
Esq.

(434). What department do you fill in the Company's service?

I am Military Secretary to the Company.

(435). Have the goodness to detail the duties of your office?

The duty of my office is to answer all military letters from India.

(436). Do you collate and arrange the letters received from India?

I have very little to do with any arrangement of the letters from India. My duty is to abstract the military letters, and to form the references into what are called collections, to enable the Court of Directors and the Board of Commissioners the more readily to understand the various subjects contained in them. I then prepare paragraphs in reply, *seriatim*. If I conceive that any advantage would arise from a previous communication with the Chairs, before I prepare such replies, I make a point of seeing the Chairs; otherwise, I ge-

21 Dec. 1813.

J. Salmond,
Esq.

I generally prepare the paragraphs from my own opinion and judgment.

Generally confined to the Chairs.

(437). Is your communication on the subject of the letters confined to the Chairs, or is it with the Court?

(438). Your intercourse then with the Court is not frequent?

When the Court have differed on any point, I have attended the Court, to make such alterations in the paragraphs prepared as may be determined on.

(439). Does that often occur?

Not very often, certainly.

(440). Have you any thing to do with the Committee of Correspondence?

I attend the Committee when my paragraphs are under consideration, previous to their being submitted to the Court.

(441). Have the duties of the Directors increased or diminished, since the establishment of your office?

I should suppose the duties of the Directors, as connected with my department, to be nearly the same.

(442). Do you not think that when Mr. Wright had the management of the military business of the Company, in addition to his other duties, the Directors had more trouble than at present?

It is probable they might.

(443). On the whole, has the military correspondence increased?

When I first took the military correspondence of the Company, it was very heavy and had accumulated, in consequence of the multiplicity of business which Mr. Wright had to conduct, in addition to that branch of his department.

(444). Your office was established in 1809?

Yes.

(445). From the arrangements which have taken place, and the orders that have

I should think the duties will not be increased.

If

21 Dec. 1813. have been sent out to India from your department, have you any reason to think that the duties of the Directors, as connected with your department, will be increased?

(446). Do you take up the business of your department in regular order, or do you wait for instructions?

(447). Are not replies still unprepared to letters of two, three, or four years standing?

(448). Is there any accumulation of dispatches in your office unanswered?

(449). The arrears in the military correspondence with India gave rise to your office?

(450). Are any memorials from individuals, and bodies of individuals, or establishments in India, for increase of allowances, before you?

(451). What

If I have no instructions, I proceed to reply to the several letters in regular course. If any matters of importance strike me, I generally communicate with the Chairs, as to the propriety of taking early notice thereof.

The general correspondence with India is answered up to letters from India dated in 1811.

I have prepared answers to perhaps a thousand or twelve hundred paragraphs from India, which have not yet been submitted to the Committee of Correspondence, and there may be answers to nearly a thousand more paragraphs ready for the perusal of the Chairs.

I apprehend it did.

There may be applications from individuals, but there are not any from bodies of officers or persons. Applications, or memorials, from bodies of officers, have in fact been strictly prohibited, as unmilitary and dangerous. I cannot charge my memory with every case that may be included in the military correspondence, as the same is so very

very extensive, and therefore some applications may exist unknown to me at present.

I cannot answer that question with any satisfaction to the Committee.

(451). What length of time do you apprehend the Directors are occupied in perusing and altering the dispatches prepared by you?

(452). From the alterations made by you, under the direction of the Committee, cannot you guess the time they may be generally occupied?

It is really impossible for me to say. Frequently discussions of great length take place; for instance, with respect to the replies prepared relative to the disturbances at Madras, weeks were occupied on the alterations which I was at last called upon to make by the Court, and it is comparatively so on other occasions.

(453). Do any of the Members of the Committee of Correspondence often refer to documents in your office?

Frequently, particularly the Military Members.

(454). Have the drafts prepared by you been frequently and materially altered?

Not very frequently.

(455). The military correspondence with India, as connected with the Committee of Correspondence, will be permanently great, even when entirely brought up?

Certainly.

(456). You first frame the answers, and afterwards submit them to the Chairs, the Committee, and then to the Court?

Exactly; and lastly they are sent to the Board.

(457). You have said, you have not, in general, much communication with

I have not, excepting when any drafts are before the Committee.

I have

QUESTIONS.

ANSWERS.

21 Dec. 1813. with the Committee of Correspondence?
J. Salmond, Esq.

(458). Has the military correspondence with India increased of late years?

I have been told so: it has been very extensive in my time

(459). Are not dispatches of immediate importance taken up to be answered out of order?

Yes: for instance, the Madras letter, as to the disturbances there.

(460). The discretions as to what part of the letters should be immediately answered lies with you?

No, with the Chairs. I may suggest. When important subjects arise in India, they are communicated to the Court, in what are called separate letters, which are sent over with the Appendix, or references attached to them; but in general letters from India, the references are extracted from the proceedings and diaries of the several Governments, and a period of five or six months will frequently elapse before they can be so selected and arranged, as to be fit for the perusal of the Chairs or other persons.

(461). Separate letters require immediate replies?

They are generally letters of importance, and of course require an early reply.

(462). Are the military letters read by the Court?

I really cannot say.

The Clerk to the Committee of Shipping, (John Morice, Esq.)

John Morice, Esq. (463). What part of the duties of your office have been transferred to other Committees?

(463). The All business connected with the provision of the exports of metals, military stores, and other articles; except marine

QUESTIONS.

ANSWERS.

marine stores and civil stores for St. Helena, the establishment of the Company's Military Depôt at the Isle of Wight, and the examination and approval of Cadets and Assistant Surgeons for India.

(464). The Committee of Shipping then had its business decreased by these transfers?

When I had the honour of attending the Committee on a former occasion, I stated the business of the Committee of Shipping had generally increased. It has decreased from the causes stated in the reply to the former question; but as an accession of business has been occasioned to the Committee by the increase of India shipping, lascars, and other subjects under the cognizance of the Committee, I consider that, on the aggregate, the business to be nearly the same as it has been for some years.

(465). The business of your department lies in taking up ships, examining commanders and officers, in settling rates of freight, &c.?

Yes.

(466). Are the duties of the Committee discharged by the Members generally, or a part only?

I have some difficulty in answering that question; but, speaking generally, I should apprehend the professional Members may be considered to be more engaged than the other Members, though all are ready to afford their assistance.

(467). You conceive, then, that the greater part of the business of the Committee is transacted by the professional Members?

From the nature of the business under the cognizance of the Committee, the professional Members are chiefly referred to upon nautical points, and

(468). All

M

have

21 Dec. 1813.
John Morice
Esq.

21 Dec. 1813.

J. Morice,
Esq.

QUESTIONS.

ANSWERS.

have also the examination of chief and second mates of regular ships, which occasionally obliges them to attend on days when the Committee do not meet.

(468). All the rates of freight are settled in your office?

Yes.

(469). In any disputes respecting the freight, how are they adjusted?

By the Committee of Private-Trade.

(470). Do you apprehend there is much trouble attending the settlement of such disputes?

I should apprehend there is.

The Clerk to the Committee of College, (Mr. Rundall).

Mr. Rundall (471). After the allotment of the year's patronage to the Directors, does it not happen that the nominations are postponed one, two, or three years?

I have only to do with the civil patronage of the Company. It may have occurred that nominations have, in one or two instances, remained unfilled for two years.

(472). Is no fixed period settled for the nominations to be made after patronage is allotted?

No.

(473). Do you not keep a list of the appointments, and have not nominations been left unfilled for five years?

Certainly not five years, to my knowledge. There may have been a solitary instance of a nomination standing over for nearly three years.

(474). Within the year the patronage is allotted, what number of nominations are made?

About half the nominations are filled, and in the ensuing year the whole of the preceding year's nominations are filled up.

(475). Are you competent to say, whether the appointments made correspond

The Auditor will be able to inform the Committee on this head.

Exclusively

QUESTIONS.

ANSWERS.

respond with the numbers required in the dispatches from India?

21 Dec. 1813.

Mr. Rundall.

The Auditor, (William Wright, Esq.)

(476). Are the appointments of Writers governed by the correspondence received from India on that point?

W. Wright, Esq. Exclusively and invariably, those appointments are regulated by the actual wants of the service, and not otherwise. The examination of the return is made by myself, and I report to the Chairs accordingly.

(477). Do you know of any account of patronage prepared by order of the Court, or any Committee of the Court, during the time the House of Commons was sitting on India patronage?

No, I do not.

APPENDIX
TO THE
MINUTES
OF THE
SELECT COMMITTEE,
APPOINTED BY THE GENERAL COURT,
ON THE
6th OCTOBER, 1813,

To consider of the Expediency of augmenting the Allowances to the Directors for their Attendance upon the Business of the Company.

List of Appendix to the Minutes of the Select Committee.

No.	Page
1. Extract Minutes of the General Court of Proprietors on the 6th October 1813 ..	89
2. Letter from Richard Twining, Esq. to the Select Committee	90
3. Account of the number of Courts, and number of Members who have attended the same, together with the number of Standing and Occasional Committees, from 1793 to 1812	95
4. Account of the number of Books and Pages received from the several Presidencies, from 1793 to 1812	97
5. Statement of the Correspondence of the Court of Directors with the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, and Bombay.	105
6. Account of the Extent of Territory, possessed by the Company in Provinces and Zillahs, in 1793 and at the present period	108
7. List of Departments in which Consultations have been received in the periods of from 1790 to 1793 and 1809 to 1813	110
8. Abstract Account of the Annual Revenues and Charges of the East-India Company at Bengal, Fort St. George, and Bombay, from 1792-3 to 1811-12. ..	111
9. Account of the Civil and Military Establishments abroad in 1793 and at the present period	112
10. Account of the number of Writers, Cadets, and Assistant Surgeons sent out to India, from 1793 to 1812	113
11. Statement of the number of Ships, and the Amount of their Tonnage, employed in the Service of the East-India Company, in each year, from 1793 to the present period	114
12. Statement of the Annual Cash Receipts and Payments of the East-India Company at Home, from 1793 to the present period	115
13. Statement of the Annual Sale Value of the Company's, Private-Trade and Privilege, and Neutral Property and Prize Goods, sold from 1st March 1793 to the present period	117
14. Account of the Annual Invoice Value of Goods and Bullion exported by the Company, from the 29th September 1793 to the present period	118
15. Account	

LIST OF APPENDIX.

87
Page

No.	Page
15. Account of the Home Establishment of Servants of the Company, Regular and Extra, in 1793 and 1812-13, including the Volunteer Regiments, Marine Department, College at Hertford, and Military Seminary	119
16. Statement of the Number of Sale Days in each Year from 1793 to 1813 inclusive, specifying how many Days each Sale occupied	120
17. Proceedings of Committees which sat in 1793, or subsequently, on the subject of the Duties of Directors, and Proceedings of General Courts respecting Directors' Salaries	121
18. Comparative Statement of various Returns laid before the Select Committee for the Years 1793-4 and 1812-13	129
19. Resolutions submitted to the Select Committee by Peter Moore, Esq. a Member thereof	131
20. Letter from Randle Jackson, Esq., a Member of the Select Committee, to the Assistant Secretary	136
21. Account of Stock per Computation on 1st March 1813	139
22. Letter from the Clerk to the Select Committee to the Company's Solicitor, and the Solicitor's Reply thereto.	141
23. Case submitted to the Consideration of the Company's Standing Counsel, with his Opinion thereon	142
24. Letter from Colonel Alexander Allan, a Member of the Select Committee, to the Chairman thereof	144
25. Letter from the Clerk to the Committee to Colonel Allan, in Reply	145
26. Letter from Joseph Hume, Esq. a Member of the Select Committee, to the Clerk	146
27. Letter from the Clerk to the Committee, to Joseph Hume, Esq. in Reply	146
28. Letter from the Clerk to the Chairman of the Select Committee	147
29. Letter from the Chairman of the Committee to the Clerk, in Reply	148
30. Paper submitted to the Committee by John Weyland, Esq. a Member thereof, with List of Resolutions accompanying	153
31. Letter from the Chairman of the Select Committee to the Assistant Secretary	155
32. Return of Foreign and Home Patronage, of the Nomination of the Voyages of Ships in the Company's Service, and of the Portion of the Loan allotted to the Directors, from 1793 to 1813	157
33. Letter from the Assistant Secretary, to the Chairman of the Select Committee	157
34. Letter from Stephen Rumbold Lushington, Esq. a Member of the Select Committee, to the Chairman thereof, and Minute accompanying	164
35. Return of the Number of Courts and Committees from 1773 to 1792, and the average Number of Directors who attended	166
36. Return of Foreign Patronage during the Years 1773 to 1792	37. Letter

No.	LIST OF APPENDIX.	Page
37.	Letter from the Clerk to the Committee of Warehouses, to the Clerk to the Select Committee	167
38.	Abstract of the Tonnage of Ships built in the East-Indies now in the Company's Service	168
39.	List of Directors, with their Standing in 1813	168
40.	Letter from the Examiner of Indian Correspondence, to the Chairman of the Select Committee	169
41.	Letter from Edward Golding, Esq. a Member of the Select Committee, to the Chairman thereof, with Paper accompanying	170
42.	Minute submitted to the Select Committee by Thomas William Plummer, Esq. a Member thereof	172
43.	Minutes submitted to the Select Committee by the Chairman	173
44.	Letter from the Chairman of the Select Committee to John Weyland, Esq. a Member thereof	175
45.	Statement of Patronage from the Year 1773 to 1812 inclusive	177

APPENDIX, No. I.

EXTRACT of the MINUTES of the GENERAL COURT of PROPRIETORS, the 6th October, 1813.

GENERAL COURT

Of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies.
Held at their House in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the
6th October 1813.

The Chairman informed the Court, that it is appointed this day to take into consideration the following motion, which was submitted to them on the 1st ultimo, viz. APPENDIX
No. I.

“ That so much of the Bye-law, Chap. vi, Sec. 11, as ordains that the
“ Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Court of Directors shall each of them
“ be allowed £500 a year, and every other Director £300 a year, for his
“ attendance upon the business of the Company, be, and the same is hereby
“ repealed; and that, instead thereof, it be, and is hereby ordained, that the
“ said Chairman and Deputy, each of them, be allowed £1500 a year, and
“ every other Director £1000 a year, for his attendance upon the business of this
“ Company.”

And the said motion being read,

It was, by consent of the Court, withdrawn.

It was then moved, and on the question,

Resolved unanimously, That a Select Committee be appointed to take into consideration and report upon the expediency of augmenting the allowances granted to the Honourable Directors, for their attendance upon the business of this Company.

On

On another motion,

Resolved, That the Committee do consist of the following persons, *viz.*

Humphrey Howorth, Esq. M. P.

James Alexander, Esq. M. P.

John Julius Angerstein, Esq. M. P.

Edward Baber, Esq.

Alexander Baring, Esq. M. P.

James Barnett, Esq.

Edward Golding, Esq. M. P.

Randle Jackson, Esq.

Whitshed Keene, Esq. M. P.

General George Harris.

Charles Pieschell, Esq.

Stephen Rumbold Lushington, Esq. M. P.

John Weyland, jun. Esq.

Colonel Alexander Allan, M. P.

Peter Moore, Esq. M. P.

Joseph Hume, Esq.

Thomas William Plummer, Esq.

That any seven members of the said Committee be a quorum, and that the Committee meet at this House forthwith.

APPENDIX, No. II.

LETTER from RICHARD TWINING, Esq. to the SELECT COMMITTEE.

Isleworth, 12th October, 1813.

GENTLEMEN,

As I was prevented, by illness, from attending the General Court of Proprietors on Wednesday last, and consequently from delivering, as I had intimated my intention of doing, my opinion upon the subject of the proposed

proposed augmentation of the salaries of the Directors, I hope that I may, in this way, without offence to any Gentleman, either in or out of the Direction, declare briefly what my opinion is.

I am the rather induced to adopt this measure, because those Directors who did attend the Court, and who thought, as I think, that the proposed augmentation would be injurious to the interests of the Company, had, at least, an opportunity of avowing, and some of them did avow, their opinions; it might, therefore, if I remained silent, be inferred, especially by those Proprietors who do not happen to know that I was absent from that Court, and that my absence was occasioned by illness, that I favoured the measure, or that I was culpably backward in avowing my opinion against it.

In the first place, I wish to assure those Gentlemen who have either brought forward the measure or who support it, that I am thoroughly sensible of the liberality of their conduct, and of the solidity of many of the general arguments which they have adduced. I wish also to avow, that if there are Gentlemen in the Direction, so abounding in income, that the addition proposed, or any addition, is a matter of perfect indifference to them, I am not to that number: on the contrary, I should be very glad to receive an addition to my present salary, if that addition were, in my opinion, consistent with the permanent interests of the Company. The disposition towards liberality, which has been manifested by the Proprietors, makes it peculiarly incumbent upon any Director, who may think, as I do, that the effect of such liberality would be injurious to the Company, to say so.

It is unquestionably true, that those Gentlemen who perform the arduous and important offices of East-India Directors, ought to receive, in some form or other, a proper reward for their services. I have always understood, that the salary was intended to be but a small part of that reward. There is something, surely, highly gratifying in being selected by the Proprietors of East-India Stock for the management of the vast concerns of such a Company; and though the power of the Directors is by no means so extensive as formerly, it is still great, and the confidence which is placed in the Directors by the Proprietors (the peculiarly gratifying circumstance) is by no means diminished.

If the above source of recompence should be considered by some persons as merely ideal, the patronage which is allotted to the Directors, must surely

APPENDIX
No. II. be allowed to be a solid and a considerable reward. It is true, that this reward operates differently upon different Directors. It affords some Gentlemen an honourable opportunity of providing for their sons, or their near connections, and other Gentlemen who are not liable to such claims, or who, from circumstances, do not derive this precise benefit from their patronage, have an opportunity, which it would be illiberal not to hold in high estimation, of conferring important benefits upon their less intimate connections and their friends, and of doing an abundance of good. It is not, I apprehend, either necessary or wise, to look at the exact benefit which each Director may derive from his patronage, and then to argue, that because some Directors may receive from this source less solid advantage than others, the salary of all should be increased. The proper consideration is, whether the present recompense, composed, as it is, of salary, honour, and patronage, has been, and is still likely to be, sufficient to induce proper persons to undertake the management of the Company's concerns. Now there never has been within my memory, nor is there any reason to apprehend at present, any dearth of candidates for the Direction. In speaking of the important time which is just past, I cannot, I trust, be suspected of a wish to commend myself. My low standing in the Direction, exclusive of all other considerations, prevented my taking a prominent part: my utmost merit was, a desire to be useful, and a diligent endeavour to discharge my duty. But I may safely assert, that if, at the commencement of our negotiations with Government for the renewal of the Company's Charter, our salaries had been a thousand instead of three hundred a year, the Company's interests would not have been better attended to; the negotiation, on the part of the Directors, would not have been better conducted; nor was there any difference, in point of zeal and utility, between those Gentlemen who, from accidental circumstances, were deriving the greatest personal benefit from their patronage, and those who were deriving the least.

I am well aware, that the present salary of the Directors is, by no means, equal in value to what it was, when that salary was fixed. It is also indisputably true, that since that time, the labours of the Directorship are much increased; and I think it highly probable, that the novel situation in which the Company, and particularly the Court of Directors, will be placed, will augment, rather than diminish their charge. Upon these grounds, I should not have thought it unreasonable

reasonable, or unbecoming the dignity and liberality of so great a Company, to make, under common circumstances, some addition to the salary of its Directors; though I do not see that, even upon those grounds, so large an addition as that which the kindness of some Proprietors has proposed, would have been requisite.

But though some addition, under common circumstances, might at least have been justified, such is, I think, the peculiarity of our present situation, that our salary ought not, at this time, to be augmented.

The absolute necessity of retrenching the Company's expenditure has been avowed by the Court of Directors, and already pressed upon them by the Proprietors. My own opinion of that necessity is most strong. The persons who are to set about this business (a business which is usually found to be sufficiently ungracious and unpleasant) are the Directors. But can any thing be devised which would render this discharge of their duty more ungracious, which would more paralyse their efforts to produce a retrenchment elsewhere, than at the outset of their labours to have the Company's expenditure increased, and materially increased, in their own favour? I could, indeed, almost wish, that our salaries had been augmented some time ago; not for the sake of any augmentation, which, in such a case, I might have put into my own pocket, but that we might, at the present moment, have found ourselves able, without any manifest impropriety, to begin our system of retrenchment with ourselves. Such a commencement would probably tend, more than any thing else, to reconcile other persons to the retrenchment which might affect them; but to talk of retrenching our present salaries appears to be romantic. I say this not merely as a Director, but as a Proprietor. In either character, I would not retrench every where, but only where retrenchment would be proper.

I shall notice only one other reason for my disapproving the proposed augmentation of salary. It would lead, I verily believe, though gradually, to the introduction into the Direction of persons of a different description, and of persons less qualified to perform the duties of that situation, than those who have usually filled it. The salary, so augmented, would be considered as a pecuniary provision for Gentlemen for whom every Administration is always anxious to provide; and it is obviously desirable, that such an influence should not extend itself, and ultimately prevail, in the Court of Directors. They ought not, like the

APPENDIX No. II. the Members of some of the public Boards, to derive their appointments from such a source.

This argument does not offer itself to my consideration now, for the first time. Some years ago, when I not unfrequently took a part in the debates at the General Courts, I was consulted upon bringing forward a motion for increasing the salaries of the Directors. I declined doing so, avowing as my reason, that I thought a large salary would bring into the Direction a different and a less qualified class of Directors. That opinion, which I really entertained when I had not even the most distant notion of ever being placed by the Proprietors in the Direction, I still entertain; and I should ill deserve the favour and the confidence which they have been pleased to bestow upon me, if I did not avow, as a Director, the opinion upon which I acted as a Proprietor, and which remains unaltered.

I am, Gentlemen, very respectfully,

Your faithful and obedient Servant,

RICHARD TWINING.

The Committee of Proprietors.

APPENDIX, No. III.

APPENDIX. No. III.
An Account of the number of COURTS, and number of MEMBERS who have attended the same, together with the number of STANDING and OCCASIONAL COMMITTEES, from 1793 to 1812.

COURTS.

1793 to 1812.	Total number of Courts	-	-	2020
	Average number of Directors present at each Court	-	-	19

STANDING COMMITTEES.

				Number of Committees.
1793 to 1812.	Accounts	-	-	1161
	Buying	-	-	690
	Civil College (Established in October 1804).	-	-	296
	Correspondence	-	-	1253
	Government Troops and Stores	-	-	380
	House	-	-	816
	Law-suits (Merges in Correspondence)	-	-	—
	Military Fund	-	-	526
	Military Seminary (Established in 1809)	-	-	210
	Private-Trade	-	-	1,817
	Shipping	-	-	1,917
	Treasury	-	-	136
	Warehouses	-	-	1,851
				11,053

APPENDIX TO THE MINUTES OF

APPENDIX.

No. III.

OCCASIONAL COMMITTEES.

On the 22d September last four Special Committees were appointed, viz.

A Military Committee,

Revenue, Judicial, and Political.

Home Department, including House and Warehouses.

Commercial and Shipping.

Note.—From the number of Courts and Committees which are stated in this return, and the Appendix, No. XXXV, no fair inference can be drawn, as to the quantum of business transacted by the Court and the several Committees in the periods from 1773 to 1792, and from 1793 to 1812; the books recording the transactions of the Court from 1793 to 1812, being more than double, in point of size, to those from 1773 to 1792, and those in 1812, double in size to those in 1793. The records of the Committees are generally in proportion. For Committee of Warehouses see letter from Mr. Wissett, Clerk to that Committee. Appendix, No. XXXVII.

East-India House,

23d November 1813.

(Collated from documents in the East-India House)

P. AUBER.

APPENDIX, No. IV.

97

AN ACCOUNT of the Number of BOOKS and PAGES (as far as can be given), which were received from BENGAL, from the Year 1793 to 1812 inclusive.

	1793		1794		1795		1796		1797		1798		1799		1800		1801		1802		1803		1804		1805		1806		1807		1808		1809		1810		1811		1812	
	Vols.	Pages.	Vols.	Pages.	Vols.	Pages.	Vols.	Pages.	Vols.	Pages.	Vols.	Pages.	Vols.	Pages.	Vols.	Pages.	Vols.	Pages.	Vols.	Pages.	Vols.	Pages.	Vols.	Pages.	Vols.	Pages.	Vols.	Pages.	Vols.	Pages.	Vols.	Pages.	Vols.	Pages.	Vols.	Pages.	Vols.	Pages.	Vols.	Pages.
Public Department.																																								
Public Consultations	7	—	7	—	6	—	9	—	9	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	11	—	12	—	11	—	9	—	16	—	16	—	17	—	14	—	13	—	9	—	11	—	17	—
Ditto relative to Fort Marlbro' ..	1	—	1	—	1	last received.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ditto to Prince of Wales' Island ..	1	—	1	—	1	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Treasury Accounts	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	3	—	4	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	4	—
General Journal and Ledger	2	1105	2	944	2	974	2	968	2	1007	2	1103	2	1182	2	1133	2	1146	2	1232	2	1333	3	1288	3	1390	3	1460	2	1292	2	1186	2	1209	2	1142	2	1224	3	1260
Civil Paymasters Disbursements ..	1	513	not received.	—	1	546	not received.	—	1	542	1	392	1	402	1	476	1	487	1	485	1	522	1	516	1	552	1	569	1	576	1	770	1	785	1	822	1	860	not received.	—
	13	1618	12	944	12	1520	12	968	13	1549	12	1495	12	1584	12	1609	15	1633	16	1717	15	1855	14	1804	22	1948	22	2029	23	1868	21	1956	19	1994	15	1964	17	2084	24	1260
Military Department.																																								
Military Consultations	20	—	15	—	14	—	13	—	14	—	12	—	12	—	11	—	13	—	14	—	15	—	16	—	25	—	34	—	34	—	25	—	25	—	29	—	25	—	31	—
Ditto Board	4	—	4	—	7	—	8	—	9	—	10	—	8	—	8	—	9	—	8	—	7	—	7	—	8	—	10	—	10	—	10	—	11	—	11	—	13	—	3 to 31 March	—
Ditto Paymasters Journal and Ledger	2	405	2	400	2	430	2	464	2	537	2	615	2	756	2	1130	2	1100	2	1084	2	1203	2	1118	2	1420	2	1401	2	1172	2	910	2	1194	3	1704	3	1544	3	1438
Ditto Disbursements	5	2195	5	2080	5	2177	5	2695	4	3279	4	4173	5	4011	6	5068	7	5579	7	5665	7	6020	8	5667	8	6828	11	6649	13	7090	14	7531	18	6504	19	7120	20	7354	20	7062
Medical Board	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	2	—
Board of Superintendence for improving the Breed of Cattle ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	1	—
	32	2600	27	2480	30	2607	30	3159	31	3816	30	4788	29	4767	29	6198	33	6679	33	6749	33	7223	35	6785	45	8248	59	8050	61	8262	53	8441	59	7698	65	8824	64	8898	60	8500
Revenue Department.																																								
Revenue Consultations	11	—	13	—	15	—	11	—	5	—	5	—	9	—	7	—	7	—	8	—	5	—	6	—	8	—	10	—	11	—	9	—	10	—	10	—	10	—	10 to 24 Oct.	—
Ditto Board	14	—	13	—	13	—	15	—	13	—	14	—	16	—	18	—	18	—	17	—	14	—	11	—	14	—	13	—	21	—	15	—	12	—	17	—	17	—	18	—
Ditto Collectors Treasury Accounts	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
	26	—	27	—	29	—	27	—	19	—	20	—	26	—	26	—	26	—	26	—	20	—	18	—	23	—	24	—	33	—	25	—	23	—	28	—	28	—	29	—
Judicial Department.																																								
Criminal and Civil Consultations ..	8	—	9	now separated.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Criminal Consultations	—	—	—	—	9	—	5	—	4	—	4	—	6	—	7	—	6	—	6	—	6	—	7	—	9	—	12	—	10	—	11	—	17	—	16	—	17	—	24	—
Civil Consultations	—	—	—	—	11	—	4	—	5	—	3	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	10	—	4	—	6	—	14	—	8	—	9	—	11	—	5	—	5	—	5	—	6	—
Wills and Inventories of Persons deceased	2	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	—
Proceedings Court of Nizamut Adawlet	5	—	14	—	16	—	15	—	12	—	10	—	16	—	20	—	2 to 11th March last received.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto Sudder Dewany Adawlet ..	4	—	6	—	15	—	11	—	13	—	15	—	19	—	18	—	5 to ditto	ditto	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	19	—	31	—	53	—	37	—	36	—	34	—	47	—	51	—	19	—	18	—	12	—	15	—	26	—	23	—	22	—	25	—	25	—	24	—	25	—	33	—
Political Department.																																								
Political Consultations	19	—	15	—	13	—	25	—	21	—	15	—	9	—	13	—	8	—	11	—	5	—	2	—	9	—	7	—	21	—	11	—	20	—	27	—	18	—	10 written very close	—
Durbar Accounts	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
	20	—	16	—	14	—	26	—	22	—	16	—	10	—	14	—	9	—	12	—	6	—	3	—	10	—	8	—	22	—	12	—	21	—	28	—	19	—	11	—
Foreign Department.																																								
Foreign Consultations	4	—	3	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	3	—	2	—	4	—	3	—	4	—	3	—	5	—	4	—	4	—	5	—	4	—	3	—

(Turn over.)

N. B. The Bengal Consultations are not paged; they are referred to by the Date, and Numbers in Consultation. There are also Duplicates received of the Consultations.

ROBERT BURN,
Registrar.

APPENDIX, No. IV. continued.

99

AN ACCOUNT of the Number of BOOKS and PAGES (as far as can be given) which were received from FORT ST. GEORGE, from the Year 1793 to 1812 inclusive.

	1793	1794	1795	1796	1797	1798	1799	1800	1801	1802	1803	1804	1805	1806	1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812
<i>Public Department.</i>																				
Public Consultations	8 4309	8 4291	9 4673	8 4451	8 4207	8 4149	8 4358	8 3905	11 5439	10 4806	10 5261	13 667	12 6259	14 8338	16 9160	15 9534	13 7784	11 6902	11 6417	13 7806
Cash Accounts	1 —	1 —	1 —	1 —	1 —	1 —	1 —	1 —	1 —	2 —	2 —	2 —	2 —	2 —	2 —	2 —	3 —	4 —	2 —	2 —
General Journal and Ledger ..	2 493	2 508	2 511	2 437	2 437	2 431	2 373	2 420	2 556	2 548	2 579	2 520	2 607	2 599	2 608	2 588	2 687	2 655	2 686	2 617
Civil Paymasters ditto and ditto	2 541	2 705	2 707	2 676	2 632	2 791	2 879	2 770	last received.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Treasury ditto and ditto ..	2 61	2 45	2 38	2 44	2 38	2 58	2 66	2 35	2 42	2 54	2 50	2 4	2 68	2 61	2 53	2 66	2 85	2 95	2 81	2 82
	15 5304	15 5549	16 5929	15 5608	15 3314	15 5429	15 5656	15 5130	16 6037	16 5408	16 5890	19 7240	18 6934	20 8998	22 9821	21 10188	20 8556	19 7652	17 7184	19 8505
<i>Military Department.</i>																				
Military Consultations	17 5930	15 5451	15 5521	18 5899	21 8574	20 9374	19 8770	17 7568	16 9317	15 8515	14 6592	15 7039	18 10053	19 9192	21 12560	21 12502	16 9166	26 13830	29 17198	30 17345
Ditto Board	5 —	7 —	6 —	7 —	11 —	18 —	13 —	15 —	17 —	15 —	14 —	16 —	16 —	20 —	17 —	18 —	17 —	18 —	16 —	not received.
Country Correspondence	1 —	1 —	1 —	1 —	1 —	1 —	1 —	1 —	1 —	1 —	1 —	1 —	1 —	1 —	1 —	1 —	1 —	1 —	1 —	1 —
Military Paymasters Journal and Ledger	2 584	2 536	2 551	2 665	2 785	2 781	2 943	2 971	2 1061	2 1127	2 1167	2 1251	2 1171	2 1176	2 1449	2 1333	2 1279	2 1480	2 1658	2 1768
Ditto Disbursements	6 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	13 —	12 —	22 —	23 —	11 —	24 —	26 —	27 —	25 —	26 —	25 —	24 —	25 —	25 —	—	—
Ditto Storekeepers Journal and Ledger	2 488	2 547	2 537	2 647	last received.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Orders	1 —	1 —	1 —	1 —	1 —	1 —	1 —	1 —	1 —	1 —	1 —	1 —	1 —	1 —	1 —	1 —	1 —	1 —	1 —	1 —
Medical Board	1 165	1 165	1 106	1 158	1 152	1 155	1 228	1 207	1 326	1 298	1 558	1 315	1 445	1 283	2 884	2 1180	2 976	2 1215	2 1223	2 866
	35 7167	35 6699	34 6715	42 7369	50 9511	55 10310	59 9941	60 8746	49 10704	61 9940	59 8317	63 8605	64 11669	70 10951	69 14893	69 15015	64 11421	75 16523	51 20079	36 19979
<i>Revenue Department.</i>																				
Revenue Consultations	5 2905	6 2893	8 4145	8 4325	10 4219	9 5006	6 3329	7 3334	6 2876	10 5240	8 4212	9 4447	6 2844	7 3353	8 4103	5 3077	5 2499	6 3347	8 4426	7 4070
Ditto Board	20 10281	24 13337	21 10435	22 10561	15 7953	19 10394	22 11341	24 11042	26 15168	26 14447	29 14448	25 12362	20 9190	18 7899	21 9814	24 11835	25 10664	26 11237	31 12672	32 18780
Ditto Journal and Ledger	2 325	2 209	2 573	2 825	2 755	2 465	2 532	2 659	2 823	2 1198	2 1048	2 1120	2 1082	2 1095	2 1125	2 1167	2 1124	2 1216	2 1312	2 1363
Board of Assumed Revenue	3 1009	1 22	last received.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mint Coinage Accounts	1 —	1 —	1 —	1 —	1 —	1 —	1 —	1 —	1 —	1 —	1 —	1 —	1 —	1 —	1 —	1 —	1 —	1 —	1 —	1 —
Mint Committee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	31 14520	34 16521	32 15154	33 15811	28 12927	31 15865	31 15202	34 15035	35 18867	39 20885	40 19708	37 17929	29 13116	28 12347	32 15042	32 16083	33 14287	35 15800	42 18410	42 24816
<i>Political Department.</i>																				
Political Consultations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Judicial Department.</i>																				
Judicial Consultations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wills, Administrations and Inventories of Persons deceased	3 684	3 381	3 271	3 187	3 207	3 156	3 265	3 326	3 299	3 345	3 383	3 293	3 266	3 227	3 222	3 229	3 286	3 307	3 545	3 320
	3 684	3 381	3 271	3 187	3 207	3 156	4 544	4 477	3 299	4 461	5 1169	7 2358	8 2883	12 4600	14 6391	11 4561	10 3988	12 5555	13 6168	13 6428

(Turn over.)

	1793		1794		1795		1796		1797		1798		1799		1800		1801		1802		1803		1804		1805		1806		1807		1808		1809		1810		1811		1812		
	Vols.	Pages.	Vols.	Pages.	Vols.	Pages.	Vols.	Pages.	Vols.	Pages.	Vols.	Pages.	Vols.	Pages.	Vols.	Pages.	Vols.	Pages.	Vols.	Pages.	Vols.	Pages.	Vols.	Pages.	Vols.	Pages.	Vols.	Pages.	Vols.	Pages.	Vols.	Pages.	Vols.	Pages.	Vols.	Pages.	Vols.	Pages.	Vols.	Pages.	
<i>Financial Department.</i>																																									
Financial Consultations
<i>Commercial Department.</i>																																									
Board of Trade Proceedings.. ..	4	2076	5	2461	5	3197	6	2947	5	2078	6	2256	8	3288	8	3827	7	2536	9	3710	11	3965	9	3704	7	1947	8	2058	6	2105	3	not paged.	6	2630	7	2968	8	3449	7	3057	
Ditto Customs
Marine Board Proceedings
Commercial Journal and Ledger ..	2	574	2	593	2	648	2	587	2	475	2	417	2	425	2	487	2	260	2	243	2	264	2	281	2	274	2	247	2	282	2	320	2	334	2	356	2	416	2	404	
Export Warehouse ditto and ditto	2	723	2	755	2	1184	2	984	2	1160	2	991	2	553	2	520	2	249	2	242	2	269	2	376	2	276	2	264	2	253	2	232	2	376	2	646	2	537	2	544	
Import ditto ditto and ditto	2	297	2	269	2	125	2	122	2	135	2	160	2	149	2	239	2	263	2	280	2	308	2	314	2	402	2	351	2	412	2	491	2	499	2	467	2	430	2	452	
Marine Stores ditto and ditto
Subordinate Books ditto and ditto	9	—	9	—	9	—	9	—	9	—	9	—	5	last received.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	19	3670	20	4078	20	5154	21	4640	20	3848	23	4120	21	4515	16	5216	15	3463	17	4607	17	4806	20	5960	19	4248	20	4063	19	5045	14	1192	20	6523	23	7814	24	8723	23	8688	

N. B. There are Duplicates of all the Books received from Fort St. George.

Book Office,
20th November 1813.

ROBERT BURN,
Registrar.

AN ACCOUNT of the Number of BOOKS and PAGES (as far as can be given), which were received from BOMBAY, from the Year 1793 to 1812 inclusive.

	1793		1794		1795		1796		1797		1798		1799		1800		1801		1802		1803		1804		1805		1806		1807		1808		1809		1810		1811		1812		
	Vols.	Pages.	Vols.	Pages.	Vols.	Pages.	Vols.	Pages.	Vols.	Pages.	Vols.	Pages.	Vols.	Pages.	Vols.	Pages.	Vols.	Pages.	Vols.	Pages.	Vols.	Pages.	Vols.	Pages.	Vols.	Pages.	Vols.	Pages.	Vols.	Pages.	Vols.	Pages.	Vols.	Pages.	Vols.	Pages.	Vols.	Pages.	Vols.	Pages.	
Public Department.																																									
Public Consultations	2	1330	2	1429	3	2130	5	3505	3	1817	5	2902	6	3700	5	2752	6	3706	8	4508	8	4974	7	4502	10	6443	12	6880	13	11180	14	8704	14	8335	15	8636	12	6540	8	3564	
																																							to 30th Sept.		
Treasury Accounts	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	
Civil Paymasters Journal and Ledger	2	434	2	349	2	357	2	376	2	356	2	449	2	483	2	566	2	477	2	465	2	426	2	504	2	468	2	388	2	373	2	385	2	320	2	638	2	1175	2	1218	
General Journal and Ledger	2	334	2	287	2	415	2	419	2	421	2	525	2	390	2	487	2	399	2	538	2	509	2	400	2	532	2	572	2	587	2	635	3	1081	2	855	3	938	2	744	
	7	2098	7	2055	8	2902	10	4298	8	2594	10	3876	11	4573	10	3805	11	4582	13	5511	13	5909	12	5406	15	7443	17	7840	18	12140	19	9728	20	9739	20	10129	18	8658	13	5521	
Military Department.																																									
Military Consultations	2	1462	2	1332	2	1405	5	3080	3	2083	4	2495	4	3084	4	2410	5	2910	7	4203	8	5365	8	4634	8	4620	8	4469	10	6480	16	9425	10	6753	13	7958	11	5895	12	5360	
Ditto Board	1	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	3	—	2	—	4	—	not received.	3	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ditto Paymasters Journal and Ledger	2	105	2	112	2	127	2	230	2	233	2	258	2	331	2	448	2	461	2	514	2	493	2	550	2	504	2	579	2	710	2	763	2	602	2	710	2	485	2	469	
Ditto Disbursements	1	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	2	—	3	—	4	—	4	—	5	—	4	—	4	—	5	—	4	—	4	—	not received.	—	—
	6	1567	6	1444	7	1532	11	3310	8	2316	10	2753	11	3415	11	2858	13	3376	13	4717	17	5858	14	5184	17	5124	17	5048	18	7195	22	10188	17	7355	19	8668	13	6388	14	5829	
Revenue Department.																																									
Revenue Consultations	1	520	1	559	1	441	2	1376	1	479	3	2175	2	1469	3	1362	4	1799	4	1716	4	1498	4	1552	4	2308	6	2814	4	1869	7	3479	4	2035	4	1744	5	2384	not received.	—	
Ditto Journals and Ledgers	2	61	2	66	2	67	2	75	2	82	2	81	2	88	2	78	2	204	2	231	2	190	2	155	2	293	2	280	2	284	2	1136	3	1604	2	618	2	666	2	712	
Accompaniments to the Revenue Books	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	2	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	4	—	3	—	5	—	5	—	6	—	6	—	7	—	
	6	581	6	625	6	508	7	1451	6	561	8	2256	7	1557	8	1440	9	2003	8	1947	9	1688	9	1707	9	2001	12	3094	9	2153	14	4615	12	3639	12	2362	13	3050	9	712	
Political Department.																																									
Political Consultations	1	576	1	776	1	488	3	1915	3	1969	7	5350	9	6597	10	7022	10	6666	11	7138	13	9132	9	6100	10	5647	12	8982	12	8450	Secret	Secret	10	6064	9	5183	7	3498			
Persian Letters received and sent ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	first received	2	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	2	—
Murhatta and Guzarattee Letters received and sent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	ditto	2	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	2	—
	1	576	1	777	1	488	3	1915	3	1969	7	5350	9	6597	10	7022	10	6666	11	7138	13	9132	9	6100	10	5642	16	8982	16	8450	4	—	4	—	14	6164	13	5183	11	3498	
Judicial Department.																																									
Judicial Consultations	—	—	first received.	1	176	3	2519	2	1128	2	1268	3	1849	2	958	2	1230	2	1275	1	691	3	1643	3	2204	5	2635	3	1741	5	2272	6	2941	6	2393	4	1822	not received.	—		
Financial Department.																																									
Financial Consultations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Commercial Department.																																									
Commercial Consultations	1	373	1	609	2	1055	2	1233	2	1206	2	1391	2	1150	2	1379	4	1687	3	1360	4	1426	4	1785	5	2273	4	2080	5	2701	6	3236	5	2662	6	2876	6	2644	4	2209	
Marine Board Proceedings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	first received	1	484	1	597	1	654	1	578	1	568	1	434	1	618	1	676	2	1014	last received.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Superintendent of Marine ditto ..	1	483	1	501	1	582	1	968	1	773	1	944	1	768	1	584	1	650	1	805	2	1258	2	1522	3	2211	3	1741	3	1984	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Warehouse Journal and Ledger ..	2	349	2	200	2	276	2	292	2	314	2	508	2	348	2	338	2	317	2	366	2	317	2	287	2	416	2	400	2	307	2	364	2	396	2	444	last received.	—	—		
Export Warehouse ditto and ditto ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																																

APPENDIX, No. IV. continued.

103

AN ACCOUNT of the Number of Books which were received from the undermentioned Places, from the Year 1793 to 1812 inclusive.

	1793	1794	1795	1796	1797	1798	1799	1800	1801	1802	1803	1804	1805	1806	1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812
	Vols.	Vols.	Vols.	Vols.	Vols.	Vols.	Vols.	Vols.	Vols.	Vols.	Vols.	Vols.	Vols.	Vols.	Vols.	Vols.	Vols.	Vols.	Vols.	Vols.
FORT MARLBRO'.																				
Consultations	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	4	4	2	2
Correspondence with Bengal .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	first received	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
General Journal and Ledger	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	7	7	7	5	5
CANTON.																				
Diaries	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2
Consultations	1	1	1	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	3	4
Journals and Ledgers	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	4	4	4	6	5	6	5	7	6	7	6	5	5	5	7	7	6	7	6	8
ST. HELENA.																				
Consultations	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
Journals and Ledgers	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	4
PRINCE OF WALES' ISLAND.																				
Consultations .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	first received	2	3	1	2	3	3	3
Journals and Ledgers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	ditto	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
												2		4	5	3	4	5	5	5

Book Office,
24th November 1811

R

ROBERT BURN,
Registrar.

APPENDIX, No. V.

STATEMENT of the CORRESPONDENCE of the Court of Directors with the Government of BENGAL, from 1793 to 1812 inclusive.

DISPATCHES received from BENGAL.				DISPATCHES sent to BENGAL.			
Years.				Years.			
1793	36	Letters, containing Paragraphs	1,808	1793	21	Letters, containing Paragraphs	775
1794	42	ditto	1,679	1794	18	ditto	253
1795	44	ditto	1,864	1795	24	ditto	1,494
1796	58	ditto	2,026	1796	23	ditto	863
1797	29	ditto	1,005	1797	18	ditto	479
1798	35	ditto	1,481	1798	24	ditto	632
1799	42	ditto	1,571	1799	22	ditto	601
1800	38	ditto	1,639	1800	24	ditto	652
1801	22	ditto	1,029	1801	34	ditto	959
1802	48	ditto	2,088	1802	36	ditto	555
1803	52	ditto	1,937	1803	37	ditto	758
1804	58	ditto	3,392	1804	29	ditto	749
1805	51	ditto	3,447	1805	41	ditto	1,106
1806	88	ditto	3,788	1806	55	ditto	1,140
1807	101	ditto	4,039	1807	41	ditto	1,413
1808	42	ditto	2,931	1808	28	ditto	1,200
1809	13	ditto	1,079	1809	34	ditto	1,632
1810	68	ditto	5,776	1810	47	ditto	940
1811	50	ditto	2,549	1811	53	ditto	1,773
1812	89	ditto	4,781	1812	57	ditto	1,805
Total			996 Letters, containing Paragraphs 49,909	Total			666 Letters, containing Paragraphs 19,779

East-India House,
23d November 1813.

SAMUEL JOHNSON,
Examiner of Indian Correspondence.

OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

105

APPENDIX
No. V.

APPENDIX, No. V. continued.

STATEMENT of the CORRESPONDENCE of the Court of Directors with the Government of FORT ST. GEORGE, from 1793 to 1812 inclusive.

DISPATCHES received from FORT ST. GEORGE.				DISPATCHES sent to FORT ST. GEORGE.			
Years.				Years.			
1793	26 Letters, containing Paragraphs	857		1793	18 Letters, containing Paragraphs	713	
1794	20 ditto	684		1794	19 ditto	425	
1795	35 ditto	1,062		1795	15 ditto	645	
1796	18 ditto	868		1796	22 ditto	597	
1797	24 ditto	969		1797	19 ditto	429	
1798	12 ditto	1,062		1798	18 ditto	457	
1799	18 ditto	1,366		1799	18 ditto	520	
1800	24 ditto	1,763		1800	22 ditto	684	
1801	19 ditto	1,233		1801	28 ditto	823	
1802	34 ditto	2,044		1802	32 ditto	463	
1803	43 ditto	2,273		1803	40 ditto	820	
1804	32 ditto	1,706		1804	26 ditto	932	
1805	26 ditto	2,155		1805	37 ditto	1,094	
1806	38 ditto	2,741		1806	29 ditto	1,221	
1807	50 ditto	3,871		1807	38 ditto	766	
1808	32 ditto	3,229		1808	16 ditto	741	
1809	41 ditto	2,399		1809	32 ditto	1,589	
1810	31 ditto	2,218		1810	42 ditto	1,008	
1811	16 ditto	1,905		1811	43 ditto	1,537	
1812	22 ditto	1,856		1812	46 ditto	1,107	
Total 561 Letters, containing Paragraphs 36,261				Total 560 Letters, containing Paragraphs 16,571			

East-India House,
23d November, 1813.

SAMUEL JOHNSON,
Examiner of Indian Correspondence.

APPENDIX TO THE MINUTES

APPENDIX, No. V. continued.

STATEMENT of the CORRESPONDENCE of the Court of Directors with the Government of BOMBAY from 1793 to 1812 inclusive.

DISPATCHES received from BOMBAY.				DISPATCHES sent to BOMBAY.			
Years.				Years.			
1793	26 Letters, containing Paragraphs	266		1793	13 Letters, containing Paragraphs	269	
1794	19 ditto	728		1794	9 ditto	104	
1795	33 ditto	1,067		1795	18 ditto	261	
1796	33 ditto	1,073		1796	21 ditto	409	
1797	43 ditto	2,375		1797	21 ditto	330	
1798	48 ditto	1,219		1798	19 ditto	1,392	
1799	32 ditto	745		1799	22 ditto	492	
1800	51 ditto	750		1800	13 ditto	532	
1801	26 ditto	695		1801	22 ditto	365	
1802	34 ditto	868		1802	24 ditto	291	
1803	41 ditto	714		1803	21 ditto	434	
1804	29 ditto	493		1804	23 ditto	423	
1805	48 ditto	1,085		1805	26 ditto	576	
1806	36 ditto	631		1806	22 ditto	617	
1807	50 ditto	1,031		1807	27 ditto	297	
1808	25 ditto	1,004		1808	14 ditto	161	
1809	21 ditto	928		1809	23 ditto	481	
1810	26 ditto	1,130		1810	35 ditto	1,294	
1811	21 ditto	530		1811	43 ditto	541	
1812	20 ditto	1,115		1812	16 ditto	574	
Total 662 Letters, containing Paragraphs 18,447				Total 432 Letters, containing Paragraphs 9,843			

East-India House,
23d November, 1813.

SAMUEL JOHNSON,
Examiner of Indian Correspondence.

OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

APPENDIX, No. VI.

APPENDIX. AN ACCOUNT of the EXTENT of TERRITORY possessed by the COMPANY,
No. VI. in Provinces and Zillahs, in 1793, and at the present Period.

UNDER THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT.

1793.		1813.	
Provinces.	Zillahs.	Provinces.	Zillahs.
Bengal, Behar, Benares, and Part of Orissa.	Beerbhoom, Behar, Bhaugulpore, Burdwan, Chittagong, Dacca, Dinagapore, Jessore, Midnapore, Moorshedabad, Momensing, Nuddea, Purnea, Rajeshahy, Ramghur, Rungpore, Saurun, Shahabad, Sylhet, Tipperah, Tirhoot, and The 24 Pergunnahs.	Bengal, Behar, Benares, Orissa, Bundlecund, Part of Oude, The Doab, Schaurunpore, Agra, Delhi.	Backergunge, Beerbhoom, Burdwan, Chittagong, Dacca Jelalpoore, Dinagapore, Hooghly, Jessore, Jungle Mehals, Momensing, Nuddea, Purnea, Rajeshahy, Rungpore, Sylhet, Tipperah, The 24 Pergunnahs. Behar, Bhaugulpore, Ramghur, Saurun, Shahabad, Tirhoot, Midnapore, Juanpore, Mirzapore, Allahabad, Bareilly, Cawnpore, Etawah, Furruckabad, Goruckpore, Moradabad, Agra, Allygurh, Bundlecund, Cuttack, Meerut, Schaurunpore, Delhi.

UNDER

UNDER THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

APPENDIX.
No. VI.

1793.		1813.	
Provinces.	Zillahs.	Provinces.	Zillahs.
The Jaghire, Northern Circars, Cuddalore, Districts ceded by Tippoo.	The Northern Division of the Jaghire, The Southern Division of the Jaghire, Ganjam, Masulipatam, North and Centre Divisions, Masulipatam, Southern Division, Muglatare, Vizagapatam, Nagore, Cuddalore, Baramahl and Salem, Dindigul.	The Jaghire, Northern Circars, Cuddalore, Districts ceded by Tippoo, Canara, Soondah, Coimbatore, Ballaghaut, Seringapatam Island, Tanjore, Country ceded by the Nizam, Carnatic, and Malabar, transferred from Bombay.	Chingleput, Masulipatam, Rajahmundry, Nellore, Vizagapatam, Ganjam, Madura, Salem, Dharapooram, Chittoor, Canara, Verdachellum, Tinnevelly, Combeconum, Trichinopoly, North Malabar, South Malabar, Bellary, Cuddapah, and Seringapatam.

UNDER THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Salsette Caranja	} Islands,	Bombay Salsette Caranja	} Islands.
Fort Victoria, and Malabar, since transferred to Madras.		Fort Victoria, Part of Guzerat, Surat, Broach.	

East-India House,
23d November, 1813.

SAMUEL JOHNSON,
Examiner of Indian Correspondence.

APPENDIX, No. VII.

APPENDIX.
No. VII. LIST of DEPARTMENTS in which CONSULTATIONS have been received
in the periods of from 1790 to 1793, and 1809 to 1813.

BENGAL.

1790 to 1793.

Public Department.
Military ditto.
Revenue ditto.
Judicial ditto.
Political ditto.
Foreign ditto.
Commercial ditto.

1809 to 1813.

Public Department.
Military ditto.
Revenue ditto.
Judicial ditto.
Political ditto.
Foreign ditto.
Law ditto.
Commercial ditto.
Separate Salt, Opium, and
Customs ditto.
Financial ditto.

FORT ST. GEORGE.

Public Department.
Military and Political ditto
Revenue ditto.
Commercial ditto.

Public Department.
Military ditto.
Revenue ditto.
Political ditto.
Judicial ditto.
Commercial ditto.
Financial ditto.

BOMBAY.

Public Department.
Military ditto.
Revenue ditto.
Secret and Political ditto.
Commercial ditto.

Public Department.
Military ditto.
Revenue ditto.
Political ditto.
Judicial ditto.
Commercial ditto.
Financial ditto.

East-India House,
23d November, 1813.

R. BURN,
Registrar.

A General ABS FORT ST. GEORGE, and BOMBAY, from

	AGES.		NETT REVENUES.
	Bombay.	Total.	
	£	£	£
1792—3	739,001	6,304,607	1,921,018
1793—4	786,691	6,066,924	2,209,847
1794—5	747,839	6,083,508	1,942,685
1795—6	734,153	6,474,248	1,391,846
1796—7	894,913	7,081,192	934,979
1797—8	950,512	7,411,402	648,479
1798—9	1,223,208	8,417,812	234,221
1799—1800	1,517,900	9,036,899	706,038
1800—1801	1,297,543	10,405,502	79,556
1801—2	1,204,760	11,023,452	1,140,138
1802—3	1,220,165	11,143,110	2,321,427
1803—4	1,652,631	13,044,254	228,790
1804—5	2,048,487	14,548,435	400,962
1805—6	2,455,746	15,561,330	— —
1806—7	2,166,607	15,159,523	— —
1807—8	2,059,107	13,624,623	2,045,282
1808—9	1,738,495	13,151,224	2,373,831
1809—10	1,747,139	13,775,576	2,688,785
1810—11	1,557,165	13,909,981	2,769,216
1811—12	1,542,485	13,220,966	3,384,651

Surplus Charge.

157,919

487,608

East-India House
Nov. 18, 1813.

WM. WRIGHT,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

APPENDIX, No. VIII.

111

A General ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the Annual REVENUES and CHARGES of the East-India Company at BENGAL, FORT ST. GEORGE, and BOMBAY, from 1792-93 to 1811-12 inclusive.

	REVENUES.				CHARGES.				NETT REVENUES.
	Bengal.	Fort St. George.	Bombay.	Total.	Bengal.	Fort St. George.	Bombay.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1792—3	5,512,761	2,476,310	236,554	8,225,625	3,425,299	2,140,307	739,001	6,304,607	1,921,018
1793—4	5,871,946	2,110,089	294,736	8,276,771	3,354,736	1,925,497	786,691	6,066,924	2,209,847
1794—5	5,937,931	1,775,782	312,480	8,026,193	3,464,144	1,871,525	747,839	6,083,508	1,942,685
1795—6	5,694,194	1,894,303	277,597	7,866,094	3,636,193	2,103,902	734,153	6,474,248	1,391,846
1796—7	5,703,906	1,996,328	315,937	8,016,171	3,774,320	2,411,959	894,913	7,081,192	934,979
1797—8	5,782,741	1,938,951	338,189	8,059,881	3,943,116	2,517,774	950,512	7,411,402	648,479
1798—9	6,153,615	2,123,832	374,586	8,652,033	3,912,999	3,281,605	1,223,208	8,417,812	234,221
1799—1800	6,504,738	2,822,536	415,663	9,742,937	4,453,119	3,065,880	1,517,900	9,036,899	706,038
1800—1801	6,658,334	3,540,267	286,457	10,485,058	4,702,400	4,405,559	1,297,543	10,405,502	79,556
1801—2	7,127,988	4,729,610	305,992	12,163,596	4,733,478	5,085,214	1,204,760	11,023,452	1,140,138
1802—3	8,380,087	4,724,904	359,546	13,464,537	4,914,105	4,908,840	1,220,165	11,143,110	2,321,427
1803—4	8,060,993	4,653,401	558,650	13,273,044	5,327,903	6,063,720	1,652,631	13,044,254	228,790
1804—5	9,336,707	4,897,141	715,549	14,949,397	6,508,200	5,991,748	2,048,487	14,548,435	400,962
1805—6	9,542,430	5,014,493	846,488	15,403,411	7,719,944	5,385,640	2,455,746	15,561,330	— — 157,9
1806—7	9,296,324	4,602,721	772,870	14,671,915	7,723,216	5,269,700	2,166,607	15,159,523	— — 487,6
1807—8	9,971,696	4,927,518	770,691	15,669,905	6,371,843	5,193,673	2,059,107	13,624,623	2,045,282
1808—9	9,816,458	4,968,321	740,276	15,525,055	6,476,986	4,935,743	1,738,495	13,151,224	2,373,831
1809—10	10,263,626	5,515,187	685,548	16,464,361	7,158,961	4,869,476	1,747,139	13,775,576	2,688,785
1810—11	10,682,249	5,238,576	758,372	16,679,197	7,241,839	5,110,977	1,557,165	13,909,981	2,769,216
1811—12	10,706,173	5,156,718	742,726	16,605,617	7,058,871	4,619,610	1,542,485	13,220,966	3,384,651

(Errors excepted)

East-India House,
Nov. 18, 1813.

WM. WRIGHT,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

APPENDIX, No. IX.

AN ACCOUNT of the CIVIL and MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS ABROAD, in 1793-4, and at the present Period.

	BENGAL.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		PRINCE OF WALES' ISLAND.		BENCQUEEN.		CHINA.		ST. HELENA.	
	1793-4	1812-13	1793-4	1812-13	1793-4	1812-13	1793-4	1812-13	1793-4	1812-13	1793-4	1812-13	1793-4	1812-13
Civil	232	374	163	214	95	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Military {	603	1,571	535	1,347	213	549	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	26,945	66,464	30,827	53,825	11,090	25,633	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marine, Officers.	—	—	—	—	103	112	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The Expense of the Indian Army in 1793 was

Ditto .. ditto .. in 1812

Increase in 1812

£3,461,768

7,017,887

£3,556,119

East-India House,
23d November 1813.

(Collated from Documents in the East-India House.)

P. AUBER,
Clerk to the Select Committee.

APPENDIX, No. X.

An ACCOUNT of the Number of WRITERS, CADETS, and ASSISTANT APPENDIX.
SURGEONS, sent out to India, from 1793 to 1812. No. X.

Years.	Writers.	Cadets.	Assistant Surgeons.
1793	42	81	25
1794	57	127	26
1795	49	216	—
1796	64	114	33
1797	54	132	29
1798	25	408	36
1799	32	219	27
1800	32	474	27
1801	22	31	28
1802	32	291	31
1803	16	492	28
1804	46	357	46
1805	48	428	51
1806	27	340	36
1807	34	281	48
1808	29	263	24
1809	41	114	28
1810	26	194	27
1811	29	113	14
1812	45	53	28
TOTAL ...	750	4,728	592

(Collated from Documents in the East-India House.)

East-India House,
23d November, 1813.

P. AUBER,
Clerk to the Select Committee.

APPENDIX, No. XI.

APPENDIX. A STATEMENT of the Number of SHIPS, and the Amount of their TONNAGE, employed in the Service of the East-India Company, in each Year, from 1793 to the present period.

Regular Ships.		Extra Ships.		TOTAL Regular and Extra Ships.	
No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1793 ...	46	40,665	None.	46	40,665
1794 ...	34	28,896	do.	34	28,896
1795 ...	40	38,025	6	46	41,728
1796 ...	34	31,253	12	46	36,464
1797 ...	19	16,474	7	26	21,601
1798 ...	32	32,112	8	40	36,532
1799 ...	27	26,216	7	34	30,517
1800 ...	38	35,958	11	49	42,396
1801 ...	27	27,970	12	39	34,593
1802 ...	39	39,112	14	53	46,714
1803 ...	37	36,991	17	54	46,562
1804 ...	37	36,027	14	51	43,803
1805 ...	28	28,642	21	49	40,616
1806 ...	36	35,844	10	46	41,300
1807 ...	26	25,329	20	46	36,874
1808 ...	36	35,960	7	43	39,898
1809 ...	24	25,595	23	47	38,355
1810 ...	33	33,478	20	53	45,470
1811 ...	33	34,146	17	50	43,705
1812 ...	27	28,491	20	47	40,223

East-India House,
11th November, 1813.

J. MORICE.

COME, from 1793 to the present period.

RECEIPTS.	1805-6	1806-7	1807-8	1808-9	1809-10	1810-11	1811-12	1812-13
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Balance of Cash on 1st March, at the commencement of the Year					664,483	696,357	503,346	1,008,015
Company's Goods	598,653	703,644	522,945	732,200	6,094,422	5,866,572	5,531,422	6,082,606
Charges and profit on Private-Trade	6,230,350	5,294,385	4,864,475	5,783,491				
Customs on ditto	132,747	163,463	199,443	171,169	105,681	192,896	135,480	260,777
Freight on ditto	60,651	73,381	74,165	47,009	47,233	66,409	40,237	62,105
Government for Interest	124,542	119,785	165,428	177,724	187,802	105,057	127,677	196,002
Bank of England, Interest on Company's share of the Annuities								
Private-Trade	36,227	36,227	36,227	36,227	36,227	36,227	36,227	36,227
Alms-Houses at Poplar	1,568,870	2,114,269	2,082,518	1,669,442	1,457,888	2,209,059	1,179,031	1,526,568
Duty on Tea	9,768	18,240	9,083	18,039	11,672	10,573	7,168	16,236
New Stock	3,310,416	3,120,290	3,057,644	3,369,986	3,161,192	3,552,450	3,432,248	3,138,976
Board of Ordnance for Saltpetre								
Money borrowed	20,000	160,000	120,000	160,000	119,079	180,928	227,949	259,375
Persons returned from India					10,000			
Interest on Annuities	842	17,516	633					
Chinsurah Cause							1,665,900	198,900
Bonds issued								
Government for Troops, &c.	701,100	517,000	1,389,100	756,700				
Loyalty Loan							86,707	90,169
Indigo Contractors					85,706	84,815		
Duty on Income		84,390	82,943	83,021				
Ships sold to Government	47,966		169,986					
Government on account of the Company's Claims				1,500,000			180,000	
Commissioners of the Navy, on account of Hemp from India	1,000,000	1,000,000		80,000	80,000	80,000	1,300	634,152
Bonds exchanged								
Bullion from India and China						1,500,000		2,500,000
Government for a Loan in Exchange for Bills from the Public								634,000
Loan from the Public								
Borrowed of the Bank on Bonds	8,3							
	1,842,132	13,422,590	12,774,590	14,585,008	12,107,089	14,698,063	14,010,287	16,644,308

(Turn over.)

APPENDIX, No. XII.

115

A STATEMENT of the Annual CASH RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS of the East-India Company AT HOME, from 1793 to the present period.

	1793-4	1794-5	1795-6	1796-7	1797-8	1798-9	1799-1800	1800-1	1801-2	1802-3	1803-4	1804-5	1805-6	1806-7	1807-8	1808-9	1809-10	1810-11	1811-12	1812-13
RECEIPTS.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Balance of Cash on 1st March, at the commencement of the Year	815,823	1,014,867	536,814	575,406	561,875	751,502	1,149,594	700,447	1,324,359	508,260	1,480,537	727,237	598,653	703,644	522,945	732,200	664,483	696,357	503,346	1,008,015
Company's Goods	4,389,458	5,370,466	6,131,894	6,370,077	5,946,468	7,764,404	7,209,849	7,382,849	6,336,192	6,972,417	5,482,304	5,730,133	6,230,350	5,294,385	4,864,475	5,783,491	6,094,422	5,866,572	5,531,422	6,082,606
Charges and profit on Private-Trade	95,840	62,459	148,417	138,957	115,808	137,394	202,970	133,428	193,563	172,474	176,587	90,535	132,747	163,463	199,443	171,169	105,681	192,896	135,480	260,777
Customs on ditto	71,347	89,069	133,583	152,376	81,418	93,628	228,170	113,328	102,987	68,355	68,810	64,166	60,651	73,381	74,165	47,009	47,233	66,409	40,237	62,105
Freight on ditto	22,579	12,812	24,996	72,561	44,897	102,844	61,638	78,747	168,321	49,471	57,013	101,146	124,542	119,785	165,428	177,724	187,802	105,057	127,677	196,002
Government for Interest	31,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of England, Interest on Company's share of the Annuities	18,113	36,227	36,227	36,227	36,227	36,227	36,227	36,227	36,227	36,227	36,212	36,227	36,227	36,227	36,227	36,227	36,227	36,227	36,227	36,227
Private-Trade	551,421	718,748	996,331	1,861,063	980,007	1,425,190	1,268,615	1,838,713	1,742,155	2,913,946	2,071,259	1,859,994	1,568,870	2,114,269	2,082,518	1,669,442	1,457,888	2,209,059	1,179,031	1,526,568
Alms-Houses at Poplar	5,465	5,206	4,312	7,873	5,745	5,672	7,076	5,659	9,043	10,737	16,828	16,057	9,768	18,240	9,083	18,039	11,672	10,573	7,168	16,230
Duty on Tea	334,891	380,314	598,554	738,136	824,127	1,221,386	1,340,484	1,425,717	1,549,854	1,682,035	2,326,638	2,501,238	3,310,416	3,120,290	3,057,644	3,369,986	3,161,192	3,552,450	3,432,248	3,138,976
New Stock	1,971,328	55,966	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Board of Ordnance for Saltpetre	—	22,500	60,000	—	261,207	—	40,247	20,000	60,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Money borrowed	—	100,000	150,000	250,000	1,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	40,000	—	—	20,000	160,000	120,000	160,000	119,079	180,928	227,949
Persons returned from India	—	—	3,500	10,000	—	6,000	4,430	—	1,321	1,000	—	100,000	—	—	—	—	10,000	—	1,000	—
Interest on Annuities	—	—	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,494	842	17,516	633	—	—	—	—	—
Chinsurah Cause	—	—	—	59,307	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonds issued	—	—	—	450,100	1,417,700	9,400	218,500	900	67,000	303,000	226,200	979,500	701,100	517,000	1,389,100	756,700	45,600	—	1,665,900	198,900
Government for Troops, &c.	—	—	—	—	409,033	209,059	200,000	—	40,901	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loyalty Loan	—	—	—	—	957,385	411,424	—	—	70,031	14,006	274,275	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indigo Contractors	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,767	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Duty on Income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ships sold to Government	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59,325	47,966	84,390	82,943	83,021	85,706	84,815	86,707
Government on account of the Company's Claims	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	169,986	—	—	—	—	—
Commissioners of the Navy, on account of Hemp from India	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000,000	1,000,000	—	1,500,000	—	—	—	—
Bonds exchanged	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bullion from India and China	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80,000	80,000	80,000	180,000	—
Government for a Loan in Exchange for Bills from the Public	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	1,300	—	—
Loan from the Public	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115,420	855,895	634,152
Borrowed of the Bank on Bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,500,000	—	—
	8,307,765	7,868,634	8,824,698	10,722,083	12,641,897	12,174,130	11,981,567	11,736,015	11,701,954	12,731,928	13,256,663	12,284,052	13,842,132	13,422,590	12,774,590	14,585,008	12,107,089	14,698,063	14,010,287	16,644,308

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(Turn over.)

	1793-4	1794-5	1795-6	1796-7	1797-8	1798-9	1799-1800	1800-1	1801-2	1802-3	1803-4	1804-5	1805-6	1806-7	1807-8	1808-9	1809-10	1810-11	1811-12	1812-13
PAYMENTS.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
and Demorage ..	694,101	682,833	811,369	1,133,621	863,151	854,833	928,303	211,217	263,774	184,490	156,538	229,858	191,983	161,737	144,647	148,782	147,448	151,542	119,240	165,663
and Stores exported ..	919,903	802,029	1,240,830	1,496,414	1,396,928	1,708,540	1,585,204	1,631,636	1,444,162	1,649,944	1,581,778	1,332,855	1,779,379	1,689,040	1,747,936	1,868,742	1,290,026	2,259,362	1,634,757	2,144,351
Export ..	1,073,795	1,206,083	1,227,632	1,301,205	1,100,670	1,239,182	1,768,196	1,918,121	2,014,787	1,983,392	2,234,703	1,763,040	1,771,386	2,270,793	1,999,100	1,763,112	1,784,996	1,934,202	1,727,020	1,973,899
Exchange from India ..	1,008,637	933,095	508,857	556,775	502,753	478,461	620,992	796,510	475,590	166,664	89,997	19,987	15,845	50,224	3,168	47,709	31,936	1,035,561	1,971,862	3,923,041
China ..	134,846	202,830	439,941	224,315	233,274	194,203	353,993	330,485	610,123	380,059	586,135	338,583	383,608	342,885	788,950	1,062,589	1,911,900	733,572	1,283,053	29,684
of Merchandize ..	113,017	469,325	473,084	476,084	665,359	429,757	830,918	652,827	475,729	390,802	230,569	513,150	442,867	641,995	797,967	907,984	155,703	389,493	125,147	82,592
on Bonds ..	10,236	27	265	105,826	267,723	1,224,881	750,183	221,648	655,058	629,967	1,526,717	1,538,650	1,304,004	514,433	287,503	697,775	627,438	744,098	753,153	86,923
on Annuities ..	465,443	486,709	669,351	831,231	556,800	592,351	745,712	763,066	749,536	776,210	752,812	804,920	700,299	623,653	801,430	697,775	627,438	744,098	753,153	86,923
Contractors ..	122,346	83,013	78,466	53,793	49,184	69,702	78,635	86,958	76,255	72,524	80,885	80,656	126,458	142,748	146,003	216,427	248,633	244,752	242,696	314,384
ah Cause ..	62,636	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
of the renewal of the ..	15,180	17,108	10,485	1,999	4,694	4,758	—	188	1,317	2,840	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trade ..	567	—	120,098	165	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
houses at Poplar ..	250,000	250,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
in Tea ..	486,815	642,441	840,102	1,040,802	928,581	1,275,375	1,423,267	1,688,072	1,959,958	2,603,178	2,165,404	1,868,930	1,515,798	2,169,022	2,203,827	1,629,070	1,385,041	2,118,980	1,046,631	1,670,524
nds on Stock ..	4,731	4,895	5,184	5,460	5,517	5,941	8,966	9,586	13,154	18,525	16,036	17,038	14,090	15,823	19,322	17,419	14,406	15,949	14,478	14,327
bought up and paid off ..	336,646	365,073	585,029	626,077	841,337	1,088,588	1,387,016	1,329,071	1,604,122	1,550,820	2,242,564	1,995,389	3,580,435	3,184,417	2,452,628	4,283,658	2,953,220	3,665,713	3,086,241	2,609,473
se of Teas ..	565,518	619,643	643,706	621,485	629,792	640,893	634,523	626,531	628,149	632,786	626,627	624,807	629,327	627,682	627,308	627,006	631,063	629,526	629,337	631,052
for Government ..	1,028,475	149,650	12,000	1,250	1,150	2,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
paid in on Sales ..	—	416,996	54,492	17,778	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
of Tea returned ..	—	—	30,000	27,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exchange drawn from ..	—	—	498,225	602,600	957,361	500,325	18,425	29,500	108,000	15,700	130,550	411,975	513,800	216,600	66,400	107,500	—	—	—	1,381,950
Cape of Good Hope ..	—	—	176	125	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
se of Rice ..	—	—	—	6,650	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
is of Ships worn out ..	—	—	—	12,433	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ment for His Majesty's ..	—	—	—	4,300	56,842	43,726	70,049	68,501	64,214	33,115	14,444	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ps, &c. ..	—	—	—	100,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
granted to Creditors of ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
h of Tanjore ..	—	—	—	42,820	89,045	83,732	9,459	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Property ..	—	—	—	270,000	529,946	199,957	31,224	1,117	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loan ..	—	—	—	200,000	1,035,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
borrowed ..	—	—	—	400,000	550,000	350,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
on furlough and retire- ..	—	—	—	—	25,225	37,125	35,855	46,622	49,216	60,163	96,667	112,234	128,597	141,320	158,101	166,048	171,918	183,056	208,791	210,945
England ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Income ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
s of the Nabob of Ar- ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
exchanged ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
and sinking fund on ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
of £2,500,000, from ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
of Cash on 1st March ..	7,292,898	7,331,820	8,249,292	10,160,208	11,890,395	11,024,536	11,281,120	10,411,656	11,193,694	11,251,391	12,529,426	11,685,399	13,138,488	12,899,645	12,042,390	13,920,525	11,410,732	14,194,717	13,002,272	16,306,612
end of each Year ..	1,014,867	536,814	575,406	561,875	751,502	1,149,594	700,447	1,324,359	508,260	1,480,537	727,237	598,653	703,644	522,945	732,200	664,483	696,357	503,346	1,008,015	337,696
	8,307,765	7,868,634	8,824,698	10,722,083	12,641,897	12,174,130	11,981,567	11,736,015	11,701,954	12,731,928	13,256,663	12,284,052	13,842,132	13,422,590	12,774,590	14,585,008	107,089	14,698,063	14,010,287	16,644,304

East-India House,
18th November, 1813.

(Errors excepted)

CHAS. CARTWRIGHT,
Accountant General.

	1793-4	1794-5	1795-6	1796-7	1797-8	1798-9	1799-1800	1800-1	1801-2	1802-3	1803-4	1804-5	1805-6	1806-7	1807-8	1808-9	1809-10	1810-11	1811-12	1812-13
PAYMENTS.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Customs	694,101	682,833	811,369	1,133,621	863,151	854,833	928,303	211,217	263,774	184,490	156,538	229,858	191,983	161,737	144,647	148,782	147,448	151,542	119,240	165,665
Freight and Demorage ..	919,903	802,029	1,240,830	1,496,414	1,396,928	1,708,540	1,585,204	1,631,636	1,444,162	1,649,944	1,581,778	1,332,855	1,779,379	1,689,040	1,747,936	1,868,742	1,290,026	2,259,362	1,634,757	2,144,351
Goods and Stores exported ..	1,073,795	1,206,083	1,227,632	1,301,205	1,100,670	1,239,182	1,768,196	1,918,121	2,014,787	1,983,392	2,231,703	1,763,040	1,771,386	2,270,793	1,999,100	1,763,112	1,784,996	1,934,202	1,727,020	1,973,899
India Debt	1,008,637	933,095	508,857	556,775	502,753	478,461	620,992	796,510	475,590	166,664	89,097	10,987	15,845	50,224	3,168	47,709	31,936	1,335,561	1,971,862	3,923,041
Bills of Exchange from India..	134,846	202,830	439,941	224,315	233,274	194,203	353,993	330,485	610,123	380,059	586,135	383,608	342,885	342,885	788,950	1,062,580	1,911,900	733,572	1,283,053	29,684
Ditto China	113,017	469,325	473,084	476,084	665,359	429,757	830,918	652,827	475,729	390,802	230,509	338,583	442,867	641,995	797,967	907,984	155,703	389,493	125,147	82,592
Bullion exported	10,238	27	265	105,826	207,723	1,224,881	750,183	221,648	655,058	620,967	1,516,717	1,538,650	1,304,004	514,433	—	287,503	—	—	—	856,923
Charges of Merchandize ..	465,443	486,709	669,351	831,231	556,800	592,351	745,712	763,066	749,536	776,210	752,812	804,920	700,299	623,653	801,430	697,775	627,438	744,098	753,153	314,584
Interest on Bonds	122,346	83,013	78,466	53,793	49,184	—	78,635	86,958	76,255	72,524	80,885	80,656	126,458	142,748	146,003	216,427	248,633	244,752	242,696	—
Interest on Annuities	62,636	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indigo Contractors	15,180	17,108	10,485	1,999	4,694	4,758	—	188	1,317	2,840	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chinsurah Cause	567	—	120,098	165	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
His Majesty's Exchequer on account of the renewal of the Charter	250,000	250,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Trade	486,815	642,441	840,102	1,040,802	928,581	1,275,375	1,423,267	1,688,072	1,959,958	2,601,718	2,165,404	1,868,930	1,515,798	2,169,022	2,203,827	1,629,070	1,385,041	2,118,980	1,046,631	1,670,524
Alms-houses at Poplar	4,731	4,895	5,184	5,460	5,517	5,945	8,966	9,586	13,154	18,525	16,036	17,038	14,090	15,823	19,322	17,419	14,406	15,949	14,478	14,327
Duty on Tea	336,646	365,073	585,029	626,077	841,337	1,088,588	1,387,016	1,329,071	1,604,122	1,550,820	2,242,564	1,995,389	3,580,435	3,184,417	2,452,628	4,283,658	2,953,220	3,665,713	3,086,241	2,609,473
Dividends on Stock	565,518	619,643	643,706	621,485	629,792	640,892	634,523	626,531	628,149	632,786	626,627	624,807	629,327	627,682	627,308	627,006	631,063	629,526	629,337	631,052
Bonds bought up and paid off..	1,028,475	149,650	12,000	1,250	1,150	2,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Purchase of Teas	—	416,996	54,492	17,778	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seamen for Government	—	—	30,000	27,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonds paid in on Sales	—	—	498,225	602,600	957,361	500,325	18,425	29,500	108,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,381,950
Buyers of Tea returned	—	—	176	125	63	—	—	—	—	15,700	130,550	411,975	513,800	216,600	66,400	107,500	—	—	—	—
Bills of Exchange drawn from the Cape of Good Hope ..	—	—	—	6,650	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Purchase of Rice	—	—	—	12,433	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Captains of Ships worn out ..	—	—	—	4,300	56,842	43,726	70,049	68,501	64,214	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Government for His Majesty's Troops, &c.	—	—	—	100,000	—	—	—	—	—	33,115	14,444	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonds granted to Creditors of Rajah of Tanjore	—	—	—	42,820	89,045	83,732	9,459	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dutch Property	—	—	—	270,000	529,946	199,957	31,224	1,117	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loyalty Loan	—	—	—	200,000	1,635,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Money borrowed	—	—	—	400,000	550,000	350,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Officers on furlough and retirement	—	—	—	—	25,225	37,125	35,855	46,622	49,216	60,163	96,667	112,234	128,597	141,320	158,101	166,048	171,918	183,056	208,791	210,945
Bank of England	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Duty on Income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Creditors of the Nabob of Arcot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonds exchanged	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Interest and sinking fund on Loan of £2,500,000, from Public	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balance of Cash on 1st March ..	7,292,898	7,331,820	8,249,292	10,160,208	11,890,395	11,024,536	11,281,120	10,411,656	11,193,694	11,251,391	12,529,426	11,685,399	13,138,488	12,899,645	12,042,390	13,920,525	11,410,732	14,194,717	13,002,272	16,306,612
at the end of each Year	1,014,867	536,814	575,406	561,875	751,502	1,149,594	700,447	1,324,359	508,260	1,480,537	727,237	598,653	703,644	522,945	732,200	664,483	696,357	503,346	1,008,015	337,606
	8,307,765	7,868,634	8,824,698	10,722,083	12,641,897	12,174,130	11,981,567	11,736,015	11,701,954	12,731,928	13,256,663	12,284,052	13,842,132	13,422,590	12,774,590	14,585,008	107,089	14,698,063	14,010,287	16,644,308

East-India House,
18th November, 1813.

(Errors excepted)

CHAS. CARTWRIGHT,
Accountant General.

APPENDIX, No. XIII.

A STATEMENT of the Annual SALE VALUE of Company's, Private Trade and Privilege, and Neutral Property and Prize Goods, sold from 1st March 1793 to the present Period.

	Company's Goods.	Private-Trade and Privilege Goods.	Neutral Property and Prize Goods.	Total.
	£	£	£.	£
1793-4 . . .	4,887,127	882,620	—	5,769,747
1794-5 . . .	5,521,858	1,053,462	—	6,575,320
1795-6 . . .	6,528,969	1,189,435	380,091	8,098,495
1796-7 . . .	6,153,310	1,174,155	924,844	8,252,309
1797-8 . . .	4,718,822	1,204,901	129,678	6,053,401
1798-9 . . .	8,337,066	1,629,959	348,231	10,315,256
1799-1800 . . .	7,367,727	2,336,980	455,903	10,160,610
1800-1 . . .	7,602,041	2,382,092	339,319	10,323,452
1801-2 . . .	6,630,487	2,304,725	220,775	9,155,987
1802-3 . . .	6,048,028	3,512,364	67,739	9,628,131
1803-4 . . .	5,877,569	2,542,245	5,454	8,425,268
1804-5 . . .	5,267,578	2,776,814	—	8,044,392
1805-6 . . .	5,999,290	2,782,152	—	8,781,442
1806-7 . . .	5,188,723	1,721,115	24,170	6,934,008
1807-8 . . .	5,155,854	2,787,683	91,852	8,035,389
1808-9 . . .	5,754,876	1,794,453	483,886	8,033,215
1809-10 . . .	5,989,275	1,916,101	331,659	8,237,035
1810-11 . . .	5,977,058	3,259,900	335,398	9,572,356
1811-12 . . .	5,831,264	1,921,849	109,002	7,862,115
1812-13 . . .	6,469,560	2,553,627	131,561	9,154,748
	121,306,482	41,726,632	4,379,562	167,412,676

East-India House,
18th November, 1813.

(Errors excepted)

CHARLES CARTWRIGHT,
Accountant-General.

Memorandum. Previously to the year 1799, the whole amount of the Custom Duty was included in the Sale Value. At that period, East-India Goods were allowed to be warehoused, upon the payment of a comparatively small rate of duty, the Home Consumption Duty being paid by the Buyers. Reference must be had to this circumstance in any comparative view of the Sales in the period above-mentioned, as the Sales before 1799 contained the whole of the high duties payable on East-India Goods.

APPENDIX, No. XIV.

An Account of the Annual INVOICE VALUE of GOODS and BULLION exported by the Company, from the 29th September 1793, to the present period.

	Goods.	Bullion.	Total.
	£	£	£
From 29th Sept. 1793 to 29th Sept. 1794	1,335,806	10,298	1,346,104
1794 - - - 1795	1,258,584	—	1,258,584
1795 - - - 1796	1,382,943	38,494	1,421,437
1796 - - - 1797	1,194,967	222,314	1,417,281
1797 - - - 1798	1,220,167	633,685	1,853,852
1798 - - - 1799	1,540,530	1,229,060	2,769,590
1799 - - - 1800	1,713,948	262,876	1,976,824
1800 - - - 1801	1,869,862	583,471	2,453,333
1801 - - - 1802	2,292,798	439,517	2,732,315
1802 - - - 1803	2,288,578	1,722,085	4,010,663
1803 - - - 1804	2,053,685	990,122	3,043,807
1804 - - - 1805	2,005,171	1,952,651	3,957,822
1805 - - - 1806	2,086,721	702,671	2,789,392
1806 - - - 1807	2,550,271	—	2,550,271
1807 - - - 1808	2,248,630	200,921	2,449,551
1808 - - - 1809	2,124,046	—	2,124,046
1809 - - - 1810	1,894,045	—	1,894,045
1810 - - - 1811	2,062,125	—	2,062,125
1811 - - - 1812	2,149,539	—	2,149,539
1812 - - - 1813	2,227,661	—	2,227,661
Totals	£ 37,500,077	8,988,165	46,488,242

East-India House,
18th November, 1813.

(Errors excepted),

CHAS. CARTWRIGHT,
Accountant-General.

APPENDIX, No. XV.

An Account of the HOME ESTABLISHMENT of SERVANTS of the Company, Regular and Extra, in 1793 and 1812-13, including the Volunteer Regiments, Marine Department, College at Hertford, and Military Seminary.

	Regular Officers.	Extra Officers.	Elders.	Assistant Elders.	Deputy Assistant Elders.	Commodores, Writers, and Labourers receiving daily Pay.
1793-4.....	154	50	16	18	...	1,809
1812-13.....	241	67	16	38	28	2,700
Royal East-India Brigade. 1812-13.	East-India College. 1812-13.			Military Seminary. 1812-13.		
First Regiment. 603	Principal, Professors, and Masters. } .. 14			Examiner, Professors, and Masters. } .. 11		
Second do 561						
Third do 551						
Artillery 90						

Note.—The MARINE DEPARTMENT of the Company at Home, including shipping, officers and men, appears by the General Court's resolution contained in the Negotiation Papers, page 197, No. 80, to be as follows:—

A marine of 100 large ships, composing a tonnage of 103,333 tons, employing 1,400 officers and 10,000 seamen.

(Collated from Documents in the East-India House).

East-India House,
23d November, 1813.

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P. AUBER,
Clerk to the Select Committee.

APPENDIX, No. XVI.

A STATEMENT of the Number of SALE DAYS in each Year, from 1793 to 1813 inclusive, specifying how many Days each Sale occupied.

YEARS.	Tea.	Nankeens and Piece Goods.	Raw Silk.	Indigo.	Pepper and Spices.	Cotton.	Sugar, Coffee, and Drugs.	Presents and Baggage.	Sundries.	TOTAL.
1793..	69	28	7	5	2	2	20	3	11	147
1794..	64	46	15	15	—	—	19	3	6	168
1795..	61	63	8	14	2	1	19	—	5	173
1796..	52	58	9	33	5	—	30	3	19	209
1797..	41	54	12	22	1	1	18	3	12	164
1798..	46	55	8	24	6	5	22	4	11	181
1799..	53	29	8	42	7	9	22	4	9	183
1800..	43	67	6	13	5	4	30	3	10	181
1801..	50	47	13	20	5	2	25	6	6	174
1802..	53	65	10	24	6	5	25	7	11	206
1803..	52	80	9	17	8	3	18	6	5	198
1804..	40	77	14	9	4	4	23	7	6	184
1805..	39	54	13	14	3	3	14	5	4	149
1806..	51	32	13	35	3	4	12	6	6	162
1807..	42	20	10	34	9	2	15	6	4	142
1808..	50	21	13	19	6	3	16	2	2	132
1809..	41	22	11	28	4	4	10	3	7	130
1810..	42	16	8	32	9	4	12	1	11	135
1811..	39	12	13	11	6	2	11	2	4	100
1812..	39	22	17	27	6	6	14	5	3	139
1813*	31	22	23	25	8	4	12	—	5	130

* From the 1st January to the 11th November.

East-India House,
18th November, 1813.

ROB. WISSETT.

APPENDIX, No. XVII.

PROCEEDINGS of COMMITTEES, which sat in 1793, or subsequently, on the subject of the DUTIES of DIRECTORS.

It does not appear by the records of this House, that any Committee has sat upon the subject of the Duties of the Directors.

P. AUBER,
Clerk to the Select Committee.

East India House,
the 9th November, 1813.

APPENDIX, No. XVII, continued.

PROCEEDINGS of GENERAL COURTS respecting DIRECTORS' SALARIES.

AT A

GENERAL COURT

Of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, holden at Skinner's Hall,

On Friday, the 25th March 1709.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed out of this Court, to inspect all the by-laws and standing orders of the General Court already made, and consider which of them they think fit to be repealed, which altered, and which confirmed, and what further to be added thereto, and report their opinion thereupon to this Court.

Resolved, That the said Committee consist of fifteen persons, and that nine of them be a quorum.

AT A

GENERAL COURT

*Of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies;
holden by Adjournment at the East India House,*

On Thursday, the 10th November, 1709.

Resolved, That the said 27th old by-law be approved of, and ordained to be the 27th by-law of this Company, viz.

" 27th BY-LAW.

" Item.—It is ordained, That one hundred and fifty pounds a year be allowed each Director for his attendance upon the business of this Company."

GENERAL COURT

*Of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies;
holden at the East India House,*

On Thursday, the 17th December, 1713.

The Chairman acquainted the Court, that there had been a paper, or request, signed by several of the Adventurers, presented to the Court of Directors, which he was ordered to lay before this Court; and the same was read, and is as follows, viz.—

" To the Honourable the Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies.

" We, the several Adventurers in the said Company, whose names are subscribed, do, as well on our own behalf as on the behalf of many other Adventurers in the said Company, make it our earnest request, that the said Court of Directors will use their utmost endeavours to obtain an alteration from their present Charter, so as to have a Governor, Deputy Governor, and likewise that the qualifications of all future Directors may be increased."

Whereupon a motion was made; and the question being put,
Resolved, *nemine contradicente*, That the said request be left to the Court of

of Directors and Committee appointed to inspect the by-laws, and that they be desired to consider thereof, and to report their opinion thereupon to this Court.

GENERAL COURT

*Of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies;
holden at the East India House,*

On Friday, the 5th March, 1714.

The transactions of last General Court, of the 17th of December last, being read, the Chairman represented to the Court, that the Court of Directors and Committee appointed to inspect the by-laws had met and come to a resolution, which he had ready to lay before them. And the same was read, and is as follows, viz.—

" The 5th February, 1714.

" At a Meeting of the Court of Directors and Committee appointed to inspect the By-laws.

" The reference of the General Court of the 17th December last, made on the request of several of the Adventurers, that the Court of Directors would use their utmost endeavours to obtain an alteration from their present Charter, so as to have a Governor, Deputy Governor, and likewise that the qualifications of all future Directors may be increased, being read and debated;

" It was, on the question,

" Resolved, That it be represented to the General Court, as the opinion of the Court of Directors and Committee of By-laws, that when the Court of Directors shall be annually chosen, the said Directors shall, at their first Court, elect out of themselves two persons, the one to be Chairman and the other Deputy Chairman for the whole year."

AT A

GENERAL COURT

*Of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies,
holden at the East-India House,*

On Friday, the 19th June, 1719.

The Court was put in mind, that the then Committee for inspecting the By-laws had some years since under their consideration the making an allowance to the Chairman and Deputy, for their extraordinary attendance on the Company's Affairs, by virtue of their said stations, but the said Committee's opinion thereupon had not been laid before this Court.

And it being moved, that the same should be at this time considered of; Sir Gilbert Heathcote gave in a paper signed by four of that Committee, which was read, and is as follows, viz.

" The 8th of March, 1715.

" At a Committee appointed to examine the Company's By-laws.

" The Committee taking into consideration, that the Court of Directors, in pursuance of the order of the General Court of the 5th of March 1713, have, for the last and this present year, elected two of their Members, the one to be Chairman and the other to be Deputy Chairman for the whole year, and being fully satisfied that the said Chairman and Deputy Chairman being obliged, by virtue of their offices, to look after the Company's affairs in a particular manner, and to give a more than ordinary attendance at the House, have thereby had a much larger share of trouble than if they had not been in those stations; and the Committee apprehending they ought, on that account, to have some further gratuity than the one hundred and fifty pounds a year, as a Director, settled by 27th By-law, do therefore recommend it to the General Court, that the Chairman and Deputy Chairman for the time being be, for the future, allowed each two hundred pounds a year, and that the like allowance be made to the Chairman and Deputy for the time past.

" GILBERT HEATHCOTE,

" JOHN WARD,

" SAMUEL SHEPHEARD,

" JAMES CRAGGS."

And

And the whole being debated,

It was, upon the question,

Resolved, nemine contradicente, That the Chairman and Deputy Chairman for the time being be allowed an additional gratuity of fifty pounds a year, over and above the one hundred and fifty pounds settled by the 27th By-law, and that the said allowance be made as well for the time past as for the future.

AT A

GENERAL COURT

*Of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies,
held at their House in Leadenhall Street,*

On Monday, the 13th May, 1793.

A Member of the Court gave notice, that on Thursday next he should move to take into consideration the qualification of Directors and the increasing of their salaries.

AT A

GENERAL COURT

*Of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies,
held by Adjournment at their House in Leadenhall Street,*

On Thursday, the 16th May, 1793.

The Court proceeding, according to notice given last Court, to take into consideration the qualification of Directors and the increasing their salaries;

The following motion was made, viz.

" That it is the opinion of this Court, that the salaries of the Court of Directors are inadequate to the duties and responsibility of their stations, and therefore ought to be increased."

In the course of a debate thereon, the previous question was moved and seconded.

x

And

APPENDIX
No. XVII.

And the same being put,
It passed in the affirmative.

It was then, on the main question being put,

Resolved unanimously, That it is the opinion of this Court, that the salaries of the Court of Directors are inadequate to the duties and responsibility of their stations, and therefore ought to be increased.

A motion was then made, and the question thereon being put,

It was

Resolved unanimously, That the 26th By-law be altered and amended, by leaving out the words "two hundred pounds and one hundred and fifty pounds", and inserting therein the words "five hundred pounds and three hundred pounds", subject to the confirmation of a future General Court.

AT A

GENERAL COURT

*Of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies,
held at their House in Leadenhall Street,*

On Thursday, the 25th May, 1793.

The Court proceeding, according to order of the 16th instant, to take into consideration the confirming the alteration and amendment of the 26th by-law, respecting the salaries of the Directors,

It was moved, and on the question being put,

Resolved unanimously, That this Court doth confirm the alteration and amendment of the 26th by-law, and that the Chairman and Deputy Chairman be each allowed five hundred pounds a year, and every Director three hundred pounds.

MEMORANDUM.

At a General Court held on Wednesday, the 26th June 1793, a Committee of By-laws was appointed.

At

At a General Court held on Wednesday, the 19th March 1794, William APPENDIX
Frazer, Esq. from the said Committee of By-Laws, delivered in their report, No. XVII.
which was read.

At a General Court held on Tuesday, the 10th June 1794, a second report from the said Committee of By-laws was read; in which the Committee state, that they have classed all the By-laws annexed to the said report into chapters and sections, according to the subjects to which they relate.

In this new arrangement the By-law now proposed to be taken into consideration, as to the Directors' salaries is contained in chap. vi. sec. 11, and is as follows:

"That at the first Court of Directors, after every annual election, a
"Chairman and Deputy Chairman shall be chosen for the year, by the ballot;
"and that each of them be allowed five hundred pounds a year, and every
"other Director three hundred pounds a year, for his attendance upon the
"business of this Company."

The said By-laws were confirmed by the General Court, the 18th June 1794, and are the existing By-laws of the Company.

P. AUBER,
Clerk to the Select Committee.

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of various Returns laid before the Select Committee, for the Years 1793-4 and 1812-13.

COURTS.				COMMITTEES.		HOME ESTABLISHMENT.								SALES.		EAST-INDIA COLLEGE.	MILITARY SEMINARY.	DISPATCHES.								No. of Departments in which Dispatches have been received.			
1793-4		1812-13		1793-4	1812-13	1793-4		1812-13		1793-4	1812-13	1793-4	1812-13	1793-4	1812-13	1812-13	1812-13	1793-4	1812-13	1793-4	1812-13	1793-4	1812-13	1793-4	1812-13	1793-4	1812-13		
Number of Courts.	Directors present.	Number of Courts.	Directors present.	Number of Committees.		Regular Officers.	Extra Officers.	Regular Officers.	Extra Officers.	Elders, Labourers, &c.	Regiments.		Number of Sales.		Principal, Professors, and Masters, 14	Examiner, Professors, and Masters, 11	Received.				Sent.				16	24			
86	19	125	19	59	66	Accounts.				154	50	241	67	1,834	2,782			Letters.	Pages.	Letters.	Pages.	Letters.	Pages.	Letters.	Pages.				
				20	27	Buying.												88	2,931	131	7,732	52	1,757	119	3,486				
				43	41	Civil College.																							
				15	84	Correspondence.																							
					25	Government, Troops, and Stores.																							
				33	35	House.																							
				—	—	Law-suits.																							
				47	16	Military Fund.																							
					43	Military Seminary.																							
				75	90	Private Trade.																							
				89	93	Shipping.																							
				7	14	Treasury.																							
				67	118	Warehouses.																							
				455	652*																								
						* On the 22d of September last four Special Committees were appointed.												ESTABLISHMENT ABROAD.											
						A Military Committee.																							
						Revenue, Judicial, and Political.																							
						Home Department.																							
						Commercial and Shipping.																							

APPENDIX, No. XIX.

RESOLUTIONS submitted to the Select Committee by PETER MOORE,
Esq. a Member thereof.

1. *Resolved*, That according to the existing By-law (sec. 1. chap. vi.), it is ordained, "that a Court of Directors shall be summoned and held-once in "every week at the least," making the number of Courts to be held in the year *fifty two*; whereas it appears, by the return now before the Committee, that there were *eighty-six* Courts held in the year 1793-4, and *one hundred and twenty-five* Courts held in the year 1812-13.

APPENDIX.
No. XIX.

2. *Resolved*, That it appears from the documents laid before this Committee, that the number of Committees of the said Court of Directors, assembled for the dispatch of business, in the year 1793-4 was *four hundred and fifty five*; and in the year 1812-13 was *six hundred and fifty-two*; and that all these meetings, both of the Courts and Committees of Directors, have been for the dispatch of business previously investigated, at other times of attendance at the India House, most convenient to the Directors themselves, *not Court days*.

3. *Resolved*, That the average number of Directors who have attended the Courts, stated in both periods of the first resolution, is *nineteen*.

4. *Resolved*, That the attendance of the two Chairs at the India-House is daily; and that they make it a rule so to arrange business, as, if possible, one of the Chairs shall always be in his place at the India-House.

5. *Resolved*, That it appears from the documents laid before this Committee, that in the year 1793-4, the territorial revenues abroad amounted to £8,276,771, and in the year 1812-13, in consequence of the increase of territory, to £16,605,617, being an increase of annual revenue of £8,328,846.

6. *Resolved*, That from the documents exhibited to this Committee, it appears that the cash receipts and payments at home have been as follow, viz.

In

APPENDIX.
No. XIX.

In 1793-4 the Receipts were	£8,307,765
1812-13	16,644,308
Increase in 1812-13	£8,336,543

In 1793-4 the Payments were	£7,292,898
1812-13	16,306,612
Increase in 1812-13	£9,013,714

7. *Resolved*, That from the documents laid before this Committee, it appears that the sale value of the Company's, private trade, privilege trade, &c. amounted,

In 1793-4 to	£5,769,749
1812-13	9,154,748
Increase in 1812-13	£3,385,001

8. *Resolved*, That from the documents laid before this Committee, it appears, that the invoice value of goods and bullion exported by the Company, amounted,

In 1793 4 to	£1,346,104
1812-13	2,227,661
Increase in 1812-13	£881,557

9. *Resolved*, That, according to the documents laid before this Committee, there are thirteen Standing Committees of the Court of Directors, for especially investigating, digesting, and preparing the business of their respective departments, for the final consideration and decision of the Court of Directors, in full court assembled, when their reports undergo a further and full reconsideration, previous to final determination, independent of occasional Special Committees, of which there are, at this time, *four* now sitting.

10. *Re-*APPENDIX.
No. XIX.

10. *Resolved*, That the duties of the Directors, in every department, have most materially increased with the vast increase of our dominions abroad, and the consequent general increase of our oriental concerns, both at home and abroad.

11. *Resolved*, That this increase of business is more particular in the Committees of the highest importance: in the Committees of Correspondence, Private Trade, Warehouses, and Shipping.

12. *Resolved*, That in the Committee of Correspondence the whole of the political affairs of the Company, the arrangement of the home and foreign establishments, are prepared for the ultimate decision of the Court of Directors.

13. *Resolved*, That in the Committee of Warehouses the whole of the European and Indian Investments, and all the commercial affairs of the Company, in India and in England, are transacted, discussed, and prepared, for the ultimate decision of the Court of Directors.

14. *Resolved*, That in the Shipping and Private Trade Committees, the whole of the shipping affairs of the Company, such as hiring ships, settling rates of freight, examining officers, attending to the outward cargoes, &c. are prepared for the decision of the Court of Directors.

15. *Resolved*, That it appears to this Committee, an increase of such great magnitude has taken place in the business and duties of every department of the East-India House, that the Court of Directors have been compelled to augment their establishments in proportion, insomuch that,

In the year 1793-4, the number of officers on their fixed establishment was	154
And in the year 1812-13 it is	241
More in 1812-13 Officers	87
The number of extra officers in 1793-4 was	50
In 1812-13 it is	67
More in 1812-13	17

In

APPENDIX.
No. XIX.

The number of elders, labourers, &c. in 1793-4	
was	1834
In 1812-13 it is	2782
More in 1812-13	948
ABSTRACT. Total 1793-4	2038
1812-13	3090
More 1812-13	1052

16. *Resolved*, That, in like manner with the increase of our dominions and interests abroad, the increase of business, duty, and establishments there have proportionally augmented, insomuch that the number of provinces and departments to superintend were

	Provinces.	Zillahs.
In 1793-4	14	33
In 1812-13	30	60
More in 1812-13	16	27

17. *Resolved*, That this increase of charge and duty abroad is singularly prominent in the military department, and more particularly extensive in its manifold branches of subordinate detail, as it appears from the documents exhibited to this Committee, that the military force in India has necessarily been more than doubled, both in strength and expence, since 1793 to this period.

That in 1793-4 the returns of our military strength was		Rank and File.
and the expence £3,461,768		68,862
That in 1812-13 the strength is augmented to		145,922
And the expence 7,017,887		77,060
More force in 1812-13		
More expence in 1812-13 £3,556,119		

18. *Re-*

18. *Resolved*, That under this vast growth of territory, dominion, revenue, commerce, judicial administration, military and marine establishments, and political dependency, comprising the most extensive and populous government of the British empire, it is manifest that the business, duties, and anxieties of the executive authority, charged with the direct administration, superintendence, and controul of affairs so transcendantly important, and so very extensive, have grown and become more laborious and harrassing in proportion; and to those additional and laborious duties are to be added a variety of important extra written negotiations, deputations, &c. many of which have obtained public applause, and excited public admiration, as the productions of no ordinary minds.

19. *Resolved*, That calmly contemplating these vast possessions, acquired under the influence of the capital and the auspices of the East-India Company, by the able, active, and successful administration of their Executive Body, and the burthen of additional labour and duty which these vast possessions have imposed, it is manifestly the interest of the Proprietary to secure a continuation of integrity and talents henceforward, to be *exclusively* applied in the executive management of their affairs, in order to give efficiency to the Indian system, and to secure its permanent preservation and profitable improvement; and with these beneficial views, to return such just and adequate remuneration, as ministerial talents, and services *command* in similar situations of duty and responsibility, in the management of a great empire.

20. *Resolved*, That on the grounds of the foregoing facts and principles, it be recommended to the Court of Proprietors, in General Court, assembled to repeal the first and eleventh sections of the sixth chapter of Bye-Laws, pages 23 and 29, and to ordain the following Bye-Laws in lieu hereof.

1. " It is ordained, That a Court of Directors shall be summoned and
 " held twice in every week at the least: that every Director who shall
 " fail to attend, and personally insert his name in a register book to be
 " kept for that purpose, by eleven of the clock in the forenoon, shall
 " pay a fine of two guineas for each default: that the attendance of
 " every Director shall be from 11 a. m. to 6 p. m. or longer, if the
 " business

APPENDIX,
No. XIX.

" business of the day require it: that any Director who shall quit the Court, without the leave of the Court, or of the Chairman for the time being first had and obtained, shall pay a fine of two guineas for every such default; and that any Director who shall, by his departure, break up a Court or a Committee, shall pay a fine of ten guineas: and that an account of all such fines be regularly kept, and applied in aid of the fund of Poplar Hospital.

2. " It is ordained, That at the first Court of Directors after every annual election, a Chairman and Deputy Chairman shall be chosen for the year, by the ballot; and that each of them be allowed fifteen hundred pounds a year, and every other Director one thousand pounds a year, for his attendance upon the business of the Company, to commence from the 14th April 1813.

3. " It is ordained, That from and after the 13th day of April 1814, no Director of this Company shall accept any public office or trust in any other corporation, save the office of a Brother of the Trinity House, and the office of Director of the East-India Dock Company, under the deputed authority of the Court of Directors of this Company on their behalf."

APPENDIX, No. XX.

LETTER from RANDLE JACKSON, Esq. a Member of the Committee to the ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

DEAR SIR,

Temple, 5th November 1813.

No. XX.

Your letter of the 11th ultimo reached me in the country. I am highly sensible of the honour conferred on me by the General Court, in electing me a Member of the " Special Committee appointed for the Purpose of taking into Consideration and to report upon the Expediency of augmenting the Allowance granted to the Directors of the East-India Company for their Attendance " on

" on the Business of the Company." While, through you, I offer my thanks APPENDIX, to them for this additional mark of their confidence, I beg leave, through the No. XX. same channel, to request their permission to decline acting upon that Committee, for reasons not necessary now to enter into, but the validity of which, I trust, will be admitted by the Proprietors.

I remain, Dear Sir, with much respect,

Your very humble servant,

James Cobb, Esq.

&c. &c. &c.

RANDLE JACKSON.

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C

To Bonds bearing Interest to the Company	£1,207,560
— Ditto not bearing Interest 1813	300,642
— Bills of Exchange unpaid for	.. .. .	1,488,040
— Ditto — — Advance for Saltpetre	.. .. .	42,971
— Customs and Excise and unsold	.. .. .	5,646,074
— The Public for a Loan of the Company at Madras, made up to 31st January 1812	.. .. .	4,141,837
— The Bank for a Loan ——— Bombay — 31st October 1811	.. .. .	1,826,242
— Ditto — for a Loan ——— Bencoolen — 30th April 1812	.. .. .	209,730
— Ditto — for Interest ——— St. Helena — September 1811	.. .. .	150,056
— Freight and Demorage ——— Fort Cornwallis 30th April 1811	.. .. .	229,231
— Supra-cargoes Commission ——— China — 4th April 1812	.. .. .	714,485
— Proprietors of Private ——— Cape of Good Hope 31st August 1812	.. .. .	125,998
— Alms-houses at Poplar arrived in India and China at the Dates of the several	.. .. .	2,287,411
— What owing for Export Bullion, Season 1812-13..	.. .. .	1,276,675
— Warrants passed the paid Owners of Ships not arrived in England	.. .. .	650,629
— What owing for Teas and Vessels, exclusive of those stationed Abroad	.. .. .	69,600
— Interest on Bonds House and Warehouses	.. .. .	1,138,000
— Dividends on Stock their Deal Stock in India	.. .. .	400,000
— What paid by the Admiralty for Stores and Supplies to his Majesty's Troops	.. .. .	old account £960,000
— Additional Capital sold for Expeditions to Mauritius, Java, &c.	.. .. .	2,294,426
— Ditto — — to 1st January 1813	.. .. .	3,254,426
— Balance of Quick Stock to the Company, on account of Hemp from India	.. .. .	257,475
— Persons returned from India, and in India, to be repaid	.. .. .	19,881
		£25,436,963
	Balance against	17,622,007
		£43,058,970

Accepted)

East-India House,
November 29, 1813.

CHAS. CARTWRIGHT,
Accountant-General.

AN ACCOUNT OF STOCK PER COMPUTATION on 1st March 1813.

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C

To Bonds bearing Interest	£5,382,925
— Ditto not bearing Interest	15,417
— Bills of Exchange unpaid from India.. .. .	1,777,293
— Ditto — — — China.. .. .	51,077
— Customs and Excise on Goods sold and Customs on Goods unsold.. .. .	1,489,049
— The Public for a Loan in 1812, deducting the Amount redeemed.. .. .	2,416,885
— The Bank for a Loan on Mortgage of the Annuities that may be sold per Act of 1788	700,000
— Ditto — for a Loan on Bond.. .. .	784,000
— Ditto — for Interest on the above Loans to 8th March	16,523
— Freight and Demorage.. .. .	87,400
— Supra-cargoes Commission on all Goods sold and unsold	133,321
— Proprietors of Private Trade on all Goods sold	610,000
— Alms-houses at Poplar	64,300
— What owing for Exports of former Seasons	93,483
— Ditto — to the Warehouse and other Contingent Funds	17,677
— Warrants passed the Court unpaid	32,000
— What owing for Teas returned by the Buyers and resold	971
— Interest on Bonds	149,633
— Dividends on Stock	67,880
— What paid by the Adventurers, being $87\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. on £3,200,000 — £2,800,000	
— Additional Capital sold ditto — 155 — 800,000 — 1,240,000	
— Ditto — — ditto — 174 — 1,000,000 — 1,740,000	
— Ditto — — ditto — 200 — 1,000,000 — 2,000,000	
	<u>£6,000,000</u>
	<u>7,780,000</u>
— Balance of Quick Stock against the Company at Bengal, made up to 31st October 1811	21,439,136
	<u>£43,058,970</u>

By what due from Government to the Company	£1,207,560
— Cash, its Balance on 1st March 1813	300,642
— The Amount of Goods sold, not paid for	1,488,040
— The Honourable Board of Ordnance for Saltpetre	42,971
— The Value of Goods in England unsold	5,646,074
— Balance of Quick Stock in favor of the Company at Madras, made up to 31st January 1812	4,141,837
— Ditto — — — ditto — — — Bombay — 31st October 1811	1,826,242
— Ditto — — — ditto — — — Bencoolen — 30th April 1812	209,730
— Ditto last Books ditto — — — St. Helena — September 1811	150,056
— Ditto Quick Stocks ditto — — — Fort Cornwallis 30th April 1811	229,231
— Ditto — — — ditto — — — China — 4th April 1812	714,485
— Ditto — — — ditto — — — Cape of Good Hope 31st August 1812	125,098
— Cargoes from England not arrived in India and China at the Dates of the several Quick Stocks	2,287,411
— Exports paid for, exclusive of Bullion, Season 1812-13.. .. .	1,276,675
— Impress and War Allowances paid Owners of Ships not arrived in England	650,629
— The Value of Ships, Sloops, and Vessels, exclusive of those stationed Abroad	69,600
— The Value of the East-India House and Warehouses	1,138,000
— What the Company paid for their Dead Stock in India	400,000
— What due from Government for Stores and Supplies to his Majesty's Troops old account £960,000	
— Ditto ditto — — — for Expeditions to Mauritius, Java, &c. as per Account made up to 1st January 1813	2,294,426
	<u>3,254,426</u>
— What due from Government to the Company, on account of Hemp from India	257,475
— What owing from Sundry Persons returned from India, and in India, to be repaid in England	19,881
	<u>£25,436,963</u>
	Balance against
	<u>17,622,007</u>
	<u>£43,058,970</u>

(Errors excepted)

East-India House,
November 29, 1813.

(* Y)

CHAS. CARTWRIGHT,
Accountant-General.

APPENDIX, No. XXII.

LETTER from the CLERK to the SELECT COMMITTEE to the COMPANY'S SOLICITOR.

SIR,

East-India House, 24th November 1813.

I am desired by the Select Committee appointed by the General Court, on the 6th ultimo, to consider of the Expediency of augmenting the Salaries of the Directors of the East-India Company, to request you will have the goodness to prepare a Case for the opinion of the Company's Standing Counsel on the following query, *viz.*

APPENDIX
No. XXII.

“ Whether a Proprietor of East-India Stock, not having been possessed of such stock for twelve calendar months, is qualified to be a Member of the Select Committee appointed by the General Court of Proprietors on the 6th October 1813, for the purpose of considering the Expediency of augmenting the Salaries of the Directors of the East-India Company? ”

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

P. AUBER,

Clerk to the Select Committee.

Henry Smith, Esq.

NOTE from the COMPANY'S SOLICITOR in Reply.

Mr. Henry Smith presents his compliments to Mr. Auber, and in compliance with the request contained in his letter of the 24th instant, transmits him the accompanying Case and Opinion of Counsel thereon, for the information of the Select Committee appointed by the General Court on the 6th of October.

Draper's Hall,

26th November 1813.

APPENDIX,

APPENDIX, No. XXIII.

CASE submitted to the Consideration of the COMPANY'S STANDING COUNSEL, with his OPINION thereon.

CASE FOR THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

APPENDIX.
No. XXIII.

(5 Sept. 10 Wm. III. 1698).—The East-India Company were incorporated by Charter of this date, whereby (see quarto edition, page 222) all and every the Members of the Company are empowered to assemble in General Courts for the choice of their Directors, and for making bye-laws, ordinances, rules, orders, or directions for the government of the Company, or for any other affairs or business concerning the same, with a proviso (see page 223) that no person shall be or be esteemed qualified or capable to be an elector to vote, or shall give any vote at any General Court, or otherwise, for an election of the Directors, or any of them, or for or concerning the making of bye-laws, or any other matters relating to the affairs or government of the same Company, who should not, at the time of such General Court, have in his, her, or their name and right, and for his, her, or their own use, and not in trust for any other, £500 or more share or interest in the capital stock of the said Company.

(7 Geo. III. cap. 48).—It is enacted, that after the 1st August 1767, no member of a Public Company or Corporation, instituted for the purpose of carrying on particular trades or dealings with joint stocks, should be deemed qualified to vote, or be admitted to give any vote, or votes in any General Court of any such Company, in respect of any stock transferred after the 1st August 1767, until he, or they shall have been possessed of such stock six calendar months, unless such stock should be required by bequest, marriage, succession, custom of London, or settlement.

(13 Geo. III. cap. 63, sec. 3).—It is enacted, that after the 1st October 1773, no Member or Proprietor of the East-India Company should be deemed qualified or capable to vote, or be admitted to give any vote or votes, at any election of Directors, or at any General Court, in respect of any stock amounting to less than £1,000, nor in respect of any stock transferred after the 1st October

October 1773, until he, she, or they should have been possessed of such stock twelve calendar months, in his, her, or their own right, and not in trust for any other person or persons whatsoever, freed and discharged of all incumbrances which might affect the same, unless such stock should be acquired by bequest, marriage, succession, custom of London, or settlement.

(Bye-Laws, cap. iii, sec. 1).—It is ordained, that at the General Court to be held yearly, in the month of June, a Committee of seven should be chosen, whereof four be a quorum who should be, and were thereby authorized and empowered to inspect the bye-laws, and to make inquiry into the observance and execution of them, and to consider what alterations and additions might be proper to be made, and to report their opinion, from time to time, to the General Court; and that the said Committee should be summoned to meet by the Secretary for the time being, on the requisition of any two Members thereof.

(Cap. vii. sec. 9).—It is ordained, that in all elections of Committees made by ballot in a General Court, the same method (so near as the case would admit) should be observed, under such penalties as were before prescribed, concerning the election of Directors.

(Cap. viii. sec. 5).—It is ordained, that no person be admitted to be present at any General Court, who should not, at the time, be possessed of £500 stock.

There do not appear any other parts of the Charter, Acts of Parliaments, or Bye-Laws, of or relating to the East-India Company, which can have any relation to the subject of the question hereafter proposed.

Your opinion is requested by the Select Committee, hereinafter referred to,

“Whether a Proprietor of East-India Stock, not having been possessed of such stock for twelve calendar months, is qualified to be a Member of the Select Committee appointed by the General Court of Proprietors on the 6th October 1813, for the purpose of considering the expediency of augmenting the salaries of the Directors of the East-India Company?”

OPINION.

I am of opinion, that there is no ground for objecting to a person being a Member of a Committee for the purposes mentioned in the query, on account of such Member not having held his qualification for twelve calendar months.

Lincoln's-Inn,
th 25 November 1813.

WILLIAM ADAM.

APPENDIX
No. XXIII.

APPENDIX, No. XXIV.

LETTER from COLONEL ALEXANDER ALLAN, M. P. a Member
of the Select Committee, to the CHAIRMAN thereof.

East-India House, 22d November 1813.

SIR,

APPENDIX.
No. XXIV. Having it in contemplation to become a candidate for the East-India
Direction, I have determined to withdraw myself from the Committee of
which you are the Chairman, and I beg you will make a communication to
the Committee of my determination.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. ALLAN.

H. Howorth, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

APPENDIX, No. XXV.

LETTER from the CLERK to the COMMITTEE to COLONEL ALEXANDER
ALLAN, in Reply.

East-India House, 30th November 1813.

SIR,

No. XXV. I am desired by the Chairman of the Select Committee of Proprietors,
appointed by the General Court on the 6th October, last for the purpose
of considering the expediency of augmenting the allowances to the Directors
of the East-India Company, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to him
of the 22d instant, stating that having it in contemplation to become a
candidate for the East-India Direction, you have determined to withdraw
yourself

yourself from the Committee; and I have the honour to inform you, that the APPENDIX
said letter was laid before the Committee at its meeting this day, and I have No. XXV.
received the Committee's commands to express to you the regret which the
Committee feel, that in accepting your resignation, they shall be deprived of
the able assistance which your talents would have afforded them in the
performance of the duty imposed upon the Committee.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

P. AUBER,

Clerk to the Select Committee.

Colonel A. Allan, M. P.

&c. &c. &c.

APPENDIX, No. XXVI.

LETTER from JOSEPH HUME, Esq. a Member of the Select Committee,
to the CLERK.

No. 23, Gloster Place, 24th November, 1813.

SIR,

As I intend to submit some resolutions, with the view of meeting those of No. XXVI.
Mr. P. Moore, which he tabled on the 23d instant, it will be necessary to have
a copy of the different documents which were laid before the Committee on
the 8th instant; I will therefore thank you to send me copies of the first num-
bers, and I will cause the others to be copied by a writer of my own, if you
will furnish me with them for that purpose.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

JOSEPH HUME,

Member of the Committee.

Mr. Auber.

APPENDIX, No. XXVII.

LETTER from the CLERK to the SELECT COMMITTEE, in Reply.

East-India House, 24th November, 1813.

SIR,

APPENDIX
No. XXVII. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this morning, desiring copies of the several papers laid before the Select Committee of Proprietors yesterday, and I beg leave to acquaint you, in reply, that I have laid the same before the Chairman of the Committee for his instructions, not having any resolution of the Committee to guide me respecting applications that the Members may be pleased to make of a similar nature.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

P. AUBER,

Clerk to the Select Committee.

Joseph Hume, Esq.

&c. &c. &c.

APPENDIX, No. XXVIII.

LETTER from the CLERK to the CHAIRMAN of the SELECT COMMITTEE.

East-India House, 24th November, 1813.

SIR,

No. XXVIII. I have the honour to acquaint you, that I this morning received a letter from Mr. Hume, a Member of the Select Committee of Proprietors, requesting to be furnished with copies of the several papers which were ordered by the Committee on the 8th instant, and laid before them at the Committee's meeting yesterday. As I do not find in the Committee's proceedings any resolution authorizing me to furnish any individual Member of the Committee with

with copies of the papers which may have been laid before it, but that they should remain in my possession for the inspection and perusal of any member, APPENDIX No. XXVIII. I have to request the favour of your instructions on the subject.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

P. AUBER,

Clerk to the Select Committee.

H. Howorth, Esq.

&c. &c. &c.

APPENDIX, No. XXIX.

LETTER from the CHAIRMAN of the SELECT COMMITTEE to the CLERK, in Reply.

Berkeley Street, 24th November, 1813.

SIR,

I have received your letter, stating that an application has been made to No. XXIX. you by Mr. Hume, a Member of the Select Committee of Proprietors, to furnish him with copies of the several papers which were ordered by the Committee on the 8th instant, and laid before them yesterday, and that you do not find in the Committee's proceedings any resolution authorizing you to furnish any individual Member of the Committee with copies of all, or any of the papers, which may have been laid before the Committee, but only that they should remain in your possession, for the inspection and perusal of any Member. You request my instructions upon the subject of Mr. Hume's application. You will be pleased to acquaint Mr. Hume, that his letter shall be submitted to the consideration of the Committee at its next sitting, and that, in the interim, the several papers of which Mr. Hume has required copies, are open to his inspection and perusal.

I am, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

H. HOWORTH,

Chairman of the Select Committee of Proprietors.

Mr. Auber.

APPENDIX, No. XXX.

PAPER submitted to the COMMITTEE by JOHN WEYLAND, Jun. Esq.
a Member thereof.

APPENDIX
No. XXX.

In consequence of the wide differences of opinion that seem to exist between some members of the Committee, arising, as I humbly conceive, from partial or exaggerated views of the questions under discussion, and perceiving that, unless some specific and moderate scheme for the discharge of our duties be deliberately laid down, the two parties most opposed to each other will lead us into a maze of endless and fruitless contentions, having little or no bearing on the fair result of our inquiry, I venture to suggest to the Committee the following observations, with a view to contract the sphere of our labours, and yet to prepare a report, just and fair in itself, and satisfactory to the Court of Proprietors.

First, I would suggest, that from the papers laid before us at our last meeting, it appears that, in proportion as the business of the Directors has increased, and the mass of their duties become more burthensome, a *proportionate increase* has also taken place in the mass of their patronage.

Therefore there seems to be no necessity, in point of *positive justice*, for any further remuneration to the mass of the Directors. And the following brief considerations appear to me to be conclusive against the policy of any *general* and indiscriminate augmentation of the money salaries of the Directors, even were their duties actually increased, in a greater proportion than the reward. Indeed they appear to prove, that nothing could justify the glaring evil of a *general increase* of salary except positive proof that competent candidates could not otherwise be procured. But this supposition is directly negatived, both by the exhibition of actual fact at the present moment, and by all past experience; and there seems no reason to doubt, that without any general rise of salary, but with all the securities that new by-laws can give for the punctual and regular discharge of the Directorial duties, no want of competent candidates will ever be found.

Now it is obvious, that twenty-four officers, at £1000 a year each, with patronage of more than four times that value, would, of themselves, constitute an object very tempting to the Government of the Country; and the remuneration in

APPENDIX
No. XXX.

in money, by affording a provision for the younger branches or relations of families of high influence, would, in some respect, *force* the Government to exercise the means within their power for obtaining the disposal of these offices: whereas, at present, the remuneration being chiefly in patronage, affording no direct pecuniary revenue for the settlement of any gentleman in life, the office of Director necessarily falls principally within the view of men of independent fortune, who recommend themselves to the Proprietors by their local, political, mercantile, or nautical knowledge, or by a general character for talent and integrity: and, from a want of a large salary, the office does not attract the attention of the great families, as an object of mere patronage, in a degree sufficient to force the direct influence of Government; but the example of the other public boards is sufficient to shew, that my fears of the consequences of a *general* increase of salary are not groundless, provided Government *could* obtain the appointment: and that they *might* do so, in a great degree appears evident from the following facts and considerations.

It is well known, that previous to the establishment of the Board of Controul, the influence which Government found it necessary to exercise in the political concerns of the Company, was obtained through the medium of the Court of Proprietors; and, in this manner, every public officer, staunch friend, or dependant of the Ministry, was bound to qualify as a Proprietor of India Stock, and to influence as many of their own friends as they could to do the same. As neither the interest nor security of our stock are bad, this accommodation reached to a great extent, so that what between the direct and indirect influence of Government, they reigned tolerably paramount in the Court of Proprietors, and some notorious jobs were carried, and some notorious delinquents screened, by this process.

Since the establishment of the Board of Controul, the direct and avowed influence thereby acquired by Government in the politics of India, has ceased to make their indirect and secret influence so necessary for political purposes; and the Court of Proprietors has, upon the whole, been as free from it, as the nature and practice of the British constitution will perhaps admit. We have had, *generally speaking*, independent, honourable, and upright men, of talent and of fortune, for Directors,—men notoriously unconnected with the great families and influence of the country,—men who have frequently withstood the solicitation

APPENDIX
No. XXX.

solicitation of Government for improper appointments : and we have had a Court of Proprietors, where free discussion has reigned, and where no notoriously corrupt or improper decisions have lately taken place. Should we not, then, act the part of madmen, or at least recommend a mode of conduct highly inexpedient, if, by our own act and deed, we reversed this fair and improved picture, and rendered it almost imperative upon the Government to resume its secret influence, with all the attendant evils ? Evils which, in a case so peculiar as the management of the complicated concerns of an unknown and distant country, would be very little short of fatal ! Should we not deserve the reprobation of our Constituents, if in the face of these arguments, which will certainly be pressed upon them, we advocated a change so full of probable peril, so utterly unnecessary for the good management of their concerns, so injurious to the moral and political welfare of their country ?

If, then, the Committee is of opinion, that the patronage of the Directors has increased, even in some degree of proportion to the burthen of their additional duties ; and if the preceding arguments shall have further made it appear, that whether such increase has or has not taken place, *imperative motives of policy urgently forbid* any general increase of salary, so long as candidates can be found, as at present, perfectly fitted for the station of Directors, the Committee may certainly save itself the trouble of any minute investigation into the origin of salary and patronage, or into the valuation and proportions of the patronage now enjoyed by each Director ; since, whatever might be the result of such inquiry, this principle would still remain,—that reasons of policy, quite independent of all such inquiry, are *conclusive* against any general increase of salary, and it seems to be no part of the duty or intention of this Committee to enter into the question of commuting patronage for salary. Considering the necessary minuteness of such an inquiry as I here propose to avoid, and its attendant calculations, together with the spirit of opposition apparent in some parts of this Committee, its omission would be no small relief from the labours we have in prospect, and our office would then be confined principally to a cordial and diligent co-operation, in investigating the nature of the duties incumbent upon the Directors, into the mode in which they have been discharged, and the improvements which, in this respect, may be suggested to the Court of Proprietors.

If,

APPENDIX
No. XXV.

If, in the course of this part of the investigation, it should be found (as it *probably may*) that since the great increase of our territory in India, official duties, of a high political nature, have imposed upon those Directors, who have performed the most long and faithful services to the Company, a proportion of burthen greater than that of the Directors at large, and *consequently* beyond their actual proportion of patronage, I would venture to suggest a principle of partial remuneration, to be applied exclusively to such portion of the Directors. Upon mature deliberation, I am humbly of opinion, that such a principle of compensation would provide for the discharge of a just debt of gratitude for long and faithful service, while it would steer clear of all the objections that appear so conclusive against a general increase of salary. By holding out, also, some amelioration in the condition of the Directors, it would enable this Committee with a better grace to recommend, and the Court of Proprietors with more justice to insist upon, an increased strictness in the discharge of the Directorial duties, and a more entire abstinence, on the part of the Directors, from holding any of the offices detailed in Mr. Moore's resolutions ; to which I should certainly propose to add, as more essential than all the rest, *any office whatever* under Government, or in either House of Parliament, except that of Member of Parliament and its necessary duties. Perhaps, also, an augmentation in the qualification of a Director might be found expedient.

The principle alluded to, is that of a gradual, but slowly operating increase in the salary of the Directors, as they advance in seniority. For example, I would recommend that, for the first two periods of going out by rotation, the salary should remain as at present ; that for the two next periods it should be increased to six hundred pounds per annum ; and that in the fifth, and every subsequent rotation, the salary should be and remain at £1000, which should also be the salary of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman. This scale, of course, to be applied to the Directors now in office.

Thus would a principle of encouragement and compensation for long and faithful service be established, and this without any of the evils attendant upon an indiscriminate rise in the amount of salary. For it is obvious, that the immediate perception of £300 per annum, with the prospect of a distant, though rapid increase, at the end of ten years, would be far from being an object of patronage to families of influence, for their younger children or relations,

APPENDIX No. XXV. tions, inasmuch as it would afford them no immediate or near prospect of establishment in life: and yet, during the present certainty of ample competition among worthy candidates for the office of Director as it stands now remunerated, the plan would enable the Company to pay an innocent tribute of justice, gratitude, and generosity, to tried and faithful service, which every well conditioned Proprietor must feel a pleasure in discharging.

In conclusion, I cannot avoid pressing upon the Committee the adoption of the system recommended throughout this paper, as the readiest means of conciliating all reasonable difference of opinion, and of performing our duty to our constituents, conscientiously and with moderation. To those who are advocates for a large and general increase of salary, I would suggest the utter improbability of obtaining the consent of the Court of Proprietors, in the face of the facts and the efforts which will be arrayed on the opposite side, especially in the present state of the Company's finances. To those who are equally strenuous in opposing any increase of remuneration, I would suggest the smallness of the expense likely to be incurred by the partial augmentation here proposed, its evident fairness and justice, the sound policy of the principle on which it rests, and the recommendation which that principle cannot fail to carry to the best feelings of our nature, and consequently to the good-will of the Court of Proprietors.

J. WEYLAND, Jun.

30th November 1813.

RESOLUTIONS accompanying Mr. WEYLAND's Paper.

1. Resolved, That it appears to this Committee, that imperative motives of policy, of vital interest to the welfare of the Company, would render any general increase in the salary of the Directors highly inexpedient; a circumstance which this Committee is the less disposed to regret, as it appears, from papers now in their possession, that the general mass of patronage of the Directors has increased in a ratio, not disproportionate to the general augmentation of the duties imposed upon them.
2. Resolved, That it appears, nevertheless, to this Committee, that a principle of partial remuneration for long and faithful service in the Direction of the Company,

Company is highly desirable, and might be established, entirely free from the political objections which seem to be so conclusive against any general increase in the salary of the Directors; and that this Committee will forthwith proceed to a diligent investigation into the detail of the duties of the Directors, and the manner in which they have been discharged, as well for the purpose of establishing the above-mentioned principle, as for that of suggesting such additional securities, as may be thought expedient for the more efficient discharge of those duties.

APPENDIX, No. XXXI.

LETTER from the CHAIRMAN of the SELECT COMMITTEE to the ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

East-India House, 24th November 1813.

SIR,

I am desired by the Select Committee of Proprietors, appointed by the General Court, on the 6th October 1813, to take into consideration and to report upon the expediency of augmenting the allowances granted to the Directors, for their attendance upon the business of the Company, to request you will submit to the Court of Directors the Committee's desire, that such Officers of the House as the Committee shall deem fit, may be ordered to attend on their requisition, to give such oral evidence relative to the subject under consideration, as the Committee may desire.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

H. HOWORTH,
Chairman.

James Cobb, Esq.

RETURN of Foreign and Home PATRONAGE, of the NOMINATION of the VOYAGES of SHIPS in the Company's Service, and of the Portion of the Loan allotted to the DIRECTORS, from 1793 to 1813.

FOREIGN PATRONAGE.

HOME PATRONAGE.

	Writers.		Cadets	Assistant Surgeons	Bombay Marine	Free Mariners	Free Merchants	Barristers	Attornies	Chaplains	REMARKS.	DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Assistant Elders and Labourers appointed from 1791 to 1812.*		
	India	China											Assistant Elders.	Labourers.	
1793..	39	3	81	25	1	4	4	—	—	1	The appointments of Writers, Cadets, Assistant Surgeons, Volunteers for the Bombay Marine, and Free Mariners are in the nomination of individual Directors.	Secretary's Office.	1791	None	231
1794..	55	2	127	26	26	23	—	—	—	—		Examiner's Office.	1792	—	171
1795..	45	4	216	—	—	8	—	—	—	—		Assistant Secretaries under the Examiner.	1793	—	235
1796..	64	—	114	33	7	11	—	3	1	—		Auditor's Office.	1794	—	326
1797..	53	1	132	29	7	21	1	2	2	—		Military Secretary's Office.	1795	12	455
1798..	25	—	408	36	3	14	3	—	—	1	The Barristers and Attornies petition the Court for their appointments. The testimonials of their qualifications are referred to the Committee of Correspondence, who after examining the same, recommend the petitioner to the Court for appointment, if vacancies in India exist.	Treasury.	1796	—	250
1799..	31	1	219	27	1	26	1	—	—	1		Bullion Office.	1797	—	290
1800..	30	2	474	27	12	19	5	1	—	1		Accountant's Office.	1798	—	506
1801..	22	—	31	28	25	26	3	1	—	6		Freight Office.	1799	5	241
1802..	31	1	291	31	13	64	1	—	—	—		Transfer Office.	1800	—	344
1803..	14	2	492	28	13	40	2	1	2	—	Chaplains are recommended to the Court by the Committee of Correspondence for appointment, if vacancies in India exist, and the testimonials produced are satisfactory.	Paymaster of Seamen's Wages.	1801	1	260
1804..	43	1	337	46	13	35	3	1	—	2		Shipping Office.	1802	—	402
1805..	46	2	428	51	—	34	2	—	—	—		Buying Office.	1803	1	272
1806..	25	2	340	36	3	40	9	—	—	3		Military Fund Office.	1804	1	396
1807..	33	1	281	48	—	38	5	—	—	—		Register Office.	1805	1	67
1808..	29	—	263	24	—	42	5	1	2	9	Free Merchants are appointed by the Court, at the instance of a Member thereof, soliciting such appointment, and upon such individual being about to proceed in some commercial pursuit on his arrival in India.	Clerk to the Committee of Warehouses.	1806	2	131
1809..	41	—	114	28	12	37	5	—	—	—		Saltpetre Warehouse.	1807	1	18
1810..	25	1	194	27	11	38	—	—	—	—		Tea Warehouse.	1808	3	111
1811..	29	—	113	14	12	38	7	2	1	1		Bengal Warehouse.	1809	2	118
1812..	44	1	53	28	—	34	9	1	1	5		Coast Warehouse.	1810	—	209
Total	726	24	4728	592	159	592	65	14	11	38		Private-Trade Warehouse.	1811	5	135
												Pepper Warehouse.	1812	5	218
												Baggage Warehouse.			
												Stationary Warehouse.			
												Master Attendant's Office.			

* The number appointed previous to 1791 is not to be ascertained.

The VOYAGES for the different parts of India and China, together with a list of all the names of the ships taken up for the season, are laid before the Committee of Correspondence, and then the Members of that Committee according to their seniority in the Direction, name the ships to their respective voyage.

LOAN....The Company, in common with other corporate bodies, receive a share of the Loan, for which they apply to the Chancellor of the Exchequer: the appropriation of it is £10,000 to each efficient Director, £8,000 to each Ex-Director, and £16,000 to each of the Chairs.

In the whole of these departments, with the exception of the two Assistant Secretaries, who were appointed in 1809, and who were not previously in the Company's service, the officers succeed in rotation, and the appointment which accrues to the Directors, from any vacancy occurring in any department, is that of a junior clerk. The person appointed to such situation serves the Company three years without salary. The number of appointments since 1773 is 377; as follows:

Clerks.			Clerks.			Clerks.		
1773	...	2	1787	...	18	1801	...	15
1774	...	6	1788	...	7	1802	...	13
1775	...	3	1789	...	3	1803	...	10
1776	...	12	1790	...	11	1804	...	13
1777	...	5	1791	...	9	1805	...	8
1778	...	4	1792	...	8	1806	...	16
1779	...	6	1793	...	6	1807	...	15
1780	...	2	1794	...	7	1808	...	11
1781	...	7	1795	...	16	1809	...	16
1782	...	4	1796	...	22	1810	...	7
1783	...	12	1797	...	10	1811	...	8
1784	...	4	1798	...	5	1812	...	2
1785	...	17	1799	...	7			
1786	...	9	1800	...	21			
								Total
								377

The different Committees nominate to the vacancies that occur in the various departments under their superintendence.

EAST-INDIA COLLEGE.

Principal, Professors and Masters 14

(Collated from Documents in the East-India House.)

P. AUBER,
Clerk to the Select Committee.

APPENDIX, No. XXXIII.

LETTER from the ASSISTANT SECRETARY to the CHAIRMAN of the
SELECT COMMITTEE.

East India House, 2d December 1813.

SIR,

I have received and laid before the Court of Directors your letter of the 24th ultimo, as Chairman of the Select Committee of Proprietors, appointed by the General Court, on the 6th October last, for the purpose of considering the expediency of increasing the allowances to the Directors of the East India Company, requesting the attendance on the said Committee of such of the Officers of the House as they may be desirous of calling before them; and I have to inform you, that the Court have resolved, that the said request be complied with, and that the Officers of the House are to attend the said Committee upon a requisition to that effect.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

JAMES COBB,

Assistant Secretary.

H. Howorth, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

APPENDIX, No. XXXIV.

LETTER from STEPHEN RUMBOLD LUSHINGTON, Esq. M. P. a Member
of the SELECT COMMITTEE, to the CHAIRMAN thereof.

SIR,

Lynsted Lodge, Faversham, 12th December, 1813.

Before the first meeting of the Committee, I had considered, with every attention in my power, under the information I then possessed, all the
circumstances

APPENDIX No. XXXIV. circumstances which occurred to me, as necessary to the formation of a just opinion upon the question referred to us by the Proprietors. Having written down the reasons which had guided my own judgment, I took the liberty of reading the paper to the Committee, and I now transmit it to you, to be deposited with our proceedings.

Indisposition has occasioned an interruption in my attendance upon the Committee, and has compelled me to leave town; but my desire for the accomplishment of what I consider a just purpose, and manifestly for the benefit of the Company, continues unabated, although my opinion upon the degree and manner in which it is attainable has undergone some change.

When the several members of the Committee have obtained and recorded all the information and evidence they may judge necessary, I request that a copy of the whole proceedings may be transmitted, for the perusal of General Harris and myself. This document will, of course, be for our consideration only, and we shall meet you in the Chair, when Parliament again assembles, with the hope of concurring in a report beneficial to the Company, just to the Directors, and satisfactory to the Proprietors.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

S. R. LUSHINGTON.

H. Howorth, Esq.

&c. &c. &c.

MINUTE of STEPHEN RUMBOLD LUSHINGTON, Esq. M.P.

In consequence of the resolution of the General Court held on the 6th October; I beg leave to record my opinion upon the subject referred to us.

I think it unnecessary to enter into any general reasoning upon that mode of remunerating public service which the common experience of all mankind has established as a fit incitement to public ambition, and the best security for uniform honour and industry in the discharge of official duties. It is sufficient to observe, that liberal pecuniary reward has been bestowed, by the wise policy of this nation, upon all the great departments of the state; that this principle has

has been extended, in later times, to the foreign service of the East-India Company, and whilst their interests have flourished under its influence, the character of their servants has been elevated. That such have been the beneficial consequences of the adoption of this principle, is fully exhibited in the several reports of the Committee appointed by Parliament to inquire into the present state of the affairs of the East-India Company, and the following extract from the Fifth Report of the Committee, whilst it maintains the soundness of the principle itself, illustrates also the advantages it has produced.

“ A new sentiment appears to have been excited in the servants of the Company, which may, in a great degree, be attributed to the collectors having been taught to look for reward to avowed salaries, instead of remunerating themselves by unauthorised emoluments, or those commercial speculations, which besides withdrawing their attention from the immediate objects of their public duty, and rendering them a secondary object, not unfrequently placed the pecuniary interests of the Company's servants, and of those whom they were appointed to govern, directly at variance. To Lord Hobart it was owing, that a new impulse was infused into the service. This wise and liberal policy appears to have given birth to a better order of things, and to have established, throughout the service, an honourable feeling of public virtue and of laudable ambition.”

Adopting this principle, therefore, as one most important to the welfare of the Company to be preserved, I shall proceed to examine whether any circumstances have arisen, since the present salaries of the Directors were established, to require an alteration at this period.

It appears from the proceedings of the General Court, in the year 1793, that a salary of £500 to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, respectively, and of £300 to each of the other Directors, was deemed an adequate remuneration of the services then expected from them.

At this period peace prevailed throughout India: the Legislature had solemnly declared, that it was contrary to the honour, the policy, and the wish of this country, to extend its dominions there; and the Charter had been just renewed, with no fundamental change in the commercial relations of the Company. The value of the Company's dominions at that time, and the

APPENDIX the extent of their establishments, are shewn in the Statements annexed
No. XXXIV. to the Report of the Select Committee.*

A careful consideration of them will afford the most accurate knowledge of the extent of those superintending duties, which the Proprietors of that time thought sufficiently remunerated by the salaries already enumerated.

But this state of affairs was of short duration. The ungovernable hatred of Tippoo Sultan again involved the Company in war, and when peace was generally restored throughout India, in the year 1805, the condition of the Company's power and the extent of their establishments had undergone an extraordinary change.

By war, or by negotiation, the territories of the Company were augmented in their aggregate value, from the sum at which they stood in 1793, £8,225,628, to £15,403,409, whilst the geographical extent of the empire, and the amount of the establishments, proportionably increased.

The acquisition of this vast dominion was, of course, attended with great augmentation of duties in India, through every department of the service, producing, as it was natural that it should produce, a rapid change in the labours and attendance of the Court of Directors. Those duties which might, in other times, have been adequately performed, consistent with the discharge of private avocations, became now so various, so extensive, and so important, as to demand the constant attention of the Directors. The same pressure of duty was felt by the Board of Controul; and the successive acts of the Legislature, augmenting the establishment and payment of that Board, will best evince the sense entertained by Parliament upon this subject.

To state the precise extent of this accumulation of duty at the India House is impossible, but from the year 1793 up to the present period, the volumes of consultations, which contain the details of all the measures adopted by the Governments in India, and which are the foundations of the dispatches, to and of the deliberations of the Court of Directors, have increased in a two-fold degree,

* Vide Appendix to the Second Report of the Select Committee, No. 2.
Revenues 1792-3.....8,225,628
Charges6,066,924

degree, whilst the number of Courts and Committees held by the Directors in an ordinary year prior to 1793, and since the year 1805, have greatly augmented.

Of the measures upon which these Courts and Committees have been employed or by whom they have been attended, it would now be useless to inquire. That the Directors have collectively enjoyed the confidence, and received the approbation of the Proprietors, and that this approbation has been most strongly marked, whenever the interests of the Company have demanded particular proofs of the ability, or honour of the Directors, is willingly admitted; but I feel that it is due to the confidence reposed in us by the Proprietors, and demanded by the best interests of the Company, to state explicitly my opinion, that the attendance of each Director ought hereafter to be regular and equal. Such is now the magnitude of the Company's concerns, such the national importance of preserving the rank which the British empire has attained in India, and such the urgent necessity of completing its internal government, upon foundations of permanent security and prosperity, that every effort of active industry and of deliberative wisdom is required from every Director.

In now apportioning the extent of remuneration to the nature of this great trust and the time devoted to its execution, there are other circumstances which ought to be considered.

That salary which, in 1793, was considered a sufficient remuneration for a Director, is now diminished materially in its value, as compared with the commodities to be purchased and the taxes to be deducted out of it, and hence a sum of not less than £500 would be required to place the Directors in the same condition, without any consideration of their augmented duties.

In the statement which I have thus made of the increased labours of the Directors and their diminished remuneration, I have purposely abstained from blending with it any reference to their increased patronage, reserving this subject for a distinct consideration.

The value to be placed upon this increase of power depends so much upon the different feelings and different situations of the Directors, that it is impossible to arrive at any criterion of value that shall be generally applicable to the giver, however highly it may be estimated by the person who receives it. There are many amongst the Directors who have shewn, by their conduct, an undeniable test of their sincerity, that the possession of this patronage has not been

APPENDIX No. XXXIV. been regarded as the means of promotion to their families; whilst others have availed themselves of it, as an introduction for their sons and relations into the civil service of the Company. In some cases these appointments are conferred upon the recommendation of those Proprietors who have been chiefly instrumental to the election of the Director; at other times they are bestowed within the more limited circle of his own personal friends. This use of the patronage is, no doubt, highly gratifying, and such as any honourable mind may desire to enjoy; but as a source of emolument, I believe it to be wholly unproductive, because there is no ground to impute to the Directors this breach of honour and violation of the Company's laws. That imputations of this sort have been cast upon Directors in times past, is certainly true; but where any colour has existed for the suspicion, the resentment of the Proprietors has been signally manifested.

Believing that this honourable feeling in the minds of the Proprietors and Directors is most important to be preserved, and referring to past experience of the conduct of both, as the best proof of its existence, I cannot adopt fallacious exaggerated statements of the pecuniary value of the patronage of the Directors, for the same reason that I would reject all such arguments if applied to the Ministers of the Crown, whose possession of extensive patronage has never suggested the denial of a liberal remuneration for their services. The Directors, like the King's servants, are responsible for the due exercise of this power; and there is nothing in the character of the public functionaries in India that would justify a suspicion, that the choice of the Directors has been unworthily made. I rather believe that this power has been used in a manner to establish strong feelings of gratitude in the minds of those who have been appointed to the different departments of the service towards the Directors, and to inspire them with a concurring zeal and attachment for the honour and interests of the Company. I am therefore not aware of any system by which this patronage could be conferred with equal benefit to the Company, and I heartily concur in the wisdom of those great constitutional considerations, which originally placed and have recently continued, the exercise of this power in the hands of the Directors.

Having thus traced the course of that great change which has taken place in the situation of the Directors since their present salaries were established, I cannot

APPENDIX No. XXXIV. cannot but feel that those who really perform the duties which the Proprietors have a right to expect from them, ought to be placed upon a foundation of liberal remuneration, compatible with the present extent and magnitude of their employment. The means by which this vast dominion can now be wisely and vigorously governed, cannot accord with those which obtained under a system of mere commercial intercourse or of small territorial dominion. To the multiplied references arising out of the internal government of this imperial state, extending over sixty millions of subjects and 300,000 square miles of territory, it is of the utmost importance that prompt and prudent answers should be given; and this it will be vain to expect, unless the benefit of each Director's diligence, integrity, and knowledge, shall be secured to the Company without injury to his private affairs. "If he sees that the State takes no detriment, the State must see that his affairs should take as little;" and in order to accomplish these two great objects, I propose an honourable and fair remuneration, that the salaries of the Directors shall be, from the 10th of April last, divided in these proportions, and subject to the following conditions:—

To the Chairman	£1,200
To the Deputy	1,200
To the Chairman of each Committee	1,000
To each Director	800

That there be at least General Courts and committee days in each week, and that Directors, when absent, shall not claim that proportion of their salaries, which the time of their absence may bear to the whole year, unless in cases of illness; and that the account of such days of absence be published, for the information of the Proprietors, on the first day of March in every year.

In recommending this arrangement, I am not unmindful of the necessity of economy in the appropriation of the public money, not merely in the present state of the Company's debts, but at every period of the Company's continuance. But deeply impressed as I am with this necessity, I yet feel the first and truest principle of economy is, to establish the means of an active and vigorous government, without which the fruits and the energies of a wise frugality, in all the vast branches of the Company's expenditure, must be unattainable. From the proposition now submitted, I confidently anticipate their salutary consequences, concluding that the active and faithful services of every present Director will be

APPENDIX. secured to the Company, not less by feelings of justice to the Company's
No. XXXIV. interests, than by gratitude for the honour and recompense conferred.

In taking a prospective view of the benefits resulting from this measure, I believe that gentlemen of rank and influence in the country, of elevated sentiments and principles, will be led to aspire to situations in the Direction, and to fill them at a period when the Company may require, for the protection of their interests, the aid of the best talents and knowledge to be obtained.

S. R. LUSHINGTON.

8th November, 1813.

APPENDIX, No. XXXV.

RETURN of the Number of COURTS and COMMITTEES, from 1773 to 1792, and the average Number of DIRECTORS who attended.

No. XXXV.

COURTS.

1773 to 1792.	Total number of Courts	-	-	2031
	Average number of Directors present at each Court	-	-	19

COMMITTEES.

1773 to 1792				Number of Committees.
	Accounts	-	-	654
	Buying	-	-	265
	Correspondence	-	-	1117
	Government Troops and Stores, (established in 1782).	-	-	200
	House	-	-	518
	Law Suits	-	-	-
	Military Fund	-	-	671
	Private Trade	-	-	1487
	Shipping	-	-	2349

Treasury

Treasury	-	-	-	136
Warehouses	-	-	-	1583

APPENDIX
No. XXXV.

(Collated from documents in the East-India House*)

East-India House,
21st December, 1813.

P. AUBER,
Clerk to the Select Committee.

* From the number of Courts and Committees which are stated in this Return and the Appendix, No. III, no fair inference can be drawn as to the quantum of business transacted by the Court and the several Committees in the periods from 1773 to 1792, and from 1793 to 1812, the books recording transactions of the Court from 1793 to 1812, being more than double in point of size to those from 1773 to 1792, and those in 1812, double in size to those in 1793. The records of the Committees are in proportion. For Committee of Warehouses, see Letter from Mr. Wissett, Clerk to that Committee, Appendix, No. XXXVII.

APPENDIX, No. XXXVI.

RETURN OF FOREIGN PATRONAGE, during the Years 1773 to 1792.

	Writers		Cadets	Assist. Surgeons	Bombay Marine	Free Mariners	Free Merchants	Barristers	Attornies	Chaplains
	India.	China.								
1773...	6	3	None	None	None	7	None	None	None	1
1774...	8	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	1
1775...	50	3	94	—	—	15	2	—	—	None
1776...	51	—	69	—	—	24	1	5	—	1
1777...	59	—	165	3	—	10	—	—	—	—
1778...	60	—	179	1	—	7	—	1	1	1
1779...	39	1	217	2	—	8	—	1	1	—
1780...	57	1	270	7	—	1	—	3	1	3
1781...	13	—	273	—	—	2	1	5	1	—
1782...	51	1	209	6	—	3	—	2	1	—
1783...	27	—	136	20	—	20	—	2	—	—
1784...	5	2	2	2	2	45	—	2	—	—
1785...	2	1	—	—	—	29	—	2	—	—
1786...	5	—	—	2	—	3	—	2	1	2
1787...	2	1	—	37	1	—	—	2	—	2
1788...	11	1	52	9	14	25	—	1	—	1
1789...	60	1	28	29	14	23	1	1	—	1
1790...	34	4	146	58	11	50	2	1	1	2
1791...	37	—	74	20	—	104	—	—	—	2
1792...	19	2	13	3	2	54	1	—	1	1
Total..	596	21	1927	199	44	437	8	29	8	19

(Collated from Documents in the East-India House)

East-India House,
21st. December 1813.P. AUBER,
Clerk to the Select Committee.
Memorandum. For Home Patronage for the above mentioned period.—See No. 52.

APPENDIX, No. XXXVII.

LETTER from the CLERK to the COMMITTEE of WAREHOUSES to the
CLERK to the SELECT COMMITTEE.APPENDIX
No. XXXVII

East-India House, 21st December, 1813.

SIR,

In obedience to the orders of the Honourable Committee, I herewith return an account of the number of Committees of Warehouses that were held from 1773 to 1792 inclusive.

I most respectfully request permission to state, that on looking to this account, comparatively with the one from 1793 to 1813, it will exhibit no just criterion for forming a judgment of the nature and extent of the business that was transacted in each of those respective periods, as may be at once evidenced by an inspection of the Records.

Of the number of committees stated in this account, no inconsiderable portion of them consisted simply of orders for the payment of tradesmen's bills, for the hire of rented warehouses, in such trivial instances of minor detail. At present, the Committee's labours go to a firm and efficient superintendence and controul over the provision of the whole of the Company's Indian and China investments, in every intermediate stage of operation, from the first issuing of Instructions as to the quantity and quality of the goods to be provided, until their final delivery to the buyers after the sales, as also the provision of a very considerable quantity of the goods and stores that are exported.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT WISSETT.

Mr. Auber.

APPENDIX, No: XXXVIII.

AMOUNT of the TONNAGE of SHIPS built in the EAST-INDIES, now in
the Company's Service.

APPENDIX
No.
XXXVIII.

	Tons.
Tonnage of Regular Ships - - - - -	13,325
Ditto Extra Ships - - - - -	4,109
Total - - -	17,434

East-India House,
21st February, 1814.

J. MORICE.

APPENDIX, No. XXXIX.

LIST of DIRECTORS, with their Standing in 1813.

No. XXXIX.

When Elected.		Years in the direction.
22 August 1782.	Jacob Bosanquet, Esq.	25 and part of a year.
10 August 1785.	Charles Mills, Esq.	22 do.
19 December 1786.	Hon. Wm. F. Elphinstone, Esq.	22 do.
15 March 1786.	Abraham Robarts, Esq.	22 do.
5 December 1787.	Robert Thornton, Esq.	21 do.
Gen. Election 1795.	Joseph Cotton, Esq.	16.
30 May 1794.	Charles Grant, Esq.	15 and part of a year.
29 April 1795.	George Smith, Esq.	14 do.
5 April 1797.	Edward Parry, Esq.	14 do.
6 March 1798.	Sweny Toone, Esq.	13 do.
29 January 1800.	William Astell, Esq.	11 do.
Gen. Election 1803.	Richard C. Plowden, Esq.	9
Gen. Election 1803.	John Hudleston, Esq.	9

25 May

APPENDIX
No. XXXIX

When elected.		Years in the direction.
25 May 1803.	John Inglis, Esq.	8 and part of a year.
30 November 1803.	Thomas Reid, Esq.	8 do.
20 December 1804.	John Bebb, Esq.	7 do.
28 March 1805.	James Pattison, Esq.	7
Gen. Election 1807.	Campbell Majoribanks, Esq.	6
ditto 1807.	John Jackson, Esq.	6
ditto 1808.	George A. Robinson, Esq.	5
ditto 1808.	John A. Bannerman, Esq.	5
ditto 1810.	Richard Twining, Esq.	4
18 October 1809.	James Daniell, Esq.	3 and part of a year.
16 January 1810.	John Bladen Taylor, Esq.	3 do.

P. AUBER,
Clerk to the Select Committee.

APPENDIX, No. XL.

LETTER from the EXAMINER OF INDIAN CORRESPONDENCE to the
CHAIRMAN of the SELECT COMMITTEE.

East-India House, 18th January 1814.

SIR,

Since I have had the honour of attending the Committee of Proprietors, No. XL.
I have found, upon inquiry, that every Member of the Committee of Corres-
pondence is furnished with a copy of the abstract of the dispatches from India.

I have the honour to be, with great respect, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

SAMUEL JOHNSON.

Humphry Howorth, Esq.
&c. &c.

APPENDIX, No. XLI.

LETTER from EDWARD GOLDING, Esq. M. P. a Member of the
SELECT COMMITTEE, to the CHAIRMAN thereof.

Maiden Early, 23d January 1814.

SIR,

As it will not be in my power to attend the Committee summoned for Tuesday next, the 25th instant, stated to be for the purpose of coming to a final resolution on the subject before them, I have the honour to enclose to you a statement of my reasons for the vote I feel myself conscientiously bound to give on the question, and if not inconsistent with the principle by which the proceedings of the Committee are regulated, I will beg you to permit it to be received accordingly, and have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient and faithful humble servant,
EDWARD GOLDING.

PAPER submitted to the Committee by EDWARD GOLDING, Esq.

The ground on which the General Court of Proprietors has been pleased to refer to a Committee the motion for increasing the salaries of the Directors having been marked out by the word *Expediency*, I conceive it our duty to consider and report, not so much how far that respectable body may be deserving of larger pecuniary allowances than they at present possess, but whether or not, taking into calculation all the valuable remunerations, independent of salary, already enjoyed by them, and all the effects likely to result from such a measure, it is necessary or advisable to increase their salaries; in which view of the case, I beg permission to offer, as a Member of the Committee, the following observations.

1st. That we have already a body of most efficient, independent, and respectable men in the Direction; nor is there, at any time, a want of numerous candidates for every vacant seat, which affords the strongest demonstration, that the

the present remunerations, whether in salary or its equivalent, are fully adequate to all the labours and duties of that situation.

2d. That there is much reason to apprehend, if the salary should be increased, so as to be of itself the principal inducement for men of less ample fortunes, and less respectable situations in life, to obtain this office by any unworthy means, it might become an object with some future Government to acquire an influence among the Proprietors, whereby to controul their choice and command the election of Directors, who might, in the end, surrender the whole of the patronage of the East-India Company into other hands, and supersede that high and independent feeling of duty to their Constituents which they have hitherto maintained, by which not only the interests of the Company, but the prosperity of the state itself, might be endangered.

3d. That the Court of Directors, as there is reason to believe, feeling the necessity of introducing a strict system of economy into the public expenditure of the Company, both at home and abroad, are at this time engaged in retrenching, as far as is practicable, the allowances and emoluments of their servants in India; and it would, therefore, be highly unadvisable, as tending to increase the dissatisfaction naturally attendant on such endeavours, if, at the same moment, their own pecuniary allowances were to be more than trebled, as now proposed: some even of their own body having protested against it, and declared their sense of the inexpediency of such a proceeding.

4th. That if there were no other reason against the proposition, the state of the Company's finances would, of itself, be conclusive, as the Proprietors, by recent experience, have seen how important it is to their interests, that every needless expenditure should be restrained, and every consistent course of economy be pursued, in order to place the Company on substantial ground, and keep up the value of their stock at the next termination of their charter, when the measure now proposed, if adopted, would occasion a diminution in the monied property of the Company, of a sum exceeding six hundred thousand pounds.

5th. That it would tend much more to ensure the respectability of candidates offering themselves for the high and important office of an East-India Director, if, instead of the salary, the qualification, in stock, for it was to be raised to three times its present amount, by which regulation the admission would be rendered somewhat more difficult, their independence better ascertained, and their

APPENDIX No. XLI. their attention to the prosperity and interests of their Constituents better secured, from the large stake they would themselves hold in them.

For the foregoing reasons, therefore, with every sentiment of respect to the Court of Directors collectively, as well as of personal esteem and attachment to a large portion of them individually, I feel it my indispensable duty to the Proprietors at large to give my decided negative to the question.

EDWARD GOLDING.

22d January, 1814.

APPENDIX, No. XLII.

MINUTE submitted to the Select Committee by THOMAS WILLIAM PLUMMER, Esq. a Member thereof.

No. XLII.

The Committee having attentively considered the question referred to them, relative to an increase of salary to the Court of Directors, and having minutely inquired into the nature and extent of the duties hitherto performed by, and hereafter incumbent on the said Court, together with the manner in which the same have been performed, the amount of salary now allowed to them, and the other advantages attached to their official situation, are of opinion as follows, viz.

1st. That the said duties are, both in a political and commercial view, of the greatest extent and highest importance, requiring, on the part of those persons selected to fill the dignified and responsible office of Director to the East-India Company, not only superior talent, local and peculiar information, strict integrity, and unremitting zeal and attention, but also in general those high qualifications and respectability of character and situation, which may give confidence to the Proprietors and the country at large, and ensure a regular and complete performance of their public duty.

2d. That this Committee have ascertained, with the highest satisfaction, the system by which the general concerns of the Company are regulated, and the mode in which the same is carried into effect, and are only desirous more completely to develop its principles, and give to some of its details, if possible, more efficiency and weight.

3d. That

APPENDIX No. XLII. 3d. That impressed with due consideration of all the circumstances connected with this question, the Committee are of opinion, that the salary at present allowed to the Court of Directors is inadequate to the duty, dignity, responsibility, and importance of the office, and therefore are disposed to recommend an increase of the same, on such a graduated scale, and to such an amount, as may be just and suitable to the case, according to the description of duty imposed on the Directors, respectively, in the discharge of their various official functions. Provided, however, that such increase be only recommended under those regulations, modifications, and conditions, which may ensure, in future, the most prompt, complete, and efficient discharge of public duty by the Directors, be perfectly consistent with that spirit of economy, so essential in the public expenditure of the Company, and guarded, on all points, as may be deemed necessary, against undue influence of every description, or the introduction of unsuitable persons into the Court of Directors.

4th. That a Sub-Committee be appointed to frame a report, which may respectfully and explicitly submit to the General Court of Proprietors the result of the whole proceedings of the Committee on this important occasion, combining with a statement of those conclusions the Committee shall arrive at, a detail of so much of the evidence which has come before them, as may be necessary to enable the General Court to form a clear understanding and correct judgment of the whole.

5th. That the Sub-Committee do consist of five members, open, however, to the attendance of every member of the General Committee, and that three be a quorum.

6th. That the Sub-Committee do meet forthwith, and that the following gentlemen be appointed thereon.

APPENDIX, No. XLIII.

MINUTE submitted to the SELECT COMMITTEE by the CHAIRMAN.

The vote for appointing this Committee to take into consideration and to report upon the expediency of augmenting the allowances granted to the Directors

APPENDIX.
No. XLIII.

Directors of the East-India Company, having been carried unanimously, the question to be considered by us is, what duty is prescribed to the Committee by that resolution of the General Court, or what service is expected from us, according to the terms and plain meaning of that vote, or in other words, by what principle we shall be guided in making our report.

I think it follows, that the Committee have but one of three courses to pursue.

1st. To report a naked opinion, without argument or evidence, for or against the original motion, *i. e.* for or against the expediency of augmenting the allowances granted the Directors.

2d. To report an argued opinion for or against the proposed augmentation, with such parts of the evidence as the Committee may think necessary to support their opinion.

3d. To report the evidence and documents, just as they stand upon the face of our proceedings, with a recommendation to the Court to order it to be printed for the use of the absent Proprietors, who otherwise may be called on to vote by ballot, on a question of which it would not be possible for them to know the merits of either side.

Now it appears to me, that the first of these courses would not be fit for the Committee to adopt, because it would furnish no information but what the General Court already possesses, or may collect from the printed debates, nor answer any other useful purpose. The deliberate opinion of fifteen Proprietors of fair character, and supposing such opinion to be unanimous, would undoubtedly be allowed its due weight by the Proprietors. But opinions, however respectable, if abstracted from argument or evidence, can be nothing but authority, which, in this case, will be much impaired, when it is known that it does not possess even that presumption in its favour, which usually attaches to unanimity.

In fact, however, an unanimous opinion on the merits of the original motion could not have been in view of the General Court in our appointments, much less could it have been expected, considering how this Committee was appointed.

For the purpose of obtaining information, the Court proceeded on a very different

APPENDIX.
No. XLIII.

different principle, well enough adapted to its purpose: I mean, that of bringing together, in one deliberative body, those members, who had delivered opposite or discordant opinions on the main subject in the previous debates.

The second course, *viz.* to report an argued opinion on the merits, would be liable to the same or similar objections:

And I am not able to calculate in what time, or to estimate by what skill and industry of ours, such a report, if attainable in any intelligible and satisfactory exhibition of the various arguments, which every Member of the Committee would have a right to have recorded, could be compiled from the materials before us, and finally conclude in a regular consistent resolution.

Nothing, therefore, as it appears to me, remains for us, but to report our proceedings in the terms of my third proposition. The General Court will then have all the materials before them, on which they may form a mature and well considered resolution: such a one, I mean, as may not only satisfy the friends of the Company, but silence the cavils of others, who may be disposed to misrepresent the principle on which the Company may be advised to act on the present occasion.

APPENDIX, No. XLIV.

LETTER from the CHAIRMAN of the SELECT COMMITTEE to
JOHN WEYLAND, Esq. a Member thereof.

Banstead, 23d February 1814.

SIR,

Confined by illness, I feel that I shall be unable to attend at the India-
House on Friday next; permit me, therefore, to request, that you will be so
obliging as to lay before the General Court, the proceedings of that Committee,
of which you have been so active and so independent a member.

The papers to be presented consist of

1st. The Minutes of the Proceedings of the Committee.

2d. The Minutes of the Evidence taken.

2d. And

APPENDIX

No. XLIV.

3d. An Appendix, containing a variety of Documents which were brought forward during the course of the investigation.

I have thought it my duty to diligently compare the several papers with the originals, and I have every reason to believe that they are faithfully transcribed. Under this impression, I have now the honour of transmitting them to you, to be laid before the General Court.

I am, Sir, with great respect,

Your obliged and obedient servant,

H. HOWORTH.

J. WEYLAND, Esq.

STATEMENT of PATRONAGE, from the Years 1773 to 1812 inclusive.

HOME PATRONAGE.

FOREIGN PATRONAGE.

In the whole of the Home Department, with the exception of the two Assistant Secretaries, who were appointed in 1809, and who were not previously in the Company's service, the officers succeed in rotation, and the appointment which accrues to the Directors, from any vacancy occurring in any department, is that of a junior clerk. The person appointed to such situation serves the Company three years without salary. The number of appointments since 1773 is 377, as follows:

Clerks.	Clerks.	Clerks.
1773 2	1787 18	1801 15
1774 6	1788 7	1802 13
1775 3	1789 3	1803 10
1776 12	1790 11	1804 13
1777 5	1791 9	1805 8
1778 4	1792 8	1806 16
1779 6	1793 6	1807 15
1780 2	1794 7	1808 11
1781 7	1795 16	1809 16
1782 4	1796 22	1810 7
1783 12	1797 10	1811 8
1784 4	1798 5	1812 2
1785 17	1799 7	Total 377
1786 9	1800 21	

The different Committees nominate to the vacancies that occur in the various departments under their superintendence.

Number of Assistant Elders and Labourers appointed from 1791 to 1812.*

	Assistant Elders.	Labourers.
1791.....	None	231
1792.....	—	171
1793.....	—	235
1794.....	—	326
1795.....	12	455
1796.....	—	250
1797.....	—	290
1798.....	—	506
1799.....	5	241
1800.....	—	344
1801.....	1	260
1802.....	—	402
1803.....	1	272
1804.....	1	396
1805.....	1	67
1806.....	2	131
1807.....	1	18
1808.....	3	111
1809.....	2	118
1810.....	—	209
1811.....	5	135
1812.....	5	218

* The number appointed previous to 1791 is not to be ascertained.

EAST-INDIA COLLEGE.

Principal, Professors and Masters 14

MILITARY SEMINARY.

Examiners, Professors and Masters 11

	Writers.	Cadets	Assistant Surgeons	Bombay Marine	Free Mariners	Free Merchants	Barristers	Attornies	Chaplains
	India	China							
1773..	6	3	None	None	None	7	None	None	1
1774..	8	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	1
1775..	50	3	94	—	—	15	2	—	None
1776..	51	—	69	—	—	24	1	5	1
1777..	59	—	165	3	—	10	—	—	—
1778..	60	—	179	1	—	7	—	1	1
1779..	39	1	217	2	—	8	—	1	—
1780..	57	1	270	7	—	1	—	3	1
1781..	13	—	273	—	—	2	1	5	1
1782..	51	1	209	6	—	3	—	2	1
1783..	27	—	136	20	—	20	—	2	—
1784..	5	2	2	2	—	45	—	2	—
1785..	2	1	—	—	—	29	—	2	1
1786..	5	—	—	2	—	3	—	2	—
1787..	2	1	—	37	1	—	—	1	1
1788..	11	1	52	9	14	25	—	1	1
1789..	60	1	28	29	14	23	1	1	2
1790..	34	4	146	58	11	50	2	1	2
1791..	37	—	74	20	—	104	—	1	1
1792..	19	2	13	3	2	54	1	—	1
1793..	39	3	81	25	1	4	4	—	1
1794..	55	2	127	26	26	23	—	—	—
1795..	45	4	216	—	—	8	—	—	—
1796..	64	—	114	33	7	11	—	3	1
1797..	53	1	132	29	7	21	1	2	—
1798..	25	—	408	36	3	14	3	—	1
1799..	31	1	219	27	1	26	1	—	1
1800..	30	2	474	27	12	19	5	1	1
1801..	22	—	31	28	25	26	3	1	1
1802..	31	1	291	31	13	64	1	—	6
1803..	14	2	492	28	13	40	2	1	2
1804..	45	1	357	46	13	35	3	1	2
1805..	46	2	428	51	—	34	2	—	5
1806..	25	2	340	36	3	40	9	—	—
1807..	33	1	281	48	—	38	5	—	3
1808..	29	—	263	24	—	42	5	1	2
1809..	41	—	114	28	12	37	5	1	2
1810..	25	1	194	27	11	38	—	—	—
1811..	29	—	113	14	12	38	7	2	1
1812..	44	1	53	28	—	34	9	1	5
Total	1322	45	6653	791	203	1029	73	43	19

REMARKS.

The appointment of *Writers, Cadets, Assistant Surgeons, Volunteers, for the Bombay Marine, and Free Mariners*, are in the nomination of individual Directors.

Barristers and Attornies petition the Court for their appointments. The testimonials of their qualification are referred to the Committee of Correspondence, who, after examining the same, recommend the petitioner to the Court for appointment, if vacancies in India exist.

Chaplains are recommended to the Court by the Committee of Correspondence, for appointment, if vacancies in India exist, and the testimonials produced are satisfactory.

Free Merchants are appointed by the Court, at the instance of a member thereof, soliciting such appointment, and upon such individual being about to proceed in some commercial pursuit on his arrival in India.

Voyages for the different parts of India and China, together with a list of all the names of the ships taken up for the season, are laid before the Committee of Correspondence, and then the Members of that Committee, according to their seniority in the Direction, name the ships to their respective voyage.

Loan. The Company, in common with other corporate bodies, receive a share of the loan, for which they apply to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The appropriation of it is £10,000 to each efficient Director, £8,000 to each Ex-Director, and £16,000 to each of the Chairs.

(Collated from Documents in the East-India House.)

P. AUBER,
Clerk to the Select Committee.

SUPPLEMENTARY PAPERS,

LAID BEFORE

THE GENERAL COURT OF PROPRIETORS,

ON FRIDAY, THE 25th FEBRUARY, 1814;

BY

MEMBERS OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE,

AND

Ordered to be Printed with the foregoing Papers.

Supplementary Papers.

List of Supplementary Papers.

A—Letter from Joseph Hume, Esq. a Member of the Select Committee, to the Chairman thereof.....	Page. 181
B—Minute by Joseph Hume, Esq.	182
C—Letter from Thomas William Plummer, Esq. a Member of the Select Committee to the Chairman thereof, with papers annexed.....	191
D—Dissent of Joseph Hume and James Barnett, Esqrs. Members of the Select Committee, in a Letter addressed to the Chairman	234

SUPPLEMENTARY PAPERS.

A.

LETTER from JOSEPH HUME, Esq. a Member of the Select Committee, to the CHAIRMAN thereof.

Gloster Place, 31st January, 1814.

SIR, On the 24th November I signified, by letter entered on the proceedings of the Committee, my intention to offer an opinion on the question before the Committee, as soon as the whole of the documents and evidence should be fairly before us; and as my opinions differ widely from some of those of the Members of the Committee, I deem it a duty I owe to the Proprietors, and an act of justice to myself, to place the same upon record.

Supplementary Papers.
A.

The Committee having unexpectedly closed its proceedings on the 25th instant, by a resolution which prevents your placing any paper, now to be delivered, on their proceedings, I have to request that you will be pleased to receive the accompanying minute of my opinion on the question of the increase of salary to the Directors, and to deliver it as an appendix to the proceedings, which you have been directed to lay before the General Court.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

JOSEPH HUME,

Member of the Committee of Proprietors.

H. Howorth, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

B.

MINUTE by JOSEPH HUME, Esq.

Supplemen-
tary Papers.

B.

Having, at an early period of the discussion on the increase of salary to the Directors, given my opinion fully in the General Court against the measure, as being neither wise nor necessary, I have been anxious to hear every argument that could be offered by its friends, and to weigh carefully the various facts produced to the Committee, in the course of their proceedings, in order, as a Member of the Committee, to record my more deliberate and mature opinion on the subject.

The unexpected conclusion of the meetings of the Committee, by their resolution of the 25th ultimo, having prevented my submitting to them, in a written minute, what I had endeavoured so strongly to impress on them in the course of their proceedings, I deem it now a duty I owe to the Proprietors and to myself, to place upon record the result, in my mind, of the labours of the Committee, and my opinion of what ought to guide them in their decision on so important a question.

It was scarcely to be expected, that a Committee, constituted like the Select Committee, should come to an unanimous resolution on the question submitted to their consideration; and it is the strongest proof, therefore, of the correctness of the opinion which I had stated to the General Court, on the 6th of October last, that the resolution against the measure has been adopted in the Committee by those who, at first, entertained sentiments widely different.

As the opinions offered by some Members of the Committee, on the propriety of a graduated increase of salary to the Directors, under certain conditions, are, in some degree, specious, although differing from, and even irreconcilable to, each other, it is necessary to explain my decided opinion as to what ought to regulate salaries in general, and more particularly those of Directors; also as to the impropriety of any increase of their salary at present.

Every servant of the public, or of any private individual, ought to be fairly and justly remunerated for services performed; and as good service is the object of all public pay, every servant ought to be paid what is conducive to good service, and no more.

It

It is an admitted certain maxim of truth and policy, that the cheaper any commodity can be purchased (and, above all other commodities, service), the better. Pay services, therefore, what is just sufficient, and no more, and you pay them liberally.

Supplemen-
tary Papers.

B.

All reward that is enough is liberal,—that reward for which men will do the service properly, is enough: more than enough is not liberality, but waste. To pay more than enough for services, has no tendency to make the service be done better: on the other hand, it has a tendency to make it be done worse. To what good end would an increase of salary to the Directors conduce? Would it make them more wise?—that is not the customary effect of riches. Would it make them more diligent?—the usual effect of riches is to make men more fond of their ease. Would it make them more economical trustees?—riches tend to make men expensive rather than frugal. Even with regard to honesty it is unfavourable, because a rich man can better screen himself from justice.

From these reasons, therefore, it will appear that it is a false and erroneous principle to believe that goodness of service is proportioned to greatness of pay. If a proof of that was necessary, sinecure offices, and over-paid places, may be adduced as decisive experience.

The biddings for service ought to be like the biddings for every thing else. If there is one set of properly qualified men who will perform the service efficiently for £300, and another set who will not perform it for less than three or four times that sum, why should not the former be preferred? There is a presumption, *ceteris paribus*, that those who undertake it for the smallest remuneration will do it best, because they shew the greatest liking to it. The liking shewn by the others is only a liking for money; but a liking for money is a poor security for better service. The man who accepts a place, or would aspire to be a Director, solely for money, as the supporters of the present question affirm and assert, will do as much service as is necessary to get the money, and no more; and if we may judge from our experience of other Boards, that is very little. I might even add, that the experience of many Boards would prove, that the more you pay, the less energy of service you will receive.

I trust, therefore, the Proprietors will agree with me, that an adequate remuneration ought to be given to the Directors for their services, and that the proper measure of that adequate reward is the smallest sum for which proper men are

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Supplemen-
tary Papers

B.

willing to undertake the services. *That*, in my opinion, is the proper standard, and there is no other.

It is necessary to consider, of what component parts the remuneration of the Directors now consists, and whether the whole, taken together, in money, honour, power, and patronage, is sufficient to call forward men of competent responsibility, talents, and integrity, to perform the services of the situation.

The warmest friends of an increase of salary avow and admit, that heretofore there has not been any want of proper candidates for the office of Director; and whilst they admit that there have been properly qualified candidates, and that the arduous duties of the Direction have been properly performed, they undeniably confess, that the Directors have been *satisfactorily* and *sufficiently* remunerated.

It is also admitted, that at present there is a perfect *abundance* of candidates for the Direction, equal in rank, talents, and integrity, to the generality of those who have preceded them; candidates who, by their number, and the eagerness of their competition to obtain the situation, are evidence and demonstration to convince the most obstinate, that the situation of Director has, at present, *remuneration adequate*. If so, to give greater remuneration would be a *needless, superfluous* reward, an expenditure *in waste*-pay, not to increase the goodness of the service, but rather to decrease it.

An honourable Director, to whom the Proprietors at all times are disposed to pay great deference, has recommended an increase of salary as *an act of justice*, and has stated, that he would refuse it as *an act of generosity*. He put a question, "What, under all present circumstances, is the salary proper to be given for the duty which the Directors have to perform?" To which I answer, *the least sum* the Directors are willing to take, to perform the duties properly. To what other standard of justice would the honourable Director have us to look? *Volenti non fit injuria*; and if the Directors have willingly served, and are willing to serve, for the present remuneration, I am quite at a loss to discover on what principle he can consider it an act of *justice* to give more salary than is necessary.

All rewards or remunerations consist either in money, power, honour, or privilege. I consider the remuneration of the Directors as consisting conjointly of the three first, and that, from their amount, the situation of Director is a most desirable one. I might add, that there is another gratification which weighs strongly with me in my views to the Direction, namely, *employment*, an opportunity, in useful

Supplemen-
tary Papers.

B.

useful and honourable pursuits, of devoting early and continued habits of application to affairs with which I am acquainted; and that to me it would be, perhaps, not less gratifying to be so engaged with a moderate, than to others it may be with a large salary.

According to his own feelings and circumstances, will be the comparative value which each individual attaches to either of these constituent parts of his remuneration; and I would therefore consider them collectively, and not separately, as the proposers of an increase of the money salary have done.

One of the warmest supporters of the increase of salary says, that a liberal pecuniary reward is the best inducement to honourable service; but, by the general maxims already stated, I think the very converse ought to be inferred. He is against allowing the Directors to serve the Company without a large salary if they were so disposed, though reason and experience shew, that all payment which exceeds the smallest for which the service can be well performed, is waste and worse than waste, having a tendency to injure, not to meliorate the performance. Some of the most important offices in the government of our own country are served without pay, as those of members of parliament, justices of the peace, and various others.

An extract from the Fifth Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons has been given, with the view of proving that large money salaries made men honest, and produced more efficient service; but, without adverting to the general fallacy of such reasoning, it is evident that it must have different force, when applied to men of independence and fortune, as the Directors ought to be, and when applied to servants requiring an income to support their situation in life, as well as to provide an ultimate competency for themselves and family; and any conclusion, therefore, as to the effects of the regulations in India on the servants of the Company, cannot fairly apply to the Directors in England. I am rather disposed to attribute the change in India, noticed in the Fifth Report, to a more efficient and pure executive government, to a more strict controul, and a more speedy and careful audit, than to an increase of salary, or any other cause.

It is also stated, that if, in 1793, the sum of £300. was deemed a proper money salary to the Directors, the decrease in the value of money, the rise in the price of every article, and the immense extension of territories in India since that period, ought to induce the Proprietors at once to increase the salary of the Directors.

The

Supplemen-
tary Papers.

B.

The fact of the increase of revenues in India, by war and negotiations, has been stated by the seconder of the motion, in support, I presume, of his opinion as to the propriety of the increase of salaries; but I would ask every Proprietor, whether, if the salary to the Directors was fixed at £300. per annum, when the surplus revenue was (*viz.* in 1793-4) £1,683,641, we ought to add to the salary, because the nett surplus revenues of India are reduced, in 1812-3, to £560,895.

Is it to be held out, that because your surplus revenue has, in the past year, been only *one third part* of what it was in 1793-4, you ought to increase the salary of the Directors *three fold*!!

I have been much censured for having fixed a money worth to the patronage of the Directors, and my statement and calculations, although much below the proper standard, have been called wild and visionary. I beg it to be clearly understood, that I never asserted, or wished it to be conceived, that the Directors sold their patronage; but I deemed it to be necessary to mark in pecuniary language, the estimation in which, if permitted to come to the open market, it would be held.

Many persons profess to feel a horror at the idea of fixing a money value, or of selling the appointment to a civil or military situation in India, and yet consider as matters of course, the purchase of a commission in the army, of the place of a Trustee for the public in a seat in Parliament, or of the cure of souls in a church living; it was therefore necessary, and it was proper, to bring to view in pecuniary valuation, which all understand, the nature and the extent of the patronage; an object which some Proprietors asserted to be of no consideration in fixing the amount of salary of the Directors, and which some of the Directors themselves declared to be of little consequence. It is very satisfactory to me to observe, that the documents in the Appendix of the Proceedings of the Committee will substantiate those statements which I gave of the extent of the patronage of the Directors, and which have been treated as wild and visionary by some Directors and Proprietors, who ought to have known better.

No individuals can command within themselves every thing they may require, and if, for favours in their power to grant, they can procure favours in return, their patronage may be often more valuable to them than money, as they will often obtain, in exchange for patronage, what, by the laws of the country, money cannot command.

It is worthy of observation, that those Members of the Committee who recommended

Supplemen-
tary Papers.

B.

recommended an increase of salary on a graduated scale, differ in this, that one would give superior allowance of money to the office of Chairman of Committees and to the Chairs, whilst another would give increased pay to length of service as a Director, without attention to the services performed. I would observe, that the opinions contained in the Minute of the 8th of November, and forming part of the proceedings of the Committee, can have no reference to the evidence and documents brought before the Committee, as they were written before the Committee had met, and delivered to them at their first meeting on the 8th November.

As the Court of Directors is constituted at present, no graduated scale can, in my opinion, be adopted; and, generally speaking, any graduated scale, or partial remuneration by money, must be an invidious and difficult task to arrange, and what the practice of the greatest public boards in the country will not encourage.

It is generally stated, that the Chairman and Deputy ought, on account of their greater services, to receive a much larger salary than the other Directors; but if my opinion of the value and nature of the power and patronage of the Chairmen of the Court of Directors, the amount of which will appear by the proceedings of the Committee, be correct, I think they are fully remunerated by their greater portion of patronage and other advantages, and I would not add one shilling to their money allowances. As a proof that I am correct in that opinion, I believe the Directors are always very willing and anxious to get to the Chairs, with all their great duties to perform; and, consequently, the remuneration must be considered adequate.

I am disposed, in all my reasoning, to assign a value to the dignity and influence attached to the station of a Director; and the proceedings of the Committee will, I think, bear me out in the assumption, that the patronage has increased in a greater proportion than the duties of the Directors, and that there is no occasion to add money remuneration to support the dignity of the situation. It would be adding remuneration to a reward, already sufficient, as the number of candidates clearly proves:—hence unnecessary.

If the patronage of the Directors had decreased during the past twenty years, instead of having increased, I would object to any increase of salary, because the Proprietors ought to act upon that established principle of good government, *economy*;—admitted, though not followed, by the public, on all occasions. By that

Supplemen- that principle it is undoubtedly directed, that the best articles shall be procured
-ary Papers. from those who are willing to supply them at the lowest price.

B.

The candidates are stirring heaven and earth to be appointed Directors with their present advantages, whatever they may be; and it would be highly inconsistent, if not positively unjust, to act towards the Directors in a different manner from what the Directors are acting towards their servants in India. They are reducing their allowances in India, not, surely, to have the duties of their stations worse performed, but, granting whatever is *necessary* for the good of the government, to take away whatever is superfluous: and ought a different policy to be observed towards the Directors?

The Directors ought, according to the candid and liberal opinion of one of their own body, rather to regret that their salary is not such as would enable them to set an example of economy, and of that retrenchment which they have to carry into effect with all their servants, in giving up a portion of their own salary, than to countenance in any degree an increase at the present time.

If the reasons already assigned are not sufficient to point out the impolicy of the proposed increase of salary to the Directors, the time at which it has been brought forward appears most unfavourable to such a measure, when diminution, instead of increase, ought to be the rule of the Court in all departments.

At the present time, when the debt of the Company is so great as to prevent the property tax from being paid upon the dividends, and when every expedient, by rigid economy and reduction of establishments at home and abroad, is resorted to, in order to meet the ordinary obligations of the Company, I am unable to comprehend on what principle of decency or propriety the increase of salary to the Directors has been recommended or can be supported.

The Directors themselves have declared, that the question did not originate with them, and consequently, that they were satisfied with the remuneration which they received. If, therefore, the Directors have not made any demand for additional payment, but are willing to continue their services on the present terms, why should we force upon them so large a sum of the Proprietors' money? It appears to be both prudent and just, not to incur any additional expenditure, at a time when there are three Special Committees of Directors sitting, to consider what can be done to improve the service, and at the same time to lessen the expenses of the Company.

Although the sum of £17,400 to the Directors for the first year, or

£604,000 in twenty years, may not appear a large sum to the advocates of the increase of salary, when the magnitude of the affairs of the Company is considered, yet for the sake of example and consistency at the present time, when the necessities of the Company have called from the Directors the declaration, that rigid economy and great retrenchment *must* take place, it is of the highest importance that so unnecessary an expence should not be incurred.

In what an invidious situation, to call it nothing worse, will the Directors be placed by such an increase to their own salaries, at the time when they are giving orders for the reduction of the salaries and establishments of their servants! There is scarcely any act of the Court of Directors that would, in my opinion, tend to lower them in the estimation of their servants more than the measure proposed; and therefore, in support of the respectability and honour of the Court, I hope the Proprietors will be firm in resisting so dangerous a proceeding.

I consider it both a novel and dangerous principle, to admit that money is to be the best inducement to the faithful and zealous performance of the Directorial duties, and that honour, as a part of the remuneration, is to be disregarded by the Directors.

Impressed by the importance of the subject, I have been, perhaps, a little prolix in the above observations, and therefore am unwilling to take up more time, in stating the political consequences that might arise, from the temptation held out to Ministers, to interfere in the nomination to twenty-four situations of large pecuniary salaries, especially as they have been noticed so ably in some of the minutes in the proceedings of the Committee; nor shall I remark upon the class of candidates who, in that case, would be likely to offer themselves. The interference of Government is already too great, as many Proprietors think, in the election of Directors, and would certainly be much increased if the situations were of greater pecuniary value. That consequences, pernicious to the best interests of the Company, would ensue from such proceedings, is, I am persuaded, evident to all who have considered the question, and undoubtedly will have due weight with the Proprietors on the present occasion.

On principles of justice, economy, and consistency, therefore, I am decidedly of opinion, that, for the present, no increase should be made in the salary of the Directors; and I think it is difficult to hazard an opinion, as to what might be necessary under a change of arrangement in the Court of Directors. I have been more confirmed, by the evidence taken before the Committee, in the opinion which

Supplemen- which I had formed, as to the extent of the arduous duties of the Directors, and
 tary Papers. of the urgent existing necessity, that they should be men of talents, integrity,
 B. leisure, and application.

It is not a situation to be filled by men who are unaccustomed to business, nor by those who have their time occupied, and their attention taken off from the business of the Company, by the affairs of any other public body or by private concerns of their own. The time and attention of the Directors ought to be devoted entirely to the business of the Company, and those who cannot bestow both ought not to fill the situation.

Under the direction of such men as I have described, entirely devoted to the business of the Company, we may confidently hope that their affairs would soon assume a different complexion, and that the Proprietors, in exercising their own discretion a little more, to support a system of energy, economy, and independence in the executive body, would, at no very distant period, reap the benefit of such conduct, and the immense population of India would be also benefitted by more attention being paid to their laws, their wants, &c. But before these beneficial results, so very desirable, can be attained, not only a general examination of the extent of the several duties, and of the manner in which they are and may be performed, but a revision of the bye laws by which these duties have hitherto been directed, must take place.

I shall conclude nearly in the words of a celebrated statesman in the House of Commons, as very applicable on the present occasion.

“The Directors ought to have come forward and opposed the motion for an increase of their salary, to give the Proprietors the satisfaction of knowing that the Directors participated in the sufferings of the Company, and presented an honourable example of self-denial in an hour of general difficulty.”

“Acting as the faithful representatives of the Proprietors who have trusted them, they ought to seize on every object of equitable resource that presents itself; and surely none was so fair or so flattering, as amongst their general system of retrenchment and economy, to have exhibited their sincerity and disinterestedness, by opposing every increase of their own salary.”

JOSEPH HUME,
 Member of the Select Committee of Proprietors.

Gloster Place,
 January 31, 1814.

C.

LETTER from THOMAS WILLIAM PLUMMER, Esq. a Member of the
 SELECT COMMITTEE, to the CHAIRMAN thereof.

NOTICE.

The Writer of the following pages having, in an early stage of the proceedings of the Committee, anticipated the result at which they would probably arrive respecting the measure referred to them, and his own opinion on the subject being in conformity, employed himself from time to time, during the progress of the Committee, in arranging and combining a statement of reference to the evidence taken before them, with a view ultimately to submit this statement in the shape of a Report, subject to the approbation or amendment of the Committee. Being precluded from this measure by the unexpected termination (at least to him) of the sittings of the Committee, and conceiving that such a document, in the absence of a regular Report, might not be unacceptable to the General Court of Proprietors, he has thrown it into the form of a Letter to the Chairman of the Committee, requesting it may be laid upon the table of the General Court with the other papers, and disposed of according to their pleasure. Should they do him the honour to bestow upon it any consideration, he would only observe, that whatever estimate may be formed of the opinions and arguments it contains, their intrusion on his part arises solely from a sincere and respectful wish to elucidate, to the best of his ability, a measure of so much importance as the one in question.—If it should be remarked that the scale of salary he has presumed to quote in this paper is in exact conformity with that which is about to be submitted to the General Court by Mr. Moore on the 25th instant, he would account for the coincidence, simply by stating that it arises from his being previously aware of that Gentleman's intentions on the subject.

London, 23d February, 1814.

London, 22d February, 1814.

DEAR SIR,

As Chairman of the Select Committee of East India Proprietors, appointed by the General Court, on the 6th October last, “to take into consideration and report upon the expediency of augmenting the allowances granted to the Honourable Directors for their attendance on the business of the Company,” I take the liberty of submitting to you the following remarks, which were suggested by the nature of the question referred to us, and our proceedings, as a Committee, in consequence.

Perfectly approving the laborious and minute investigation which the Committee felt it their duty to institute, on every point connected, however remotely, with the subject; duly appreciating, in common with every other member of our body, the great advantage we derived from your able and impartial conduct in the Chair; and above all, most decidedly concurring in the resolution adopted by the Committee

Supplementary Papers. C. Committee, declaratory of their opinion and recommendation of the " expediency to grant an increase of salary to the Directors on a graduated scale, and accompanied by certain conditions, &c." ; I am yet compelled, however reluctantly, to differ from the Committee as to the mode and form of submitting their proceedings to the General Court of Proprietors, and feel it incumbent on me to place such opinion, with my motives for adopting it, on public record.

Regarding the trust which the General Court confided to the Select Committee, not only as of a highly important and delicate description, but also as express and defined in its nature, and imperative with respect to the duty it imposed. I cannot consider that duty as properly and completely fulfilled, in the mode embraced by the Committee for bringing their proceedings before the General Court. The resolution which embodied us as a Committee, expressly directed us to *consider and report* upon the expediency of the measure in question ; thereby clearly implying, in my humble opinion, that we ought not merely to investigate the merits of the case, but also to communicate to the Court of Proprietors, in the shape of a detailed report, the evidence which had come before us, so far as the same was applicable to the subject, and in itself not improper to disclose, together with our reasons, founded upon that evidence, for recommending or discouraging the measure proposed. That such was not only the course pointed out to us by the original intention and express declaration of the General Court in the resolution alluded to, but confirmed also by the practice of Parliament, and other public bodies on similar occasions, I am strongly disposed to assert. It must, indeed, be admitted, unless in those special cases where the delicacy of the subject forbids the publication of proceedings, to be invariably the most desirable and convenient plan. The chief, nay the sole purpose for which Committees are constituted, is to state an opinion founded upon evidence, which, either from its nature or extent, is impracticable, or inconvenient to be acquired by the general body, while the judgment they form, and the opinion they submit to their constituents, are founded upon and combined with a circumstantial detail of the facts ascertained. That such has ever been my personal impression, and that I endeavoured, though unsuccessfully, to persuade the Committee to follow this course of proceeding, you, Sir, will do me the justice to allow ; having, immediately on the adoption of the resolution declaring the expediency of a graduated and conditional increase, moved, that we should next consider the form in which our recommendation should be shaped, and the nature of the conditions to be annexed to it. It was therefore, with the most sincere regret, that I found our labours so abruptly and imperfectly closed, by the resolution which limited our official communication to

to the General Court, simply to the fact of recommendation, and a mere recital of the evidence we had obtained.

It is far from my intention to cast the slightest imputation on the Committee, for whose Members I entertain the highest respect, and can bear ample testimony to the diligence and impartiality with which, under your auspices, the whole inquiry was conducted. To their decision, whatever it might have been in effect, had it corresponded in form and in substance with what I must always consider to have been their powers and instructions, under the delegation of the General Court, I should have yielded implicit deference ; and even had their decision been at variance with my individual opinion, however I might have been disposed respectfully to submit the same in the General Court, I should have felt strong hesitation and diffidence in so doing, opposed to the official declaration of the Committee. But, in the present case, it is not on the principle they advocate that I differ from them ; it is merely as to the vehicle which shall convey their sentiments to the General Court : and I am the more strongly confirmed in this persuasion, from the very nature of the evidence we have collected, which, unaccompanied by documentary explanation or reference, presents a crude and mishapen mass, composed of materials distinct from and unconnected with each other, and thus losing half the interest, and not conveying half the information they would otherwise possess. Influenced then by this impression, and considering it alike a matter of duty and inclination, respectfully to offer to the General Court, through your medium, a statement, which while it gives you my own individual opinion on the question at issue, is also intended to present a combined, and regular view of all those parts of the evidence which tend to elucidate the subject, I trust that, if I shall be found neither to have garbled nor mistated the evidence, nor to have omitted any point worthy of reference, both the General Court and the Committee will approve the anxiety I feel, that this question should be fully and fairly understood. To those Gentlemen who are favourably disposed to the measure, it may present some reasons in which they will do me the honour to concur ; to those who are adverse, it will equally supply the means of examination, with a view to refute.

It appears to me, that the question of increasing the remuneration of the Directors involves the following points, *viz.*

1st. A matter of principle, whether, and in what degree, the performance of public official duty, in general, should become the subject of pecuniary compensation, and whether this principle should apply to the office of East-India

Supplemen-
tary Papers.
C.

India Director, with reference to the duty, dignity, and responsibility of the said office at this time.

2d. Whether the claim to such compensation be supported by the practice of the Company at former periods, and to what extent, comparing the nature and circumstances of the office at such periods, with the present time.

3d. Whether the general state of the Company's affairs, distinctly considered, both in a political and commercial view, and also with reference to their pecuniary situation, be such as to require and justify any, and what degree of increased remuneration to the Directors, and on what conditions it should be granted.

4th. What may be expected as the result of such a measure.

On the first of these points, *viz.* "as a matter of principle, whether, and in what degree, the performance of public official duty, in general, should become the object of pecuniary compensation and whether this principle should apply to the office of East-India Director, with reference to the duty, dignity, and responsibility of the said office at this time;" the subject appears naturally to divide itself under two heads.

1st. The abstract principle of annexing pecuniary compensation at all to the performance of public duty; and

2d. The special application of this principle to the present case.

To the admission of the principle itself, one would conceive there cannot be a moment's hesitation. Not only is the practice invariable, but proved alike by theory and experience to be just and necessary. Extending our view over the various public establishments of the British Empire, so justly celebrated throughout the Universe, and especially in the vast extent of her own dominion, not merely for the excellence and purity of her constitution, but the talents, integrity, energy, and activity of her public functionaries of every description, we may fairly ascribe her pre-eminence in these respects to the adoption of the principle in question, as not only holding out a fair and legitimate object of pursuit for honourable ambition, but rendering unnecessary, and consequently disgraceful and criminal, any deviation from uprightness of conduct, or negligence in the performance of duty. That there have been, and ever will be, occasional instances of dereliction, is no argument against the general rule; on the contrary, it strengthens it, by pointing out the evils which a right application of this principle is calculated to detect and remedy. Not only in the superior departments of political office, where, in most cases, to a liberal salary are added high official rank and patronage, but throughout the numerous minor establishments, of a commercial nature, in the British Empire, this

Supplemen-
tary Papers.
C.

this practice generally obtains. Nor, indeed, in support of an abstract principle so extensively admitted and practised, can it be deemed necessary further to enlarge.

In discussing the second part of this proposition, *viz.* "its special application to the present case," it will be desirable to take a wider range, since it involves not only the admission of the principle itself, but the mode and degree of its use.

In their original establishment, the East-India Company were limited to the exercise of commercial and subordinate functions. Incessantly contending with obstacles which were always difficult to surmount, and frequently of a nature and extent to threaten their very existence; British merchants, during the whole of the seventeenth and part of the eighteenth centuries, humbly crept along the shores of India, happy to carry on a precarious trade, at the will, or rather caprice, of an oriental despot or his provincial governors. Their transactions had, as yet, all been stamped with a mercantile impression; and even the petty conflicts in which they had hitherto engaged were for some object of trade, and chiefly with their early European competitors, the Portuguese and Dutch. It was not till they had embarked in a warfare with those ancient and inveterate rivals of the British name, the French, that the character and situation of the East-India Company underwent any important change. Hitherto their territorial possessions in Hindostan had been limited to Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta, with a few inferior settlements, and a small portion of the country adjacent to each. They were now destined to enter upon a new career, in which, after severe trials and imminent dangers, they have ultimately succeeded in establishing a permanent dominion over the fairest and most extensive provinces and kingdoms of the Indian soil. The French, who, as well as the English, had gradually acquired considerable military force in India, were thus placed on a footing of political equality with many of the native princes. Even if the two nations had not then been engaged in war*, their ancient and natural rivalry, excited by the desire of Indian superiority, would have placed them on opposite sides in every native feud; and it became, from this moment, a conflict, terminable only by the expulsion or subjugation of one of the two powers. Thus ranged as hostile parties in every warlike field, European politics became inseparable from Indian quarrels, and France sought to conquer Great Britain in the plains of Hindostan. With short intervals, not of real peace, but armed truce, this contest lasted more than sixty years, finally raising the British nation from the situation of dependants and tributaries of the native courts, to become

* During the war which terminated by the peace of 1748.

Supplemen-
tary Papers.

C.

the sovereigns of India. Thus uniting, under their administration, the most various and extensive commercial transactions, with the whole weight and importance of political government over a vast and populous country, situate at the extremity of the globe, and requiring the most judicious, minute, and unremitting attention, not merely from the habits, customs, and prejudices of its numerous and varied classes of society, but as incessantly exposed to the jealousies and attacks, both of Indian and European enemies, the East-India Company's possessions now acquired a rank and value in the scale of British dominion, which they have not only continued to maintain, but progressively and materially to increase.

Under circumstances like these, the character and qualifications of the persons who are to be entrusted with the supreme or principal direction of this vast and complicated machinery, naturally become of the greatest consequence. To this high office, in all its extent and importance, with the exception of that portion of political interference which the salutary, though anomalous authority of the Board of Controul devolves upon its Commissioners, are the Directors of the East-India Company called: an office, certainly, surpassing in dignity and responsibility, in the nature and degree of the duties it imposes, that of any similar establishment in the universe. Calculating, on the one hand, with all the minuteness of mercantile accuracy, not only the distribution of their various commercial arrangements, so as to realize to their own Proprietors and the parent country, those advantages to which they are justly entitled; on the other, the East-India Company are bound, both by justice and policy, to guard against any injurious operation of their mercantile character on the rights or happiness of the people subject to their rule. On the contrary, it is their duty, as it must be admitted to have been their practice, so to regulate their commerce, that it should aid and increase the benefits of their political government, affording protection and encouragement to the native manufacturer and cultivator, exciting and nourishing the industry and resources of their empire. Nor, while the operation of their commercial arrangements was thus carefully guarded, was the due administration of the political department neglected.

It is true, that the early history of British sovereignty in India, does not always exhibit so pleasing a picture; on the contrary, many and serious evils prevailed under the first years of the Company's political authority. Changed, as it were in an instant, from the factors of a limited trade to be the organs of supreme rule over a mighty empire; ignorant, for the most part, of the languages

of

Supplemen-
tary Papers.

C.

of the country, and of the force and extent of Indian prejudices, and thus not sufficiently respecting them, but on the contrary mingling European feelings and regulations with questions which ought to have been decided purely by Indian policy, it can hardly be a matter of surprize, that the servants of the Company, notwithstanding the courage, fidelity, and wisdom they had displayed in acquiring these possessions, should, in many instances, have failed in their early administration of Indian government. Let it not, however, be supposed my intention to depreciate the merits, or impeach the general character and conduct of the Company's servants at this period; on the contrary, if we contemplate the slender means by which these valuable acquisitions were originally obtained, and the various difficulties they had to encounter, in maintaining and confirming their possession, the wonder will rather be, that so few and limited errors of administration occurred. But while I would vindicate the character and conduct of many of the Company's servants on this occasion, it is by no means my desire to deny, that against others of them, strong imputations, at least, of irregularity, would apply; and, indeed, the evils consequent on this mal-administration at length reached a point requiring a prompt and effectual remedy.

To heal the past and actual effects of these disorders, and prevent their recurrence in future, the united wisdom and justice of the British Legislature and the East-India Company, aided by the sound advice which experience now enabled their servants to give, interposed, by laying the foundation of a system which has gradually been matured to perfection, in which the rights of all are appreciated and maintained; respecting alike the local and religious habits of the Hindoo, the peculiar customs and laws of the Mohammedan, and the more enlarged and metaphysical views of the British population. Like all human institutions, this admirable system has required time to develop its powers, and experience how to direct properly its various parts; but it is now allowed, by the undisputed suffrage of all who live under its government, or have speculated into the nature of its provisions, that no plan has yet been devised, more suitable to the society it is to regulate, better calculated to gain respect and give efficiency to its various constituted authorities, or confer happiness on those under its sway.

Self-evident as these propositions must be to all who are conversant with Indian affairs, it may yet be deemed not irrelevant, on the present occasion, thus to precede by a few general observations, those more minute details which are

desirable

Supplemen-
tary Papers.

C.

desirable properly to understand the situation and circumstances of our Indian empire, together with the nature, extent, and importance of the duties they impose on those to whom its direction is confided, the mode in which those duties are performed, and whether such mode be susceptible of any and what improvement, and also the degree and kind of remuneration to which the Directors are consequently entitled. In entering on this branch of the discussion, I shall carefully abstain from those extended historical and statistical details, which, however interesting in themselves, do not bear on the present question; purposing to ascertain, chiefly by a general and abstract view of the state of our Indian empire, separating the political and commercial departments, whether the principle of remuneration, now referred to, be applicable or not to the case.

And, first, as it regards the political department, which may be considered under the following divisions:

- 1st. Extent of territory and population.
- 2d. Revenue.
- 3d. Civil and military establishment.
- 4th. Local or native commerce.

1. *Extent of Territory and Population.*

The territory of the Company on the continent of India, to which the present observations are confined, extends (including tributary and dependent states) from Cape Comorin on its southern limit, to the confines of the Lahore country as the northern, and from the mouths of the Ganges on the eastward, to the Gulf of Cambaya, on the western point, containing, in extent, a larger space than that of any European empire, Russia excepted,* and an estimated population of at least sixty millions.

2. *Revenue.*

The gross annual revenue of British India, at this time, may be taken at sixteen millions,† absorbed, it is true, by various and heavy branches of public expenditure, and requiring, consequently, most judicious management and strict adherence to economy in all practicable cases, to render it, under its present arrangement, sufficient. Still while I abstain, for the reasons already stated, from unnecessary detail and comment, I feel myself justified in asserting, that

* For a more particular description of the Company's territories, see Appendix to Committee's Papers, No. VI, page 108, &c.

† Vide Appendix to Committee's Papers, No. XVIII, page 129.

under

Supplemen-
tary Papers.

C.

under a continuance of wise administration, and a gradual and prudent development of their resources, the revenue of these valuable possessions may be made in time, susceptible of material increase. In support of this assertion it is merely necessary to state, that ever since the memorable settlement of the land revenues of India, under the auspices of Marquis Cornwallis, now many years since, there has been no increase in the rate of taxation on that branch, which, as is well known, forms the staple revenue of the empire.

Without entering, at present, on a discussion of the policy of this celebrated measure, which will more conveniently claim our attention in another place, and still less presuming to reflect on the noble Marquis, and the distinguished characters of that day, who originated and advocated it, I may fairly be allowed, on general principles, to affirm, that British India, in common with every other country enjoying the benefit of a mild and equitable government, and possessed of extensive and available resources for the increase of private wealth, must, though perhaps, for local reasons, not in the same degree, also be possessed of the means to afford a progressive and rateable increase of contribution to the revenue of the state. That in a country like India, where the population, though numerous, is comparatively indigent, where their demands are few and their consumption small, all increase of taxation must not only be extremely gradual in its rate, but nicely discriminating and judicious in the objects of its selection, and the mode in which it is applied, I am perfectly willing to allow: but such an admission is clearly different from the principle, that no increase whatever is to be made, that no circumstance of public exigency or augmentation of private prosperity, is to call for an increased rate of private contribution. A principle never asserted in theory in any other country, and certainly never reduced to practice but in British India.* Erroneous, however, as the policy of this measure must be deemed, still it has received the sanction of public enactment and the pledge of public faith. It remains hereafter to be shewn, whether it be practicable to correct the error, consistent with that observance of public integrity, which should ever mark the proceedings of a government towards the nation over whom it rules. I am decidedly of opinion

* For a statement at large of the system of land revenue established by Lord Cornwallis, see the Fifth Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Indian Affairs.
2 F 2

Supplemen-
tary Papers.
C.

opinion that it is; but, for the present, will content myself with having pointed out the fact.

3. *The Civil and Military Establishments.*

As it regards the first branch of this division, although there is no difficulty in ascertaining the aggregate number of the whole Civil servants of the Company, it is not easy, for obvious reasons, to distinguish between those on the political and those on the commercial establishments, which blending, in many cases, duties of each description in the same functionaries, would prevent their being separately classed. Nor, indeed, is it of importance to ascertain this point: it is sufficient to say, that the total of the persons on the Company's home civil establishment, both political and commercial, exclu-

sive of the Company's marine	- - - - -	3,115 persons.*
And on the civil establishment abroad	- - - - -	761 †
And of officers and men in the Company's marine service	- - - - -	11,400 ‡
Total on the Company's civil establishment	- - - - -	15,276
And on the military establishment in India	- - - - -	146,034 persons. ||

4. *Local or Native Commerce.*

The local or native commerce of India, by which is meant the trade carried on by individuals resident in India, distinct from the mercantile transactions of the Company, may be classed under the two divisions of external and internal.

The external commerce will arrange itself under the following heads:

1st. To and from Great Britain, comprehending the investments of the commanders and officers of the Company's ships, the cargoes of such country ships as have proceeded from India to England, and the goods shipped by individuals on the tonnage allowed by the Act of 1793.

2d. To and from other parts of Europe, under the head of foreign Europe, the flags of which were allowed, when at peace with Great Britain, a regulated access to her Indian settlements, as Sweden, Denmark, Portugal, Spain, Hamburgh, &c.

* See Appendix to Committee's papers, No. XV, page 119.

† Ibid, No. IX.

‡ Vide note to No. XV, Appendix to Committee's papers, page 119.

|| Vide Appendix to Committee's papers, No. IX, page 112.

3d. To

Supplemen-
tary Papers.
C.

3d. To and from the United States of America.

4th. To and from one part of the British possessions in India, to another, under the head of British Asia.

5th. To and from various parts of Asia, under the head of foreign Asia, which includes the Gulf of Persia and Arabia, Pegu, the Malay coast and Eastern Islands, China, Manilla, &c.

The latest period at which the commerce of the British settlements can be combined together under the above heads, is 1806-7. It amounted, at that time, to the following sums, as extracted from Mr. Milburn's valuable work on Oriental Commerce, made up from the actual statements of the Reporters General of the Company for External Commerce at the different settlements, viz.

Heads.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
London	£1,328,400	£1,274,075	£2,602,475*
Foreign Europe	492,801	302,723	795,524†
America	1,465,205	1,267,833	2,733,038‡
British Asia	4,375,741	4,288,269	8,664,010§
Foreign Asia	3,980,023	4,241,901	8,221,924||
	£11,642,170	£11,374,801	£23,016,971

The vessels employed in importing and exporting the above, including the repeated voyages made by coasting vessels from one port of India to another, in 1806-7 were 11,018 in number, comprising the burthen of 842,808 tons.**

The internal commerce of British India is between one part of the Continent and another, by interior communication.

* Vide Milburn's Commerce, Vol. II. page 125.

† Ditto. ditto. 132.

‡ Ditto. ditto. 135.

§ Ditto. ditto. 142.

|| Ditto. ditto. 149.

Note, It will be observed, that all these sums are in Mr. Milburn's book, stated in Sicca rupees, though for convenience here reduced to sterling money.

** Vide Company's reports of general commerce, 1806-7.

The

Supplemen-
tary Papers.

C.

The imports for 1806-7, may be taken at	£5,525,461
The exports for the same period, at	1,438,112
together	<u>£6,963,573 ††</u>

Having thus briefly stated the situation of the East-India Company, distinctly from their capacity as a mercantile body, we are next called upon to view them in that character also. And this part of the subject will divide itself under the following heads, viz.

1st. The Capital employed.

2d. The Income derived from it, including the duties paid to Government.

3d. The nature and extent of the Company's Commercial transactions, including the number of persons employed in conducting the same, both in India and Europe, and also in their own Marine, with the quantity of tonnage occupied, and amount of freight paid.

1st. *The Capital employed.*

There is, perhaps, no public question, on which so much diversity of opinion has prevailed, as the Capital or Funds of the East India Company, and most commonly exaggerated on each side, according to the bias or views of the party making the statement. On one side, it is confidently asserted that the Company, as a Commercial body, are absolutely insolvent, their trade unproductive, their resources exhausted, their original capital undermined, and their whole affairs in a desperate and ruined state; while by other parties it is as positively said, that their riches are inexhaustible and the profits of their trade immense. Neither of these representations is correct, though the cause producing each may easily be traced and accounted for. Accustomed to decide by mere outward appearance, without exploring beyond the surface, the querulous and petulant disbeliever of the Company's prosperity, judging from the existence of a public debt in India, and the necessity the Company have been under occasionally to require assistance from the Parent state, would hastily adopt the most gloomy impression; while the sanguine advocate of the Company's success would reason, in an equally vague manner, to their advantage, from the extent and splendor of their esta-

†† Vide Company's reports of general commerce, 1806-7.

blishments,

Supplemen-
tary Papers.

C.

blishments, the amount of their trade, and above all, the many large fortunes acquired by those who have acted as East India merchants at home, or been employed in the Company's service abroad. It is in the medium between these two extremes that we shall find the just criterion by which to form our judgment on this point, and arrive at a result which, if it shall not altogether realize the fairy visions of the sanguine advocate of the Company, will fully justify those who contend for the solidity of the basis on which this immense Establishment has been founded, and the fair and adequate advantage which crowns the operation of its mercantile pursuits in every direction.

By the last annual stock account of the East India Company, made up to the first of March, 1813, and laid before Parliament in due course, and which included in its results the blended financial situation of the Company, both in a Political and Commercial point of view, it appears that the total balance against the Company, in the general account, was £17,622,007

But this includes, it will be seen, as a credit item, under the title of dead stock in India, only the sum of £400,000

Whereas the total value of their dead stock at this time in India appears really to be £11,843,959

Making a difference of £11,443,959

Which deducted from the above, would only leave an actual deficit of £6,178,048

With reference, therefore, to the general situation of our Indian funds, when it is considered that, notwithstanding the debit item of Bengal quick stock, amounting to £21,439,136, which includes in it the whole of the Indian debt, taken at thirty millions, still the actual deficit, in a country which, by long and expensive wars, has doubled its extent of territory without increasing its rate of taxation on the only staple and extensive branch of revenue, is scarcely above six millions; surely it must be allowed, that the general state of our Indian possessions, in a pecuniary view, is such as to inspire a well-founded confidence in their re-

* Vide Appendix to Committee's Papers, No. XXI, page 129.

sources,

Supplemen-
tary Papers.

C.

sources, and approbation of the mode in which they have been administered: And if, in a general and blended view of Indian finance, which is necessary to our properly understanding the separate branch of Commercial Capital; if this general view, I say, be encouraging, the Commercial department, distinctly, is even more so. And we cannot do better than refer to the same source for a sure guide on the subject. Analysing the Stock account, or Balance sheet, before alluded to, separating all political items from it, and leaving only those which would attach to the Company, if Government, withholding their Political or Parliamentary Charter, had left them solely in possession of those general rights, and that private property to which they were, in any case, justly entitled, it appears that, after setting aside for the Proprietors the whole of the subscription capital stock, at the rate at which the same was subscribed, amounting to the sum of £7,780,000, and discharging every other demand upon them, there would still be a surplus, or residue, of £2,743,377. And this, it is to be remarked, does not include any estimation of those advantages, either of property or revenue, which their right to the Dewannee, under the Mogul Investiture, would give to them, or which their other property of various kinds, distinct from the items included in the stock account, would confer. The commercial capital may then be estimated as follows, viz.

Original subscription capital, as per account, £7,780,000
 Surplus, or residue, per account, - - - - - 2,743,377

Making together the sum of - £10,523,377

to which should be added, as comprizing a part of the floating capital, so much of the debts due by the Company as may, on an average, be constantly owing, to the extent, possibly, of from five to seven millions more*, making, in the whole, a permanently existing capital of about sixteen millions.

2d. The second division on this part of the subject is *the income derived from the commercial capital, including the duties paid to government.*"

* For a copy of this analysed account, see Appendix to this letter, No. I, page 229.

The

Supplemen-
tary Papers.

C.

The profit on the India trade, taken on an average of seventeen years, from 1793-4 to 1809-10, amounts to, per account, £309,561
 And on the China Trade, during the same period, to - - - - - 981,932

Together - - - £1,291,493*

In neither of these cases is any distinct account taken either of exports or imports, the whole being merged in the general mass; nor is any credit assumed, prospectively, for that portion of the political revenue, which whenever certain previous appropriations have taken effect, is destined, by the provisions of the new charter, to be added to the commercial funds.

The duties paid to Government, by the last annual returns, exceed five millions, being on the article of tea alone, ninety-six per cent on its value.

3d. The next point for consideration is *the nature and extent of the Company's commercial transactions, including the tonnage of shipping occupied and freight paid, and the number of persons employed.*

To form a correct idea of this part of the subject, we must first take the amount of the Company's exports and imports, viz.

The average amount of exports to India and China, for seventeen years, from 1793-4 to 1809-10, was, per annum, £2,355,819
 And of the imports from thence, during the same period, - - - 6,043,409

£8,399,228

The shipping of the Company, during the same period, comprized forty-four ships of the chartered burthen of 37,119 tons.†

The amount of freight and demorage paid during the same average period, was, - - - - - £1,153,546‡

With respect to the number of persons employed in the Company's trade, it has already been observed, that no accurate discrimination, as to number, can be made between the civil servants of the Company, whether commercial or political.

* Vide Appendix to this letter, No. V, page 233.

† It is to be observed that in this estimate of India shipping is included only the number of ships dispatched in one year, the total number afloat would comprize about 100 ships of above 100,000 tons burthen (vide Appendix to Committee's Papers, No. XV, page 119).

‡ Vide Appendix to this letter, No. IV, page 232.

Supplemen-
tary Papers.

C.

The aggregate, however, has been already stated, including those on the marine service, amounting in the whole to 15,276 persons.*

From the preceding general outline of the East-India Company's political and commercial concerns, it will be evident that the system by which the whole is regulated, must not only be complicated in its nature, and vast in its extent, but requiring the most wise and unremittingly attentive administration of its affairs.

And this impression will be fully confirmed, by examining the routine of duty performed by the Directors. In order to give that promptitude of attention and facility of operation so essentially required in such a system, the Court of Directors, independently of the special duties distinctly and specially allotted to them as a general body, and the exclusive avocations of the Chairman and Deputy, have apportioned their members into different Committees, altogether fourteen in number, placing each Director on several, which alternately, or in rotation, occupy his attendance as the case may demand, and merging the proceedings of the whole respectively into the Court of Directors, who thus derive the advantage of full and mature consideration on any subject, previously to its decision by the Court.†

The following analysis will shew more particularly the mode of proceeding and functions performed by the Directors, as alluded to.

1st. *The Chairman and Deputy.*

The duties of these two offices correspond so nearly together, that it is scarcely necessary to separate them in description.

Independently of their occasional attendance on the Committees, to all of which they belong, and their presence at the Courts of Directors, each of these gentlemen has various and laborious duties to perform. It is the custom for one or both of them to be in daily waiting at the India House, not merely to transact the ordinary business, of which there is always a considerable quantity, but to be ready in any case of emergency that may arise. It is their province to be parties to every communication with His Majesty's Ministers and the Board of Controul; to examine and approve, and in many cases to originate and arrange, the various dispatches of importance to the Indian Government, and generally to acquire previous and complete information on all important business laid before the Court of Directors.‡

2dly. *The duties of the various Committees.*

Which are, as already stated, fourteen in number, and the following is an account of their titles and functions.

* Vide page 200 of this letter.

† Vide Mr. Cobb's evidence before the Committee on this subject.

‡ Vide evidence of Mr. Cobb, Mr. Johnson and Capt. Salmond, before the Committee.

Table of Committees.	How composed.	Their Duties.
1. <i>Secret Committee.</i>	Of three Members, the Chairman, Deputy, and Senior Director. .. .	To receive and consider all communications of a particularly private and delicate nature in the Political Department, both with His Majesty's Ministers and the Indian Governments, and also with the Board of Controul, which it may be deemed inexpedient, at least in the first instance, to render liable to general discussion. This Committee may justly be termed the Cabinet Council of the Company. Its functions, indeed, are specially defined and regulated by Act of Parliament; its meetings are, of course, dependant on the occurrence of matters requiring the Committee's attention, not stated or constant.
2. <i>Committee of Correspondence.</i>	Of the two Chairs and nine Senior Directors. .. .	With the exception of the few matters which, for special reasons, are confined to the Secret Committee, on this body devolve the whole of the political system and arrangements of the Indian empire, together with some of its commercial transactions, all communication with His Majesty's Ministers, the Board of Controul, and the various departments of the Indian Executive. The suggestion, approval, or change of political measures, and especially a revision of all transactions, civil and military, together with the principal arrangements of the home and foreign establishments, and the destination of ships to their respective voyages, are in this Committee prepared for the decision of the Court of Directors.
3. <i>Committee of Treasury.</i>	Same eleven Members as the last. .. .	To superintend the whole of the payments and receipts of the Company in this country.
4. <i>Committee of Government Troops and Stores.</i>	The same. .. .	To regulate all matters relating to those subjects between the Company and Government.
5. <i>Committee of Law Suits.</i>	The same. .. .	To manage all law suits on behalf of the Company, with the aid of their legal advisers, and subject to the revision of the Court.
6. <i>Committee of Military Fund.</i>	The same eleven as above, and also three of the junior Directors. .. .	To receive and consider all petitions and memorials from invalid or disabled military officers on the Company's establishment, and what is called Lord Clive's Fund, and report the same to the Court of Directors.
7. <i>Committee of Accounts.</i>	Of eight members, including the Chairs and six first junior Directors. .	To pass and examine all accounts, compare and revise all pecuniary demands on the Company, as bills of exchange, and generally to ascertain that all disbursements are properly vouched and made up.
8. <i>Committee of Buying.</i>	Of the same eight members as the last .. .	To provide and inspect the price, quality, and condition of the various articles composing the Company's investments, especially woollens.
9. <i>House Committee.</i>	Of the same eight members as the last. .. .	To take the charge and management of the East-India House, and the departments thereunto attached, and for repairs, alterations, &c. in the building.
10. <i>Committee of Warehouses.</i>	Of the same eight members as the last .. .	By them the whole of the investment, and generally the whole of the commercial affairs of the Company, at home and abroad, are transacted, discussed, and prepared, for the ultimate decision of the Court of Directors.
11. <i>Committee of Private-Trade.</i>	Of nine members including the two Chairs and seven last junior Directors .. .	Their office is to superintend the private trade passing through the Company's hands, to prepare and settle all freight accounts for the same, also to examine ships' journals, and to superintend the direction of all craft employed among the Company's shipping.
12. <i>Committee of Shipping.</i>	Of the same nine members as the last .. .	They arrange the hiring of ships, examination of officers, the regulation of all troops and other persons proceeding to India, also the rates of freight and war contingencies, and all points relating to charter-parties.
13. <i>Committee of Civil College.</i>	Of twelve members, including the two Chairs, six senior and four junior Directors. .. .	To superintend the concerns of that establishment.
14. <i>Committee of Military Seminary.</i>	Of thirteen members, including the two Chairs and five of the senior Directors. .. .	To superintend the concerns of that establishment.

By the preceding Table it will be observed, that the Chairman and Deputy Chairman are upon every one of these Committees, while the eleven senior Directors are all upon five, some upon six, and the senior Director of all on seven Committees, and the attendance of the junior Directors averages four and five Committees for each. The labours of every Committee pass before the Court of Directors, as a body, for revision and approval. It will also appear, that the political department rests exclusively with the Chairs, the Secret Committee, and the Committee of Correspondence, the Members of which last also include in their functions the departments of Treasury, of Government Troops and Stores, Law suits, and jointly with three juniors have further the management of the Military Fund. In like manner, the members of the Committee of Warehouses, who have been described as exclusively devoting themselves to the commercial branch of the Company's concerns, include also, under their auspices, the departments of Accounts, of Buying, and of the House Affairs; while the Committees of the Civil and Military Seminaries comprise a more indiscriminate selection of the members of the Court. Each of these Committees has its own Chairman, who commonly presides, it not being usual for the Chairman or Deputy to attend, except on the Secret and Correspondence Committees', unless on special occasions.

It will be observed, that although the practice has been invariably (at least very seldom departed from) to select the members of the several Committees by seniority, as stated in the schedule, yet no obligation exists to that effect, and the Court of Directors would be competent, if they pleased, to place a junior Director on a higher Committee, and *vice versa**.

Having thus defined the separate duties of the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and Committees, it remains to state the office of the Court of Directors as a body. Independently of their revision of the proceedings of the various Committees, they are accustomed to transact all those miscellaneous and special affairs which, not falling within the province of the Committees, require general discussion and decision. Out of the mass thus included, may be enumerated the examination of officers of every description going out to India, the appointment or recall of the various classes of persons employed in the Company's service, particularly in the higher departments, the departure of fleets in time of war, &c. &c. to which may be added, as a duty of the Court of Directors, though not collectively, yet for each of them in rotation, except the Chairs, to attend the sales of goods made by the Company†.

Such being the arrangement of their various official duties by the Court of Directors, and such the extent of political and commercial affairs placed under their management, we will next proceed to examine how those duties are fulfilled. With regard to the Court of Directors, their constant and regulated attendance is on Wednesday in every week; but the increase and pressure of business, of late years, has made it necessary to hold them more frequently; and it appears by the minute books, that from the year 1793 to 1812, 2,020 Courts were held, making an average of more than 106 for each year. Thirteen members form a quorum; but the return of attendance for the last twenty years gives an average of nineteen members present at every Court;‡ and I feel it my duty to state, much to the honour of the Directors, that by the evidence before the Committee it appeared, that time immemorial, there is rarely an instance of a Court failing to be held for want of sufficient attendance.§

* Vide Mr. Cobb's evidence on this head.

† Vide Mr. Cobb's evidence before the Committee.

‡ See Appendix to Committee's papers, No. III, p. 95.

§ Vide Mr. Cobb's evidence before the Committee.

Supplemen-
tary Papers.

C.

The Court is accustomed to meet at twelve o'clock, and after considering the business of the day, and distributing to the various Committees, those matters requiring their respective attention, adjourns for a limited time, and then resuming its sitting, receives from the Committees the result of their labours. The sitting of the Court usually lasts till six o'clock, and frequently much later, as business may require.

The average number of Committees held from 1793 to 1812, amount to* 667, and the Sale days to 139, during the same period.† In the department of Correspondence and Indian and China Accounts, it appears that, on the average, 117 letters have been received, containing 5,506 paragraphs, and 87 letters written out, containing 2,431 paragraphs; and that during the same period 19 books have arrived,‡ the whole of which, in their results, except what are called the Books of Consultation from India, which are considered only as books of reference, are brought before the Court of Directors, or the Chairman and his Deputy, or the Secret and Correspondence Committees.

With respect to the time occupied in attendance on the Committees, it varies, of course, according to the nature and quantity of business submitted to them; but in many cases, as the Committees of Correspondence, Warehouses, Shipping, and Private Trade, the attendance is frequent and laborious, especially on the Committee of Correspondence, from the vast increase of Political occupation of late years, which has rendered it necessary to detach from the peculiar superintendence of the Secretary, with whom formerly all Political Correspondence centered, the examination and revision of Indian Correspondence, and of Military Affairs, which now form distinct and separate branches, each of great extent as well as high importance. Indeed, without such an arrangement, the business of the Company, especially their Political concerns, could never have been carried on, the accumulation being so great within the last twenty years, as to render it impossible for any one person, at the head of the Secretarial department, to have accomplished it; especially in the Military branch, where the pressure had become so extreme, that notwithstanding the able and constant exertions of the

* Vide Appendix to Committee's papers, No. III, page 95.
† Ibid, No. XVI, page 120.
‡ In the above average of books of correspondence it is to be observed that many of them are not paged at all.

Gentleman

Supplemen-
tary Papers.

C.

Gentleman at the head of that department, considerable arrears have existed, which, however, I had the satisfaction to learn in the Committee, were progressively and rapidly diminishing, without inducing any neglect or delay in those matters requiring prompt and immediate attention.

In the course of inquiry pursued by the Committee, I could not fail to remark, and with the highest gratification, in every department of the Company's service, a simplicity, facility, and efficiency of system, combined with the utmost regularity and promptitude in its execution, and zeal, ability, and industry, on the part of the various persons in the Company's employ, especially in the higher departments, desiring to notice particularly in this respect, but without depreciating the rest, the departments of the Secretary, of the Accountant General, of Indian Correspondence, of Indian Accounts, and of Warehouses, in all of which it was impossible not to discern an energy and dispatch, reflecting alike honour on the Court of Directors as the head of the system, and on the several Gentlemen to whom the superintendence of these various departments is confided.

In the preceding statement I have rather restrained myself to a dry and technical outline, than attempted any embellishment of the subject; but when it is considered, that these vast and important objects, now flourishing in full vigour and excellence, have been raised to their present prosperous condition, nay even derived their original existence, from the wisdom, energy, and perseverance of the successive Directors of the East India Company, aided by the skill and good conduct of their servants abroad, surely it must be allowed a matter of the highest importance, both to the Company and the nation at large, that every means should be used to obtain and continue the employment of great talents and high qualifications in the direction of these concerns, and therefore that it is equally a point of justice to reward past and actual exertion, and of policy to incite to future, by a liberal allotment both of honorary and pecuniary recompense.

Unless there be some special and mysterious reason why, when every other commercial establishment, in this and other countries, pays liberally for its management, that the commerce of the East-India Company should be managed gratuitously, or rather pay inadequately for its transaction;—unless there be some strong and powerful cause why, when the higher departments of political administration are, in every other civilized country in the universe, not only decorated with badges of rank and honour, and accompanied by patronage and influence, but endowed also with solid pecuniary recompense, that, as it regards our

Supplemen-
tary Papers.

C.

our Indian empire alone, the most arduous, responsible, and honourable situations should be inadequately paid;—unless, finally, while in every other department of the Company's establishment, both with regard to their officers abroad, and the heads of the Board of Controul at home, the various functionaries are all liberally, and many of them splendidly rewarded, there should be some paramount, some inexplicable motive, for adopting a penurious scale towards the Directors;—surely every member of the Company will instantly see it right to extend the same principle to the Directors also.

I have indeed heard it stated, but with the most sincere regret, that the patronage of the Directors is to be considered as, either directly or indirectly, a compensation for official service, and a substitute for pecuniary reward; and feel it my duty attentively to examine, and strenuously to combat, so dangerous and disgraceful a proposition. Recurring to an authority which must ever be deemed the most pure in principle and admirable in practice, and, as I conceive, perfectly analogous to the present case,—the maxims and conduct of the British constitution,—I find that, on no point, is the principle more defined, or the practice more clear. Justly considering that venality in the disposal of public appointments has invariably produced corruption, profligacy, and imbecility, in those governments where it has prevailed, the British constitution regards patronage merely as a graceful appendage to high official station, and not as a substitute for pecuniary recompense to the performance of duty, requiring, as the only condition of its disposal, that it shall be placed in proper hands. And it is especially worthy of remark, that the British Government not only exercises this principle as a general rule, throughout the various ministerial establishments of our own empire, but more particularly in the sole branch of Indian appointment which is left to the nomination of the Crown. The President of the Board of Controul, who is placed, with respect to patronage, on a footing with the Chairman of the Company, and has besides the whole patronage of his own office, consisting of several lucrative situations, has recently received, by legislative enactment under the new charter, an increase of salary, which places him, in point of emolument, as he was already in regard to rank, on an equality with the first officers of state.* Indeed, if these observations be applicable, in a general view, to the whole British empire, they are peculiarly so to our East-

* Now £5000 per annum.

India

Supplemen-
tary Papers.

C.

India possessions, where the distant scene of action, and consequent delay or difficulty in fixing responsibility, and the small comparative numbers of European population, with whom all superior authority is exclusively lodged, renders it doubly necessary to take the utmost care in selecting our functionaries. It is indeed evident, that if this principle of considering patronage as recompense were ever admitted or encouraged, the most immediate and extensive danger might ensue. 1st, as inducing the establishment of unnecessary or profusely rewarded offices; and, 2dly, the appointment of unqualified persons. The natural consequences of acting on so pernicious a system, especially in a country circumstanced as British India, are too obvious to need discussion, would be too fatal not to be deprecated; it has, therefore, wisely been the maxim of the Company, never to permit the avowal of such a principle. On the contrary, it is gratifying to recollect, that when, on a recent occasion, it appeared, notwithstanding the strict regulations previously enacted, that improper practices had occurred, with respect to the nomination to some of their appointments, the Court of Directors immediately employed themselves to frame so strong a mode of inquisitorial proceeding, as inevitably to prevent, except by the grossest deception, all such delinquency in future; and affixing to its detection penalties, the most prompt in their operation, and powerful in their effect. And it does not appear that any such mal-practices have since been repeated.

While, however, I cannot too strongly condemn the attempt to consider the patronage of the Directors as any commutation for legitimate pecuniary recompense, I am fully sensible of the due importance which is to be ascribed to it. To those Directors, whose families or connexions present candidates properly qualified, the appointments in question are, of course, highly desirable. I would give to this view of the case its full effect, only contending, on the other hand, that the best means of insuring its correct disposal, is to make it pure and independent. As an appendage to office, surrounded by tests and forms of verification and fitness on the part of the candidate, and of purity in the Director, it can rarely, if ever occur, that venal appointments can be made, or unqualified persons chosen; but if it be once avowed, that, in the slightest degree, patronage is to be regarded as an indemnity for time and attention sacrificed to the concerns of the Company, or a commutation of that pecuniary recompense to which the Directors would otherwise be entitled, such a system would not only hold out an inducement to the commission of fraud, but almost infer a tacit justification of the crime. Nay, even if it were possible to legalize this principle, no accurate or certain scale could be formed, by which this species of remuneration could be calculated,

Supplemen-
C. tary Papers. calculated, being constantly subject to variation in its extent, and consequently in its value. This will be evident, from the following list of patronage at different periods.

	Writers.	Cadets.	Assist. Surg.
In the year 1793 were appointed	- 42	81	25
In the year 1798 were appointed	- 25	408	36
But in 1812 only	- 45	53	28*

And for the present year, so well supplied are all the establishments in India with cadets, that none are to be sent out; nor was it expected that any appointment of writers would have taken place this season, but for an unexpected and urgent requisition recently arrived from Lord Minto: for it appears that the number of appointments to be filled up, is invariably regulated by the wants and requisitions of the various Indian Governments.† It would, therefore, be totally impracticable to form any correct estimate, by which to constitute the patronage of the Directors, under its present variable circumstances, any source of regular permanent income, even though the impediments to its sale were removed; which, indeed, I am so far from wishing to see, that I would rather, on the contrary, if possible, increase the restrictions already imposed on the mode of its distribution. With this general impression of the subject, I would respectfully submit the following conclusions on this part of the question.

1st. That it is equally a principle of justice and policy, to confer upon the Directors of the East-India Company a liberal pecuniary recompence, for the performance of their official duty.

2d. That the patronage, or privilege of nominating to the various appointments in the Company's employ, which is committed to the Directors as a sacred deposit, under the strongest responsibility, for its proper disposal, and guarded in its appropriation by the strictest forms and regulations, and also extremely variable in its extent, cannot, in the slightest degree, be deemed admissible in the present case.

Having thus endeavoured to establish and apply the principle of liberal pecuniary compensation to the Court of Directors, I will proceed to remark on the next division of the subject, viz.

* Vide Appendix to Committee's Papers, No. X, page 113.

† If an average estimate were made of the foreign patronage enjoyed by each Director, during the 20 years ending in 1812, it would be found very trifling comparatively; and with regard to the appointments at home, it is the custom of the Company, except on very special occasions to promote always by seniority, which of course in the event of any vacancy leaves only the lowest appointment to fill up.

“ Whether

Supplemen-
C. tary Paper. “ Whether the claim to such remuneration be supported by the practice of the Company at former periods, and to what extent, comparing the nature and circumstances of the office, at such periods, with the present time.”

In the early history of the Company, it is well known that the system of their establishment was altogether different from that which has been subsequently adopted. Instead of a joint and permanent capital, on which the commercial adventurers are founded, with a view to constant repetition from the same source, it was the custom, for more than half a century, to form a distinct stock every three or four voyages, the whole of which, both capital and profit, was at the termination of the adventure, divided among the parties concerned. But, in these accounts, it was frequently the custom to introduce the charge of a specific sum, as compensation to the Directors, or Committees as they were then called, for management. This plan seems to have prevailed down to the year 1666, when, by the minute of a General Court held on the 30th March of that year, it was first resolved to divide among the Committees the gross sum of £8,000 for their past services, and afterwards further ordained, that thenceforth the Governor should have £200 per annum, the Deputy £100, and the Committees in proportion.* Not many years after this, the system of separate joint stocks was abolished, and a permanent capital created; and there is every reason to believe that, from such time, the Directors, or Committees, received a regular annual stipend. The records of the Company are, however, so imperfect at that early period, that I have not been able to trace the fact with more accuracy. One thing, however, is certain, that in or about the year 1719, when the United Companies had become settled in their arrangements, a regular bye-law was passed, granting to the Chairman and Deputy £200, and to the other Directors £150. In the year 1793, nearly a century after this period, and about thirty years after the acquirement of territorial dominion by the Company, the salaries of the Directors were fixed at their present rate.

In estimating the sufficiency of the salary now granted to the Court of Directors, I would consider the question in the following points of view, viz.

1st. Comparing the relative proportion of the salary settled in 1719 with that of 1793, under the existing circumstances of the respective periods.

2d. The relative value which the salary of 1793 bears to the duties and office of Director at this moment.

* Vide Appendix to Committee's Papers, No. XVII, page 124, &c. also Appendix to this Letter, No. III, page 231.

If merely the comparative value of money at the two periods of 1719 and 1793 were taken into consideration, the increase which then took place would absolutely leave the Directors in a worse situation, with regard to pecuniary compensation, than they were at the former period, even if no increased labour and responsibility had accrued to their office during the interval; but when the great increase of the Company's commerce, and all the results of their territorial acquisitions, are taken into the account, it is evident, beyond the possibility of doubt, either that the compensation of 1719 was highly excessive, or that the augmentation of 1793 was, by no means, in proportion to the change of circumstances which had then taken place.

And if, as I think, there appears strong reason to believe, the allowance of 1719 was by no means inordinate, either compared with the former salary of 1666, or the actual situation of the United Company at that time, then it follows, beyond all doubt, that the rate of salary fixed in 1793, either with reference to the allowance of former periods or the existing circumstances of the Company at the time of the grant, was decidedly inadequate; and if so at that moment, must clearly be so now, when not only the further depreciation of money has again diminished its relative value, but when the vast increase of business to be performed especially in the political department, and generally with regard to the regulations of the new charter, which directing, in future, a complete separation of all commercial and political transactions, must of necessity, demand still further increase of labour and attention.

In the preceding pages, our attention has rather been limited to a general view of the subject, it now becomes necessary to consider the next point in succession, which will comprize the details: *viz.* "Whether the general state of the Company's affairs, distinctly considered, both in a commercial and political view, and also with reference to their pecuniary situation, be such as to require and justify any, and what degree and extent of increased remuneration to the Directors, and in what mode, and on what conditions, it should be granted.

This diversion of the subject will naturally branch itself under the following distinct heads: *viz.*

- 1st. The commercial, and
- 2d. The political state of the Company's affairs; and, in each case, with peculiar reference to their pecuniary situation.
- 3d. The necessity and propriety of increasing the salary of the Directors, in consideration of these circumstances; and

4th.

4th. the mode, extent, and conditions on which such increase should be granted.

Many of the facts and observations already stated apply to this part of the question; it will, therefore, only be necessary to touch upon them very briefly, with reference to the above heads.

The first point in rotation is the state of the East India Company's commercial affairs, of which the recapitulation may be taken as follows: *viz.*

- 1st. The amount of exports and imports (Company's) £8,399,228
- 2d. The quantity of tonnage occupied, - - - - 100,000 tons.
- 3d. The amount of freights and demerage, - - - - £1,153,546
- 4th. The number of persons employed. - - - - 15,276 per.
- 5th. The amount of duties paid to government, - - - - £5,000,000
- 6th. The amount of charges on the Company's trade. £13,220,966*
- 7th. The amount of profit realized.

If, on each of these points, the commercial concerns of the East-India Company be compared with those of other commercial establishments in this country, it will be evident, that the whole amount of salary now enjoyed by the Directors is on an inferior scale, in comparison with the amount paid to the Directors of other commercial companies. Not even the Bank, which alone can compete with the East-India Company in point of extent, security, and public utility, is to be placed on a footing of equality, with regard to the description and quantity of labour to be performed.

The mere routine of arithmetical accounts and financial operations, however large, is naturally far less laborious and urgent, than the multifarious and constant avocations of a trading company, uniting under its administration, not only the export and import of articles of every description, to an immense amount, but the provision and arrangement of funds continually in circulation, requiring constant and minute attention, that they should not be excessive in one place and deficient in another, and also that the various currencies and exchanges shall so operate on the purchase and sale of their investments, as to give, in the general result, advantages which must inevitably fail, if the various parts be not judiciously and attentively combined. On these points no exactness of mode, however minute, no routine of office, however extensive, no plan, however detailed, can exempt the Directors from constant and laborious employment. It is a department they cannot devolve

* Vide Appendix to Committee's Papers, No. VIII. p. 111.

Supplemen-
ary Papers.
C. upon others, however skilful and experienced; a duty they cannot perform by proxy; it is, in short, the work of the head, which alone can direct and govern the labour of the hands.

If, therefore, we take the relative scale of official rank, extent of duty, and rate of remuneration to the Directors of other public Companies in this country, compared with the same points as it regards the East India Directors, it is impossible not to admit, that the whole salary at present granted can scarcely be deemed adequate, certainly not beyond the due and fair remuneration to which they are entitled, for their mere commercial services.

And if this principle be justified on the preceding grounds, I conceive to be equally so, as it regards the pecuniary capacity of the Company's commercial resources to authorise such an allowance. We have already had exhibited to us what must be deemed a fair and moderate *exposé* of those funds, which the Company have a right to claim, distinct from the operation of the Political Charter. Taking either the extent of their Capital, or amount of Income, into consideration, it can hardly be contended, that the commercial or separate funds are not adequate to bear any just and fair charge upon them.

On the Political branch of this subject I would, in like manner, revert to the statements already submitted, of the extent, value, and importance of the British Indian Empire, inferring that its superintendence requires talents the most superior, information the most enlarged and peculiar, integrity the most unsullied and attention the most unremitting—that it implies responsibility the most extensive and sacred, and confers a rank and responsibility of official character nearly equal to that of the Ministers of the British Empire. None of these assertions can be denied, and I therefore deem myself justified in assuming on this score, that political functionaries of so high a description should at least to a certain extent, be assimilated in pecuniary recompense to that which is granted in parallel cases to our Statesmen at home.

And, as has already been remarked, the propriety of this claim receives additional force from the legislative enactment in the New Charter, which confers increased emolument on the head of the Board of Controul, who, however respectable in his own person, as being selected from the first class of society in the country, is justly considered as not filling an inferior station, when admitted to a share of the management of the higher departments of the East India Company's affairs.

And the question of pecuniary ability, on this head, also is equally clear with the fitness and justice of the measure proposed.

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Supplemen-
ary Papers.
C. The gross amount of the Indian revenue has already been stated at about sixteen millions. It must certainly be evident to every member of the East India Company, as well as to the public at large, that the inevitable expences of their vast civil and military establishments have not only absorbed the whole of the funds in annual rotation, but created a public debt of about thirty millions,* when, however, it is considered, that this debt has been incurred in prosecution of a war, whose origin may be traced, in no small degree, to the machinations of our European enemies, mixing with the natural jealousy and hostility of the Indian powers; a war unexampled in our oriental history, as well for the extent of its exertions, as for the degree of its success, establishing British superiority and expanding British dominion to a point far beyond the amount of such a debt, if regarded as the purchase money for so valuable an estate: when, in addition to this, it is considered that the progressive increase of taxation, which in all other countries, and in none more than Great Britain, has kept pace with the change and exigencies of the times; that, in fact, the resources of our Indian Empire have not only been exempt from any diminution during the whole of this warfare, but must, in the very nature of things, have progressively and importantly increased and accumulated in private hands;† surely we are warranted to declare, that the Political finances of the East India Company are perfectly competent to bear any degree of charge, which the legitimate and necessary scale of their establishment may require. If, indeed, this were not the case, it might fairly be asked, why every other branch of their public functionaries, the Court of Directors excepted, should be so liberally rewarded?

Such being the justice of the principle of adequate compensation to the Court of Directors, and such the capacity of the India Company to admit the charge, with reference to their funds, both politically and commercially, it remains to be considered, in what mode, to what extent, and on what conditions, the same should be granted.

With respect to the mode and extent in which it is desirable to regulate the remuneration to be granted to the Directors, it appears to me that there are two points deserving of consideration; viz.

* The India Budget, however, for the year 1813 exhibits a more pleasing picture, shewing a surplus of the revenue beyond the expenditure of nearly a million.

† In proof of this may be quoted the reduction of the rate of Interest on money in India from 12 per cent to 6.

1st.

Supplemen-
tary Papers.

C.

1st. That it should be apportioned to the importance and rank in the scale of service sustained by the Directors, respectively; and

2d. That the length of their service should also be considered, independently of the peculiar department in which they are employed.

The first distinction will apply to the separation, already marked, between the Political and Commercial functions of the Directors. In the tables relating to the duties performed by the various Committees, it will be remembered that, in the two Chairs and nine Directors, comprising the Secret Committee and Committee of Correspondence, are exclusively vested all the political details, which to those Directors on the Committee of Warehouses, &c. is confided the principal management of their commercial affairs; I would, therefore, respectfully submit, that any increase which is made in the salaries of the Directors, should be graduated on these principles, which naturally place the political in a higher scale than the mere commercial functionaries, giving for instance:

To the Chairman, as head and president of the Court, an annual salary, not exceeding the sum of £

To the Deputy Chairman, an annual salary not exceeding £, being rather intended to mark the gradation of official rank, than any different degree or species of service.

To the Director, being the third member of the Secret Committee, including the two Chairs, an annual salary not exceeding the sum of £.

To the nine Directors, forming, together with the Chairman and Deputy, the Committee of Correspondence, an annual salary not exceeding the sum of £; and

To the rest of the Directors, not serving on either of the above Committees, an annual salary not exceeding the sum of £; and

Finally, to every Director of the last named description, who, not being on either of the two Committees of Secrecy or Correspondence, shall be again elected to the office, after serving for the full term of four years, the further annual salary of £; and if he shall have served the full term of eight years and be re-elected, but not placed on either of the above Committees, then to allow him a still further annual salary not exceeding £.*

* The meaning of this passage will be more clearly understood by filling up, for form's sake, the blank sums in question, which, not presuming to dictate to the General Court, I have avoided doing in

Supplemen-
tary Papers.

C.

With regard to the conditions to be annexed to this increase of salary, some difficulty presents itself, not as to the declaration of the principle which should govern their suggestion, but the manner and degree of its application. So exemplary has been the constant habit of the Court of Directors, under the present system, that one is almost disposed to recommend simply a perseverance in the same conduct; but, on the other hand, independently of the change of directorial routine, which must, in many cases, unavoidably ensue, from the regulations of the ensuing Charter, and the new circumstances arising in consequence, there are certainly some points connected even with the present system, in which it may be possible to give more efficiency to the various parts of the Directorial machine. But as any mistake, in this respect, might be attended with the most serious consequences, not only creating much confusion in the routine of official business, but possibly causing material injury to a concern, so extensive and complicated as that of the East-India Company, it is highly necessary that any change in the system of Directorial duty should be maturely weighed and considered; nor do I conceive that a Committee, constituted like ours, were competent to discuss and decide properly on a subject of this nature, especially after the secession of an honourable and learned Gentleman, whose great talents, general knowledge, and local information on the concerns of the Company, so peculiarly fitted him for such a research.* To enter with advantage on a detail of this nature, would require a Committee, not only combining in its members a general acquaintance with and research into the Company's affairs, but it should also be composed of men, endowed with professional knowledge of the Company's bye-laws, together with the charters and acts on which they are

		per Annum.
in the body of the text. Suppose, for instance, that to		£1200
The Chairman were granted a salary of	-	1000
The Deputy	-	700
The third Member of the Secret Committee, and the nine Directors on the Committee of Correspondence, exclusive of the Chair	-	500
To the rest of the Directors not serving on these Committees	-	100 additional,
To such of the last Class as had completed four years service	-	600
And further to the same Class, after eight years service	making	100 more,
	making	700

founded,

* Mr. Randle Jackson.

Supplemen-
tary Papers.

C.

founded, and further have the aid of deliberate and extensive communication with the Court of Directors, whose past experience of the existing system would materially assist in any change desirable to be adopted in future. It therefore seems desirable, on this head, that a Committee of Bye-laws should be framed, who making a general revision of the same, with the aids before stated, might recommend those changes which should appear necessary.

While, however, on the interior and detail of this subject, no perfect suggestion can be offered, there are yet some leading points which offer themselves at once to our notice, and which, if approved by the General Court, might immediately be shaped into specific bye-laws, without interfering with the more extensive inquiry just alluded to. For instance, it would be desirable,

1st, That, in future, no Director of the East-India Company shall hold any situation of public service, requiring official duty under the Crown, or in any other public Corporation or Joint-Stock Company, charitable institutions, or corporations, or any public sinecure or merely honorary situation; that of Member of Parliament, the Trinity House, or the East-India Dock Company, always excepted.

2d. That such bye-laws be enacted as may render the future attendance constant and efficient, not allowing of their absence from the duties of their situation, except on such special occasions as may be sanctioned by the Chairman or Deputy, and when the service of the Company may allow of the same without inconvenience.*

3d. That an increased scale of fines for non-attendance, either at the Court of Directors, or on Committees, or at the Company's sales, be suggested to the Court of Directors, to confirm and enforce the principles above stated.

4th. That the Court of Directors be requested to consider and adopt any regulations which may be practicable for increasing the promptitude of nomination to their public appointments, and also, if possible,

* On this head it might fairly be enacted, that on the fixed weekly Court-day (every Wednesday) the attendance of each Director should be imperatively strict and continued, obliging them, if not on Committees, to remain in the Court so long as it shall be sitting, except under special leave of temporary absence from the Chair.

adding

Supplemen-
tary Papers.

C.

adding to the restrictions now imposed to prevent the abuse of the Directors patronage*.

5th. That above all it be particularly impressed on the Court of Directors, that while justice and expediency alike suggest an adequate portion of recompence to every department of their public service, it is at the same time highly desirable, nay indispensably necessary to enforce the utmost degree of prudence and economy in the Company's public expenditure of every description.

In addition to the preceding conditions, which offer themselves on strong public grounds, both of facility and expediency, the following points may also not be deemed unworthy of consideration.

1st. With reference to the situations of Chairman and Deputy Chairman, on whom, under the present system, such heavy and various labours press: whether it might not be expedient that the third member of the Committee of Secrecy, who is generally the senior Director, should act as a sort of regular adjunct to the Chairs, assisting them, as far as possible, in the detail and routine of their office. Such an arrangement would not only relieve the two Chairs most materially in their quantity of labour, but a further advantage might eventually be combined with it, by making the succession, which is now only from the office of Deputy to that of Chairman, extend also to the adjunct, thus giving a sort of double apprenticeship to the presidential duties, previously to arriving at the Chair. And, finally, it may be suggested on this head, whether the office of Chairman only† should not be biennial, instead of annual, since nothing is so prejudicial to the due administration of high political authority and arrangement, as the vacillation arising from too frequent a change of functionaries. As the case now stands, it can rarely, if ever, be the lot of any Chairman to see, during the continuance of his office, any great or decisive measure carried into effect; and it may fairly be questioned, whether the operation of this circumstance do not sometimes cause apathy and hesitation in the suggestion or adoption of public plans, which might otherwise have been productive of important and general good.

* It is not intended at all to reflect on the Directors by this resolution, but merely to give additional protection against abuse on these points, if possible.

† It would not be necessary to extend the biennial arrangement below the Chair, as the Deputy having previously served on the Committee of Secrecy would have passed through the same term in his two offices previously to arriving at the Chair.

Supplemen-
tary Papers.

C.

2d. As it regards the choice of Candidates, whether it might not be desirable, both for their own sakes and that of the Proprietors in general, that within a certain limited period previous to every election, they should signify to the Chairman their intention to offer themselves, and be put in nomination at a General Court. The adoption of this mode would not only give more publicity to the proceeding, but enable the Proprietors either to acquire information, or express their opinion respecting any of the Candidates. It is, however, a point on which deliberate consideration should be exercised, to ascertain precisely what advantage might be expected to arise from its adoption.

On the general principles developed in the preceding pages, I have no hesitation in decidedly, but respectfully, offering it as my own opinion, that the salaries of the Directors *should be increased as aforesaid.*

This brings us to the last division of the subject, *viz.* "What may be expected as the result of this measure?" I am perfectly aware, that whatever may be the abstract justice and propriety of the measure, with reference to the situation and resources of the East-India Company, still the inducements to adopt so important a change will not be sufficient, unless the following two points can be ascertained, *viz.*

1st. That the advantages resulting from its adoption shall be manifest and important.

2d. That the objections to which it is liable are slight, and easily removed. On the first head I would remark, that no mode so effectual of obtaining a numerous and highly qualified class of competitors for the Direction can be devised, as by combining in the appendages to the office a due proportion of emolument, with that honour, respectability, and influence, which now attach to it; thereby presenting eligible access to many persons who, however highly gifted by qualification, cannot prudentially afford to sacrifice their time and attention, without being enabled, in a pecuniary way, to support, independently and honourably, that rank and station in life, from which alone members of the East-India Direction ought to be chosen. This remark will derive additional force from the consideration already stated, among the conditions proposed to be annexed to the measure, of prohibiting East-India Directors in future, from occupying seats in other public Companies, where the salary of the other office has hitherto indemnified them for the inadequacy of that attached to the East-India Direction: it will also apply, in the strongest way, to the higher classes of mercantile society, the

Supplemen-
tary Papers.

C.

the members of which, in becoming East-India Directors, are often extensively obliged to abstract their attention from their private mercantile pursuits, if they do their duty to the East-India Company.

That these excitements to great additional competition, not only as it regards the number but quality of the Candidates, must be regarded as an extensive and positive advantage, cannot, I think, be denied, since it is a self-evident proposition, that by multiplying the objects of selection, it follows, of course, that real merit in the Candidate will have a fairer opportunity to develop itself, and obtain support on public and independent grounds, and more successfully combat the weight of private interest, which without any imputation on the honour and respectability of the parties concerned, must, in candour, be allowed sometimes to mix private friendship in its exertions, rather than strictly to require high and undoubted qualification in the Candidate taken up as the object of its support.

Having thus stated some of the advantages to be expected from this measure, we will next advert to those objections which are likely to be brought forward against it; and it seems to me that these may be arranged under the following heads:

1st. On the score of expence, that however apparently flourishing may be the state of the Company's affairs, such a measure might tend materially to affect those funds which, as destined to supply the dividend to the Proprietors, ought therefore to be kept sacred.

2d. That such a measure might be injurious in a political view, as tending to introduce persons of a different description of gentlemen into the office from those who now fill the Direction, and especially to facilitate and increase the influence of Ministry for the introduction of their own friends into this situation.

In refutation of the erroneous idea, that this measure would add materially to that portion of expence which, by diminishing the fund appropriated to the payment of the Dividends, might affect its security, I would take the liberty to state, that by the separation immediately to take place, under the new charter, of the whole commercial and political affairs of the Company, a fair and liberal estimate is now framing, between the Court of Directors and His Majesty's Ministers, to divide and apportion the whole of the Company's charges, of every description, to the respective divisions of political and commercial expenditure. This will naturally include the salary of the Directors, in common with every other

Supplemen-
ary Papers.

C.

other charge; and as the most extensive and important, the Political department, in all those cases where the duty is blended, will probably bear the larger proportion, but a limited share, consequently, of any increased salary, now voted, will follow the commercial funds.*

At the same time that the original regulation of the amount of the charges, vesting with the Proprietors as before, it is perfectly competent to them, nay indeed they are the sole competent authority, to originate in the shape of a bye-law any grant of salary which may be found advisable.

On the second point I would briefly remark, that I cannot possibly conceive how the competition, which would give an increased number of candidates, can be considered as operating injuriously to change their description. The rank and character of those who now offer themselves are highly respectable, but

* To elucidate this part of the subject, and at the same time exhibit rather a surcharged than diminished view of the additional expence against the commercial fund, the following estimate is submitted, in which the political department is only charged with half the Directors' salaries, though it would be fair to assume, for the reasons already stated, that it would bear a larger proportion, viz.

The present rate of salary is as follows:

To the Chairman and Deputy, £500 per annum, is	£1,000
Twenty-two other Directors, at £300 each, is	6,600

Total	£7,600
-------	--------

Of which appropriate one-half to the political department	3,800
And it will leave against the Proprietors' fund	£3,800

If the new rate, proposed in page 221, be adopted, it will operate as follows, viz.

To the Chairman, per annum	£1,200
To the Deputy	1,000

To the nine Directors composing the Secret and Correspondence Committees, £700 per annum	6,300
To thirteen other Directors, at £500 per annum	6,500

Suppose three of the above thirteen to have completed eight years service, they would have £200 per annum additional	600
--	-----

And six more to have served four years complete, and thus entitled to £100 per annum additional	600
---	-----

Of which one half, as above, is commercial, say	£16,200
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And deducting the moiety of present salary as above	8,100
Making the whole additional charge to the commercial fund only per annum	3,800
	£4,300

surely

Supplemen-
ary Papers.

C.

surely it could do no harm, if any person whom the Proprietors thought qualified, in a superior degree, should in consequence of this arrangement be added to the list of candidates, nor could either injury or inconvenience arise to the Company from the additional choice.

As it regards the undue extension of ministerial influence, by the adoption of such a measure, it certainly appears to me most evident, that such an idea is totally without foundation, and that for the following reasons.

1st. That it is not practicable.

2d. That, even if practicable, it is not necessary.

On the first head it may be observed, that in a body, constituted as are the East India Proprietors, extracted from classes of all descriptions and opinions, but in all cases possessed of a certain pecuniary independence, and consequent respectability, susceptible, as a body, of no advantage or favour from the Minister of the day, and governed altogether, in their individual capacity, by individual feeling or habit; and especially since the regulation withholding the power to ballot till the lapse of time shall give a consistency and permanency to their character as East-India Proprietors;* it appears evident that any paramount or permanent influence over a body, thus constituted, is nearly impossible, especially as it will of course rest with the Proprietors themselves either to adopt or exclude a candidate.

And as it is not practicable under the present constitution of the East India Company, neither is it necessary. All the influence necessary or desirable for Government to obtain, is arranged through the medium of the Board of Controul. Regulating, without undue interference, the political affairs of the Company, so as to assimilate their complexion to the general system of the British Empire, the Board of Controul offers the means of all that is legitimate in the way of authority, all that is prudent in the way of arrangement; and it is, in fact, further necessary to assert, that a measure which adds to the classes, the qualities, and number of candidates for the Direction, can be construed to diminish the purity or independence of a constituent body, who collectively have no connexion with Government.

* Previously to the regulation which limits the right of voting to twelvemonth's possession of £1000 India stock, it is certainly true, that for all purposes of influence the greatest facility was afforded, by the creation of numerous temporary voters, who having answered the purpose of their employers gave up their stock; but this is now rendered impossible by the enactment in question.

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Supplemen-
tary Papers.

C.

vernment at all. But it may be said, that the increased salary will induce Ministers to put forward their own dependants as Candidates, with a view to provide for them. The force of this objection, however plausible in its first appearance, will immediately subside, when it is considered that it is intended only to recommend a very moderate increase, till length of service, or advancement in the scale of employ in the Direction, shall entitle the parties to a higher rate of remuneration; it would not, therefore, answer the purpose of any administration, improperly to attempt placing their friends in a situation which holds out so small additional advantage, unless the good conduct of the party, and the consequent sanction of the Proprietors at large, shall render it permanent.

Having thus endeavoured to examine the whole of this subject with impartiality and minute research, and governed myself, both in the formation and statement of my opinions, by what I trust will be deemed a fair view of the question and a correct application of the evidence, I cannot conclude without expressing my sincere hope, that in the General Court of Proprietors, this measure will meet that full and deliberate consideration which it deserves. Should it appear that I have advanced any principles which are erroneous in their basis, or made any deductions which are incomplete or illusive, I shall readily receive information, and bow to the correction of superior judgment; but if, on the contrary, it should appear that the principle of this measure is not only founded in justice and policy, but borne out, in all points, by the evidence taken before the Committee, I trust the General Court of Proprietors will excuse the liberty I have taken to intrude upon them a paper which, however deficient in other merit, at least possesses an honest intention and sincere desire, respectfully to elucidate, for their benefit the nature of a measure, which I certainly consider as the best means of confirming the prosperity of our Indian Empire and Commerce, and consequently most highly important to the British Nation at large.

I have the honour to be, Dear Sir,

Your most faithful and obedient humble servant,

THOMAS WILLIAM PLUMMER.

London,
23d. Feb. 1814.

H. HOWORTH, Esq. M. P. &c. &c. &c.

APPENDIX TO MR. PLUMMER'S PAPER, No. I.

229

COMMERCIAL or SEPARATE STOCK, *distinct from what is held under the mere POLITICAL CHARTER, as per Estimate, extracted from the Stock per Computation*
Account to 1st March, 1813.

Dr.

Cr.

To sterling amount of the subscription Capital Stock per general account *	£7,780,000
To Bond debt	5,382,925
To Interest on Bonds	149,633
To Bills of Exchange drawn from China	51,077
To Customs and Excise on Goods sold, and Customs on Goods unsold	1,489,049
To the Bank for Loan on Mortgage	700,000
To Freight and Demorage	87,400
To Supra-Cargoes' Commission	133,321
To Private Trade Proprietors	610,000
To Alms Houses at Poplar	64,300
To owing for Exports of former seasons	93,483
To ditto to Warehouse and contingent funds	17,677
To Warrants past the Court, unpaid	32,000
To Dividends on Stock	67,880
To owing for Teas returned	971
To balance of this Account, estimated as the separate or Commercial Funds or Capital of the Company, if the Political Charter were withheld	2,743,377
	£19,403,093

By amount due from Government to the Company	£1,207,560
By balance of Cash	300,642
By amount of Goods sold and not paid for	1,488,040
By ditto of ditto in England unsold	5,646,074
By the Honourable the Board of Ordnance, due for Saltpetre	42,971
By amount due from Government for Hemp	257,475
By proportion of the following Quick Stocks per account, viz. Madras	£4,141,837
Bombay	1,826,242
Bencoolen	209,730
Fort Cornwallis	229,231
Cape of Good Hope	125,998
And for proportion of Bengal Quick Stock, per general account Dr.	£21,439,136
But this includes a charge of the whole Indian Debt, say	30,000,000
Which being taken out of the account leaves a balance in favour of	8,560,864
Making the total of the above Quick Stocks	£15,093,902
Of which only one-fourth is assumed as Commercial or separate	£3,773,475
To which add the following other Quick Stock,—St. Helena	150,056
and China	714,485
Making the total of separate Quick Stock thus assumed	4,638,016
By amount paid originally by the Company for their dead Stock in India	400,000
By Cargoes from England not arrived out at the date of the various Quick Stocks	2,287,411
By Exports paid for by general account	1,276,675
By Impress and War Allowances	650,629
By the value of Ships, &c.	69,600
By ditto of the East-India House and Warehouses	1,138,000
	£19,403,093

* For copy of this general, or Stock Computation Account, vide Committee's Papers, No. XXI, page 139.

Memorandum.—The above estimate is intended to exhibit a fair and moderate view of what would be the Company's commercial or separate funds or property, distinct from those rights or acquisitions of which they might be deprived, if the political charter were withheld or abolished. In the first place are excluded all credit items which may even be surmised to belong to the political funds, as, for instance, the supplies of stores, &c. to His Majesty's troops, and the expence of foreign expeditions, although it may reasonably be inferred that a part at least of these disbursements has been defrayed out of the commercial or separate resources. And also with respect to the dead stock, of which the total cost now amounts to £11,843,959, and of which a considerable proportion might fairly be put against the separate account, only the actual and separate item of £400,000 is credited. And next as it regards those Quick Stocks, of which only one-fourth is reckoned as commercial or separate; this principle of calculation has been fully justified on reference to the Accountant General's office; but as no separate or distinct balance sheets have yet been exhibited, although such will be the case in making up the Company's accounts under the new Charter, I have preferred taking it as above estimated for the present. In short, it is proposed in this estimate to shew rather an under than over rated view of the Company's commercial situation, as will be evident when it is considered that no account is here taken of the rights, revenues, or fee simple of the Company's exclusive and perpetual possessions, under the Mogul investiture of the Dewannee, &c. with which no change or abolition of the political charter would justly interfere, and the value of which may be estimated at the lowest computation to be worth several millions sterling.

T. W. P.

APPENDIX to MR. PLUMMER'S PAPER, No. II.

*A Generall Court of Election of all Freemen for the Fourth Joint Stocke,
holden the 2d July, 1656.*

PRESENT.

Mr. William Cokayne, Governour.
Mr. Thomas Andrew,
Mr. Daniell Andrews,

Togeaether with other Committees, and divers of the generallity.
Mr. Governour made known to the generallity, that the yeare being now expired for which time the Governour Deputy and Committees were chousen, It was the work of the day to make a new choice; And for his own parte he told them, that hee was not now able to doo the like service he had done, or what their affaires might require, and therefore pressed his excuse very much, and that the Committees whomannaged the busines as himselfe found themselves soo much neglected for their paines, that it is difficult to gett a Court togeaether. The Court takeing consideration thereof, fell, in the first place, to election of a Governour; and divers being nominated, the choice fell on Mr. William Cokayne to be Governour for the yeare following.

The Court was then pleased to give thanks to the Committees for their paines in manageing their business hitherto, and declared themselves to thinke it very reasonable that the Committees should have some allowance for their paines, yet they resolved on nothing herein at present.

But more especially Mr. Governour, who had done them extraordinary service, and have bene a chiefe instrument in upholding the Company's Charter, which otherwaies would have bine a great in regard of debts standing out due to this stocke, and therefore were pleased, at present, to gratify him with £200 for his paines past and until the end of this ensuing yeare, and they ordered present payment of the same.

APPENDIX to MR. PLUMMER'S PAPER, No. III.

A General Court of Adventurers, holden the 30th March 1666.

A motion was then made to the Generality, that it being now a fit time they would consider of the several promises formerly made to Mr. Thomas Andrews, and other gentlemen who have done the Stock Service, and thereupon the Letter of Mr. Andrews,

Supplemen-
tary Papers.
C.

Supplemen-
tary Papers.
C.

Andrews, and several orders of Court made concerning the gratifying such gentlemen, were read unto them, which begot a long debate, and introduced several discourses touching Private-Trade, and the debts owing to this Stock; wherein they receiving ample satisfaction, came then to the nominating of several sums for the pains of the Committees, from the first Election of the Stock unto the next Election, being eight years and almost a half: and there being divers Sums named for that purpose, It was at length, by a question, resolved, that the Sum of £3,000 should be distributed among the several Committees, whether living or dead, which have been, to each man's appearance from the first Election until the next Election, and left it unto the Committee, to proportion it in that manner; which the Committees accepting as the Generalities kind resentment and respect, returned them their thanks for the same.

They then proceeded to consider of an acknowledgement also for the several Governours and Deputies which have been since the beginning of this Stock, and did thereupon unanimously resolve, by a question, to allow £200 per annum to each Governour, and £100 per annum to each Deputy, and so *pro rata* until the next Election.

And that what Sir Thomas Chamberlain hath received less than in proportion to those respective Sums, for the time he served Governour or Deputy, shall now be made good unto him also.

APPENDIX, No. IV. to MR. PLUMMER'S PAPER.

Amount of the Company's Exports and Imports, and of the Quantity of Tonnage occupied and Freight paid.

The exports in the seventeen years 1793-4 to 1809-10 inclusive was - £40,048,917
The imports during the same period was - 102,737,954

Total amount of imports and exports in seventeen years - £142,786,871*

On an average of seventeen years exports £2,355,819 and imports £6,043,409

Total - £8,399,228
The shipping employed by the Company on an average of the same period was 44 ships
of the chartered burthen of 37,119 tons.

The amount of freight and demorage paid during the same period
on an average - £1,153,546 per annum.

* Vide Milburn's Rise and Progress of the Commerce between England and the East-Indies, vol. 2, page 91.

APPENDIX to MR. PLUMMER'S PAPER, No. V.

THE Produce of the Company's Trade with India on an average of seventeen years, 1793-4 to 1809-10 inclusive, made up from Accounts submitted to the House of Commons by the Court of Directors, and published in Milburn's Oriental Commerce, vol. ii, page 183, was as follow.

The prime cost of goods imported into Great Britain from India during the above period was £23,060,394
The above goods produced at the East-India Company's sales 44,841,680

The sale amount exceeded the prime cost £21,781,346

This sum was appropriated in the following manner:
Customs paid to government on the goods £5,553,954
Freight and demorage paid owners of shipping 8,721,258
Deducted for commercial charges in England, 5 per cent. on the sale amount 2,240,594
Leaving a balance to the East-India Company after payment of prime cost and charges 5,262,540 £21,781,346

Being on an average of seventeen years a net produce of £309,561 per annum.

THE Produce of the East-India Company's Trade with China on an average of seventeen years, 1793-4 to 1809-10 inclusive, made up from papers submitted to the House of Commons by the Court of Directors and published in Milburn's Oriental Commerce, vol. ii, p. 477, was as follow.

The prime cost of goods imported into Great Britain from China during the above period was £27,157,066
The above goods produced at the Company's sales 57,896,274

The sale amount exceeded the prime cost £30,739,208

This sum was appropriated in the following manner:
Customs paid to Government on the goods £265,324
Freight and demorage paid Owners of Shipping 10,886,017
Deducted for commercial charges in England, 5 per cent. on the sale amount 2,891,815
Leaving a balance to the East-India Company after payment of prime cost and charges 16,692,852 £30,739,208

Being on an average of 17 years a net produce of £981,932 per annum.
To which add that arising from the India Trade.. 309,561 do.

Forming a total of net produce of £1,291,494 per annum.

D.

DISSENT of JOSEPH HUME and JAMES BARNETT, *Esqrs. Members of the Select Committee, in a Letter addressed to the CHAIRMAN.*

London, 28th January 1814.

SIR,

Supplemen-
tary Papers.

D.

We beg leave, as Members of the Committee, to express our dissent to part of the proceedings of the Committee on the 25th instant, wherein we think the Committee have proceeded farther than the instructions of the General Court appear to authorize.

If we are correct in the interpretation of the meaning and intent of the instructions to the Committee, by the General Court of the 6th October 1813, viz. "to consider of the expediency of increasing the salaries of the Directors," we presume that the answer required was a simple aye or no; and, with great deference to the opinion opposed to us, we think that the first resolution, *unanimously* approved by the Committee on the 25th instant, viz. "That it is not the opinion of this Committee, that an indiscriminate and unconditional increase of salary to the Directors be recommended to the Proprietors," was a distinct and sufficient answer, and would have avoided the perplexing embarrassment in which the subsequent amended resolution, as moved by Mr. Lushington, has placed the Committee.

It appears to us, that the increase of salary intended by the motion of Peter Moore, Esq. in the General Court, on the 6th October 1813, was indiscriminate, unconditional, and to have commenced in April last, having reference to the present performance of the Directorial duties; and we think that the General Court understood it in the same manner, and never intended that the Committee should take upon them to consider, and point out the manner in which the duty of the Directors should be in future performed.

We think that if the Committee had, at any time before the 25th instant, considered that they were called upon, by their instructions, to take into their consideration, and to report upon the most proper means of rendering the Directorial duties more efficient in future, they would have deemed it necessary to institute and carry on an inquiry and examination, of a very different nature from what will appear by their proceedings to have been done.

We,

Supplemen-
tary Papers.

D.

We, therefore, most respectfully offer as our opinion, that the General Court did not intend that the Committee should report on the manner in which the Directorial duties should, in future, be performed; nor were the Committee prepared, from any evidence or documents before them, to recommend a *graduated increase* of salary, "provided such increase of salary be accompanied by *certain conditions*," when in reality, no *conditions* had been agreed to by the Committee to warrant such a recommendation.

We are confident, that no two Members of the Committee were agreed, as to what these *certain conditions* should be, and we therefore objected to the amended resolution, which will convey to the Proprietors the idea, which is not the fact, that the Committee had considered different plans for the future regulation of the duties of the Directors, and that they had agreed upon some of them as the basis of their recommendation.

However we may be impressed with the necessity of an alteration in the manner in which the Directorial duties are performed, we consider that it rests alone with the General Court to adopt such measures for effecting that object, as to its wisdom may appear best.

We objected to a graduated or partial increase of salary to the Directors, as the principle is at variance with sound theory, unknown practically in any public board in this country, and would be not only difficult to fix, but would create jealousy, distrust, and many perplexing difficulties.

From the tenor of the amended resolution which you have been directed to report to the General Court, the Proprietors will confidently expect, that you, Sir, as the organ of the Committee, are prepared to explain, verbally or in your written report, what is the nature of these *certain conditions*, with which the Committee recommended a graduated increase of salary.

We have thus submitted the reasons why we consider the first resolution of the Committee, on the 25th instant, as a full and explicit answer to the orders of the General Court, and why we dissented, *in toto*, from the *second*, or amended resolution, which assumes powers that, in our humble opinion, the orders of the General Court did not give.

JOSEPH HUME,
JAMES BARNETT,
Members of the Select Committee.

H. Howorth, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

2 K 2

INDEX TO THE PAPERS.

- A.
- Accountant General* summoned to attend the Committee, 13.
- _____ attends accordingly and gives evidence, 13.
- _____ minutes of his evidence, 65.
- _____ his duties, 65.
- Accounts, Indian*, under superintendence of Auditor, 67.
- Accounts for Parliament*, how prepared, 68.
- Accounts, Committee of*, how composed, 42, 66.
- _____ number of Committees, 42.
- _____ arrangement of business, 42, 66.
- _____ business increased, 42.
- Accounts, Clerk to Committee of*, summoned to attend the Committee, 10.
- _____ attends accordingly and gives evidence, 11.
- _____ minutes of his evidence, 42.
- Affirmative*, see "Motions resolved on."
- Allan, Colonel*, appointed Member of Select Committee, 90.
- _____ withdraws himself from the Committee, 8.
- _____ his letter to the Chairman of the Select Committee, 144.
- Alexander, J. Esq.*, appointed Member of Select Committee, 90.
- Angerstein, J. J. Esq.*, appointed Member of Select Committee, 90.
- Appointments*, civil and military, by Court, 60.
- _____ to offices in India by Governments there, 61.
- Assistant Examiner* summoned to attend the Committee, 13.
- _____ attends accordingly and gives evidence, 13.
- _____ minutes of his evidence, 63.
- _____ his duties, 63.
- Assistant Secretary* summoned to attend the Committee, 10.
- _____ attends accordingly and gives evidence, 11, 12.
- _____ minutes of his evidence, 19, 57.
- _____ his letter to the Clerk of the Select Committee, 157.
- Assistant Surgeons*, number of sent to India from 1773 to 1792, 166.
- _____ ditto, 1793 to 1812, 113.
- Attorneys*, how nominated, 59.
- _____ number of sent to India from 1773 to 1792, 166.
- _____ ditto, from 1793 to 1812, 155.
- Auber, Mr.*, appointed Clerk to the Select Committee, 3.
- Auditor of Indian Accounts* summoned to attend the Committee, 10, 11.
- _____ attends accordingly and gives evidence, 12, 14.
- _____ minutes of his evidence, 52, 84.
- Auditor*

Auditor of Indian Accounts, his duties, 53.
 ——— List of Writers and Cadets to be sent to India, prepared by him, 61, 83.

B.

Baber, E. Esq. appointed Member of Select Committee, 90.
Ballot, Chairman and Deputy chosen by, 19.
Baring, A. Esq. appointed Member of Select Committee, 90.
Barnett, J. Esq. appointed Member of Select Committee, 90.
 ——— his dissent from the proceedings of the Committee, 233.
Barristers, how nominated, 59.
 ——— number of sent to India, from 1773 to 1792, 166.
 ——— ditto, from 1793 to 1812, 155.
Bills from India, process relative to, 67.
Board of Commissioners what communications take place with the, 22.
Books and Pages, number of received from the different Presidencies, 97, 99, 101, 103.
Bombay Marine, number of sent to India, from 1773 to 1792, 166.
 ——— ditto, from 1793 to 1812, 155.
Bullion exported, invoice value of from 1793 to 1812, 118.
 ——— none exported of late, 70.
Buying, Clerk to Committee of, summoned to attend the Committee, 10, 11.
By-laws, motion for altering, 89.

C.

Cadets, lists of, prepared by Auditor, 61.
 ——— number of, sent to India, from 1773 to 1792, 166, 113.
 ——— ditto, from 1793 to 1812, 113.
Carnatic Commissioners, communications with, 54.
Cartwright, C. Esq. his evidence before the Committee, 65.

Case submitted to the Standing Counsel respecting the qualification of Member of the Select Committee, 142.

Cash receipts and payments, at home, from 1793 to 1812, 115.

Chairman and Deputy, how chosen, 19.

——— their duties and attendance, independent of Courts and Committees, 21.

——— their occupations nearly equal, 22.

——— generally attend Committees, 36.

——— what business transacted by them, 58.

——— how remunerated, 58.

Chairmen of Committees, how chosen, 36, 40, 41, 42.

Chairman of Select Committee, his letter to the Clerk, 147.

——— Minute submitted by him to the Committee, 173.

——— his letter to the Assistant Secretary, 153.

——— his letter to J. Weyland, Esq.

China appointments, how arranged, 57.

Chaplains, how nominated, 59.

——— number of sent to India, from 1773 to 1792, 166.

——— ditto, 1793 to 1812, 155.

Clerk to Select Committee, Mr. Auber appointed to that office, 3.

——— his letter to the Company's Solicitor, 141.

——— his letter to Colonel Allan, 144.

——— his letter to Mr. Hume, 146.

——— his letter to the Chairman, 146.

Cobb, James, Esq. his evidence before the Committee, 19, 57.

College at Hertford, establishment of, 119.

College, Committee of, how composed and number of Committee days, 43.

——— Special Committee appointed, 43.

College, Clerk to Committee of, summoned to attend the Committee, 10, 13.

——— attends accordingly, and gives evidence, 11, 14.

College,

College, Clerk to Committee of, minutes of his evidence, 43, 82.

Commissioners, Board of, dispatches submitted to them, 51.

Committees, how formed, 19, 23.

——— their business brought before the Court for revision and decision, 20.

——— number of, from 1793 to 1812, 95.

——— from 1773 to 1792, 164.

——— Mr. Plummer's table of their duties, &c. 207.

Committees of Proprietors, proceedings of, respecting Duties of Directors, since 1793, 121.

Committee days, how often, 27, 28, 37, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44.

Comparative Statement of Returns laid before the Select Committee, 129.

Consultations from India, proceedings respecting, 25.

Consultations, departments in which received, from 1790 to 1793, and 1809 to 1813, 110.

Correspondence, statement of, with the Government in India, 105—107.

Correspondence, Committee of, how composed, 22, 33,

——— arrangement of its business, 30, 33, 34, 35, 45, 63.

——— its labours increased, 52.

——— Members may form themselves into other Committees without leaving their room, 31.

——— Chairmen are present at their meetings or have their proceedings submitted to them, 33.

——— reports of, 35, 36.

Correspondence, Examiner of Indian, summoned to attend the Committee, 11.

——— attends accordingly, and gives evidence, 12.

——— minutes of his evidence, 45.

——— letter explanatory thereof, read in the Committee, 15, 169.

Cornwallis, Lord, what patronage possessed by, 57.

Counsel, Standing, his opinion respecting the qualification of a Member of the Select Committee, 143.

Court, what number of Directors form a, 19, 25.

———, how many held weekly, 22, 32.

———, its hour of meeting and period of setting, 23, 24, 27.

———, its business increased, 23.

———, has rarely failed sitting for want of sufficient number of Members, 24, 32.

———, arrangement of its business, 24, 27.

———, fines for non-attendance and how appropriated, 24, 25.

———, many points submitted to the, which have no relation to the Committees, 21.

———, number of, and Members attending, from 1793 to 1812, 95.

———, from 1773 to 1792, 164.

D.

Departments (new), their establishment has not relieved the Directors, 31.

Deputy Chairman, how chosen, 19.

Directors, how many form a Court, 19.

——— their fines for non-attendance, 24, 71.

——— leaving town with or without permission subject to fines, 25.

——— their labour increased, 32, 38, 48, 53, 56.

——— attend on other than Court days, 53, 63.

——— patronage how allotted to, 55—57, 59, 155.

——— their proportion of loans, 59, 155.

——— their salaries, under new arrangement, part political and part commercial, 69.

——— proceedings of General Courts respecting their salaries, 121.

——— List of, with their standing in 1813, 168.

Dispatches to and from India, proceedings respecting, 26—28, 32, 47—52, 59, 61, 62.

——— number of, received from and sent to India, 105—107.

Eligibility

E.

- Eligibility* of a Member of the Select Committee, question respecting, submitted to standing Counsel, 7.
- Evidence*, Committee apply to the Court for permission to examine written or oral, 9.
- Court comply with their request, 10.
- summoned to attend the Committee, 10, 11, 13.
- Minutes of, 17.
- Exports to India*, how arranged, 60.
- Exports and Imports*, amount of, from 1793-4 to 1809-10, 232.
- Extra Clerks*, how nominated, 60, 62.
- Establishments abroad*, civil and military, in 1793-4 to 1812-13, 112.
- East India Brigade*, amount of, 119.

F.

- Fines* for non-attendance of Directors, 24, 71.
- how appropriated, 25.
- Directors subject to, for leaving town with or without permission, 25.
- Free Mariners*, number of, sent to India from 1773 to 1792, 166.
- ditto from 1793 to 1812, 155.
- Free Merchants*, how nominated, 59.
- , number of, sent to India from 1773 to 1792, 166.
- ditto 1793 to 1812, 155.
- Freights*, disputes respecting, settled by Committee of Private Trade, 82.
- annual average amount of, from 1793-4 to 1809-10, 232.

G.

- General Court*, extract minutes of, read in Committee, 3.
- minutes of 6th October 1813, 89.

- General Court*, minute of 25th February 1814, i.
- proceedings of several since 1709 respecting Directors' salaries, 121, 231.
- papers ordered to be printed, ii, iii.
- Golding, E. Esq.* appointed member of Select Committee, 90.
- his letter to Chairman of Select Committee, 170.
- paper submitted by him to the Select Committee, 170.
- Goods*, amount of sale value of, from 1793 to 1812, 117.
- (exported) invoice value of for the same period, 118.
- Government Troops and Stores*, Clerk to Committee of, summoned to attend the Committee, 10.

H.

- Harris, General*, appointed member of Select Committee, 90.
- Home Establishment*, amount of in 1793 and 1812, 119.
- House, Officers of*, to give evidence on the requisition of the Committee, 10.
- summoned to attend the Committee, 10, 11, 13.
- House, Committee of*, how composed, number of Committees held, and arrangement of business, 44.
- Clerk to Committee of, summoned to attend the Committee, 10.
- attends accordingly and gives evidence, 11.
- minutes of his evidence, 44.
- Howorth, H. Esq.* appointed member of Select Committee, 90.
- appointed chairman of the Select Committee, 3.
- minute submitted by him to the Select Committee, 173.

Howorth,

- Howorth, H. Esq.* his letter to the Assistant Secretary, 153.
- his letter to J. Weyland, Esq. 175.
- Hudson, Mr.* minutes of his evidence before the Committee, 63.
- Hume, J. Esq.* appointed member of Select Committee, 90.
- his letter to the Clerk of the Select Committee, 145.
- his letter to the Chairman of the Select Committee, 181.
- minute accompanying his letter, 182.
- his dissent, 233.

I.

- India*, offices in, what filled up by the Court, 62.
- India-built ships*, under cognizance of Committee of Shipping, 40.
- amount of tonnage of in the Company's service, 168.
- Investments*, outward, how purchased, 39.
- European and Indian, under the management of Committee of Warehouses, 39, 73.
- by whom accounts kept, 67.
- Invoice value* of goods and bullion exported, from 1793 to 1812, 118.

J.

- Jackson, R. Esq.* appointed member of Select Committee, 90.
- declines acting, 6.
- his letter to the Assistant Secretary, 136.
- Johnson, S. Esq.* minutes of his evidence before the Committee, 45.

K.

- Keene, W. Esq.* appointed a member of Select Committee, 90.

L.

- Labourers*, how nominated, 62, 72.
- attendance and pay, 72.

- Labourers* how pensioned, 76.
- Lascars*, under superintendence of Committee of shipping, 41.
- Law Officers*, by whom appointed, 62.
- Letters read in the Committee.*
- From R. Twining, Esq. expressing his sentiments on the proposed increase of salaries to the Directors, 3.
- From R. Jackson, Esq. requesting permission to decline acting upon the Committee, 6.
- From Colonel Allan, withdrawing himself from the Committee in consequence of becoming a Candidate for the Direction, 8.
- From the Clerk to the Committee to Colonel Allan, in reply, 9.
- From J. Hume, Esq. to the Clerk to the Committee desiring copies of papers, 8.
- From the Clerk to the Chairman of the Committee requesting his directions on the subject and the Chairman's reply thereto, 8.
- From the Clerk to Mr. Hume, 8.
- From the Chairman to the Assistant Secretary, for oral evidence, 9.
- From the Assistant Secretary in reply, 10.
- From S. R. Lushington, Esq. transmitting his opinion on the question before the Committee which he requests may be deposited with their proceedings, stating that he is obliged to leave town, and requesting that a copy of the Committee's proceedings when completed may be transmitted for his own and General Harris's perusal, 12.
- From the Clerk to the Committee of Warehouses relative to the number of Committees, 13.
- From the Examiner of Indian Correspondence explanatory of his evidence, 15.
- From E. Golding, Esq. signifying his inability to attend the Committee, but referring to a paper transmitted by him to Chairman, 15.

Loan,

- Loan*, allotment of, to Directors, 59, 155.
- Lists of Cadets and Writers* prepared by Auditor, 61.
- Lushington, S. R. Esq.* appointed member of Select Committee, 90.
- his Letter to the Chairman of the Select Committee, 157.
- Minute submitted by him to the Select Committee, 158.
- Madley, Mr. G.* minutes of his evidence before the Committee, 42.
- Memorials, &c. from India*, how disposed of, 30.
- Military Fund, Clerk to Committee of*, summoned to attend the Committee, 10, 11.
- Military Secretary* summoned to attend the Committee, 13.
- attends accordingly and gives evidence, 14.
- minutes of his evidence, 76.
- arrangement of his office, 76.
- establishment of the office has facilitated business but not relieved the Directors, 31.
- Military Seminary*, establishment of, 119.
- Clerk to Committee of*, summoned to attend the Committee, 10, 11, 13.
- Military Stores*, under whose superintendence, 74.
- Moore, P. Esq.* appointed Member of Select Committee, 90.
- Resolutions submitted to Select Committee by him, 131.
- gives notice in General Court of a motion for increasing Directors' salaries, iii.
- Morice, J. Esq.* his evidence before the Committee, 39, 80.
- Motion*, notice of in Select Committee, 8.
- submitted to Select Committee, 10.
- notice of in General Court, iii.
- Motions resolved on in Select Committee.*
- That H. Howorth, Esq. be appointed Chair-

man, and Mr. P. Auber, Clerk to the Committee, 3.

— That the following statements, for the period from 1793 to 1812, be laid before the Committee, viz. The number of Courts and Committees, and of Directors who attended the same—Number of Standing and Occasional Committees—Number of books and pages of Proceedings received—Number of dispatches sent and received—Extent of Company's possessions—Number of departments in which dispatches have been received—Annual account of revenues—Civil and military establishments—Number of Writers, Cadets, and Assistant Surgeons sent out—Amount of shipping employed—Annual sale value of Company's and private-trade goods sold—Annual invoice value of goods exported by the Company—Annual cash receipts and payments at home—Home establishment of servants, regular and extra, including volunteer regiments, marine department, college at Hertford and seminary at Addiscombe—Number of sale days, 3, 4.

— That proceedings of Committee which sat after the renewal of the charter in 1793, or any other period on the duties of the Directors, be laid before the Committee, 4.

— That an account of the Company's stock, per computation, be received as a document, 6.

— That the resignation of Colonel Allan be accepted, and that the clerk do write to him, expressing the Committee's regret at being deprived of his able assistance, 8.

— That returns of writers, cadets, assistant surgeons, chaplains, free merchants and mariners, barristers, attornies, volunteers for Bombay marine, voyages of individual nomination of Directors, patronage of House, warehouses, wharfs, and college, and portion of loan allotted to Directors be laid before the Committee, 8.

That

— That the Committee may call for evidence, written or oral, although it may refer to a period antecedent to 1793, notwithstanding their former resolution, provided it appear necessary, 9.

— That a return of the number of Courts and Committees from 1773 to 1792 and average number of Directors who attended, be laid before the Committee, 12.

— That returns of Patronage from 1773 to 1792 be laid before the Committee, 12.

— That a return of Indian-built shipping from 1793 to 1812, be laid before the Committee, 14.

— That a list of Directors with their years of service, be laid before the Committee, 14.

— That an indiscriminate and unconditional increase of salary to the Directors be not recommended to the Court of Proprietors, 15.

— That it is expedient to recommend a graduated increase of salary, provided it be accompanied by conditions for a more efficient discharge of the directorial duties, 16.

— That the Committee report the above resolutions and submit the whole of their proceedings to a Court of Proprietors to be called for that purpose, 16.

Motions negatived in Select Committee.

— That the statements of sundry particulars proposed to be ordered to be laid before the Committee be carried back further than the year 1793, 3.

— That the Committee be acquainted with the nature, &c. of the duties of the Directors, and the quantum of remuneration they have received at different periods from 1740 to 1812, to enable them to judge of the expediency of an increase to their money remuneration, 6.

— That the Committee do not recommend an increase of salary to the Directors under the

present constitution and by-laws of the Company, 15.

— That the Committee proceed to consider the mode and conditions on which an increased salary shall be granted, and the form in which the same shall be reported to the General Court, 16.

N.

Negative, See "Motions negatived."

Non-attendance of Directors, fines for, 24.

O.

Owen, R. Esq. his evidence before the Committee, 44.

P.

Papers laid before the Committee.

— Returns pursuant to their orders, 5, 6, 9, 13, 14.

— Opinion on the question before the Committee, by S. R. Lushington, Esq., 12.

— Case submitted to Standing Counsel and his opinion, 7.

— Sentiments on the subject under consideration, by E. Golding, Esq., 15.

— Minute by T. W. Plummer, Esq., 15.

— Minute by the Chairman, 15.

— Paper and resolutions, by J. Weyland, Esq., 9.

Parliament, accounts for, how prepared, 68.

Patronage, how allotted, 55—57, 59, 61.

— when filled up, 82.

— return of foreign from 1773 to 1792, 166.

— return of foreign and home from 1793 to 1813, 155.

— ditto 1773 to 1812, 177.

Pieschell, C. Esq. appointed member of Select Committee, 90.

Plummer, T. W. Esq. appointed member of Select Committee, 90.

Minute submitted by him to the Select Committee, 172.

his letter to the Chairman of the Select Committee stating his opinion at large on the subject under discussion, 191.

Printing of papers, order of General Court for, ii, iii.

Private Trade, Committee of, how composed, 41.

number of Committees held, 41.

arrangement of business, 41.

business of increased, 41.

Private Trade, Clerk to Committee of, summoned to attend the Committee, 10.

attends accordingly and gives evidence, 11.

minutes of his evidence, 40.

Provinces and Zillahs under the Company's government in 1793 and 1813, 108.

Q.

Quorum of the Court, how many members form a, 26.

of Committees, 33, 36, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 63, 71.

of Select Committee, 90.

business never transacted without one, 33, 36, 37, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 63, 71.

R.

Raincock, W. Esq., minutes of his evidence before the Committee, 40.

Receipts and Payments (cash) at home, from 1793 to 1812, 115.

References from India, how disposed of, 30.

Reports of Committee of Correspondence, how conducted, 35, 36.

Resolutions submitted to the Committee, by a Member, 6, 9.

submitted to Select Committee, by P. Moore, Esq., 131.

by J. Weyland, Esq., 152.

see "Motions resolved on."

Revenues and Charges, annual account of, Bengal, Fort St. George and Bombay, from 1792-3 to 1811-12, 111.

Rundall, Mr. T. W., minutes of his evidence before the Committee, 43, 82.

S.

Salaries of Directors, motion for increasing, 89.

proceeding of General Courts respecting, since 1709, 121.

under new arrangement, are accounted part political and part commercial, 69.

Mr. Moore's proposed scale of, 136.

Mr. Weyland's ditto, 151.

Mr. Lushington's ditto, 163.

Mr. Plummer's ditto, 220.

Sales, Directors attend them in rotation, 38.

number of days occupied by each from 1793 to 1813, 120.

Sale Value of goods, amount of, from 1793 to 1812, 117.

Salmond, J. Esq., minutes of his evidence, 76.

Secretaries, two assistant and a military appointed since 1793, 51, 60.

Secret Committee, what Directors compose the, 19.

its duties, 20.

Select Committee, appointed by General Court, 89.

Select Committee commence their deliberations—

Minutes of General Court read and H. Ho-

worth, Esq. appointed Chairman, and Mr. P. Auber, clerk to the Committee—Letter from R.

Twining, Esq. read—Several statements ordered to be prepared and laid before the Committee, 3-4.

Several papers ordered last meeting laid before the Committee and sundry resolutions founded upon them and submitted by a member,

ber, ordered to lie for consideration—Letter from R. Jackson, Esq. declining to act upon the Committee read—Motion "that an Account of Stock per computation be received as a document," affirmed, and motion "that the Committee be acquainted with the nature, &c. of the duties of the Directors, and the quantum of remuneration received at different periods from 1740 to 1812," negatived—Opinion of Standing Counsel desired as to the qualification of a Member, 5-7.

Case submitted to Standing Counsel and his opinion thereon read—Letter from Col. Allan, withdrawing himself from the Committee, read, and clerk ordered to reply thereto—Letter from Joseph Hume, Esq. desiring copies of papers before the Committee, read; ordered "that papers do remain in the hands of the Clerk for the inspection of Members"—Several returns ordered—Paper and resolutions submitted by a Member ordered to lie for consideration—Letter from Chairman to the Assistant Secretary for oral evidence read and approved, 7-9.

Returns ordered last meeting submitted to the Committee—Resolved that Committee may call for evidence referring to a period antecedent to 1793—Motion, "that returns of the number of Courts and Committees, with average number of Directors attending the same, from 1773 to 1792, and of patronage during the same period, be laid before the Committee," ordered to lie on the table—Letter from Assistant Secretary, stating that the Court have resolved that officers of the House shall attend on the requisition of the Committee, read, and Clerk ordered to issue summonses for the attendance of several at the next meeting, 9-10.

Several officers of the House examin-

ed and others summoned to attend the next meeting, 11.

Letter from S. R. Lushington, Esq. transmitting his opinion on the question now before the Committee, which he requests may be deposited with their proceedings, stating that he is obliged to leave town, and requesting that a copy of the Committee's proceedings, when completed, may be transmitted to him, read—Several Officers of the House examined—Returns of the number of Courts and Committees with the average number of Directors attending the same, from 1773 to 1792, and of patronage during the same period, ordered to be laid before the Committee—Several officers of the House directed to attend the next meeting, 12-13.

Returns ordered last meeting laid before the Committee—Letter from Clerk to Committee of Warehouses relative to the number of Committees, read—Several Officers of the House examined—Return of India-built shipping from 1793 to 1812, and list of Directors with their years of service ordered to be laid before the Committee, 13, 14.

Returns ordered last meeting laid before the Committee and subject referred to consideration, deliberated on, 14.

Letter from Examiner of India Correspondence, explanatory of his evidence, read—Letter from E. Golding, Esq. signifying his inability to attend the Committee, but referring to a paper transmitted by him to the Chairman, read—Minute delivered in by T. Plummer, Esq. read—Committee proceed to determine on the mode of communicating their investigations to the General Court—Minute submitted by the Chairman—Resolved, that an indiscriminate and unconditional increase of salary to the Directors be not recommended.

commended—Motion, "that the Committee recommend an increase of salary to the Directors," negatived, and motion "that a graduated increase of salary be recommended, provided it be accompanied by conditions for a more efficient discharge of the Directorial duties," passed in the affirmative—Motion "that the Chairman do report the same, and submit the proceedings of this Committee to a Court of Proprietors to be called for that purpose," passed in the affirmative, and motion "to proceed to the consideration of the conditions on granting such increase, and on the form of reporting the same to the General Court," negatived, 15—16.

Ships, voyages of, how nominated, 59, 155.
 — how taken up, 60.
 — number of in the Company's service from 1793 to 1812, 114.

Shipping, Committee of, how composed, and number of Committees held, 40.
 — arrangement of its business, 40, 81.
 — takes cognizance of India-built shipping, 40.
 — what part of its duties transferred to other departments, 80.

Shipping, Clerk to Committee of, summoned to attend the Committee, 10, 13.
 — attends accordingly and gives evidence, 11, 14.
 — minutes of his evidence, 39, 80.

Simons, Mr. his evidence before the Committee, 70.

Solicitor, Company's, his note forwarding a case and opinion of counsel, 141.

Special business, Directors specially summoned for, 32.

Standing Counsel, case submitted to, whether a Proprietor not having possessed stock for twelve months is qualified to be a member of the Special Committee, 7.

Standing Counsel, his opinion thereon, 143.

Standing of the Directors, account of, in 1813, 168.

Stock per computation, account of, on 1st March 1813, 139.

— commercial or separate, 229.

Summonses to attend Courts or Committees, how conducted, 33.

T.

Territory, extent of, possessed by the Company in 1793 and 1813, 108.

Tonnage, quantity employed nearly the same as in 1793, 40.
 — amount of, from 1793 to 1812, 114.
 — average annual amount of, from 1793—4 to 1809—10, 232.
 — of India-built ships in the Company's service, 168.

Trade with India, produce of Company's, from 1793—4 to 1809—10, 233.
 — *China*, for the same period, 233.

Treasury, Clerk to Committee of, summoned to attend the Committee, 10.

Twining, R. Esq. his letter to the Select Committee, 90.

V.

Voyages of Ships, how nominated, 59, 155.

W.

Warehouses, under whose superintendence, 74.

Warehouses, Committee of, how composed, 36, 70.
 — arrangement of its business, 37, 39, 71.
 — number of Committees held, 37, 39, 71, 75.
 — business of, increased, 37, 38, 75.
 — Committee days, how often, 38, 71—74.
 — how long established, 38.
 — establishment of, increased, 39, 75.

Warehouses,

Warehouses, Committee of, business of, facilitated, but duties of Directors not decreased thereby, 39, 75.
 — their patronage, 72.

Warehouses, Clerk to Committee of, summoned to attend the Committee, 10.
 — attends accordingly and gives evidence, 11.
 — minutes of his evidence, 36.
 — his letter relative to the number of Committees, read in the Committee, 13, 167.

— *Assistant Clerk to Committee of*, summoned to attend the Committee, 13.
 — attends accordingly and gives evidence, 13.
 — minutes of his evidence, 70.

Warehousing Act, its operation, 75.

Weyland, J. Esq. appointed member of Select Committee, 90.
 — paper submitted by him to the Select Committee, 148.
 — resolutions accompanying the same, 152.

Wissett, R. Esq. his evidence before the Committee, 36.
 — his letter to the Clerk of Select Committee, 167.

Wright, W. Esq. his evidence before the Committee, 52, 84.

Writers, their appointments regulated by the wants of the service, 83.
 — lists of prepared by the Auditor, 61.
 — number appointed from 1773 to 1792, 166.
 — ditto, from 1793 to 1812, 113.