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R E P O R T

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OF THE

COURT OF DIRECTORS

OF THE

United Company of Merchants of *England*
trading to the *East Indies* ;

IN OBEEDIENCE TO AN ORDER OF THE

HONOURABLE THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

DATED 23d JANUARY 1784.



Printed in the Year M.DCC.LXXXIV.

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East India House, 14th February 1784

THE

R E P O R T

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COURT OF DIRECTORS

OF THE

United Company of Merchants of *England* trading to
the *East Indies*,

In Obedience to an Order of the Honourable the HOUSE OF COMMONS,
dated the 23d *January* 1784.

IN Obedience to an Order of the Honourable the House of Commons, dated 23d *January* last, “ That the Directors of the *East India* Company do lay before this House their Opinions, “ together with the Accounts and Estimates on which such Opinions shall be grounded, as to the “ Mode and Extent of Parliamentary Interference, which, according to the Information and Belief of “ the said Directors, would prove an effectual Relief to the Company, in the Respite of Duties for “ such Time as the Exigency of the Company’s Affairs may appear to require, and in permitting “ the Acceptance of Unaccepted Bills, so that they may become payable at such Times as it shall “ appear that the Company will, in the ordinary Course of their Affairs, be able to pay the same,” the Court of Directors of the *East India* Company humbly submit their Opinions, together with the Accounts and Estimates on which they are grounded; as follows:

First—As to the Respite of Duties, this Court is of Opinion, that all the Duties now due to the Public, amounting to £. 924,862, and which, by an Act passed in the present Session of Parliament, may be postponed till the 1st Day of *May* next, may, in the Course of the present Year 1784, be paid, and that the Duties to become due in the Year ending 1st *March* 1785, may be paid in One Year from the Times they respectively become due, and that those to become due in the Year ending 1st *March* 1786, may be paid Half in One Year from the Times they respectively become due, and Half the Year after, and that for those becoming due after the 1st *March* 1786, no Respite will be necessary, except for a single Half Year’s Duties, which may require to be postponed from the latter End of 1788 to the Middle of 1789.

Secondly—As to the Acceptance of Bills, this Court is of Opinion, that if the present Unaccepted Bills from *Bombay*, amounting, with Three Years Interest, to £. 1,395,153, are permitted to be accepted, payable in Three Years after they would regularly fall due, with an Option to pay them sooner if the Company shall be able, they will, in the ordinary Course of their Affairs, be able to pay the same at the End of such Three Years at farthest, and to pay all other Bills that may in due time be drawn upon them at the Times they shall respectively be drawn payable.

The

These Opinions are grounded upon an Estimate of future Receipts and Payments, which are liable to Variation from future Events; and, as many of the Facts can, in the Nature of Things, be only rated upon Supposition, it becomes necessary, in order to shew how far the Conclusions are warranted by reasonable and moderate Expectations, to state the Grounds of the Opinion formed, under each Head of Supposition.

First.—It is supposed, that as Bills and Certificates to a considerable Amount must hereafter be drawn upon the Company, those Bills are to be accepted and paid: The Appendix, N^o 1, contains an Estimate thereof, and states the Reasons why such Bills may probably be drawn, and the Appendix, N^o 2, contains an Account of the Bills and Certificates already drawn, including those herein proposed to be accepted payable in Three Years additional Time, and shewing when they will upon that Footing become due,

Secondly.—It is supposed, that the Goods now in *England*, and the Goods loaded on Ships homeward bound, and to be provided from the Company's Commercial Resources, independent of any Aid from the Net Territorial Revenues in *India*, will be more than sufficient to supply the Sales till the 1st *March* 1790. The Appendix, N^o 3, shews the Grounds of this Opinion, and that a Supply will thereby be provided which will exceed the Sales by £. 2,280,000, besides future Returns that will then remain due for Goods exported and charged as paid for in this Estimate, which Returns will afterwards fell for about £. 2,510,000. If the *European* Markets were to take off a much greater Quantity of Goods than is herein computed to be saleable, there appears every Reason to believe that the Company will be able in a short Time to supply the Demand from the Surplus Revenues in *India*, without further Bills being drawn on *England* than are herein provided for, and under this Head of the Estimate, there appears therefore no Risk of Disappointment to the Sales, but from Misfortunes in Navigation, vastly beyond the common Course of Things in Time of Peace.

Thirdly.—It is supposed, that the Company will annually be able to sell Goods to the Amount of £. 3,300,000, subject to a Duty of £. 820,000 *per Annum* payable thereon by the Company to the Public, besides the Duties payable by the Buyers, which form no Part of this Estimate. The Company's Affairs have been so much deranged, by the Interruption to their Navigation in Time of War, that their Sales, during the War, afford no just Rule of Judgment.—The Ten Years next preceding the War; *viz.* from *March* 1768 to *March* 1778, inclusive, afford an Average of £. 3,333,133 *per Annum*, as *per* Appendix, N^o 9; upon which Ground, this Sum of £. 3,300,000 is here assumed as the probable Amount for the Time to come: And this the Directors have done the more confidently, because they are convinced, that the Quality of the Goods imported has of late Years been considerably improved; and that the Regulations in that respect established, are likely to produce still further Improvement, so as to increase the Preference now undoubtedly given to the Company's Goods over those imported by any other Nation, and further, because they humbly trust in the Wisdom of Parliament for providing some effectual Remedy against Smuggling. If, in the single Article of Tea, it could be wholly prevented, there is great Reason to believe that the Company would thereby be enabled to sell double the Quantity they now do; which would very soon put an End to their wanting any pecuniary Aid. Under this Head of Estimate, therefore, the Directors trust there will be no Risk of Disappointment; but rather hope, that the Amount may considerably exceed what is herein assumed.

Fourthly.—It is supposed, that the Charges and Profits accruing to the Company, for Goods in Private Trade, sent by the Officers to be sold at the Company's Sales, will amount to £. 40,000 *per Annum*. This depends upon the Quantity of Private Trade so passing through the Company's Hands; but the Sum is assumed upon the best Estimate that can be formed, in Comparison with former Years, and can hardly vary materially.

Fifthly.—It is supposed, that in the Course of the Year 1784, the Company may be able to sell the Bonds which have been paid in lately at their Sales, and hereafter to keep in Circulation the Sum allowed by Act of Parliament, of £. 2,000,000, whereof the said Bonds so paid in make Part. This will greatly depend upon the Discharge of the unfunded Debt of the Public, which at present weighs down every other Circulation. For many Years preceding the Year 1777, the Sum which the Company circulated on their Bonds was nearly £. 3,000,000, and it was done without Difficulty; therefore it appears reasonable to believe, that in a little Time after the unfunded Debt of the Public shall be taken out of Circulation, it may be easy to relieve the Public from any Respite of Duties, by allowing the Company to issue Bonds for that Purpose.

Sixthly.—It is supposed, that the Loan of £. 300,000, now depending with the Bank of *England*, upon the Security of Exchequer Bills falling due in the Year 1786, may either in the present Mode, or by issuing the Company's Bonds, be continued till the Year 1789, if wanted.

Seventhly.—It is supposed, that the Sum of £.100,000, remaining unpaid of the Sum of £.400,000, which the Company agreed to pay at the last Renewal of their Privilege of exclusive Trade, will not be demanded, as the Directors humbly trust in the Justice of Parliament, that it will be allowed to be set off against the Sums so long due to the Company for the *Manilla*, and Hospital Expences, amounting together to the Sum of £.161,324, which a Committee of the Honourable House of Commons did, in the Year 1783, as *per* Appendix, N^o 5, report to be due to the Company. And they further rely on the Exertions of His Majesty's Ministers, for procuring Payment of the further Sum of £.260 687, due to the Company in the War before the last, for the Maintenance of *French* Prisoners, which the Company can in no Way obtain Payment of but by the Assistance of Government.

Eighthly.—It is supposed, that all the Ships within the Period of this Estimate are to arrive safe; and the Freight and Demorage, as *per* Appendix N^o 6, is computed accordingly. If any of the Ships are lost, the Freight and Demorage, which are only payable in the Event of the Ships Arrival, will thereby be lessened, and the Loss to the Company will only be the Prime Cost of the Cargo, diminishing by so much the Quantity of Goods remaining in Warehouse at the Close of the Period to which this Calculation is made.

Ninthly.—It is supposed, that the Sum of £.370,000 must be Annually invested in *England* in Goods and Stores to be exported. This is assumed upon past Experience, compared with the present Prospect of the Company's Interest in making such Exports, which future Events may vary; but herein the Directors are at Liberty to act as they shall at the Time find convenient; and if a larger Export takes place, the Value imported in Return will be proportionably increased, though such Returns may not be brought to Sale within the Period of this Estimate.

Tenthly.—It is supposed, that the Expences under the Head of "Charges of Merchandize," which includes not only the Whole of the Company's Establishment and Management in *England*, but also the Raising and Cloathing of the Military, and all other extra Charges not falling under specific Heads of Expence, may amount to £.180,000 *per Annum*. This is grounded on the actual Expence of the last Five Years of Peace, from 1774 to 1778, inclusive.

And Lastly.—It is supposed, that the Dividend on the Company's Stock will be continued at 8 *per Cent*. This the Directors have presumed, in their humble but confident Reliance in the Wisdom and Justice of Parliament, that their ancient and undoubted Commercial Dividend will not be disturbed because of the temporary Disappointments which an *European* War has occasioned, whilst they stand, past all Contradiction, not only solvent, but possessed of an immense Property, although the Expences of the War have fallen with peculiar Weight upon this Company, for Conquests which the Wisdom of the Nation has given up for Equivalents in other Parts of the World. To render the Dividend dependent upon the State of the Company's Cash, without Reference to the general State of their Possessions and Affairs, would be to devote their Property to all the Fluctuations of Stock-jobbing, and to deprive many of the Proprietors of that Subsistence which they well deserve, as the Return of a Capital producing Advantages to the Nation so eminent as those which have resulted from the Institution of this Company. The Directors therefore humbly trust, that this Article of their Estimate will be deemed unexceptionable.

Having thus stated the Grounds of Expectation under each Head of Receipt or Payment, which is liable to Variation from future Events, the Directors next beg Leave to state the Result thereof, in an Estimate of Receipts and Payments, according to the Premises so assumed, for the several Periods ending the 1st *March* 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, 1788, 1789, and 1790, as follows:



For the Period between the 21st *January* and the 1st *March* 1784

R E C E I P T S.	P A Y M E N T S.
Cash, and Debentures for Customs and Bonds, received as Cash by the Company, including the Amount of the separate Fund, as follows, vizt.	For Bills of Exchange and Certificates, as per Appendix, N ^o 2 — — — — —
In Cash, 21st <i>January</i> 1784 — — — — — £. 416,750	For Freight and Demorage, as per Appendix, N ^o 6 — — — — — 112,200
In Debentures, D ^o — — — — — 239,847	For Payments in the Shipping Department — — — — — 61,000
In Bonds, — D ^o — — — — — 520,025	For D ^o in the Buying D ^o — — — — — 21,437
	For Warrants passed the Court unpaid — — — — — 23,400
To be received for Goods sold — — — — — 545,674	For Bonds drawn by Lottery, unpaid, and which may be demanded — — — — — 11,000
D ^o — — — for Goods to be sold before 1 <i>March</i> — — — — — 30,000	For Private Trade — — — — — 17,200
To be received of the Board of Ordnance, for Salt Petre sold and delivered to them — — — — — 80,009	For Supra Cargoes Commission — — — — — 23,000
	For Charges of Merchandize — — — — — 13,000
	For Interest on Annuities — — — — — 2,905
	For D ^o on Bonds — — — — — 6,091
	For Dividends on Stock — — — — — 103,749
	£ 516,270
	Balance that will be in Cash, Debentures, and Bonds, on 1st <i>March</i> 1784, carried to next Period — — — — — 1,316,035
£. 1,832,305	£. 1,832,305

N. B. The Balance in Cash may be expected to be at all Times about £ 50,000 more in Favour of the Company than is herein stated, as all the Sums due are herein supposed to be paid, and there is seldom so small a Sum as £. 50,000 due, and not demanded. The Reasons of this Balance exceeding the Balance at this Period in the former printed Account, are, that Freight were in that Account supposed to be paid on Ships which have not arrived, and to Ships which are now thrown into the next Period; and that the Goods have sold for more than they were then estimated at.

For the Period between the 1st *March* 1784 and 1st *March* 1785.

Balance from above — — — — — £. 1,316,035	For Bills of Exchange and Certificates already drawn, and falling due within this Period, as per Appendix, N ^o 2 — — — — — £. 810,180
To receive for Goods sold in the Sale ending the 29 <i>February</i> 1784, and not included in the Sums above stated — — — — — 188,444	For D ^o to be drawn, as per Appendix, N ^o 1 — — — — — 332,000
The Amount of One Year's Sales, between 1st <i>March</i> 1784 and 1st <i>March</i> 1785 — — — — — 3,300,000	For Freight and Demorage, as per Appendix, N ^o 6 — — — — — 1,164,905
The Company's Profit on Private Trade in this Period — — — — — 40,000	For Goods and Stores to be exported — — — — — 370,000
	For Duties at present postponed — — — — — 924,862
	For 1 Year's Charges of Merchandize, which Sum includes the Payment on Account of the Military Fund — — — — — 180,000
	For Difference between the Interest payable and receivable on Annuities and Bonds for One Year — — — — — 64,000
	For Interest to the Bank on £ 300,000 Loan — — — — — 15,000
	For One Year's Dividend, at £ 8 per Cent. — — — — — 255,000
	£ 4,116,918
	Balance in Hand 1 <i>March</i> 1785, carried to the next Period — — — — — 727,531
£. 4,844,479	£. 4,844,479

For the Period between the 1st *March* 1785 and 1st *March* 1786.

R E C E I P T S.	P A Y M E N T S.
Balance brought forward — £.727,531	Bills and Certificates already drawn, as <i>per</i> Appendix, N° 2 — — £.248,661
Amount of One Year's Sales — 3,300,000	For D° to be drawn, as <i>per</i> Appendix, N° 1 — — 944,000
D° Profit on Private Trade — 40,000	For Freight and Demorage, as <i>per</i> Appendix, N° 6 — — 1,188,645
£.4,067,531	For One Year's Duties, due in the Year ending 1st <i>March</i> 1785 — — 820,000
Balance against the Company, sup- posing all the Freights, as on the other Side, to be paid without Delay: But the Company has at all Times postponed Payments of Freight for a few Months, when their Convenience required it, so that this temporary Deficiency, upon an Estimate of full Pay- ment of Freight, is of no Con- sequence — — — 18,775	For Goods and Stores to be ex- ported — — — 370,000
£.4,086,306	For a Year's Charges of Merchan- dize, as before — — 180,000
	For Difference of Interest — — 64,000
	D° Interest to the Bank — — 15,000
	D° Dividends — — 256,000
	£.4,086,306

For the Period between the 1st *March* 1786 and 1st *March* 1787.

R E C E I P T S.	P A Y M E N T S.
Amount of One Year's Sales — £.3,300,000	Balance from above — — — £.18,775
D° Profit on Private Trade — 40,000	Bills and Certificates already drawn, as <i>per</i> Appendix, N° 2 — — 213,265
	D° to be drawn, as <i>per</i> Appendix, N° 1 — — — 252,000
	Freight and Demorage, as <i>per</i> Ap- pendix, N° 6 — — — 475,804
	Half of One Year's Duties, due in the Year ending 1st <i>March</i> 1786 — — 410,000
	One Year's D°, in the present Year — — 820,000
	Goods and Stores to be exported — — 370,000
	A Year's Charges of Merchan- dize — — — 180,000
	D° Difference of Interest — — 64,000
	D° Interest to the Bank — — 15,000
	D° Dividends — — — 256,000
	£.3,074,844
£.3,340,000	Balance in Hand the 1 <i>March</i> 1787, carried to the next Period — — 265,156
	£.3,340,000

For

For the Period between 1 March 1787 and 1 March 1788.

R E C E I P T S.		P A Y M E N T S.	
Balance brought forward	— — £. 265,156	Bills and Certificates already drawn, as per Appendix, N° 2	— — £. 543,769
Amount of One Year's Sales	— — 3,300,000	D° to be drawn, as per Appendix, N° 1	— — 220,000
D° Profit on Private Trade	— — 40,000	Freight and Demorage, as per Appendix, N° 6	— — 422 17 8
		The remaining Half of the Duties due in the Year ending 1 March 1786	— — 410,000
		One Year's Duties due this Year	— — 820,000
		Goods and Stores to be exported	— — 370,000
		One Year's Charges of Merchandize	— — 180,000
		D° Difference of Interest	— — 64,000
		D° Interest to the Bank	— — 15,000
		D° Dividends	— — 256,000
			<u>£. 3,371,267</u>
		Balance in Hand 1 March 1788,	
		carried to next Period	— — 233,889
	<u>£. 3,605,156</u>		<u>£. 3,605,156</u>

For the Period between 1st March 1788 and 1st March 1789.

Balance from above	— — £. 233,889	Bills and Certificates already drawn, as per Appendix, N° 2	— — £. 851,366
Amount of One Year's Sales	— — 3,300,000	D° to be drawn, as per Appendix, N° 1	— — 828,057
D° Profit on Private Trade	— — 40,000	Freight and Demorage, as per Appendix, N° 6	— — 514,082
		Half the Duties due this Year	— — 410,000
		Goods and Stores to be exported	— — 370,000
		One Year's Charges of Merchandize	— — 180,000
		D° Difference of Interest	— — 64,000
		D° Interest to the Bank	— — 15,000
		D° Dividends	— — 256,000
			<u>£. 3,488,505</u>
		Balance in Hand the 1st March 1789,	
		carried to the next Period	— — 85,384
	<u>£. 3,573,889</u>		<u>£. 3,573,889</u>

For the Period between the 1st *March* 1789 and 1st *March* 1790.

R E C E I P T S.

P A Y M E N T S.

Balance brought forward	—	—	£. 85,384
Amount of One Year's Sales	—	—	3,300,000
D ^o Profit on Private Trade	—	—	40,000
<hr/>			
			£. 3,425,384

Bills and Certificates to be drawn, as <i>per</i> Appendix, N ^o 1	—	—	£. 295,000
Freight and Demorage, as <i>per</i> Appendix, N ^o 6	—	—	514,082
Duties due this Year	—	—	820,000
Remainder of the Duties due last Year	—	—	410,000
To be paid to the Bank	—	—	300,000
Goods and Stores to be exported	—	—	370,000
One Year's Charges of Merchandize	—	—	180,000
D ^o Difference of Interest	—	—	64,000
D ^o Interest to the Bank	—	—	15,000
D ^o Dividends	—	—	256,000
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Balance in Hand 1st <i>March</i> 1790	—	—	£. 3,224,082
			201,302
<hr/>			
			£. 3,425,384

The Directors having thus stated the Foundation of their Opinions hereinbefore given, beg Leave to add a View of the Company's Bond Debt in *India*, and of the Effects applicable to the Discharge thereof, as *per* Appendix, N^o 10; and to observe, that no Objection can from thence arise to what is herein laid down, seeing that the Company is not bound to discharge the Bond Debt in any limited Time, and that it may be of very little Consequence, whether it be wholly discharged out of the First Produce of the Surplus Revenues, or kept on Foot a few Years longer, by appropriating Part of those Revenues to any Purpose more immediately conducive to the general Welfare: But if the Funds, stated in Appendixes, N^o 4 and 10, are not diverted to other Purposes, they will in all Probability, before the Time to which this Estimate is continued, have discharged the Bond Debt, and will thereafter remain applicable to Investments beyond those herein reckoned upon, and to such other Purposes as a just Attention to the Good of that Country, and the Means of increasing the Objects of our Commercial Intercourse with it, may require.

Impressed with the most anxious Desire, that at the present important Crisis no Opinion of theirs may mislead the Public Judgment to Conclusions more favourable to the Company than are warranted by the true Situation of their Affairs, the Directors have herein stated every Thing in the most moderate Way: But when they consider, that in the Year 1773 the Company's Bond Debt in *India* was above a Million and a Half Sterling; that an Aid of £. 1,400,000 was then necessary, and given them by Parliament; and that by the End of the Year 1776 they paid off their Bond Debt in *India*, also the £. 1,400,000 so lent them, and in 1777 and 1778 reduced their Bond Debt in *England* £. 1,387,119; and when they consider that they have not herein reckoned upon any Aid from the large Surplus of Revenue in *Bengal*; they think there is good Reason to hope, that, under the several Heads of Probability hereinbefore stated, such Diminution of the Bills estimated to be drawn may take place, and such Increase of the Investments and Sales, as may, before the Periods herein stated, enable the Company to pay off the Sums herein computed to be postponed; especially if Measures at all adequate to the Necessity are taken for putting a Stop to Smuggling: For they are well convinced, that whatever were the Resources derived from the Revenues in *India*, in the Period between 1773 and 1778, those Resources are now in Train of considerable Improvement, from the gradual Correction of Abuses, which, notwithstanding all the Calamities and Obstructions occasioned by the War, has resulted and is resulting from the constant Efforts of this Court, and of the Supreme Government in *Bengal*, for that most desirable Purpose.

Signed, by Order of the said Court,
 THOS MORTON,
 Sec^r.

A P P E N D I X.

N^o 1.

An ESTIMATE of the Amount of Bills and Certificats, which it is expected will be drawn upon the Company, and which are charged as payable in the Estimate of Receipts and Payments;

From *Saint Helena*—Bills payable at 90 Days Sight; there may be drawn in the Year ending 1st March

1785	—	—	—	—	—	£. 26,000
1786	—	—	—	—	—	20,000
1787	—	—	—	—	—	20,000
1788	—	—	—	—	—	20,000
1789	—	—	—	—	—	20,000
1790	—	—	—	—	—	20,000

£. 126,000

From *Bencoolen*—There has, during the War, been drawn from £. 16,000 to £. 30,000 per Annum, but it is intended that this Settlement shall henceforward be supplied from *Madras* or *Bengal*, the Court of Directors proposing to send Orders to this Effect; but as they apprehend they may be drawn upon for £. 20,000 in the Season 1783-4, they state the same as a probable Payment to fall due in the Year ending the 1st of March 1786

20,000

From *China*—Bills must be drawn for such Part of the Prime Cost of the Company's Cargoes, as is not supplied by Remittances thither; and the *China* Bills are payable at 365 Days Sight. It is hoped, that as the Peace was known in *Bengal* in June 1783, a considerable Remittance would be made last Autumn from thence, towards the Purchase of the Cargoes of the Ships expected to load in *China* in the Season 1783-4. However, as this is not certain, it is here supposed that no such Remittance will be made; but that, in Manner stated in Appendix, N^o 3, there will be drawn as follows; viz.

Those to be drawn in the present Season, which will fall due in the Year ending 1st March 1786, as per Appendix, N^o 3

	—	—	—	—	—	£. 500,000
1 March 1787	—	—	—	—	—	120,000
1 March 1788	—	—	—	—	—	110,000
1 March 1789	—	—	—	—	—	110,000
1 March 1790	—	—	—	—	—	175,000

1,015,000

Under this Head of *China* Bills, the Directors beg Leave to remark an Error in the Estimate of Receipts and Payments annexed to the General State of their Affairs, printed by Order of the General Court, wherein the Sum of £. 680,000 is erroneously set out as likely to be drawn in the Season 1783-4 from *China*; that Sum including other Bills from *India*

Brought over £. 1,161,000

Under the Head of General Bills from *India*, there may be drawn, in pursuance of Orders already given by the Court of Directors, for Services at *Madras*, for Lord *Clive's* Jaghire while it continues payable, for Part of certain Salaries, for dead Men's Effects, &c. &c. as follows:

Payable in the Year ending 1st <i>March</i> 1785	—	£. 126,000
1 <i>March</i> 1786	—	— 42,000
1 <i>March</i> 1787	—	— 20,000

188,000

And under a Letter to *Bengal*, dated in *September* last, it is possible, though not probable, that a further Sum of £. 180,000 may be drawn from *Bengal*. It is, however, here supposed that this Sum will be drawn, and may fall due in the Year ending the 1st *March* 1786

180,000

And the Directors with Confidence hope, that the Resources in *India* will be fully sufficient to answer every Occasion of the several Settlements, without the Necessity of drawing more Bills; against which positive Orders will be repeated.

Certificates in Favour of the Commanders and Officers of the Company's Ships.—For each Ship hitherto dispatched, they are allowed to pay £. 8,000 into the Company's Treasury at any of their Settlements in *India* or *China*, and for Ships hereafter to be dispatched they will be allowed to pay in £. 5,000; for which Sums Certificates will be granted to them, payable in *England*, Half in 3 Months, and Half in 12 Months after Sight. Of these there may fall due as follows:

In the Year ending the 1st <i>March</i> 1785	—	—	£. 180,000
1 <i>March</i> 1786	—	—	— 182,000
1 <i>March</i> 1787	—	—	— 92,000
1 <i>March</i> 1788	—	—	— 90,000
1 <i>March</i> 1789	—	—	— 100,000
1 <i>March</i> 1790	—	—	— 100,000

744,000

Before the News of the Peace in *Europe* reached *India*; viz. on the 15th *April* 1783, a Subscription was opened in *Bengal* for 50 Lacks of Rupees, to be applied to the Investment for the Season 1783-4, and to be paid by Bills upon *England*, to be drawn the Beginning of 1784, at 63 Days Sight, with an Option to accept them at One, Two, or Three Years longer, with Interest for the additional Time: It is possible, that as the News of Peace reached *Bengal* in *June*, the Whole, or at least Part, of this Loan may be redeemed, under the pressing Orders of the Court of Directors not to draw any Bills that could be avoided. But, supposing the Whole to be drawn for, and accepted according to the longest Option, they will fall due in the Year ending the 1st of *March* 1789, and will amount to 50,00,000 Rupees, which, instead of the usual Rate of Exchange of 2 s. 3d. are here, by express Agreement, to be paid for only at 2 s. 1d.

Three Years Interest, at 5 per Cent.	—	—	£. 520,050
			— 78,007

598,057

Total of Bills and Certificates to be drawn

£. 2,871,057

Which Sum of £. 2,871,057, will become payable as follows; viz.

In the Year ending the 1st <i>March</i> 1785	—	—	£. 332,000
1 <i>March</i> 1786	—	—	— 944,000
1 <i>March</i> 1787	—	—	— 252,000
1 <i>March</i> 1788	—	—	— 220,000
1 <i>March</i> 1789	—	—	— 828,057
1 <i>March</i> 1790	—	—	— 295,000

£. 2,871,057

Errors excepted.

SAM^L NICOLL, Account^t.

A P P E N D I X, N° 2.

A LIST of Bills and Certificates now running upon the Company, shewing the Periods in which they will fall due, supposing the unaccepted Bills from *Bengal* to be accepted at Three Years additional Time, and including the Interest thereon.

Falling due before the 1st <i>March</i> 1784	—	—	£.	117,350
1 <i>March</i> 1785	—	—	—	810,180
1 <i>March</i> 1786	—	—	—	248,661
1 <i>March</i> 1787	—	—	—	213,265
1 <i>March</i> 1788	—	—	—	543,789
1 <i>March</i> 1789	—	—	—	851,366
Total		—	£.	<u>2,784,611</u>

Errors excepted.

SAM^l NICOLL,
Account^t.

APPENDIX, N^o 3.

An ESTIMATE of the Value of Goods remaining in the Company's Warehouses in *England*; unfold and of such as are provided or will be provided in *India* and *China*, from the Produce of the Sums charged as payable in the present Cash Estimate, and from the Commercial Resources of the Company in *India*, without any Aid from the Net Territorial Revenues,

Goods that will remain in the Warehouses in *England* unfold, the 1st *March* 1784,
about — — — — — £. 1,400,000

Prime Cost of Goods as follows, *viz.*

Of 4 Cargoes laden at *Bengal* on the Ships *Resolution*, *Hinchinbroke*, *Worcester*, and *Norfolk*, before the last Accounts of Quick Stock were made up:—There is a Report that the *Hinchinbroke* is lost in the *Ganges*, but most of her Cargo saved, of which no Advice is received by the Directors — — — — — £. 686,907

By the Consultation of the Governor General and Council, of 15th *April* 1783, held on the Report of the Board of Trade, for the special Purpose of considering of the Investment, and on a Return of the Goods in Warehouse, it is stated, that they may expect to realize Goods by the 1st *February* 1784, to the following Amount, including what was then in Warehouse; *viz.*

On Account of the old Investment,	Rup ^s 37,50,000
D ^o — of the Subscription Investments, for which the Bills now laying unaccepted were drawn	1,00,00,000
D ^o — of the Dutch Investment, being a Capture for the Benefit of the Company	18,98,288

Total Rup ^s	1,56,48,288	
amounting, at 2 s. 3 d. per Rupee, to		1,760,432

At *Madras* and *Bombay* there is Reason to believe there are Goods provided towards *Europe* Cargoes of some considerable Value; but as the Amount cannot be accurately ascertained, they are left out of this Estimate.

Although the following Sums may not be specifically and in the first Instance paid into the Commercial Treasuries, but into the General Treasury; yet they provide for Issues of equal Amount from the General Treasury to the Commercial Departments; which, when made, will leave the General Treasury in the same State as if such Commercial Funds had never passed through it, *viz.* in the Receipt of the whole Territorial Revenues and Customs, burthened only with the Military, Marine, and Civil Establishments throughout *India*; as *per* Appendix, N^o 4.

The Produce of the New Subscription entered into the 15th *April* 1783, as *per* Appendix, N^o 1,—50 Lacks, at 2 s. 3 d. per Rupee — — — — — £. 562,500

For Certificates charged in the Cash Estimate, as to fall due before the 1st *March* 1785, as *per* Appendix, N^o 1. — — — — — 180,000

Ditto before the 1st *March* 1786, as *per* D^o, N^o 1. — — — — — 182,000

To be drawn under the Head of General Bills, as *per* D^o, N^o 1. — — — — — 126,000

1,050,500

Carried over, — — — — — £. 3,497,839 £. 1,400,000

Brought over — £. 3,497,839 £. 1,400,000

As the Goods and Stores imported from *England*, and in Hand at the Date of the last Accounts of Quick Stock, may have been in a great Measure expended during the War, their Value is not brought into this Estimate, but is considered as applicable, with the other Effects specified in Appendix, N^o 10, and with the rising Revenues, as *per* Appendix, N^o 4, to the winding up of the War, and afterwards to the Bond Debt. But the Value of the Goods and Stores on the Voyage out, forms a Part of the Company's Commercial Property; for although a Part of them may be used for the Company's Civil or Military Service, and not sold as Merchandize, yet as the whole Establishment and Expence of those Services over all *India* is provided for, as *per* Appendix, N^o 4, the Value of Stores so used will be a Charge upon the Sums so appropriated, and made good out of the same, in like Manner as it appears by the Appendix, N^o 8, that Stores so applied were formerly accounted for.

The Value of Merchandize on the Voyage for Sale, is	—	—	£. 503,480
of the Stores, Military and Marine	—	—	256,730
One Year's Profit on the Goods exported from <i>England</i> for Sale, which includes Freight and Sea Risque thereon, the Goods being charged at Prime Cost	—	—	50,000
One Year's Profit on Opium in <i>Bengal</i>	—	—	50,000
One Year's Profit on Salt in <i>Bengal</i> , after paying to the Revenue Department what is due thereto for Revenue, as <i>per</i> Appendix, N ^o 7, Rupees 40,91,769, which, at 2 s. 3 a. <i>per</i> Rupee, would amount to £. 460,323;—but to allow for Accidents, is here taken at	—	—	400,000
			1,260,210

The Principle assumed in this Estimate being that the Company will apply to the Investment their whole Commercial Resources, and leave the whole Net Territorial Revenues and Customs to be applied, in the first Instance, to the Discharge of the remaining Expences of the War, and the Bond Debt, and afterwards to await the further Orders of the Company, it is here presumed, that the Profit for Salt and Opium, in the Season 1783-4, may be applied to the Investment; because, if it should even happen that during the said Year, the said Profits may be wanted for other Purposes, the Arrears due to the Company and the rising Revenues will in Time replace the Sum so taken; and whether it is employed in the Investment in one Season or another, is not material to this Estimate, under so large a Surplus of Goods for the Sales as must arise from the first Year's Importation.

The Value of the *China* Investment in the Season 1783-4, to be provided, as follows; *viz.*

17 Bills estimated to be drawn, <i>per</i> Appendix, N ^o 1	—	—	£. 500,000
17 C ^o sts for Salt exported from <i>England</i> , and not paid when the last Account of Quick Stock was made up	—	—	340,000
Profit on C ^o sts, paid for	—	—	153,000
17 C ^o sts for from <i>Percecion</i> , advis'd to be shipped	—	—	60,000
			1,053,000

This Sum of £. 1,053,000, laid out in the Assortment ordered, would

Carried forward — £. 5,811,049 £. 1,400,000

Brought forward — £ 5,811,049 11,620,000

lade 24 Ships, but as 20 will be the greatest Number that can arrive in *China* in Time to load Home in the Season 1783-4, the whole Sum of £ 500,000 may not be drawn for. If it should, the Goods purchased therewith will lay over to the ensuing Year.

Total Prime Cost of Cargoes to be shipped for *Europe* in the Season 1783-4, provided there be Ships sufficient to bring the Whole — £ 5,811,049

According to the nearest Computation that can be made, the Goods imported, taking one Species with another, will sell in *England* (subject to the Freight and Duties) for Double their Prime Cost. The Sales during the War being at high Prices, would not afford a fair Average; but in the 5 Years of Peace, from 1773 to 1777 inclusive, the Goods which cost £. 7,829,630 in *India* and *China*, sold in *England* for £. 15,640,621; upon which Ground it is estimated that the Goods provided as above, will sell in *England* for about — — — — 11,620,000

The FUND for the INVESTMENT of 1784-5 will stand as follows; *viz.*

Certificates to Officers estimated to fall due before the 1st of <i>March</i> 1787, as <i>per</i> Appendix, N ^o 1	—	—	£. 92,000
Goods and Stores exported from <i>England</i> in 1783	—	—	£. 370,000
Profit thereon	—	—	50,000
			<u>420,000</u>

Bills to be drawn under the Head of General Bills, as <i>per</i> Appendix, N ^o 1	—	—	42,000
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The Bills supposed by the Appendix, N ^o 1, to be drawn in consequence of the Letter of the 24th <i>September</i> last	—	—	£. 180,000
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Deduct a Payment on Account of the Remittance Loan, which will then be due, and if these Bills are drawn, will be entitled to so much thereof	—	—	90,000
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Remainder applicable to Investment	—	—	90,000
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Bills to be drawn from <i>China</i> , as <i>per</i> Appendix, N ^o 1	—	—	120,000
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To be remitted from <i>Bengal</i> (out of the Profits on Salt and Opium) to <i>China</i> , partly in Specie and partly in Merchandize from <i>India</i> , to be paid for from <i>Bengal</i> , and sent either directly to <i>China</i> , or through the Medium of Commerce with the Eastern Islands, as Occasion may require	—	—	200,000
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Sandal Wood, Pepper, and Cotton, to be sent from <i>Bombay</i> and <i>Bencoolen</i> to <i>China</i> , and paid for from <i>Bengal</i> out of the Salt and Opium	—	—	50,000
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Remainder of the Profit on Salt and Opium, as before	—	—	200,000
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Prime Cost	—	—	£. 1,214,000
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which, as before, will sell for about	—	—	2,430,000
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Carried over	—	—	£ 15,450,000
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Brought over — £. 15,450,000

The FUND for the INVESTMENT 1785-6 will stand as follows; viz.

Certificates to Officers estimated to fall due before the 1st of <i>March</i> 1788, as per Appendix, N ^o 1	—	—	£. 90,000
Goods and Stores to be exported from <i>England</i> in 1784	—	—	£. 370,000
Profit thereon	—	—	50,000
			<hr/> 420,000
Bills to be drawn under the Head of General Bills, as per Appendix, N ^o 1	—	—	20,000
Ditto, from <i>China</i> as per D ^o N ^o 1	—	—	110,000
To be remitted from <i>Bengal</i> to <i>China</i> , out of the Salt and Opium, as before	—	—	200,000
Sandal Wood, Pepper, and Cotton, as before	—	—	50,000
Remainder of the Profit on Salt and Opium, as before	—	—	200,000
			<hr/> Prime Cost £. 1,090,000

which, as before, will sell for about 2,180,000

The FUND for the INVESTMENT of 1786-7 will stand as follows; viz.

Certificates to Officers estimated to fall due before the 1st of <i>March</i> 1789, as per Appendix, N ^o 1	—	—	£. 100,000
Goods and Stores to be exported from <i>England</i> in 1785	—	—	£. 370,000
Profit thereon	—	—	50,000
			<hr/> 420,000
Bills from <i>China</i> , as per Appendix, N ^o 1	—	—	110,000
To be remitted from <i>Bengal</i> to <i>China</i> , out of the Salt and Opium, as before	—	—	200,000
Sandal Wood, &c. as before	—	—	50,000
Remainder of the Profit on Salt and Opium, as before	—	—	200,000
			<hr/> Prime Cost — £. 1,080,000

which, as before, will sell for about 2,160,000

The FUND for the INVESTMENT of 1787-8 will stand as follows; viz.

Certificates to Officers estimated to fall due before the 1st of <i>March</i> 1790, as per Appendix, N ^o 1	—	—	£. 100,000
Goods and Stores to be exported from <i>England</i> in 1786	—	—	£. 370,000
Profit thereon	—	—	50,000
			<hr/> 420,000
Bills from <i>China</i> , as per Appendix, N ^o 1	—	—	175,000
To be remitted from <i>Bengal</i> to <i>China</i> , out of the Salt and Opium, as before	—	—	200,000
Sandal Wood, &c. as before	—	—	50,000
Remainder of the Profit on Salt and Opium, as before	—	—	200,000
			<hr/> Prime Cost — £. 1,145,000

which, as before, will sell for about 2,290,000

			£. 22,080,000
Deduct the Amount of 6 Years Sales, at £. 3,300,000	—	—	19,800,000

Value of Goods that will remain in Warehouse un sold the 1st <i>March</i> 1790			£. 2,280,000
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N B Besides the above, the Payments charged to the Debit of the Cash Estimate for the Goods to be exported in the Years 1787, 1788, and 1789, with the Profits thereon, will produce future Returns, which, according to the same Rate of Computation as above, will sell in *England* for about £. 2,510,000.

(Errors excepted)

SAM^l NICOLL, Account^t.

APPENDIX, N^o 4.

An ESTIMATE of One Year's Net Revenues of the *East India Company* in the Year 1782, of Peace, which are not considered in the Appendix, N^o 3, as applicable to Commercial Investments.

In <i>BENGAL</i> : The Governor General and Council, having established considerable Improvements and new Regulations, have transmitted an Estimate of the Revenues and Customs for the Year 1782-3, amounting to £. 3,829,177; but although there appears no Reason to doubt the general Fairness of the said Estimate, yet until it shall be realized by actual Collections, the Amount is here taken at the Sum received for the Year 1781-2, being		£ 3,388,389
Subsidy from the Nabob of <i>Oude</i> , as per the new Agreement entered into with him by the Government General		427,000
Revenue from <i>Benares</i> , as per the last Agreement entered into by the Government General in 1781		499,500
Revenues of the Post Office and the Mint		14,800
		£. 4,329,689

Deduct,		
Charges of Collection, Stipends to the Nabob of <i>Bengal</i> and others, and Jaghure to Lord <i>Clive</i> of £. 29,096 per Annum, which expires in May 1784		£. 1,125,000
Military Charges, which on an Average of the 11 Years next preceding the War, only amounted to £. 1,115,493 per Annum, including the Value of Stores exported and consumed in this Branch of the Company's Service, as per Appendix, N ^o 8.—Until a State of the present Peace Establishment is received, this Head of Expence is estimated at		1,500,000
Civil Charges		350,000
Marine Charges		60,000
Buildings and Fortifications		100,000
		3,135,000

Net Revenues in *Bengal* (exclusive of the Salt and Opium, which are applied to the Commercial Investment, as per Appendix, N^o 3) } £ 1,194,689

At <i>MADRAS</i> : The Revenues and Customs, including the Northern Circars and <i>Nagore</i> , amount, clear of the Charges of Collection, to		£. 600,000
Subsidy from the Nabob of <i>Arcoot</i> , as per Agreement		200,000
D ^o — from the Rajah of <i>Tanjore</i> , D ^o		160,000
		£ 960,000

Deduct,		
Military Expences		£. 600,000
Civil — D ^o		60,000
Buildings and Fortifications		70,000
Peshcush or Quit Rent for the Northern Circars		57,143
		787,143
Net Revenue at <i>Madras</i>		£. 172,857

At *BOMBAY*, and on the *Malabar Coast*: The Revenues and Customs amount, clear of the Charges of Collection, to

		£. 130,000
Deduct,		
Military Expences		£. 180,000
Civil — D ^o		80,000
Marine D ^o		58,000
Buildings and Fortifications		38,000
		356,000

The Charges will therefore exceed the Revenue by — £ 226,000

At *BENCOOLEN*, it is computed that an Aid of about £. 50,000 per Annum must be given from *Bengal* and *Madras*.

R E C A P I T U L A T I O N.

Surplus at <i>Bengal</i>	—	—	—	—	—	£. 1,194,689
D ^o — at <i>Madras</i>	—	—	—	—	—	172,857
						<u>£. 1,367,546</u>
Deduct,						
Deficiency at <i>Bombay</i>	—	—	—	—	£. 226,000	
D ^o — at <i>Bencoolen</i>	—	—	—	—	50,000	
					<u>276,000</u>	
						<u>£. 1,091,546</u>
					Balance of Net Revenue in <i>India</i>	

This Balance is subject to the victualling His Majesty's Ships, and paying His Majesty's Forces in *India*, under the late Act of Parliament, and is afterwards applicable, together with the Funds stated in Appendix, N^o 10, to the remaining Expences of winding up the War, and to the Payment of the Bond Debt, and Interest thereon.

N. B. The Revenues of *Negapatam* are not taken into this Estimate, because there are no Materials in *England* upon which they can be accurately stated.

JOHN ANNIS,
Auditor of *Indian Acco^{ts}*.

A P P E N D I X, N^o 5.

EXTRACT from the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons, to whom the Petition of the United Company of Merchants of *England* trading to the *East Indies*, was referred, in *March 1783*

“IT appeared to Your Committee, That the Settlement of *Madras* was restored at the Peace of *Aix la Chapelle* in 1749, yet that Hostilities were continued by the *French* upon the Coast of *Coronandil*, under Pretence of assisting their Allies; by Means whereof the *East India* Company were drawn into great Disbursements of Wars, which continued till the Year 1765, during which Time the Company's Expences were much encreased by Means of another *European War*: Amongst which Expences there are now Three several Debts due to the Company, one of £. 260,687. 8. 5. for the Maintenance of *Trench* Prisoners; another of £. 21,448. 9. for Hospital Expences of His Majesty's Troops; and the other of £. 139,877. 13. 6. for Expences concerning *Manilba*, taken from the *Spaniards*, subsequent to the Time of its being delivered up to the Company's Servants; which Expedition was undertaken in consequence of a Requisition from his late Majesty, by a Letter wrote to the Secret Committee of the Company by the Earl of *Egremont*, then one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, bearing Date the 23d *January 1762*, whereby the said Earl wrote, “But as it is by no Means his Majesty's Intention that the *East India* Company shall upon this Occasion incur a certain Expence without any View to a proper and just Compensation, I am to acquaint you, by the King's Orders, that the Train and Stores which the Company shall furnish for this Service shall be made good, and that in case this Conquest should be restored by a Treaty of Peace before the Company shall have received Advantages therefrom adequate to their Expences in this Expedition, his Majesty will take the same into his Royal Consideration, and recommend to Parliament such reasonable Compensation as the Case shall, in his Wisdom, appear to deserve.”

A P P E N D I X, N° 6.

ESTIMATE of Money due, and what may become due, to the Owners of Ships, for Freight and Demorage, between the 21st *January* 1784 (Morning) and the 1st *March* 1790.

Sundry small Balances	—	—	—	—	—	£.	5,000
Freight outward to 2 Ships, which failed in 1782	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,000
Balances of 29 Ships, arrived in 1781 and 1782	—	—	—	—	—	—	45,000
D° — of 14 Ships, arrived in 1783	—	—	—	—	—	—	193,700
Impress, Primage, and Average to 3 Ships, taken up 1783, and to 116 Ships, expected to be taken up from 1784 to 1789, inclusive	—	—	—	—	—	—	231,737
Freight outward to 109 Ships, taken up and expected to be taken up, from 1783 to 1788 inclusive	—	—	—	—	—	—	53,000
Amount of Freight and Demorage of 40 Ships, expected to arrive before the 1st <i>March</i> 1785 exclusive of Impress and Advances in <i>India</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,469,952
Ditto — of 24 Ships, expected before the 1st <i>March</i> 1786	—	—	—	—	—	—	802,458
Ditto — of 16 D° — 1st <i>March</i> 1787	—	—	—	—	—	—	376,071
Ditto — of 20 D° — 1st <i>March</i> 1788	—	—	—	—	—	—	465,600
Ditto — of 20 D° — 1st <i>March</i> 1789	—	—	—	—	—	—	465,200
Ditto — of 20 D° — 1st <i>March</i> 1790	—	—	—	—	—	—	465,200
							<u>£. 4,578,918</u>

The exact Dates at which the above Sums may become payable, will depend upon the Dates of Arrival being early or late in each Season, and the Payments are usually made a little sooner or later, according to the Company's Convenience.

The customary Periods for the Payment of what is due on a Ship's Arrival, are as follows; *viz.*

A Sum to enable the Owners to pay the Seamen's Wages, immediately after the Ship is cleared; a Moiety of what then remains due, within a Month from the Ship's clearing; a further Advance on Account, leaving a Balance of about £. 3,000 or £. 4,000, in Six Months after her Clearing; and the Balance within 12 Months after her Clearing; after which Time the Company pay Interest, at the Rate of £. 4 *per Centum per Annum*, on all Sums remaining unpaid. Supposing the Arrivals to happen about the usual Times of the Year, and the Payments to be made without postponing any Payment for the Company's Convenience, the Sum of £. 4,462,918, Part of the above Sum of £. 4,578,918, will probably be paid in the following Periods; *viz.*

Before the 1st <i>March</i> 1784	—	—	—	—	—	£.	112,921
1st <i>March</i> 1785	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,164,906
1st <i>March</i> 1786	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,188,645
1st <i>March</i> 1787	—	—	—	—	—	—	475,804
1st <i>March</i> 1788	—	—	—	—	—	—	492,478
1st <i>March</i> 1789	—	—	—	—	—	—	514,082
1st <i>March</i> 1790	—	—	—	—	—	—	514,082
							<u>£. 4,462,918</u>
The Remainder will not become due, according to the usual Course of Payment, till after the 1st <i>March</i> 1790	—	—	—	—	—	—	116,000
							<u>£. 4,578,918</u>

J. HOLLAND.

A P P E N D I X, N^o 7.

EXTRACT from the *Bengal Revenue Consultations*, 20th *December* 1782.

MINUTE of the Governor General.

“ IN the General Letter of the 27th *November*, the Encrease of Revenue from the Salt Office was stated at S^r R^s 29,93,132. 2. 14. 3. This was taken from an Estimate delivered in by the Comptroller, since that Estimate was formed, the greatest Part of the Salt has been sold, and I have received another Account from him, which also accompanies this Minute, and in which he states the Profit of Salt at ————— S^r R^s 48,15,703 13 7 —”

From which may be deducted the annual Revenue formerly realized from Salt, as stated by the Accountant General of the Revenue Department ————— 7,23,934 — 8 2

Remains a clear Encrease of Annual Revenue of ————— S^r R^s 40,91,769 12 18 2

or Current Rupees ————— 47,46,452 15 7 —

This Estimate being formed on Sales actually made, it must be correct; and it appears that the Profit has greatly exceeded the Expectations of the Comptroller when he delivered in his last Estimate, from which the abovementioned Sum of S^r R^s 29,93,132. 2. 14. 3. was stated.”

A true Copy.

THO^s MORTON, Sec^y.

A P P E N D I X, N^o 8.

An ACCOUNT of the Military Charges in *Bengal* for 11 Years, between 1767 and 1777, distinguishing each Year, and shewing how much thereof consisted in each Year of the Value of Stores received from *England* and expended in this Department.

	Military Charges.	Value of Stores received from <i>England</i> in the same Years.	Value of Stores expended, and included in the Military Charges.
1767-8	£. 1,001,606	£. 50,310	36,921
1768-9	1,029,720	51,840	3,488
1769-70	1,114,889	36,787	29,471
1770-1	1,107,216	21,778	64,980
1771-2	1,164,348	36,328	73,018
1772-3	1,288,667	14,230	87,774
1773-4	1,304,883	13,387	51,815
1774-5	1,080,304	4,847	38,229
1775-6	1,067,569	3,931	31,578
1776-7	942,119	22,441	36,712
1777-8	1,184,708	7,596	45,485
	£. 12,270,429		
Average	£. 1,115,493		

N. B. Part of the Stores expended, appear to have been purchased in *India*; and Part of the Stores imported, appear to have been otherwise disposed of; but the Stores imported appear always to be accounted for, and the Produce brought to the Company's Credit in the Books transmitted from *Bengal*.

JOHN ANNIS,
Auditor of *Indian Acco^{ts}*.

APPENDIX, N^o 9.

An ACCOUNT of the Amount received in the undermentioned Periods, for Goods sold (exclusive of Private Trade) with an Average for 1 Year.

Between the 1st March 1768, and the 1st March 1769	—	£.	3,546,012
D ^o 1769	D ^o 1770	—	3,586,320
D ^o 1770	D ^o 1771	—	3,409,653
D ^o 1771	D ^o 1772	—	3,400,573
D ^o 1772	D ^o 1773	—	3,078,806
D ^o 1773	D ^o 1774	—	3,058,780
D ^o 1774	D ^o 1775	—	3,395,929
D ^o 1775	D ^o 1776	—	3,157,126
D ^o 1776	D ^o 1777	—	3,398,118
D ^o 1777	D ^o 1778	—	3,108,770
		£.	33,140,087
Average for One Year	—	£.	3,314,008
The Average Amount received of Government for Salt Petre in the above Periods			19,125
		£.	3,333,133
Errors excepted,			

SAM^L. NICOLI, Account^t.

APPENDIX, N^o 10.

An ESTIMATE of the Bond Debt in India, and of the Funds in India which are not computed upon as applicable to the Investments for Europe, and which consequently remain applicable (together with the Net Revenues; as per Appendix, N^o 4) to the Discharge of the Bond Debt in India.

1783. February 28th	Bond Debt and Interest at Bengal	—	—	£. 2,235,256
1782. March 31st	D ^o — at Madras	—	—	451,429
1782. August 31st.	D ^o — at Bombay	—	—	1,875,000
	Total	—	—	£. 4,521,685

FUNDS applicable to the Discharge thereof.

Debt from the Nabob of Oude	—	—	—	£. 789,828
D ^o from the Nabob of Arcot	—	—	—	968,012
D ^o from the Rajah of Tanjore	—	—	—	158,250
				£. 1,916,090
What may be recovered of the Sum of £. 993,804, due by the Renters of Lands at Madras	—	—	—	

Some considerable, but unascertained Part of the following Articles in the last Accounts of Quick Stock; vizt.

Cash in Bengal	—	—	—	£. 777,964
Salt in D ^o	—	—	—	112,891
Stores in D ^o	—	—	—	680,509
Cash and Stores at Madras	—	—	—	
Cash, Stores, and Debts at Bombay	—	—	—	

JOHN ANNIS,
Auditor of Indian Acco^t,

REPORT of the Select Committee, appointed to
take into Consideration the Export Trade from
Great Britain to the East Indies. (First)

YOUR Committee, in entering upon the Objects of their Appointment, have read, and attentively considered, the Report to the Court of Directors on the 29th June last, of a Conference held on the 24th of that Month with the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council, appointed for all Matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations; they have also caused to be laid before them, Minutes of such Communications as have passed from Time to Time between their Lordships and the Company's Officers.

It appears to be the Desire of their Lordships, to receive from the Court of Directors every Information that can be procured respecting Exports of the Produce and Manufacture of Great Britain to India; and the Probability of increasing the Amount of those Exports, under any Mode that can be devised, and subject to such Regulations as may be hereafter agreed upon.

For the Purpose of complying in the fullest Manner with the Request of their Lordships, your Committee apprehend it will be necessary to state,

- 1st. The Quantity and Value in England of the several Articles exported by the Company to India, and the Profit or Loss on the Sale of those Articles in that Country.
 - 2d. Such Information as can be procured respecting the Exports in Private Trade, allowed to the ~~Commanders and Officers of the Company's Ships, and the particular Articles which compose~~ that Export.
 - 3d. Such Information as can be procured respecting Illicit Trade to the East Indies.
 - 4th. The best Means of computing the Quantity of Tonnage unoccupied on Board the Company's Ships, on the Outward-bound Voyage.
 - 5th. The Company's Endeavours to increase and extend the Consumption of British Manufactures and Produce in the East Indies, and to add new Articles of that Description to the List of Exports; the Result of those Endeavours, and the Reasons to be assigned for their Success or Failure.
- Finally. To submit to the Court such Remarks as occur respecting the Exports to India by the Company, and by Individuals; and the best Means that can be devised for extending the same.

Your Committee conceive that it will in few Instances be necessary to extend their Inquiries concerning the Company's Exports further back than the Season 1784-5; the Restoration of Peace then enabled the Company to pursue with increased Effect that regular System of Commerce, which comprehended among its principal Objects the Extension of the Export Trade of this Country.

FIRST.—The Quantity and Value of the Company's EXPORTS, with the Profit and Loss thereon.

Conformably to the Plan which your Committee thus prescribed to themselves, in the first Place they directed the proper Officers to lay before them Accounts of Exports, with the Profit and Loss thereon, made up in the usual Manner.

But the Object in reference to your Committee at present, requires them to ascertain as nearly as may be the *Actual Amount chargeable on the Exports.*

Your Committee, after having maturely deliberated on this important Branch of their Inquiry, resolved to prepare an Account of Profit and Loss on the Company's Exports to India, founded on the following Data, which they conceive to be just and reasonable; viz.

- The Charges of Merchandize in England, One Half per Cent.
- Freight upon the Company's Exports, at the Rate of £. 10 per Ton, in Time of Peace.
- Interest of Money for Two Years, at 4 per Cent. per Annum.
- Premium of Insurance, at 3 per Cent. to all Parts of India.
- The Charges on Sales in India (generally known by the Title of Import Warehouse Charges) to be as follows; viz.

In Bengal	—	3 per Cent.
Madras	—	5 per Cent.
Bombay	—	2 per Cent.

The Rate of Exchange to be the same as is adopted in the Accounts Annually presented to Parliament; viz.

Bengal	—	2s. the Current Rupee.
Madras	—	8s. the Pagoda.
Bombay	—	2s. 3d. the Rupee.

With respect to the Article of Custom House Duties charged to Individuals on Imports at the several Prefidencies; viz.

Bengal	—	4 per Cent.
Madras	—	5 per Cent.
Bombay	—	9 per Cent. on Steel, Iron, Lead,

Copper, and Tin, and 6 per Cent. on other Articles, your Committee do not take them into Consideration on the present Occasion.

In deciding upon the Principles proper to form the Account of Profit and Loss, your Committee are convinced they act up to the Wishes and Intentions of the Court of Directors, while in all Matters where the Doubt of Estimate will permit, they suffer the Balance of Advantage to preponderate in favour of the Export of the Produce and Manufactures of this Country.

Having agreed upon the Principles on which the Accounts of Profit and Loss were to be formed, and communicated their Resolutions thereon to the proper Officers, the said Accounts were accordingly prepared, and laid before your Committee, Copies thereof will be found in the Appendix, N^o 1.

From these Accounts it will appear as follows :

Appendix
N^o 1.

By the Sales of Europe Goods in Bengal, it appears,

That in the S E A S O N	Woollens were sold amounting to—	Leaving a Nett Profit on the first Cost.	Nett Loss on the first Cost.	Or per Cent.
1783-4	£. 26,661	— —	£. 4,885	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
1784-5	64,391	— —	18,031	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
1785-6	54,923	— —	3,328	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
1786-7	29,270	— —	3,332	12
1787-8	30,596	347	— —	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
1789-90	34,410	2,767	— —	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
	240,251	3,114	29,576 3,114	
Nett Loss for Six Years on Woollens — £.			26,462	
METALS.				
1783-4	£. 79,222	£. 2,313	— —	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
1784-5	105,297	— —	12,986	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
1785-6	91,809	— —	4,971	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
1786-7	37,679	1,140	— —	4
1787-8	50,417	17,934	— —	75 $\frac{1}{2}$
1789-90	69,322	1,487	— —	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
	£. 433,746	22,874 17,957	17,957	
Nett Profit for Six Years on Metals —		£. 4,917		

At *M A D R A S.*

SEASONS.	Woollens fold.	Nett Profit.	Nett Loss.	Per Cent.
1783-4	£. 26,983	£. 611	—	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
84-5	24,225	1,489	—	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
85-6	25,934	469	—	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
86-7	19,537	—	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
87-8	22,974	1,141	—	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
88-9	21,610	843	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
	£. 141,263	4,553	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
		2 $\frac{1}{2}$		
		4,550 $\frac{1}{2}$	Nett Profit on Woollens.	
	<i>METALS.</i>			
1783-4	£. 53,917	£. 1,091	—	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
84-5	45,905	—	£. 2,905	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
85-6	78,665	—	4,911	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
86-7	23,288	—	1,815	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
87-8	32,267	—	477	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
88-9	50,886	8,037	—	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
	£. 284,928	9,128	10,108	
			9,128	
			£. 980	Nett Loss on Metals

At *B O M B A Y.*

SEASONS.	Woollens fold.	Profit.	Loss.	Per Cent.
1784-5	£. 8,831	—	2,249	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
85-6	59,905	—	10,987	18.07
86-7	37,584	2,099	—	6.92
87-8	59,034	—	2,943	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
88-9	10,281	—	986	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
89-90	18,899	—	812	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
	£. 194,534	2,099	17,977	
			2,099	
	Nett Loss for 6 Years on Woollens	—	£. 15,878	
	<i>METALS.</i>			
1784-5	£. 23,750	£. 867	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1785-6	27,495	—	4,767	18.8
86-7	74,816	3,359	—	6.03
87-8	53,577	2,184	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
88-9	66,831	6,333	—	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
89-90	44,865	—	2,038	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
	£. 291,334	12,743	6,805	
		6,805		
	Nett Profit for 6 Years on Metals	—	£. 5,938	

Rep 1.

B GENERAL

GENERAL ABSTRACT.

	WOOLLENS		METALS		
	Profit.	Loss.	Profit.	Loss.	
Bengal	£. —	£. 26,462	£. 4,917	£. —	
Madras	4,550	—	—	980	
Bombay	—	15,878	5,938	—	
	£. 4,550	£. 42,340	£. 10,855	£. 980	} Nett Losses on Exports in 6 Years, or £. 27,915, or £. 4,652. 10. per Annum.
Nett Losses on Woollens in Six Years	37,790		Nett Profit on Metals in 6 Years	9,875	
	£. 42,340			£. 10,855	

SECOND.—EXPORTS in PRIVATE TRADE allowed to Commanders and Officers.

The next Object to which your Committee turned their Attention, was the Private Trade of the Commanders and Officers of Ships employed in the Company's Service. Those Persons are permitted to occupy a certain Proportion of the Tonnage Freight-free, according to their respective Rank.

Appendix, N^o 2. The Tonnage allowed on the Outward-bound Voyage to the Commanders and Officers of Ships of 755 Tons Burthen and upwards, amounts to 87 Tons per Ship. In smaller Ships the Allowance is proportionably diminished.

The Company reserving to themselves the exclusive Export of Cloth, Woollens, Copper, Military and Warlike Stores, Clocks, Toys, or other Articles ornamented with Jewels, and Bullion; all other Articles of Commerce have remained free for the Commanders and Officers to chuse such as they may deem the most profitable.

Every Commander and Officer must, in a written Application to the Court of Directors, state the Tonnage and Value of the several Articles which he solicits their Permission to export under the above-mentioned Indulgence in Private Trade.

Had those Applications contained a true Specification of the Tonnage and Value of the Goods proposed to be sent to India, your Committee might have been enabled to furnish the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council with material Information: it would have gone very far in affording Grounds for computing the Extent of any probable Augmentation of British Exports to the East.

But your Committee are informed, that the Private Trade so carried to India considerably exceeds, both in Tonnage and Value, the Amount of Privilege granted by the Court. And this Excess is, as they are informed, so different with respect to various Ships, and so fluctuating, as to baffle all Computation.

Deprived of full Information on this important Point, your Committee will not hazard any Conjectures as to the Amount of the Exports in Private Trade, they must content themselves with stating to the Court such Facts as have come to their Knowledge.

The Articles of which the Export in Private Trade consists, are, viz.

Anchors,	Glass Ware,	Pickles,
Bar Iron,	Gunpowder,	Prussian Blue,
Bulgia Hides,	Glass Beads,	Prints,
Brandy,	Ginseng,	Quicksilver,
Beer,	Grainals,	Rum,
Boots and Shoes,	Gold Thread,	Red Lead,
Braztery,	Gold Lace,	Remnants of Cloths,
Buntin,	Haberdashery,	Snuff,
Block Tin,	Hats,	Sadlery,
Cyder,	Hosiery,	Steel,
Cherry Brandy,	Hardware,	Sheet Lead,
Canvas,	Ironmongery,	Smalts,
Cutlery,	Lines and Twine,	Sword Blades,
Cards,	Lead Shot,	Stationary,
Cordage,	Millinery,	Ship Chandlery,
Cabinet Ware,	Mathematical and Mu-	Turnery,
Clocks,	fical Instruments,	Tin Ware,
Cochineal,	Manchester Goods,	Pig Lead,
Carrriages,	Mustard,	Rod Iron,
Carpets,	Orfidew,	Tin Plates,
Cloth Cuttings,	Oil,	Wine,
Confectionary,	Perry,	Wooden Toys,
Copper,	Painters Colours,	Window Glass,
Drugs,	Plated Ware,	Wrought Plate, and
Earthen Ware,	Plate Glass,	White Lead.
Furs,	Perfumery,	

The estimated Amount of those Exports, founded on the Quantity actually registered in the Applications to the Court from the Commanders and Officers, is as follows; viz.

In the Year 1784	—	—	—	£. 110,410
1785	—	—	—	139,280
1786	—	—	—	153,340
1787	—	—	—	122,490
1788	—	—	—	118,930
1789	—	—	—	118,310
1790	—	—	—	124,050

In Addition to the Articles of Private Export already enumerated, a large Allowance should probably be made for Naval and Military Stores. This will be more fully discussed hereafter.

The Victualling Bill and Stores allowed to the Commander of each Ship, although very considerable, and more than sufficient for the Voyage, your Committee apprehend is very much exceeded, and as it contains many Articles of Manufacture, &c. which would in all Probability not be carried by Ships of any other Description, at least to such an Extent, a Copy of the same will be found in the Appendix, A, N^o 3.

If it can be admitted that the Excess of Exports in Private Trade, over and above the Quantity and Value stated to the Court, is nearly in the same Proportion in each Year, a curious Fact offers itself, well worth Attention :

The Value in the Year 1785 is large, in 1786 it is augmented, and was considerable in 1787.

On the 25th November 1789, a Petition was presented from the Commanders of the Ships arrived in that Year from Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, in Behalf of themselves and their Officers, representing, that in consequence of the Markets in India having been over-stocked, they had suffered in many Instances almost to Ruin, by the Sale of their Investments from Europe, they therefore prayed the Court to remit the Payment of the Company's Duties in India on their Investments,

The Governments of Bengal and Madras had been satisfied of the Truth of these Allegations, and the Hardship of the Case; and the Court, entertaining the same Opinion, resolved to comply with the Petition.

Such Instances are rare, and may therefore be admitted as some Test of the real State of the Indian Markets.

For when the Value of the Exports in the Years 1785, 6, and 7, is compared with any former or subsequent Period, it is Matter of Surprize that an Excess, so comparatively trifling, should over-stock the Indian Markets, and that a Diminution so inconsiderable in the succeeding Years should bring those Markets to their proper Level.

In consequence of a Plan proposed by David Scott, Esq. for improving and extending the Commercial Concerns of the Company, a Report was made on the 19th August 1789, by a Committee appointed to consider the same. That Committee in their Report recommended to the Court to offer to the Commanders of the respective Ships all Surplus Tonnage whatsoever, under certain Conditions, the Company however reserving to themselves, exclusively, the Articles of Woollens, Copper, Military and Warlike Stores. The Court of Directors resolved to comply with the Recommendation of the Committee. Public Notice of the Court's Resolutions was given in the Gazette, and in the other public Papers. A Copy is annexed, together with an Account of the estimated additional Tonnage exported by the Commanders and Officers subsequent to that Period.

Appendix,
N^o 4.

THIRD.—I L L I C I T T R A D E.

The Illicit Trade, properly so termed, consists in the Export of Goods on Board the Company's Ships, contrary to Prohibition, and also on Ships fitted out in the Ports of these Kingdoms for India, by Individuals, without the Licence of the Company.

For your Committee presume that the Export of British Manufactures and Produce by Foreigners, in Foreign Ships, and from Foreign Ports, cannot be exactly comprehended under the Description of Illicit Trade. Should a British Subject have an Interest therein, it is the Person that renders the Measure objectionable.

It will be impossible to discuss fully the Objects of this Report, without taking these Points into Consideration: Your Committee will state the best Opinion they can form thereon, arising indeed chiefly from Conjecture, for here your Committee are deprived of Materials so correct as those on which they hope it will be found other Parts of this Report are grounded.

With regard to the Quantity and Value of Illicit Trade on Board the Company's Ships, and the Articles of which it consists, no certain Information can be obtained.

But your Committee have been enabled to procure the Manifests of Two Ships fitted out from this Country by Individuals, in order to proceed to India without the Company's Licence—Copies of these Manifests form N^o 5 in the Appendix.

Appendix,
N^o 5.

If any general Principle can be ascertained from the Particulars of the Two Cargoes above mentioned, it is, that a very small Part in Bulk and Value consist in Manufactures, the remaining Articles of which those Cargoes are composed, are considered in various Parts of this Report.

Your Committee presume that the Whole of the Illicit Trade may be classed under the Heads of

Manufactures,
Metals,
Naval Stores, and
Military Stores.

FOURTH.—TONNAGE unoccupied on the Company's Outward-bound Ships.

Your Committee have stated the best Information that can be procured, relative to the Quantity and Value of the Exports to India, in the Produce and Manufactures of this Country. It now becomes necessary to examine the Quantity of Tonnage unoccupied in the Ships, by which those Exports are conveyed.

And here your Committee must observe, that of the chartered Tonnage of each Ship, the Company reserve to themselves a Proportion, on which no Freight Outwards is charged; this is denominated Free Tonnage, and does not include the Privilege of the Commander and Officers.

For the Remainder of the Ship's Tonnage, or so much thereof as shall be occupied, the Owners are paid Freight, at the Rate of £. 5 per Ton, under the Denomination of Surplus Tonnage.

The present Object of the Committee's Research being confined to India, they have, in the following Statement, omitted the Tonnage of Ships proceeding to China direct. The Number of those Ship, in each Season, will however be found in a separate Column.

SEASON.	Number of Ships.	Tons free.	Tons carried on Company's Account.	Private Trade, estimated at 87 Tons per Ship.	Total Tons carried.	Tons chartered.	Number of Ships for China direct.
1784	16	9,206	7,183	1,392	8,575	12,089	19
1785	27	15,303	10,876	2,349	13,225	20,100	15
1786	25	15,125	12,122	2,175	14,297	19,874	8
1787	28	17,715	18,066	2,436	20,502	23,291	2
1788	23	15,108	13,216	2,001	15,217	19,860	8
1789	25	16,430	14,948	2,175	17,123	21,600	5
1790	24	16,571	21,347	2,088	23,435	21,786	None.

In the above Statement, the full Extent of allowed Private Trade Privilege is computed as actually carried, it may be objected to this, that in the avowed Uncertainty as to the Amount of Private Trade Exports, possibly the full Tonnage granted may not always have been occupied; Supposing the Fact to exist (which your Committee do not believe is the Case) it will be remembered that the Company's Faith is pledged to the Commander and Officers of each Ship for a specific Indulgence in Tonnage, which cannot be otherwise appropriated, therefore in forming a Calculate of spare Tonnage, the whole Extent of that Indulgence ought to be considered as filled.

Besides, your Committee have already stated as their Opinion, that 87 Tons per Ship is far below the Quantity really carried.

If it shall appear possible to augment the Export of British Manufactures and Produce on Board the Company's Ships taken up in the regular Mode, the Means of conveying the Exports must be found either in the surplus Tonnage before mentioned, or by altering the Destination of Ships intended for China direct, and consigning them to touch at Bombay and Madras in their Way thither.

The Nature and Importance of the Company's Trade with China render it necessary for One Ship of the Season to be dispatched thither direct, with Remittances and early Advices. The Remainder of the Ships for China may touch at Bombay, or Madras, without further Inconvenience than the Payment of an additional Freight and Demorage.

It will be easily perceived that during Peace there may be a Quantity of spare Tonnage; but the Case is totally the contrary in Time of War, the Military Recruits for India then occupy so great a Space on Board the Ships, that should there be even a moderate Fleet in India, the whole of the Company's remaining Tonnage is not sufficient to carry nearly the Quantity of Naval and Military Stores necessary for the Operations of War; and Instances have occurred when the Company, for the Conveyance of their Exports to India, have been obliged to engage a Quantity of Tonnage considerably larger than what it could be supposed should be returned filled with Import Cargoes, even under the most sanguine Expectations.

FIFTHLY. — For the Purpose of ascertaining what Endeavours have been used by the Company, at Home and Abroad, to increase and extend the CONSUMPTION of BRITISH MANUFACTURES, some Detail becomes necessary.

The Court of Directors had Reason to be very much dissatisfied with the Conduct of the Board of Trade in Bengal, who, as instituted in the Year 1774, corresponded directly with them; in Consequence the Court formed a new Plan for the Establishment of a Board at each of the Presidencies, whose Correspondence with them was to pass through the Medium of the respective Governments. The First Instructions for the Proceedings of the several Boards, were transmitted to India in the Year 1785.

This Period therefore bounds the Researches of your Committee in a certain Degree. Some Matters of Importance will occasionally be found to claim a Deviation from this Rule.

Should it be deemed necessary for your Committee to carry their Inquiries further back than the Period alluded to, there will be no Difficulty in adducing numerous Instances, to shew that the Company have ever paid the utmost Attention to the Export of British Produce and Manufacture.

Further Instructions, of the Purport above mentioned, were likewise sent at a later Period, and accompanied with strong Recommendations to all the Presidencies, to use every possible Endeavour in promoting and extending the Sale of Europe Goods, particularly the Manufactures and Produce of Great Britain, at the same Time Patterns were sent of the different Manufactures of Manchester, Norwich, and Halifax, the Presidencies were directed to examine the Whole, to call for the best Information and Assistance that could be obtained, and to acquaint the Court of Directors of the Result of their Endeavours.

Separate Genl Letters to Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, dated 21st September 1785.

Genl Letter to Bombay, dated 7th April 1786. Genl Letters to Bengal, and Madras, dated 12th April 1786.

It appears from the Correspondence, that all the Boards of Trade have conducted themselves with Alacrity, Zeal, and Ability, for the Purpose of fulfilling the Wishes of the Court, they have not only endeavoured to promote a Sale for Export Goods at the several Presidencies, but extended their Views to Foreign Countries, either contiguous, or where a Communication could be opened for this laudable Purpose.

The Government General of Bengal attempted to promote a Trade with Assam, which it is much feared will scarcely extend beyond the Article of Salt.

That Government have been still less fortunate in their Efforts for many Years to establish a Commercial Intercourse with Thibet, through the Bootan Country.

Nor is their Want of Success in these Instances surprizing, when we advert to the Obstacles they have had to encounter on a similar Occasion from the Rajah of Benares.

Letter from Lord Cornwallis, dated 3d November 1788.

The Bengal Government say, "The Rajah was, like most of the Chiefs of this Country, too jealous of his own personal Importance to assent with Sincerity to Rules, which included the very necessary Regulation of his own Conduct; and too little capable of comprehending the ruinous Consequences to his own private Interest, which must ultimately arise from an irregular and capricious System of Government."

Letter from Bengal Board of Trade, dated 9th November 1789.

The Obstacles experienced in the Province of Oude, before the Commercial Treaty was concluded with the Vizier, are of another Description. The Bengal Board of Trade mention the "Difficulty of forming an Establishment, without either possessing an Influence which would militate with the entire Freedom left to the Vizier, in the internal Management of his Country, or else being exposed to the Interruptions and Injuries incident from the lawless Subjects of a weak Government."

Genl Letter from Madras, 9th July 1787.

The Presidency of Fort St. George looked chiefly to the Mysore Country, and they state very explicitly, that the great Decrease in the Sale of Woollens is to be attributed to the Intercourse with that Country having been stopped since the late War.

Letter to the Rajah of Tanjore, dated 8th April 1789.

A Plan was formed for establishing a Commercial Warehouse at Tanjore, and the Court of Directors addressed a Letter to the Rajah upon the Subject, but Mr. Huddleston, in the Plan he originally proposed, does not appear to expect that it can be carried to any Extent.

Board of Trade Letter from Madras, 17th January 1791.

In consequence of our late Alliance with the Nizam, the Board of Trade at Madras are endeavouring to introduce European Articles into his Dominions; the Event of this Undertaking cannot be known in England till next Season.

Genl Letter to Bombay, dated 4th July 1777.

Buffora and the other Settlements, subordinate to Bombay, have been supplied with Woollens from that Presidency; the Sale in those Places must ever depend on the political State of the Government under which they exist, and the Tranquillity of the Country. The Court, in their Letter to Bombay, of the 4th July 1777, noticing the Situation of Affairs in those Parts, say, "We are very apprehensive, when the Persians find that the Merchants and Inhabitants have no more Money, they will begin with our Servants, which happened some Years past, by which the Company were considerable Sufferers."

They state, that they are disposed to withdraw their Establishments, "having been so often deceived by the Phitmauns, that we have no Expectation of Redress."

"If Bufforah is given up to the Turkish Government, as before, we permit in such Case that a Resident be sent there."

Bombay is well situated for cultivating a Commercial Intercourse with the populous and extensive Empire of the Marattas; this Object was recommended by the Governor General, in the strongest Manner, to the Attention of Mr. Malet, the Resident at Poonah, who appears to have entered into this Investigation with great Ability and Assiduity.

Mr. Malet, in his Letter to the Governor General, dated the 8th of August 1788, observes, that "the Government of Bombay have long enjoyed a dormant Privilege of importing Annually, into the Maratta Country, Goods to the Amount of One Lack and an Half Duty-free, which he has mentioned to them, but from their Silence concludes it cannot be an Object worthy their Attention."

The Conclusion of this Letter is very remarkable: Mr. Malet says, "I am inclined much to doubt the Practicability of improving or extending our Commerce, by any extraordinary Means adopted for that Purpose; and as I believe the common Course of Causes, arising from the State of Society, has already operated its utmost Effects, and will continue so to do, so do I think that an Endeavour to improve or extend them, would rather tend to awaken Jealousy and Suspicion of our Intentions, than to answer the liberal End proposed."

This Letter is so important, and so justly describes the Difficulties to be apprehended in prosecuting our Commercial Pursuits, under the Naive Governments, that your Committee have annexed an Extract thereof in the Appendix.

Appendix, No 6.

With regard to the Sales made at the several Presidencies within the Period to which your Committee now limit their Researches, and even during a great Number of Years previous thereto, your Committee can give the Court no pleasing Intelligence.

The Advices from India on this Subject present a tiresome Narrative of Circumstances which prevent their Progress, and a Profit on the Sales, too often they even state a total Failure in the Demand; that Demand is so capricious, even for Metals, but still more for Woollens, that Necessity compels the Presidencies to offer those Articles for Sale at limited Prices, well knowing that any Endeavour on their Part to force a Sale, would be attended with the most ruinous Consequences.—
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far from the Presidencies being able to augment these Sales, they complain generally of an evident Decrease with respect to Woollens of every Denomination; at the same Time they admit that the Demand for Metals had increased considerably, with a Probability of being supported and even extended further.

The Letters from the Import Warehouse Keepers in India, together with the occasional Remarks of the Boards of Trade, will furnish ample Detail on the Subject of Woollens; it will appear that large Quantities have remained for Years in the Company's Warehouses unsold.

On the 19th January 1789, the President and Council of Fort St. George acquaint the Court, that after all their Efforts, finding there remained on Hand 781 Bales of former Years, and that 354 Bales were expected by the Ships of the Season, they resolved to use every Means in their Power to promote a Sale, but they could find Purchasers for no more than 20 Bales, and those at a Price under Prime Cost.

As they could perceive no Prospect more advantageous, whilst the Communication with the Mysore Country was suspended, they agreed to send 372 Bales to China.

It appears by a Letter quoted on the Bombay Consultations, and dated the 10th November 1786, that the Quantity of Woollens cleared in the Three preceding Years, was no more than 1,600 Bales, or 533 Bales Annually. Letter from Mess. Scott and Co.

The Government of Bombay, on the 24th December 1789, enter fully into the Subject of Woollens, and express much Uneasiness at seeing such a Quantity as 1,338 Bales of Cloth, and 343 Bales of Long Ells, perishing in the Warehouses, Year after Year; after striving ineffectually to procure a Sale, it was proposed to send a Part of these Goods round to Bengal; but as the State of the Markets there was equally unfavourable, this Scheme was abandoned.

With respect to the Patterns sent to India in 1786, it appears to be the Opinion, that none of them will answer for the general Consumption of the Natives; but that some Manchester Goods, to a trifling Amount, might be sold, of this your Committee will speak hereafter.

For the Purpose of ascertaining with Precision how far the Company have exerted themselves in supplying the Consumption of Woollens in India to its full Extent, your Committee have annexed Accounts to shew the Quantity remaining on Hand, the Quantity exported, and the Quantity sold, for several Years past.

Appendix,
No 7,
No 8, and
No 1.

From these Accounts it plainly appears, there has been at all Times in Warehouse more than sufficient to supply the Demand.

The Causes to which this unpromising Appearance on the Sale of British Manufactures, may be attributed, differ at the several Presidencies. In some Instances these Causes are accidental, but it is much to be feared that the most material are permanent.

The Alteration in the Rate of Exchange for Bengal and Bombay, operates materially to the Prejudice of the Account Sales, when compared with those of former Years, particularly the Reduction of the Bengal Current Rupee from 2 s. 6 d. to 2 s. As, however, Two Shillings will be found rather to exceed the real Value of the Rupee, there can be no Reason for increasing the Rate of Exchange.

The Government of Bengal attribute the Decay in this Branch of our Traffic, to the disordered State of the Upper Provinces.

Letter from Bengal Board of Trade, 6th March 1788.

To the burthenfome Imposts in Benares and Oude (on which we shall observe hereafter); and

To the injudicious and irregular Mode of conducting Sales at the Presidency—this has since been remedied.

The Government of Fort St. George state, as a Reason peculiar to that Presidency, the Communication with Mysore having ceased since the last War.

The President and Council of Bombay observe upon the Decline of the Demand from the Marattas, that the Accoutrements for the Maratta Cavalry are not now made of Woollen Cloth, as formerly, but of Chintz.

An occasional Prejudice to this Trade arose at all the Presidencies from a Circumstance to which your Committee have alluded in a former Part of this Report, viz. The increased Importation in particular Seasons by the Commanders and Officers of the Company's Ships, as well as by Foreigners: This over-stocked the Markets.

But serious Ground of Apprehension, as to the Success of the Vend for Woollens in India is to be found in an Observation made by the Presidency of Madras, speaking of the Natives, they say, " Their Dress is so simple, and little subject to Change, being obliged by the Rules of their Cast and Sect, to adhere to a particular Mode of Apparel."

Your Committee feel so much interested in this Subject, that they must intreat the Court's Attention to some further Observations they have to offer.

From the Tenor of the Correspondence respecting the various Attempts made by the Presidencies in India to promote a Commercial Intercourse with the neighbouring Powers, it is evident that a free Intercourse of that Nature must be impracticable, if not established on the Faith of Treason, or under the Protection of a Military Force.

The latter Alternative being out of the Question, your Committee will consider the Effects derived to Commerce from Treaties with the Native Powers of Indostan.

Your Committee have already stated that the declining State of our Sales of British Manufactures in Bengal was partly attributed to the burthenfome Imposts in Benares and Oude.

Since that Period an Arrangement has been formed with the Rajah of Benares, and Lord Cornwallis Appendix, No 9 signed

signed a Commercial Treaty with the Vizier on the 25th July, 1788, in Consequence of which all Difficulties were expected to be removed.

The only Articles of European Manufactures or Produce enumerated among the Exports from the Company's Dominions to the Vizier's Country (in the 5th Article) are "Broad Cloth, Iron, Copper, and Lead:" With respect to the Manufactures of Iron, Copper, and Lead, and the Cotton Piece Goods, also mentioned in the List of those Exports, they are presumed to be the Manufactures of India.

The 9th Article imposes an additional Duty upon all Goods not previously specified: The Care and Attention with which this Treaty is drawn, leave no Room to suppose that any European Articles should be rendered liable to this additional Duty, as Goods not specified, and it may be fairly concluded that the Governor General considered Broad Cloth, Iron, Copper, and Lead, as the only European Articles of Export to Oude and Furruckabad worthy of Attention.

Your Committee naturally looked to this Treaty for a favourable Effect on the Sale of Europe Goods in Bengal, and anxiously perused the Letters from that Presidency subsequent to the Conclusion of the Treaty. They were disappointed in finding no Deviation from the complaining Language of former Advices; the Difficulties of effecting a Sale formed the unceasing Topic. Great as the Importance of this Treaty is to the internal Trade of India, it failed completely to produce an increased Demand for the Manufactures of Britain.

Mr. Malet, in his Letter of the 8th August 1788, above mentioned, most ably and judiciously explains why the Discussion of a Commercial Scheme at the Court of Poonah would be inexpedient, and even dangerous.

Little Sagacity is wanting to discover the Impracticability of a Commercial Intercourse with the Mysore Country.—The Views of an Indian Despot are altogether political, and such has been the extreme Jealousy of the English Nation entertained by Tippoo Sultan, that during the Interval between the Two Wars, he not only prohibited the Introduction of British Manufactures, but forbade his Subjects to sell us the Produce of his own Country.

Your Committee are therefore satisfied that the Sale of British Manufactures in the Dominions of the Native Princes cannot be augmented, unless sanctioned by Treaty; and they entertain great Doubt whether any material Augmentation would result even from such Protection, except for Military Purposes.

Previous to any Remark on the Internal Consumption of Europe Goods within the British Possessions in India, some Observations on the Staple Manufactures at Home become necessary.

The first in Point of Importance is the Article of Woollens, to which the greater Part of this Report will apply.

Others consist in Articles made of Cotton and of Silk; these are made better and cheaper in India.

Linens, none of which are used, except Canvas, and some coarse Linens, Calicoes, &c. being much better adapted to the Climate.

Earthen Ware, which cannot afford Freight for so distant a Voyage, particularly the common Sorts.

All Manufactures made from Metals come under the same Description, except Naval or Military Stores.

There is Reason to believe that both the Two last Articles of Earthen Ware and Manufactures of Metal, can be made cheaper in India, owing to the very low Price of Labour, and a Doubt arises with regard to the Natives, whether the same Prejudice does not exist (at least in some Degree) respecting the Vessels they use, as the Dresses they wear.

Under these Circumstances, your Committee are decidedly of Opinion, that the greater Part of the Exports to India consists in

Woollens,
Metals,
Naval and Military Stores.

The remaining Articles are of trifling Amount in Comparison; almost wholly for the Use of Europeans, and cannot be introduced as Part of the general Consumption of the Natives of India.

Sufficient Proofs have been adduced, to shew that the Indian Markets have not only been glutted with Woollens, but that every Endeavour has been used to force a Sale.

That notwithstanding the discouraging Advices from India, the Company have persevered in their Export, without much Variation in Point of Quantity, conceiving that an uniform Demand and Export were far more beneficial to the Manufacturers, than capricious or unequal Exertions.

Instances have occurred when the Sale abroad has almost stagnated, and particular Articles have been totally disused. The Manufacturers having represented the Distress to which they should be subjected, unless relieved by the Court of Directors purchasing Part of their Stock, which was unsaleable at any other Market, the Company have, on these Occasions, contributed in the most liberal Manner to their Relief, and augmented the Exports accordingly.

The Principles which have ever actuated the Company in their Encouragement of the Export of
British

Letters dated 6th
November 1788,
6th August 1789,
9th November
1789, 6th January
1790, 9th April
1790, 10th August
1790.

Appendix, No 6.

British Manufacture, are fully explained in a Letter written to Bombay; so late as the 21st April 1790. This was before any Discussion with regard to the Export Trade was in Contemplation. Your Committee beg Leave to annex an Extract of that Letter. Appendix,
N^o 10.

It is remarkable, that when the Commanders of the Company's Ships were labouring under the Disadvantage of a glutted Market at Bombay, and stated to that Government the Hardships they suffered in Comparison with Foreigners, who they alledged could import Copper and Warlike Stores, which were prohibited to Subjects of Great Britain, they do not complain against the Prohibition which extends equally to Woollens.

This Circumstance can only be accounted for upon the Opinion entertained by your Committee, and which pervades the whole of this Report, viz. That there is little Probability of increasing the Consumption of Woollens in India, and therefore that Article is not much worth the Attention of the Commanders and Officers in the Assortment of their Private Trade.

The fine Cloths are for the Use of Europeans, but their Amount is small. The Demand for coarse Cloths is by far the most considerable. They are appropriated to Cloathing for the Army; such as are sold to Foreigners are almost entirely of the inferior Sorts, and used for the same Purpose; even a considerable Proportion of the fine Cloth is for the Use of the Military Officers; in short, it is to be feared that no Reduction in the Price of Woollens will increase the Consumption in a Country where so many Substitutes for that Article are found better suited to the Climate, and more congenial to the Customs and Prejudices of the Inhabitants.

Your Committee, in the Progress of their Inquiry, have had but little Occasion to touch upon the Subject of Metals. It is conceived the Information desired by the Lords of the Privy Council on this Point, may be comprized in a small Compass. Besides, the Demand from India having been encouraging, the Company have increased their Exports of this Article in a very unusual Manner, as will appear by the Account hereunto annexed. Appendix,
N^o 11.

In the Disposal of Metals no great Ingenuity, nor extraordinary Exertions are requisite. It is sufficient to be acquainted with the Form and the Degree of Fineness of the Article required by the Natives, and to take Care that public Sales be made at stated Periods, sufficient to supply the Demand; all this has been done by the Company.

The Effort made by the Company when they came forward to relieve the Distress of the County of Cornwall, by exporting a large Quantity of Tin to China, having succeeded beyond their Expectations, there is no Doubt but that the Measure will be pursued in a proper Manner.

Your Committee observe at the same Time, with particular Satisfaction, that no Objection has been made in India against the Quality of the Cornish Tin. The Indent from Bengal requires 250 Tons, and that Presidency observes, that the Cost should be less than £.75. 10 s. 8 d. per Ton (when received into the Company's Warehouse in Bengal), for the Purpose of excluding the Malay Tin wholly from the Market. The Indent from Madras demands 200 Tons.

If it shall hereafter become a National Object to export a large Quantity of Tin at a low Price, perhaps it may be prudent to meet its Arrival in India with a moderate Duty on the Malay Tin; it must however be considered whether the Malays might not retaliate, and check the Sale of Opium in the Eastern Seas.

The Company have lately established a Copper Coinage in this Country, for the Supply of India, and with a View to add Manufacture to so valuable an Article of Produce, which they trust may be carried to a considerable Degree of Extent, and prove a Substitute for the Japan Copper, which has hitherto been supplied by the Dutch.

The next Object of Discussion is the Export of Naval and Military Stores, which have at all Times constituted a very considerable Part of the Illicit Trade.

This Subject received the fullest Consideration by the Court, during the last Session. In consequence of a Plan presented to them by David Scott, Esquire, an Arrangement was formed under the Presidency of Bombay; with a View to attract the Commerce of India to that Place, in consequence of the superior Advantages to be found there in the Repair and Outfit of Ships. With this View, the Company will export all Sorts of Naval Stores for Sale, that are necessary for Trading Ships—That Description of Stores comprizes by far the greater Part (in respect to Tonnage or Bulk) of the Exports hitherto made in what are termed Naval and Military Stores; it is therefore hoped that the Measures now adopted may contribute to throw the Whole of the Sale into the Hands of the Company.

At all Events your Committee are persuaded, that Government will see the Propriety, and even the Necessity, of continuing to confine the Export of those Articles to the Company; and of adopting any further Measures that may be deemed effectual for that Purpose.

It would have afforded much Satisfaction to your Committee, had they been enabled to suggest some Plan for augmenting the Export of the Manufactures and Produce of Great Britain to India, in consequence of the Recommendation from the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council.

Your Committee have constantly had in View this grand Object of Consideration, in all they have submitted to the Court relative to

The Exports by the Company;
The Exports by British Individuals and Foreigners;
The Probability of Sale and Consumption in India; and,
The State of the Company's Shipping.

In the Progress of your Committee's Enquiries, Considerations perpetually arose which induce them to think that the Idea suggested by their Lordships, of suffering Individuals to participate in the Export Trade, would not answer those liberal Purposes, nor produce those beneficial Consequences, which their Lordships had in Contemplation. Your Committee deemed it incumbent on them to enter fully into the Investigation of each Branch of their Inquiry, in order to ascertain the real and unconquerable Obstacles, which, in the Opinion of your Committee, will ever prevent any Increase in the Consumption of the Manufactures of Great Britain, except through the Medium of the Company. And of this Fact your Committee are fully convinced, however reasonable might be the Expectations of an increased Export to any other Country, not possessing, like India, raw Materials in the highest Perfection, and Millions of ingenious and industrious Manufacturers who work for One Fifth Part of the Wages given in England.

Under a firm Persuasion, that the Measures pursued by the Company will prove much more advantageous to the Manufacturers of Great Britain, than any Efforts to be made by Individuals, your Committee cannot recommend to the Court to meet their Lordships with any specific Proposition. Your Committee submit that it be repeated to their Lordships, that the Company will cheerfully try any Experiments their Lordships may be pleased to suggest, as they are desirous at all Times of exerting every Endeavour to promote the Advantage of the Export Trade of this Country, and the general Prosperity of the British Empire.

But if your Committee cannot recommend to the Court to meet the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council with a specific Proposition, it becomes peculiarly necessary to offer such Remarks as have occurred to direct their Judgment, in the short Time they have had to consider the Subject. They will therefore proceed to state some general Observations.

It seems to admit of no Dispute, that in case the Consumption of British Manufactures in India could be increased, it must be by Means of the Natives.

The Europeans in India are comparatively few in Number. It never can be an Object for the Public, to open the Export Trade, with a View to the Consumption of Europeans in India. Those Persons are well acquainted with the Articles manufactured or produced in Europe, with which they are amply supplied, either directly or indirectly.

It will appear, from what has been already stated in this Report, that the most sanguine Expectations can scarcely look to the Natives of India for the Accomplishment of our Object. Their History, from remote Times, affords us no Ground for such Expectation: The uniform unvaried Narrative of Complaint is, that Europe has ever been drained of Bullion for Payment of the Luxuries of the East. A Moment's Reflection will shew that the Products of India can only be obtained in Return for the Bullion of Europe, or as a Tribute to Conquest.

If Recourse be had to the Situation of the Company, previous to the Acquisition of the Dewannee, when their Views were purely Commercial, and when India abounded in Wealth, it will be found that they laboured under extreme Difficulty in the Disposal of the Manufactures and Produce which they exported. And they were further obliged to send large Sums in Silver, sometimes to the Amount of £.4 or £.500,000 a Year, to complete their Investment for Europe.

Your Committee do not attribute the present increased Sale of British Manufactures and Produce to a stronger Predilection in the Natives for those Articles. Among other Causes, the immense Increase in the Number, and the Luxury of Europeans in India, must be particularly adverted to.

An Opinion prevails, that Individuals are capable of Exertions, to which the Company may not be adequate.

It happens fortunately that Means exist to ascertain this Point with a tolerable Degree of Precision.

Appendix,
N^o 12.

Your Committee have procured the Particulars of assorted Cargoes, dated at Bombay, in December 1789, and December 1790, which are, chiefly composed of Metals, Naval and Military Stores, and Liquors; the Remainder being Articles of Luxury for the Use of Europeans.

Your Committee also beg Leave to refer to the Cargoes of Two Ships fitted out for the Purpose of clandestine Trade, in Appendix N^o 5, mentioned in a former Part of this Report.

With respect to the Articles in which Foreigners can enter into a Competition with us, your Committee are satisfied they consist in

Iron,
Wines,
Canvas,
Cordage,
Arms, and
Naval and Military Stores,

None of which it is presumed have been in the Contemplation of their Lordships. Foreign Countries can always supply Canvas and Cordage at a cheaper Rate than we can.

The Foreign Trade with India has undergone a total Change since the Acquisition of the Dewannee by the English. It is no longer a Commercial Adventure, it has long depended almost wholly upon Agency, an Agency for transmitting to Europe the Fortunes of British Individuals. Whenever real Adventure has appeared, it has generally consisted in the Homeward-bound Cargo, and *that* for British Account.—On these Occasions the Ship usually belongs to the Agent, whose Object is to charge the
Whole,

Whole, or as much of the Freight as possible, upon the Homeward Cargo; consequently he has an Opportunity of exporting from Europe free of Freight, or at least at a very moderate Rate.—The Ports whence such Ships are fitted out for India, are those where British Manufactures abound, and where they may be delivered at an Expence not exceeding 3 per Cent. or their Cost in England. And there is no Prohibition in India against the Importation of British Manufactures by Foreigners.

Therefore, should the Company have been negligent, or the Commanders and Officers of their Ships inattentive to their own Interests, by failing to supply the Eastern Markets with the full Extent of their Demand, it is evident that a Channel has ever been open for transmitting British Manufactures to India.

The Prosperity of the English East India Company has stimulated the Governments of most of the Maritime Countries upon the Continent, to form similar Establishments; their Views naturally were to introduce their own Manufactures and Produce, and to participate generally in the Benefits of that Trade. They have, however, found the Exports very limited in their Extent, and that any lucrative Advantages to be derived from the Trade depend, at this Moment, as they have depended from the remotest Period in Commercial History, altogether upon the Imports.

Not having the same Means of procuring the Products of the East, as the English and the Dutch, other Foreign Companies have either totally failed, or are in a very declining State.

What has happened to Foreign Companies must be the Fate of Individuals at Home, should they be admitted to a Participation in the Commerce with India. The Phrenzy of sharing in the Trade to India will ensnare unwary Persons, whose Rage for Adventure will be productive of their Ruin, before they discover their Error.

In every Part of the East, the strongest Reliance is placed on the Company as to the Quality and Measurement of the Articles exported by them.—The Observation applies particularly to Manufactures. The Company's Mark on the Outside of the Bale is a sufficient Pledge to the Buyer for its Contents.—An individual Exporter cannot expect from the Natives of India that implicit Confidence in his Good Faith—and perhaps he may sometimes fail to deserve that Confidence.

From such Consequences the ruinous Effect to the Trade may be easily foreseen.

Other Difficulties, though of an inferior Kind, must arise from a Commercial Experiment, tried through any other Medium than that of the Company.

From the Statement given of the Company's Tonnage it appears, that in Time of profound Peace there is much to spare, but that during War there is not sufficient.

Should private Ships be suffered to proceed, they may possibly be sold Abroad, or, in consequence of insufficient Outfit, be unable to return to Europe. In that Case the Officers, Seamen, and Passengers, not being under the Controul of the Company, may remain in India, enter into Foreign Service, and subject us to all the ill Effects which the present strict Prohibition of unlicensed Persons was meant to remedy.

But there cannot be a Doubt, from every Principle of sound Policy, that Ships navigating the Indian Seas, in a Commerce between Great Britain and India, ought to belong exclusively either to Government, or to the Company. Now should the Manufacturers require additional Tonnage, and consequently incur the Expence of full Freight out and home, your Committee have the fullest Conviction that every Idea of their exporting to Advantage is at once annihilated.

If Individuals be permitted to export for their own Account, it is reasonable to hope that all Expectations of the Company continuing their Exports to any Extent will be abandoned. And your Committee must observe, they think this a Circumstance of infinite Importance to the Country. Discouraging as the Advices from India have been at Times, and crowded as the Company's Ships have been with Troops and Stores, the Purchases of Woollens, &c. have been regular and uniform.

It is possible that in a Course of Competition One Article of Manufacture may be substituted for another; but your Committee apprehend, from what has been stated in this Report, that such a Substitution would not, in all Probability, become an Addition to the Consumption of India: In that Case one Individual will gain what another loses. But this cannot be deemed an Advantage to the Public.

It may not be improper here to observe, that our Export Trade is of great Convenience and Advantage to the Public through the Medium of the Company, by furnishing the Means of procuring Investments in India; its beneficial Effects extend to the Commerce, the Navigation, and the Revenue of this Country. At the same Time it facilitates, in a material Degree, the Liquidation of our Debt in India, contracted in Consequence of the late and present Wars.

A superficial Knowledge of the political Situation of India, suffices to shew the Danger arising from Individuals authorized to explore the several Parts of India, under Pretence of promoting the Sale of British Manufactures, and not being under the Controul of the Company, such a Measure may not only embroil us with the Native Princes, but may lead to Colonization; an Event highly injurious to our Country, and to India. The Energy of the European Character becomes impaired in the first Generation, and is soon totally extinct. This is strongly exemplified in the Descendants from the first Discoverers, and the Conquerors of many Parts of India.

It ought to be considered, that the Company must have great Advantages over Individuals in the Disposal of British Manufactures, in Consequence of their numerous Establishments in every Part of India, formed either for the Purchase of their Investments for Europe, or for Political Purposes.

That they have hitherto charged no Freight on their own Exports, and suffer large Quantities to be carried Freight-free by their Officers.

That numerous Instances appear when the Markets Abroad have been over-stocked; but none where those Markets have wanted a Supply, under the present System.

The Admission of Individuals to participate in the Trade, must naturally tend to damp the Exertions of the Company; and this is a Matter of most serious Importance to the Public Interest.

In Addition to the Facts stated by your Committee, and the Remarks which have occurred to them thereon, they beg Leave to call the Court's Attention to what has been the Opinion and Conduct of Government towards the East India Company, at Periods when the Reasons for combining every Power, Commercial and Political, to produce one great Effect, did not exist, and when the Balance of the Company's Trade to India was against this Country.

So early as the Year 1600, in the Infancy of the East India Trade, the Propriety of rendering it a Monopoly became evident to Queen Elizabeth. This Truth, thus early acknowledged, has been since considered as an Axiom of Government. Whenever it has been departed from, the Evils arising from the Innovation have proved their own Cure.

Under Reigns so different as those of the Stuarts, and William the Third, this monopolized Commerce continued to be guarded by very strong Measures of Government.

The Nation even thought necessary to make it a Stipulation in the Treaty of Vienna (concluded in 1731) that the Emperor Charles VI. should, in Favour of the British Monopoly, give up the Ostend Company, his favourite Scheme, in Protection of which he had long shut his Ears against the Clamours of Great Britain and Holland.

The short Periods for which the Charter has been, from Time to Time, renewed, prove that however Experience might convince, as to the Advantages of an exclusive Trade, still there existed in Government a laudable Caution with respect to the Public Benefit, in preserving a Power of Resumption at a short Period.

From this Caution, the Company's Monopoly, in deriving its Stability, derives its Glory, for repeated Charters, Royal Proclamations, and Acts of Parliament, have sanctioned the wise Policy of Elizabeth.

The Emergencies of Government, and that Prudence which sometimes prescribes a temporary Sacrifice to popular Prejudice, have indeed, at some Periods, seemed to favour the Views of individual Adventurers. But these Appearances lasted no longer than the Necessity which extorted them. It was rather a Connivance than a Licence.

Neither does it appear that these Individuals ever succeeded in their Speculations. They bought at a high Price, from the Poverty of the State, or the Venality of its Members, a Permission to ruin themselves.

There occurs only one Instance that forms an Exception to the uniform Opinion of Government on this great and important Commercial Point; it is the Attempt of Oliver Cromwell, about the Year 1655, to lay the Trade open. This bold Experiment terminated as might have been expected, it confirmed the Protector in the Wisdom of that Policy which he had doubted—The Monopoly was re-established, and the Company's temporary Abolition became, in its Consequences, their Triumph.

Your Committee must apologize for the Length of this Report. But the Magnitude of the Object seemed to render ample Detail absolutely necessary.

They cannot conclude in Language more expressive of their Sentiments on this important Branch of our National Commerce, than that of the Charter of the 12th April 1686, for continuing the Company's exclusive Trade; viz. "Being fully satisfied that the Trade cannot be maintained and carried on to National Advantage, but by One General Joint Stock, and that a loose and general Trade will be the Ruin of the Whole."

East India House,
1st September 1791.

J. SMITH BURGES.
F. BARING.
JOHN HUNTER.
W^m ELPHINSTONE.
HUGH INGLIS.
JOHN MANSHIP.

Since the Date of the preceding Report, by the Arrival of the Hawke from Madras, your Committee have received Copy of a Letter from Sir John Kennaway at Hydrabad, dated the 24th February 1791, in Answer to the Application he was directed to make for the Purpose of inducing the Nizam to receive Part of the Peshcush in the Produce and Manufactures of Europe.

This Letter contains such important and correct Information relative to the Temper and Disposition of the Native Princes in India, at the same Time that it confirms, in the fullest Manner, every Idea which has been suggested of the Difficulty which attends the forming any Commercial Intercourse whatsoever with those Princes, and the little Probability of benefiting to any Extent, even if such an Intercourse could be established, that your Committee beg Leave to annex an Extract from that Letter in the Appendix, N^o 13.

East India House,
7th September 1791.

J. SMITH BURGES,
F. BARING,
J. MANSHIP,
JOHN HUNTER,
W^m ELPHINSTONE.

L I S T of A P P E N D I X.

- N^o 1. ACCOUNTS of Profit and Loss on the Company's Exports to the several Prefidencies.
2. Account of Private Trade Tonnage allowed to the Commander and Officers of each Ship.
 3. Victualling Bill and Stores.
 4. Copy Resolutions of Court, &c. on the Plan of David Scott, Esquire. Also, Estimate of additional Tonnage in Private Trade exported in consequence.
 5. Copy Manifests of the Ships Lord North and St. Joseph.
 6. Extract Letter from Mr. Malet to the Governor General, dated 8th August 1788.
 7. Accounts Remains of Europe Goods at the several Prefidencies.
 8. An Account of Woollens, &c. exported to India, from 1784 to 1790.
 9. Extract of the Commercial Treaty concluded with the Nabob Vizier.
 10. Extract of the Company's Commercial Letter to Bombay, dated 21st April 1790.
 11. An Account of Metals exported to India, from 1784 to 1790.
 12. Price Current of Europe Goods at Bombay, for 1789 and 1790.
 13. Extract of a Letter from Sir John Kennaway, dated the 24th February 1791.

A P P E N D I X, N^o I.

CALCULATE of the PROFIT or LOSS on SALES of EUROPE GOODS at *BENGAL*, 1783-4.

	Quantity fold.		First Cost.	Charges in England, at $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent	Interest of Money, 2 Years at 4 per Cent per Annum.	Insurance, at 3 per Cent.	Freight, at $\frac{1}{2}$ per Ton in Time of Peace.	Total Amount.	Sale in India at 25 per Rupee.	Charges of the Import Warehouse.	Profit	Loss.	Gain or Loss per Cent.	
	Bales.	Pieces.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.		
WOOLLENS.														
Broad Cloth, Fine —	96	4	4,969	25	397 $\frac{1}{2}$	149	120	5,660 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,896	146 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	911 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Aurora —	129	3	6,076	30	486	182 $\frac{1}{2}$	161 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,935 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,187	185 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	934	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Ordinary —	350	3	12,355	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	988 $\frac{1}{2}$	370 $\frac{1}{2}$	412 $\frac{1}{2}$	14,187 $\frac{1}{2}$	11,855	355 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	2,688 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Perpets, Fine —	7	—	452	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	36	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	515 $\frac{1}{2}$	551	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Ordinary —	33	14	1,302	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	104	39	55	1,506 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,319	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	226 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Broad Perpets, Fine —	12	—	607	3	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	15	691 $\frac{1}{2}$	719	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	—	1	
Ordinary —	28	7	1,090	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	87	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	1,250 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,134	34	—	150 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Total Woollens —	—	—	£. 26,851	134	2,147 $\frac{1}{2}$	804 $\frac{1}{2}$	810	30,747	26,661	799 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,910 $\frac{1}{2}$		
								Nett Loss on Woollens, £. 4,885 $\frac{1}{2}$, or 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. on First Cost.						
METALS.														
	Tons.	C ^t	Q ^{rs}	lb.										
Copper —	573	4	3	4	52,018	260	4,161 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,560 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,732	63,732	68,988	2,069 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,186 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lead —	148	5	2	17	2,542	13	203 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,482 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,317 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,205	126	—	238 $\frac{1}{2}$
Iron —	223	13	3	23	3,810	19	304 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,235	6,483	6,029	180 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	634 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total Metals —	—	—	—	—	£. 58,370	292	4,669 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,751	9,449 $\frac{1}{2}$	74,532 $\frac{1}{2}$	79,222	2,376 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,186 $\frac{1}{2}$	873
								Nett Profit on Metals, £. 2,313 $\frac{1}{2}$, or 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. on First Cost.						
Grand Total —	—	—	£. 85,221	426	6,817	2,555 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,259 $\frac{1}{2}$	105,279 $\frac{1}{2}$	105,883	3,175 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,211 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,783 $\frac{1}{2}$		

Total Nett Loss, £. 2,571 $\frac{1}{2}$, or 3 per Cent. on First Cost.

[41]

CALCULATE of the PROFIT or LOSS on SALES of EUROPE GOODS at BENGAL, 1784-5.

	Quantity sold.	First Cost.	Charges in England, at $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.	Interest of Money Two Years, at 4 per Cent. per Annum.	Insurance, at 3 per Cent.	Freight, at £. 10 per Ton in Time of Peace.	Total Amount.	Sale in India at 27. the Rupee.	Charges of the Import Warehouse.	Profit.	Loss.	Gain or Loss per Cent.
WOOLLENS.												
	Bales. Pieces.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Broad Cloth, Fine	154 2	7,505	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	600 $\frac{1}{2}$	225	192 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,560 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,770	203	—	1,993 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Aurora	666 —	31,403	157	2,512	943	832 $\frac{1}{2}$	35,846 $\frac{1}{2}$	30,112	903 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	6,638	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ordinary	637 —	23,343	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,867 $\frac{1}{2}$	700 $\frac{1}{2}$	795	26,822	19,045	571 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	8,348 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
Perpets, Fine.	42 5	2,478	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	198	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	70	2,833	2,706	81	—	208	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ordinary	74 2	2,921	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	233 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	125	3,381 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,457	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Broad Perpets, Fine	18 3	949	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	76	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	182 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,240 $\frac{1}{2}$	969	29	—	300 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ordinary	23 5	922	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	1,057 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,028	31	—	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Flannels	8 1	636	3	51	19	40	749	304	9	—	454	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total Woollens —	— — £	90,157	350	5,612	2,104	2,267 $\frac{1}{2}$	80,490 $\frac{1}{2}$	64,391	1,931 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	18,031	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
METALS.												
	Tons C ^{rs} . Q ^{rs} . lb.											
Copper — —	934 2 — 7	87,612	438 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,009	2,628 $\frac{1}{2}$	9,341	107,029 $\frac{1}{2}$	99,003	2,970	—	10,996 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lead — —	141 7 2 17	2,556	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	204 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,413	4,262 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,335	100	—	1,027 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$
Iron — —	107 19 3 19	1,880	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	150 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,080	3,176 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,471	74	—	779 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$
Steel — —	16 13 1 9	441	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	165	656 $\frac{1}{2}$	488	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	183	41 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total Metals —	— — £.	92,489	463	7,399	2,775	11,999	115,125	105,297	3,158 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	12,986 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Grand Total —	— — £.	162,646	813	13,011	4,879	14,266 $\frac{1}{2}$	195,615 $\frac{1}{2}$	169,688	5,090	—	31,017 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$

CALCULATE of the PROFIT or LOSS on SALES of EUROPE GOODS at BENGAL, 1785-6.

R.P.F. 1.

	Quantity sold.	First Cost	Charges in England, at $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.	Interest of Money, 2 Years, at 4 per Cent per Annum	Insurance, at 3 per Cent.	Freight, at £ 10 per Ton in Time of Peace	Total Amount.	Sale in India at 25 per Rupee	Charges of the Import Warehouse	Profit.	Loss.	Gain or Loss per Cent.
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
WOOLLENS.												
	Bales. Pieces.											
Broad Cloth, Fine	68 2	3,322	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	265 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	85	3,788 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,422	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	469 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{8}$.
Aurora	377 4	17,333	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,386 $\frac{1}{2}$	520	472	19,798	21,053	631 $\frac{1}{2}$	623 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	3 $\frac{1}{8}$.
Ordinary	686 3	25,147	125 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,011 $\frac{1}{2}$	754	855	28,893 $\frac{1}{2}$	26,593	797 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	3,098 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Perpets, Ordinary	49 1	2,149	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	172	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,477 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,348	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	199 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Broad Perpets, Fine,	4 2	223	1	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	253 $\frac{1}{2}$	217	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	43	19 $\frac{1}{8}$.
Ordinary	30 2	1,217	6	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	1,393 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,290	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	142 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{8}$.
Total Woollens	— — £.	49,391	246	3,951	1,481	1,535 $\frac{1}{2}$	56,604 $\frac{1}{2}$	54,923	1,647	623 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,952	
Nett Loss on Woollens, 3,228 $\frac{1}{2}$, or 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. on First Cost.												
METALS.												
	Tons. C ^t . Q ^{rs} . lb.											
Copper	803 7 2 23	73,295	367	5,863 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,198 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,037	89,761 $\frac{1}{2}$	88,839	2,665	—	3,587 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Lead	34 11 2 11	626	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	345	1,043 $\frac{1}{2}$	822	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	246	39 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Iron	104 — — —	1,803	9	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	1,040	3,050 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,010	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	1,100 $\frac{1}{2}$	61
Steel	4 6 1 6	115	— $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	43	170 $\frac{1}{2}$	138	4	—	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Total Metals	— — £.	75,839	380	6,067	2,275	9,465	94,026	91,809	2,754	—	4,971	6 $\frac{1}{8}$.
Grand Total	— — £.	125,230	626	10,018	3,756	11,000 $\frac{1}{2}$	150,630 $\frac{1}{2}$	146,732	4,401	623 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,923	
Total Nett Loss, £. 8,299 $\frac{1}{2}$, or 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. on the First Cost.												

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CALCULATE of the PROFIT or LOSS on SALES of EUROPE GOODS at BENGAL, 1786-7-

	Quantity sold.	First Cost.	Charges in England, at $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.	Interest of Money 2 Years, 4 per Cent. per Annum.	Insurance at 3 per Cent.	Freight, at $\frac{1}{10}$ per Ton in Time of Peace.	Total Amount.	Sale in India at 2 s. the Current Rupee.	Charges of the Import Warehouse.	Profit.	Loss.	Gain or Loss per Cent.
	Bales. Pieces.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
WOOLLENS.												
Broad Cloth, Fine	78 1	4,353	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	348 $\frac{1}{2}$	430 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,951	4,213	126 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	864 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Aurora	250 $\frac{1}{2}$	11,432	57	914 $\frac{1}{2}$	343	312 $\frac{1}{2}$	13,059	11,852	355 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	1,562 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ordinary	143 4	5,350	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	428	160 $\frac{1}{2}$	180	6,145 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,400	162	—	907 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Perpets, Fine	18 3	1,021	5	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	1,168 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,260	38	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ordinary	72 9	2,774	14	222	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	120	3,213 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,365	103	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Broad Perpets, Fine	13 8	747	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	849	863	26	—	12	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ordinary	14 3	1,147	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,296 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,331	40	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	— $\frac{1}{2}$
Flannels	7	600	3	48	18	35	704	665	20	—	59	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Serges	3	290	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	338 $\frac{1}{2}$	321	9	—	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	9
Total Woollens	— —	£. 27,714	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,217 $\frac{1}{2}$	831 $\frac{1}{2}$	823 $\frac{1}{2}$	31,724 $\frac{1}{2}$	29,270	878	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,437	
							Nett Loss on Woollens, £. 3,332 $\frac{1}{2}$, or 12 per Cent. on First Cost.					
METALS.												
	Tons C ^t Q ^r lb.											
Copper	286 4 1 17	26,866	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,149	806	2,862 $\frac{1}{2}$	32,918	35,850	1,075 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,956 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lead	28 11 — 9	525	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	42	16	285 $\frac{1}{2}$	871	582	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	306 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$
Iron	50 16 — —	876	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	70	26	507 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,484	1,070	32	—	446	50 $\frac{1}{2}$
Steel	4 13 1	170	— $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	236	177	5	—	64	39 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total Metals	— —	£. 28,437	142 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,274 $\frac{1}{2}$	853	3,702	35,409	37,679	1,130	1,956 $\frac{1}{2}$	816 $\frac{1}{2}$	
							Nett Profit on Metals, £. 1,140, or 4 per Cent. on First Cost.					
Grand Total	— —	£. 56,151	280 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,492	1,684 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,525 $\frac{1}{2}$	67,133 $\frac{1}{2}$	66,949	2,008	2,060 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,253 $\frac{1}{2}$	

Total Nett Loss, £. 2,192 $\frac{1}{2}$, or 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. on First Cost.

CALCULATE of the PROFIT or LOSS on SALES of EUROPE GOODS at BENGAL, 1787-8.

	Quantity sold.	First Cost.	Charges in England, at $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.	Interest of Money 2 Years, 4 per Cent. per Ann.	Insurance, at 3 per Cent.	Freight, at £. 10 per Ton in Time of Peace.	Total Amount.	Sale in India at 2s. the Rupee.	Charges of the Import Warehouse	Profit.	Loss.	Gain or Loss per Cent.
WOOLLENS.												
	Bales.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Broad Cloth, Fine	201 $\frac{1}{2}$	9,557	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	764 $\frac{1}{2}$	286 $\frac{1}{2}$	252 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,908 $\frac{1}{2}$	12,036	361	766 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	8
Aurora	52	2,159	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	172 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	65	2,472 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,106	63	—	429 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ordinary	285 $\frac{1}{2}$	9,502	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	760	285	356 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,950 $\frac{1}{2}$	11,453	343 $\frac{1}{2}$	158 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Perpets, Fine	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	702	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	56	21	21	803 $\frac{1}{2}$	738	22	—	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ordinary	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,257	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	180 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	95	2,611 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,591	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Broad Perpets, Ordinary	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,206	6	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	36	28	1,372 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,454	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	38	—	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Camblets, Superfine	1	187	1	15	5	5	213	218	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	— $\frac{1}{2}$
Total Woollens	—	£. 25,570	127 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,045 $\frac{1}{2}$	766 $\frac{1}{2}$	822 $\frac{1}{2}$	29,332	30,596	917	963 $\frac{1}{2}$	616 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Nett Profit on Woollens, £. 347, or 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. on First Cost.												
METALS.												
	Tons. C ^t Q ^{rs} lb											
Copper	290 16 — 11	21,191	106	1,695 $\frac{1}{2}$	635 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,908	26,536	46,888	1,406 $\frac{1}{2}$	18,945 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	89 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lead	53 15 2 18	1,001	5	80	30	537 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,653 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,382	41	—	312 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Iron	96 6 3 —	1,456	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	963	2,586 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,990	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	656	45 $\frac{1}{2}$
Steel	8 8 1 14	99	— $\frac{1}{2}$	8	3	84	194 $\frac{1}{2}$	157	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total Metals	—	£. 23,747	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,899 $\frac{1}{2}$	712 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,492 $\frac{1}{2}$	30,970 $\frac{1}{2}$	50,417	1,512	18,945 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,010 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Nett Profit on Metals, £. 17,934 $\frac{1}{2}$, or 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. on First Cost.												
Grand Total	—	£. 49,317	246 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,945	1,478 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,315 $\frac{1}{2}$	60,302 $\frac{1}{2}$	81,013	2,429	19,908 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,627	
Total Nett Profit, £. 18,281, or 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent on First Cost.												

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CALCULATE of the PROFIT or LOSS on SALES of EUROPE GOODS at BENGAL, 1789-90.

	Quantity sold	First Cost.	Charges in England, at $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.	Interest of Money 4 Years, at 4 per Cent. per Annum.	Insurance, at 3 per Cent.	Freight, at $\frac{10$ per Ton in Time of Peace.	Total Amount.	Sale in India, at 2 s. the Rupee.	Charges of the Import Warehouse.	Profit.	Loss	Gain or Loss per Cent.
WOOLLENS.												
	Bales. Pieces.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Broad Cloth, Superfine	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,915	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	233 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	3,295 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,179	90	—	206 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{8}$
Medleys	— 3	80	— $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	93	2	— $\frac{1}{2}$	—	— $\frac{1}{8}$
Fine	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,552	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	204	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,922 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,739	80	—	263 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{16}$
Aurora	38	1,760	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,009 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,172	90	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	4 $\frac{1}{16}$
Ordinary	554 $\frac{1}{2}$	17,394	87	1,391 $\frac{1}{2}$	522	695 $\frac{1}{2}$	20,088 $\frac{1}{2}$	24,046	710	3,248 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	18 $\frac{1}{16}$
Broad Perpets, Ordinary	9	361	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	414 $\frac{1}{2}$	413	10	—	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	3
Imitation Cafimirs	1	63	— $\frac{1}{2}$	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	59	1	—	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{16}$
Perpets Ordinary	29	1,218	6	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	1,408	1,427	40	—	21	1 $\frac{1}{16}$
Flannels	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	— $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41	1	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{16}$
Velvets	— 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	80	— $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	87	2	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{16}$
Cafimirs	2	160	1	13	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	181 $\frac{1}{2}$	154	4	—	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{16}$
Total Woollens	— —	£. 26,613	133 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,129 $\frac{1}{2}$	798 $\frac{1}{2}$	939	30,613 $\frac{1}{2}$	34,410	1,030	3,321 $\frac{1}{2}$	553 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Nett Profit on Woollens, £. 2,767, or 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. on the First Cost.												
METALS.												
	Tons Cwt. Qr. lb.											
Copper Plates	192 — —	14,479	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,158 $\frac{1}{2}$	434 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,920	18,063 $\frac{1}{2}$	19,306	676	566 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	3 $\frac{7}{8}$
Manufactured	181 10 2 11	16,097	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,287 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 3	1,815	19,763 $\frac{1}{2}$	22,976	687	2,525 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	15 $\frac{1}{16}$
Japan	68 — —	5,929	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	474 $\frac{1}{2}$	177 $\frac{1}{2}$	680	7,290 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,935	237	407 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	7 $\frac{1}{16}$
Lead	228 2 —	5,634	28	450 $\frac{1}{2}$	169	2,280	8,561 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,203	240	—	598 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{16}$
Iron	218 11	3,778	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	302 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3	2,185	6,397 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,667	180	—	910 $\frac{1}{2}$	24
Steel	123 9	3,902	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	312	117	1,237 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,588	5,235	150	—	503	12 $\frac{1}{16}$
Total Metals	— —	£. 49,819	248 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,985 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,494 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,117 $\frac{1}{2}$	65,664 $\frac{1}{2}$	69,322	2,170	3,499 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,012	
Nett Profit on Metals, £. 1,487 $\frac{1}{2}$, or 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. on the First Cost.												
Grand Total	— —	£. 76,432	382	6,114 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,292 $\frac{1}{2}$	11,056 $\frac{1}{2}$	96,277 $\frac{1}{2}$	103,732	3,200	6,820 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,565 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Total Nett Profit, £. 4,255, or 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. on the First Cost.												

N. B. The Discount is deducted from the Sales.

CALCULATE of the PROFIT or LOSS on SALES of EUROPE GOODS at MADRAS, 1783-4.

R.P. 1.

	Quantity sold.	First Cost.	Charges in England, at $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.	Interest of Money, 2 Years, 4 per Cent per Annum.	Insurance, at $\frac{1}{3}$ per Cent.	Freight, at £ 10 per Ton in Time of Peace.	Total Amount.	Sale in India, at 8 s. the Pagoda.	Charges of the Import Warehouse.	Profit.	Loss.	Gain or Loss per Cent.
WOOLLENS.												
	Bales. Pieces.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Broad Cloth, Fine	79 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,110	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	408 $\frac{1}{4}$	153 $\frac{1}{2}$	99	5,796 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,259	312 $\frac{1}{2}$	149 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	2 $\frac{7}{8}$
Double Colour	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	218	1	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	244	320	16	60	—	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
Aurora	41 5	1,961	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	156 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	41	2,227 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,575	128 $\frac{1}{2}$	219	—	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ordinary	331 —	12,238	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	979	367	415	14,060 $\frac{1}{2}$	14,874	743 $\frac{1}{2}$	70	—	—
Perpets, Fine	7 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	440	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	502 $\frac{1}{2}$	576	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	10
Ordinary	43 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,729	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	72	1,999 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,142	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	2
White Serges	1 15	166	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	192	237	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total Woollens	— —	£. 21,862	109	1,748 $\frac{1}{2}$	655 $\frac{1}{2}$	647 $\frac{1}{2}$	25,022 $\frac{1}{2}$	26,983	1,349	611 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
METALS.												
	Tons. Cwt. Qr. lb.											
Copper	372 1 — 18	33,278	166 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,662 $\frac{1}{2}$	998 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,722	40,827	45,537	2,277	2,433	—	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lead	55 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 14	1,027	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	82	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	551	1,696	1,475	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	294 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
Iron	264 8 1 20	4,371	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	349 $\frac{1}{2}$	131 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,645	7,518 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,812	340 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	1,047	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Steel	2 1 — 10	60	— $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	88	93	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	— $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
Total Metals	— —	£. 38,736	194	3,098 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,162	6,939	50,129 $\frac{1}{2}$	53,917	2,696	2,433 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,341 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
								Nett Profit on Metals,	£. 1091 $\frac{1}{2}$,	or 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.		
Grand Total	— —	£. 60,598	303	4,847	1,817 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,586 $\frac{1}{2}$	75,152	80,900	4,045	3,044 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,341 $\frac{1}{2}$	—

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Total Nett Profit, £. 1703, or 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. on First Cost.

CALCULATE of the PROFIT or LOSS on SALES of EUROPE GOODS at MADRAS, 1784-5.

	Quantity sold.		First Cost.	Charges in England, at $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.	Interest of Money 2 Years, 4 per Cent. per Annum	Insurance, at 3 per Cent.	Freight, at £. 10 per Ton in Time of Peace.	Total Amount.	Sale in India at 8 s. the Pagoda.	Charges of the Import Warehouse.	Profit.	Loss.	Gain or Loss per Cent.		
WOOLLENS.															
	Bales.	Pieces, Yds	£	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.			
Broad Cloth, Fine	72	16	4,444	22	355 $\frac{1}{2}$	133 $\frac{1}{2}$	90	5,044 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,964	298	621 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	13 $\frac{1}{2}$		
D° — D° Aurora	73	4	3,455	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	276 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	91	3,943 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,579	229	406 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	11 $\frac{1}{2}$		
D° — D° Ordinary	263	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	9,656	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	774 $\frac{1}{2}$	289 $\frac{1}{2}$	330	11,096 $\frac{1}{2}$	12,179	609	473 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	4 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Perpets — Fine	3	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	228	1	18	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	258 $\frac{1}{2}$	301	15	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	11 $\frac{1}{2}$		
D° — — Ordinary	23	5	1,025	5	82	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	39	1,181 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,202	60	—	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Total Woollens	—	—	£. 18,808	94	1,504	364	355	21,525	24,225	1,211	1,528 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Nett Profit on Woollens, £. 1,489, or 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. on the First Cost.															
METALS.															
	Tons.	Cwt.	Qt. lb.												
Copper	365	6	2	4	33,823	169	2,706	1,014 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,653	41,367 $\frac{1}{2}$	41,279	2,064	—	2,152 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lead	63	1	3	3	1,104	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	33	631	1,861 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,682	84	—	263 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Iron	92	1	4	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,758	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	921	2,880 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,547	127	—	460 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Steel	9	8	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	279	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	94	405 $\frac{1}{2}$	397	20	—	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	10
Total Metals	—	—	£. 36,966	184 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,957	1,109	5,299	46,515 $\frac{1}{2}$	45,905	2,295	—	2,905 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Grand Total	—	—	£. 55,774	278 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,461	1,673	5,854	68,040 $\frac{1}{2}$	70,130	3,506	1,528 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,945 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Total Nett Loss, £. 1,416 $\frac{1}{2}$, or 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. on First Cost.															

CALCULATE of the PROFIT or LOSS on SALES of EUROPE GOODS at MADRAS, 1785-6.

	Quantity sold.	First Cost.	Charges in England, at $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.	Interest of Money, 2 Years, at 4 per Cent per Annum	Insurance, at 3 per Cent.	Freight, at £ 10 per Tonn Time of Peace.	Total Amquat.	Sale in India at 8, the Pagoda.	Charges of the Import Warehouse.	Profit.	Loss.	Gain or Loss per Cent.
WOOLLENS.												
	Bales. P. Yds.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Broad Cloth, Fine	87 2 8	5,272	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	421 $\frac{3}{4}$	158	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,985 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,379	318 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	1 $\frac{0}{16}$
D° — D° — Aurora	85 4 8	3,936	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	314 $\frac{1}{2}$	118	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,494 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,957	247 $\frac{1}{2}$	214 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	5 $\frac{7}{16}$
D° — D° — Ordinary	299 5 12	10,997	55	879 $\frac{1}{2}$	330	373 $\frac{1}{2}$	12,635 $\frac{1}{2}$	13,496	674 $\frac{1}{2}$	185 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	1 $\frac{11}{16}$
Perpets, Fine	4 5 17	255	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	291	318	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	4 $\frac{1}{16}$
D° — Ordinary	16 5 3	659	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	761 $\frac{1}{2}$	784	39	—	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{7}{16}$
Total Woollens	— — —	£. 21,119	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,689 $\frac{1}{2}$	633 $\frac{1}{2}$	621 $\frac{1}{2}$	24,168 $\frac{1}{2}$	25,934	1,296	486 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Nett Profit on Woollens, £. 469 $\frac{1}{2}$, or 2 $\frac{1}{16}$ per Cent. on First Cost.												
METALS.												
	Tons. Cws. Qrs lb.											
Copper	684 15 — 26	63,550	317 $\frac{3}{4}$	5,084	1,906 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,847 $\frac{1}{2}$	77,705 $\frac{1}{2}$	77,023	3,851	—	4,533 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{16}$
Lead	5 14 2 16	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	— $\frac{1}{2}$	8	3	57	169	153	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23
Iron	47 11 3 4	946	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	475 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,530 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,251	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	341 $\frac{1}{2}$	36
Steel	5 10 2 18	165 $\frac{1}{2}$	— $\frac{1}{2}$	13	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	55	238 $\frac{1}{2}$	238	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total Metals	— — —	£. 64,761 $\frac{1}{2}$	323 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,180 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,942 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,435	79,643 $\frac{1}{2}$	78,665	3,933	—	4,911 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{9}{16}$
Grand Total	— — —	£. 85,880 $\frac{1}{2}$	429	6,870	2,576	8,056 $\frac{1}{2}$	103,812	104,599	5,229	486 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,928 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Total Nett Loss, £. 4,442, or 5 $\frac{1}{16}$ per Cent. on First Cost.												

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CALCULATE of the PROFIT or LOSS on SALES of EUROPE GOODS at *MADRAS*, 1786-7.

	Quantity fold.	First Cost.	Charges in England, at $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.	Interest of Money, 2 Years at 4 per Cent per Annum.	Insurance, at 3 per Cent	Freight, at £. 10 per Ton in Time of Peace.	Total Amount.	Sale in India at 8: the Pagoda.	Charges of the Import Warehouse.	Profit.	Loss.	Gain or Loss per Cent.			
WOOLLENS.															
	Bales.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.				
Broad Cloth, Fine	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,639	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	291	109	78	4,135 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,735	186 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	587	16 $\frac{1}{2}$			
D° — D° Aurora	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,330	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	266 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	91	3,804	4,353	217 $\frac{1}{2}$	331 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	10			
D° — D° Ordinary	222 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,198	41	656	246	278	9,419	10,191	509 $\frac{1}{2}$	262 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	3 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Perpetuanoes, Fine	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	203	1	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	232	283	14	37	—	18 $\frac{1}{2}$			
D° — Ordinary	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	722	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	826 $\frac{1}{2}$	907	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	5			
Tabinets	1	127	— $\frac{1}{2}$	10	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	146 $\frac{1}{2}$	68	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Total Woollens	—	£. 16,219	81	1,297 $\frac{1}{2}$	486 $\frac{1}{2}$	479	18,562 $\frac{1}{2}$	19,537	976 $\frac{1}{2}$	666 $\frac{1}{2}$	668 $\frac{1}{2}$				
											Nett Loss, £. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, or $\frac{1}{10}$.				
METALS.															
	Tons.	Cwr.	Qrs.	lb.											
Copper	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	3	5	16,564	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,325	497	1,852	20,320 $\frac{1}{2}$	20,126	1,006 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	1,201	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lead	29	3	1	26	504	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{8}$	291 $\frac{1}{4}$	853 $\frac{1}{2}$	777	39	—	115 $\frac{7}{8}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Iron	55	15	2	10	1,010	5	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	557 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,683 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,419	71	—	335 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
Steel	24	5	2	25	718	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	242 $\frac{7}{8}$	1,043 $\frac{1}{2}$	927	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	162 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sheet Lead	1	—	—	—	24	— $\frac{1}{2}$	2	— $\frac{1}{2}$	10	37	39	2	—	—	—
Total Metals	—	£. 18,820	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,505 $\frac{1}{2}$	564 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,954 $\frac{1}{2}$	23,938 $\frac{1}{2}$	23,288	1,164 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	1,815 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Grand Total	—	£. 35,039	175 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,803	1,051	3,433 $\frac{1}{2}$	42,501 $\frac{1}{2}$	42,825	2,141	666 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,484 $\frac{1}{2}$	—			
											Nett Loss, £. 1,817 $\frac{1}{2}$, or 5 $\frac{1}{10}$.				

CALCULATE of the PROFIT or LOSS on SALES of EUROPE GOODS at MADRAS, 1787-8.

Ref. 1.

	Quantity fold.	First Cost.	Charges in England, at $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.	In cost of Money, 2 Years at 4 per Cent. per Annum.	Insurance, at 3 per Cent.	Freight at £ 10 per Ton in Time of Peace.	Total Amount.	Sale in India, at 8: the Pagoda.	Charges of the Import Warehouse.	Profit.	Loss.	Gain or Loss per Cent.
<i>WOOLLENS.</i>												
	Bales.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Broad Cloth, Fine	53	3,693	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	295 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,184	4,922	246	492	—	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
D° — D° Aurora	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,721	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,966 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,345	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	261 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
D° — D° Ordinary	301	11,192	56	895 $\frac{1}{2}$	335 $\frac{1}{2}$	376 $\frac{1}{2}$	12,855 $\frac{1}{2}$	13,769	688 $\frac{1}{2}$	225 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	2
Perpets, Fine	6 7	356	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	407 $\frac{1}{2}$	531	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
D° — Ordinary	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	926	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	74	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	1,067 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,140	57	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jeanets	2 18	172	— $\frac{1}{2}$	14	5	12	203 $\frac{1}{2}$	267	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	—	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total Woollens	— —	£. 18,060	90	1,445	541 $\frac{1}{2}$	547 $\frac{1}{2}$	20,683 $\frac{1}{2}$	22,974	1,148 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,141 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>METALS.</i>												
	Tons. Cwt. Qrs. lb.											
Copper	258 17 3 17	23,026	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,842 $\frac{1}{2}$	690 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,589	28,263 $\frac{1}{2}$	29,733	1,486 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lead	22 18 2 23	402	2	32	12	229 $\frac{1}{2}$	677 $\frac{1}{2}$	612	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Iron	69 8 2 6	1,287	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	103	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	694 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,129 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,844	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	377 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$
Steel	1 19 — 12	37	— $\frac{1}{2}$	3	1	20	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	78	4	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total Metals	— —	£. 24,752	124	1,980 $\frac{1}{2}$	742 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,532 $\frac{1}{2}$	31,131 $\frac{1}{2}$	32,267	1,613 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	490 $\frac{1}{2}$	
											Nett Loss £. 477 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 1 $\frac{1}{10}$.	
Grand Total	— —	£. 42,812	214	3,425 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,284	4,079 $\frac{1}{2}$	51,815 $\frac{1}{2}$	55,241	2,761 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,154 $\frac{1}{2}$	490 $\frac{1}{2}$	
											Nett Profit £. 664 $\frac{1}{2}$, or 1 $\frac{1}{10}$.	

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CALCULATE of the PROFIT or LOSS on SALES of EUROPE GOODS at MADRAS, 1788-9.

	Quantity sold.	First Cost.	Charges in England, at $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.	Interest of Money, 2 Years at 4 per Cent. per Annum	Insurance, at $\frac{1}{3}$ per Cent.	Freight, at \pounds 10 per Ton in Time of Peace.	Total Amount.	Sale in India, at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ the Pagoda.	Charges of the Import Warehouse	Profit	Loss.	Gain or Loss per Cent.
WOOLLENS.												
	Bales.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Broad Cloth, Fine	51	3,532	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	282 $\frac{1}{2}$	106	64	4,002	4,434	220	412	—	6
D ^o — Superfine Medley	6	620	3	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	698	842	42	102	—	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
D ^o — Aurora	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,556	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,777	1,983	96	110	—	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
D ^o — Ordinary	271 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,230	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	818 $\frac{1}{2}$	307	340	11,746 $\frac{1}{2}$	12,556	623	186 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cafimires	10	484	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	565	741	37	139	—	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
Perpets, Ordinary	15	650	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	52	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	749 $\frac{1}{2}$	863	43	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jeanets	2	134	— $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	158	191	9	24	—	18
Total Woollens	—	£. 17,206	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,376 $\frac{1}{2}$	516	512 $\frac{1}{2}$	19,696 $\frac{1}{2}$	21,610	1,070	843 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
METALS.												
	Tons. Cwt. Qrs. lb.											
Lead	27 1 3 10	507	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	270	835 $\frac{1}{2}$	722	36	—	149 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sheet Lead	7 3 — —	264	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	8	70	364 $\frac{1}{2}$	357	17	—	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Copper — Plates	270 1 3 13	26,778	134	2,142 $\frac{1}{2}$	803 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,000	33,857 $\frac{1}{2}$	44,945	2,257	8,850 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
D ^o — Manufactured	110 1 1 7											
D ^o — Japan	29 — — —											
Iron	149 3 2 10	2,708	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	216 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,490	4,509 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,137	204	—	576 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
Steel	7 3 1 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	612	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	49	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	70	752 $\frac{1}{2}$	725	36	—	576 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total Metals	—	£. 30,869	154 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,469 $\frac{1}{2}$	926	5,900	40,319	50,886	2,530	8,850 $\frac{1}{2}$	813 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Nett Profit on Metals, £. 8,037, or 26 per Cent.												
Grand Total	—	£. 48,075	240 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,846	1,442	6,412 $\frac{1}{2}$	60,015 $\frac{1}{2}$	72,496	3,600	9,694	813 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Total Nett Profit £. 8,880 $\frac{1}{2}$, or 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. on the First Cost.												

N. B. The Discount is deducted from the Sales.

CALCULATE of the PROFIT or LOSS on SALES of EUROPE GOODS at BOMBAY, 1784-5.

	Quantity sold.		First Cost.	Charges in England, at $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.	Interest of Money, 3 Years at 4 per Cent.	Insurance, at 3 per Cent.	Freight, at $\frac{1}{2}$ 10 per Ton in Time of Peace.	Total Amount.	Sale in India, at 2: 3/4 per Rupee.	Charges of the Import Warehouse.	Profit.	Loss.	Gain or Loss per Cent.
	Bales.	Pieces.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
WOOLLENS.													
Broad Cloth — —	106	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,844 $\frac{1}{4}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	387 $\frac{1}{2}$	145 $\frac{3}{4}$	132 $\frac{7}{8}$	5,534 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,892 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{7}{8}$	—	739 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Long Ells — —	101	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,635 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	370 $\frac{7}{8}$	139	169 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,337 $\frac{1}{4}$	3,898 $\frac{3}{4}$	77 $\frac{7}{8}$	—	1,517 $\frac{1}{4}$	32 $\frac{7}{8}$
Camblers — —	—	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	— $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	— $\frac{7}{8}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	— $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total Woollens —	—	—	£. 9,507 $\frac{7}{8}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	760 $\frac{1}{4}$	285 $\frac{1}{2}$	303 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,904 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,831 $\frac{1}{2}$	176 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,257	
												Nett Loss, 2,249 $\frac{1}{2}$, or 23 $\frac{1}{2}$.	
METALS.													
	Tons. Cwt. Q ^r .												
Lead — —	48	5 1	857 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{4}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	482 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,439	851 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	—	604 $\frac{7}{8}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$
Iron — —	116	— 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,076 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	166 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,160 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,475 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,977	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	1,537 $\frac{7}{8}$	74
Steel — —	13	1 1	338	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	27	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	130 $\frac{1}{2}$	507 $\frac{1}{2}$	304 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	—	208 $\frac{1}{2}$	62
Copper—Plates —	64	— 2	5,364 $\frac{1}{4}$	26 $\frac{7}{8}$	429 $\frac{1}{2}$	160 $\frac{7}{8}$	640 $\frac{1}{4}$	6,621 $\frac{1}{4}$	9,135	182 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,330 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	43 $\frac{1}{2}$
D ^o — Fine — —	81	6 3	8,160 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{7}{8}$	652 $\frac{1}{2}$	244 $\frac{1}{2}$	813 $\frac{1}{4}$	9,912 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,993 $\frac{1}{4}$	219 $\frac{7}{8}$	861 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	10 $\frac{9}{16}$
D ^o — Japan — —	4	—	370	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	29 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	452 $\frac{1}{4}$	489	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total Metals —	—	—	£. 17,5167 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,373 $\frac{1}{2}$	514 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,267	22,408 $\frac{1}{2}$	23,750 $\frac{1}{2}$	474 $\frac{7}{8}$	3,218 $\frac{7}{8}$	2,351 $\frac{1}{2}$	
												Nett Profit, 867 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 $\frac{1}{16}$.	
Grand Total —	—	—	£. 16,675	133 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,134	800 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,570 $\frac{1}{2}$	33,313	32,582 $\frac{1}{2}$	651 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,226 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,608 $\frac{1}{2}$	
												Total Nett Loss 1,382, or 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.	

CALCULATE of the PROFIT or LOSS on SALES of EUROPE GOODS at BOMBAY, 1785-6.

	Quantity fold.	First Cost.	Charges in England, at $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.	Interest of Money, Two Years at 4 per Cent. per Annum.	Insurance, at 3 per Cent.	Freight, at £. 10 per Ton in Time of Peace.	Total Amount.	Sale in India, at 2s. 3d. per Rupee.	Charges of the Import Warehouse.	Profit.	Loss.	Gain or Loss per Cent.
WOOLLENS.												
	Bales. Pieces.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Broad Cloth	1,379 1	54,819 $\frac{1}{2}$	274	4,385 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,644 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,724	62,847 $\frac{1}{2}$	52,902 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,058	—	11,002 $\frac{1}{2}$	20.07
Long Ells	114 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,970 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	477 $\frac{1}{2}$	179 $\frac{1}{2}$	190	6,847 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,003	140	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—25
Total Woollens	— —	£. 60,790	303 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,863 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,823 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,914	69,694 $\frac{1}{2}$	59,905 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,198	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	11,002 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Nett Loss, £. 10,987, or 18 07 per Cent.												
METALS.												
	Tons Cwt Qr											
Lead	34 — 2	1,771	8 $\frac{7}{8}$	141 $\frac{5}{8}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	340 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,314 $\frac{1}{2}$	893	17 $\frac{7}{8}$	—	1,439 $\frac{1}{2}$	81.25
Iron	49 9 1	718 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	404 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,206	311 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	901 $\frac{1}{2}$	125.48
Steel	35 17 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,048 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{7}{8}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	358	1,527 $\frac{7}{8}$	1,490 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.39
Copper—Plates	61 1 2	5,037 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	403	151 $\frac{1}{2}$	610 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,227 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,910 $\frac{7}{8}$	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	545 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	10.82
D° — Fine	147 — —	14,407	72	1,152 $\frac{1}{2}$	432 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,470	17,533 $\frac{1}{2}$	15,227 $\frac{1}{2}$	304 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	2,610 $\frac{1}{2}$	18.12
D° — Japan	25 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,379 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{7}{8}$	190 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	251 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,903 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,662 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	294 $\frac{1}{2}$	12.36
Total Metals	— —	£. 25,361 $\frac{1}{2}$	126 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,028 $\frac{1}{2}$	760 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,435 $\frac{1}{2}$	31,713 $\frac{1}{2}$	27,495 $\frac{1}{2}$	549 $\frac{1}{2}$	545 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,313 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Nett Loss, £. 4,767 $\frac{1}{2}$, or 18. 8. per Cent.												
Grand Total	— —	£. 86,151 $\frac{1}{2}$	430 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,891 $\frac{7}{8}$	2,584 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,349 $\frac{1}{2}$	101,408	87,401 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,747 $\frac{7}{8}$	561 $\frac{1}{2}$	16,316	

Total Nett Loss, 15,754 $\frac{1}{2}$, or 18. 28 per Cent.

N. B. Discount deducted.

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CALCULATE of the PROFIT or LOSS on SALES of EUROPE GOODS at BOMBAY, 1786-7.

REF. 1.

	Quantity fold.		First Cost.	Charges in England, at $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.	Interest of Money, 2 Years at 4 per Cent. per Annum	Insurance, at 3 per Cent.	Freight, at $\frac{1}{2}$ 10 per Ton in Time of Peace.	Total Amount.	Sale in India, at 2s 3d per Rupee.	Charges of the Import Warehouse.	Profit.	Loss.	Gain or Loss per Cent.
WOOLLENS.													
	Bales.	Pieces.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Broad Cloth — —	452	2	20,975 $\frac{7}{8}$	104 $\frac{7}{8}$	1,678	629 $\frac{1}{2}$	565 $\frac{3}{4}$	23,953 $\frac{1}{4}$	27,564 $\frac{7}{8}$	551 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,060 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	14.58
Long Ells — —	227	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	9,301 $\frac{1}{4}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	744	279	379 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,749 $\frac{1}{4}$	10,002 $\frac{1}{4}$	200	—	947 $\frac{1}{4}$	10.18
Camblets (damaged) — —	—	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	1	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	14.28
Allepines (D ^o) — —	—	5	17	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	86.76
Total Woollens — —	—	—	£. 30,301 $\frac{1}{2}$	151 $\frac{1}{4}$	2,424	909 $\frac{3}{4}$	947	34,733 $\frac{1}{2}$	37,584 $\frac{7}{8}$	751 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,061 $\frac{1}{4}$	961 $\frac{7}{8}$	
											Nett Profit, £. 2,099 $\frac{1}{2}$, or 6.92 per Cent.		
METALS.													
	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.										
Lead — —	83	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,540 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	123 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	830 $\frac{1}{4}$	2,547 $\frac{7}{8}$	2,171 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	419 $\frac{1}{2}$ 27.20
Iron — —	98	13	—	1,622 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	129 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{3}{4}$	986 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,795	1,990	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	845 52
Steel — —	22	11	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	695 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,001	978	978	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	42 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6
Copper—Plates — —	188	12	1	15,323 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,225 $\frac{1}{2}$	459 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,886 $\frac{1}{4}$	18,971	22,285 $\frac{1}{2}$	495 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,818 $\frac{1}{4}$	— 18.39
D ^o — Fine — —	347	1	2	33,026 $\frac{1}{4}$	165 $\frac{1}{4}$	2,642 $\frac{1}{4}$	990 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,470 $\frac{1}{2}$	40,295	42,830 $\frac{1}{2}$	858 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,676 $\frac{3}{4}$	— 5.07
D ^o — Japan — —	39	15	—	3,498 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	279 $\frac{1}{4}$	105	397 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,298	4,561 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	5
Total Metals — —	—	—	£. 55,706	278 $\frac{3}{4}$	4,456 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,671 $\frac{1}{4}$	7,796 $\frac{7}{8}$	69,909	74,816 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,548 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,666 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,307 $\frac{1}{2}$	
											Nett Profit on Metals, £. 3,359 $\frac{1}{2}$, or 6.3 per Cent.		
Grand Total — —	—	—	£. 86,007 $\frac{1}{2}$	430	6,880 $\frac{1}{4}$	2,580 $\frac{3}{4}$	8,743 $\frac{7}{8}$	104,642 $\frac{1}{2}$	112,401 $\frac{1}{4}$	2,299 $\frac{7}{8}$	7,728 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,269 $\frac{1}{2}$	
											Total Nett Profit, £. 5,459, or 6.34 per Cent.		

[31]

CALCULATE of the PROFIT or LOSS on SALES of EUROPE GOODS at BOMBAY, 1787-8.

	Quantity sold.		First Cost.	Charges in England, at $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.	Interest of Money 2 Years, at 4 per Cent. per Annum.	Insurance, at 3 per Cent.	Freight, at $\frac{1}{2}$ per Ton in Time of Peace.	Total Amount.	Sale in India at 2s. 3d per Rupee.	Charges of the Import Warehouse.	Profit.	Loss.	Gain or Loss per Cent.	
	Bales.	Pieces.												
WOOLLENS.														
Broad Cloth	878	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	39,787 $\frac{1}{2}$	199	3,183	1,193 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,098 $\frac{2}{4}$	45,461 $\frac{1}{2}$	44,414	888 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	1,936	5	
Long Ells	278	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	13,215 $\frac{1}{2}$	66	1,057 $\frac{1}{2}$	396 $\frac{1}{2}$	468	15,203 $\frac{1}{2}$	14,584 $\frac{2}{4}$	291 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	910 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	
Tabinets (N. B. damaged)	—	14	115 $\frac{2}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	132 $\frac{2}{4}$	35 $\frac{2}{4}$	— $\frac{1}{2}$	—	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	85	
Total Woollens	—	—	£. 53,118 $\frac{1}{4}$	265 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,249 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,593 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,570 $\frac{3}{4}$	60,797 $\frac{1}{4}$	59,034 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,180 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	2,943 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
METALS.														
	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.											
Lead	75	11	$\frac{1}{2}$	1,402	7	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	42	755 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,318 $\frac{2}{4}$	1,683 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	668 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$
Iron	78	15	—	1,381 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	787 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,327 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,546	31	—	812 $\frac{1}{2}$	59
Steel	62	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	2,282 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	182 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	620 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,165 $\frac{1}{4}$	2,306 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	905	39 $\frac{1}{2}$
Copper—Plates	222	6	—	18,460 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,476 $\frac{2}{4}$	553 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,223	22,806 $\frac{1}{4}$	27,218 $\frac{1}{2}$	544 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,867 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	21
Fine	155	18	—	14,808 $\frac{1}{2}$	74	1,184 $\frac{1}{2}$	444 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,559	18,070 $\frac{1}{2}$	18,874 $\frac{1}{2}$	377 $\frac{1}{2}$	426 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Japan	14	17	$\frac{1}{2}$	1,330 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	148 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,632 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,948 $\frac{1}{2}$	39	276 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total Metals	—	—	£. 39,665	198 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,173 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,189 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,094 $\frac{1}{2}$	50,320 $\frac{1}{2}$	53,577 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,071 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,571 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,386 $\frac{1}{2}$		
												Nett Profit 2,184 $\frac{2}{4}$ or 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.		
Grand Total	—	—	£. 92,783 $\frac{1}{4}$	463 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,422 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,783 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,664 $\frac{1}{2}$	111,118 $\frac{1}{2}$	112,612 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,152 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,571 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,330		
												Nett Loss, 758 $\frac{1}{2}$, or $\frac{1}{2}$.		

1 3 1

CALCULATE of the PROFIT or LOSS on SALES of EUROPE GOODS at BOMBAY, 1788-9.

	Quantity sold.	First Cost.	Charges in England, at $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.	Interest of Money, 2 Years, at 4 per Cent. per Annum.	Insurance, at 3 per Cent.	Freight $\frac{\text{£. 10 per Ton in Time of Peace.}}$	Total Amount.	Sale in India, at 2 s 3 d per Rupee.	Charges of the Import Warehouse.	Profit.	Loss.	Gain or Loss per Cent.
WOOLLENS.												
	Bales.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Broad Cloth, Coarse	100	4,050	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	324	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	125	4,640 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,141 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	581 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fine	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	140	— $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	161 $\frac{1}{2}$	154 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	—	10	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Superfine	10	696	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	788 $\frac{1}{2}$	769	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	5
Long Ells	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,870	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	309 $\frac{1}{2}$	116	151	4,466	4,278 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	273	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
D ^o — Broad	2	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	— $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	125 $\frac{1}{2}$	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	6	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Thicksets	— $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	— $\frac{1}{2}$	— $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	— $\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fustians	— $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	— $\frac{1}{2}$	—	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	— $\frac{1}{2}$	—	— $\frac{1}{2}$	2
Casimere Cloths	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	312	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	350 $\frac{1}{2}$	344 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	—	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
Wilton Carpeting	Yds. 1,498 $\frac{1}{2}$	394 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	495 $\frac{1}{2}$	436 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	17
Total Woollens	— —	£ 9,603 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	768 $\frac{1}{2}$	288 $\frac{1}{2}$	354 $\frac{1}{2}$	11,062 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,281 $\frac{1}{2}$	205 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	986 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
METALS.												
	Tons. Cwt. Qrs. lb.											
Lead	152 4 1 7	3,182	16	254 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,522	5,070	4,326 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	829 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Iron	347 2 3 15	5,902	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	472 $\frac{1}{2}$	177	3,471 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,052 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,947 $\frac{1}{2}$	139	—	3,243 $\frac{1}{2}$	55
Steel	4 10 + 23	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	— $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	45	195 $\frac{1}{2}$	157 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	31
Copper—Plates	332 6 3 9	23,264	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,861 $\frac{1}{2}$	698	3,323 $\frac{1}{2}$	29,263 $\frac{1}{2}$	38,930 $\frac{1}{2}$	778 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,888 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	38 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fine	103 18 2 17	8,782	44	702 $\frac{1}{2}$	263 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,039 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,831 $\frac{1}{2}$	11,897	238	827 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Japan	34 14 3 17	2,728 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	218 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	347 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,389 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,250 $\frac{1}{2}$	85	775 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tin	3 10 - 9	291 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	360	322	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total Metals	— —	£ 44,284 $\frac{1}{2}$	221 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,542 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,328 $\frac{1}{2}$	9,783 $\frac{1}{2}$	59,161 $\frac{1}{2}$	66,831 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,336 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,492 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,158 $\frac{1}{2}$	
										Nett Profit on Metals, £. 6,333 $\frac{1}{2}$, or 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.		
Grand Total	— —	£ 53,888 $\frac{1}{2}$	269 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,311 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,616 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,138 $\frac{1}{2}$	70,223 $\frac{1}{2}$	77,113	1,541 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,492 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,144 $\frac{1}{2}$	
										Nett Profit, £. 5,347 $\frac{1}{2}$, or 10 per Cent. nearly.		

[33]

CALCULATE of the PROFIT or LOSS on SALES of EUROPE GOODS at BOMBAY, 1789-90.

	Quantity fold.	First Cost.	Charges in England, at $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent	Intereft of Money, 2 Years at 4 per Cent. per Annum	Insurance, at 3 per Cent.	Freight, at $\frac{1}{2}$ 10 per Ton in Time of Peace	Total Amount.	Sale in India at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3d per Rupee	Charges of the Import Warehouse	Profit.	Loss.	Gain or Loss per Cent
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
WOOLLENS.												
Broad Cloth, Superfine	Bales. 18 $\frac{2}{7}$	1,337	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	107	40	20	1,510 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,471	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fine	25	1,102	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	88	33	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,256	1,218	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Coarse	203 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,852	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	708	265 $\frac{1}{2}$	247 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,117 $\frac{1}{2}$	9,787	195 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	516	6
Long Ella	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,338	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	427 $\frac{1}{2}$	160	175	6,126 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,865	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	—	— 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cafimires	11	129	— $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	108	2	—	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Shalloons	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	117	— $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	135 $\frac{1}{2}$	129	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8
Camblets (damaged)	— $\frac{1}{2}$	52	— $\frac{1}{2}$	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	— $\frac{1}{2}$	—	47	90
Thicksets, D ^o	— $\frac{1}{2}$	45	— $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	54	20	— $\frac{1}{2}$	—	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	77
Futians, D ^o	Y ^{ds} 18	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	— $\frac{1}{2}$	—	40
Wilton Carpeting	Y ^{ds} 924 $\frac{1}{2}$	257	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	324 $\frac{1}{2}$	284	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	18
Total Woollens	— —	£. 17,230 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,377 $\frac{1}{2}$	516	524 $\frac{1}{2}$	19,734	18,899 $\frac{1}{2}$	377 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	833 $\frac{1}{2}$	
							Nett Loss on Woollens, £. 812 $\frac{1}{2}$, or 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. on First Cost.					
METALS.												
	Tons. Cwt. Q ^{rs} lb.											
Lead	127 19 3 8	2,891	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	231 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,280	4,503 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,605	72	—	970 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
Iron	145 13 2 15	2,477	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	198 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,455	4,217 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,738	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	1,534 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$
Steel	206 7 2 25	6,090	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	487 $\frac{1}{2}$	183	2,065	8,855 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,303	146	—	1,698 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
Copper, Fine	100 4 1 17	8,642	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	691 $\frac{1}{2}$	259 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,002 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,638 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,545	211	—	304 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Plate	156 15 3 21	11,685	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	934 $\frac{1}{2}$	350 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,570	14,598 $\frac{1}{2}$	17,150	343	2,208 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Japan	29 16 — 20	2,594	13	207 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	300	3,192	3,524	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	261 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	10
Total Metals	— —	£. 34,379	172 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,750 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,032	7,672 $\frac{1}{2}$	46,006 $\frac{1}{2}$	44,865	897 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,469 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,508 $\frac{1}{2}$	
							Nett Loss on Metals, £. 2,038 $\frac{1}{2}$, or 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent					
Grand Total	— —	£. 51,609 $\frac{1}{2}$	258	4,128 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,548	8,196 $\frac{1}{2}$	65,740 $\frac{1}{2}$	63,764 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,275	2,491 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,342	

Nett Loss on the Whole, £. 2,850 $\frac{1}{2}$, or 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. on First Cost.

N. B. No Discount allowed.

Appendix, N° 2.

TONNAGE allowed COMMANDERS and OFFICERS.

	Tonn.	Feet.	
Commander - - - - -	56	20	
Chief Mate - - - - -	5	—	<i>N. B. This Allowance will probably be increased.</i>
Second Mate - - - - -	4	—	
Third Mate - - - - -	3	—	
Fourth Mate - - - - -	2	—	
Fifth Mate - - - - -	1	—	
Purser - - - - -	3	—	
Surgeon - - - - -	2	—	
Surgeon's Mate - - - - -	2	—	
Boatswain - - - - -	1	—	
Gunner - - - - -	1	—	
Carpenter - - - - -	1	—	
Carpenter's Mate - - - - -	—	10	
Four Midshipmen, each	10	—	
Four Quarter Masters, each	10	—	
Captain and Ship's Steward, each	10	—	
Captain and Ship's Cook, each	10	—	
Caulker - - - - -	—	10	
Cooper - - - - -	—	10	
Armourer - - - - -	—	10	
Sail Maker - - - - -	—	10	
Midshipman and Coxswain - - - - -	—	10	
	<u>87</u>	<u>—</u>	

JOHN HAFEEY.

Appendix, N^o 3.

VICTUALLING-BILL and STORES of the Ship

Guns,

bound for

Commander, Butthen

Tons,

Captain
Men,

Viz.

A LE, Beer, Wine, or other Liquors, in Casks or Bottles, for the Use of the Commander's Table, allowing 252 Gallons, or 36 Dozen Quart Bottles to the Ton	}	<i>Eleven Tons</i>
Beef, Pork, Bacon, Suet and Tongues	-	<i>Twenty-five Tons</i>
Beer, Strong and Small, in Casks (not Bottles)	-	<i>Twenty-eight Tons</i>
Bread	-	<i>Thirty Thousand Weight</i>
Butter	-	<i>Thirty Firkins</i>
Brandy and English Spirits	-	<i>Two Hundred and Fifty Gallons</i>
Billet Wood	-	<i>Twenty-five Thousand</i>
Brimstone	-	<i>Two hundred Weight</i>
Coals	-	<i>Fifteen Chaldron</i>
Candles	-	<i>Fifty Dozen</i>
Cheefe	-	<i>Fifty Hundred Weight</i>
Chirurgery and Drugs	-	<i>Fifty Pounds Value</i>
Canvass	-	<i>Twenty Bolts</i>
Confectionary	-	<i>Three Cases</i>
Flour	-	<i>Seventy Hundred Weight</i>
Fish per Tale	-	<i>Seven Thousand</i>
Grocery	-	<i>Thirty Hundred Weight</i>
Gunpowder	-	<i>Fifty Barrels</i>
Iron Shot	-	<i>Four Tons</i>
Iron for Store	-	<i>Four Tons</i>
Lime Juice	-	<i>One Hundred Gallons</i>
Lead Shot of Sorts	-	<i>Five Hundred Weight</i>
Mustard Seed	-	<i>Ten Busbels</i>
Oatmeal	-	<i>Fifty Busbels</i>
Oil, Sweet and Lamp	-	<i>Three Hundred Gallons</i>
Oats, Barley and Bran	-	<i>Three Hundred Busbels</i>
Oranges and Lemons	-	<i>Six Cbefts</i>
Oilmen's Stores	-	<i>Five Cases</i>
Peafe	-	<i>One Hundred and Eighty Busbels</i>
Pitch	-	<i>Twenty Barrels</i>
Red and White Herring and Salmon	-	<i>Five Barrels</i>
Rofin	-	<i>Six Hundred Weight</i>
Spare Cordage	-	<i>Five Tons</i>
Sheet Lead for Store	-	<i>Two Tons and a Half</i>
Salt, White and Bay	-	<i>Forty Busbels</i>
Slops	-	<i>Two Cbefts</i>
Tobacco	-	<i>Twenty Hundred Weight</i>
Tobacco Pipes	-	<i>One Hundred Groce</i>
Tar	-	<i>Twenty Barrels</i>
Turpentine	-	<i>Three Barrels</i>
Vinegar	-	<i>Six Hogheads</i>
Water, what shall be thought fit, but not less than Also one Cafe or Cask of Brandy or Strong Waters for each Seaman, not exceeding	- - }	<i>Forty Tons Six Gallons</i>

Boatwain's, Gunner's, and Carpenter's Stores, as usual, that are not particularly before mentioned, seeing them to be such.

East-India House,
the 178

By the Committee of Shipping of the
Court of Directors.

Appendix, N° 4.

At a COURT of DIRECTORS, held on Wednesday the 19th August, 1789.

EXTRACT of the Report from the Special Committee, appointed to consider the Regulations proposed by DAVID SCOTT, Esq, for improving the Company's Commerce.

13. YOUR Committee, however, see no Reason to alter those Regulations under which the Commander and Officers are permitted to participate in the Commerce of the Company at present, but they are of Opinion that all Surplus Tonnage whatsoever, and to all Parts of India, after sufficient Room is reserved for Knowledge, all weighable and measurable Goods, Merchandize, King's Stores, Passengers, and usual Privilege for the Company's Officers, should be offered to the Commanders of the respective Ships upon the following Conditions, and with Permission to load any Sort of Goods whatsoever on such Surplus Tonnage, Woollens, Copper, and Military and Warlike Stores excepted, your Committee trusting that sufficient and ample Room will always be reserved for the Recruits, as the most essential Object for the Preservation of the British Empire in India.

14. The Conditions which your Committee propose to annex to such Privilege are, that the Commanders pay the Proceeds in Specie, Bonds, or any other of the Company's Securities, into the Treasury where they import in India for long Bills, as at present granted to the Subscribers of the Bonded Debt.

At a Court of Directors, held on Wednesday the 2d December, 1789.

On a Motion,

Resolved, by the Ballot, That the Court of Directors, in order to give every Encouragement to the British Manufactures, have come to several Resolutions, of which the following are particularized for the Use of the Public:

To increase the Company's Exports to India, to the utmost Extent in their Power, for which Purpose they have directed an Augmentation to the Investment for the present Season, of above Two thousand Five hundred Tons:

To allow the Commanders and Officers of their Ships to fill up, Freight-free, all such Outward Tonnage as may be unoccupied by the Company:

To allow the Company's Servants, and Merchants residing under the Company's Protection in India, to fill up such Homeward Tonnage as may be unoccupied by the Company at a reasonable Freight.

Ordered, That the foregoing Resolutions be published in the London Gazette and Morning Papers.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

December 2d 1789.

The Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, do hereby give Notice,

That in order to give every Encouragement to the British Manufactures, they have come to several Resolutions, of which the following are particularized for the Use of the Public:

To increase the Company's Exports to India to the utmost Extent in their Power; for which Purpose they have directed an Augmentation to the Investment for the present Season, of above Two thousand Five hundred Tons:

To allow the Commanders and Officers of their Ships to fill, Freight-free, all such Outward Tonnage as may be unoccupied by the Company:

To allow the Company's Servants, and Merchants residing under the Company's Protection in India, to fill up such Homeward Tonnage as may be unoccupied by the Company at a reasonable Freight.

By Order of the said Company.

THOMAS MORTON,
Secry.

ACCOUNT

ACCOUNT of Extra Tonnage carried out in Private Trade by the Commanders and Officers of the following Ships, in consequence of the Advertisement in the Public Papers of the 2d December, 1789.

		Tons.	Feet.
Francis	- - - Captan R. Burrows	16	—
Earl Abergavenny	- - - J. Wordsworth	22	20
Lord Thurlow	- - - W ^m Thomson	50	—
Earl Fitzwilliam	- - - Ja ^s Dundas	24	10
Prince Will ^m Henry	- - - R. Dundas	25	—
Queen	- - - Peter Douglas	32	—
D ^o	- - - C. Christie, Chief Mate	3	—
Princess Amelia	- - - Captain George Millett	24	—
D ^o	- - - George Elliott, Surgeon	1	—
Henry Dundas	- - - Tho ^s Dundas, Chief Mate	2	20
William Pitt	- - - Captann Charles Mitchell	21	—
Warren Hastings	- - - J. P. Larkins	20	—
Lord Walsingham	- - - James Young	1	10
D ^o	- - - Tho ^s Kerr, Surgeon	1	20
		Tons - 245	—

1790.		Tons
Albion	- - - Captain W ^m Parker	10

Appendix, N^o 5.

MANIFEST OUTWARDS of the LORD NORTH, since called the DAPHNE.

	C.	Q.	lb.
72 COILS Cordage	594	3	8
22 Cafes Glafs			
2 Puncheons Rum			
10 Bales Canvas			
133 Masts			
4 Bales Sail Cloth			
2 Whiskyes and Harnes			
1 Cable			
60 Hhds. Beer			
18 Loose Blocks			
46 Bdles. Blocks			
20 Iron Cannon			
20 Carriages			
1½ Ton Shot, large			
4 Large Cannon			
89 Casks Shot			
3 Hampers Ship Chandlery			
2 Per Quarter Badges			
9 Packages Sundries			
12 Bales of Sail Cloth			
63 Swivel Guns			
3 Cafes, Copper			
1 Box Plate			
10 Barrels Gunpowder			

PARTICULARS

PARTICULARS of GOODS in the ST. JOSEPH, from OSTEND.

40 Tons Iron
 1 Chariot complete
 187 Grapnails, 123 Anchors (26 Bags and Casks Corks)

WROUGHT IRON.

60 Tons Iron
 6 Trunks, 2 Parcels
 11,979 Plates Copper
 1 Coach and Harness, 1 D° - D°
 1 Chariot, 2 Chaises and Harness, 2 Coaches and D°
 1 Body, 3 Chariots, and Harness
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Packages
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Four Casks Rum
 34 Bales } Scarlet Cloth
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Bales }
 100 Casks Beef, 66 D° Pork, 12 D° Suet
 27 Bushels Wheat ground, 350 Bags Bread

Appendix, N° 6.

EXTRACT of Letter from Mr. Malet to the Governor General, dated Poonah,
 8th August, 1788.

I SHALL endeavour, by a slight Sketch of the Genius of this Government, as far as it relates to the Subject, to meet the ultimate Object of your Lordship in Council, of enabling you to form a Judgment how far the State of our Commercial Intercourse with it is capable of Improvement to the Advantage of both.

The Peshwa Administration is, in every Act, more or less influenced by that Avarice which so invariably and so strongly marks the Bramin Character, while mean in its Genius, and grasping in its Policy, it frequently mistakes the Mode of gratifying its ruling Passion. Averse from, and probably ignorant of the systematic and equitable Principles, on which alone Commerce can be rendered flourishing, by encouraging the Industry in the Security and Happiness of the Subject, its chief Attention seems directed to Conquest and Depredation, giving Employment at once to the defultory Military Spirit of the Marattas, and supplying the State, and the chief individual Bramins, with Wealth and Power.

Commerce, but more especially Foreign, less understood, would be more slow and precarious in its Operations. The Arrangements necessary for its effectual Protection, are incompatible with that Spirit of expedient Venality by which every Thing is influenced at Poonah. They would in some Measure intrench upon the arrogant Principles of Aristocracy, by a general Diffusion of Wealth, and interfere with the System of Forms, which is universally adopted, from the smallest Branch of the Customs to the Disposal of Provinces, whence the Subject, instead of experiencing the uniform and vigorous Protection of a wise Government, is cruelly sacrificed to the Rapacity and Oppression of the highest Bidder.

The State of the numerous Ports of the Maratta Empire on the Coast of Malabar and Guzerat, but more especially the former, evinces a Spirit hostile to Commerce; and I have not a Doubt, were its Fleet equal to the End, but that it would be instantly converted to the same predatory Purpose at Sea, as its Armies are by Land, as it now is against all those whom it can master: This, perhaps, is fortunate for us, as presenting a Bar to the Admission and Rivalship of our European Neighbours, though certainly the Customs for a single Year, in a well-frequented Port, not to mention the numberless Advantages of Population, &c. would greatly exceed the Profits of Plunder, after deducting the Expence, which must be great, in keeping up a Number of Piratical Vessels.

The rich and commercial Kingdom of Guzerat (every Town of which is or was inhabited by rich Bramins, a Tribe as attached to Commerce as any other Tribe of Hindoos to its hereditary Pursuits)

flourished infinitely more by its Traffic during the violent Convulsions of the Mogul Government, previous to the Establishment of the Maratta Power, than it ever has since that Event though Time and Tranquillity have given ample Leisure for doing away the Effect of Conquest, and the Transfer of Dominion.

The Moguls, magnificent and ostentatious, required every Article of Luxury: Towns and Cities grew out of this Spirit.—The Bramins and Marattas, less refined, and more parsimonious, are averse from, and ignorant of, those costly Modes of Expence; hence those Towns and Cities, deprived of the Cause of their Existence, are mouldering fast into Ruin, and their wealthier Inhabitants have sunk under, or fled from, the Rapacity of their new Masters.

In this Cause might probably be traced the Seeds of the present drooping Commercial State of all those Provinces of Hindostan that have been subjected to the Maratta Power under which the Provincial minded Men, not to mention the substantial Landholders, have been subjected to Oppressions and Exactions. Personal Property has become insecure; Industry has failed; an Aristocratical Wealth, arising from the Soil, and the Labours of the Peasantry, has succeeded, which is confined to the Conquerors; and Poonah has become an insatiable Sink, into which vast Treasures have been poured, scarce ever again to circulate.

This was not the Case under the Moguls. The Riches carried annually to Delhi did not stagnate there. The internal Commerce of the Empire, and the Spirit of the People, gave full Employment to the Foreign Influx of Wealth, the Productions of each Province, and the Performance of every Art, were in high Demand; and the Pay of the vast Armies of the Empire kept Pace in Magnificence with every other Article of Expence. Hence arose numberless Channels through which the Wealth of the Empire was again circulated to its extreme Branches.

The mere Accumulation of Riches by the Inhabitants of an Empire is vicious and sordid, but much more so when it becomes the sole Object of the Rulers.—A wise Legislature studies to make them the Stimulatives of Genius, of Science, of Agriculture, and of Commerce; to convert them to the Consumption of the Produce of Industry, and so to arrange them, as that the Coffers of the State may be replenished from the Redundance of the Subject;—but, my Lord, this System is not known at Poonah.

The fixed and grand Source of this State's Revenue is Agriculture, the best, perhaps, on which a Nation can depend. That it has such a Revenue, is the necessary Consequence of possessing an immense Tract of productive Domain. That it is not more productive, but, on the contrary, that it labours under every Disadvantage, proceeds from a faulty Constitution. The Second is its Tribute, fixed by various Denominations on the greatest Part of Hindostan. The Third, the predatory Collections of its Armies. The Fourth, its Domestic Sequestrations; and the last, its Collections on the Commerce of the Empire, which I am inclined to think are comparatively trifling and insignificant.

Poonah is still a large Village, to which People of all Denominations and all Professions are now beginning to resort from the other ruined Parts of Hindostan, particularly from the decayed Mogul Cities.—Its Reputation for Security, since the Two abortive Expeditions from Bombay, has greatly tended to promote its Increase and Population, as the wealthier Bramins have in consequence begun to employ some Part of their hidden Riches in Building; which single Circumstance necessarily gives Employment to a great Number and a great Variety of Artificers, as the Wants attendant on large Buildings are endless.

The Circumstances which are above enumerated, of the great Wealth of the Bramins, and the great Increase of Poonah in Buildings and Inhabitants, must, I should imagine, cause a greater Demand for the Articles which can be furnished only from Bombay than heretofore; but from what I can observe of the present Genius of this Government, I confess that I am inclined much to doubt the Practicability of improving or extending our Commerce by any extraordinary Means adopted for that Purpose; and as I believe that the common Course of Causes arising from the State of Society, has already operated in earnest Efforts and will continue to do so, so do I think that Endeavours to improve or extend them, would rather tend to awaken Jealousy and Suspicion of our Intentions, than to answer the liberal End proposed by your Lordship in Council.

Appendix, N° 8:

An ACCOUNT of the Number of Bales and Pieces of Woollens, &c. exported to India; from the Year 1784 to 1790; distinguishing each Year.

YEARS.	BROAD CLOTH.		LONG ELLS.		CAMBLETS, &c.	
	Bales.	Pieces.	Bales.	Pieces.	Bales.	Pieces.
1784	1,922	5,777 $\frac{1}{2}$	243	3,964	17	448
1785	1,384	4,297	369	5,161	16	250
1786	1,966	6,091 $\frac{1}{2}$	901	12,751	11	456
1787	1,720	5,612 $\frac{1}{2}$	511	8,010	38	574
1788	1,796	5,490 $\frac{1}{2}$	709	10,580	57	1,278
1789	1,375	4,193	335	5,977	13	297
1790	1,369	4,170	194	3,486	39	619
	11,532	35,632	3,262	49,929	211	3,916

Appendix; N° 9.

EXTRACT of the Commercial Treaty concluded with the Nabob Vizier, the 25th July 1788.

ARTICLE V.

BROAD Cloth, Iron, Copper, Lead, Manufactures of Iron, Copper, Lead, Gold, or Silver, Raw Silk, Silk Piece Goods, Cotton Piece Goods, and Piece Goods made partly of Silk and partly of Cotton, exported from the Dominions of the Company to the Dominions of the Vizier, shall pay an Import Duty of Two and an Half per Cent. to his Excellency, on the Price specified in the Rowannah taken out in the Company's Dominions.

ARTICLE IX.

All Goods not specified in the foregoing Articles exported from the respective Dominions of the contracting Parties, shall be subject to a Duty of Five per Cent. on the Valuation inserted in the Rowannah of the Country from whence they were originally exported. If the Goods shall have been exported from the Company's Dominions to the Dominions of the Nabob Vizier, his Excellency will collect the Duty aforesaid at one of the Stations mentioned in the Third Article: If from the Territories of his Excellency to the Dominions of the Company, Two and an Half per Cent. shall be levied at the first established Station in the District of Benares, and Two and an Half per Cent. at the first authorized Station in the Province of Behar; or should the said Goods enter the Company's Provinces without passing through the Jurisdiction of Benares, the whole Duty of Five per Cent. shall be collected at the first authorized Station in the Province of Behar.

Appendix, N^o 10.

EXTRACT of the Company's Commercial Letter to Bombay, dated 21st April 1790.

IN respect to the Woollens, it is with the most serious Regret we learn, that the Trade therein is sensibly on the Decay: As this Branch of Manufacture is of the first Importance to the Interests of the Country at large, we have at all Times been desirous of giving it every Assistance and Support in our Power, even at the Expence of a Diminution of those Advantages to which, in our Mercantile Capacities, we had the fairest Claim, nor should we now hesitate to sacrifice every Idea of Profit whatever, could the Vend thereby either be assisted or extended. Considered therefore as a National Concern, it becomes highly necessary that the Causes of this Decay should be fully and minutely ascertained and set forth, and we accordingly direct, that on the Receipt of these Advices (or as soon after as may be convenient) you cause an Enquiry to be set on Foot for the Purpose of procuring every Degree of needful Information on the Subject. In the Prosecution of this Investigation, we think it material that your Attention should principally be directed to the following Points:

- 1st. To ascertain the Quantity and Assortments of Woollens formerly vended at your Sales, and for what Markets they were ultimately designed.
- 2d. How far those Quantities have been, or are at present, increased or diminished.
- 3d. To what immediate or eventual Causes such Increase or Decrease has been owing.
- 4th. Whether those Markets are now supplied through any other Medium than that of our Sales, and
- 5th. If so, whether that Supply is furnished by any other Nation, or by Illicit Traders of our own.
- 6th. What Alterations have taken Place in the Invoice and selling Prices.
- 7th. Whether any and what Difference exists as to the Qualities of the Articles now supplied, compared with those of former Periods; and
- 8th. Whether any and what Measures can be adopted, if not for extending, at least for restoring this Branch of Commerce to its former State.

Par. 26. In your Pursuits respecting these, as well as any other Points that may occur, as pertinent to the Subject in Question, it strikes us that you may derive much useful Information, by consulting with some of the most eminent of the British and Native Merchants residing under the Company's Protection, but as you may be the best Judges altogether of the Manner in which the Object of our Wishes can be best effected, we leave it to you to act therein as you shall deem best suited to the End proposed, trusting that a Sense of that Duty you owe not only to the Company but to your Country, will lead you to give the Subject every Degree of Attention, the Nature and the Importance of it appears to require and demand.

Appendix, N^o 11.

An ACCOUNT of the Quantity of each Sort of Metals exported to India, from the Year 1784 to 1790; distinguishing each Year.

	LEAD.			IRON.			STEEL.			TIN.			COPPER.		
	Tons.	C ^{rs}	Q ^{rs} lbs.	Tons.	C ^{rs}	Q ^{rs} lbs.	Tons.	C ^{rs}	Q ^{rs} lbs.	Tons.	C ^{rs}	Q ^{rs} lbs.	Tons.	C ^{rs}	Q ^{rs} lbs.
1784	50	2	— 21	100	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	982	5	3 21
1785	150	3	3 8	160	—	—	32	19	2 2	—	—	—	820	17	3 23
1786	170	4	1 26	230	—	—	115	—	—	—	—	—	959	3	3 14
1787	490	6	3 21	665	—	—	212	2	3 8	25	4	2 22	1,322	6	2 6
1788	260	5	— 1	515	—	—	141	6	1 8	—	—	—	990	6	2 8
1789	550	7	3 25	725	—	—	104	—	—	15	1	— 14	2,874	11	1 16
1790	600	6	2 25	640	—	—	95	—	—	9	18	3 16	1,951	—	3 27
Tons —	2,271	17	— 15	3,035	—	—	705	8	2 16	50	4	2 24	9,900	13	1 3

Appendix, N^o 12.

PRICE CURRENT of EUROPE GOODS for BOMBAY MARKET, if 5 or 6 Ships came in the Season, will be sufficient for each Ship's Cargo.

	Rupees.	
200 Candy of Iron, flat thin Bars - - - -	7 1/2	Per Candy of 20 Maunds.
5,000 Maunds of Copper of Sorts		
3,000 Ditto of Plate - - - - -	16	Rupees per Maund of 37 Pound,
1,000 Ditto of thick Sheet - - - - -	20	Ditto - - - - - Ditto
500 Ditto Stick, but thin - - - - -	18	Ditto - - - - - Ditto
500 Ditto Round Sheet, thick	20	Ditto - - - - - Ditto
Quicksilver - - - - -	35	Ditto - - - - - Ditto
1,000 Wt. of Lead in small Pigs - - - -	12	Per Hundred Weight.
100 D ^o of D ^o Sheet - - - - -	13	D ^o - - - - - D ^o
200 D ^o Red Lead, in small Casks - - - -	12	D ^o - - - - - D ^o
100 D ^o White D ^o - - - - - D ^o	13	D ^o - - - - - D ^o
200 D ^o Steel in Faggots - - - - -	14	D ^o - - - - - D ^o
200 D ^o Iron Bolts - - - - -	10	D ^o - - - - - D ^o
50 Anchors, from 13 to 8 Cw ^t - - - -	15	D ^o - - - - - D ^o
50 Grapnals, from 1 to 7 D ^o - - - - -	15	D ^o - - - - - D ^o
50 Wt. Iron Hoops - - - - -	14	D ^o - - - - - D ^o
100 D ^o of Glafs Beads of Colours - - - -	50	D ^o - - - - - D ^o
500 Pounds Saffron, but dry - - - - -	18	Per Pound.
1,000 D ^o of Cochneal - - - - -	9	D ^o

MARINE STORES.

- 300 Cw^t of Cordage of Sorts
- 100 Coil, small, from 1 to 5 Inches, about 20 Cw^t
More of 6 Thread Ratlin, will be about
200 Cw^t
- 20 D^o Hawser, few Cables, 6 to 10, in all
about 20 Coil, about 100 Wt.

BLOCKS.

- 500 Single and Double of Sorts, from 3 to
10 Inches - - - - -
- 50 Boles of Canvas, from 1 to 3 N^o - - -
- 100 Pieces of Bunting, but most red - - -
- 5 Large Anchors, from 25 to 35 Cw^t - - -
- 50 Kegs of Paint of Sorts, but dry - - -
- 1 Jar Linseed Oil - - - - -
- 1,000 Pound Wt. Twine, and few Skin Lines
of Sorts - - - - -
- Glafs Ware of Sorts, about 25 Chefts - - -
- Globe Lamps, and a few Cabin Lamps - - -
- Wall Shade - - - - -
- Table Shades - - - - -
- Hand Globe - - - - -
- Hanging Jarandoles, but plain - - - - -
- Cut from 8 to 12 Lights, and - - - - -
- Some different Lights - - - - -
- Rose-Water Bottles - - - - -
- Small thick plain Wine Glasses, but few
- Table Lusters, from 4 to 6 Lights, plain
cut, few different Colours - - - - -
- 10 Pair large Looking-Glasses, square, from
40 to 70 Inches in length, but plain
gilt frames - - - - -
- 20 Boxes of Window Glafs, from 6 to 9
Inches - - - - -
- 10 D^o square Hand Lanthorns - - - - -

50 per Cent.

50 per Cent. on Europe Cost.

SADLERY.

4	Pair Chariot Harness	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Single Harness	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Few Pair Shoes and Boots	-	-	-	-	-	-

} 30 per Cent. on Europe Cost.

EATABLES and DRINKABLES.

5	Chests Claret	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	D° Porter	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	D° Pale Ale	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	C. of Porter	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	D° Pale Ale	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Chests Perry Wine	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Hams and Cheeses, about 1,000 Pound	-	-	-	-	-	-
	New Fashion Argon Table Clock with Plain Work	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Boxes of Hats, of Sorts	-	-	-	-	-	-

} 50 per Cent.

50 per Cent.
40 per Cent.

Under-mentioned Articles, no Demand.

- Cutlery
- Ironmongery
- Silk Hose
- Stationary
- Sword Blades
- Jewellery
- Tar and Pitch
- Horn Lanthorns
- Perfumery
- Millinery
- Plumbs and Raspberry Brandy
- Rum
- Pickle
- Oil
- Silver Plates

PRICES of EUROPE ARTICLES in BOMBAY, 25th December 1790.

	Rupees.	
Iron in Narrow Bars	85	Per Surat Candy, or English Pound,
D° in Flat Bars	82	747—3 Candies 1 Ton
D° in Square Boxes	80	Rupees D° — D°
Copper in Sheet for Sheathing	17	D° — D° — D°
D° in Thick Sheets	17 1/4	R° per D° Maund of 37-3 D°
D° in large and small Dishes	18 1/4	R° per D° — D°
D° in thick and thin Plates	15 1/4	R° per D° — D°
D° in Japan	15	R° per D° — D°
Lead in Pigs	15 1/4	R° per Hundred Weight.
Lead in Sheets	16 1/4	R° per D° — D°
Red Lead in Kegs, Common	12	R° per D° — D°
White Lead in D°	21	R° per D° — D°
Steel in Faggots	14	R° per D° — D°
Iron Hoops for Casks	95	R° per Surat Candy of English Pound
		747
Glass Ware in Hanging Lamps, Shades, plain		
Wine Glasses, and Cabbins Lamps	40	per Cent. on Cost.
Looking Glasses of all Sizes, Square	30	per Cent. on Cost.
Window Glasses large, from 12 to 14 and 14 to 18	15	per Cent. on Cost.

Window

	Rupees.	
Window Glasses, small, 4 to 6, and 6 to 8	25	per Cent. on Cost.
Glass Beads of all Colours	60	Rupees per Hundred Weight.
Cordage from 2/2 to 7 Inches	19	Rupees per Hundred Weight.
D° from 7 to 12, and from 12 to 18	17	R° per Hundred Weight.
Canvas, N° 1 to 7	60	per Cent. on the Cost.
Lines and Twines	60	per Cent on D°
Tar and Pitch	10	to 15 per Cent.
Painters Colours	15	per Cent. on D°
Compasses	15	per D°
Sheer Mast, and Spars	15	to 20 per Cent. on the Cost.
Blocks of all Sizes	50	per Cent. on the Cost.
Guns, small	50	per Cent. on the Cost.
Gudgeons and Pintles for the Ships, small Sizes	30	to 40 per Cent. on the Cost.
Iron,—Brass and Iron Chest Locks, large Brasses		
Door Hinges, Desk Furniture, Brasses and Iron		
Handles of all Sizes, Spenter Padlocks, Hand		
Vices, Bench Vices, Nails from Sixpenny to		
Fortypenny, and few Deck Nails	—	25 to 30 per Cent. on the Cost.
Cutlery, common Sorts	20	per Cent. on the Cost.
Sword Blades	40	per Cent. on the Cost.
Perfumery	—	Prime Cost.
Millinery	60	to 70 per Cent. on the Cost.
Stationary	—	Prime Cost.
Haberdashery	—	Prime Cost.
Hats	40	per Cent. on the Cost.
Cotton Stockings	60	per Cent. on the Cost.
Silk Stockings	35	to 40 per Cent. on the Cost.
Buttons for Coats	30	per Cent. on the Cost.
Childrens Toys	20	per Cent. D°
Cloth for Coats	30	per Cent. on D°
Shoes and Boots	50	to 60 per Cent. on the Cost.
Cochuneal	10	Rupees per Pound.
Saffron high-coloured and free of Oil	16	Rupees per Pound.
Saffron with Oil	13	Rupees per Pound.
Quicksilver	40	R° per Surat Maunds of 37 1/2 Pound
Cinebar in Kegs	—	English.
		R° per D° — Ditto.

Appendix, N° 13.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Captain Kennaway, dated the 24th Februry 1791, entered on the Fort St. George Consultations of the 11th March 1791.

I HAVE acknowledged already the Receipt of your different Letters to the Nizam; the First on the Subject of Teak Timbers passing the Godavery being exempted from Duties; the Second, expressive of your Readiness to supply his Highness with Goods from the Company's Warehouse. The former I have delivered, and, with a speedy Answer to it, have been promised, that though the heaviest Duties on this Article are levied by a Zemindar, who, owing to the Nizam's Absence from his Capital, is not at present in proper Subjection, such Means as are practicable shall be taken to relieve the Timber Merchants from his Impositions.

On the Subject of the Second, I have had several Conversations with the Nizam's Ministers, in which I have found so little Reason to think your Offer would be accepted of, nay, that it would not be construed into some sinister Intention with regard to the Peishcush, that I am very averse to delivering the Letter, which I therefore shall not do, till I hear further from you; the Object of it, indeed, if obtainable, I should not conceive of any great Advantage, on Account of the very small Quantity of Goods the Nizam would require, and the narrow and illiberal Spirit which marks this Government, in every pecuniary or Mercantile Transaction it is engaged in.

FIRST REPORT

OF THE

Committee (appointed by the Court of Directors to take into Consideration the EXPORT TRADE from GREAT BRITAIN to the EAST INDIES) laid before the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council appointed for all Matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations; with an Appendix: Dated the 1st and 7th of September 1791.

Ordered to be printed the 2d of January 1793.

SECOND REPORT of the Select Committee, appointed to take into Consideration the Export Trade from Great Britain to the East Indies.

YOUR Committee, pursuant to the Resolution of Court of the 7th Instant, have taken into their Consideration a Letter from William Fawkener, Esquire, dated 24th November, 1791, by which it appears, that the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council, appointed for all Matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, having resumed the Consideration of your Committee's Report on the Export Trade from Great Britain to the East Indies, desire "that a Report may in like Manner be made on the Export Trade to China, Japan, and Persia, so that their Lordships may be enabled to judge what Prospect there may be of extending or opening such Trade with any of those Countries."

The Nature of their Lordships present Enquiry being similar to that which occasioned your Committee's former Report respecting India, they presume a similar Arrangement of Information may most effectually answer the Purposes desired.

That Arrangement is as follows :

FIRST.—The Quantity and Value in England of the several Articles exported by the Company, and the Profit or Loss on the Sale of those Articles.

SECOND.—Such Information as can be procured respecting the Exports in PRIVATE TRADE allowed to the Commanders and Officers of the Company's Ships, and the particular Articles which compose that EXPORT.

THIRD.—Such Information as can be procured respecting ILLICIT TRADE.

FOURTH.—The best Means of computing the Quantity of TONNAGE unoccupied on Board the Company's Ships on the Outward-bound Voyage.

FIFTH.—The Company's Endeavours to increase and extend the Consumption of British Manufactures and Produce, and to add new Articles of that Description to the List of EXPORTS; the Result of those Endeavours, and the Reasons to be assigned for their Success or Failure.

FINALLY.—Such Remarks as occur respecting the EXPORT by the Company, and by Individuals, and the best Means that can be devised for extending the same.

Although your Committee will endeavour to confine themselves to what has passed since the Season 1784-5, in order to preserve as much as possible an Uniformity in their Proceedings, yet the Nature of the present Enquiry renders a retrospective View of the Company's Commerce, &c. more frequently requisite than it was in the former Report.

The Information contained in that Report will render it unnecessary to enter into so much general Detail; and they will, as far as possible, endeavour to avoid Repetition —But as their Lordships have been pleased to extend their Enquiries far beyond what was first proposed, and in Addition to the Company's Export Trade to China, to mention Japan and Persia, your Committee will first repeat a few general Heads of Remark, and then proceed to a Discussion of the Objects requested by their Lordships in Two separate Reports, the First of which shall be confined to China, and the other to Japan and Persia.

FIRST.—The Quantity and Value of the Company's EXPORTS, with the Profit and Loss thereon.

Accounts of the Particulars of the Company's Exports to China, having been produced by the proper Officer, founded on the same Data as in the former Report ;
 And the Rate of Exchange estimated at 6 s. 8 d. per Tale;

A Copy of those Accounts will be found in the Appendix.—From them it will appear as follows; viz.

By the SALES of EUROPE GOODS in CANTON, it appears that in the

SEASON	Woollens were sold amounting to	Leaving a Nett Profit on the First Cost.	Nett Loss on the First Cost.	Or per Cent.
1781-2	£. 55,477	—	£. 4,069 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
1782-3				
1783-4	236,209	—	9,135 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1784-5	204,717	—	7,434 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
1785-6	192,456	—	3,367 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
1786-7	247,370	—	10,913 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1787-8	206,359	—	4,881	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
1788-9	369,141	—	17,720 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1789-90	321,132	—	15,995	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1790-91	398,027	—	8,999 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
	2,230,888			
Total Nett Loss for Ten Years on Woollens—			£. 82,516 $\frac{1}{2}$	

SEASON	Metals were sold amounting to	Leaving a Nett Profit on the First Cost.	Nett Loss on the First Cost.	Or per Cent.
	£.	£.	£.	
1781-2	10,790	239 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1782-3	3,781	—	273 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
1783-4	20,217	—	6,678	42 $\frac{1}{2}$
1784-5	13,019	—	4,493 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$
1785-6	28,160	—	11,935	48 $\frac{1}{2}$
1786-7	45,144	—	20,494	51 $\frac{1}{2}$
1787-8	40,925	—	17,192 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$
1788-9	41,948	—	19,146 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$
1789-90	55,825	—	23,918 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$
1790-91	142,312	—	4,599 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
	402,121	239 $\frac{1}{2}$	108,641 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Total Nett Loss for 10 Years on Metals			108,401 $\frac{1}{2}$	

SECOND.—Exports in PRIVATE TRADE allowed to Commanders and Officers.

On this Head your Committee have to confirm the Information stated in their First Report ; observing, however, that the Court have this Season agreed to extend the Privilege of the Commanders and Officers in Private Trade Outwards from 87 to 92 Tons per Ship.

And

And they must acquaint the Court, that no Official Documents exist to distinguish what Articles of those Exports in Private Trade, or what Proportion of the whole Amount thereof, are sent to China.

It is known nevertheless that the Export Trade of the Commanders and Officers, whether permitted or illicit, has been confined to a very few Articles: Skins and Furs are supposed to constitute the principal Amount in Point of Value.

Previous to the Independence of America, Ginseng also formed an Article of Private Export.

The rest consist of Glass of various Descriptions, Jewellery, Toys, and Watches, Cuttings of Cloth, a very few Woollens, some Cutlery and Hard Ware, and Silver.

If there be any other Articles, they are so trifling as to have escaped the Notice of your Committee. The Article of Quicksilver, which was formerly considerable, has been for some Time abandoned altogether.

THIRD.—ILLICIT TRADE.

Your Committee have already submitted to the Court all the Information they can procure on this Subject, relative to India; but they must observe that the Articles of Naval and Military Stores and Copper, which form almost the Whole of the Illicit Trade, as explained in the former Report for India, will not answer in China. Naval and Military Stores are unsaleable, and from the jealous Apprehensions of the Chinese the Company find a Difficulty in being permitted to keep even the Guns and Stores necessary for their Ships. With regard to Copper, it is the chief Article which Japan furnishes in Return for the Imports of her Foreign Trade.

FOURTH.—TONNAGE unoccupied on the Company's Outward-bound Ships.

Here your Committee must again refer to their First Report.

FIFTH.—The Company's Endeavours to increase and extend the Consumption of BRITISH MANUFACTURES and Produce, and to add new Articles of that Description to the List of Exports; the Result of those Endeavours, and the Reasons to be assigned for their Success or Failure.

Conformably to the Plan which your Committee have prescribed to themselves, they now proceed to state their best Information on these Points respecting China.—That vast Kingdom, with regard to its internal Commerce, is yet unknown to Europeans! Many Years have indeed elapsed, since the first Communication took place between Europe and China; almost every considerable European Nation has had an Intercourse with that Country by Sea or by Land. Ambassadors and Missionaries have resided in the Capital. It was therefore supposed that the fullest Information existed with regard to the internal Commerce of the Country. But whatever Gratification the Philosopher or the Antiquary may find in the Publications respecting this famous Empire, the Merchant can derive no Assistance from them. It has been found that Opinions hazarded by Individuals for the Extension and Improvement of the Trade, by Means different from the usual Mode of proceeding, have constantly failed upon Experiment, and have entailed Consequences permanently injurious to the Company's Commerce.—Voyage Writers, among other superficial Observers, have conducted to these Errors; they have been struck with the polished Manners of the Chinese, the Mildness and Justice which appear in all their public Edicts, and the known Character of the present Emperor, who during a long Reign has distinguished himself by a strict Adherence to the Administration of Justice, and a general Protection constantly afforded to the Property and Persons of Foreigners, as well as his own Subjects. They have entertained an Opinion, that the present, cramped and humiliated State of the European Trade in China, must be entirely attributed to the Want of Ability and Exertion of the Traders themselves; who, by laying a State of their Complaints before the Emperor, might immediately obtain effectual Redress of all Grievances. It remains however to be discovered, in what Manner a *free* Communication with the Emperor is to be acquired, and (which is still more important) in what Manner the Emperor's Orders for Redress can be carried into Effect, conformably to the Spirit, as well as the Letter of those Orders. Applications to Peking have been made on several Occasions; and they have succeeded in obtaining from the Emperor the most peremptory Commands for Redress. Those Edicts which related to the English, have been executed with the utmost Civility and Attention to our Nation, and conformably to the Ideas entertained in China of the true Principles of Justice. The Mandarin to whom some of these Complaints alluded was deposed, and Restitution was made. But the Company found themselves in the End burdened with pecuniary Impositions on their Commerce fully equal to the Restitution made, and which in the Instance alluded to it is feared will remain as a Tax on the Company, although the Object of Complaint was merely of a temporary Nature.

Under these Circumstances, it may be reasonably supposed, that neither the Company nor their Supra Cargoes in China could have been disposed to adopt any of the numerous wild Projects which
have

have been presented to them. They had, on every Occasion, experienced a total Want of substantial Justice; for many Experiments have actually been tried, which, after producing Insult, Humiliation, Imprisonment, and great Loss, have ever proved abortive.

If it shall still be urged, however, that this Failure has arisen from a Want of Spirit or Ability in the Company's Servants, your Committee must refer to what has been done by other Europeans settled in China, some of whom have been enabled to communicate with Peking, by means of the Missionaries who have resided there occasionally for Centuries. Your Committee do not know of a single Instance, in which even these apparent Advantages have enabled other Foreigners to benefit in Preference to the English. It is true that they have not suffered in the same Degree with our Countrymen, and for Reasons stated by the Chinese; viz. "That the English are a restless discontented Set of People." However this Reproach may impeach the Prudence and Discretion of the Company's Servants, it must remove every Idea of their Want of Exertion.

Numerous Obstacles to the Trade arise from the Nature of the Chinese Government, which is the most corrupt in the Universe. Perhaps Motives of Policy (however mistaken) may operate with the Chinese in confining the European Trade to Canton. We know that the Profits of the Merchants in Canton are considerable. We know that Tea is produced to the Northward of that Place; that the great Consumption for Furs and Woollens must be in the Capital or its Neighbourhood; that of consequence the Growers of Tea would receive a much higher Price, and the Consumers of Furs and Woollens would purchase at a much cheaper Rate, if our Ships were permitted to proceed to a Port in the North of China. Still, however, Europeans are confined to a distant Port, and placed under Restrictions in other Respects, which strongly indicate Jealousy and Suspicion.

Indeed at the first Commencement of the Trade with China, Europeans were admitted freely into all the Ports, but it must be owned their dissolute and irregular Manners soon occasioned their being restrained to Canton. What Motives may now exist for the Continuance of those Restraints, or what Means are practicable for their Removal, your Committee cannot pretend to determine. The Merchants, with whom alone any considerable Communication is had, are generally so ignorant as not to know what Events are passing if out of their own District. Nay, the Knowledge of most of them is confined to the Occurrences of the Town where they happen to reside.

Your Committee cannot therefore obtain any particular Information upon which they can rely, relative to the various Situations and Descriptions of People in China, who either do, or are likely to consume British Produce and Manufacture. It is only generally known that Woollens and Furs are consumed in the Northern Parts, that Tin is used for Religious Purposes and consumed every where, and the Jewellery, Toys, Watches, &c. have been no Doubt for the Use of the Great and of the Affluent of every Description.

The Chinese are timid and superstitious in the Extreme, and naturally disinclined to Innovation.

Their extraordinary Caution in preventing Europeans from transgressing the Bounds prescribed for them in the Port of Canton, and also from acquiring the Language, is notorious.

It has been difficult, nay almost impossible, to persuade them of the Advantage which would result to themselves from extending the Import of foreign Articles into China.

Your Committee therefore presume they shall be justified in their Opinion, that the only Mode of increasing and extending the Consumption of British Articles in China, is by means of the usual and accustomed Channels of Trade now open; and that any Endeavours, by a contrary Mode of proceeding, would not only miscarry, but be productive of the most fatal Consequences.

If this Opinion, founded upon the best Information of the Nature of the Chinese Government, and of the Manners and Customs of the Inhabitants, shall be thought to require further Proof, your Committee are persuaded that every Doubt will be removed in the further Progress of this Report. But for the Purpose of drawing the Subject (important as it is) into the smallest Compass, your Committee beg leave to observe, that any general Remarks they may have Occasion to make, apply chiefly to Woollens, as the Article which affords the most favourable Prospect of an increased Consumption.

Before the Commutation Act the Exports from this Country were small, and (what is extraordinary) were difficult to sell. The Chinese received them with Reluctance, and upon some Occasions as the only Mode of Payment which the Company had to offer.

Your Committee apprehend the Export of Manufactures by other European Nations was trifling, and particularly so when compared with the State of Exports at the present Time.

The Swedish Company, by far the best regulated and most prosperous in Europe, sent out Silver to a large Amount; and for the Deficiency which their Capital could not supply, they received Money in China against the Drafts of their Supra Cargoes on the Company in Europe. But they appear to have exported very little, if any, Manufactures, notwithstanding they could have purchased those of Great Britain, or any other Foreign Country, delivered at Gettenburgh at a trifling Advance of 2 or 3 per Cent. on the first Cost. The Progress of the Swedish Company was so rapid, and established upon such sound Principles, that if the Commutation Act had not intervened, that Company must have swallowed up most of the China Trade, and reduced even the trifling Proportion which Great Britain imported at that Time, for her own Consumption.

Your Committee do not scruple to affirm, that the most lucrative and beneficial Mode of carrying on the Trade with China from Europe, is by the Export of Bullion; yet the Company have anxiously seized every Opportunity of introducing British Manufactures and Produce into China, notwithstanding they could have derived superior Advantages from a different Conduct.

The

The Exortions made in the Year 1784-5, as mentioned in the former Report for increasing the Exports to India, were extended to China. — And subsequent to the Commutation Act, Means have been found to impress the Minds of the Chinese with Two very important Facts.

First, That Great Britain could not continue to receive Teas to such an immense Value, unless the Chinese would facilitate and encourage her Produce and Manufacture in Return.

Secondly, That Commercial Profits to the Chinese would attach equally to the Import, as well as to the Export Trade.

Whether the present Disposition of that People arises from those Principles, or from any other Cause, it is a Fact, that the Exports of the Company are greatly increased, and that there is Reason to hope they may be further extended hereafter. Nor is this increasing Sale of Woollens the Result of Compulsion on the Part of the Company's Servants towards the Chinese Merchants. So far from it, the latter seek these Articles with an Avidity which every Year produces an increased Demand.

Your Committee have Reason to think that upon some Occasions an advanced Price might have been obtained for the old Staple Articles of Cloth and Long Ells. The Supra Cargoes however acted wisely, and conformably to their Instructions, they continued to sell nearly at the same Prices; having constantly in View to augment the Quantity, and to inspire Confidence, instead of aiming at an occasional Profit.

It appears from the Account in the Appendix that the Loss on the Company's Exports, both prior and subsequent to the Commutation Act, down to the latest Period, have not varied in any considerable Degree. This is an undeniable Proof that the Company have forfeited Advantage to themselves for the Benefit of the Public.

For the Purpose of rendering the Information which applies to this Part of the Subject complete, it becomes necessary to examine the Quantities of Manufactures and Produce remaining on Hand at the Close of the Season;

And in what Manner the Indents received from China have been complied with.

With regard to the Seasons 1781, 1782, 1783 and 1784, the Chinese were probably glad to get any Thing in Payment for their Teas, and for that Reason British Product and Manufactures found a Vent in China. But your Committee repeat with Satisfaction, that after the Year 1784, the same Effect resulted from Causes totally different. The Purchases before made by the Chinese as of Necessity, thenceforward became a Matter of Choice. Since the Period above mentioned, the Company's Warehouse has been constantly cleared; and when the Balance of Cash in the Treasury at Canton, at the Close of a Season, has amounted to above £. 500,000 Sterling, there has not been a single Piece of Woollens remaining in Warehouse.

With regard to the Indents, your Committee think it necessary to state the following Particulars, which they conceive will afford the fullest Information and Satisfaction; viz.

An ACCOUNT of TIN, LEAD, and WOOLLENS, Indented for and Exported to China; from 1785 to 1791.

	T I N.		L E A D.		C L O T H.		L O N G E L L S.		C A M B L E T S.	
	Indented Tons.	Exported Tons.	Ind ^d Tons.	Export ^d Tons.	Ind ^d Cloths.	Export ^d Cloths.	Ind ^d Pieces.	Exported Pieces.	Indented Pieces.	Exported Pieces.
1785	None.	None.	None.	2,040	3,503	4,534	50,000	60,000	None.	332
1786	D ^o	D ^o	D ^o	1,830	3,501	3,491	40,000	60,000	D ^o	200
1787	D ^o	D ^o	D ^o	1,720	3,750	3,879	100,000	107,000	400	None.
1788	D ^o	55	D ^o	1,590	2,869	4,122	107,000	107,000	600	740
1789	D ^o	783	D ^o	1,610	3,093	4,608	112,500	112,520	800	1,200
1790	D ^o	1,200	D ^o	700	5,869	6,393	114,500	127,860	800	1,797
1791	1,187	1,200	D ^o	710	6,402	6,456	136,200	150,000	2,240	2,340
	1,187	3,238	—	10,200	28,987	33,483	660,200	724,380	4,840	6,605

Memorandum.—The Year 1791 is upon Estimate.

The Camblents formerly exported by the Company were unsaleable, owing to the Dutch having a peculiar Mode of preparing that Article. It was not until the Year 1789 that the Company were satisfied our Manufacturers had discovered the Secret.—This they have done so completely, that your Committee entertain no Doubt but that the Dutch must give up all Competition whatsoever in Camblents.

The Manufacture of Cloth is carried on in so many Places, that the Company meet with no Difficulty in a Supply sufficient to satisfy the increased Demand completely.

With regard to Long Ells, the Case is different, the Manufacture is almost confined to a single County, and is peculiar in itself. There is no Doubt that almost any Quantity may be made, but under the Circumstances already stated, and which will be further explained hereafter, it became not only of Importance, but of the last Necessity, that the accustomed Quantity should not be depreciated. And when it is remembered that the Export for 1782 was only 25,000 Pieces, and for 1783, Pieces 25,040, there can be no Doubt, but that it was desirable to proceed gradually, and with some Degree of Caution. It appears, however, that the Indents from China for this Article, so far from being curtailed, have been generally exceeded by the Exports. In consequence the Quantity intended for the present Season is no less than 150,000 Pieces.

The Conduct of the Company with respect to the Proprietors of Mines in Cornwall, by taking a large Quantity of Tin in the Year 1789, repeating the same Measure in the Year 1790, and for the present Season, requires no Explanation. And although no absolute Dependence can be placed on the Result of the first Experiment, which has proved successful, yet the Supra Cargoes give Reason to hope, that Tin may become hereafter a staple Article amongst the Company's Exports.

Having thus stated what relates to the actual Situation of the Company's Export Trade, your Committee trust they may be permitted to draw a Comparison between that and the Company's Export Trade in the last Century. They will, for this Purpose, select a Period when the greatest Clamour was raised against the Company's exclusive Commerce, which Government found it absolutely necessary to confirm, notwithstanding the enormous Proportion of Bullion exported at those Times, as will appear by the following Statement.

S T A T E M E N T, viz		Exported in Bullions.	Exported in Produce and Manufactures.
In 1652 } 53 } 54 }	There was exported no more than	£. 8,442	£. 3,278
In 1655 } 56 }	The Trade was open, and the Company made no Exports.		
In 1657	The Company began again under a Joint Stock, when they exported	74,235	2,114
In 1658 } 59 } 60 }	The Exports were	227,820	23,763
In 1671 } 72 } 73 } 74 }	The Amount was	821,157	257,429
Total		£. 1,131,653	£. 286,584

The Company asserted at those Periods what has never been contradicted, viz that their Exports of Tin, Lead, and Manufactures, were more than those of all other European Nations together. To the above Statement your Committee beg Leave to oppose the following; viz.

AMOUNT of EXPORTS to INDIA, CHINA, &c. from Season 1781 to Season 1791, exclusive.

Season.	INDIA.			CHINA.			
	Merchandise or Manufactures.	Metals.	Stores.	Merchandise or Manufactures.	Metals.	Stores.	Bullion.
1781	£. 200,808	£. 157,614	£. 163,878	£. 129,179	£. 10,349	£. 2,206	
1782	123,834	183,356	133,773	94,992	9,416	1,717	
1783	95,261	122,855	77,237	113,763	4,579	1,743	
1784	92,205	93,806	55,256	146,741	27,235	2,904	
1785	74,683	80,152	104,226	224,622	37,989	7,503	£. 724,317
1786	122,709	97,899	85,179	202,023	36,535	6,972	749,833
1787	108,388	137,194	153,603	323,107	38,046	7,289	646,798
1788	119,449	99,028	152,587	335,392	59,208	6,598	489,192
1789	80,184	273,104	100,435	354,717	107,995	7,769	787,078
1790	75,141	191,944	120,525	431,385	105,707	4,081	532,705
1791	86,680	124,889	108,560	486,993	99,448	4,000	422,098
Total	1,179,342	1,561,841	1,255,259	2,842,904	537,107	57,782	4,352,021

Memorandum.—The Season 1791 is upon Estimate.

The

The Decrease in the Export of Bullion would have been much more rapid, if it had not been thought expedient to send £. 500,000 last Season to India in consequence of the War; otherwise the Treasury in China was so abundant as to have rendered the Export of the Bullion for Commercial Purposes during the last Season totally unnecessary. When the Commutation Act was passed, very extraordinary Exertions became necessary, not only to enable the Supra Cargoes to make their Purchases at the Moment; but to impress the Chinese with a Confidence in the Stability of the Company, and their Capacity to fulfil Commercial Engagements of such Magnitude. Those Exertions have produced the happiest Effect. It is needless to point out how rapidly the Necessity for the Export of Bullion declines; and your Committee do not hesitate to declare their Opinion, that there is a great Probability the Period is not very distant, when the Whole of the Company's Investment from China may be purchased with a very trifling Export of Silver from Europe.

A Reduction in the Export of Silver greatly depends on the increased Export of other Metals and Manufactures, which your Committee observe to be in a steady regular Gradation; and they trust that the most sanguine Expectations of an augmented Export in the Manufactures and Produce of Great Britain, as resulting from the beneficial Influence of the Commutation Act, have been completely gratified.

For the Purpose of complying with the Requisition of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council respecting China, it might have been sufficient for your Committee thus to have stated the progressive and flourishing Situation of the Trade to that Country.

But your Committee's attentive Investigation of this important Object, has forcibly impressed on them the Danger of Innovation in the present Mode of conducting that Trade. They cannot avoid expressing their firm Conviction, that even Ruin to the Company might be hazarded by such Experiment.

They will further venture to assert, that any Reduction in the Company's Export Trade to China must be an irrecoverable Loss to the Public; as Individuals cannot supply the Chaim by any Means in their Power, and there is no Remedy for the Evil if it shall once have happened.

Your Committee will therefore presume to trespass further on the Patience of the Court; by representing the Consequences which in their Opinion will infallibly arise from innovating the present System.

Your Committee do not consider the various Attempts to communicate with the Court of Peking and to form Establishments towards the North of China, as Subjects for Investigation in this Report—those are more properly referable to the general State of the Company's Trade with China—their present Object is to shew the probable Result of a general Competition, when compared with the Plan now pursued.

The Articles of Exportation are so few in Number that distinct Remarks upon each may not be deemed unnecessary.

Quicksilver, as has been already observed, was formerly a considerable Article in Private Trade; at present China not only produces sufficient for her own Consumption, but also for the Supply of India.

Ginseng deserves particular Notice. At a former Period it gained an enormous Profit; and the Commanders and Officers could not carry out a sufficient Quantity. Since the Independence of America (of which Country Ginseng is the Produce) so much has been sent, that the Chinese pretend to have discovered that it has no Virtue, and it is actually become unsaleable. This Circumstance goes so far in Proof of the Principles which your Committee entertain in Favour of an exclusive Trade to China, that they will take the Liberty of resuming the Subject hereafter. The Demand for Furs and Skins in China has increased to a very great Degree, owing to the Intercourse between that Country and Russia being stopped. But Furs and Skins being chiefly Foreign Produce, and therefore it being of less National Importance to preserve a steady uniform Trade therein, the Company have resigned these Articles to their Commanders and Officers, who would otherwise be distressed for the Means of making a private Investment. For Jewellery, Toys, and Watches, the Demand is considerably lessened; indeed Jewellery, when sent to China, seldom if ever answered the Purposes of fair Trade, but chiefly those of Extortion and Fraud by the Mandarines.

Nor can the Demand for Watches (which is the most likely to become permanent) increase, unless, by a more free Communication with opulent Natives, the Article should become more in Request.

Hardware and Cutlery not appearing even to deserve much the Attention of the Commanders, form Part of the small Investments of the inferior Officers. The Shops in Canton are sufficiently supplied for the Demand, and these Goods are seldom if ever sold there at higher Prices than in the Shops in London. Besides, the Chinese can imitate every Article of this Sort with great Exactness, and at a much cheaper Rate.

Glass, and Glasses of every Description, being left entirely to the Private Trade, it is difficult to form an Opinion with regard to the Probability of an Increase.

But notwithstanding the Officers of the Company's Ships have long had free Permission to carry out Glass, other Goods have been preferred for their private Investment. It is therefore presumed that the Export cannot be much increased through the Medium of the Company, and still less by means of Individuals, more particularly as common Glass is manufactured very cheap in China.

With regard to the Exportation of those Articles which the Company reserve exclusively to themselves, your Committee trust they have a pleasing Prospect to present. If it be true that

the chief Consumption for Woollens is in the Capital of China, or further Northward, it should be observed, that the Distance between Peking and Canton is at least 1,200 Miles.—It has been already stated, that few, if any, Chinese Merchants are acquainted with what is passing beyond their own Province; therefore it is impossible to carry on, much less to extend, the Sale of Woollens, except the most implicit Confidence with regard to us subsist in the Minds of the Chinese. The French having procured English Packages, and made up their Bales in a Manner exactly conformable to those of the Company, imposed a considerable Quantity of their Cloths upon the Chinese for a Season; but the Fraud was soon discovered, and they could not afterwards sell an entire Bale, nay scarcely a single Piece, without the most scrupulous Examination. The Company's Woollens meet with a very different Reception: The Chinese Merchants at Canton will take them according to their Invoice; and your Committee are firmly persuaded, that the Bales under the Company's Mark, after being transported to an immense Distance, and probably going through a great Number of Hands, are received every where with the most perfect Confidence, and are never opened until they reach the Shop of the Person who sells for actual Use.

The Supra Cargoes had indeed great Difficulty and Prejudices to encounter in disposing of the Tin on its first Arrival; and your Committee have been informed that Lead cased with Tin had been sent to China by Europeans, and sold for Tin; the Reliance, however, on the Company's Mark surmounted all Obstacles; but your Committee are satisfied that if such Reliance had not previously existed, the Prejudice of the Chinese against European Tin would have been difficult to conquer, and a great Length of Time would have been required to remove it.

The Subject now under Discussion, if considered with mature Attention, affords a strong Ground for Hope that the internal Commerce of China has undergone some very material Change since the Commutation Act, with regard to the Exports. Your Committee have endeavoured to ascertain the Cause why the Merchants of Canton are now become as solicitous to receive the Manufactures and Produce of Great Britain, as they were reluctant heretofore. But after the most assiduous Enquiry on this important Point, your Committee are persuaded that the Means of correct Information are not to be acquired from any Persons in this Country, or from the Europeans settled in China. Something may be attributed to Circumstances mentioned in the Course of this Report; but very probably the Change alluded to may have arisen from the Mandarines perceiving that the Importunities and Vexations they formerly experienced from the English have not been revived in any one Instance since the Commutation Act. The Case of the Gunner of the Ship Lady Hughes was not a Matter of Commerce, and will be noticed hereafter.

The uniform Object of the Representations made to the Court of Peking, has been Relief from the Exactions and Oppression of the Mandarines and Officers at Canton, under whom the European Commerce was placed. Those Representations not only proved fruitless, but (as it might be naturally supposed) must have excited Resentment in the Persons against whom the Complaints were made. In Proof of this, it may be remembered, that formerly when we were in the Habit of attempting Innovations, and making Remonstrances, the Exports from China laboured under numerous Disadvantages, and British Manufactures and Produce were sold in small Quantities, and with extreme Difficulty. At present the Company meet with no Obstructions in their Exports from China, and there appears a general and cordial Concurrence of the Natives to promote the Sale of Woollens, &c. by every Means in their Power.

Under these Circumstances, your Committee fear the most dangerous and fatal Consequences might arise from an Attempt to check the Flow of the Tide, which carries with it the most solid and substantial Means of adding to the Wealth and Prosperity of Great Britain.

And these Advantages may be deemed infallible, if we cultivate the present good Disposition of the Chinese towards us.—A contrary Conduct might not only destroy the Progress made by the Company since the Commutation Act, but operate to a Reduction of the very confined Trade the Company enjoyed previous thereto.

The Article of Lead requires little Explanation, as it is evident, from the Loss which has arisen thereon, that it affords no Prospect of the Exportation being increased by any Means whatsoever.

In Addition to the very successful Exertions made by the Company for the Disposal of British Manufactures in China, your Committee have to observe on the Measures taken at Home for rendering those Exertions so effectual. The Purchases here are made gradually, and in some Instances Weekly, so long as the Season is favourable for drying of Woollens, the Quality of which is the best that can be procured. The Tradesmen are paid punctually, in short, the System is regular and uniform. By these Means, whilst the Public have the Advantages resulting from the Trade conveyed to them in the most beneficial Manner, the Company secure the Continuation, and even Increase of the Trade, which would be hazarded under the Conduct of a capricious or negligent Individual.

It is generally admitted that no Market varies more than that of China, the Prejudices of the Natives operating most powerfully upon their Conduct. Of this, the Article of Ginseng is a striking Proof. The Moment it was offered in Quantities larger than usual, and by Person from whom the Chinese were not accustomed to purchase, it became unsaleable; and your Committee are confident, that American Ginseng will never be consumed in China as heretofore.

Your

Your Committee firmly believe, that English Woollens could not be sold to any great Extent, unless by the Supra Cargoes, and under the Company's Mark. So long as the Company shall continue to supply the Demand, all Competition will be in vain, unless for very trifling Quantities, and those must undergo a scrupulous Examination.

The Fear of Punishment entertained by the Mandarines upon some Occasions, is excessive: And indeed the Court of Peking are disposed to think there can be no Broil or Disturbance, without the Fault of the Mandarin or Officer, who is sometimes doomed to Banishment, or Death, for very trivial Causes. Upon the slightest Occasion, the European Commerce is stopped, as the Mandarines well know that is the only Means by which they can command Obedience from Europeans.

In the Year 1784, by the accidental Discharge of a Gun on Board the Lady Hughes Country Ship, a Chinese was killed. Every European was deemed responsible for this Accident; all Trade was stopped, and the Foreign Factories settled at Canton, uniting with the English, thought it necessary to prepare for Defence. The Gunner, who had concealed himself, was at last found, and delivered up, under some indirect Assurances of Personal Safety, notwithstanding which, he was immediately put to Death. It is probable that the Supra Cargoes and the Gunner were deceived under the Expectation of being able to commute his Punishment for a Sum of Money, but a different Conduct may prevail hereafter. The Chinese Government is not only absolute in the Extreme, but inflexible, it may therefore be proper to take a View of the Consequences, to be apprehended from a Stoppage of the Company's Trade, to which they are liable from the supposed Guilt, or the Misadventure of any British Subject, and from which the Company have already sustained material Injury. Your Committee, however, in expressing their Apprehensions, do not allude to the Crews of Ships employed in the Company's Service; whose Owners are respectable and responsible, and whose Officers have so much Knowledge and Experience, that no Fears can exist with respect to their Conduct.

If any Injury shall be done to the Natives, the Company can easily support the Expence, and command Obedience from their Servants; but the Case is totally different with regard to Individuals.

It will be to represent the Consequences of such a Misfortune in a very limited Degree, if the Amount of Property at the Mercy of the Chinese for a single Season is stated. As that is so large, it may be deemed unnecessary to extend the Enquiry much further on this Head, or it is presumed the Estimate might be nearly doubled.

The Balance of the Company's Cash at the End of the Season has exceeded	£. 500,000,	
suppose only	—	400,000
The Company's Investment (although it has been much larger) may be estimated at	—	1,400,000
The Company's Ships from Europe at least	—	400,000
		<hr/>
At the Mercy of the Chinese, for a single Season —	—	£. 2,200,000

Exclusive of Country Ships, and Consequences which your Committee conceive it is unnecessary to detail.

With such an immense Property at Stake, it may be easily imagined that the Apprehensions of the Company with regard to their China Commerce is extreme; and indeed they have been severely injured by private Traders, who are under no effectual Controul.

When Licences were granted to Mr. Etches for the Ships employed in the Fur Trade, it was thought every Precaution had been taken which legal Knowledge could suggest. But, contrary to Engagements, when the Captains arrived Abroad they fitted out other Ships in China, and proceeded on Adventure without Licence, declaring a Determination to resist by Force not only the Spanish Power but the English Laws.

It may appear extraordinary, but it is no less true, that the Company have sustained great Injury from Individuals having become the Creditors of the Chinese.

Some Years ago a large Sum, the exact Amount of which your Committee cannot discover, was lent to the Chinese by British Subjects. On one Occasion the Amount is stated at a (*) Million Sterling; on another it is called (b) 3,808,075 Dollars; and on the Third Occasion it is said to be (c) £. 2,025,863.

The Chinese Debtors having failed, Representation was made to the Emperor. He observed that probably Europeans might not be informed of the Laws of the Empire, which forbid Foreigners to make any Loans to his Subjects, and although he cautions them in the strongest Manner to avoid such Practices in future, he directs Enquiry to be made. In consequence of this a small Part of the Debt was discharged by Instalments at 10 per cent, but the Funds for the Payment of these Instalments was derived not from the Pockets of the Chinese, but from a Tax levied on the European Trade with China. At the same Time by far the greater Part of the Debts became a total Loss to the Parties concerned.

But it appears the Company have not been deterred by Difficulties, and still less by Losses, from every possible Exertion to promote the Sale of British Manufactures and Produce, which the Public have a Right to expect.

As a Proof of the ill Effects of Competition, it may be observed, that when the Company formerly lent each Ship under separate Management, the Price of European Articles continued to

(*) Vide Memorial et Agents for the Creec 1778
 (b) Letter from Camp, 15th Jan'y 1780.
 (c) Vide Mr George's Statement of those De

fall, and those of China to advance. Your Committee therefore submit that to be communicated to the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, as they shall see fit. Opinion, that no Individual whatsoever can engage in a Competition with the Company, and therefore if private Adventurers shall be encouraged, it becomes necessary to limit and perhaps to restrain altogether the Export of British Manufacture and Produce by the Company.

As the dangerous Consequences which may arise from the slightest Innovation with respect to the Company's exclusive Trade, have been fully explained in the former Report, a Repetition in this Place becomes unnecessary. Your Committee, however, think it their Duty to remind the Court, that the Portuguese, who were the first Conquerors of India, and who first settled there, were deprived of their Power, and their Commerce almost annihilated (about the Middle and towards the Close of the last Century) by the privileged or exclusive Companies of other European Nations; for it was found that the Portuguese could not withstand the animated and strenuous Efforts of Men; who, added to a strong personal Interest in their Undertaking, united under an exclusive Company every Power necessary to obtain Success, both in a Political and Commercial Line.

Whilst Monopoly exists in any Shape, it is easy to propose Plans which are plausible and even profitable, for limited and detached Objects. The Desire which every Man has to distinguish himself and attract the Public Attention, leads to an Attack upon Monopolies, against which the ablest Authors have written. Seduced by these Examples, the Ignorant and Half-informed endeavour to display their Abilities, and to promote their private Interest, by Attempts against Parts of the East India Company's exclusive Commerce, without considering that this Monopoly depends upon Principles entirely different from that of any other that ever existed. But let it be remembered, that a Fabric which is the Wonder of the present, as it must be of every future Age, will be shaken, if not annihilated, in case Projects suggested by Adventurers shall be adopted upon the dangerous Principle of Experiment.

East India House,
29th December, 1791.

J. SMITH BURGESS.
F. BARING.
J. MANSHIP.
JO. HUNTER.
W. FLPHINSTONE.
HUGH INGLIS.

CALCULATE of the PROFIT or LOSS on SALES of EUROPE GOODS at CANTON, 1781-2 and 1782-3

1781-2.	Quantity fold.	First Cost	Charges in England, at $\frac{1}{2}$ p' Cent.	Interest of Money, 2 Years at 4 p' C ^t p' Ann ^m	Insurance, at 3 p' Cent.	Freight, at $\frac{10}{100}$ p' Ton in Time of Peace	Total Amount.	Sale at Canton, at 6 s 8 d p' Tale.	Charges of the Warehouse	Profit.	Loss.	Gain or Loss p' Cent
<i>WOOLLENS.</i>												
Broad Cloth	Bales. 407	£ 22,061	£ 110 $\frac{3}{4}$	£ 1,64 $\frac{1}{2}$	£ 661 $\frac{1}{2}$	£ 508 $\frac{1}{2}$	£ 25,106 $\frac{3}{4}$	£ 22,973	£ 11	£ —	£ 2,144 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{8}$
Long Ells	687	28,778	143 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,302 $\frac{1}{2}$	863 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,145	33,252 $\frac{3}{4}$	31,082	20	—	2,170 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{8}$
Camblets	9	1,014	5	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{4}$	45	1,175 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,422	1	245 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	— $\frac{1}{8}$
Total Woollens	—	£ 51,853	259 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,148 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,555 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,698 $\frac{1}{2}$	59,514 $\frac{1}{2}$	55,477	32	245 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,315	
Nett Loss on Woollens, £. 4,069 $\frac{1}{2}$, or 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ p' C ^t on First Cost.												
<i>METALS.</i>												
Lead	Tons. C. Q ^r . 428 3 2	5,538	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	443	166 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,281 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,456 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,790	94	239 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Grand Total	—	£ 57,391	286 $\frac{3}{4}$	4,591 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,721 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,980 $\frac{1}{2}$	69,970 $\frac{1}{2}$	66,267	126	485 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,315	
Total Nett Loss, £. 3,829 $\frac{1}{2}$, or 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ p' C ^t on First Cost.												
<i>1782-3.</i>												
<i>METALS.</i>												
Lead	Tons. 150	2,258	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	180 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,500	4,017 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,781	37	—	273 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{8}$
On First Cost.												

CALCULATE of the PROFIT or LOSS on Sales of EUROPE GOODS at CANTON, 1783-4 and 1784-5.

1783-4.		Quantity sold.	First Cost.	Charges in England, at $\frac{1}{2}$ p' Cent.	Interest of Money, 2 Years at 4 p' C' p' Ann ^m	Insurance, at 3 p' Cent.	Freight, at £. 10 p' Ton in Time of Peace.	Total Amount.	Sale at Canton, at 6. 8d. per Tale.	Charges of the Warehouse.	Profit.	Loss.	Gain or Loss p' Cent.
WOOLLENS.													
Broad Cloth	—	Bales. 1,363	£. 77,706	£. 388 $\frac{1}{2}$	£. 6,216 $\frac{1}{2}$	£. 2,331 $\frac{1}{2}$	£. 1,703 $\frac{1}{2}$	£. 88,345 $\frac{1}{2}$	£. 78,050	£. 64	—	£. 10,359 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Long Ells	—	2,888	126,450	632 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,116	3,793 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,813	145,804 $\frac{1}{2}$	143,131	115	—	2,788 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Camblets	—	63	9,585	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	766 $\frac{1}{2}$	287 $\frac{1}{2}$	315	11,002 $\frac{1}{2}$	15,028	13	4,012 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	41 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total Woollens	—	—	£. 213,741	£. 1,068 $\frac{1}{2}$	£. 17,099 $\frac{1}{2}$	£. 6,412 $\frac{1}{2}$	£. 6,831 $\frac{1}{2}$	£. 245,152 $\frac{1}{2}$	£. 236,209	£. 192	£. 4,012 $\frac{1}{2}$	£. 13,148 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Nett Loss on Woollens, £. 9,135 $\frac{1}{2}$, or 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ p' C' on First Cost.													
METALS.													
Lead	—	Tons. C. 902 11	15,874	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,270	476 $\frac{1}{2}$	9,025 $\frac{1}{2}$	26,725	20,217	170	—	6,678	42 $\frac{1}{2}$
Grand Total	—	—	£. 229,615	£. 1,148	£. 18,369 $\frac{1}{2}$	£. 6,888 $\frac{1}{2}$	£. 15,857 $\frac{1}{2}$	£. 271,877 $\frac{1}{2}$	£. 256,426	£. 362	£. 4,012 $\frac{1}{2}$	£. 19,826 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Total Nett Loss, £. 15,813 $\frac{1}{2}$, or 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ p' C' on First Cost.													
1784-5. WOOLLENS.													
Broad Cloth	—	Bales. 1,244	72,402	362	5,792 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,172	1,555	82,283 $\frac{1}{2}$	75,648	39	—	6,674 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Long Ells	—	2,211	100,025	500 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,002	3,000 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,685	115,213	110,234	68	—	5,047	5
Camblets	—	78	12,502	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,000 $\frac{1}{2}$	375	390	14,329 $\frac{1}{2}$	18,632	4	4,298 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
Flannels	—	2	184	— $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	215 $\frac{1}{2}$	203	—	—	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total Woollens	—	—	£. 185,113	£. 925 $\frac{1}{2}$	£. 14,809	£. 5,553 $\frac{1}{2}$	£. 5,640	£. 212,040 $\frac{1}{2}$	£. 204,717	£. 111	£. 4,298 $\frac{1}{2}$	£. 11,733 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Nett Loss on Woollens, £. 7,434 $\frac{1}{2}$, or 4 p' C' on First Cost.													
METALS.													
Lead	—	Tons. C. Q. 581 3 3	10,392	52	831 $\frac{1}{2}$	311 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,811	17,398 $\frac{1}{2}$	13,019	114	—	4,493 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$
Grand Total	—	—	£. 195,505	£. 977 $\frac{1}{2}$	£. 15,640 $\frac{1}{2}$	£. 5,865	£. 11,451	£. 229,439	£. 217,736	£. 225	£. 4,298 $\frac{1}{2}$	£. 16,266 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Total Nett Loss, £. 11,928 $\frac{1}{2}$, or 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ p' C' on First Cost.													

[12]

CALCULATE of the PROFIT or LOSS on SALES of EUROPE GOODS at CANTON, 1785-6.

Quantity sold.	First Cost.	Charges in England, at $\frac{1}{2}$ p ^r Cent.	Interest of Money, 2 Years at 4 p ^r Cent. p ^r Annum	Insurance, at 3 p ^r Cent.	Freight, at $\frac{10}{100}$ p ^r Ton in Time of Peace	Total Amount.	Sale at Canton, at 6; 8 d p ^r Tale	Charges of the Warehouse.	Profit.	Loss.	Gain or Loss p ^r Cent	
<i>WOOLLENS.</i>												
Bales	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Broad Cloth — —	1,224	69,535	347 $\frac{1}{4}$	5,562 $\frac{1}{4}$	2,086	1,530	79,061 $\frac{1}{2}$	75,410	41	—	3,692 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Long Ells — —	2,088	92,051	460	7,364	2,761 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,480	106,116 $\frac{1}{2}$	103,930	56	—	2,242 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Camblets — —	54	9,212	46	736 $\frac{3}{4}$	276 $\frac{1}{2}$	270	10,541 $\frac{1}{2}$	13,116	7	—	2,567 $\frac{3}{4}$	27 $\frac{1}{4}$
Total Woollens — —	— — £.	170,798	853 $\frac{3}{4}$	13,663 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,124	5,280	195,719 $\frac{1}{2}$	192,456	104	—	2,567 $\frac{3}{4}$	5,935
						Nett Loss on Woollens, £. 3,367 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 1- $\frac{1}{2}$ p ^r Cent. on First Costs.						
<i>METALS.</i>												
Tons Cwt Q ^{rs}												
Lead — —	1,257 2 2	24,503	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,960 $\frac{1}{2}$	735	12,571	39,891 $\frac{1}{2}$	28,160	204	—	11,935	48 $\frac{1}{2}$
Grand Total — —	— — £.	195,301	976	15,624	5,859	17,851	235,611	220,616	308	—	2,567 $\frac{3}{4}$	17,870 $\frac{1}{2}$
						Total Nett Loss, £. 15,303, or 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ p ^r Cent. on First Cost.						

REV. 2.

[D]

13

CALCULATE of the PROFIT or LOSS on SALES of EUROPE GOODS at CANTON, 1786-7.

	Quantity sold.	First Cost.	Charges in England, at $\frac{1}{2}$ p ^r Cent.	Interest of Money, 2 Years, at 4 p ^r Cent. p ^r Annum.	Insurance, at 3 p ^r Cent.	Freight, at $\frac{10}{100}$ p ^r Ton in Time of Peace.	Total Amount.	Sale at Canton, at 6 s. 8 d. p ^r Tale.	Charges of the Warehouse.	Profit.	Loss.	Gain or Loss p ^r Cent.
<i>WOOLLENS.</i>												
	Bales,	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Broad Cloth — —	1,510	87,297	436 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,983 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,618 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,887 $\frac{1}{2}$	99,223 $\frac{1}{2}$	94,112	50	—	5,161 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Long Ells — —	2,999	135,096	675 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,807 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,052 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,000	155,631 $\frac{1}{2}$	149,202	80	—	6,509 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Camblets — —	17	2,880	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	230 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	85	3,296 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,056	2	757 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total Woollens — —	— —	£. 225,273	1,126 $\frac{1}{2}$	18,021 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,759 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,972 $\frac{1}{2}$	258,151 $\frac{1}{2}$	247,370	132	757 $\frac{1}{2}$	11,671 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Nett Loss on Woollens, 10,913 $\frac{1}{2}$, or 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ p ^r Cent. on First Cost.												
<i>METALS.</i>												
	Tons. C ^t Q ^l lb.											
Lead — —	2,121 9 —	39,500	197 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,160	1,185	21,214 $\frac{1}{2}$	65,257	45,144	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	20,494	51 $\frac{1}{2}$
Grand Total — —	— —	£. 264,773	1,323 $\frac{1}{2}$	21,181 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,943 $\frac{1}{2}$	28,187	323,408 $\frac{1}{2}$	292,514	513	757 $\frac{1}{2}$	32,165 $\frac{1}{2}$	

Total Nett Loss, £. 31,407 $\frac{1}{2}$, or 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent on First Cost.

CALCULATE of the PROFIT or LOSS on SALES of EUROPE GOODS at CANTON, 1787-8.

	Quantity (Lb.)	First Cost	Charges in England, at $\frac{1}{2}$ p ^r Cent	Interest of Money, - 2 Years at 4 p ^r Cent. p ^r Annum.	Insurance, at 3 p ^r Cent.	Freight, at £. 10 per Ton in Time of Peace.	Total Amount.	Sale at Canton, at 6 s. 8 d p ^r Tale	Charges of his Warehouse.	Profit.	Loss.	Gain or Loss p ^r Cent.
<i>Woollens</i>												
	Bales.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Broad Cloth	1,065	60,898	304 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,871 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,827	1,331 $\frac{1}{2}$	69,232 $\frac{1}{2}$	67,291	39	—	1,980 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Long Silks	2,650	121,820	609	9,745 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,654 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,417	140,246	137,245	80	—	3,081	2 $\frac{3}{8}$
Camblets	5	878	4 $\frac{3}{8}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	3,003 $\frac{7}{8}$	1,200	1	195 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	22 $\frac{3}{8}$
Cameroons	2	563	2 $\frac{7}{8}$	45	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	637 $\frac{1}{8}$	623	—	—	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total Woollens	—	£. 184,159	920 $\frac{1}{2}$	14,732 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,524 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,783 $\frac{1}{2}$	211,120	206,359	120	195 $\frac{1}{4}$	5,076 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Nett Loss on Woollens, £. 4,881, or 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ per Cent. on First Cost.												
<i>Metals.</i>												
	Tons Cwt. Q. lb.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Copper	21 10 — 14	1,903	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	152 $\frac{1}{2}$	57	215	2,336 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,406	9	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lead	1,810 2 — —	33,514	167 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,681	1,005 $\frac{1}{2}$	18,101	55,469	38,519	303	—	17,253	51 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total Metals	—	£. 35,417	177	2,833 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,062 $\frac{1}{2}$	18,316	57,805 $\frac{1}{2}$	40,925	312	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	17,253	
Nett Loss on Metals, £. 17,192 $\frac{1}{2}$, or 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent on First Cost.												
Grand Total	—	£. 219,576	1,097 $\frac{1}{2}$	17,565 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,587	24,099 $\frac{1}{2}$	268,925 $\frac{1}{2}$	247,284	432	255 $\frac{1}{4}$	22,329 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Total Nett Loss, £. 22,073 $\frac{1}{2}$, or 10 $\frac{1}{8}$ per Cent. on First Cost.												

[15]

CALCULATE of the PROFIT or LOSS on SALES of EUROPE GOODS at CANTON, 1788-g.

	Quantity sold.	First Cost.	Charges in England, at $\frac{1}{2}$ p' Cent.	Interest of Money, 2 Years at 4 p' Cent. p' Annum.	Insurance, at 3 p' Cent.	Freight, at £. 10 per Ton in Time of Peace.	Total Amount.	Sale at Canton, at 6. 8 d. per Tale.	Charges of the Warehouse.	Profit.	Loss.	Gain or Loss per Cent.
WOOLLENS.												
	Bales.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Broad Cloth — —	1,666	92,129	460 $\frac{1}{4}$	7,370 $\frac{1}{4}$	2,763 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,082 $\frac{1}{2}$	104,806 $\frac{1}{2}$	97,473	44	—	7,377 $\frac{1}{2}$	8
Long Ells — —	5,352	241,605	1,208	19,328 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,248 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,920	278,309 $\frac{1}{2}$	266,982	142	—	11,469 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Camblets — —	20	3,103	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	248	93	100	3,559 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,686	—	1,126 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	36 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total Woollens — —	—	£. 336,837	1,684 $\frac{1}{2}$	26,946 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,105	11,102 $\frac{1}{2}$	386,675 $\frac{1}{2}$	369,141	186	1,126 $\frac{1}{2}$	18,846 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Nett Loss on Woollens, £. 17,720 $\frac{1}{2}$, or 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ p' Cent. on First Cost.												
METALS.												
	Tons Cwt											
Copper — —	23 1	1,814	9	145	54	230	2,252	2,632	9	371	—	20
Lead — —	1,755 3	36,744	183 $\frac{1}{4}$	2,939 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,102	17,551	58,519 $\frac{1}{4}$	39,316	314	—	19,517 $\frac{1}{4}$	53 $\frac{1}{4}$
Total Metals — —	—	£. 38,558	192 $\frac{1}{4}$	3,084 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,156	17,781	60,771 $\frac{1}{2}$	41,948	323	371	19,517 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Nett Loss on Metals, £. 19,146 $\frac{1}{4}$, or 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ p' Cent.												
Grand Total — —	—	£. 375,395	1,876 $\frac{1}{2}$	30,031	11,261	28,883 $\frac{1}{2}$	447,447 $\frac{1}{2}$	411,089	509	1,497 $\frac{1}{2}$	38,364 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Total Nett Loss, £. 36,867 $\frac{1}{2}$, or 9 $\frac{1}{16}$ p' Cent. on First Cost.												

[16]

CALCULATE of the PROFIT or LOSS on SALES of EUROPE GOODS at CANTON, 1789-90.

Rp. a.

	Quantity sold.	First Cost.	Charges in England, at $\frac{1}{2}$ p' Cent.	Interest of Money, 2 Years, at 4 p' Cent. p' Annum.	Insurance, at 3 p' Cent.	Freight, at £. 10 p' Ton in Time of Peace.	Total Amount.	Sale at Canton, at 62.8d per Tale.	Charges of the Warehouse.	Profit.	Loss.	Gain or Loss per Cent
WOOLLENS.												
	Bales	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Broad Cloth	1,203	72,359	361 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,788 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,170 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,503 $\frac{1}{2}$	82,184	78,264	31	—	3,951	5 $\frac{7}{8}$
Long Eils	4,682	215,394	1,077	17,231 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,461 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,804	247,968 $\frac{1}{2}$	233,697	131	—	14,402 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{8}$
Camblets	33	4,697	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	375 $\frac{1}{2}$	141	165	5,402 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,816	2	2,411 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	51 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tabinets	Cafes 7	1,231	6	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	35	1,407 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,355	1	—	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total Woollens	—	£. 293,681	1,468 $\frac{1}{2}$	23,494 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,810 $\frac{1}{2}$	9,507 $\frac{1}{2}$	336,962	321,132	165	2,411 $\frac{1}{2}$	18,406 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Nett Loss on Woollens, £. 15,995, or 5 $\frac{7}{8}$ per Cent. on First Cost												
METALS.												
	Tons. C ^{wt} Q ^{rs} lb.											
Copper	179 17 1	15,748	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,259 $\frac{1}{2}$	472 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,798	19,356 $\frac{1}{2}$	18,131	46	—	1,271 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Lead	1,469 10	36,102	180 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,888	1,083	14,695	54,948 $\frac{1}{2}$	32,917	275	—	22,306 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{8}$
Tin	55 2 17	4,080	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	326 $\frac{1}{2}$	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	550	5,099	4,777	18	—	340	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total Metals	—	£. 55,930	279 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,474	1,677 $\frac{1}{2}$	17,043	79,404 $\frac{1}{2}$	55,825	339	—	23,918 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$
Grand Total	—	£. 349,611	1,748	27,968 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,488	26,550 $\frac{1}{2}$	416,366 $\frac{1}{2}$	376,957	504	2,411 $\frac{1}{2}$	42,325	
Total Nett Loss, £. 39,913 $\frac{1}{2}$, or 11 $\frac{1}{8}$ per Cent. on First Cost.												

[E]

[17]

CALCULATE of the PROFIT or LOSS on SALES of EUROPE GOODS at CANTON, 1790-91.

	Quantity sold.	First Cost.	Charges in England, at $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.	Interest of Money, 2 Years, at 4 per Cent. per Annum.	Insurance, at 3 per Cent.	Freight, at £. 10 per Ton in Time of Peace.	Total Amount.	Sale at Canton, at 6 s. 8 d. per Tale.	Charges of the Warehouse.	Profit.	Loss.	Gain or Loss per Cent.
<i>WOOLLENS.</i>												
	Bales.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Broad Cloths	1,536	92,406	462	7,392 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,772 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,920	104,952 $\frac{1}{2}$	100,362	50	—	4,640 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Long Ells	5,450	243,582	1,217 $\frac{1}{2}$	19,486 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,307 $\frac{1}{2}$	9,083	280,676 $\frac{1}{2}$	271,959	135	—	8,852 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Superior Long Ells	175	9,553	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	764 $\frac{1}{2}$	286 $\frac{1}{2}$	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,797	10,485	5	—	317	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Superfine D ^o	1	67	— $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	—	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	87	—	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Camblets	60	8,420	42	673 $\frac{1}{2}$	252 $\frac{1}{2}$	300	9,688 $\frac{1}{2}$	14,468	7	4,772 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	56 $\frac{1}{2}$
Denims	2	289	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	332	333	—	1	—	—
Royal Ribbs	2	268	1	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	10	308 $\frac{1}{2}$	333	—	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total Woollens	—	£. 354,585	1,772 $\frac{1}{2}$	28,366 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,637 $\frac{1}{2}$	11,468 $\frac{1}{2}$	406,829 $\frac{1}{2}$	398,027	197	4,810 $\frac{1}{2}$	13,810 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Nett Loss on Woollens, £. 8,999 $\frac{1}{2}$, or 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ p ^t Cent on First Cost.												
<i>METALS.</i>												
	Tons. Cwt. Q ^r . lbs.											
Copper	249 12 2	21,294	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,703 $\frac{1}{2}$	638 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,496	26,239	25,174	54	—	1,119	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lead	1,587 6	32,690	163 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,615 $\frac{1}{2}$	980 $\frac{1}{2}$	15,873	52,322 $\frac{1}{2}$	44,446	288	—	8,164 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tin	782 12	53,749	268 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,299 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,612 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,826	67,755 $\frac{1}{2}$	72,692	163	4,773 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total Metals	—	£. 107,733	538 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,618 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,231 $\frac{1}{2}$	26,195	146,316 $\frac{1}{2}$	142,312	505	4,773 $\frac{1}{2}$	9,283 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Nett Loss on Metals, £. 4,509 $\frac{1}{2}$, or 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ p ^t Cent on First Cost.												
Grand Total	—	£. 462,318	2,311	36,985	13,869	37,663 $\frac{1}{2}$	553,146 $\frac{1}{2}$	540,339	702	9,584 $\frac{1}{2}$	23,093 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Total Nett Loss, £. 13,509 $\frac{1}{2}$, or 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ p ^t Cent on First Cost.												

SECOND REPORT

OF THE

Select Committee (appointed by the Court of Directors to take into Consideration the EXPORT TRADE from GREAT BRITAIN to the EAST INDIES, relative to the Export Trade to *China*) laid before the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council appointed for all Matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations; with an Appendix: Dated the 29th December 1791.

Ordered to be printed the 2d of January, 1793.

THIRD REPORT of the Select Committee, appointed to take into Consideration the Export Trade from Great Britain to the East Indies.

THE Lords of the Committee of Privy Council appointed for all Matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations have been pleased to call for a Report relative to the Export Trade with Japan and Persia.

It is well known that the Company have had no Commerce whatsoever with the Island of Japan since the beginning of the last Century; and that the Demand for European Goods conveyed to Persia, through India, &c. is almost annihilated. Your Committee must therefore presume that their Lordships Motives for the Enquiry arise from what indeed has been suggested in Conversation with your Committee, a Doubt whether the Company's Diligence and Exertions, in discovering new Channels of Trade to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, and of extending their Trade to Places already known, have been such as the Public have a Right to expect.

The Two Kingdoms of Japan and Persia, although different in every Respect, are yet well-chosen Objects for such Investigation. Your Committee feel a great Disadvantage from the Want of Materials; but they feel still more from an Embarrassment they had to encounter in their former Reports, as well as on the present Occasion, they mean the premature Obligation of defending the Company before any Charge is made. They flatter themselves however, that in a material Degree they shall be enabled to answer their Lordships Enquiry.

Your Committee trust they shall prove, that the Company have never been deterred by the Want of a Spirit for Enterprize, and still less by a false Principle of Economy, from using every Endeavour to extend the Trade, and to cultivate Knowledge and Science in every Way that might prove beneficial to the British Empire.

The Company have long granted Mr. Orme an Annuity, due to his Merits as an Historian. Major Rennell receives an Annual Allowance from the Company, in Return for some of the ablest Publications in Geography which have appeared in any Country; a Pursuit which he continues to follow with equal Zeal and Ability. Mr. Dalrymple has been constantly employed by the Company to examine the Ships Journals, in the Pursuit of Nautical Objects, and for the general Improvement of Navigation, and in consequence of that Gentleman's unremitting Attention, and voluminous Publications of Sea Charts, &c. the Navigation of the Indian and Chinese Seas are almost as well known to the Company's Officers as that of the British Channel.

As the only permanent Mode of establishing a considerable Commerce between distant Countries consists in the mutual Exchange of the Commodities which each produces, the Expectation of being paid in Gold and Silver for the Manufactures of Great Britain, in Places where those Metals are not produced, is chimerical. The Company have directed their particular Attention (and at a considerable Expence) to the Establishment of Botanical Gardens in Calcutta, Madras, and St. Helena. They have increased the Culture of Silk and Indigo to a very great Extent. They have made Experiments with almost every Article which India affords, or which could be procured from the more Eastern Countries; and they trust that their recent Attempts with regard to Sugar will finally be crowned with Success. The Literary Society established at Calcutta, under the Protection of Sir William Jones, and carried on with great Ability and Spirit, not only embraces the Literature and Science of the ancient and modern Inhabitants of the East, but likewise their Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce. Indeed, with regard to Commerce, every Commander of a Company's Ship considers himself to be so far upon an exploring Voyage, as to exert himself in contributing towards that large Portion of Nautical and Commercial Knowledge compiled and published by Mr. Dalrymple.

The great Expence arising from the Pursuit of these Objects is not confined to regular and established Disbursements, but is increased by accidental Losses.

Your Committee refrain themselves from a more ample Detail of the liberal and comprehensive Plan pursued by the Company. They trust that the Specimen already given will evince that Spirit of Perseverance which distinguishes the System of an exclusive Company, and which has ever been directed by the East India Company to the Prosperity and Welfare of Great Britain.

Their Lordships may perhaps require a List of those Places which the Company have explored, or to which Attempts have been made to trade; such a List would comprehend almost every Part or Place to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, hitherto discovered, and where it was presumed Commerce was practicable: For your Committee can assure the Court, that no Part or Place in those Seas can be named, which has not upon some Occasion attracted the Attention of the Company, and where Attempts have not been made in Consequence, to establish a beneficial Intercourse.

To settle Factories and to send Ships to every insignificant Port or Place is unnecessary and impossible. Whoever trades to London has a Communication with all Parts of Great Britain; and it is remarkable, that Foreigners frequently proceed upon the same Principles in India, by giving a Preference to the Company's Settlements.

Having said thus much with regard to the general Principles, upon which the Company have conducted themselves, your Committee will proceed to the immediate Objects of their Lordships Enquiry.

The first Document which can be found respecting Japan is a Grant of Privileges from the Emperor to the Company for the Eighth Voyage, and which has Allusion to some Proceedings in the Year 1613, but it is supposed that the earliest Attempt by the Company to trade with Japan was in that Year. Your Committee do not attempt to reconcile the Contradiction, it being very immaterial: Letters dated in 1615 have been preserved, which considerably elucidate the Nature of the Trade, and the principal Object of the Company. Further Materials are preserved belonging to 1616, 1620, down to 1623, when it was determined to abandon the Trade altogether.

Among these Documents there appears another Grant from the Emperor to the English Company, in 1616, containing Privileges for a general Trade.

The Result of these Papers is, 1st, That the Articles proper for Sale in Japan consisted of India and China Manufactures, Silks and Raw Silks, Spices, Drugs, Sandall Wood, Hides, &c. with some small Proportion of European Articles.

2^{dly}, That one great Object of the Company was, to introduce themselves to a Connection with the Chinese through Japan, and to carry on a general Trade between India, China, and Japan.

3^{dly}, That, finding themselves disappointed in their Endeavours to form Connections with China, and sustaining heavy Losses in Consequence of their Trade with Japan, they determined to abandon their Establishment in that Island.

Although Japan is mentioned upon several Occasions subsequent to the Year 1623, yet it does not appear, that any Attempt was made to revive the Trade with that Country direct, until the Year 1673. A very full Account of that Attempt stands upon the Company's Records; but it proved unsuccessful. The Objection made by the Emperor was, that the King of England had married a Daughter of Portugal, who was his bitter Enemy.

Whether the true Reason was given, or that it arose from the Intrigues of the Dutch, or from Superstition, in Consequence of an old Prophecy which is alluded to in the Papers of those Times, is now immaterial. It was, however, the last Attempt made by the Company for a Settlement on the Island of Japan.

It appears, that about this Period, when the Dutch were established at Tywan, they made it their Storehouse for the Japan Trade, as it was central also for China, and desirable for other Purposes. The English Company, in the Year 1670, obtained a Grant from the King of Tywan, and established a Factory there; but after struggling with great Difficulties, sustaining heavy Losses, and being totally disappointed in their Expectations of communicating with Japan, &c. in the Year 1682 the Company gave Orders to withdraw the Factory. Nevertheless, it does not appear that Tywan was abandoned on the Conquest of that Place by the Tartars in the Year 1683.

It has been mentioned before, that One great Object the Company had in View by settling in Japan, was to open a Trade with China. At a subsequent Period the Company having established a regular Communication with China, your Committee find Instructions to the Supra Cargoes (in the Year 1699) to use every Endeavour in their Power to promote an Intercourse with Japan, for the Purpose of introducing Woollens, &c. into that Island, but there is no Appearance of Success.—This is the Whole your Committee can collect on the Subject. They think it necessary, however, to add the uncontradicted Assertion of a former Court of Directors, viz. that the Attempts to promote a Trade with Japan have cost the Company near £.50,000.

Other Papers having occurred in the Course of your Committee's Researches, which tend to throw Lights upon the Trade with Japan, they will beg Leave to intrude some further Observations on the Subject.

From a curious and authentic Paper, dated in the Year 1664, when the Trade of Japan, and particularly with the Dutch, was the most flourishing, the Particulars of the Cargoes of 29 Ships, from different Parts of India and China, are correctly stated, and will be found in the Appendix, N^o 4. If the Particulars of the Dutch Imports into Japan could have been added, the Information would have been compleat.

The same Paper contains a correct Account of the Cargo of a Dutch Ship from Japan, viz.

460,000 Catties of Japan Copper Bars.
 9,504½ D^o Camphire.
 101 Pieces several Wax Works.
 2,332 Pieces of Silk Stuffs.
 190 Silk Gowns.
 3,543 China Dishes for Holland.
 41,500 China D^o of different Sorts.
 6,896 China D^o for the Apothecaries Shops at Batavia.
 2,720½ Catties of Tea.
 50 Bales of Fingosa Rice.
 347 Singee Plants.

There is also an imperfect Account of the Cargoes of 4 more Dutch Ships; the Amount is said to be Florins 1,193,654, of which in Gold 72,765. There is likewise Silver, but the Amount is not mentioned, nor is there a Detail of the remaining Part of these Cargoes.

The Reason which induces your Committee to mention these Circumstances, is, that in the Year 1782 a Proposal was made to the Company for reviving their Trade to Japan, by a Person who appeared to have been well acquainted with the Nature of the Trade. He delivered a Plan for that Purpose, accompanied with Particulars necessary for a Cargo Outward, and the Articles which might probably be received from Japan in Return; of which the following is an exact Copy.

A good new Ship, or One in thorough Repair, of about 800 Tons, 200 of which will be sufficient to stow the following Merchandizes from Europe, the Price wherein I estimate at about £. 7,000 Sterling.

Inunu Cornu Marinum.
 Broad Cloth, long and of different Colours.
 Mumia.
 Serge, and Half Cloths of different Colours.
 Lead and Pewter.
 Tortoise Shells, if any of the proper Quality can be had here.
 Quicksilver,
 Saffron.
 £. 1,000 Sterling should also be allowed for all Kind of European Curiosities to make Presents of.

The Goods to be shipped from our Settlements in India must be as follows.

Bengal Silks,
 Pepper.
 Camphire.
 Armozeens of all Colours.
 Toffenyes of inferior Quality.
 Taffachelafs.
 Ginghams.
 Guineffe.
 Salempores.
 Elephants Teeth.
 Cartyon.
 Portyock.
 Rattans.
 Powder Sugar.

Which Cargo from Europe and India will together amount to about £. 26,000 Sterling. The Company will receive in Return from Japan, to be delivered at Bengal or the Coast of Coromandel, the following Articles: In Copper refined, 7,500 Picols, at 133½ per Picol, English Weight. In Camphire, 700 Picols.

This clear of all Expences for loading and unloading, living in the Country, &c.

If

If to these Articles are added Sandall Wood, Hides, Spices, Drugs, and China Silks, which are not properly Articles of the English Company's Trade, the Assortment for Cargoes for Japan will appear to be not much unlike those of the Year 1664. He added, that a regular Establishment was necessary, and that the Success of the Enterprize depended altogether on a Chief, who was well acquainted with the Customs and Manners of Japan.

Although a personal Communication with the Author of the Plan was attempted, it never could be accomplished; nor can your Committee vouch for the Authority upon which the Proposal above mentioned was made. But if Allowance is made for the Alterations consequent to the great Distance of Time from the Year 1664, and for the Difference between the Dutch and English Trade, there will be found a striking Similarity between the Returns actually made from Japan at a former Period, and those expected by the Plan of 1782.

If these Premises are well founded (and your Committee have no other upon which they can form a Conjecture) it is obvious, that the Trade with Japan never can become an Object of Attention for the Manufactures and Produce of Great Britain. Among the few European Articles which are enumerated, Quicksilver is produced much cheaper and in greater Abundance in China. Supposing, however, that Woollens, Lead, and Curiosities for such a Cargo, could be made to amount to £. 8,000, what is to be received in Payment? About £. 30,000 or £. 32,000 Value in Copper, an Article which is also the Produce of Great Britain, and which must be disposed of in India to the Prejudice of our Mines. Thus Great Britain on the one Hand would gain £. 8,000, while she lost on the other £. 32,000.—Considering the imperfect Materials to which your Committee are confined, and the great Length of Time which has elapsed since any Communication has been had with the Island of Japan, every Indulgence is due to Opinions which they have ventured to suggest. But after adverting to such Circumstances as have occurred subsequent to the Decline of the Dutch Trade, and to certain Advantages over other European Nations possessed by the Dutch, in Consequence of the exclusive Products of their Islands, and their long Residence in Japan, your Committee are inclined to think the Trade with that Island is more calculated for the Commerce *de l'Inde vs l'Inde*, than for the promoting the Sale of British Manufactures and Produce.

P E R S I A.

Your Committee will, in the next Place, offer such Information and Observations as relate to Persia, in compliance with their Lordships Request.

That Empire is most happily situated for Trade, almost surrounded by Arabia, Turkey, the Tartars, and Countries whose Commerce is imperfectly known to the North and North East, and also by India; it has moreover a very considerable Tract of Sea Coast, and communicates at the same Time with Aleppo and Constantinople, through Bussora and Bagdat, and with Russia by Means of the Caspian Sea. If to these Circumstances are added its former State of Prosperity, Affluence, and Splendour, with the Fertility of Soil, and its numerous natural Productions, it is reasonable to form great Expectations from such a Combination of Circumstances. Persia, however, adds another melancholy Instance of those found in the Annals of History, that every Blessing which Nature can bestow is of no Avail, unless accompanied by that Peace and Tranquillity which alone results from a steady well-regulated Government.

During the Time of Nadir Shaw's Usurpation, the Company found themselves exposed to repeated Instances of Oppression; notwithstanding the Shaw directed that the Loss which Mr. Jonas Hanway sustained by the Seizure of his Woollens should be made good to him. From the Assassination of Nadir Shaw until the Establishment of Kerim Khan, the Empire was plunged into the deepest Confusion and Distress. The Result of this (as stated in the First Report) was, that the Company could place no Reliance whatever, nor obtain any solid Protection from a Persian Phirmaund. Under the last-mentioned Prince, Commerce had begun to revive, and very considerable Progress had been made at his Death, which happened early in the Year 1779. The Confusion occasioned by that Event did not subside until Jaffer Khan (the Nephew of Kerim) assumed the Government of the Southern Provinces, Schyras and its Dependencies, in the Year 1784: His Conduct with regard to Trade was similar to that of Kerim Khan; and at the Time he was assassinated in the Year 1789 a considerable Degree of Confidence had appeared in the Stability and Equity of his Government.

The present Ruler of Schyras, Luf Ally Khan, has already manifested the same Disposition to protect and encourage Foreigners in their Trade.

If, in Addition to the Political Convulsions before mentioned, we consider the Havock made by Maladies, which in some Places, and upon some Occasions, on the Confines of Turkey, are stated to have destroyed One Third of the Inhabitants; the Emigrations which have ensued; the few in Number now left who enjoy Ease and Affluence, whence Trade derives its best Support; the Comparison between the past and present State of Persia, in every Respect, will be found truly deplorable.

The Trade of Ormus has been long since lost. It is the same with regard to Gombroon, whence the Company withdrew their Establishment, in consequence of the heavy Expence; but it ought to have been abandoned long before, upon a Principle of Humanity. Further up the Gulf is Bushire, where a Resident is now fixed. Beyond that is Bundanck, formerly a Place of some Note, where the Dutch had an Establishment, upon the Island of Carrack, but which was abandoned when they withdrew from the Island. At the Head of the Gulf, and about 70 Miles from the Sea, is Buffora; which, although situated in Arabia Deserta, on the Banks of the Arab River, formed by a Junction of the Tigris and Euphrates, yet as it forms more or less the Centre of the Company's Commercial Concerns in those Parts, it becomes absolutely necessary to be introduced in the present Report.

At One Period the Company had abandoned Ormus, Gombroon, Bushire, and Bunderick; but, at the Request of Kerim Khan, an Establishment was made at Bushire, which has remained ever since.

The Result of the Annual Sales, both at Buffora and at Bushire, have been already comprised in the First Report, under the Presidency of Bombay; but for the Purpose of complying in the fullest Manner with the Request of their Lordships, your Committee now state them separately.

The Particulars of the Sales of Woollens at Buffora will be found in the Appendix, N^o 2.

The Particulars of the Sales of Woollens at Bushire will be found in the Appendix, N^o 3.

In this Account of the Sales at Bushire, no Duty nor Expence paid towards the Government of the Country is charged.

And your Committee will have Occasion to offer their Observations relative to the very considerable Expence which attends those Establishments hereafter.

When Patterns of the Norwich and Manchester Manufactures were sent to Buffora and Bushire, in 1788, some of the Qualities and Colours were well adapted to the Taste of the Persians; but the Invoice Price was so high that the Loss must have been very considerable, and therefore they were returned. The Manner in which Persia has been drained of its Gold and Silver for a long Period of Years, has compelled the Natives to establish Manufactures of coarse Cotton, and other Articles, for common Wear; and with which the Southern Parts of Persia are at present supplied.

Yet your Committee entertain no Doubt but that European Articles, and Woollens in particular, may be sold, and readily consumed, in Persia.

There are, however, other Points necessary for Consideration:

- 1st, The Profit and Loss resulting therefrom.
- 2^{dly}, The Means which Persia possesses of paying for those Sales.
- 3^{dly}, The Competition to be expected from European Foreigners.

Enough has been already said with regard to the First; and it is presumed, that a Discussion of the Second and Third will ascertain how far Individuals; the Subjects of Great Britain, have a Prospect of extending the Sale of her Manufactures and Produce into Persia, beyond what the Company have done, independent of the heavy Loss which they must sustain in the first Instance from the Sale.

Before your Committee proceed to the Investigation of those Points, it becomes necessary to consider the Expence arising to the Company from their Establishments at Buffora and Bushire. For no Trade can be carried on with those Places from the Sea without a regular Establishment of Persons constantly residing there, to cultivate the Protection of those fluctuating arbitrary Governments, by making Presents, and at Times, to a considerable Amount, whenever a Revolution may take Place in the Country.

The Average Amount of Sales at Buffora is		£. 5,047	— —
And the Average Annual Loss is	—	£. 1,130	— —
Besides which, the Expence of the Factory at Buffora amounts Annually to	—	4,276	— —
Total Loss arising from the Sale of Woollens, and from the Establishment	— — — —	£. 5,406	— —

The Duties to the Turkish Government are included in the Estimate of Profit and Loss on the Sale of Woollens; but the Presents which the Factory have been obliged to make, from Time to Time (the Average Annual Amount of which is £. 630) are included under the Expence of the Factory at Buffora, and must be paid by those who carry on the Trade.

The Company have no other Emolument or Trade whatsoever resulting from their Establishment at Buffora, by which any Part of the Expence of £. 4,276 per Annum can be covered, and they incur a further Annual Expence at that Place of £. 2,411, for Supplies furnished to the Bombay Cruizers, and for the Charge of receiving and forwarding Packets to and from Europe.

The Average Annual Amount of Sales at Bushire is	£. 2,608	—	—
The Annual Loss resulting therefrom is	—	—	£. 123
Besides which, the Expence of the Factory at Bushire amounts Annually to	—	—	1,375
Total Loss	—	—	£. 1,498
arising from the Sale of Woollens, and from the Establishment.			

There are no Presents to the Government of Bushire, nor to the superior Government at Schyras, for Reasons already mentioned; but should the Trade with Persia improve, those Presents will be expected hereafter, and must be made.

The Advances to the Bombay Cruizers, at this Residency, amount to about £. 340 per Annum.

Although it is impossible that a complete Cargo of Europe Goods could be formed capable of being sold in all or in any Parts of the Gulf, yet, as your Committee have made their Calculation upon a Freight of £. 10 per Ton, they do not charge additionally for the Freight from Bombay to Bushire and Busfora, nor do they include some other Charges, which would fall very heavy upon Individuals.

They must observe, however, that the Bombay Cruizers are a very great Expence to the Company, but absolutely necessary to protect the Intercourse with the Gulph of Persia from the Depredations of Pirates, and consequently some Part of that Expence must be Commercial.

If it shall be asked, Why the Company support Establishments at such a heavy and certain Expence? the Answer will amount to a complete Justification of the liberal Principles of the Company, and refute the Opinions their Lordships have been pleased to suggest. The Company are deprived of the Means of an Establishment on the Borders of the Red Sea, from the Want of Protection, and in consequence of Expence which would arise much beyond the present Object; they are satisfied with Settlements at Busfora, and at Bushire, notwithstanding the great Loss they have sustained for many Years, and which may probably continue for many more. And to this the Company submit, on the mere Possibility that Arabia, the interior Parts of Turkey, or Persia, may at length fall under a well regulated Government; and because Busfora and Bushire are well situated for obtaining Information, as well as for improving every favourable Circumstance which eventually may arise.

If the Company's Establishments should be withdrawn, and Individuals be disposed to attempt the Trade with Persia, there must be Persons resident on the Spot, and a considerable Expence will necessarily accrue.

But this is not the whole Inconvenience. In a Country where the Exchange is nominal, (which is the Case with Turkey, as well as Persia) the Proceeds of Goods sold must be invested in the Produce of the Country.

The usual Prices, at which such Produce will sell at the Place of their Destination, is always below (and sometimes considerably below) the nominal Course of Exchange, unless in the Case of Accidents and consequent Speculations. If Individuals shall prefer to receive Gold or Silver in such Countries as Turkey or Persia, instead of Produce, there is an additional, and sometimes a considerable, Loss arises therefrom.

As it is evident therefore that Returns cannot be made in Bills, and that Gold and Silver will augment the Loss, it becomes necessary to take a short Review of what Persia affords, in order to ascertain whether any other Means exist of making Returns for the Sale of European Articles.

The Manufactures and Produce of Persia are Silks, Brocades, Carpets, Manufactures of Steel, Sword Blades, Spear Heads, Gun Barrels, Glass, Rose Water, Attar of Roses, Cotton Cloths, some Shawls, Sheepskins dressed in a very superior Manner, Raw Silks, some Indigo and Tobacco, Rhubarb, Irak, Drugs of different Sorts, dried Fruits, Cotton, Mines of Iron and Copper, Wool of the Kerman Sheep in small Quantities, Wines, Marble, and some trifling Articles, to which must be added Persian and Turkish Coins, Venetian Chequins, German Crowns, and Gold and Silver in Bars.

As those Individuals who carry on the whole of the Trade with Persia, except in Woollens, are not actuated by the same liberal Principles as the Company, it must be enquired what are the Articles which Persia regularly demands, and which must be paid for at their full Value. For until those Demands are satisfied, the Proprietor of British Woollens, &c. cannot expect Payment for his Goods without a further Addition to the heavy Loss which has been stated.

The Imports into Busfora and Bushire from the Sea consist of Bengal Piece Goods, Chintz from the Coast, Long Cloth, Porto Novo Blue Cloth, Malabar, Surat, and Guzarat Piece Goods; Cuttanees, Cambay, Chanders, Broach and Sundry Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Shawls, Bamboos, China Ware, Sugar, Sugar Candy, Pepper, Ginger, Cardamums, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cassia Flowers, Musk, Lack, Camphire, Turmeric, Indigo, Tootenague, Red Lead, Coffee, Tobacco, British Woollens, Iron, Lead, Steel, Tin, and a Variety of Drugs.

A considerable Part of the Importations into Busfora is no Doubt for Turkey, and probably for Arabia, as well as Persia, but as most of those Articles are also imported into Bushire (the

Indian Manufactures however, in small Quantities, but the others in a much larger Proportion it must be admitted, that some of those necessary for the Supply of the Empire of Persia (under such a Climate) must be of considerable Value, and naturally entitled to a Preference over Woollens, or other European Articles; whilst, on the other Hand, the Products of Persia are not suitable for the Indian Markets.

It has been found indeed by Experience, that notwithstanding the Loss, India is a constant Drain upon Persia for its Gold and Silver. This Loss is made good to the Indian Merchant by a proportionate Advance upon the Price of the Goods which he sells; but that Loss, so far from being compensated to the European Merchant, would become an Addition to a Burthen which is already too great. When your Committee state, that the Products of Persia are not suitable to the Indian Markets, they beg to be understood in a comparative Sense only. The exact Proportion cannot be ascertained, although great Pains have been bestowed for the Purpose, but there is Reason to believe, that not One Fifth Part can be returned to India in the Produce of Persia. The Remainder, or Balance, must therefore be paid in the precious Metals, for the rich and most valuable Products of Silks is in no Demand.

In Addition to this constant Drain upon the Country must be mentioned the Pilgrimages made by the Persians to Kuballey and Mecca, to which at least 10,000 Annually resort; and it will be found, that if Merchants require Payment in Gold or Silver for Articles which constitute, in the most favourable Point of View, a *forced Trade*, such Payment must produce an enormous Loss, or Deduction, from the current Course of Exchange.

Having thus stated the Difficulties which occur relative to the very slender Means which Persia possesses of paying for her Imports from India, and which apply still more forcibly to Great Britain, your Committee will proceed to the 3d Point, viz. the Competition to be expected from European Foreigners.

In the Year 1681, the Turkey Merchants remonstrated against the East India Company in particular for interfering with them in the Sale of Woollens in the Northern Parts of Persia. At that Period Silks, Carpets, &c. were in England, by which Means Returns could be secured. But the Contest on the Part of the Company, even at that Time, was not for a beneficial Market, being compelled by their Charters to export Manufactures and Produce to a certain Amount; and which, as they could not sell in India, they were compelled to send Woollens to Persia, for the Purpose of avoiding a total Loss. If the Turkey Merchants could procure Returns, and sell the Silks in the same Proportions as formerly, they would be equally capable of extending their Exports of Woollens, &c. for the Expence of Carriage across the Deserts, including the Insurance from Risk, and the Duties paid to the Wandering Tribes, &c. is very moderate.

Unfortunately the Silk Manufacture has never been deemed an Object worthy the Protection of Government in this Country. The heavy Duty paid on the Importation of the raw Material will always prevent the Manufacturers from contending upon equal Ground with those of Foreign Nations; whilst the Produce of India and China, with a small Quantity from Italy, precludes the Necessity of importing any from Persia, and very little from Turkey, as heretofore, for our domestic Consumption, and for the little Proportion of the Export Trade which we enjoy.

France has pursued a different Course; and the Manufacture at Lyons, which owes its Establishment to one of the ablest Ministers that Country ever boasted, employs Silk of every Country and of every Description. The Persian and Turkey Silks are purchased from the Merchant of Marseilles, who receives them in Return for the Woollens and Manufactures of France, which he had previously exported.

In the North, Russia is making rapid Strides towards Commercial Pre-eminence; and at Moscow, Persian Silk is sold in large Quantities, whilst it is seldom, if ever, seen in London.

It is in vain to contend against such Competitors; and therefore, under all the Circumstances stated, your Committee are decidedly of Opinion, that the Export of British Manufactures and Produce to Persia by Sea cannot be increased, either by the Company or by Individuals, until that Empire, or the Countries which surround it, shall obtain the Blessings of a regular and established Government.

And even if that Event should ever happen, Doubts must still remain whether Russia, but more particularly France, will not always be enabled to supply Persia with European Goods upon better Terms than British Subjects, for Reasons which have been fully stated in the present Report.

East India House,
11th January 1792.

J. SMITH BURGESS,
F. BARING,
JOHN MANSHIP,
JOHN HUNTER,
W^m ELPHINSTONE,
HUGH INGLIS.

POSTSCRIPT.

POSTSCRIPT.

SINCE the above Report was signed, Information has been communicated to your Committee of the Particulars of the Cargoes of Two Dutch Ships bound to Japan, in the Years 1770 and 1775. Your Committee beg to add a Copy of this Information in the Appendix, N^o 4.

East India House,
18th January 1792.

J. SMITH BURGES,
F. BARING,
JOHN MANSHIP,
JOHN HUNTER,
HUGH INGLIS,
W. ELPHINSTONE.

L I S T O F A P P E N D I X
T O T H E
T H I R D R E P O R T o f t h e S E L E C T C O M M I T T E E .

N^o 1. **E**XTRACT of a Paper respecting the Cargoes of 29 Dutch Ships.

2. Calculate of the Profit or Loss on Sales of Woollens at Buffora, from 1780-1 to 1789-90.
3. Calculate of the Profit or Loss on Sales of Woollens at Bushire, from 1780-1 to 1789 90.
4. Account Cargoes of Two Dutch Ships bound to Japan in the Years 1770 and 1775.

A P P E N D I X, N^o 1.

E X T R A C T of a Paper respecting the Cargoes of 29 D U T C H S H I P S.

A F T E R the Departure of the last Ships from Batavia, several Tonckes from China, Ton-
kcene, Teywan, were departed, and this Season 29 of them are arrived in Japan; viz.

3	From Syam.
3	From Cambodia.
4	From Queenam.
1	From Luborne.
3	From Tywan, by Anna.
11	From Antray.
1	From Amew.
2	From Outseaw.
1	From Nankeen.

29

The first Ship from Syam the last Year, and set out by the Moore Opera Cinnetatt, and wintered
in Queenam; and the Season arrived in Japan the 11th July last, laden with the following
Goods:

150,000	Cattees of Japan Wood.
533	Bundles of Baft, for Brooms.
2,896	Buffalo Horns.
1,000	Ca. Cittaw.
150	Ca. Cassia Linga.
650	Ca. Boree Borree.
2,456	Pieces of Salempores.
185	Pots of Namarack.
72	Hart Skins.
100	Ca. of Red Earth.
17,000	Ca. of Black Sugar.
600	Cattees of Pepper.
100	Pieces of Alegirs Condrick.
9	P ^l of Cushion Cloths.
3	P ^l of Sennanges.
5	Pieces of Cambletts.
2	Ca. of Vermillion.
50	Hare Skins.
130	P ^l Hockins.
6	P ^l Pepetuanoes.
111	Packs with Clappas Sheels.
550	Cattees of Medicinal Drugs.

The other Two Ships from Syam arrived in Japan the 2d and 6th of September, with their
following Goods:

54,600	Cattees Old Pinnang
6,720	Ca. Namarack.
4,215	P ^l Jamama
1,972	P ^l of Cheman
250	Buck Skins.
14,700	Ca. Tin.

40,900

40,900	Ca. Pepper.
680	Ca. Clappas Oil.
43	P ⁱ of Alcateeles.
59	P ⁱ of Saffaran.
976	Ca. of Drugs.
5,400	Hare Skins.
15,836	Fish Skins.
2,203	Buffalo Horns.
660	Cow Hides.
11,200	Ca. Canes.
13,070	Ca. Cupock.
20,700	Ca. Red Earth.
570	Pieces of Sandell Wood.
4,860	of Ivory
38	Ca. of Rhinosery.
200	Ca. of Agel Wood.
78	P ⁱ of Girlitts.
12	P ⁱ of Gazeens.
16	P ⁱ of Red Panices.
6	P ⁱ of Senangees.
16	P ⁱ of Maddap Hunts.
74	Aligia Condracks.
142,000	Ca. of White Sugar.
28,400	Ca. of Black Sugar.
9,360	Pieces of Hart Skins.
140	Pieces of Cobbittors.
650	Ca. of Bark of Trees.
300	Ca. of Burnt Allum.
100	Ca. of Drugs.
150	Ca. of Gilligoom.
100	Ca. of Wash.
20	Ca. of Cloves.
4	Chests of Small Wares.

The Three Ships that came from Cambodia, and arrived in Japan the 5th, 18th, and 25th of August; the First was the Toncke of the rich forsaken Chinese Coquan, who, under Pretence of being sick, hath obtained to remain yet a Year in Japan: The Lading of these Three Toncks were as followeth;

92,710	Hart Skins.
2,607	Cow Hides.
33	Tiger Skins.
522	Hare Skins.
1,520	Fish Skins.
3,600	Buck Skins.
2,745	Buffalo Horns.
33	Cattees of Renosser Horns.
700	Ca. and 2 Pieces of Elephants Teeth.
800	Ca. of Hart Skins.
35,000	Ca. of Cambodia Nuts.
71,400	Ca. of Black Sugar.
13,300	Ca. of White Sugar.
2,200	Ca. of Sugar Candy.
20,000	Ca. of Sappan Wood.
5,300	Ca. of Wash.
300	Ca. of Pepper.
63	Ca. of Cloves.
210	Ca. of Cassambay.
35	Ca. of Callamback.
60,000	Ca. of Nammorack.
120	Ca. of Cassia Lingua.
20	Ca. of Burnesa Camphire.
350	Ca. of Spelter.
500	Ca. of Vermillion.
200	Ca. of Radix China.
20	Ca. of Serpent Wood.
5	Ca. of Nephene.

2,000	Ca. of Drugs.
330	Ca. of W ^h Silk.
50	Ca. of Sittaw.
12	Ca. of Sewing Silk.
7,593	Pieces of Silk Stuffs.
65	P ^l of Camblets.
325	P ^l Coarse Cloth.
100	Ca. of Gold Thread.
100	Ca. Cupock.
20	Chests of Small Wares.

The Four Jonckes of Queenam arrived in Japan 19th, 22d, and 31st August, with these Goods :

1,010	Ca. of Callumback.
1,100	Ca. of Serpent Wood.
373	Pieces of Ebony.
21,700	Ca. of Nammerack.
31,080	Ca. of Pepper.
1,500	Ca. of Spelter.
22,044	Fish Skins.
784	Hare Skins.
2,722	Cow Hides.
8	Elephant Teeth.
9,427	Buffaloes Horns.
30,260	Ca. of White Sugar.
122,000	Ca. of Black Sugar.
150	Ca. of Sugar Candy.
7,890	Ca. of Cotton Wool, in 14 Bags.
1,800	Ca. of Radix China.
16,100	Ca. of Cambodia Nuts.
61,801	Ca. of Bark of Trees.
200	Ca. of Yellow Silk.
16,290	Ca. of Drugs.
13,520	Ca. of Sellaw.
1,387	Pieces of Silk Stuffs.

The Joncke from Luborne arrived at Japan 22d August, with

111	Pieces of Silk Stuffs.
150	Ca. of Radix China.
600	Ca. of Nammarack.
42,000	Ca. of White Sugar.
23,000	Ca. of Black Sugar.
900	Ca. of Sugar Candy.
4,000	Ca. of Spelter.
150	Ca. of Tea.
2	Chests with Small Ware,
230	Ca. of Drugs.

The Three Jonckes from Tywan, which arrived at Japan 23d, 24th, and 26th July, bringing as followeth :

51,200	Hart Skins, whereof 7,760 were of
500,800	Ca. of White Sugar, therein 10,800 of Formosa.
37,000	Ca. of Black Sugar.
1,700	Ca. of Sugar Candy.
3,032	Fish Skins.
5,100	Ca. of Nammarack.
48,400	Ca. of Sappan Wood.
125	Hare Skins.
2,000	Ca. of Spelter.
51	Ca. of Vermillion.
10	Ca. of Serpent Wood.
11	Ca. of Niffen Roots.
20,400	Ca. of Drugs.

1,350	Ca. of Radix China.
150	Ca. of Gold Thread.
27	Chests of Small Wares.
200	Ca. of White Silks.
294	Pieces of Silk Stuffs.
2,091	Pieces of Hempen Cloth.
1,014	P ^r of Calicoes and small Things.

The remaining 15, which came from China, and arrived at Japan, brought

45,701	Cas. W th Silk.
450	Ca. of Tonken Silk.
2,930	Ca. of Sewing Silk.
10,385	Pelings.
43	Queenam Pelings.
10,840	Geelems.
30,955	Pancies.
5,039	Scowells.
2,394	Sattins.
347	Velvets.
57	Embredors
256	Damasks.
246	Gayson.
213	Striped Silk Stuffs.
887	Cushion Cloths.
35	Cloths of Gold.
60	P ^r Sallampores.
1,869	P ^r Cotton Linen.
16,502	P ^r of Hempen Cloths.
1,265	P ^r of Camblets.
40	Thread Sestentines.
4	P ^r of Chinefe Serge.
24	Senangees
4	Fabbettaes.
4,500	Cattees of Cotton.
15	Ells of Black Cloth.
8	Ca. of Watton.
791,160	Ca. of White Sugar. ✓
160,010	Ca. of Black Sugar. ✓
42,070	Ca. of Stuck Sugar. ✓
18,080	Ca. of Sappan Wood.
36,650	Ca. of Spelter.
3,540	In 6 Pots of Namarack.
9,150	Ca. of Wash.
2,225	Ca. of China Roots.
71	Ca. of Nuce Roots.
273	Ca. of fine Cloves.
93	Ca. of Musk.
300	Ca. of Allum.
50	Ca. of Burnt Allum.
88	Ca. of Vermillion.
500	Ca. of Sittaw.
250	Ca. of China Dye.
530	Ca. of Tea.
100	Ca. of Boreaux.
1,000	Ca. of Bark of Trees.
7	Ca. of Dye Stuff.
160	Ca. of 12 Chests, and 230 Bundles of Gold Thread.
100	Ca. of Serpent Wood.
100	Ca. of Callambacca.
75,280	Ca. of Drugs.
2,700	Spectacles.
84	Tea Pots.
2	Chests with Books.
670	Bundles with China Paper.
74,260	Hart Skins.
905	Fish Skins.

3,375	Jammamies.
3,173	Cobbetoes.
70	Cow Hides.
150	Buck Skins.
20	Chests China.
150	Chiman.
5	Hare Skins.
5,450	Ca. Pepper.
1,178	Buffalo Horns.
1,442	Ca. of Elephant Teeth.
400	Ca. Caffia Lingua.
192	Chests of Small Wares.

A P P E N D I X, N° 4.

CARGO of a DUTCH SHIP bound to JAPAN in the Year 1770.

Lead Tin, Quantity not specified.						
Powder Sugar	—	—	—	—	—	5,326 Peculs.
Sapan Wood	—	—	—	—	—	206
Rattans	—	—	—	—	—	362
Flints	—	—	—	—	—	50
Pepper	—	—	—	—	—	20
Putchuck	—	—	—	—	—	11
Cloves	—	—	—	—	—	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tortoise Shell	—	—	—	—	—	15
Cotton Yarn	—	—	—	—	—	11
Fish Skins	—	—	—	—	—	3
Mother of Pearl Shells	—	—	—	—	—	4
Cloth	—	—	—	—	—	8 Pieces.
Looking Glaffes	—	—	—	—	—	59

CARGO of a DUTCH SHIP to JAPAN in the Year 1775.

Silver	—	—	—	—	—	23 Chefts.
Birds Nest	—	—	—	—	—	17 Peculs.
Pepper	—	—	—	—	—	4,230
Blue	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cloves	—	—	—	—	—	32
Tin	—	—	—	—	—	2,494
Camblets	—	—	—	—	—	7 Pieces.

THIRD REPORT

OF THE

Select Committee (appointed by the Court of Directors to take into Consideration the EXPORT TRADE from GREAT BRITAIN to the EAST INDIES, relative to the Export Trade to *Japan* and *Persia*) laid before the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council appointed for all Matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations; with an Appendix: Dated the 11th and 18th January 1792.

Ordered to be printed the 2d of January 1793.

REPORT of the Select Committee appointed to take into Consideration the EXPORT TRADE from GREAT BRITAIN to the EAST INDIES, upon the Subject of the COTTON MANUFACTURE of this Country.

YOUR Committee now proceed, in consequence of the Court's further Reference of the 16th Ultimo, to offer such Remarks as have occurred to them upon the Subject of the Cotton Manufacture of this Country, considered as it may form a Part in the Indian Discussion.

After the Investigation which took Place in the Year 1788, in consequence of the Pretensions formed by the Manufacturers of Cotton Goods, the East India Company did not expect that any other Occasion would have arisen to urge those Facts and Arguments which were deemed to be sufficient and conclusive at the Time. Desirous, however, of meeting the Expectations of the Public, by furnishing Information on a Subject so material but which is not well understood, your Committee trust they shall be able to prove, that the Public receive great and important Advantages from the Importation of the Manufactures of the British Empire in India, whilst the Injury of which the Manufacturers at Home complain never was material, lessens daily, and is in a fair Way to be extinguished.

The Circumstance which gave Birth to the Clamour against Indian Manufactures in 1788, was not any unusual Exertions on the Part of the Company, any unusual Quantity of Indian Goods exposed to Sale, nor any Disposition on the Part of the Public to prefer Indian to British Goods, but solely the Distress which involved many Individuals, in consequence of their having pushed their Enterprizes beyond all Bounds, by raising fictitious Credits, and Circulations to an Extent unprecedented. This Conduct occasioned the Ruin of many, and has filled the Courts of Law with Subjects for Litigation ever since.

On such Occasions, Distress will induce Men to catch at every Means for Relief; conceiving, that if the Company could be prevented from importing, they should be enabled to dispose of their Surplus Stocks. But it has been found, that the Extent of these Circulations, and the consequent Failures, exceeded the total Amount of the East India Company's Annual Sales of Indian Goods, therefore effectual Relief could not thereby have been obtained. And it is remarkable, that although the Company's Importations and Sales have continued without Variation, yet a few Months after the Ruin of those pernicious Circulations, the Cotton Manufactures at Home flourished as usual, and in the Two following Years made very rapid and extraordinary Progress in their Increase, which amounts to an undeniable Proof, that the Company's Sales have not been prejudicial to the Improvement and Extension of the Manufactures of Great Britain.

This Fact is so clear, that it might be deemed sufficient to state it, without further Proof or Argument, than merely to offer a Copy of the Memorial presented by the Court of Directors in the Year 1788, in Behalf of the Company. But as Experience has justified the Principles submitted on that Occasion in many other Instances, it is conceived that Duty to our Constituents, and Justice to the Public, require a fuller Explanation, avoiding as much as possible a Repetition of what is therein contained.

Appendix,
No 1.

It is the Wish of the Company to lay before the Public, in the First Instance, a State of the Progress of their own Sales, compared with the Quantity of Cotton imported for the Use of the British

Manufactures, and the Variations which both have undergone for a Period of Twenty Years; as the Proportion of Increase on each will thereby distinctly appear.

Years	Pieces sold by the Company.	Value.	Pounds Weight of Cotton imported.
1771.	868,357	£. 1,435,475.	2,677,042.
1772.	1,067,452	1,653,912.	5,390,685.
1773.	964,234	1,797,508.	3,097,501.
1774.	874,184	1,815,008.	5,816,363.
1775.	752,116.	1,609,597.	6,841,354.
1776.	842,418.	1,621,777.	6,380,705.
1777.	972,838.	1,660,892.	7,401,671.
1778.	1,177,467.	1,663,069.	7,393,044.
1779.	457,203.	747,121.	4,790,016.
1780.	608,464.	1,257,868.	7,564,629.
1781.	445,237.	850,703.	5,198,778.
1782.	579,908.	1,287,110.	11,811,781.
1783.	548,964.	1,143,046.	7,816,645.
1784.	610,726.	1,055,722.	11,482,083.
1785.	840,347.	1,560,847.	18,400,384.
1786.	845,154.	1,570,217.	19,475,020.
1787.	852,496.	1,439,043.	23,250,268.
1788.	745,794.	1,202,871.	20,467,436.
1789.	820,093.	1,229,360.	32,576,023.
1790.	1,054,694.	1,752,356.	31,447,605.

Appendix,
No 2.

In the Appendix, N^o 2, will be found a separate Account of the Goods received from each Presidency, for the Satisfaction of those who may wish to be informed on that Subject.

There can be no Doubt but that the Progress of the British Manufactures has been in Proportion to the increased Importation of the raw Materials; but although it would be extremely desirable to furnish an Estimate of the Value, it is impossible: The Materials for such an Account are not to be found.

The Manufacturers, in their Publications in the Year 1788, state that the Value,

In 1783, was,	—	—	—	£. 3,200,000
1784	—	—	—	3,950,000
1785	—	—	—	6,000,000
1786	—	—	—	6,500,000
1787.	—	—	—	7,500,000

Although the Amount of the manufactured Goods, as stated in the Publications alluded to, bears no Proportion to the small comparative Value of the raw Material, yet it is admitted, that the progressive Improvement was great, and rapid, with this remarkable Circumstance attending it, namely, that the progressive Improvement was wholly in Favour of the British Manufacture, as those of India neither impeded nor participated.

The same Publications were extremely clamorous against the Importations of the Company; and endeavour to explain "the Nature and Extent of the Danger which at present threatens nearly One Half of the Cotton Trade in Great Britain."

The sole Means of judging the Extent to which that Danger has reached, is by adverting to the only authentic Document in this Country, by which the Progress or Decline of a Manufacture, whose raw Material is Foreign, can be estimated; namely, the Returns from the Custom House.—The Result is as follows; viz,

Importation of Cotton, Two
Years before 1788.

In 1786, imported	—	—	lbs. 19,475,020
1787.	—	—	23,250,268

Importation

Importation of Cotton Two
Years after 1788.

In 1789, imported	—	—	lbs. 32,576,023
1790,	—	—	31,447,605

These Facts will, no Doubt, remove all Apprehension that the British Manufacturers have suffered; or that there was any real Danger at the Moment they were induced to assert their Expectation of the Cotton Trade being reduced nearly One Half.—And it is presumed that it must stagger even the most prejudiced Persons, in the Opinion they are induced to entertain of the Value of Cotton Goods manufactured in this Country.

For the Purpose of comprehending every Part of this Subject, and placing it in the most distinct Point of View, a similar Comparison is submitted of the Company's Sales for the same Period.

Year.	Pieces.	Value.	Year.	Pieces.	Value.
1786	— 845,154	— £. 1,570,217.	1789	— 820,099	— £. 1,229,360.
1787	— 852,496	— £. 1,439,043.	1790	— 1,054,694	— £. 1,752,356.

From this it appears, that the Company reaped no Advantage, whilst the British Manufacture made such an amazing and rapid Progress.—And it may be doubted whether there is not some Danger in pushing this increasing Progress too far; more particularly as the Manufactures of Woollens, Silk, and Linen. have all suffered from the astonishing Increase of that of Cotton.—For it must be observed, That no Part of the raw Material is the Produce of Great Britain :

That above One Moiety is the Produce of Countries or Colonies not subject to Great Britain, as will appear from the Table hereunto annexed :

Appendix
No 3.

That we are indebted to France for several Millions of Pounds Weight, and to Portugal for a still larger Quantity.

Consequently every Nation can procure the Article upon as cheap Terms as ourselves, and some Countries cheaper, and therefore the Danger to be apprehended is, from Foreign Competition more than from the East India Company.—That Competition has already commenced, and will gradually extend itself in the same Manner as our Woollen Manufactures have experienced it from rival Establishments on the Continent, which proceeded gradually until they have in many Instances supplanted the Consumption of British Woollens altogether. If the Manufacture of Cotton shall continue to increase in any thing like the same Proportion, and shall experience the same Fate with that of Woollens (the raw Material of which is British) the Consequences must be dreadful to the immense Number of People employed. In the Year 1787, when 23 Millions of Pounds of Cotton were imported, the Manufacturers estimated their Goods at £. 7,500,000. Since that Time the Importation has extended to 32 Millions of Pounds Weight of Cotton, which, according to their Estimate, must be worth more than 10 Millions Sterling; a Sum exceeding by many Millions Sterling the Value of what can be consumed in Great Britain.—Therefore, although the internal Consumption will remain, a Check to the Foreign Demand, arising from Improvements in rival Countries (which is not only possible, but likely to happen) may produce the most serious Consequences, and induce the Public to regret most sincerely that a Manufacture, the raw Material of which is not the Produce of, and cannot be commanded by, Great Britain, was ever carried to such an Extent.

No such Apprehensions can arise from the Importations by the East India Company.—They are deprived of the internal Consumption, except in a very small Degree : And it has already been proved, that they have not impeded a Progress far beyond what the most sanguine Expectations could have formed.

When the East India Company produced, in 1788, their Answer to the British Manufacturers, they stated that 17-20th Parts of the Whole of the Callicoes imported were exported, and that 12-20th Parts of the Whole of the Muslins were also exported, realizing thereby the Tribute which India pays to Great Britain through the Medium of its Commerce.—These Facts, with others which

which are therein contained, were deemed satisfactory by the Legislature, who considered the Home Manufacture as sufficiently protected, and therefore no Innovation was made. Experience has justified the Wisdom of that Determination, the Home Manufacture has encreased to an immense Extent, whilst the internal Consumption of Indian Calicoes and Muslins has been reduced almost to nothing. Every Shop offers British Muslins for Sale, equal in Appearance, and of more elegant Patterns, than those of India, for One Fourth, or perhaps more than One Third less in Price. And although it is impossible to estimate the exact Proportion, yet there is the strongest Reason to believe that not One Tenth Part of the Whole of the Calicoes and Muslins imported from India are consumed in Great Britain. The remaining Nine Tenth Parts are realized in this Country, after employing great Numbers of People in the various Branches of Commerce and Navigation, thereby enabling the Proprietors to purchase British Manufactures (of which Cotton forms so considerable a Part) to an Extent that renders the comparative Value of the Indian Good, consumed in this Country totally insignificant.

Having said thus much with regard to the internal Consumption, the East India Company are desirous to have it understood that they have no Wish to interfere with the British Manufacture at Home, and if they had, the low Price at which the British Goods are sold will prevent them. On the other Hand, they trust that no Impediment will be thrown in their Way, with regard to the Foreign Trade, which it is so evidently for the general Interest of the Public to promote.—But if such Ideas shall exist, they think it incumbent on them to observe,

That no Means of preventing the Foreign Trade can prove effectual, short of annihilating the Manufacture in India; an Expedient which the Legislature of this Country never can adopt, from Motives of Humanity as well as Justice.—The Natives are equally British Subjects; and every Mind must revolt at an Attempt to prevent those Natives from improving the Produce of their Soil, by their Ingenuity and Labour.

But every such Attempt would be frustrated by Emigration; and if the Manufacture is not destroyed, it is of little Importance under whose Dominion it is carried on in India, as the Goods will find their Way to Europe by other Means if it were possible to think for a Moment of preventing the Importation into Great Britain.

Correct Information is difficult to be obtained, the more so as the Company were not prepared to expect that the Subject would become an Object for public Enquiry; Your Committee, however, think themselves well founded in an Opinion that the Export of Piece Goods by the Company from the Coast, has not exceeded One Fourth Part of the Quantity exported for other Parts of Europe. They cannot satisfy themselves what may be the Proportion from Bengal, and still less from the Western Parts of India.—But they have procured the Particulars of the Sale advertised by the French Company at L'Orient the Beginning of the Winter 1791, which consisted of no less than 717,042 Pieces. If those are estimated at the same Price as Goods of a similar Description sold for in London at the same Period, the Value will be £. 1,228,000.

Appendix.
No 4

If to this Sum shall be added the Value of what was imported in the same Season by other Nations, the British Manufacturers must be convinced that every Attempt to check the Importation or the Consumption of Indian Calicoes and Muslins upon the Continent is impossible. If the Object of Contention is limited to the Supply of Europe, it is very probably not of that Magnitude which it may appear to be on the First View. The slow Progress of an Indian Manufacture, unaided by Machinery, will require Ten, Twelve, perhaps Fifteen Persons to perform the same Work which a single British Manufacturer can execute, assisted as he is by numerous Inventions and Improvements. And to deprive Twelve or Fifteen Persons of their Bread, to gratify the Expectations of One, whilst all are Subjects of the same Sovereign, seems to be a Measure that requires to be supported by very strong and cogent Reasons. At the same Time, the Quantity of Labour in India, if reduced only to One Tenth Part, and thrown into the general Mass of Employ which now belongs to the Manufacture of Great Britain, will make no great Addition, if we judge from the Scale or Estimate which they have produced, as arising from an Importation of 32 Millions of Pounds Weight of Cotton Annually, so far as relates to the Subject under our Consideration at present. The Jealousy subsisting against the East India Company is not new, it was much more general towards the Close of the last, and the Beginning of the present Century, forming One of the chief Subjects for Discussion at that Time. The Manufacturers of Silk were extremely violent; and it was not till many Years after true India Silks, as they were called (but really manufactured in Spitalfields) had been in the Hands of every Smuggler, and in every Shop, that they perceived their Error, and that

that their Rival was not the East India Company, but the Manufacture of Lyons. In the same Manner, the Cotton Manufacturers of Great Britain cannot be injured by the Importations from India, whilst they have every Thing to dread from a Competition with their Foreign Rivals in Europe. The Dutch understood, and have practised with Success, the Principles we have stated: Their Manufacture of Woollens at Leyden, formerly so flourishing, was suffered to decline, sooner than exclude those of Great Britain of a similar Description, which formed for a long Period an important Branch of their carrying Trade.

In the Publications which appeared on Behalf of the Manufacturers in the Year 1788; they very candidly admitted, that if the Company were prevented from importing Callicoes and Muslins, other Articles of Indian Manufacture and Produce might and ought to be substituted as a Compensation, in their Opinion, justly due, both to the Company and the Natives of India. They suggested Cotton as an Article which Great Britain would purchase, to the Extent of £.900,000 Annually. It has been proved, however, that the Cotton from the Western Coast is of too inferior a Quality, and cannot be sold, even at a considerable Loss. The Speculations and Expectations they inculcated, as to the fine Ahmood Cotton, are also fallacious. They likewise added a List of other Articles, amounting altogether to the Value of £.3,500,000. But notwithstanding the Exertions of the Court of Directors have been well supported by their Servants Abroad, the Progress has been comparatively small, and not sufficient to compensate, in the slightest Degree, for the Tribute which India pays to Great Britain in her Callicoes and Muslins, nor to the Natives for the Injury they would sustain, should the Expectations of the British Manufacturers be realized.

The Situation of the Company at this Moment is extraordinary; and, it is presumed, merits the Attention and peculiar Consideration of the Public. An exclusive Company; such as that of the Dutch, dividing the Whole of its Annual Profits among the Proprietors, sometimes to the Amount of One hundred per Cent. may be a just Object of Jealousy to the other Members of the State, who are excluded from sharing in similar Advantages. But a Company which, whatever may be its occasional Profits, divides Annually little more than the common Interest of Money, and from which the Proprietors have no Benefit, but what every other Individual may purchase upon equal Terms, unites the Advantage of an open Trade with the beneficial Management, Experience, Capital, and Regularity of an exclusive One.

In case any extraordinary Profit shall arise out of such Mercantile Intercourse, and the same shall be divided with a due Proportion to the State, it cannot be a Question, but that a Trade so carried on is more truly beneficial to the Public in their collective Capacity, than if it were abandoned to Individuals, even in case of their Success, who might be enriched whilst the Government suffered. The East India Company trust, that under these Circumstances, and what has been urged in their former Reports, after having struggled with Difficulties, and hazarded the Loss of their Capital on numerous Occasions, but having finally added an extensive and productive Empire to the Crown of Great Britain, and contributed thereby in a material Degree to the Capital and Profit of the Merchant, to the Employment of Sailors and Manufacturers at Home, to the Extension of Agriculture, and added considerably to the Value of Landed Property,—the East India Company trust, that when their present Situation and future Prospects enable them to look for some Remuneration, a just and generous Public will not deprive them of their reasonable Expectations:

East India House,
1st February 1793.

(Signed)

F. BARING.
J. SMITH BURGESS.
JOHN MANSHIP.
JOHN HUNTER.
W. ELPHINSTONE.
HUGH INGLIS.

A P P E N D I X.

Appendix, N^o 1.

COPY of the Court's Memorial on the Cotton Manufacture, in the Year 1788.

THE Court of Directors, in compliance with the Requisition conveyed by their Chairman from your Lordships, have held a Conference with the Delegates from the Cotton Wool Manufacturers, and having deliberately weighed the several Statements contained in the Pamphlets sent to them by the said Delegates in Behalf of their Body, together with the Five specific Propositions which had been laid before your Lordships—the Directors beg Leave to observe to your Right Honourable Board, that they conceive any Attempt on their Part to carry either of the Three first Propositions into Execution, would prove fatal to the Company, and highly injurious to the Nation, for the Reasons they will beg Leave briefly to lay before your Lordships. They are confident that the Manufacturers can never derive the Advantages they promise to themselves from the proposed Restraints on the Company's Trade; yet, not wishing to set up the Company's exclusive Rights in Opposition to the general Benefit of the Public at large, whenever it shall clearly appear that the Company's Profits are a Public Loss, they will not object to such Regulations, if any shall be thought necessary, as may secure the Public Advantage; relying on the Justice of the Legislature to provide for them a fair Compensation for the Privileges they may be called on to relinquish; and trusting that they shall not be required to give up any Right for the Purpose of trying an hazardous Experiment.

On the present Occasion, the Directors presume to plead for their Constituents, from a full Conviction that those Propositions would become as detrimental to the Interests of the Nation at large, as they would be injurious to those of the Company. For such Restraints and Prohibitions as are therein required would divert the Trade from India into Foreign Channels, and very much circumscribe the Manufactures, which would lead in its Consequences to the Reduction of the British Revenues in Asia, and inevitably operate to the great Diminution of the Export Trade from Great Britain to the East Indies, which for the last Three or Four Years has been considerably increasing.

With respect to the comparative Profits of the different Sale Prices of Goods, the Directors conceive the Manufacturers have drawn very erroneous Conclusions, by taking their Data from Periods when the Muslins were charged with Duties different from the present; and that they have founded their Expectations for their own selling Prices, on a Standard drawn from the Company's Sales at the Close of the War; a Period when the Importations in the preceding Years had been particularly uncertain and deficient, and when War had become so general as to affect the usual Communications between the different Countries in Europe, whereby Goods imported from India into the neutral States found a most extravagant Vend. There is great Reason to apprehend that the extraordinary high Prices which during that Period White Piece Goods bore in Europe (principally occasioned by the Obstructions to the usual Importations) very much contribute to mislead the Cotton Wool Manufacturers by the Extension of their Speculations, and has brought them into their present Situation.

The less hazardous Importations into Europe in Times of Peace, joined to the Quantities indiscriminately brought by different Nations, could not fail to reduce the Prices of India Goods to their natural Level before the War, especially when it is asserted, from the best Information, that of the Goods imported in England $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of the coarser Sorts of Goods known by the Names of Callicoes, and $\frac{1}{3}$ ths of the Goods under the Denomination of Muslins, are sold for Exportation, as well as all coloured Goods of the Manufacture of India; so that if the Three first Propositions were to be admitted, though the certain Consequences would be the Decline, if not the Ruin of the Company, no real Benefit, it may truly be concluded, would result to the British Manufacturer, for, as the Company decreased, other Nations would increase in their Importations of the Cotton Goods of Bengal and the Coast into Europe, whilst the selling Prices necessary to keep the British Cotton Manufacturer employed, would to much exceed the Prices the Indian Goods could be supplied at, that the Prohibitions and Restrictions laid upon the English East India Company would only give Encouragement to the Smuggler to supply great Part of our Home Consumption, and leave to other Maritime States to furnish the Continent of Europe and America with those large Foreign Orders for the Purchase of Callicoes and Muslins hitherto supplied from the Company's Sales.

Blended

Blended as the Interest of the Company seems to be with the Country at large, the Directors cannot entertain a Doubt, but the utmost Care will be taken, and the strictest Enquiry made, to discover whether those extensive Advantages set forth by the Delegates can be realized without Injury to other valuable Branches of British Manufactures in the Articles of Wool, Flax, and Silk, that do not come in Competition with the White Cotton Goods of Bengal and Madras. If these Branches of Manufactures have any of them declined, such Reductions ought to be traced out, and the Extent set off against the Cotton Manufactures; for the Difference only can be admitted as the real Gain to the Nation. Besides, what makes the Examination the more necessary, Cotton, from its reciprocal Warmth, is more likely than any other raw Material to supplant the Wool, our own natural Staple.

It is likewise well worth Consideration how far the Vend of British Commodities in India that have been manufactured or produced in this Country may be circumscribed from their present increased Extent to the small Amount exported 40 or 50 Years back; for if the Cotton Manufactures of India are once suppressed or shut out from being imported into this Country, it is to be feared that the Annual Exports from Great Britain, which are not less at this Time than Eleven or Twelve thousand Pounds Sterling or upwards, would rapidly decline, and be supplied by Foreigners, whilst the Goods refused to be legally imported would be smuggled into this Country, and unless our Manufacturers could afford to meet the Foreign Goods at Market, the Vend of their own would be very insecure.

The Directors are convinced it cannot admit of a Doubt that if the Cotton Manufactures of Bengal were to suffer any material Check, and become considerably decreased, the Revenues of that Country would fall off, and its Population decline beyond the Power of Prevention, for it is not to be expected that even any considerable Encrease in the Cultivation of raw Materials could become an Equivalent for a material Reduction in the Extent and Encouragement of its Manufactures—Branches of Industry and Wealth, which that Country is, from a Variety of Causes, so peculiarly adapted to encourage, which have been the great Sources of its Prosperity for Ages past, and from whence that astonishing Mass of Wealth has flowed, which Bengal in the last 30 Years has poured into the Lap of Great Britain, without being exhausted.

The Directors do not hesitate to own, they hold it to be an indispensable Duty on the Company, under the exclusive Privileges they enjoy, to afford every Assistance in their Power to the Home Manufacturers by the Importation of raw Materials, whenever such Imports can be made without material Loss. At the same Time they conceive that no beneficial Consequences could arise to this Country, by excluding the Company from importing White Cotton Goods, whilst so large a Portion of them are bought by Foreign Purchasers, to be consumed out of these Kingdoms. But should such Exclusion ever take Place, the Effects must inevitably operate either to the Depopulation of our Indian Possessions by the Ruin of the Revenues, or else to the diverting that Intercourse with Europe which we now enjoy, through the Medium of Trade to Foreign Nations; in either Case such Measures must tend to the Injury of Great Britain. If the Manufactures of Bengal were to be destroyed or greatly reduced, the Cultivation of raw Materials alone, as before observed, never can prevent Depopulation, nor the consequent Decrease in the Revenues: Yet it is on those Revenues that the Security of the Company's Possessions depend, as their Protection must otherwise become burthenome to this Country. If, on the other Hand, the Manufacturers are continued, by the Commerce being diverted to the other Nations of Europe, those Powers would benefit by that Carriage which we have always been so anxious to secure on every Branch of Foreign Commerce, whilst the Exports from Great Britain, a most profitable Branch of our Indian Trade, will be circumscribed within their former narrow Limits before Great Britain became possessed of such extensive Possessions in India—such, the Directors apprehend, must be the Alternative, the Company out of the Question, and reasoning merely on the National Interests at large.

The Directors beg to observe, that the White Cotton Piece Goods, under the Denomination of Muslins and Calicoes, Annually sold by the Company, the greatest Part of which are purchased for Foreign Markets, do at this Time fetch 127 per Cent. on the Invoice Cost: Several of these Goods are printed or stained in this Country before exported, in case the British Manufacturers of Cotton Goods under the above Denomination cannot meet the Indian Manufacturers at a Price considerably below the Profit here stated, though the Company should be annihilated, Foreign Importers of these Goods into Europe will find Means to convey them into Great Britain. Stained or printed Goods seem to furnish a wide Field for the Ingenuity and Industry of the British Manufacturers, as the Company cannot import any Goods under those Descriptions for Home Consumption. The Fabrics are various and extensive, and consist of many Degrees between the coarsest and the finest, and large Quantities of them would be worn in this Country if not prohibited. These Goods are imported by the Company at a considerable Disadvantage, and done merely to assist the Wants of the African and West Indian Trades.

If the Manufacturers cannot meet the Competition in the Market on these prohibited Goods, there is little Chance of their doing it on those which produce so much larger Profit, and however they may bear down the Company, they will find it too arduous a Task to shut out the Foreign Importers of Indian Goods, unless they can either destroy the Manufactures in Bengal and on the Coast of Coromandel, or fairly meet the Competition in the Markets of Europe; for high Duties will only operate to invite the Smuggler, at the same Time that those Cotton Goods made at Home will become a Shelter and Protection to insure him Success.

Under

Under these Ideas the Directors conceive, that it is not possible for them in any Degree to give Way to the Three first Propositions.

The Fourth Proposition goes to prevent, if possible, certain Frauds which are supposed to exist at Home, and are exceedingly injurious to the Revenue and to the British Manufacturers. On this Head the Directors desire to remark, they can have no Wish to obstruct any Measure that can be adopted to prevent such Frauds, on the contrary, they shall concur in any Steps that can be taken for that Purpose.

The Fifth Proposition goes to the Importation of raw Materials. The Directors conceive it as a Duty they owe to the Public, to afford every Aid and Assistance in their Power to the Importation of such Articles; and are willing and ready to consult and advise on the most effectual Means of bringing into this Kingdom any raw Material that may contribute to the Interest of the Country.

Whilst the Directors say this, they cannot bring themselves to accede to the Calculation of the Manufacturers respecting the great Profit arising from importing unmanufactured Cotton.

If, however, the Trade wish to try the Experiment, the Directors will propose to import such Quantity of Cotton or other raw Materials, as may be found attainable, and will in any wise contribute to assist the Manufactures of this Country.

Appendix, N° 2.

ACCOUNTS of Piece Goods received from each of the Prefidencies in India, and sold at the Company's Sales, from the Year 1770 to the Year 1790 inclusive.

Account of Bengal Piece Goods sold at the Company's Sales from the Year 1770 to the Year 1790 inclusive.

March and September Sales - 1771	- - -	P' 604,757	- - -	£. 1,073,841
1772	- - -	626,160	- - -	1,035,686
1773	- - -	761,489	- - -	1,224,467
1774	- - -	616,226	- - -	1,105,230
1775	- - -	517,761	- - -	960,244
1776	- - -	607,878	- - -	1,090,744
1777	- - -	655,332	- - -	1,114,734
1778	- - -	805,010	- - -	1,194,613
1779	- - -	338,465	- - -	524,636
1780	- - -	474,703	- - -	984,763
1781	- - -	301,617	- - -	582,116
1782	- - -	446,488	- - -	1,033,557
1783	- - -	437,802	- - -	1,049,224
1784	- - -	516,088	- - -	908,370
1785	- - -	768,228	- - -	1,426,252
1786	- - -	764,173	- - -	1,458,416
1787	- - -	745,449	- - -	1,317,934
1788	- - -	594,728	- - -	978,507
1789	- - -	614,839	- - -	943,096
1790	- - -	866,282	- - -	1,485,080

Befides Callicoe Wrappers, chiefly confifting of
Remnants, and damaged, &c.

J. L. CLARK.

Bengal Warehouse,
29th September 1791.

Peter Corbett.

Account of Coast and Surat Goods, and Nankeen Cloth, fold at the Company's Sales, from the Year 1770 to 1790, inclusive.

C O A S T G O O D S.

March and September Sales.

Anno	fold Pieces		£.
1771	114,710		261,893
1772	273,766		523,094
1773	134,789		505,533
1774	207,086		644,563
1775	181,950		583,765
1776	209,538		515,557
1777	224,183		492,926
1778	296,182		422,213
1779	74,676		203,186
1780	107,130		257,626
1781	95,868		233,643
1782	72,188		204,163
1783			
1784	44,810		116,883
1785	45,352		115,632
1786	43,240		97,511
1787	38,641		84,598
1788	96,455		191,826
1789	112,216		225,169
1790	126,221		253,625

S U R A T G O O D S.

Anno	fold Pieces		£.
1771	131,198		91,300
1772	147,029		87,176
1773	58,138		65,231
1774	38,366		54,798
1775	47,405		62,355
1776	18,822		13,308
1777	83,024		48,463
1778	61,285		32,207
1779	31,525		13,230
1780	18,605		11,349
1781	33,144		23,129
1782	36,997		29,403
1783	32,966		79,944
1784	31,130		22,607
1785	26,767		18,963
1786			
1787	41,882		28,560
1788	41,806		29,937
1789	44,715		33,357
1790	33,131		9,639

NANKEEN

N A N K E E N C L O T H .

Anno	fold Pieces					£.
1771					17,692	8,441
1772					20,497	7,956
1773					9,818	2,277
1774					12,506	10,417
1775					5,000	3,233
1776					6,180	2,163
1777					10,299	4,764
1778					14,990	14,036
1779					12,537	6,069
1780					8,024	4,130
1781					14,608	11,815
1782					24,635	19,987
1783					28,201	13,878
1784					18,698	7,862
1785						
1786					37,741	14,290
1787					26,524	7,951
1788					12,805	2,601
1789					48,329	27,738
1790					29,060	4,012

Coaft Warehouse,
5th January 1793.

G. E. MORDAUNT.

Appendix, N° 3.

An ACCOUNT of the Quantity, of WOOL COTTON imported into Great Britain between the 5th January 1790 and 5th January 1791; distinguishing the Counties from whence imported.

	ENGLAND.		SCOTLAND.	
	lbs. Wt.		lbs. Wt.	
Denmark and Norway	469,000		657	
Germany	36,186			
Holland	1,146,033		90,500	
A. Flanders	417,974			
F. Flanders	499,913			
France	3,964,673		3,360	
Portugal.	4,591,748		11,533	
Madeira				
Spain	104,520		600	
Gibraltar				
Italy	364,369		12,920	
Venice	12,000			
Turkey	4,422,872			
Ireland	5,431		23,646	
United States of America	345,492		2,086	
Remaining Colonies D°	821,082		35,954	
Anguilla	277,354		13,509	
Antigua	361,337		55,134	
Barbadoes	893,283		524,776	
Dominica	426,329			
Grenada	3,037,206		973,372	
Jamaica	3,382,164		617,279	
Montferrat	213,370			
Nevis	10,213			
St. Kitt's	784,621		251,262	
St. Vincent's	1,141,173		69,707	
Tortola	143,136		67,985	
Foreign W. Indies	168,068		114,182	
Africa	5,699			
Asia	434,823			
All other Parts	134			
Total	28,580,143		2,867,462	

Appendix, N° 4.

ACCOUNT PARTICULARS of the Sale advertised by the French Company at L'Orient, in 1791.

SURATT and BOMBAY.			
Pieces.		s.	£.
12,000	Bejutapaux	17/	10,200 — —
7,000	Neganepauts	20/	7,000 — —
15,000	Chelloes	18/	13,500 — —
10,356	Neccanias, large	14/6	7,508 2 —
3,500	Tapfilacs	15/	2,625 — —
6,000	Guinea Stuff	3/6	1,050 — —
875	Brawls	4/	175 — —
3,000	Boelans	5/	750 — —
2,557	Popolis	15/	1,917 15 —
4,274	Cadeas Sundries	3/6	747 19 —
300	Pagnes	4/	60 — —
88	Suratt Palempores	20/	88 — —
75	D° Chutz 12 Yds.	15/	56 5 —
65,025			£. 45,678 1 —
CHINA.			
1,922	Cotton Cloth, 30 Ells each	35/	£. 3,363 10 —
224,720	Nankeens, 5½ Yards	6/	67,416 — —
14,600	D° - White	5/6	4,015 — —
600	Gauzes prohibited	30/	900 — —
12	Damasks brocaded	140/	84 — —
139	Plain Sattins	95/	660 5 —
241,993			£. 76,438 15 —
COAST CALLICOES, WHITE.			
130,000	P° fundry Long Cloth	73/	£. 474,500 — —
3,000	Percaulas	50/	7,500 — —
380	Salempores	30/	570 — —
37	Izzarees	30/	55 10 —
56	Monepour Cloth	40/	112 — —
1,200	Goudelour Dimities	40/	2,400 — —
134,673			£. 485,137 10 —
COAST MUSLINS, &c.			
12,000	Betellees, common	25/	£. 15,000 — —
2,000	D° Tirnamalé	36/	3,600 — —
11,000	D° Tarnatannes	24/	13,200 — —
1,500	D° Fine Oringal	40/	3,000 — —
5,700	D° Chavonis	7/	1,995 — —
936	D° Striped or Doreas	25/	1,170 — —
2,747	D° Handkerchiefs, common	24/	3,296 8 —
1,500	D° - D° - fine	40/	3,000 — —
37,383			£. 44,261 8 —
COAST, prohibited, &c.			
3,200	Demy Blue Long Cloth	30/	£. 4,800 — —
187	Safracundies	16/	149 12 —
1,510	Pondicherry Gingham	10/	755 — —
4,000	D° Romals, Blue and White, 16 in a Piece	15/	6,000 — —
5,000	Romals Percaulas, Red Bordered Bars	18/	4,500 — —
126	D° - - - painted Borders	24/	151 4 —
10,000	D° Saffergaes, 8 in a Piece, and 16 in a Piece small	20/	10,000 — —
60,000	D° Narpely and Vintepaleon	24/	72 000 — —
2,455	D° fine and superfine Madras	40/	2,910 — —
85,478			£. 101,265 16 —

BENGAL CALLICOES.		
Pieces.		
16,544	Gurrahs	38/
49,241	Baftas	26/
9,888	Humhums	40/
768	Callipates and Putcahs	29/
1,053	Samnoes Ballafore, 12 Yds.	40/
4,013	D° — Patna, 20 Yds.	48/
1,046	Baftas D° 14 D°	23/
4,500	Emmerties D°	26 7/8
5,913	Lacauris D°	26.
415	Mamoudis D°	27.
93,381		
BENGAL, prohibited.		
6,550	Baranagore Romauls	15.
2,731	D° White Ground Gilcherfoy, &c.	18.
7,017	D° Seet Romals, 15 in a Piece	11.
896	Coopees	12.
94	Cufhtas	15.
722	Phoetas	17.
79	Tepoys	26.
83	Soofeys	35.
210	Taffatres	30.
18,382		
BENGAL MUSLIN, &c.		
8,597	Coffas Sundries, midd ^l , fine, and superfine	45/
4,124	D° for printing	34/
10,749	D° Oude or Patna	33/
4,790	Addaties	22/
2,680	Tanjeb's Santos	34/
6,000	D° Sundries, most middling fine	40/
877	D° Jungle	70/
1,470	D° Malda or Caligan	45/
4,853	D° Patna or Oude	25/
66	D° Flowered	35/
4,000	Terindams, Sundries	55/
8,000	D° Santipore	70/
298	D° Patna	28 7/8
589	D° Flowered	33/
100	Mulmuls—Savafpore	35/
13,000	D° Malda or Caligan	42/
3,000	D° Santipore	40/
1,849	D° Jacanot	70/
242	D° D° clear	55/
24	D° Balafore	60/
2,439	D° Seerbettys	28 7/8
100	D° Sottogurry	40/
1,650	D° long Dacca 24 Yards	95/
563	D° long D° 20 Yards	50/
209	D° Flowered	50/
861	Momoodies, stitched	26/
4,000	Dacca Seerbettys, new Sort	45/
400	Santipore D°	55/
498	Sublomes	90/
139	Rings	100/
100	Abroths	95/
800	Alliballics	75/
87,067		

BENGAL MUSLINS <i>Continued.</i>			
Pieces.			
14,974	Doreas Sundries, many 10 Yds.	40 P.	25,913 — —
176	D° - Flowered	80	704 — —
25,000	Narnfooks Chanderconnah	60	67,500 — —
3,000	D° - - Houpals	60	9,500 — —
2,500	D° - - Santipore	80	10,000 — —
120	D° - - Fine Dacca	100	600 — —
726	D° - - Surhaudconats	100	3,630 — —
113	D° - - Neckcloths	40	226 — —
4,118	D° - - Handkerchiefs, Houpals, and Santipore	30	6,177 — —
<u>40,727</u>			<u>£. 127,785 — —</u>
	Amount of D° brought forward	—	190,558 5 —
			<u>318,343 5 —</u>

EVALUATIONS recapitulated of PIECE GOODS.

65,025	Surat and Bombay	£. 45,678	1 —	
241,993	China	76,438	15 —	
134,673	Coast Calicoes, White	485,137	10 —	
37,383	D° Muffins	44,261	8 —	
85,478	D° prohibited	101,265	16 —	
93,381	Bengal Calicoes	143,747	15 —	
18,382	D°, prohibited	13,014	10 —	
40,727	D°, Muffins	318,343	5 —	
<u>717,042</u>				<u>£. 1,227,887 — —</u>

An ACCOUNT of the Total of DEBTS owing by the East India Company at their several Settlements in India; specifying the Amount bearing Interest on the 30th April 1786, on the 30th April 1790, and according to the latest Advices.

	30 April 1786.		30 April 1790.		31 January 1792.	
	CR'	CR'	CR'	CR'	CR'	CR'
BENGAL.						
BOND DEBT.—Amount of Principal -	—	1,60,84,390	—	1,86,17,086	—	1,57,83,000
Interest due thereon —	—	9,59,843	—	8,77,912	—	6,41,500
		1,70,44,241		1,94,94,998		1,64,25,000
Remittance Loan at 4 per C. payable in Eng- land, with Interest thereon — —	—	20,749	—	—	—	—
Certificates outstanding — —	90,06,936	1,70,64,990	1,50,24,695	—	2,52,08,084	—
Computed Interest due thereon, at 8 per Cent. (not in the Quick Stock of April 1786) — —	10,00,000	—	9,23,886	—	11,37,907	—
		1,80,06,936		1,59,48,581		2,63,45,991
BILLS drawn from other Presidencies due, and Orders on the Treasury granted for Re- mittances — — —	—	30,20,000	—	} included in Certificates. }	—	—
D° D° granted to Sundries — — —	—	1,06,688	—		—	—
Due for Deposits — — —	—	3,09,195	—	3,71,149	—	3,78,000
D° on sundry Accounts — — —	—	94,546	—	—	—	—
Due on Account the Rohilla Donation by the Vizier — — —	—	11,65,500	—	3,01,684	—	2,59,000
D° on Mr. Frazer's Bond to the Vizier, and Bills on Lucknow — — —	—	2,64,621	—	—	—	—
Bills granted on Benares not discharged — —	—	2,42,182	—	—	—	—
ARREARS.						
Civil — — —	2,24,166	—	2,54,488	—	7,68,120	—
Military * — — —	20,80,102	—	12,64,914	—	37,03,922	—
Marine — — —	228	—	51,804	—	1,78,522	—
Revenue — — —	20,44,576	—	7,08,991	—	11,05,364	—
Commercial, including Contractors — — —	2,96,768	—	2,95,976	—	6,76,472	—
* To these should be added the unclaimed Balances in the Military Department, not in- cluded in the Quick Stock of 30 April 1786, but as similar Articles are inserted on the 30 April 1790 and 31 January 1792, and make Part of the Debts then owing by the Com- pany, the Amount (collected from the Military Books sent Home) is here included — —	6,58,200	—	11,77,836	—	9,89,942	—
		53,04,040		37,54,009		74,22,000
Amount undrawn of the Subscriptions to the Remittance Plans of 15 September 1785 and 31 July 1787 — — —	—	—	—	60,509	—	57,000
Loans 1790-91, at 12 per Cent. including In- terest, CR' 1,27,412 — — —	—	—	—	—	—	46,670
Loan from the Vizier — — —	—	—	—	—	—	13,930
Bills from other Presidencies, accepted but not due, and Bills not yet presented for Ac- countance — — —	—	—	—	—	—	(A.) 21,06,000
Total — CR'	—	3,75,78,698	CR'	3,99,30,930	CR'	5,90,54,000

	30 April 1785.		30 April 1790		31 January 1792	
Bengal—Bro ^r over	CR'	3,75,78,698	CR'	3,99,30,930	CR'	5,90,54,344
MADRAS.						
and Debt, at 3 per Cent	Pag'	21,32,349	Pag'	17,44,243	Pag'	16,60,342
Profits at 8 per Cent.	—	12,000	—	12,000	—	12,000
— at 6 per Cent.	—	33,895	—	33,895	—	33,895
Interest due thereon	Pag'	21,78,244	Pag'	17,90,138	Pag'	17,06,737
—	—	1,33,925	—	1,40,035	—	68,377
and Debt at 12 per Cent.	Pag'	23,12,169	Pag'	19,30,173	Pag'	17,75,114
Interest	—	—	—	—	8,83,028	28,703
Profits of Dutch Prize Money	Pag'	1,45,700	Pag'	6,459	—	9,11,731
to of the Mayor's Court, &c.	—	4,753	—	4,462	—	14,661
to in the Revenue Department	—	—	—	40,221	—	66,776
Due the Nabob's Creditors.						
As stated in the Quick Stock	Pag.	3,35,997				
But Part of this is said to have been paid, though not yet brought to Account, which should be deducted	—	85,273		(B.)	(E.)	
to the private Creditors of the Rajah of Tanjore	—	—	—	4,30,774	—	—
	—	—	—	71,369	—	—
ARREARS.						
Military—None included in the Quick Stock of 30th April 1786; the Sum then inserted is the Amount paid at Madras in 1787-8 for Batta to the Prisoners at Myfore, as stated in the Account, N ^o 6, presented to the House of Commons 23 June 1789, and is exclusive of other Military Arrears transferred to, and paid at, Bengal, as will be noticed hereafter	—	1,39,835	—	9,263	—	51,076
Commercial	—	—	—	—	—	—
to for Ground taken at Hog Hill, St. Thomé, &c. not inserted in the Quick Stock 30 April 1786, but as this Debt stands on the Quick Stocks of 30 April 1790 and 31 January 1792, it is here taken on as accurate a Calculation as can be made to this Date, at	—	90,389	—	2,89,864	—	3,05,460
to for Ground taken at Hog Hill, St. Thomé, &c. not inserted in the Quick Stock 30 April 1786, but as this Debt stands on the Quick Stocks of 30 April 1790 and 31 January 1792, it is here taken on as accurate a Calculation as can be made to this Date, at	—	—	—	1,11,337	—	2,25,391
to for Ground taken at Hog Hill, St. Thomé, &c. not inserted in the Quick Stock 30 April 1786, but as this Debt stands on the Quick Stocks of 30 April 1790 and 31 January 1792, it is here taken on as accurate a Calculation as can be made to this Date, at	—	—	—	7,083	—	11,448
to for Ground taken at Hog Hill, St. Thomé, &c. not inserted in the Quick Stock 30 April 1786, but as this Debt stands on the Quick Stocks of 30 April 1790 and 31 January 1792, it is here taken on as accurate a Calculation as can be made to this Date, at	—	1,50,000	—	(C.)	2,12,000	2,12,000
to for Ground taken at Hog Hill, St. Thomé, &c. not inserted in the Quick Stock 30 April 1786, but as this Debt stands on the Quick Stocks of 30 April 1790 and 31 January 1792, it is here taken on as accurate a Calculation as can be made to this Date, at	—	—	—	(D.)	2,54,312	1,15,280
to for Ground taken at Hog Hill, St. Thomé, &c. not inserted in the Quick Stock 30 April 1786, but as this Debt stands on the Quick Stocks of 30 April 1790 and 31 January 1792, it is here taken on as accurate a Calculation as can be made to this Date, at	—	4,16,850	—	—	—	—
Total Madras	Pag'	35,10,420	Pag'	33,67,317	Pag'	36,88,937
or at 425 CR' per % Pag'	CR'	1,49,19,285	CR'	1,43,11,097	CR'	1,56,77,982
Bengal and Madras—Carr ^d over	CR'	5,24,97,983	CR'	5,42,42,027	CR'	7,47,32,326

	30 April 1786		30 April 1790.		31 January 1792.	
Bengal and Madras—Bro ^t over	CR'	5,24,97,983	CR'	5,42,42,027	CR'	7,47,32,326
BOMBAY—30 April 1786.						
The Quick Stock of this Date, as presented to the House of Commons on the 24 March 1790, is found to be exceedingly erroneous, including large Sums that cannot be considered as Debts owing by the Company, and omitting several others that were actually due at the Time. From the best Information the Books and Accounts of this Period will afford, the following was the State of the Debts then owing by the Company, exclusive of Military Advances transferred to and paid at Bengal, as will be noticed hereafter.						
Bond Debt, including Interest	Rup'	2,36,05,873	R'	1,12,04,871	R'	1,08,36,623
Deposits	—	2,51,778	—	2,32,045	—	3,30,081
Due on Bills of Exchange	—	4,28,881	—	5,18,881	—	† 4,46,881
Due the King of Travencore for Pepper	—	3,46,121	—	—	—	—
Due to Paymasters, Storekeepers, and sundry Individuals	—	9,12,245	—	included below	—	—
ARREARS.						
Civil	Rup'	2,16,116	Rup'	2,99,217	Rup'	1,53,298
Military	—	17,28,772	—	9,91,258	*	17,01,010
Marine	—	—	—	1,69,586	—	94,983
		19,44,888		14,60,061		19,49,291
† Including Rup' 4,26,881, supposed Outstanding, but not inserted in the Quick Stock were added, as it is included in the Two former Periods.						
• Including Rup' 3,45,827 as above.						
Total Bombay	Rup'	2,74,89,786	Rup'	1,34,15,858	Rup'	1,23,62,876
at 160 CR' per %	CR'	3,18,88,152	CR'	1,55,62,395	CR'	1,57,32,936
Bengal, Madras, and Bombay—Carr ^d over	CR'	8,43,86,135	CR'	6,98,04,422	CR'	9,04,65,262

	30 April 1786.		30 April 1790.		31 January 1791.	
Bengal, Madras, and Bombay—Bro' over —	CR'	8,43,86,135	CR'	6,98,04,422	CR'	9,04,61,21
FORT MARLBRO'.—30 April 1786.						
Per Books (no Quick Stock received of this Date.)						
Paper Currency outstanding — —	Dollars	3,01,638	D'	28,131	D'	46,111
Bond Debt — — —	—	32,167	—	80,335	—	80,335
Deposits — — —	—	—	—	14,186	—	9,311
Due to the Residents at the Factories, and for Customs there, and to Paymasters, &c. —	—	87,974	—	25,738	—	21,211
Total Fort Marlbro' —	Dollars	4,21,779	D'	1,48,390	D'	1,56,447
at 243 CR' per % —	CR'	10,24,923	CR'	3,60,587	CR'	3,80,444
Add, To the Debts owing at Madras and Bombay, the Amount of Military Arrears due there on the 30th April 1786, which does not appear on the Accounts of any of the Presidencies at this Period; these were transferred to and paid at Bengal in subsequent Years, and the Sum here taken is what was actually so paid, or for which Bonds were given, at the latter, by the Accounts received from thence, from 1 May 1786 to 30 April 1791, being for Madras — CR'						
		98,95,536				
		42,34,848				
		1,41,30,384	CR'	* 1,27,529		
Total Debts in India —	CR'	9,95,41,442	—	7,02,92,538	CR'	9,08,45,544
Add, Amount subscribed to the Remittance Plans of 15 September 1785 and 31 July 1787, subsequent to 30 April 1786, which being only a Transfer of the Debts from India to England, is here added to shew what the State of the Debts would have been if such Transfer had not been made —						
		—	—	3,06,25,436	—	† 4,10,30,944
Total Debts —	CR'	(F.) 9,95,41,442	CR'	(F.) 10,09,17,974	CR'	13,18,76,488
* This is the Amount not paid on 30 April 1790. † The Sum, except to the Amount of £. 1,354,000, has been liquidated in England.						

An ACCOUNT of the Amount of DEBTS stated as owing to the East India Company, at the several Settlements in India, on the 30th of April 1786, which have since been struck off the Company's Books as irrecoverable.

<i>BENGAL.</i> —Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah, on adjusting his Accounts in 1787, the following Sums were written off from his Debit, being what had been charged to him prior to April 1786, viz.		
Balance of his Kist Account of 1784-5 — Fyzabad S ^r Rup ^s	4,64,562	
Charges of Troops carried to his Debit, prior to 30 April 1786 written off	13,21,220	
Fyzabad Siccas	17,85,782	
Batta, 11 p. C ^t —	1,96,436	CR ^t
		19,82,218
Loan to the Berar Government — — — S ^r R ^t	10,00,000	11,60,000
Committee of Grain. Balances outstanding on 30 April 1786, wrote off	—	1,93,454
Total BENGAL —	CR^t	33,35,672
<i>BOMBAY.</i>		
Dut ^e from Ragonath Row Peshwa — — — Rup ^s	37,91,036	
D ^o D ^o Trimbeck Ballarow, and Narrain Gopal — — —	30,000	
	Rup ^s	
	38,21,036	
or, at 116 CR ^t p. 2,	—	44,32,402
Total —	— CR^t	77,68,074

East India House,
4th February 1793.

Errors Excepted.

W^m W R I G H T,
Auditor of Indian Acco^{ts}.

A N A C C O U N T

OF THE

AMOUNT of DEBTS stated as owing to the
East India Company at the several Settlements in
India, on the 30th of April 1786, which have
since been struck off the Company's Books as
irrecoverable,

Ordered to be printed 4th February 1793.

An ACCOUNT of the Amount of DEBTS transferred in India Annually, agreeably to the Orders of the 15th September 1785, and of the 31st of July 1787.

	FORT WILLIAM.	FORT ST GEORGE.	BOMBAY.	FORT MARLBRO'	TOTAL.
	CR'	CR'	CR'	CR'	CR'
1786-7 per Order 15th Sept' 1785	37,08,198	9,41,868	1,03,37,054	— —	1,49,87,120
1787-8 — — Ditto	17,80,095	1,84,137	2,26,615	— —	21,90,847
Total Subscription, per Order 15th Sept' 1785	54,88,293	11,26,005	1,05,63,669	— —	1,71,77,967
1788-9 per Order 31st July 1787	40,88,247	7,65,898	42,75,700	— —	91,29,845
1789-90 — — Ditto	19,20,498	5,18,086	10,07,604	35,684	34,81,872
1790-1 — — Ditto	60,08,007	6,73,176	1,54,027	5,000	68,40,210
Total Subscription, per Order 31st July 1787	1,20,16,752	19,57,160	54,37,331	40,684	1,94,51,927
Total of Amount subscribed, to 30th April 1791 — CR'	1,75,05,045	30,83,165	1,60,01,000	40,684	3,66,29,894
Subscribed since, to the latest Accounts received —	44,78,407	3,85,368	3,59,845	— —	58,98,381
Add,	—	—	—	—	—
Subscribed at Bombay, not included above —	—	—	9,54,761	— —	—
Grand Total Subscriptions in India — CR'	2,16,83,452	34,68,533	1,73,15,606	40,684	4,25,08,275

N. B.—In the First Period the Pagodas are calculated at the Rate of 420 CR' per 100 Pagodas. In the latter at 400 CR' per 100 Pagodas.
 The Bombay Rupees in both Instances are calculated at 116 CR' per 100.
 The Spanish Dollars at 250 CR' per 100 Dollars.
 These Exchanges being conformable to the relative Value of the Current Rupee in Sterling Money.

East India House,
 4th Februa y 1793.

Errors Excepted.

W^m W R I G H T,
 Auditor of Indian Accounts.

N^o 4.

AN ACCOUNT

OF THE

Amount of DEBTS transferred in India
Annually, agreeably to the Orders of the
14th September 1785, and of the 31st July
1787.

Ordered to be printed 4th February 1793.

N^o 5.

A
S T A T E M E N T

O F T H E

Annual Amount of the REVENUES,
DUTIES, CUSTOMS, and
SUBSIDIES, received for the Use
of the East India Company, and of the
Charges incurred in the Civil and Mi-
litary Departments at the several Settle-
ments in India, in each Year, from the
30th April 1787 to the 30th April
1796.

Ordered to be printed 4th February 1793.

A STATEMENT of the Annual Amount of the REVENUES, DU
India Company, and of the Charges incurred in the Civil and Military
April 1787 to the 30th April 1790.

<i>BENGAL.</i>		1787-8.	1788-9.	1789-90.
REVENUES.		CR.	CR.	CR.
Mint Duties	---	33,902	32,728	16,770
Post Office Collections	---	1,05,609	1,04,667	1,04,339
Benares Revenue	---	43,76,541	42,65,738	46,84,450
Oude Subsidy	---	52,03,603	52,53,145	53,59,073
Land Revenues	---	2,98,30,725	3,15,54,974	3,08,53,845
Customs	---	20,03,907	9,83,372	9,04,943
Sale of Salt	---	78,97,112	1,09,01,688	1,19,44,446
Sale of Ophum	---	25,77,128	22,38,802	23,58,695
Total Revenues	---	5,20,28,527	5,53,33,111	5,62,06,561

MADRAS.

REVENUES.

		1787-8.	1788-9.	1789-90.
		Pag ^s	Pag ^s	Pag ^s
Coinage Duties	---	3,825	4,471	5,008
Customs	---	1,17,565	74,859	1,08,036
Subsidy from the Nabob	---	9,20,000	9,00,000	9,00,000
Subsidy from the Rajah of Tanjore	---	4,00,000	4,00,000	1,94,667
Subsidy from the Rajah of Travencore	---	---	---	1,31,338
Land Revenues	---	15,02,449	18,00,606	19,26,587
Farms and Licences	---	1,04,377	1,12,512	1,07,215
Total Revenue	--- Pag ^s	30,28,216	33,22,448	33,72,851
Nett Charges	---	6,39,617	4,99,924	9,74,686
	Pagodas	36,67,833	38,22,372	43,47,537

**CUSTOMS, and SUBSIDIES, received for the Use of the East
Settlements at the several Settlements in India, in each Year, from the 30th**

ENGAL.					1787-8.	1788-9.	1789-90
CHARGES.					CR ^s	CR ^s	CR.
Mint Charges	—	—	—	—	58,358	52,647	94,358
Post Office Charges	—	—	—	—	1,45,494	1,49,670	1,48,140
Charges of the Residency of Benares	—	—	—	—	2,28,143	3,80,740	3,71,857
Charges of the Residency at Lucknow	—	—	—	—	1,84,231	2,28,503	2,84,166
Charges of the Supreme Court, and Law Charges	—	—	—	—	5,76,817	4,80,761	6,69,855
Other Charges of the Civil Establishment	—	—	—	—	27,27,286	27,06,655	24,67,117
Total Civil Charges					39,20,329	39,98,982	40,35,493
Military Charges	—	—	—	—	1,46,32,328	1,38,21,242	1,40,00,081
Marine Charges	—	—	—	—	5,51,142	5,94,689	5,45,513
Buildings and Fortifications	—	—	—	—	2,52,647	7,91,955	11,31,711
Revenue Charges, including Stipends and Commission	—	—	—	—	76,77,655	76,58,148	71,01,384
Customs, Charges Collection	—	—	—	—	2,44,129	1,48,471	1,17,348
Salt, Advances and Charges	—	—	—	—	29,25,903	30,10,584	33,85,834
Opium, Advances and Charges	—	—	—	—	12,63,585	9,35,731	8,84,122
Total Charges					3,14,67,718	3,12,67,103	3,12,01,486
- Nett Revenues					2,05,60,809	2,41,21,011	2,50,05,075
					CR ^s 5,20,28,527	5,53,88,114	5,62,06,561

This Account for the Year 1787-8 is not correct, the Distinction of Charges into those of the Current Year, and Arrears of former Years, cannot be made from the Books of the Period.— On Reference to the Arrears said to be due at the Beginning, and those at the End of this Year, it appears the Total Charges should be about CR^s 3,03,50,000, and the Nett Revenues will then be CR^s 2,16,78,527.

ANDRAS.					1787-8.	1788-9.	1789-90.
CHARGES.					Pag ^s	Pag ^s	Pag ^s
Civil Charges	—	—	—	—	2,48,179	2,84,355	2,73,588
Military Charges	—	—	—	—	30,02,333	29,61,059	34,76,491
Buildings and Fortifications	—	—	—	—	1,50,308	76,958	81,626
Charges on the Revenues and Customs	—	—	—	—	2,66,713	* 5,00,000	5,15,832
Total Charges — Pag ^s					36,67,833	38,22,372	43,47,537

The apparent Encrease in this Year arises from the Peshcush to the Nizam, of which it is here supposed One Year's Amount should have been paid: There should be also added to the preceding Year something on this Account, but the Amount cannot be ascertained.

On the Whole the Charges of this Presidency are not given as correct; nor, from the Defect in the

<i>OMBAY.</i>				<i>BOMBAY.</i>		
<u>REVENUES.</u>				<u>CHARGES.</u>		
	1787-8.	1788-9.	1789-90.	1787-8.	1788-9	1789-7c.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees
Land Revenues	3,83,078	6,10,327	6,58,300	Civil Charges	8,39,376	7,98,402
Customs	6,05,391	7,42,133	7,84,205	Marine Charges	6,06,507	7,46,800
Farms and Licences	1,41,507	included in Land Revenues		Military Charges	24,49,780	* 30,31,382
	11,29,976	13,52,460	14,42,505	Buildings and Fortifications	2,16,939	3,18,383
Nett Charges	30,66,078	36,27,942	33,60,180	Charges collecting the Revenues and Customs	83,452	85,435
Rupees	41,96,054	49,80,402	48,02,685			
				Rupees	41,96,054	49,80,402
						48,02,685

East India House,
4th Febr' 1793.

Errors Excepted.

WM WRIGHT,

*Auditor of Indian Acco^s.

* The Increase in Military Charges in the last Two Years, arises from the Addition to the Establishment, both in King's and Com Troops.

An ACCOUNT of the Amount received at the several Settlements in India, from the Sale of Goods, Stores, and Bullion, exported by the East India Company, and for Bills of the Court of Directors, in each Year, from 30th April 1786 to the Date of the late Advices.

	1786-7.	1787-8.	1788-9.	1789-90.	1790-91.	Total.
	CR'	CR'	CR'	CR'	CR'	CR'
SALES of IMPORT GOODS.						
Bengal	7,20,795	8,18,945	12,89,548	16,73,259	16,13,706	55,16,253
Madras	7,45,680	5,91,948	4,64,058	5,31,386	3,97,643	27,30,715
Bombay	10,81,749	10,77,162	11,01,532	9,56,132	12,52,190	54,68,766
Fort Marlbro'	70,987	26,596	43,929	33,399	42,738	2,17,649
Total Import Goods	26,19,211	25,14,651	28,99,067	25,94,176	33,06,277	1,39,33,326
BULLION.						
Madras	—	—	—	—	7,78,566	7,78,566
Bombay	—	1,68,072	—	—	—	1,68,072
Fort Marlbro'	3,77,270	4,47,564	4,30,622	3,16,694	3,14,425	18,86,575
Total Bullion — CR'	3,77,270	6,15,636	4,30,622	3,16,694	10,92,991	28,33,228
*Includes CR' 4,56,840 from St. Helena						
BILLS:						
Bengal	6,30,918	3,45,383	12,563	—	10,000	9,98,864
Madras	—	1,94,454	5,61,646	5,45,895	1,21,907	14,23,906
Bombay	2,14,475	1,121	—	—	—	2,15,596
Fort Marlbro'	9,720	—	—	—	—	9,720
Total Bills	8,55,113	5,40,958	5,74,209	5,45,895	1,31,907	26,48,086
CERTIFICATES.						
Bengal	5,67,896	5,06,891	6,068	1,68,052	24,761	12,73,618
Madras	—	1,65,580	69,143	93,555	1,13,772	4,42,050
Bombay	43,821	53,934	8,074	50,008	96,409	2,52,246
Fort Marlbro'	91,368	69,736	40,887	90,903	46,175	3,39,069
Total Certificates	7,03,085	7,96,141	1,24,172	4,02,518	2,81,117	23,07,000
Grand Total — CR'	44,54,679	44,67,386	40,28,070	38,59,283	48,12,292	2,17,21,716

CR'
 N. B. Pagodas converted into Rupees, at 425 per 100.
 Bombay Rupees — D° — 116 per 100.
 Spanish Dollars — D° — 243 per 100.

East India House,
 4th February 1793.

Errors Excepted.

WM WRIGHT,
 Auditor of Indian Accounts

N^o 6.

A N A C C O U N T

O F T H E

AMOUNT received at the several Settlements in India, from the Sale of Goods, Stores, and Bullion, exported by the East India Company, and for Bills on the Court of Directors, in each Year, from the 30th April 1786 to the Date of the latest Advices.

Ordered to be printed 4th February 1793.

An ACCOUNT of the PRIME COST of all Goods purchased at the several Settlements in India, and shipped for Europe; together with the Commercial Charges not included in the Invoice; the Amount of Supplies sent from those Settlements to the Factory at Canton in each Year, from the 30th of April 1786 to the Date of the latest Advices.

	1786-7.		1787-8.		1788-9.		1789-90.		1790-1.	
	Invoice Amount.	Charges not added to the Invoice.	Invoice Amount.	Charges not added to the Invoice.	Invoice Amount.	Charges not added to the Invoice.	Invoice Amount.	Charges not added to the Invoice.	Invoice Amount.	Charges not added to the Invoice.
	CR.	CR.	CR.	CR.	CR.	CR.	CR.	CR.	CR.	CR.
Bengal	81,48,200	10,69,348	72,06,524	8,02,692	82,80,717	9,20,820	78,57,288	8,37,343	99,11,598	6,88,510
Madras	4,28,204	69,598	8,90,303	1,09,225	13,51,636	1,50,067	11,71,160	1,26,909	13,49,779	1,24,491
Bombay	4,74,144	—	86,293	27,870	4,20,012	46,780	10,16,666	44,381	8,54,641	1,44,080
Fort Marlbro'	1,47,172	—	2,65,161	—	1,04,055	—	1,11,043	—	—	—
CR.	91,97,720	11,38,946	84,48,281	9,39,787	1,01,56,420	11,17,667	1,01,56,157	10,08,633	1,21,16,018	9,57,081

SUPPLIES from the Settlements in India to the Factory at Canton.

	1786-7.	1787-8.	1788-9.	1789-90.	1790-1.	TOTAL.
	CR.	CR.	CR.	CR.	CR.	
Bengal	17,81,998	14,08,720	13,30,026	20,81,438	23,84,707	89,86,889
Bombay	3,89,942	2,42,436	1,12,327	1,48,862	2,06,267	10,99,834
Fort Marlbro'	85,900	—	82,503	1,75,647	1,77,657	5,21,707
Total Supplies	22,57,840	16,51,156	15,24,856	24,05,947	27,68,631	1,06,08,430

N. B. Pagodas converted into Current Rupees, at 425 per $\frac{1}{2}$.

Bombay Rupees — — at 116 per $\frac{1}{2}$.

Spanish Dollars — — at 243 per $\frac{1}{2}$.

Errors Excepted.

N^o 7.

AN

A C C O U N T

OF THE

PRIME COST of all Goods purchafed at the feveral Settlements in India, and shipped for Europe; together with the Commercial Charges not included in the Invoice; the Amount of Supplies fent from thofe Settlements to the Factory at Canton in each Year, from the 30th April 1786 to the Date of the laft Advices.

Ordered to be printed 4th February 1793.

An ACCOUNT of the PRIME COST of all Goods purchased for the East India Company in *CHINA*, and shipped for Europe in each Year, from February 1786 to the Date of the latest Advices.

		Tales.	£. S. d.
From 28th February 1786 to 3d April 1787	— —	4,958,761	1,893,971
3d April 1787 to 7th April 1788	— —	5,258,676	2,008,521
7th April 1788 to 27th March 1789	— —	4,566,653	1,691,118
27th March 1789 to 14th February 1790	— —	4,433,430	1,629,285
15th February 1790 to 28th February 1791	— —	4,668,236	1,715,576
29th February 1791 to 9th January 1792	— —	3,349,281	1,230,860

N. B. In the Two first Periods the Tale is calculated at $7 \frac{7}{8}$, in the Third at $7 \frac{4}{10}$; in the Three last Years at $7 \frac{4}{10}$; these being the relative Values at which Dollars were received for Bills on the Court in the respective Periods.

East India House,
4th Feb^r 1793.

Errors Excepted;

W^m WRIGHT,

Auditor of Indian Accounts.

N° 8.

A N

A C C O U N T

O F T H E

PRIME COST of all Goods purchased
for the East India Company in *CHINA*,
and shipped for Europe, in each Year,
from February 1786 to the Date of the
latest Advices.

Ordered to be printed 4th February 1793: &

An ACCOUNT of the Amount received at *CANTON* for Goods, Stores, and Bullion, exported thither by the East India Company, for Bills on the Court of Directors, and for the Supplies from India in each Year, from February 1786 to the Date of the latest Advices.

	28 February 1786 to 3 April 1787.		4th April 1787 to 7 April 1788		8th April 1788 to 27 March 1789		28 March 1789 to 14 February 1790.		15 February 1790 to 28 February 1791.		29 February 1791 to 9 January 1792.		TOTAL.	
	Tales.	£.	Tales.	£.	Tales.	£.	Tales.	£.	Tales.	£.	Tales.	£.	Tales.	£.
EXPORTS from EUROPE.														
Goods — — —	877,645	292,548	741,852	247,284	1,232,270	410,757	1,130,870	376,957	1,621,020	540,340	1,868,068	622,689	7,471,725	2,490,575
Stores — — —	2,883	951	3,486	1,162	3,336	1,112	3,000	1,000	1,734	578	2,391	797	16,830	5,610
Bullion — — —	2,199,530	733,177	2,052,331	684,110	1,961,747	653,916	1,412,570	470,857	2,066,484	688,828	169,848	56,616	9,862,510	3,287,504
Bills on the Court of Directors — —	1,240,865	473,865	2,791,561	1,066,221	1,589,243	588,549	1,177,955	422,899	1,657,029	608,958	1,236,088	454,262	9,692,541	3,624,754
Total Europe Exports — —	4,320,723	1,500,551	5,589,230	1,998,777	4,786,596	1,654,334	3,724,395	1,281,713	5,346,267	1,838,704	3,276,395	1,134,364	27,043,606	9,408,443
SUPPLIES from INDIA.														
Bengal — — —	435,115	145,038	144,444	48,148	484,522	161,507	471,385	157,128	434,921	144,974	624,350	208,117	2,594,737	864,912
Bombay — — —	134,415	44,806	91,826	30,609	81,901	27,300	90,552	30,184	117,431	39,144	—	—	516,129	172,043
Fort Marlbro' — — —	28,730	9,577	—	—	36,173	12,058	74,372	24,791	79,987	26,662	87,207	29,069	306,469	102,157
Total Supplies from India — —	598,264	199,421	236,270	78,757	602,596	200,865	636,309	212,103	632,339	210,780	711,557	237,186	3,417,335	1,139,112
Grand Total — —	4,918,987	1,699,972	5,825,500	2,077,534	5,389,192	1,855,199	4,360,704	1,493,816	5,978,606	2,049,484	3,987,952	1,371,550	30,460,941	10,547,555

N. B.—In the foregoing Account, Tales are converted into Pounds Sterling, at 6/8 each (the usual Valuation of Cargoes received from Europe at Canton) except Bills on the Court, which are taken at the Exchange at which they were actually drawn.

N^o 9.

A N A C C O U N T

O F T H E

AMOUNT received at *CANTON* for Goods, Stores, and Bullion, exported thither by the East India Company, for Bills on the Court of Directors, and for Supplies from India in each Year, from February 1786 to the Date of the latest Advices.

Ordered to be printed 4th February 1793.

N^o II.

A N

A C C O U N T

O F

STOCK per Computation, of the East
India Company, on the 31st of January
1787.

Ordered to be printed 4th February 1793.

STOCK per COMPUTATION, 31st J 1787.

To what owing by the Company to the Annuitants				£ 200
to Bonds bearing Interest				1,600
to D ^s not bearing Interest				
to Bills of Exchange unpaid				4,200
to Customs on Goods fold and unfold				400
to the Exchequer for the last Payment to Government, per Agreement				100
to the Bank, for a Loan on the Credit of Exchequer Bills				300
to D ^s for Interest thereon from 12 September 1786 to the 31st January 1787				
to Freight and Demorage				300
to Supra Cargoes Commission on Goods fold and unfold				
to Proprietors of Private Trade on all Goods fold				200
to Almshouses at Poplar				
to Interest on Military Fund more than applied				
to D ^s on Contingent Fund D ^s				
to Warrants passed the Court unpaid				
to what owing in the Department of Committee of Shipping (exclusive of Exports)				
to what owing for Teas returned by the Buyers, and refold				
to what owing for Teas purchased in Europe, received in England and expected				100
to Interest on Annuities				
to D ^s on Bonds				
to Dividends on Stock				
to Half a Year's Dividend on Stock due at Christmas last, at 8 per Cent. per Ann. on the Capital of £.4,000,000, which includes the additional Stock of £.800,000, raised agreeable to an Act of Parliament passed in the 26th Year of His present Majesty's Reign, and is the First Dividend made thereon				
to what paid by the Adventurers, being 87½ per Cent. on	£.3,200,000		£.2,800,000	
to additional Capital fold to the Adventurers, a. 155 per Cent. on	800,000		1,240,000	
	£.4,000,000			4

to Balance of Quick Stock against the Company at Bengal, made up to 31st January 1786 CR^s 44,08,533

Add the Debt due from the Berar Government 11,60,000

The Debts at the Presidency and Subordinates on Account of the Investment, some Part of which appears, on the public Proceedings the 13th of February 1786, to be doubtful, the whole Amount stated as doubtful, by Order of the Committee of Accounts, the 22d February 1787 5,00,000

The Sum paid by Lord Clive for constituting a Military Fund CR^s 5,80,000

D^s given by Sujah ul Dowlah, in Addition to D^s 3,48,000

CR^s 9,28,000

Interest on the above Sum, from 29th September 1766 to the 29th September 1769, which forms the Capital of the Contingent Fund, the Interest on which is applicable to the Charges of conducting the Military Fund. 2,22,720

11,50,720

CR^s 72,19,253, a. 2. 3 ca. 8,12,115

Deduct what received at Bengal for Bills drawn on England since closing the Quick Stock

£. 85,098

Cargoes arrived at Bengal since closing the Quick Stock 16,565

101,663

to Balance of Quick Stock against the Company at Fort St. George, made up to 31st October 1785 Pag^s 10,11,465

Add the Amount due to the Nizam for Peshcash for the Circar, after deducting the Amount estimated to be due from him for the Revenue of the Guntoor Circar, since it has been in his Possession to the above Date 1,01,758

Estimated Amount of dubious Debts at the Circars, the whole Debts being 1,83,605, stated as doubtful by Order of the Committee of Accounts the 22d February 1787 1,83,605

Pagodas 12,06,828, a. 8 ca. £.5,18,731

Deduct Cargoes arrived at Fort St. George since closing the Quick Stock 22,216

to Balance of Quick Stock against the Company at Bombay, made up to 31st October 1785 R^s 1,39,32,468

Add the unsecured Part of Ragonath Row's Debt 31,91,036

Boats and Vessels at Surat that should not have been in the Quick Stock 47,000

Estimated Amount of Arrears due at the above Period, not inserted on the Quick Stock, stated as doubtful by Order of the Committee of Accounts, the 22d February 1787 41,51,823

Rup^s 2,17,22,327 a. 2 6 2,665,290

Deduct what received at Bombay for Bills drawn on England since closing the Quick Stock 500

to Balance of Quick Stock against the Company at China, made up to the 28th February

the due from Government to the Company	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£. 4,200,000
the Balance on the 31st January 1737 (Evening) including Bonds that may be issued	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	271,369
received to pay off Bonds advertised to be paid off	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	360,947
the Company's separate Fund	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85,180
the Amount remaining to come in of new Stock	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,321,292
the Amount of Goods sold, not paid for	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,777,494
the Value of Goods in England, unfold	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47,399
the Value of Tea purchased on the Continent, not arrived	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21,621
the Amount of Customs on Tea returned by the Buyers to the Company, which is claimed by the Company to be repaid them by Government	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40,668
the Balance of Quick Stock at Benccolen, made up to the 22d March 1786, Dollr 162,674, a. 5 each	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— D ^o — of last Books at St Helena — D ^o — 30 September 1785	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£. 44,512
Add, the Amount of the Kent's outward Cargo for St. Helena, and arrived there since closing the Books	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,880
Cargoes from England, not arrived in India and China at the Dates of the Quick Stocks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52,392
Exports paid for	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,193,891
Silver exported, and remaining in the Treasury, paid for	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	204,208
Imprefs paid Owners of Ships not arrived in England	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	484,040
the Value of the East India House and Warehouses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	129,978
the Value of Ships, Sloops, and Vessels, exclusive of those stationed Abroad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	277,628
what the Company paid for their Dead Stock in India	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21,850
Expences defrayed for the Subsistence of French Prisoners in India	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	400,000
what remains due for Expences incurred in Expedition to Manila	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	260,687
Hospital Expences, incurred for His Majesty's Troops at Madras, Bengal, and Bombay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	139,877
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21,447
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£. 12,37,961
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,300,162
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£ 19,618,123

Memorandums.

In the above Account the Article of Dead Stock is valued at £. 400,000, which includes Buildings and Fortifications, Household Furniture, Plantations, Slaves, Ships and Vessels, and other Articles of Dead Stock, according to Lord Godolphin's Award the Year 1702, whereas the Whole of the Sums of Money expended in Buildings, Fortifications, by the last Advice at the Company's Settlements, for the Acquisition and Maintenance of their Possessions, and the nearest estimated Value of other Articles of Dead Stock, is as follow

Buildings and Fortifications.

At Bengal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£. 4,161,662	
Fort St. George, and Subordinates	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,455,481	
Bombay and D ^o	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,286,049	
Fort Marlbro' and D ^o	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	116,047	
Saint Helena	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36,538	7,055,777

Plate, Household Furniture, Plantations, Farms, Slaves, Sloops and Vessels.

At Bengal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£. 346,892	
Fort St. George and Subordinates	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	221,130	
Bombay and D ^o	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	325,774	
Fort Marlbro' and D ^o	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30,066	
Saint Helena	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39,288	£. 963,150

Not any Credit is taken in this Account for the Prime Cost and Charges on Tea sent to America, amounting to £ 15,819, for which the Company have not received any Return
 There are Bonds given to sundry Persons, by the Chief and Council at Balambangan, to the Amount of £. 17,390, which are not included in the Debt of the Account, it not being yet determined whether the Company are liable to the Payment of the same.
 The Sum due from the Nabob of Arcot for his Proportion of the extra Expences of the late War in the Carnatic, which are estimated by the Government at 75 Lacks of Pagodas, or £ 3,000,000, is not included in this Account, nor any Proportion which the Nabob should bear of the Expences of the Detachments from Bengal serving in that War.

East India House,
the 23d January 1793

Errors Excepted.
W. RICHARDSON, Accountant

N° 12.

AN

A C C O U N T

OF

STOCK per Computation, of the East
India Company, on the 31st of January
1788.

Ordered to be printed 4th February 1793-

STOCK per COMPUTATION, on the 1st March 1790.

To what owing by the Company to the Annuitants				£. 2,992,440
to Bonds bearing Interest			£. 3,070,700	3,040,442
to Bonds not bearing Interest			9,742	
to Bills of Exchange, unpaid from China			592,624	3,540,167
from India			240,957	
from India, on Account of the Indian Debts, including £ 270,000, the Interest thereon, to the 1st March 1793			2,706,586	
to Customs on Goods fold and unfold				463,710
to the Banks, for a Loan on the Credit of Exchequer Bills				300,000
to D ^r for a Loan on Mortgage of the Annuities that may be fold agreeable to Act of Par- liament, passed in 1788				100,000
to D ^r for Interest on the above Loans				34,460
to Freight and Demorage				314,400
to Supra Cargoes Commission on Goods fold and unfold				69,626
to Proprietors of Private Trade, on all Goods fold				167,438
to Alms Houses at Poplar				39,540
to Interest on Military Fund, more than applied				56,518
to D ^r Contingent Fund D ^r				10,712
to Warrants passed the Court unpaid				10,100
to what owing in the Department of the Committee of Shipping (exclusive of Exports)				75,412
to what owing for Teas returned by the Buyers, and re-fold				5,944
to Interest on Annuities				58,794
to D ^r on Bonds				68,752
to Dividends on Stock				102,370
to what paid by the Adventurers, being 87 ½ per Cent. on	£. 3,200,000		£. 2,800,000	
Additional Capital fold to the Adventurers at £. 155 per Cent. on		800,000		1,240,000
to D ^r Ditto in 1789, - - - Ditto				
at 174 per Cent. on		1,000,000		1,740,000
			5,780,000	
	£ 5,000,000			5,000,000
to Balance of Quick Stock against the Company at Bengal, made up to 30 April 1789, after deducting CR ^r 36,52,099, the Amount to be carried to the Cred ^t of the Company for what they have been charged as due on the Salt Accounts CR ^r 86,85,102				
Add the Sum paid by Lord Clive for constituting a Military Fund — CR ^r 5,80,000 D ^r given by Sujah ul Dowlah, in Addition to D ^r — — — — — 3,48,000				
			CR ^r 9,28,000	
Interest on the above Sums, from 29 Sept 1766 to 29 Sept. 1769, which forms the Capital of the Contingent Fund, the Interest of which is applicable to the Charges of conducting the Military Fund — — — — — 2,22,720				
			11,50,720	
			CR ^r 98,35,822, a 2 3 each, 1,106,530	
Deduct Amount of Bills drawn on England since closing the Quick Stock, charged as a Debt in England — — — — — 105,767				1,000,763
To Balance of Quick Stock against the Company at Bombay, made up to 30th April 1789 — — — — — R ^r 107,78,278, a 2 s. 6 d. each, £ 1,347,285				
Deduct Amount of Bills drawn on England since closing the Quick Stock, charged as a Debt in England — — — — — 63,258				1,284,027
				£ 18,735,615

Memorandums.

Government have claimed from the Company the Expence of Victualling His Majesty's Navy in the East Indies, during and subsequent to the late War, to the amount of £ 900,000 and upwards, but the Company are advised they are not liable to the Payment of more than about £ 157,000 on that Account.

Further Claims are also made for the Balance due to Government for His Majesty's Regiments serving in the East Indies, amounting to £ 300,000 and upwards. Directions have been sent to India to furnish an Account of the Balance due on this Account, and draw Bill for the same; but the Balance is not yet adjusted, according to the latest Advice.

The Company have already paid to Government £ 300,000 on Account of the above Claims.

East India House,
the 23d January 1793.

Errors Excepted.

W. RICHARDSON, Accountant.

from Government to the Company	—	—	—	£. 4,200,000
Balance on the 31st January 1788 (Evening) including Bonds that may be issued	—	—	£. 364,131	370,841
owed to pay off Bonds advertised to be paid off	—	—	6,717	387,278
Company's separate Fund	—	—	—	949,950
Amount of Goods sold, not paid for	—	—	—	2,993,303
Value of Goods in England unsold	—	—	—	21,621
Amount of Customs on Teas returned by the Buyers to the Company, which is claimed by the Company, to be repaid them by Government.	—	—	—	—
Balance of Quick Stock against the Company at Fort St. George, made up to 31st October 1786	—	—	—	—
		Page	2,72,949	
Amount due from the Nizam for the estimated Revenue of the Guntoor Circar, after deducting the Amount due to him for the Peshcash for the 5 Circars, per Order Committee Accounts 4th March 1788	—	—	32,075	
		Page	2,40,874	96,350
Cargoes arrived at Fort St. George since closing the Quick Stock	—	£.	26,019	
What received at Fort St. George for Bills drawn on England since closing the Quick Stock	—	—	102,650	128,669
				32,315
by the Balance of Quick Stock at Bencoolen, made up to 28th January 1787, Dollars 291,291, a. 5 s. each	—	—	—	72,823
by D ^o of last Books at St. Helena, D ^o to 30 September 1786	—	—	—	40,627
by Cargoes from England, not arrived in India and China at the Dates of the Quick Stocks	—	—	—	1,086,299
by Exports paid for	—	—	—	252,975
by Silver exported, and remaining in the Treasury, paid for	—	—	—	619,876
by Impres paid Owners of Ships not arrived in England	—	—	—	131,355
by the Value of the East India House and Warehouses	—	—	—	319,472
by the Value of Ships, Sloops, and Vessels, exclusive of those stationed Abroad	—	—	—	17,359
by what the Company paid for their Dead Stock in India	—	—	—	400,000
Expences defrayed for the Subsistence of French Prisoners in India	—	—	—	260,687
what remains due for Expences incurred in Expedition to Manila	—	—	—	139,877
Hospital Expences incurred for His Majesty's Troops at Madras, Bengal, and Bombay	—	—	—	21,447
				£. 12,318,110
				7,307,929
				£. 19,626,039

Memorandums.

In the above Account, the Article of Dead Stock is valued at £. 400,000, which includes Buildings and Fortifications, Household Furniture, Plantations, Slaves, Ships and Vessels, and other Articles of Dead Stock, according to Lord Godolphin's Award Year 1702; whereas the Whole of the Sums of Money expended in Buildings and Fortifications, by the last Advices at the Company's several Settlements, for the Acquisition and Maintenance of their Possessions, and the nearest estimated Value of other Articles of Dead Stock, are as follow:

	Buildings and Fortifications.	Plate, Household Furniture, Plantations, Farms, Slaves, Sloops, and Vessels	TOTALS
At Bengal	£. 4,058,767	£. 349,533	£. 4,408,300
Fort St. George, and Subordinates	1,494,930	235,404	1,730,334
Bombay and D ^o	1,289,087	303,739	1,592,826
Fort Marlboro' and D ^o	126,696	28,088	154,784
Saint Helena	36,538	38,800	75,338
	£. 7,006,018	£. 955,684	£. 7,961,702

Not any Credit is taken in this Account for the Prime Cost and Charges on Tea sent to America, amounting to £. 15,819, for which the Company have not received any Return.
 There are Bonds given to sundry Persons by the Chief and Council at Balambangan, to the Amount of £. 17,390, which are not included in the Debt of the Account, it not being yet determined whether the Company are liable to the Payment of the same.
 The Sum due from the Nabob of Arcot, for his Proportion of the extra Expences of the late War in the Carnatic, which are estimated by the Madras Government at 75 Lacks of Pagodas, or £. 3,000,000, is not included in this Account, nor any Proportion which the Nabob should bear of the Expences of the Detachments from Bengal serving in that War.

N^o 13.

AN
A C C O U N T

OF THE

STOCK per Computation of the East
India Company, on the 31st of January
1789.

Ordered to be printed 4th February 1793.

STOCK per COMPUTATION, 31st January 1789.

D.

o what owing by the Company to the Annuitants									£. 2,992,440
o Bonds bearing Interest								2,558,500	
to Ditto not bearing Interest								10,042	
									2,568,542
o Bills of Exchange unpaid from China								1,046,669	
Ditto — Ditto from India								1,408,562	
Ditto — Ditto from D ^o on Account of the India Debts, including £ 71,250, the								1,479,766	
Interest thereon, to the 1st March 1790									3,934,597
o Debts of India transferred to England, for which Bills had not been granted by the last Advices, but are de-									330,975
duced from the Quick Stocks of Bengal and Bombay									491,710
o Customs on Goods fold and unfold									300,000
o the Bank, for a Loan on the Credit of Exchequer Bills									500,000
o D ^o for a Loan on Mortgage of the Annuities to be raised agreeable to Act of Parliament in 1788									12,677
o D ^o for Interest on the above Loans									500,000
o Freight and Demorage									77,754
o Supra Cargoes Commission on Goods fold and unfold									190,000
o Proportions of Private Trade on all Goods fold									23,864
o Almshouses at Poplar									59,623
o Interest on Military Fund more than applied									10,894
o D ^o on Contingent D ^o									21,400
o Warrants passed the Court unpaid									17,058
o what owing in the Department of the Committee of Shipping (exclusive of Exports)									5,944
o what owing for Teas returned by the Buyers, and refold									60,626
o Interest on Annuities									52,641
o Ditto on Bonds									48,086
o Dividends on Stock									160,000
o Half a Year's Dividend on Stock, due at Christmas last, at 8 per Cent. per Ann. on the Capital of £ 4,000,000									2,000,000
o what paid by the Adventurers, being 87 1/2 per Cent. on									1,240,000
o additional Capital fold to the Adventurers, at 155 per Cent. on									4,000,000
								£ 4,000,000	
o Balance of Quick Stock against the Company at Bengal, made up to									
the 31st January 1788, after deducting CR 14,55,482, Part of									
the Bond Debt subscribed for Bills on the Court of Directors since									
the Date of that Stock Account								CR 1,06,72,282	
Add Commercial Balances, supposed doubtful								5,00,000	
Amount of Cargoes of Ships arrived in England included in									
the above Quick Stock								15,03,654	
The Sum paid by Lord Clive for constituting a Military									
Fund								CR 5,80,000	
Ditto — given by Sujah ul Dowlah, in Addition to D								3,48,000	
								CR 9,28,000	
Interest on the above Sum, from the 29th September									
1766 to 29th September 1769, which forms the									
Capital of the Contingent Fund, the Interest of									
which is applicable to the Charges of conducting									
the Military Fund								2,22,720	
								11,50,720	
								CR 1,38,26,656	
Deduct Amount of Remittances to China not included in									
the China Quick Stock								CR 9,00,000	
Amount of Cargoes laden for the several Puff-									
denures, not included in any of the Quick Stocks								1,87,775	
								10,87,725	
								CR 1,27,38,931	
Amount of Bills drawn on England since closing the Quick Stock, stated									
as a Debt in England								27,561	
									1,405,568
o Balance of Quick Stock against the Company at Bombay, made up to 30th April									
1788, after deducting R 17,67,615 Part of the Bond Debt subscribed for Bills									
on the Court of Directors since the Date of that Stock Account								R 1,45,04,780	
Add Amount of Claims for Contingent Expenses of the late Southern Army not									
included in the Quick Stock referred back to Bombay to be adjusted there. The									
Total was 11,00,000, but as it is probable some Part will be disallowed, say								8,00,000	
								CR 1,53,04,780	
Balance of Quick Stock against the Company at China, made up to 7th									1,913,097
April 1788								Tals 4,15,634	
								77,720	1,587,54
									£ 19,836,250

Memorandums

Government have claimed from the Company the Expence of Visualing His Majesty's Navy in the East Indies during late War, to the Amount of £ 900,000 and upwards, but the Company are advised they are not liable to Payment of more than about 00,000 on that Account

Further Claims are also made for the Balance due to Government for His Majesty's Regiments serving in the East Indies, amounting to £ 320,000 and upwards, but from the best Calculation that can be made, there will not remain more than £ 40,000 due on Account, according to the Returns of the Effects & vice. This, or whatever Sum may be due on making up the Accounts in India, according to the above Returns, has been directed to be paid by Bills on the Court of Directors.

N^o 14.

A N A C C O U N T

O F

STOCK per Computation, of the East
India Company, on the 1st of March
1790.

Ordered to be printed 4th February 1793.

To what owing by the Company to the Annuitants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£. 2,992,440
to Bonds bearing Interest	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£. 3,030,700	3,040,440
to Bonds not bearing Interest	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,742	
to Bills of Exchange, unpaid from China	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	592,624	
from India	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	240,957	
from India, on Account of the Indian Debts, including	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,706,586	3,540,167
£ 270,000, the Interest thereon, to the 1st March	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1793	
to Customs on Goods sold and unfold	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	463,710
to the Bank, for a Loan on the Credit of Exchequer Bills	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	300,000
to D ^o for a Loan on Mortgage of the Annuitants that may be sold agreeable to Act of Parliament, passed in 1788	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100,000
to D ^o for Interest on the above Loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34,460
to Freight and Demorage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	314,400
to Supra Cargoes Commission on Goods sold and unfold	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69,626
to Proprietors of Private Trade, on all Goods sold	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	167,438
to Alms Houses at Poplar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39,540
to Interest on Military Fund, more than applied	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56,518
to D ^o Contingent Fund D ^o	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,712
to Warrants passed the Court unpaid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,100
to what owing in the Department of the Committee of Shipping (exclusive of Exports)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75,412
to what owing for Teas returned by the Buyers, and re-fold	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,944
to Interest on Annuitants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58,754
to D ^o on Bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68,752
to Dividends on Stock	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	102,300
to what paid by the Adventurers, being 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. on	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Additional Capital fold to the Adventurers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
at £. 155 per Cent on	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	800,000
to - Ditto - in 1789, - - Ditto	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,240,000
at 174 per Cent. on	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000,000
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,740,000
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,780,000
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£ 5,000,000
to Balance of Quick Stock against the Company at Bengal, made up to 30 April 1789, after deducting CR ^s 36,52,099, the Amount to be carried to the Credit of the Company for what they have been charged as due on the Salt Accounts CR ^s 86,85,102	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Add the Sum paid by Lord Clive for constituting a Military Fund — CR ^s 5,80,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D ^o given by Sujah ul Dowlah, in Addition to D ^o — — — — — 3,48,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CR ^s 9,28,000
Interest on the above Sums, from 29 Sept. 1766 to 29 Sept. 1769, which forms the Capital of the Contingent Fund, the Interest of which is applicable to the Charges of conducting the Military Fund — — — — — 2,22,720	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,50,720
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£
Deduct Amount of Bills drawn on England since closing the Quick Stock, charged as a Debt in England — — — — — 105,767	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000,760
To Balance of Quick Stock against the Company at Bombay, made up to 30th April 1789 — — — — — R ^s 107,178,278, a. 2 s. 6 d each, £ 1,347,285	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deduct Amount of Bills drawn on England since closing the Quick Stock, charged as a Debt in England — — — — — 63,258	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,284,020
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£ 18,735,61

Memorandums.

Government have claimed from the Company the Expence of Victualing His Majesty's Navy in the East Indies, during and subsequent to the late War, to the Amount of £ 900,000 and upwards, but the Company have advised they are not liable to the Payment of more than about £ 152,000 on that Account.

Further Claims are also made for the Balance due to Government for His Majesty's Regiments serving in the East Indies, amounting to £ 320,000 and upwards. Directions have been sent to India to furnish an Account of the Balance due on this Account and to draw Bills for the same, but the Balance is not yet adjusted, according to the latest Advices.

The Company have already paid to Government £ 300,000 on Account of the above Claims.

East India House,
the 23d January 1793.

Errors Excepted.

W. RICHARDSON, Accountant

STOCK per COMPUTATION, on the 1st March 1790.

C.

by what due from Government to the Company	—	—	—	—	—	£. 4,200,000
by Cash, its Balance on the 1st March 1790 (Morning)	—	—	—	—	£. 264,227	273,969
by Cash reserved to pay off Bonds advertised to be paid off	—	—	—	—	9,742	
by New Stock	—	—	—	—	—	14,190
by the Company's separate Fund	—	—	—	—	—	430,573
by the Amount of Goods sold, not paid for	—	—	—	—	—	800,335
by the Value of Goods in England, unfold	—	—	—	—	—	3,972,339
by the Amount of Customs on Teas returned by the Buyers to the Company, which is claimed by the Company to be repaid them by Government	—	—	—	—	—	21,621
by Balance of Quick Stock in Favour of the Company at Madras, made up to 30th April 1789	—	—	—	—	Pagds 17,87,224	
Deduct the Balance, which by Accounts received from Bengal appears to be due to the Nizam, on Account of the Peshcabs of the Guntoor Circar, to May 1789	—	—	—	—	1,19,940	
Add Amount of Bills drawn on England since closing the Quick Stock, charged as a Debt in England	—	—	—	—	Pagods 16,67,284, a. 8s. £ 666,913	
	—	—	—	—	4,022	670,938
by Balance in Favour of the Company at Bencoolen, made up to 31 Jan ^r 1789	—	—	—	—	Doll ^r 38,34,30, a. 5s. each, £. 95,858	
Add Amount of Bills drawn on England since closing the Quick Stock, charged as a Debt in England	—	—	—	—	5,000	
	—	—	—	—	£. 100,858	
Deduct the Amount of a Cargo arrived in England, included in the above Quick Stock	—	—	—	—	10,705	90,153
by Balance of last Books at St Helena, made up to 30 September 1788	—	—	—	—	—	35,292
by Balance of Quick Stock in Favour of the Company at China, made up to 27 Mar. 1789,	—	—	—	—	Tales 356,631, a. 7 s. 4 d. 7 ¹ / ₂	132,074
by Cargoes from England, not arrived in India and China at the Dates of the several Quick Stocks	—	—	—	—	—	1,275,515
by Exports paid for, exclusive of Bullion	—	—	—	—	—	290,245
by Silver exported, and remaining in the Treasury, paid for	—	—	—	—	—	478,082
by Impres paid Owners of Ships not arrived in England	—	—	—	—	—	109,460
by the Value of the East India House and Warehouses	—	—	—	—	—	319,050
by the Value of Ships, Sloops, and Vessels, exclusive of those stationed Abroad	—	—	—	—	—	37,230
by what the Company paid for their Dead Stock in India	—	—	—	—	—	400,000
by what remains due for Expences incurred in the Expedition to Manilla	—	—	—	—	—	139,877
by Expences defrayed for the Subsistence of French Prisoners in India	—	—	—	—	—	260,687
by Hospital Expences incurred for His Majesty's Troops at Madras, Bengal, and Bombay	—	—	—	—	—	21,447
	—	—	—	—	—	£. 13,973,072
	—	—	—	—	—	4,762,543
	—	—	—	—	—	£. 18,735,615

Memorandums.

In the above Account the Article of Dead Stock is valued at £ 400,000, which includes Buildings and Fortifications, Plate, Household Furniture, Plantations, Slaves, Ships and Vessels, and other Articles of Dead Stock, according to Lord Godolphin's Award in the Year 1702, whereas the Whole of the Sums of Money expended in Buildings and Fortifications, by the last Advices at the Company's several Settlements, for the Acquisition and Maintenance of their Possessions, and the nearest estimated Value of other Articles of Dead Stock, are as follow

	Buildings and Fortifications	Plate, Household Furniture, Plantations, Farms, Slaves, Ships, and Vessels, &c	TOTALS
At Bengal	£ 4,151,008	£ 386,528	£ 4,537,536
Fort St George and Subordinates	1,538,024	245,989	1,784,013
Bombay and D ^o	1,286,358	401,270	1,688,324
Fort Marlboro ^e and D ^o	104,395	29,094	133,689
St Helena	36,538	40,760	77,298
	<u>£ 7,116,823</u>	<u>£ 1,104,147</u>	<u>£ 8,222,970</u>

Not any Credit is taken in this Account for the Prime Cost and Charges on Tea sent to America, amounting to £ 15,817, for which the Company have not received any Return.

There are Bonds given to sundry Persons by the Chief and Council of Balambangan, to the Amount of £ 13,125, and Interest thereon, which is not included in the Debt of the Account, it not being yet determined whether the Company are liable on the Payment of the same.

No Account is taken in the above of what is due from the Nabob, on Account of the extra Expences of the late War, which, after deducting what he has paid to the Date of the above Quick Stock, will amount to near 40 Lacks of Pagods, but it must be observed, that by the late Arrangements sent to Madras by the Swallow, this will be cleared off, provided the Nabob agrees to the Terms therein proposed.

N^o 15.

A N A C C O U N T

O R

STOCK per Computation, of the East
India Company, on the 1st of March.
1791.

Ordered to be printed 4th February 1793.

To what owing by the Company to the Annuitants	—	—	—	£ 2,992,440
to Bonds bearing Interest	—	—	£ 3,106,700	
to Bonds not bearing Interest	—	—	9,642	
				3,206,342
to Bills of Exchange unpaid from Clava	—	—	—	
to Ditto — from India	—	—	406,542	
to Ditto — from India, on Account of the Indian Debt, including £ 140,000, the Interest thereon, to the 1st March 1793	—	—	201,831	
			2,492,674	
				2,101,047
to Customs on Goods sold and unfold	—	—	—	
to the Bank, for a Loan on the Credit of Exchange Bills	—	—	—	558,995
to the Bank, for a Loan on Mortgage of Annuities that may be sold, agreeable to Act of Parliament passed in 1788	—	—	—	300,000
				100
to the Bank, for Interest on the above Loans	—	—	—	6,004
to Freight and Demorage	—	—	—	300,000
to Supra Cargoes Commission on Goods sold and unfold	—	—	—	68,500
to Proprietors of Private Trade, on all Goods sold	—	—	—	308,650
to Alms Houses at Poplar	—	—	—	57,582
to Interest on Military Fund, more than applied	—	—	—	53,306
to D ^r on Contingent D ^r — D ^r	—	—	—	10,501
to Warrants passed the Court unpaid	—	—	—	21,600
to what owing in the Department of the Committee of Shipping (exclusive of Exports)	—	—	—	88,700
to what owing for Exports of Season 1789	—	—	—	180,700
to what owing for Ties returned by the Buyers, and re-fold	—	—	—	5,944
to Interest on Annuities	—	—	—	59,779
to D ^r on Bonds	—	—	—	72,263
to Dividends on Stock	—	—	—	79,857
to what paid by the Adventurers, being 87 1/2 per Cent on	£ 3,200,000	—	£ 2,800,000	
to Additional Capital fold to the Adventurers, a 155 per Cent on	800,000	—	1,240,000	
to Ditto in 1789 — Ditto a 174 per Cent on	1,000,000	—	1,740,000	
			5,780,000	
	£ 5,000,000	—	—	5,000,000
to Balance of Quick Stock against the Company at Bengal, made up to 30th April 1790	—	—	—	CR ^r 1,168,83,956
Add Part of the Amount of the Houghton's Cargo, arrived in England, included in the Quick Stock	—	—	—	11,35,507
The Balance of Remittances made to other Settlements, which were not received at the Dates of the Quick Stocks, and Drafts made on Bengal, which had not become due when that Stock Account was closed	—	—	—	3,63,366
The Sum paid by Lord Clive for constituting a Military Fund	—	—	—	CR ^r 5,80,000
D ^r given by Sujah ul Dowlah, in Addition to D ^r	—	—	—	3,48,000
				CR ^r 9,28,000
Interest on the above Sums, from 29th Sept 1766 to 29th Sept 1769, which forms the Capital of the Contingent Fund, the Interest of which is applicable to the Charges of conducting the Military Fund	—	—	—	2,22,720
				11,50,720
				Cur ^r Rup ^r 1,43,33,549, a 2 3 1,612,524
Deduct Amount of Bills drawn on England, since closing the Quick Stock, charged as a Debt in England	—	—	—	170,326
				1,442,198
To Balance of Quick Stock against the Company at Bombay, made up to 30th April 1790	—	—	—	R 77,26,639
Add the Balance of Buffors Accounts and Claims for contingent Expences of the late Southern Army in 1783, Amount that may be allowed	—	—	—	5,16,694
				R ^r 82,43,333
Deduct a Cargo a-float, not included in Quick Stocks	—	—	—	36,621
				R ^r 82,06,712 a 2/6
				1,025,839
				£ 18,939,147

Memorandums

The Amount due to Government for Vail sailing His Majesty's Navy in the East Indies, calculated on the Principle advised by Council, that the Company are not liable to pay any Thing on that Account until after the Definitive Treaty with Holland, viz 20th May 1784, will be £ 152,006

The Balance due to Government for His Majesty's Regiments serving in the East Indies, by the Accounts sent Home from Bengal, amounted, on 24th June 1789 280,237

£ 432,243

And the Company have paid to Government, to 31st March 1790, on Account of the above Claims — £ 500,000

As far as the Accounts are received from India, it appears that the Subsistence to the King's Regiments has been regularly paid up since June 1789; the Balance therefore of the above Sums seems chargeable to Government, being — £ 67,710

By what due from Government to the Company	—	—	—	—	—	£ 4,200,000
by Cash, its Balance on the 1st March 1791 (Morning)	—	—	—	—	£ 480,576	
by Cash returned to pay off Bonds, advertised to be paid off	—	—	—	—	9,642	
						490,218
by New Stock	—	—	—	—	—	13,860
by the Company's separate Fund	—	—	—	—	—	447,505
by the Amount of Goods sold, not paid for	—	—	—	—	—	1,019,416
by the Value of Goods in England, unsold	—	—	—	—	—	4,343,031
by the Amount of Customs on Teas returned by the Buyers to the Company, which is claimed by the Company to be repaid them by Government	—	—	—	—	—	21,621
by Balance of Quick Stock in Favour of the Company at Madras, made up to 30th April 1790	—	—	—	—	28,29,768	
Add Cargoes received from Bengal at Madras, not included in either of the Quick Stocks	—	—	—	—	22,790	
						Page 28,52,558, a 8s 1,141,023
Add Amount of Bills drawn on England since closing the Quick Stock, charged as a Debt in England	—	—	—	—	—	7,100
						1,148,123
by Balance in Favour of the Company at Bencoolen, made up to 31st Jan ^r 1790	—	—	—	—	—	Dollars 575,019, a 5s each
by the Amount of L. Oxford's Cargo, arrived in England, included in the Quick Stock	—	—	—	—	—	45,696
						Doll ^r 529,323, a 5s. each, 132,330
Add the Amount of Bills drawn on England, since closing the Quick Stock	—	—	—	—	—	5,275
						137,605
by Balance of last Books at St Helena, made up to 30th September 1789	—	—	—	—	—	—
by Balance of Quick Stock in Favour of the Company at China, made up to 14th February 1790	—	—	—	—	—	Tales 223,328, a 7s. 4 1/2d. — £. 82,073
						39,193
Add Bills drawn on England since closing the Quick Stock	—	—	—	—	—	5,470
						87,543
by Cargoes from England, not arrived in India and China at the Dates of the several Quick Stocks	—	—	—	—	—	1,711,282
by Exports paid for, exclusive of Bullion	—	—	—	—	—	335,656
by Silver exported, and remaining in the Treasury, paid for	—	—	—	—	—	124,465
by Impres paid Owners of Ships, not arrived in England	—	—	—	—	—	103,940
by the Value of the East India House and Warehouses	—	—	—	—	—	325,300
by the Value of Ships, Sloops, and Vessels, exclusive of those stationed Abroad	—	—	—	—	—	49,270
by what the Company paid for their Dead Stock in India	—	—	—	—	—	400,000
by Expences defrayed for the Subsistence of French Prisoners in India	—	—	—	—	—	260,687
by what remains due for Expences incurred in Expedition to Manilla	—	—	—	—	—	139,877
by Hospital Expences for His Majesty's Troops at Madras, Bengal, and Bombay	—	—	—	—	—	21,447
						£. 15,420,039
						Balance against 3,519,108
						£ 18,939,147

Memorandums.

In the above Account, the Article of Dead Stock is valued at £ 400,000, which includes Buildings and Fortifications, Plate, Household Furniture, Plantations, Farms, Slaves, Sloops, Vessels, and Stores, and other Articles of Dead Stock, according to Lord Godolphin's Award in the Year 1702, which was the Whole of the Sums of Money expended in Buildings and Fortifications by the last Admirals, at the Company's several Settlements, for the Acquisition and Maintenance of their Possessions, and the nearest estimated Value of other Articles of Dead Stock, are as follow

	Buildings and Fortifications	Plate, Household Furniture, Plantations, Farms, Slaves, Sloops, Vessels, and Stores, &c	TOTALS
At Bengal	£ 4,285,838	£ 392,346	£ 4,678,204
Fort St George and Subordinates	1,574,120	222,332	1,796,472
Bombay and D ^o	1,309,580	406,997	1,716,547
Fort Marlborough and D ^o	59,868	26,510	126,384
St Helena	36,538	40,717	77,255
	£ 7,330,964	£ 1,088,898	£ 8,394,862

Not any Credit is taken in this Account for the Prime Cost and Charges on Tea sent to America, amounting to £ 15,819, for which the Company have not received any Return

There are Bonds given to sundry Persons by the Chief and Council of Balambangan, to the Amount of £ 12,757, and Interest thereon, which are not included in the Debt of his Account, it not being yet determined whether the Company are liable to the Payment of the Whole of those Bonds

The Balance against the Rajah of Tanjore, included in the Quick Stock, is exclusive of the Sum of Pagodas 2,60,000, for proposed Remission, on Reference to the Court of Directors.

N^o 16.

A N A C C O U N T

O F

STOCK per Computation, of the East
India Company, on the 1st of March
1792.

Ordered to be printed 4th February 1793.

STOCK per COMPUTATION, on the 1st March 1792.

No 4000
D'

to what owing by the Company to the Annuitants								£ 2,992,440
to Bonds bearing Interest						£ 3,000,000		
to Bonds not bearing Interest						9,042		3,205,042
to Bills of Exchange unpaid from China						584,655		
to Ditto — D ^o from India						191,702		
to Ditto — D ^o from India, on Account of the Indian Debt, including the Interest thereon, to the 1st March 1794						£ 80,000		2,743,961
to Customs on Goods fold and unfold								2,320,118
to the Bank, for a Loan on the Mortgage of Annuities that may be fold agreeable to Act of Parliament passed in 1788								597,456
to Ditto for Interest thereon, at 4 per Cent per Annum								300,000
to Freight and Demorage								8,000
to Supra Cargoe, Commission on Goods fold and unfold								291,740
to Proprietors of Private Trade on all Goods fold								72,970
to Alms House's as Poplar								246,870
to Interest on Military Fund, more than applied								66,566
to D ^o on Contingent D ^o — D ^o								49,209
to Warrants pulled the Court unpaid								10,554
to what owing by the Department of the Committee of Shipping (exclusive of Exports)								90,400
to what owing for Exports of former Seasons								71,958
to what owing for Teas returned by the Buyers, and re-fold								298,942
to what owing to Contractors of Indigo								5,944
to Interest on Annuities								13,214
to Interest on Bonds								55,774
to Dividends on Stock								72,585
to what paid by the Adventurers, being 87 1/2 per Cent on		£ 3,200,000			£ 2,800,000			57,336
to additional Capital fold to the Adventurers, at 155 per Cent on		800,000			1,240,000			
to Ditto — in 1789 to D ^o a 174 per Cent on		1,000,000			1,407,000			
						5780,000		
						£ 5,000,000		5,000,000
to Balance of Quick Stock against the Company at Bengal, made up to 30 April 1791								CR' 2,50,82,270
Deduct Advances for, and Supplies to other Settlements, and not included in any of the Quick Stock								43,16,093
								CR' 2,07,66,177
The Sum paid by Lord Clive for constituting a Military Fund								CR' 5,80,000
D ^o — given by Sujah ul Dowlah, in Addition to D								3,48,000
								CR' 9,28,000
Interest on the above Sums from 29th Sept ^r 1766 to 29th Sept ^r 1769, which forms the Capital of the Contingent Fund, the Interest of which is applicable to the Charges of conducting the Military Fund								2,22,720
								1,50,720
								CR 2,19,16,897, a 20 3d £ 2,465,651
Deduct Bills drawn on England since closing the Quick Stock, charged as a Debt on England								124,656
Add, what due to the Indigo Contractors of the Seasons 1789-90, who preferred Payment of Surplus Produce in Bengal								£ 2,340,995
								59,423
To Balance of Quick Stock against the Company at Bombay, made up to the 30th April 1791								R' 59,81,745
Add Cash received for Bills on Bengal, and not discharged or stated as a Debt on Bengal								5,54,276
								R 65,35,622
Deduct a Cargo of Pepper afloat, and not included in Quick Stock								1,72,252
								Rupies 63,63,370, a 25 6d
								795,422
								£ 19,507,157

F B India House,
etc 23d Januar 1793

Errors Excepted

W RICHARDSON, Accountant

By what due from Government to the Company				£ 420000
By Cash, its Balance on the 1st March 1792. (Main) being Cash & Loans to the separate Funds			131649	
By Cash reserved to pay off Bonds advertised to be paid			9442	
by New Stock				41373
by the Amount of Goods sold, not paid for				1780
by the Value of Goods in England unsold				122253
by the Amount of Customs on Tees returned by the East India Company which is claimed by the Company to be repaid them by Government				500611
by Balance of Quick Stock in Favour of the Company at Madras, made up to 30th April 1791				11621
Page 46, 94, 207				
Deduct, due for Ground taken at Hoag Hills, &c. stated at Pegodas 161,000, but by General Letter from Madras in the Military Department, dated 1787, would amount to 217,000, the Difference is			56000	
Cash received for Bills on Bengal, and not exchanged, as stated as a Debt at Bengal			317910	
			268940	
			432235	
Add Amount of Bills &c. at Madras on fundy Periods, not included in the Quick Stock			56869	
			4379220, a 80	113688
Bills drawn on England since closing the Quick Stock, charged as a Debt in England				75971
by Balance of Quick Stock in Favour of the Company at Bencoolen, made up to 31 January 1790				1381159
Deduct the Amount of the Earl of Oxford's Charge at Bencoolen in England, and included in Quick Stock			45297	
			Dollars 523323, a 5	132330
Add Bills drawn on England since closing the Quick Stock				10825
by Balance of last Books of St. Helena, made up to the 30th September 1790				142555
Add Remittance of Cash to Bencoolen, not received there at the Date of the Quick Stock				100000
by Balance of Quick Stock in Favour of the Company at China, made up to 28 February 1791				49103
Add Amount of Bills drawn on England since closing the Quick Stock, charged as a Debt in England				13391
by Cargoes from England, not arrived in India and China at the Dates of the several Quick Stocks				553205
by Exports paid for, exclusive of Bolhor				1348501
by Silver exported, and remaining in the Company's Treasury, paid for				395591
by Imps. paid Owners of Ships not arrived in England				96970
by the Value of the East India House and Warehouses				329300
by the Value of Ships, Sloops, and Vessels, exclusive of those stationed Abroad				38560
by what the Company paid for their Dead Stock in India				400000
by Expenses defrayed for the Subfistence of French Prisoners in India				260687
of what remains due for Expenses incurred in Expedition to Maullia				139877
by Hospital Expenses for His Majesty's Troops at Madras, Bengal, and Bombay				21447
				16968491
				2538666
				19507157

Particulars

These are to account the Article of Dead Stock, valued at 19,507,157, which includes Building and Fortifications, Plate, Household Furniture, Plate, Cannon, Guns, Store, Vessels, and several other Articles of Dead Stock according to Lord Cornwallis's Award in the Year 1792, whereas the Value of the Sum of 2,538,666 in Building and Fortifications, by the best Advices at the Company's several Settlements, for the Acquisition and Maintenance of their Possession, and the several valuable of other Article of Dead Stock, is as follows.

At Bengal	At Madras	At Calcutta	At Pondicherry	At St Helena	TOTALS
£ 4237703	£ 271170	£ 271170	£ 43229	£ 93858	£ 4633771
£ 1537000	£ 122253	£ 100000	£ 400000	£ 260687	£ 1806110
£ 395591	£ 96970	£ 329300	£ 38560	£ 400000	£ 126377
£ 93858	£ 260687	£ 139877	£ 21447	£ 77937	£ 835972
£ 1537000	£ 122253	£ 100000	£ 400000	£ 260687	£ 835972

Credits taken in this Account for the Prime Cost and Charges of Freight to America, amounting to 15,817, for which the Company is accountable in their Return.
 There are also Bonds given to fundy Periods by the Council and Council of Bumbay, to the Amount of 1,122,372, and Interest thereon, which are not included in the Debt of this Account, it not being yet determined whether the Company are liable to the Payment of the Whole of those Bonds.
 The Expenses of the War which have been paid in India prior to the 31st Decr. 1792, and which are not included in the Quick Stock Account, of the several Expenses which have been received of the Expense paid or incurred for the Period

N^o 17.

A N A C C O U N T

O F

STOCK per Computation, of the East
India Company, on the 1st March 1793.

Ordered to be printed 4th February 1793.

STOCK per COMPUTATION, on the 31st March 1793.

D^r.

o what owing by the Company to the Annuitants					£. 2,992,440
o Bonds bearing Interest				£ 3,200,000	} 3,207,942
o Bonds not bearing Interest				7,942	
o Bills of Exchange unpaid from China				50,458	
o D ^r — D ^r — from India				514,844	} 2,399,352
o D ^r — D ^r — from India on Account of the Indian Debt, including the Interest thereon to the 31 st March 1792				£ 30,000 1,184,050	
o Customs on Goods sold and unsold					500,714
o the Bank for a Loan on the Mortgage of Annuities, that may be fold agreeable to Act of Parliament passed in 1788					600,000
o Freight and Demorage					161,460
o Supra Cargoes Commission on Goods sold and unsold					69,500
o Proprietors of Private Trade on all Goods sold					121,940
o Mins Houfis at Poplar					77,006
o Interest on Military Fund, more than applied					46,129
o D ^r — on Contingent D ^r					10,123
o what owing in Department of the Committee of Shipping (exclusive of Exports)					66,437
o what owing for Exports of former Seasons					193,755
o what owing for Teas returned by the Buyers, and re-sold					5944
o what owing to Contractors of Indigo					3,000
o Interest on Annuities					54,270
o Interest on Bonds					73,307
o Dividends on Stock					54,652
o what paid by the Adventurers, being 37 1/2 per Cent on	£ 3,700,000			£ 2,800,000	
o additional Capital paid to the Adventurers, a 155 per Cent on	800,000			1,240,000	
o to D ^r — in 1769 — D ^r — a 174 per Cent on	1,000,000			1,740,000	
				£ 5,780,000	
				£ 5,000,000	5,000,000
to Balance of Quick Stock against the Company at Bengal, made up to the 31 st January 1792				CR 3,004,254	
Add, Cargoes of Ships arrived in England, dispatched to Europe, since closing the Quick Stocks				£ 90,628	
				CR 3,313,332	
The Sum paid by Lord Clive for constituting a Military Fund				CR 5,80,000	
D ^r — given by Sujah ul Dowlah, in Addition to D ^r				2,48,000	
				9,28,000	
Interest on the above Sums, from 29 th Sept 1766 to 29 th Sept 1769, which forms the Capital of the Contingent Fund, the Interest of which is applicable to the Charges of conducting the Military Fund				2,22,720	
				11,50,770	
				CR 3,42,82,602, a 2 3	£ 3,856,793
Deduct, Bills drawn on England since closing the Quick Stocks, and charged as a Debt in England				170,700	
					3,686,093
to Balance of Quick Stock against the Company, at Bombay, made up to 31 st October 1791				R 4,58,029	
Add, Cargoes of Ships arrived in England, dispatched to Europe since closing the Quick Stocks				6,33,197	
				R 5,21,326, a 2 6	£ 651,676
Deduct Bills drawn on England since closing the Quick Stock, and charged as a Debt in England				41,947	
					609,727
					£ 19,926,889

East India House,
23d January 1793

Error Corrected

W RICHARDSON, Accountant

12 Lacks of Current Rupees, which at 25 each amount to £ 120,000, were not paid to the Madrattas on Loan, about June and July 1791, which Sum does not appear upon any of the Quick Stocks.

110 Lacks of Sicca Rupees, which at 25 3/4 each, amount to £ 1,275,998, were to be paid by Tippoo Sultan to the East India Company, toward the Expenses of the War, and One Half thereof had been paid, as per Military Letter from Fort St George, dated the 23rd May 1792, no Part of this Sum could be on any of the Quick Stocks

Whether the Arrears of the Army, and other Expenses, in winding up the Charges of the War, may exceed or fall short of the said Sum, is not ascertained at present.

STOCK per COMPUTATION, on the 1st March 1793.

£.

By what due from Government to the Company		4,200,000
by Cash, its Balance on the 1st March 1793 (Morning) including Cash belonging to the separate Fund (£ 474,094)	£ 555,251 7,942	563,193
by Cash referred to pay off Bonds advertised to be paid off		
by New Stock		33,300
by the Amount of Goods sold, not paid for		731,900
by the Value of Goods in England, unsold		4,263,441
by the Amount of Customs on Teas returned by the Buyers to the Company, which is claimed by the Company to be repaid them by Government		21,621
by Balance of Quick Stock in Favour of the Company at Madras, made up to 31st January 1792	Pagodas 45,66,790	
Add, Amount received on a Bill drawn by the Rajah of Travancore, not included in Quick Stock	35,452	
	46,02,242	
Deduct, due for Ground taken at Hog Hill, St Thomé, &c stated on the Quick Stock at 1,610,000, but by the General Letter from Madras, dated 1787, would amount to 2,120,000, the Difference is	Pagodas 51,000	
Arrears of Peshcash due to the Nizam, as stated in a Memorandum at the End of the Quick Stocks, Rupees 4,20,774, a 365 Rupees for 100 Pagodas	1,15,280	
	1,66,280	
	44,35,962	
Deduct, the Cargoes of Ships arrived in England, dispatched to Europe since closing the Quick Stock	Pagodas 3,99,361	
Add, the Amount of Bills drawn on England since closing the Quick Stock, and charged as a Debt in England	40,36,601, a 8s. 177,224	£. 1,614,641
		1,791,865
by Balance of Quick Stock in Favour of the Company at Bencoolen, made up to 30th January 1792	Spanish Doll ^s 580,857	
Deduct the Cargoes of Ships arrived in England, dispatched to Europe since closing the Quick Stock	124,430	
Add, Amount of Bills drawn on England since closing the Quick Stock, and charged as a Debt in England	Dollars 456,427, a. 5s 51,125	£ 114,107
		119,232
by Balance of last Books at Saint Helena, made up to 30th September 1791		33740
by Balance of Quick Stock in Favour of the Company at Chira, made up to the 9th January 1792, Sales 2,063,818, a 7 2 1/2		740,480
Add, Amount of Bills drawn on England since closing the Quick Stock, and charged as a Debt in England		31,735
		772,215
by Cargoes from England, not arrived in India and China at the Dates of the several Quick Stocks		1,505,473
by Exports paid for, exclusive of Bullion		416,253
by Silver exported and remaining in the Treasury, paid for		20,614
by Impres paid Owners of Ships not arrived in England		94,609
by the Value of Ships, Sloops, and Vessels, exclusive of those stationed Abroad		37,050
by what the Company paid for their Dead Stock in India		400,000
by the Value of the East India House and Warehouses		355,780
by Expences defrayed for the Subsistence of French Prisoners in India		260,687
by what remains due for Expences incurred in Expedition to Manilla		139,877
by Hospital Expences incurred for His Majesty's Troops at Madras, Bengal, and Bombay		21,447
		15,782,297
		4,144,592
		19,926,889

Memorandums.

In the above Account, the Article of Dead Stock is valued at £ 400,000, which includes Buildings and Fortifications, Plate, Household Furniture, Plantations, Farms, Slaves, Sloops, Vessels, and other Articles of Dead Stock, according to Lord Godolphin's Award in the Year 1702; whereas the Whole of the Sums of Money expended in Buildings and Fortifications, by the last Advices at the Company's several Settlements, for the Acquisition and Maintenance of their Possessions, and the nearest estimated Value of other Articles of Dead Stock, are as follow

	Buildings and Fortifications	Plate, Household Furniture, Plantations, Farms, Slaves, Sloops, Vessels, Store, &c	TOTAL
At Bengal	4,268,406	384,085	£ 4,652,491
Fort Saint George and Subordinates	1,530,556	209,386	1,739,942
Bombay and Ditto	1,316,225	440,007	1,756,232
Fort Marlboro' and Ditto	118,834	17,559	136,393
Saint Helena	36,330	40,668	77,000
	£ 7,320,359	£ 1,091,705	£ 8,412,064

Not any Credit is taken in this Account for the Prime Cost and Charges on Tea sent to America, amounting to £ 15,819, for which the Company have not received any Return

There are Bonds given to sundry Persons by the Chief and Council at Balambangan, to the Amount of £ 12,757, and Interest thereon, which are not included in Debt of this Account, it not being yet determined whether the Company are liable to the Payment of the Whole of these Bonds

N° 18.

S T A T E M E N T

O F T H E

DEBTS of the East India Company (exclusive of the Debts transferred from India, agreeably to the Orders of the 15th Sept^r 1785, and the 31st July 1787); and a Statement of the Effects of the Company in England, and afloat Outwards, as they stood on the 31st January 1787; together with an Account of the Balance of Quick Stock in China, according to the latest Advices.

Ordered to be printed 4th February 1793.

A STATEMENT of the DEBTS of the East India Company (exclusive of the
the 31st July 1787); and a Statement of the Effects of the Company in England
an Account of the Balance of Quick Stock in China, according to the latest Ac

To what owing by the Company to the Annuitants	—	—	—	£.	2,992,440
to Bonds bearing Interest	—	—	—	£ 1,996,700	
to Bonds not bearing Interest	—	—	—	10,517	
					2,007,217
to Bills of Exchange unpaid	—	—	—	—	4,201,633
to Customs on Goods sold and unfold	—	—	—	—	455,708
to the Exchequer, for the last Payment to Government, per Agreement	—	—	—	—	100,000
to the Bank, for a Loan on the Credit of Exchequer Bills	—	—	—	—	300,000
to Ditto, for Interest thereon	—	—	—	—	4,635
to Freight and Demorage	—	—	—	—	346,000
to Supra Cargoes Commission on Goods sold and unfold	—	—	—	—	56,913
to Proprietors of Private Trade on all Goods sold	—	—	—	—	290,700
to Almshouses at Poplar	—	—	—	—	12,060
to Interest on Military Fund, more than applied	—	—	—	—	61,934
to Ditto — on Contingent Fund, Ditto	—	—	—	—	12,074
to Warrants passed the Court unpaid	—	—	—	—	36,900
to what owing in the Department of the Committee of Shipping (exclusive of Exports)	—	—	—	—	73,673
to what owing for Teas returned by the Buyers, and re-sold	—	—	—	—	6,169
to what owing for Teas purchased in Europe, received in England, and expected	—	—	—	—	173,858
to Interest on Annuities	—	—	—	—	58,191
to Interest on Bonds	—	—	—	—	51,435
to Dividends on Stock	—	—	—	—	41,949
to Half a Year's Dividend on Stock, due at Christmas last, at 6 per Cent per Annum, on the Capital of £ 4,000,000, which includes the additional Stock of £ 800,000 raised agreeably to Act of Parliament, passed in the 26th Year of His present Majesty's Reign, and is the First Dividend made thereon	—	—	—	—	160,000
to what paid by the Adventurers — being 87½ per Cent on £ 3,200,000	—	—	—	£. 2,800,000	
to additional Capital, sold to the Adventurers at 155 per Cent on ... 800,000	—	—	—	1,240,000	
					4,040,000
				£ 4,000,000	4,000,000
to Balance of Quick Stock against the Company at China made up to } Tales s d 28th February 1786	—	—	—	804,306-600, a. 7 8	308,317
				£	15,751,666

East India House,
the 23d January 1793

Errors Excepted.

W. RICHARDSON,

Accountant.

transferred from India, agreeably to the Orders of the 15th September 1785, and
 a-float Outward, as they stood on the 31st Day of January 1787; together with

by what due from Government to the Company	—	—	—	£	4,200,000
by Cash in Balance on 31st January 1787 (Evening) including Bonds that may be issued	—	—	—	£. 264,152	
by Ditto referred to pay off Bonds advertized to be paid off	—	—	—	7,217	
					<u>271,369</u>
by the Company's Separate Fund	—	—	—	—	360,947
by the Amount remaining to come in of New Stock	—	—	—	—	85,180
by the Amount of Goods sold, not paid for	—	—	—	—	1,327,292
by the Value of Goods in England unsold	—	—	—	—	2,777,494
by the Value of Teas purchased on the Continent, not arrived	—	—	—	—	47,399
by the Amount of Customs on Teas returned by the Buyers to the Company, which is claimed by the Company, to be repaid them by Government	—	—	—	—	21,621
by Cargoes from England, not arrived in India and China at the Dates of the several Quick Socks	—	—	—	—	1,193,891
by Exports paid for	—	—	—	—	204,201
by Silver exported, and remaining in the Treasury, paid for	—	—	—	—	484,040
by Imprests paid Owners of Ships, not arrived in England	—	—	—	—	129,978
by the Value of the East India House and Warehouses	—	—	—	—	277,628
by the Value of Ships, Sloops, and Vessels, exclusive of those stationed Abroad	—	—	—	—	21,850
by Expences defrayed for the Subsistence of French Prisoners in India	—	—	—	—	260,687
by what remains due for Expences incurred in Expedition to Manilla	—	—	—	—	139,877
by Hospital Expences, incurred for His Majesty's Troops at Madras, Bengal, and Bombay	—	—	—	—	21,447
				£.	<u>11,824,901</u>
			Balance against	—	3,926,765
				£	<u>15,751,666</u>

N^o 19.

A

S T A T E M E N T

O F T H E

DEBTS of the East India Company (exclusive of the Debts transferred from India, agreeably to the Orders of the 15th September 1785, and the 31st July 1787); and a Statement of the Effects of the Company in England and a-boat Outwards, as they stood on the 31st January 1788; together with an Account of the Balance of Quick Stock in China, according to the latest Advices.

Ordered to be printed 4th February 1793.

A STATEMENT of the DEBTS of the East India Company (exclusive 1785, and the 31st July 1787); and a Statement of the Effects of the Company - with an Account of the Balance of Quick Stock in China, according to the late.

To what owing by the Company to the Adventurers	—	—	—	—	£ 2,992,440
to Bonds bearing Interest	—	—	—	£ 1,995,700	
to Bonds not bearing Interest	—	—	—	10,017	2,006,717
to Bills of Exchange unpaid from China	—	—	—	£ 465,041	
to Bills of Exchange unpaid from India	—	—	—	2,995,611	3,463,653
to Customs on Goods sold and unsold	—	—	—	—	480,110
to the Bank, for a Loan on the Credit of Exchange Bills	—	—	—	—	300,000
to Ditto, for Interest thereon to 31st January 1788	—	—	—	—	4,635
to Freight and Demorage	—	—	—	—	420,000
to Supra Cargoes Commission on Goods sold and unsold	—	—	—	—	65,880
to Proprietors of Private Trade on all Goods sold	—	—	—	—	119,110
to Alms Houses at Poplar	—	—	—	—	14,948
to Interest on Military Fund more than applied	—	—	—	—	61,537
to Ditto - on Contingent Fund, Ditto	—	—	—	—	11,328
to Warrants passed the Court unpaid	—	—	—	—	45,500
to what owing in the Department of the Committee of Shipping (exclusive of Exports)	—	—	—	—	31,914
to what owing for Teas returned by the Buyers, and re-sold	—	—	—	—	6,120
to Interest on Annuities	—	—	—	—	59,400
to Interest on Bonds	—	—	—	—	44,626
to Dividends on Stock	—	—	—	—	45,747
to Half a Year's Dividend on Stock, due at Christmas, last, at 8 per Cent. per Annum, on the Capital of	—	—	—	£ 4,000,000	160,000
to what paid by the Adventurers, being 87½ per Cent on	—	£ 3,200,000	—	£ 2,800,000	
to additional Capital sold to the Adventurers, at 155 per Cent.	—	—	800,000	—	1,240,000
				£ 4,040,000	
	£ 4,000,000	—	—	—	4,000,000
to Balance of Quick Stock against the Company at China, made up to 3d April 1787	—	—	Tales	914,308	
Deduct the Cargo of the Admiral Sir Edward Hughes, not arrived in England	—	—	—	180,377	
			Tales	733,931, a. 7 7 ½	280,331
				£.	14,613,998
East India House, 23d January 1793.		Errors Excepted.			
			W. RICHARDSON,		
			Accountant.		

the Debts transferred from India, agreeably to the Orders of the 15th September
 England and a-boat Outwards, as they stood on the 31st January 1788; together
 ces.

What due from Government to the Company	—	—	—	—	£.	4,200,000
By Cash, its Balance, on 31st January 1788 (Evening) including Bonds that may be issued	—	—	—	—	£.	364,131
By D ^r , referred to pay off Bonds advertised to be paid-off	—	—	—	—		6,717
						<u>370,848</u>
By the Company's separate Fund	—	—	—	—		387,278
By the Amount of Goods sold, not paid for	—	—	—	—		949,953
By the Value of Goods in England, unsold	—	—	—	—		2,993,303
By the Amount of Customs on Teas returned by the Buyers to the Company, which is claimed by the Company to be repaid them by Government	—	—	—	—		21,621
By Cargoes from England, not arrived in India and China at the Dates of the several Quick Stocks	—	—	—	—		1,086,299
By Exports paid for	—	—	—	—		252,975
By Silver exported, and remaining in the Treasury, paid for	—	—	—	—		619,876
By Impres paid Owners of Ships not arrived in England	—	—	—	—		131,355
By the Value of the East India House and Warehouses	—	—	—	—		319,472
By the Value of Ships, Sloops, and Vessels, exclusive of those stationed Abroad	—	—	—	—		17,350
By Expences defrayed for the Subsistence of French Prisoners in India	—	—	—	—		260,687
By what remains due for Expences incurred in Expedition to Manilla	—	—	—	—		139,877
By Hospital Expences incurred for His Majesty's Troops at Madras, Bengal, and Bomby	—	—	—	—		21,447
					£.	<u>11,772,341</u>
						2,841,657
					£.	<u>14,613,998</u>

N^o 20.

S T A T E M E N T

O F T H E

EBTS of the East India Company (exclusive of the Debts transferred from India, agreeably to the Orders of the 15th Sept. 1785 and the 31st July 1787); and a Statement of the Effects of the Company in England, and a-broad Outwards, as they stood on the 31st January 1789; together with an Account of the Balance of Quick Stock at China, according to the latest Advices.

Ordered to be printed 4th February 1793.

A STATEMENT of the Debts of the East India Company (exclusive of the Debt 31st July 1787); and a Statement of the Effects of the Company in England, and of the Balance of Quick Stock at China, according to the latest Advices.

To what owing by the Company to the Annuityers	—	—	—	£.	2,992,440
to Bonds bearing Interest	—	—	—	£. 2,558,500	
to Bonds not bearing Interest	—	—	—	10,042	
					2,568,542
to Bills of Exchange unpaid from China	—	—	—	£ 1,046,669	
to Bills of Exchange unpaid from India	—	—	—	1,408,562	
					2,455,231
to Customs on Goods sold and unfold	—	—	—	—	491,710
to the Bank, for a Loan, on the Credit of Exchequer Bills	—	—	—	—	300,000
to Ditto — for a Loan on Mortgage of the Annuities that may be raised agreeably to Act of Parliament in 1788	—	—	—	—	500,000
to Ditto — for Interest on the above Loans	—	—	—	—	12,677
to Freight and Demorage	—	—	—	—	500,000
to Supra Cargoes Commission on Goods sold and unfold	—	—	—	—	77,754
to Proprietors of Private Trade on all Goods sold	—	—	—	—	190,000
to Alms Houses at Poplar	—	—	—	—	23,864
to Interest on Military Fund more than applied	—	—	—	—	59,623
to Ditto—on Contingent Fund	—	—	—	—	10,894
to Warrants passed the Court unpaid	—	—	—	—	21,400
to what owing in the Department of the Committee of Shipping (exclusive of Exports)	—	—	—	—	17,058
to what owing for Teas returned by the Buyers, and re-fold	—	—	—	—	5,944
to Interest on Annuities	—	—	—	—	60,626
to Interest on Bonds	—	—	—	—	52,641
to Dividends on Stock	—	—	—	—	48,086
to Half a Year's Dividend on Stock, due at Christmas last, at 8 per Cent. per Annum, on the Capital of	—	—	—	£ 4,000,000	160,000
to what paid by the Adventurers, being £. 87½ per Cent. on £. 3,200,000	—	—	—	£. 2,800,000	
to additional Capital sold to the Adventurers, at 155 per Cent. on	—	—	800,000	—	1,240,000
				£ 4,040,000	
			£. 4,000,000	—	4,000,000
To Balance of Quick Stock against the Company at China, made up to 7th April 1788. Tales	415,634	2	7	1/20	158,754
				£.	14,707,244

East India House,
the 23d January 1793.

Erois Excepted.

W. RICHARDSON,

Accountant.

ferred from India, agreeably to the Orders of the 15th September 1785, and the
 out Outward, as they stood on the 31st January 1789; together with an Account

what due from Government to the Company	—	—	—	£.	4,200,000
Cash, its Balance on the 31st January 1789 (Evening)	—	—	—	£. 187,670	
Ditto referred to pay off Bonds advertised to be paid off	—	—	—	10,042	
					197,712
the Company's separate Fund	—	—	—	—	401,122
the Amount of Goods sold, not paid for	—	—	—	—	988,421
the Value of Goods in England, unsold	—	—	—	—	3,747,118
the Amount of Customs on Teas returned by the Buyers to the Company, which is claimed by the Company, to be repaid them by Government	—	—	—	—	21,621
Cargoes from England, not arrived in India and China at the Dates of the several Quick Stocks	—	—	—	—	1,414,425
Exports paid for, exclusive of Bullion	—	—	—	—	237,539
Silver exported, and remaining in the Treasury, paid for	—	—	—	—	461,402
Impress paid Owners of Ships not arrived in England	—	—	—	—	103,842
the Value of the East India House and Warehouses	—	—	—	—	319,050
the Value of Ships, Sloops, and Vessels, exclusive of those stationed Abroad	—	—	—	—	27,580
Expences defrayed for the Subsistence of French Prisoners in India	—	—	—	—	260,687
what remains due for Expences incurred in Expedition to Manilla	—	—	—	—	139,877
Hospital Expences incurred for His Majesty's Troops at Madras, Bengal, and Bombay	—	—	—	—	21,447
				£.	12,531,843
				Balance against	—
					2,175,401
				£.	14,707,244

N^o 21.

A
S T A T E M E N T
O F T H E

DEBTS of the East India Company (exclusive of the Debts transferred from India, agreeably to the Orders of the 15th September 1785, and the 31st July 1787); and a Statement of the Effects of the Company in England, and afloat Outwards, as they stood on the 1st Day of March 1790; together with an Account of the Balance of Quick Stock in China, according to the latest Advices.

Ordered to be printed 4th February 1793.

A STATEMENT of the DEBTS of the East India Company (exclusive of 1785, and the 31st July 1787); and a Statement of the Effects of the Company with an Account of the Balance of Quick Stock in China, according to the last

To what owing by the Company to the Annuitants	—	—	—	—	£. 2,992,440
to Bonds bearing Interest	—	—	—	£. 3,030,700	
to Bonds not bearing Interest	—	—	—	9,742	
					3,040,442
to Bills of Exchange unpaid from China	—	—	—	£. 592,624	
to Bills of Exchange unpaid from India	—	—	—	240,957	
					833,581
to Customs on Goods sold and unfold	—	—	—	—	463,710
to the Bank, for a Loan on the Credit of Exchequer Bills	—	—	—	—	300,000
to Ditto - - for a Loan on Mortgage of the Annuities that may be sold agreeably to Act of Parliament passed in 1788	—	—	—	—	100,000
to Ditto - - for Interest on the above Loans	—	—	—	—	34,460
to Freight and Demorage	—	—	—	—	314,400
to Supra Cargoes Commission on Goods sold and unfold	—	—	—	—	69,626
to Proprietors of Private Trade on all Goods sold	—	—	—	—	167,438
to Alms Houses at Poplar	—	—	—	—	39,540
to Interest on Military Fund more than applied	—	—	—	—	56,518
to Ditto - on Contingent Fund	—	—	—	—	10,712
to Warrants passed the Court unpaid	—	—	—	—	10,100
to what owing in the Department of the Committee of Shipping (exclusive of Exports)	—	—	—	—	75,412
to what owing for Teas returned by the Buyers, and re-fold	—	—	—	—	5,944
to Interest on Annuities	—	—	—	—	58,797
to Interest on Bonds	—	—	—	—	68,752
to Dividends on Stock	—	—	—	—	102,370
to what paid by the Adventurers, being £ 87½ per Cent on	£. 3,200,000	—	£. 2,800,000		
to additional Capital sold to the Adventurers, at 155 per Cent on	800,000	—	1,240,000		
to additional Capital sold to the Adventurers in 1789, at 174 per Cent. on	1,000,000	—	1,740,000		
				5,780,000	
	£ 5,000,000	—	—		5,000,000
					£ 13,744,239

East India House,
23d January 1792

Errors Excepted.

W. RICHARDSON,
Accountant.

the Debts transferred from India, agreeably to the Orders of the 15th September in England, and a-loat Outwards, as they stood on the 1st March 1790; together Advices.

By what due from Government to the Company	—	—	—	£	4,200,000
by Cash its Balance on 1st March 1790 (Morning)	—	—	£	264,227	
by Ditto, referred to pay off Bonds advertised to be paid off	—	—	—	9,742	
					<u>273,969</u>
by New Stock	—	—	—	—	14,190
by the Company's separate Fund	—	—	—	—	430,573
by the Amount of Goods sold, not paid for	—	—	—	—	800,335
by the Value of Goods in England, unsold	—	—	—	—	3,972,339
By the Amount of Customs on Teas returned by the Buyers to the Company, which is claimed					
by the Company to be repaid them by Government	—	—	—	—	21,621
by Cargoes from England, not arrived in India and China	—	—	—	—	1,275,515
by Exports paid for, exclusive of Bullion	—	—	—	—	290,245
by Silver exported and remaining in the Treasury, paid for	—	—	—	—	478,082
by Impres paid Owners of Ships not arrived in England	—	—	—	—	109,460
by the Value of the East India House and Warehouses	—	—	—	—	319,050
by the Value of Ships, Sloops, and Vessels, exclusive of those stationed Abroad	—	—	—	—	37,230
by Expences defrayed for the Subsistence of French Prisoners in India	—	—	—	—	260,687
by what remains due for Expences incurred in Expedition to Manilla	—	—	—	—	139,877
by Hospital Expences incurred for His Majesty's Troops at Madras, Bengal, and Bombay	—	—	—	—	21,447
by Balance of Quick Stock in favour of the Company at China, made up to 27th March 1789, Talcs 356,631, a. 7s. 4 d.	—	—	—	—	132,072
					<u>12,776,692</u>
				Balance against	—
					<u>967,547</u>
				£.	<u>13,744,239</u>

N° 22.

A

S T A T E M E N T

O F T H E

DEBTS of the East India Company (exclusive of the Debts transferred from India, agreeably to the Orders of the 15th September 1785, and the 31st July 1787), and a Statement of the Effects of the Company in England and afloat Outwards, as they stood on the 1st Day of March 1791, together with an Account of the Balance of Quick Stock in China, according to the latest Advices.

Ordered to be printed 4th February 1793.

A STATEMENT of the DEBTS of the East India Company (as at September 1785, and the 31st July 1787); and a Statement of the Effects of the Company at the 31st July 1791; together with an Account of the Balance of Quick Stock in China, according to the Accounts of the Company, as at the 31st July 1791.

To what owing by the Company to the Annuitants	—	—	—	£. 2,992,440
to Bonds bearing Interest	—	—	—	£. 3,196,700
to Bonds not bearing Interest	—	—	—	9,642
				<u>3,206,342</u>
to Bills of Exchange unpaid from China	—	—	—	406,542
to Bills of Exchange unpaid from India	—	—	—	201,831
				<u>608,373</u>
to Customs on Goods sold and unsold	—	—	—	558,995
to the Bank of England, for a Loan on the Credit of Exchequer Bills	—	—	—	300,000
to Ditto — for a Loan on Mortgage of the Annuities, that may be agreeably to Act of Parliament passed in 1788	—	—	—	100
to Ditto — for Interest on the above Loans	—	—	—	6,004
to Freight and Demorage	—	—	—	300,000
to Supra Cargoes Commission on Goods sold and unsold	—	—	—	68,500
to Proprietors of Private Trade on all Goods sold	—	—	—	308,650
to Alms Houses at Poplar	—	—	—	57,582
to Interest on Military Fund more than applied	—	—	—	53,306
to Ditto on Contingent Fund	—	—	—	10,501
to Warrants passed the Court unpaid	—	—	—	21,600
to what owing for Exports sent out in Season 1789	—	—	—	180,100
to what owing in the Department of the Committee of Shipping (exclusive of Exports)	—	—	—	88,100
to what owing for Teas returned by the Buyers, and re-sold	—	—	—	5,944
to Interest on Annuities	—	—	—	59,779
to Interest on Bonds	—	—	—	72,263
to Dividends on Stock	—	—	—	79,857
to what paid by the Adventurers, being £. 87½ per Cent on £ 3,200,000	—	—	—	£ 2,800,000
to additional Capital, sold the Adventurers, at 155 per Cent.	—	—	—	800,000
to additional Capital, sold the Adventurers in 1789, at 174 per Cent.	—	—	—	1,000,000
				<u>1,740,000</u>
				<u>£. 5,780,000</u>
				<u>£. 5,000,000</u>
				<u>3,000,000</u>
				<u>£. 13,978,436</u>

East India House,
23d January 1793.

Errors Excepted.

W. RICHARDSON, Accountant.

of the Debts transferred from India, agreeably to the Orders of the 13th Company in England and afloat Outwards, as they stood on the 1st Day of March 1790 to the latest Advices.

By what due from Government to the Company	—	—	—	—	£ 4,200,000
by Cash, its Balance, on the 1st March 1791 (Morning)	—	—	—	£ 480,576	
By Ditto, referred to pay off Bonds advertised to be paid off	—	—	—	9,642	
By New Stock	—	—	—	—	490,218
by the Company's separate Fund	—	—	—	—	13,860
by the Amount of Goods sold, not paid for	—	—	—	—	447,505
by the Value of Goods in England unsold	—	—	—	—	1,019,416
by the Amount of Customs on Teas returned by the Buyers to the Company, which is claimed	—	—	—	—	4,343,031
by the Company to be repaid them by Government	—	—	—	—	21,621
by Cargoes from England, not arrived in India and China	—	—	—	—	1,711,282
by Exports paid for, exclusive of Bullion	—	—	—	—	335,656
by Silver exported, and remaining in the Treasury, paid for	—	—	—	—	127,465
by Imprests paid Owners of Ships not arrived in England	—	—	—	—	103,940
by the Value of the East India House and Warehouses	—	—	—	—	325,300
by the Value of Ships, Sloops, and Vessels, exclusive of those stationed Abroad	—	—	—	—	49,270
by Expences defrayed for the Subsistence of French Prisoners in India	—	—	—	—	250,687
by what remains due for Expences incurred in Expedition to Manila	—	—	—	—	139,877
by Hospital Expences incurred for His Majesty's Troops at Madras, Bengal, and Bombay	—	—	—	—	21,447
by Balance of Quick Stock at Canton in Favour of the Company, made up to 14th February 1790	—	—	—	—	—
				Tales 223,328, a. 7 s. 4 d.	£ 82,073
Add Bills drawn on England since closing the Quick Stocks	—	—	—	5,470	
					87,543
					£ 13,695,118
				Balance against	—
					28,3318
					£ 13,978,436

N^o 23.

A
S T A T E M E N T

O F T H E

DEBTS of the East India Company (exclusive of the Debts transferred from India, agreeably to the Orders of the 15th September 1785, and the 31st July 1787), and a Statement of the Effects of the Company in England, and afloat Outwards, as they stood on the 1st Day of March 1792; together with an Account of the Balance of Quick Stock in China, according to the latest Advices.

Ordered to be printed 4th February 1793.

A STATEMENT of the DEBTS of the East India Company (exclusive of 1785, and the 31st July 1787); and a Statement of the Effects of the Company in with an Account of the Balance of Quick Stock in China, according to the late

To what owing by the Company to the Annuitants	—	—	—	£. 2,992,440
to Bonds bearing Interest	—	—	£. 3,200,000	
to Bonds not bearing Interest	—	—	9,042	
				3,209,042
to Bills of Exchange unpaid from China	—	—	£. 584,655	
to Bills of Exchange unpaid from India	—	—	191,702	
				776,357
to Customs on Goods sold and unfold	—	—	—	597,456
to the Bank, for a Loan on Mortgage of the Annuities that may be sold agreeably to Act of Parliament passed in 1788	—	—	—	300,000
to Ditto, for Interest thereon, at £ 4 per Cent. per Annum	—	—	—	8,000
to Freight and Demorage	—	—	—	291,340
to Supra Cargoes Commission on Goods sold and unfold	—	—	—	72,970
to Proprietors of Private Trade on all Goods sold	—	—	—	246,870
to Alms Houses at Poplar	—	—	—	66,966
to Interest on Military Fund more than applied	—	—	—	49,209
to Ditto — Contingent D ^o	—	—	—	10,554
to Warrants passed the Court unpaid	—	—	—	90,400
to what owing in the Department of the Committee of Shipping (exclusive of Exports)	—	—	—	71,958
to what owing for Exports of former Seafons	—	—	—	298,942
to what owing for Teas returned by the Buyers, and re-fold	—	—	—	5,944
to what owing to Contractors of Indigo	—	—	—	13,214
to Interest on Annuities	—	—	—	55,774
to Interest on Bonds	—	—	—	72,585
to Dividends on Stock	—	—	—	57,336
to what paid by the Adventurers, being — £. 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. on £. 3,200,000	—	£. 2,800,000	—	
to additional Capital fold the Adventurers, a. 155 per Cent on — 800,000	—	—	1,240,000	
to additional Capital fold the Adventurers in 1789, a. 174 per Cent. on —	—	—	1,740,000	
				£. 5,780,000
			£. 5,000,000	5,000,000
				£. 14,287,357
				258,087
				£. 14,545,444
			Balance in Favour	

East India House,
23d January, 1793.

Errors excepted.

W. RICHARDSON, Accountant.

N^o 24.

A

S T A T E M E N T

O F T H E

DEBTS of the East India Company (exclusive of the Debts transferred from India, agreeably to the Orders of the 15th Sept^r 1785, and the 31st July 1787); and a Statement of the Effects of the Company in England, and a-boat Outwards, as they stood on the 1st Day of March 1793; together with an Account of the Balance of Quick Stock in China, according to the latest Advices.

Ordered to be printed 4th February 1793.

A STATEMENT of the DEBTS of the East India Company (exclusive of the Debt due to the Bank of England) as at the 31st July 1787; and a Statement of the Effects of the Company in England; and an Account of the Balance of Quick Stock in China, according to the latest Accounts.

To what owing by the Company to the Annuitants	—	—	—	—	£. 2,992,440
to Bonds bearing Interest	—	—	—	£. 3,200,000	} 3,207,942
to Bonds not bearing Interest	—	—	—	7,942	
to Bills of Exchange unpaid from China	—	—	—	500,458	} 1,015,302
to — D ^o — D ^o from India	—	—	—	514,844	
to Customs on Goods sold and unfold	—	—	—	—	500,71
to the Bank, for a Loan on Mortgage of the Annuities that may be sold agreeably to Act of Parliament passed in 1788	—	—	—	—	600,000
to Freight and Demorage	—	—	—	—	161,460
to Supra Carriage Commission on Goods sold and unfold	—	—	—	—	69,000
to Proprietors of Private Trade on all Goods sold	—	—	—	—	121,940
to Alms Houses at Poplar	—	—	—	—	70,006
to Interest on Military Fund more than applied	—	—	—	—	46,129
to D ^o on Contingent D ^o — D ^o	—	—	—	—	10,123
to what owing in the Department of the Committee of Shipping, exclusive of Exports	—	—	—	—	66,430
to what owing for Exports of former Seasons	—	—	—	—	193,755
to what owing for Fees returned by the Buyers, and re-sold	—	—	—	—	5,944
to what owing to Contractors of Indigo	—	—	—	—	3,000
to Interest on Annuities	—	—	—	—	54,270
to D ^o on Bonds	—	—	—	—	73,907
to Dividends on Stock	—	—	—	—	54,657
to what paid by the Adventurers, being £. 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. on £. 3,200,000	—	—	—	£. 2,800,000	
to additional Capital sold to the Adventurers, at 155 per Cent on	—	—	800,000	—	1,240,000
to additional Capital sold to the Adventurers in 1789, at 174 per Cent. on	—	—	1,000,000	—	1,740,000
				£. 5,780,000	
			£. 5,000,000	—	—
					5,000,000
					£. 14,247,015

East India House,
the 23d January 1793.

Errors Excepted.

W. RICHARDSON,

Accountant.

transferred from India, agreeably to the Orders of the 13th September 1735, and
 and a-boat Outward, as they flood on the 1st Day of March 1703, together with
 es.

By what is due from Government to the Company	—	—	—	£ 4,200,000
by Cash, as Balance on 1st March 1793 (Morning) including the Company's separate Fund (£ 474,004)	—	—	£ 555,251	} 563,193
by Cash referred to pay off Bonds advertised to be paid off	—	—	7,912	
by New Stock	—	—	—	33,200
by the Amount of Goods sold, not paid for	—	—	—	731,900
by the Value of Goods in England, unsold	—	—	—	4,263 41
by the Amount of Customs on Teas returned by the Buyers to the Company, which is claimed by the Company, to be repaid them by Government	—	—	—	21,621
by Cargoes from England, not arrived in India and China at the Dates of the several Quick Stocks	—	—	—	1,505,473
by Exports paid for, exclusive of Bullion	—	—	—	416,253
by Silver exported and remaining in the Treasury, paid for	—	—	—	20,614
by Impres paid Owners of Ships not arrived in England	—	—	—	94,609
by the Value of the East India House and Warehouses	—	—	—	355,780
by the Value of Ships, Sloops, and Vessels, exclusive of those stationed Abroad	—	—	—	37,050
by Expences defrayed for the Subsistence of French Prisoners in India	—	—	—	260,687
by what remains due for Expences incurred in Expedition to Madras	—	—	—	139,877
by Hospital Expences for His Majesty's Troops at Madras, Bengal, and Bombay	—	—	—	21,447
by Balance of Quick Stock in Favour of the Company at China, made up to the 9th January 1792	—	Tales 2,063,818,	a 7 s. 2 1/2 d	£ 740,480
Add the Amount of Bills drawn in England since closing the Quick Stocks, and the same as a Debt in England	—	—	—	31,735
				772,215
				£ 13,437,460
				Balance against — 809,559
				£ 14,247,019

An ACCOUNT of the COST of all Goods, Stores, and Bullion, exported to India and China, by the East India Company, in each Season, from 1776 to 1792.

Seasons.	Goods.	Stores.	Bullion.	TOTAL.
1776	£. 373,942 11 11	£. 144,325 14 9	£. 108,624 14 —	£. 626,893 — 8
1777	345,123 2 5	134,147 8 2	10,827 12 3	490,098 2 10
1778	354,926 1 10	131,438 — 4	10,656 14 3	497,020 16 5
1779	367,467 — 11	172,078 8 4	9,939 1 5	549,484 10 8
1780	211,683 15 4	140,230 8 —	14,874 9 2	366,788 12 6
1781	478,459 12 7	187,862 13 11	— —	666,322 6 6
1782	399,291 6 9	147,800 19 11	— —	547,092 6 8
1783	327,299 1 9	78,143 8 3	— —	405,442 10 2
1784	356,855 7 9	61,891 19 3	— —	418,747 7 2
1785	410,825 5 7	118,345 7 9	724,311 7 2	1,253,482 — 6
1786	447,953 15 2	103,362 7 9	749,833 15 3	1,301,149 18 2
1787	575,739 2 9	191,887 12 11	646,798 3 —	1,414,424 18 8
1788	589,782 18 1	182,879 11 9	489,192 — —	1,261,454 9 10
1789	788,702 1 2	135,501 14 8	787,078 2 —	1,711,281 17 10
1790	779,666 3 6	149,117 3 4	332,794 16 —	1,461,488 2 10
1791	777,002 3 2	197,956 18 —	530,557 10 —	1,505,516 11 2
1792 p ^r Estimate }	806,248 — —	277,076 — —	— —	1,083,324 — —

East India House,
the 23d Janr^y 1793.

Errors Excepted,

W. RICHARDSON, Accountant.

N^o 23,

AN ACCOUNT

OF THE

COST of all Goods, Stores, and Bullion,
exported to India and China, by the East
India Company, in each Season, from
1776 to 1792.

Ordered to be printed 4th February 1793.

An ACCOUNT of all BILLS and CERTIFICATES drawn on the Court of Directors of the East India Company, from the several Settlements in India, and from China, in each Year, from 1786 to the Date of the latest Advices.

	Bengal.	Fort St. George	Bombay.	Bencoolen.	Total of Bills and Certificates from India.	China.	St. Helena	Total of Bills and Certificates from India, China, and St. Helena	Interest incurred in England, on sundry Bills from India.	Total, including Interest.
From the 30th April 1786 to the 30th April 1787	£. 120,241	£. 49	£. 4,250	£. 9,400	£. 133,940	£. 480,431	£. 17,553	£. 631,924	£. 4,575	£. 636,499
1777 — 1788	87,794	33,020	5,231	7,942	133,987	1,046,662	13,257	1,193,906	3,388	1,197,294
1788 — 1789	2,212	33,699	783	9,396	46,090	573,057	13,401	632,548	790	633,338
1789 — 1790	16,805	52,131	4,850	10,275	84,061	426,624	19,073	529,758	77	529,835
1790 — 1791	3,846	20,182	9,350	4,750	38,128	614,608	15,380	668,116	835	668,951
1791 — 1792	800	374,403	9,000	14,071	398,274	467,053	21,331	886,658	34,992	921,650
Since the 30th April 1792 to the Dates of the latest Advices	—	45,018	23,333	5,000	73,351	—	7,539	80,890	2,333	83,223
	£. 231,698	£. 558,502	£. 56,797	£. 60,834	£. 907,831	£. 3,608,435	£. 107,534	£. 4,623,800	£. 46,990	£. 4,670,790

The above Bills from India are Exclusive of those drawn on Account of the India Debt.

East India House,
the 23d January 1793.

Errors Excepted.

W. RICHARDSON,
Accountant.

N° 26.

A N A C C O U N T

OF ALL

**BILLS and CERTIFICATES drawn on the
Court of Directors of the East India Company,
from the several Settlements in India, and from
China, in each Year, from 1786 to the Date of
latest Advice.**

Ordered to be printed 4th February 1793.

N^o 27.

A STATEMENT of the INTEREST incurred on the DEBT transferred from India, according to the Orders of the 15th September 1785, and 31st July 1787; and the Amount of the Principal discharged, to the 1st of March 1793.

Interest incurred on the said Debt to the 23d Janry. 1793	—	—	—	£. 327,189
Of which has been actually discharged £. 321,231: The Remainder not yet claimed.				
Interest becoming due between the 22d Janry. and 1st March 1793	—	—	—	5,042
Interest incurred to the 1st of March 1793	—	—	—	£. 332,231
Amount of Principal discharged to the 23d Janry. 1793	—	—	—	£. 2,499,902
Bills in Course of Payment not yet claimed	—	—	—	4,904
Amount of Principal discharged and due, up to the 1st March 1793	—	—	—	£. 2,504,806

N. B.—On the 1st of March 1793 another Payment, to the Amount of £. 506,108, will take Place on Account of the said Debt, whereof £. 500,777 for Principal, and £. 5,331 for Interest.

East India House,
the 23d Janry. 1793.

Errors Excepted.

W. RICHARDSON, Accountant.

N° 27.

A

S T A T E M E N T

O F T H E

INTEREST incurred on the DEBT transferred from India, according to the Orders of the 15th September 1785, and 31st July 1787; and the Amount of the Principal discharged, to the 1st of March 1793.

Ordered to be printed, 4th February 1793.

N^o 28.

A STATEMENT of the PRIME COST and SALE AMOUNT of Goods sold by the East India Company in each Year, from the 1st of March 1787 to the 1st of March 1793; stating the Charges of Freight, of Customs, and of Merchandize, paid or payable on the same.

	Prime Cost.	Customs.	Freight and Demorage.	Charges of Merchandize.	TOTAL.	Sale Amount.
From 1st of March 1787 to 1st March 1788	£. 2,754,771	£. 550,190	£. 785,498	£. 291,598	£. 4,382,058	£. 4,859,980
1st of March 1788 to 1st March 1789	2,416,035	513,689	677,784	255,390	3,862,898	4,256,518
1st March 1789 to 1st March 1790	2,472,738	501,770	745,543	265,037	3,985,088	4,417,288
1st March 1790 to 1st March 1791	2,547,863	624,880	716,303	305,475	4,194,521	5,091,255
1st March 1791 to 1st March 1792	2,535,578	611,722	719,362	308,491	4,175,153	5,141,532
1st March 1792 to 1st March 1793	2,568,741	600,091	716,695	304,589	4,190,116	5,076,494

Part of the last Year's Sales, from the 23d of January to the 1st of March 1793, are estimated.
No Allowance is made in the above Account for Sea Risque, or Interest on the Capital employed.

East India House,
23d January 1793.

Errors Excepted.

W. RICHARDSON,
Accountant.

N° 28,

A

- S T A T E M E N T

- O F T H E

PRIME COST and SALE AMOUNT of
Goods sold by the East India Company in each
Year, from the 1st March 1787 to the 1st of
March 1793, stating the Charges of Freight, of
Customs, and of Merchandize, paid or payable
on the same,

Orders to be printed, 4th February 1793.

AN ACCOUNT

OF THE

SUMS advanced by the Paymaster General of His Majesty's Forces, on Account of the Troops raised for, and serving in, the EAST INDIES, during the last Four Years, to the 24th of December 1792.

Ordered to be printed 12th February 1793.

An ACCOUNT of the Sums advanced by the Paymaster General of His Majesty's Forces, on Account of the Troops raised for, and serving in, the EAST INDIES, during the last Four Years, to the 24th of December 1792.

Required by an Order of the Honourable House of Commons, dated the 23d Day of January 1793.

1789.	Advanced on Account of Subsistence, Recruiting, &c. during the Year 1789	—	—	38,720	—	1					
	Advanced for Off-reckonings, during Ditto Year	—	—	30,281	19	—					
	Advanced on Account of Arrears, during Ditto Year	—	—	6,942	10	6					
	Advanced for Extra Payments, during Ditto Year	—	—	75,944	9	7					
				1,978	13	—	77,923	2	7		
1790.	Advanced on Account of Subsistence and Recruiting, during the Year 1790	—	—	23,079	19	8					
	Advanced for Off-reckonings, during Ditto Year	—	—	26,196	18	1					
	Advanced on Account of Arrears, during Ditto Year	—	—	18,508	1	1					
	Advanced for Extra Payments, during Ditto Year	—	—	67,784	18	10					
				3,812	10	4	71,597	9	2		
1791.	Advanced on Account of Subsistence and Recruiting, during the Year 1791	—	—	22,942	4	10					
	Advanced for Off-reckonings, during Ditto Year	—	—	22,596	16	5					
	Advanced on Account of Arrears, during Ditto Year	—	—	10,445	5	10					
	Advanced for Extra Payments, during Ditto Year	—	—	55,984	7	1					
				7,078	5	—	63,062	12	1		
1792.	Advanced on Account of Subsistence and Recruiting, during the Year 1792	—	—	28,696	19	4					
	Advanced for Off-reckonings, during Ditto Year	—	—	15,791	3	11					
	Advanced on Account of Arrears, during Ditto Year	—	—	1,141	19	6					
	Advanced for Extra Payments, during Ditto Year	—	—	45,630	2	9					
				781	8	7	46,411	11	4		
								£.	258,994	15	2

Pay Office, Horse Guards,
31st January 1793.

RICHARD MOLESWORTH,
Accountant.

ESTIMATE of the probable REVENUES and CHARGES of *India* on a

ESTIMATED REVENUES.	CR'.	CR'.
<u>BENGAL.</u>		
MINT and POST OFFICE REVENUES, taken at the Average actual Receipts of the last 5 Years — —	1,30,000	
BENARES. The same Average of this Article is CR' 44,00,000, but as large Balances were collected in 1789/90, which cannot be reckoned on in future, the present Jumma is here taken, being about — — — —	43,00,000	
VIZIER'S SUBSIDY, as fixed in 1787, and which has been realized, is — — — —	53,00,000	
LAND REVENUES, on Average of the last 5 Years actual Collection, were CR' 3,08,24,000, they are estimated for 1791/2 at CR' 3,02,50,000, and as, in forming the permanent Settlement, some Deductions were allowed, the latter Sum is here taken —	3,02,50,000	
CUSTOMS The Average Collections of Three Years, since the Abolition of the greater Part of the Government Duties, were CR' 8,32,000, but in the last Year they were only 6 Lacs, and are estimated at this Amount for 1791/2. This Head of Revenue, as well as the Land Revenues, has been reduced by the Abolition of the Gunge, &c. Collections: Say therefore — —	6,00,000	
SALT. On the Average of 5 Years the Sale Amount has been CR' 98,70,000. But in the first Three Years the Price was much higher than afterwards, and in the Two last, the Quantity sold larger than is estimated for 1791/2, which may therefore be here taken — — — —	72,50,000	
OPHIUM, on the same Average of 5 Years, has produced 24 Lacs; it is estimated in 1791/2 at CR' 26,84,000: Say — —	25,00,000	
Total Estimated Bengal Revenues —	— CR'	5,03,30,000
or, at 2/ per CR'.	— £	5,033,000

PEACE ESTABLISHMENT, shewing the expected SURPLUS REVENUE:

ESTIMATED CHARGES.	CR.	CR.
<u>BENGAL.</u>		
CIVIL CHARGES An Average of these may be better taken on the last Three Years actual Disbursements, because of the Alterations that have taken Place in several Articles in 1788, &c. and the Impossibility of stating the former Year's actual Expenses with Precision. It is true the Charges of the New Coinage, began in 1789, will swell this, by near CR' 90,000 a Year more than in the former Period, but, as other Contingencies may arise hereafter, it is not thought necessary to make any Deduction on this Account	40,30,000	
MILITARY CHARGES , as before the late War, Lord Cornwallis having given it as his Opinion that the Increase made on that Account might be reduced	1,38,00,000	
MARINE CHARGES , on Average of Three Years as above, which is rather more than the Estimate for 1791/2	5,40,000	
BUILDINGS and FORTIFICATIONS , on the same Average, amounted to CR' 7,40,000, but on Account of the War, Orders were issued for expending no more than was absolutely necessary for Repairs, in consequence, only CR' 2,95,000 were laid out in 1790/1, and the Estimate for these Expenses in 1791/2 is only CR' 2,50,000. It may, however, be presumed that these Charges will now be more, and they are therefore estimated at	6,00,000	
REVENUE CHARGES , on Average of Three last Years, the Estimate for 1791/2, CR' 67,25,000, being supposed too low	74,50,000	
CUSTOMS , on the same Average.—See this Article in REVENUES	1,25,000	
SALT ADVANCES and CHARGES	29,50,000	
OPHIUM - D° - - - - D°	9,75,000	
The Advances for these Articles depend entirely on the Quantities manufactured, but as it is necessary to make some Estimate thereof, they are here taken at a Medium between the Average of the Three preceding Years actual Disbursements and the Estimate for 1791/2.		
COMMERCIAL CHARGES , not added to the Invoices, estimated on Average of the last 3 Years	8,00,000	
Total Estimated Bengal Charges	— CR'	3,12,00,000
oi, at 2/ per CR'	— £.	3,127,000

	Bro' over	—	—	£. 5,033,000
ESTIMATED REVENUES.				
<u>MADRAS.</u>				
<p>LAND REVENUES, on the Average of 5 Years actual Collections, from 1786, have amounted to Pagodas 17,50,000; but in the last Year 1790/1 the Receipts fell short, chiefly in consequence of the Irruptions of the Enemy, and excessive Drought; the Estimate for 1791/2 amounts to 24 Lacs, notwithstanding large Deductions are made for probable Arrears in the Zemindars Payments: But as this far exceeds any actual Collections hitherto made, it appears liable to Objection, although some of the Revenues are leased at an Annual Increase; the future Amount may therefore be taken more within Probability at — Pag^s</p>				
				20,00,000
<p>CUSTOMS and FARMS of exclusive Privilege have, on the Average of Five Years, produced about — — — —</p>				
				2,00,000
<p>NABOB'S SUBSIDY — — — —</p>				
				9,00,000
<p>RAJAH'S — D^s — — — —</p>				
				4,00,000
<p>REVENUES of the Countries ceded by Tippoo—those under Madras are estimated at — — — —</p>				
				3,50,000
Total Estimated Madras Revenues — Pag ^s				38,50,000
at 8/ per Pagoda				— £.
				1,540,000
Carried over — —				£
				6,573,000

	Bro' over	—	—	£. 3,127,000
ESTIMATED CHARGES.				
<i>MADRAS.</i>				
CIVIL CHARGES , on Average of Five Years, amounted to Pag' 2,84,000, they are estimated for 1791/2 at Pag' 2,58,000: Some Reductions have been lately made, but to allow for Increases recommended, and other Contingencies: Say — Pag'				
				2,80,000
MILITARY CHARGES before the War, including the King's Troops, amounted to about — — —				
				30,00,000
BUILDINGS and FORTIFICATIONS , about — — —				
				80,000
REVENUE CHARGES , including Commission on the Revenues, which varies with the Nett Collections, may be estimated, together with the Peshcush to the Nizam, at — — —				
				6,40,000
COMMERCIAL CHARGES , estimated for 1791/2 at — — —				
				33,000
*				
Total Estimated Madras Charges — Pag' at 8/ per Pagoda		40,33,000	—	£. 1,613,200
Carried over —		—	—	£. 4,740,200

	Bro' over	— —	£ 6,573,000
ESTIMATED REVENUES.			
<u>BOMBAY.</u>			
The REVENUES under this Presidency have produced, on Average of Three Years, about Rup' 13 Lacs, but the last Year's Receipts, and the Estimate for 1791/2, being lower than in preceding Years: Say B nd R' 12,50,000, or, at 2/3 per Rup. — £.			
			140,625
REVENUES of the Ceded Countries on the Malabar Coast, are estimated by Tippoo, and also by Information which has been received, to exceed £. 320,000 per Ann. but the Committee apprehend, from the Papers lately received by the Queen from Bombay, that the Assessment will fall considerably short of the Estimate, they have therefore valued this Article, for the present, at no more than the Sum of			
			150,000
	Total Estimated Bombay Revenues	—	390,625
	Total Estimated Revenues	—	6,963,625

	Bro' over	—	—	£.	4,740,300
ESTIMATED CHARGES.					
<u>BOMBAY.</u>					
CIVIL CHARGES, on Average of 5 Years	—	Rup'	8,00,000		
MARINE - D° - on - - D°	—	—	6,60,000		
MILITARY D° as before the War	—	—	30,00,000		
BUILDINGS and FORTIFICATIONS, on Average of 5 Years	—		2,30,000		
REVENUE CHARGES - - - - - D°	—	—	1,20,000		
COMMERCIAL D° are estimated for 1791/2	—	—	1,00,000		
		Rup'	49,10,000		
		or at 2/3 -	£.	5,52,375	
<u>BENCOOLEN and PRINCE of WALES Island.</u>					
The Supplies from Bengal to these Places may be reckoned at	—	—	—		50,000
Total Estimated Charges	—	—	—	£.	5,342,575
ESTIMATED SURPLUS REVENUE applicable to the Payment of Interest on or Discharge of Debts, to Commercial Advances or Remittances to China	—	—	—		1,621,050
				£.	6,963,625
ESTIMATED SURPLUS REVENUE brought down	—	—	—	£.	1,621,050
To this may be added, as Aids to Commercial Purposes, the expected Receipts for Sales of Imports, and Certificates for Officers Privileges. These, on the Average of the Three last Years actual Receipts, have produced £. 301,000, valuing the Pagodas and Bombay Rupees as in the foregoing Account; but it is apprehended that Stores to a considerable Amount, supplied for the Use of the Armies at Madras and Bombay, have not been brought to Account. The Estimate for 1791/2 amounts to £. 412,000; and although it may be hoped that from the late Regulations the Import Trade with India may be much benefited, this is possibly not over-rated; yet in giving an Estimate for the future, it may be better to keep more within Probability: Say therefore					
	—	—	—		350,000
The Total Estimated Surplus is therefore	—	—	—	£.	1,971,050

INTEREST on the DEBTS in INDIA must probably be considered as the First Article to be pro-
 - r from this SURPLUS, it may not be improper to give a CALCULATION of the Amount
 reof; which on the Debts bearing Interest, by the latest Advices, is as follows :

MADRAS, 31 January 1792.

On Bond Debts - - - -	CR ^s 1,57,46,982	a. 8 per C ^t -	CR ^s 12,59,758
On Loans, 1790/1 - - - -	45,39,605	12 D ^o - - -	5,44,753
On Promissory Notes - - - -	2,00,26,983	8 D ^o - - -	16,02,159
On - - D ^o - - - - - - - -	50,96,569	6 D ^o - - -	3,05,794

Total Principal - - - - CR^s 4,54,10,139 Total Interest, CR^s 37,12,464

or, at 2/ - £. 4,541,014

or, at 2/ - £.

371,246

ADRAS, 31 January 1792.

amounted, on 31 st Janry. to 8,83,000; but by the Letter 25 May Pag ^s 4,85,000 had been paid off	On Bonds and Deposits - - - -	Pag ^s 16,72,342	a. 8 per C ^t Pag ^s 1,33,787
	On Deposits - - - - - - -	33,895	6 D ^o - - - 2,034
	On Bonds - - - - - - - -	3,97,458	12 D ^o - - - 47,695

Total Principal - - - - Pag^s 21,03,695 Total Interest, P^s 1,83,516

or, at 8/ - £. 841,478

or, at 8/ - -

73,406

BOMBAY, 31 October 1791.

On Bonds - - - - - - - - Rup^s 1,08,36,623 a. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ per C^t - - 9,88,863

or, at 2/3 - £. 1,219,119

or, at 2/3 - -

111,244

BENCIOLEN, 31 January 1792.

On Bonds and Paper Currency - D. 12,5,884 a. 10 per C^t - D. 12,588

or, at 5/ - - £. 31,471

or, at 5/ - -

3,147

Sum borrowed at 8 per C^t at Madras, in order to discharge the
 12 per C^t Bonds above mentioned

Pag^s 90,000 - £. 36,000 Interest - - - Pag^s 7,200

£. 2,880

Total bearing Interest - - - £. 5,669,081 Total Interest - - - £.

561,923

This Sum, deducted from the above Surplus, leaves for Commercial Purposes, or
 Discharge of Debts

£. 1,409,127

ESTIMATED APPROPRIATION.

Europe Investment	-	-	-	£.	1,127,000
China Investment	-	-	-	-	250,000
					1,377,000
			Remains	-	32,127
				£.	1,409,127

DEBTS

An ACCOUNT of the PRIME COST and SALE AMOUNT of Goods from *INDIA*, fold by the East India Company in each Year, from the 1st March 1787 to the 1st March 1793; stating the Charges of Freight, of Customs, and of Merchandize, paid or payable on the same.

	Prime Cost.	Customs.	Freight and Demorage.	Charges of Merchandize, 6 per Cent.	TOTAL.	Sale Amount.
From 1st March 1787 to 1st March 1788	£. 1,128,537	£. 481,131	£. 302,469	£. 123,385	£. 2,035,522	£. 2,056,428
From 1st March 1788 to 1st March 1789	901,154	455,184	258,563	103,308	1,718,209	1,721,816
From 1st March 1789 to 1st March 1790	929,038	443,817	256,579	107,120	1,736,554	1,785,329
From 1st March 1790 to 1st March 1791	1,111,552	575,620	248,262	144,220	2,079,654	2,403,684
From 1st March 1791 to 1st March 1792	1,077,601	556,510	249,738	146,520	2,030,369	2,441,994
From 1st March 1792 to 1st March 1793	1,081,402	557,676	239,347	140,314	2,018,739	2,338,576

Part of the last Year's Sales, from 23d January to the 1st March 1793, are estimated.

No Allowance is made in the above Account for Sea Risque, or Interest on the Capital employed.

East India House,
the 20th of February 1793.

Errors Excepted.

W. RICHARDSON,
Accountant.

A N A C C O U N T ,

O F T H E

PRIME COST and SALE AMOUNT
of Goods from *INDIA*, sold by the East
India Company in each Year, from the
1st of March 1787 to the 1st of March
1793; stating the Charges of Freight, of
Customs, and of Merchandize, paid or
payable on the same.

I

Ordered to be printed 20th February 1793.

An ACCOUNT of the PRIME COST and SALE AMOUNT of Goods from CHINA, sold by the East India Company in each Year, from the 1st of March 1787 to the 1st of March 1793; stating the Charges of Freight, of Customs, and of Merchandize, paid or payable on the same.

	Prime Cost.	Customs.	Freight and Demorage.	Charges of Merchandize, 6 per Cent.	TOTAL.	Sale Amount.
From 1st March 1787 to 1st March 1788	£. 1,626,235	£. 69,059	£. 483,029	£. 168,213	£. 2,346,536	£. 2,803,552
1st March 1788 to 1st March 1789	1,514,881	58,505	419,221	152,082	2,144,689	2,534,702
1st March 1789 to 1st March 1790	1,543,700	57,953	488,964	157,917	2,248,534	2,631,959
1st March 1790 to 1st March 1791	1,436,311	49,260	468,041	161,255	2,114,867	2,687,571
1st March 1791 to 1st March 1792	1,457,977	55,212	469,624	161,971	2,144,784	2,699,538
1st March 1792 to 1st March 1793	1,487,339	42,415	477,348	164,275	2,171,377	2,737,918

Part of the last Year's Sales, from 23d January to the 1st March 1793, are estimated.

No Allowance is made in the above Account for Sea Risque, or Interest on the Capital employed.

East India House,
20th February 1793.

Errors Excepted.

W. RICHARDSON,
Accountant.

AN ACCOUNT

OF THE

PRIME COST, and SALE AMOUNT
of Goods from *CHINA*, sold by the East
India Company in each Year, from the
1st of March 1787 to the 1st of March
1793; stating the Charges of Freight, of
Customs, and of Merchandize, paid or
payable on the same.

2.

Ordered to be printed 20th February 1793.

ESTIMATE of the Cost, Customs, Freight, and Charges of MERCHANDIZE, on One Year's Sales of Goods from *India* and *China*:

Reported to the Court of Directors by a Committee of Accounts, 15th February 1793.

				Quantity, &c.	Cost.	Customs.	Freight	Charges of Merchandize, £ 6 per Cent	TOTAL	Net Amount.						
<i>s d</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		lb. 17,110,000	£. 1,348,260	£. —	£. 476,000	£. 147,444	£. 1,971,704	£. 2,457,400						
Teas, a 7. 2 ^{1/4} . p. Tale, or 5. 2 p. Old Dollar	—	—	—	200,000	137,060	30,000	5,000	12,000	184,060	200,000						
China Raw Silk	—	—	—	Pieces 40,000	9,260	2,880	400	960	13,500	16,000						
Nankens	—	—	—	CHINA							£. 1,494,580	£. 32,880	£. 481,400	£. 160,404	£. 2,169,264	£. 2,673,400
Bengal Piece Goods	—	—	—	Rupees, 55 Lacs, a. 2s.	£. 550,000	£. 361,430	£. 50,750	£. 66,000	£. 1,028,180	£. 1,100,000						
Bengal Raw Silk	—	—	—	gr lb. 200,000	178,000	45,000	9,070	15,600	247,670	260,000						
Salt Petre	—	—	—	Cwt 38,000	19,000	500	71,300	5,220	96,020	87,000						
Indigo	—	—	—	lb. 300,000	47,300	—	6,980	6 600	60,880	110,000						
Madras Piece Goods	—	—	—	Pagodas, 6 Lacs, a 8s.	240,000	185,400	28,670	35,100	489,170	585,000						
Surat Piece Goods	—	—	—	Rupees, 4 Lacs, a. 2s. 6d.	50,000	4,270	6,900	3,798	64,968	63,300						
Pepper	—	—	—	lb. 2,000,000	42,000	4,370	35,600	6,576	88,546	109,600						
				INDIA							£. 1,126,300	£. 600,970	£. 209,270	£. 138,894	£. 2,075,434	£. 2,314,900
											£. 2,620,880	£. 633,850	£. 690,670	£. 299,298	£. 4,244,698	£. 4,988,300

The above Estimate was formed upon a Supposition that the Quantities and Assortments would be as above stated, and resulting from the Investments which it is supposed the Revenue in India will permit, in Consequence of an Estimate presented herewith.

* RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS for One Year, resulting from the above SALES, upon an Average.

To be received for Company's Goods, as above	— —	£. 4,988,300	Customs on Company's Goods	— — —	£. 633,850
Charges and Profit on Private Trade	—	70,000	Freight and Demorage	— — —	690,670
Government, for Interest, &c.	— —	127,687	Goods for India	— — —	£. 200,000
		<u> </u>	Stores for India	— — —	200,000
		£. 5,185,987	Goods for China	— — —	<u>600,000</u>
		<u> </u>			1,000,000

Stores for St. Helena	— — —	17,000
Bills of Exchange, Certificates, or Bullion	— —	644,530
Charges on Merchandize, including Supra Cargoes Commission, raising Recruits, &c.	— — —	375,000
4 p. Cent. Interest on £. 3,200,000 Bonds	— — —	128,000
3 p. Cent. Interest on £. 2,992,440 Annuities	— —	89,773
8 p. Cent. Dividend £. 5,000,000 Stock	— —	400,000
		<u> </u>
		£. 3,978,873
	Surplus —	<u>1,207,114</u>
		<u> </u>
		£. 5,185,987
		<u> </u>

Surplus in England	—	£. 1,207,114
Surplus in India	—	<u>32,127</u>
		<u> </u>
		£. 1,239,241
		<u> </u>

East India House,
20th February 1793.

(A true Copy.)

Errors Excepted.

W. RAMSAY,
Secy.

A N E S T I M A T E

O F T H E

Cost, Customs, Freight, and Charges of
Merchandize, on 'One Year's Sales of
Goods from India and China: Reported
to the Court of Directors by a Committee
of Accounts, 15th February 1793.

3

Ordered to be printed 20th February 1793.

A C O P Y

OF THE

ESTIMATE of the probable REVENUES
and CHARGES of *INDIA* on a Peace
Establishment, shewing the expected Sur-
plus Revenue :

Reported to the Court of Directors by a
Committee of Accounts, 15th February
1793.

4

Ordered to be printed 20th February 1793

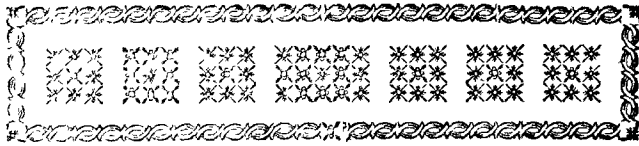
D E B T S.

The Advices from India concur in an Opinion that the Arrears of the War are comparatively small, whilst there are some Resources to come in Aid thereof: But suppose the Debts at Interest to amount to 7 Crores of Rupees, the Annual Interest thereon will not exceed CR^s 56,00,000, or £. 560,000, as the Loans, for which a high Rate is now paid, will be soon discharged; and there is Reason to think that in a short Time a Reduction may be made in those carrying 8 per Cent. per Annum at present.

East India House,
20th February 1793.

A true Copy.

W. RAMSAY,
Secy.



A

B I L L

[WITH THE AMENDMENTS]

F O R

Wetling the Affairs of the East India Company
in the Hands of certain Commissioners, for the
Benefit of the Proprietors, and the Public.

N. B. *The Words printed in Italic, and the Clauses marked (A), (B), and (C), were inserted by the Committee; and the Words printed in Black Letter, at the Bottom of the Pages, were left out by the Committee.*

Note.—*The Figures in the Margin denote the Number of the Folios in the written Copy.*

HEREAS Disorders of an alarming Nature and Magnitude have long prevailed, and do still continue and increase, in the Management of the Territorial Possessions, the Revenues, and the Commerce, of this Kingdom in the East Indies; by Means whereof the Prosperity of the Natives hath been greatly diminished, and the valuable Interests of this Nation in the said Territorial Possessions, Revenues, and Commerce, have been materially impaired; and would probably fall into utter Ruin, if an immediate and fitting Remedy were not provided:

Be it therefore Enacted by the KING's Most Excellent MAJESTY, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords

A

- Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same,
- 2 That the Government and Management of the Territorial Possessions, Revenues, and Commerce, of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, by the Directors and Proprietors of the said Company, or either of them; and all and singular the Powers and Authorities of the said Directors and Proprietors, or of any Special, or General, or other Court thereof, in the ordering and managing the said Possessions, Revenues, and Commerce, and all Elections of Directors of the said United Company, be and are hereby declared to be *discontinued*, for and during the Continuance of this Act; any Charter, Usage, Law, or Statute, to the contrary notwithstanding.

- And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That for the better governing, ordering, and managing the said Territorial Possessions, Revenues, and Commerce, the Right honourable William Earl Fitzwilliam, the Right honourable Frederick Montagu, the Right honourable George Legge, commonly called Lord Viscount Lewisham, the Honourable George Augustus North, Sir Gilbert Elliot, Baronet, Sir Henry Fletcher, Baronet, and Robert Gregory, Esquire, shall be, and they are hereby constituted and appointed Directors of the said United Company, and shall be, and they are hereby constituted Members of the said Company; and that the said Directors hereby appointed, or any Three of them, shall have, use, possess, and exercise, all and singular the Powers and Authorities which have been, at any Time heretofore, vested in or lawfully exercised by the said Directors hereby discontinued, or Proprietors, or by the General Court of Proprietors, of the said United Company, and all such farther and other Powers and Authorities, and under such Directions, and subject to such Limitations and Restrictions, as in this Act, or in any other Act, the Provisions whereof are not hereby altered or repealed, are contained, for the Government and Management of the said Territorial Possessions, Revenues, and Commerce, of the said United Company, or in anywise relative thereto.
- 3

' or any of them, shall be Commissioners for governing, ordering, and managing, the said Territorial Possessions, Revenues, and Commerce;
' Commissioners

And

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the said *Directors hereby appointed* shall, and they are hereby authorized and impowered, immediately *from and after the Commencement of this Act*, to enter into and upon, and to possess themselves of all Lands, Tenements, Houses, Warehouses, and other Buildings whatever, of 'or' belonging to the said United Company; and also to take into their Custody and Possession all Books, Records, Documents, Charters, Acts, Instruments, Letters, and other Papers whatsoever; and also all Ships and Vessels, Goods, Wares, Merchandizes, Money, Securities for Money, and all other Effects whatsoever, of or belonging to the said United Company, *in Trust for, and for the Benefit of the Proprietors thereof, and to have, hold, and possess the same, in like Manner as they were held and possessed by the Directors hereby discontinued, subject to such Charges, Claims, and Demands, as do or may affect the same, which Directors so discontinued, and all other Officers and Servants of the said United Company, are hereby enjoined, immediately upon the Requisition of the said Directors hereby appointed, signified under their Hands and Seals, or the Hands and Seals of any Three of them, to deliver to them, or to such Person or Persons as they shall for that Purpose appoint, all such Lands, Tenements, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, Books, Records, Documents, Charters, Acts, Instruments, Papers, Ships, Vessels, Goods, Wares, and Merchandizes, Money, Securities for Money, and all other Effects whatsoever.*

And, for the sole Purpose of ordering and managing the Commerce of the said United Company, under and subject to the Orders and Directions of the said *Directors hereby appointed*, Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That *Thomas Cheap, Esquire, George Cuming, Esquire, Richard Hall, Esquire, John Harrison, Esquire, Stephen Lushington, Esquire, John Maber, Esquire, John Smith, Esquire, George Tatem, Esquire, and Jacob Wilkinson, Esquire*, being Proprietors, each of them of *Two thousand Pounds* Capital Stock in the said United Company, at least, shall be Assistant Directors, for the Purpose last aforesaid; and shall, from Time to Time, without Requisition, and also as often as they shall be thereunto required, render an Ac-

Commissioners and the of the said United Company, and Assistants, thereof, Commissioners, Commissioners,

count

count of their Proceedings to the said ¹⁰ *Directors hereby appointed*; and in all Matters and Things whatsoever, shall pursue and follow such Orders and Directions, as they shall from Time to Time receive from ¹¹ *such Directors*.

And be it further Enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That in case any Vacancy or Vacancies shall happen in the Office of the said ¹² *Directors hereby appointed*, by Death, Resignation, ¹³ Removal, or otherwise, such Vacancy or Vacancies shall be filled by His Majesty, ¹⁴ *under His Sign Manual*, within Twenty Days after Notice of such Vacancy or Vacancies shall ¹⁵ *have been given to one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State*.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That in case any Vacancy or Vacancies shall happen in the Office of the said Assistant Directors, by Death, Resignation, ¹⁶ Removal, or otherwise, such Vacancy or Vacancies shall be filled by the Majority of the Proprietors of the said United Company, qualified in the Manner required by an Act of the Thirteenth Year of His present Majesty, intituled, "An Act for establishing certain Regulations, for the better Management of the Affairs of the East India Company, as well in India as in Europe;" which Proprietors, at such Election of any Assistant Director, shall not vote by Ballot, or in any other covert or concealed Manner, but in an open Court, for that Purpose only specially summoned; and every such Proprietor, in giving his or her Vote, shall subscribe his or her Name in a Book to be prepared for that Purpose, under the Name of the Person for whom he or she shall vote.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if Five of the said ¹⁷ *Directors hereby appointed*, who shall be present at any Meeting, shall, upon Enquiry, and after Examination into the Conduct and Behaviour of the said Assistant Directors, find that any of them is guilty of Neglect or Misdemeanor in the Execution of his said Office, or of wilful Disobedience of any Order or Orders of the said ¹⁸ *Directors hereby appointed*, they are hereby authorized and empowered to remove and displace such Assistant Director; *entering in their Journals,*

¹⁰ Commissioners

the said Commissioners.

¹² Commissioners, happen. ¹⁶ or

¹³ or ¹⁴ in Council, ¹⁵ respectively ¹⁷ Commissioners, ¹⁸ Commissioners,

their Reasons respectively, for removing or displacing such Assistant Director, signed with their respective Names.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the said *William Earl Fitzwilliam* shall be, during his Continuance as a ¹⁹ *Director* by virtue of this Act, Chairman of the ²⁰ *Board of Directors*, and the said *Right Honourable Frederick Montagu*, Deputy Chairman thereof; and if the said *Chairman* shall die, resign, or be removed from such Office of ²¹ *Director*, at any Time during the Continuance of this Act, then and in that Case the said *Deputy Chairman* shall succeed to the Office of Chairman of the said ²² *Board of Directors*; and if the said *Deputy Chairman* being become Chairman of the said ²³ *Board of Directors*, shall also die, resign, or be removed from the said Office of a ²⁴ *Director*, then and in that Case, and also in every other Case of a Vacancy in the Office of Chairman of the said ²⁵ *Board of Directors*, the said ²⁶ *Directors hereby appointed* shall choose and elect one of themselves to supply such Vacancy; and if a Vacancy, either by Succession or ²⁷ *otherwise*, shall at any Time happen in the said Office of Deputy Chairman of the said ²⁸ *Board of Directors*, established by this Act, the said ²⁹ *Directors hereby appointed* shall, in like Manner, choose and elect one of themselves to supply such Vacancy.

8

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the said Chairman of the said ³⁰ *Board of Directors*, or, in his Absence, the said Deputy Chairman, shall have Power to call or summon any extraordinary Meeting of the said ³¹ *Directors hereby appointed*, at such Time or Times as he shall think expedient; and may, at any Meeting whatever of ³² *such Directors*, if he shall think fit, propose the Business to be first considered by ³³ *such Directors* at such Meeting; and in case of an equal Division of Voices on any Question whatever before the said ³⁴ *Board of Directors* shall have the casting Voice: Provided always, That nothing herein contained shall prevent the Majority of ³⁵ *such*

¹⁹ Commissioner
²² Commission;
²⁴ Commission,
²⁸ Commission,
²⁹ Commissioners
 said Commissioners
 Commissioners,

²⁰ said Commission,
²³ Commission
²⁶ Commissioners
²⁹ Commissioners
³² the said Commissioners,
³⁴ Commissioners,

²¹ Commissioner,
²⁴ Commissioner,
²⁷ otherways,
³⁰ Commissioners,
³³ the
³⁵ the said

- 9 *Directors* present at any Meeting, from adjourning their Meetings to such Time or Times as they shall think proper.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall not be lawful for the said "*Directors* hereby appointed, or any of them, upon any Question whatever, to vote by Ballot, or in any other covert Manner; and that in any Difference of Opinion, except as to the Election to Offices of Persons not having before been in the Service of the said United Company, the said "*Directors* (as well the Majority as those who shall dissent) shall each of them enter, on the Journals of the said "*Directors*, his Reasons for his Vote," signed with his Name, or his Adherence to the Reasons entered by any other "*Director*.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Person furnishing the said United Company with Shipping, or with any Article of their Investment outwards, *either from Great Britain, or from such Ports and Places as the Company's Ships have Occasion to touch at in their Way to India*, or with any Naval or Military Stores, or concerned in buying and selling any Commodity of the said United Company's Importation, shall be capable of being a "*Director*, or Assistant Director, for the Execution of this Act.

- 10 And be it also Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Person shall be capable of being a "*Director*, or Assistant Director, for the Execution of this Act, against whom the Charge of any corrupt Practice, Peculation, or Oppression "*in India*, doth or shall appear in the Records of the said United Company *within the Space of Two Years* before the Time of his Nomination, or shall be made upon Oath before the said "*Directors* hereby appointed *within the Space of Two Years* before the Time of his Nomination, until "*such Directors*, or *Three* of them, shall have examined into the same, and shall have severally declared "*that they have examined into the said Charge*, and do in their Conscience believe such Person not guilty of the said

" Commissioners, " Commissioners, " Commissioners
 " in a concise Manner, " Commissioner. " Commis-
 sioner, " Commissioner, " of the Natives of
 " Commissioners " the said Commissioners, " upon
 Oath, before his Majesty in Council, Charge,

Charge; or that they do, upon the said Examination, find the said Charge not of sufficient Importance to exclude the said Person from the said Office of " (*) Director, or Assistant Director, as the Case may be; and that they have entered upon their Journals their Reasons for such their Opinion.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Person who hath been, now is, or shall hereafter be, in the Service of the said United Company in India, shall be capable of being a " Director, or Assistant Director, for the Execution of this Act, " *within the Space of Two Years* from the Time of his last Return from India.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the said " *Directors hereby appointed shall, Once in " every " Six Months*, lay before the Proprietors of the said United Company, in a General Court to be for that Purpose assembled, an exact State of the Debts and Credits of the said United Company; the first Cost and Charges of their Investments, outward and inward; with the Sums of Money in India, applicable to an Investment, according to the last Accounts received therefrom; an Account of the Shipping; an Account of the Produce of the Sales; and the State of the Warehouses at Home and Abroad.

And

" (*) Commissioner, " Commissioner, " until he shall
 have been and resided in Great Britain " Commissioners
 " each and " Year,

" Provided always, That it shall not be lawful for the said Proprietors to assemble at any other Time, for any Purpose, or upon any Pretence whatever, nor oftener than twice in every Year, for at each Time, for the Purpose of receiving and hearing such Report or State of the Affairs of the said United Company as aforesaid, except when they shall be specially summoned and called together, as is hereinbefore provided, for the Purpose of filling up any Vacancy or Vacancies in the Office or Place of Assistant Director, by this Act established as aforesaid: And provided also, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the said Proprietors, at any such Court assembled for the Purpose of receiving such Reports or States from the said Commissioners, from making such Representations upon the State of the Affairs of the said United Company, so laid before them, to His Majesty in Council.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the said " *Directors hereby appointed* shall, within *Twenty Days* after the Commencement of every Session of Parliament, lay before the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury (who are hereby authorized and required, without Loss of Time, to lay the same before " *both Houses of Parliament*) " an Account of the Produce of the Territorial and other Revenues of the said United Company in India; and also Estimates of the Civil, ¹³ Military, and Naval Establishments there, together with a State of the Bond and other Debts due from the said United Company in India, distinguishing what belongs to each of the principal Presidencies and Settlements of the said United Company in India; and also the State of the Trade, laid by the said " *Directors* before the said Proprietors at their then last General Court.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the said " *Directors hereby appointed*, or the " *Major Part of them*, shall have full Power and Authority to remove, displace, suspend, appoint, confirm, or restore, all and every Person or Persons whatsoever, from or to any Office, Station, or Capacity whatsoever, Civil or Military, in the Service of the said United Company, or within the Limits of the said United Company's Charters, or any of them, or any Way concerned in the Management of their Affairs within this Kingdom, or in India, whether any such Person or Persons shall have been nominated or appointed in and by any Act or Acts of Parliament, or howsoever ¹⁴ otherwise nominated or appointed; except as is herein provided and established, as to the Appointment and Removal of " *such Directors* themselves, and of the said Assistant Directors.

And, " *for the more speedy and effectual Punishment of Offences committed*

to either House of Parliament, or to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, as the said Proprietors shall think expedient.

" *Commissioners.* " *the Commons of Great Britain in*
 " *assembled* " *Commissioners* " *Commissioners*
 " *Majority thereof,* " *the said Commissioners*

" *whereas a principal Cause of Mismanagement and Abuse in the Affairs of India, has been the Neglect of the Directors, in not examining into Charges transmitted to them against*

committed in India, by Persons employed in the Service of the said Company, be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That whenever any Charge of Corruption, Peculation, Oppression, Extortion, Receipt of Presents, Usury, Breach of Orders, or other grievous Offence, shall be exhibited or made before the Governor General and Council of Bengal, or the President and Council of any of the Presidencies or Settlements Abroad, of the said United Company, and transmitted from thence to the Court of Directors, hereby discontinued, or to the said ⁶¹ Directors hereby appointed, against any of the said Governors, Presidents, or Members of the Council, of any of the said Presidencies or Settlements of the said United Company, or others, in any Office, Station, or Employment, Civil or Military, in the said United Company's Service; or which shall be exhibited or made by any of the Native Princes, dependant upon or under the Protection of the said United Company, against any such Person or Persons; the said ⁶² Directors hereby appointed, shall, within Twenty Days after the same shall be ⁶³ received, enter into an Examination of such Charge: And if, upon or in consequence of such Examination, ⁶⁴ such Directors shall not think proper either to recall or order a Prosecution against such Person so charged, each and every ⁶⁵ such Director making such Examination as aforesaid into such Charge, shall enter in Writing, and subscribe with his Name, in the Journals of ⁶⁶ such Directors, his Opinion on the Validity and

15

16

against their Servants Abroad; or neither recalling nor ordering Prosecutions against Persons charged, even where on Examination the Case has appeared to require such Severity; and also, in not enforcing their own Orders, but suffering many gross Instances of wilful and contumacious Disobedience to pass, either without Examination, or without a consequent Recall or Punishment; and, by means of such Impunity, the several Acts of Parliament relating to India, the standing and general Rules and Regulations of the Company, and the special Orders of the Directors, have been rendered null and of no Effect; and that the Controul and Superintendance of Government at Home, over the Servants Abroad, from which alone a just and profitable Administration of these distant Provinces can be hoped for, has been lost; Therefore

⁶¹ Commissioners, ⁶² Commissioners ⁶³ made, examine into ⁶⁴ the said Commissioners ⁶⁵ Commissioner, ⁶⁶ the said Commissioners,

Importance of such Charge, with his specific Reasons, on the particular Case, for not recalling the Person so charged, or *for not* ordering a Prosecution upon such Charge.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That before any Person or Persons whatsoever, who have been, are, or shall hereafter be, in the Service of the said United Company, in any Office, Station, or Employment whatsoever, Civil or Military, in any of the Presidencies or Settlements of the said United Company Abroad; and who have been, or are, or shall be, in Great Britain after such Service Abroad, and against whom any Charge shall appear upon any Part of the Company's Records, or shall have been made to the said Court of Directors *herely discontinued*, or General Court of Proprietors, or shall be made or exhibited to the said ⁹⁷ *Directors hereby appointed*; shall be permitted by the said ⁹⁸ *Directors hereby appointed* to return to any Part of India, either in the same, or in any other Office, Station, or Employment, in the Service of the said United Company: And also, before the said ⁹⁹ *Directors hereby appointed* shall confirm the Appointment, or suffer the Departure from Great Britain, for India, of any Person or Persons who may have been or shall be appointed to any Office, Station, or Employment whatsoever, in the Service of the said United Company, and against whom any such Charge shall appear, or shall have been made, or shall be made as aforesaid, and also before the said ¹⁰⁰ *Directors hereby appointed*, shall themselves appoint any Person, having before been in the Service of the said United Company, to any Office, Station, or Employment whatsoever, in the said United Company's Service, and against whom any such Charge shall appear, or shall have been made, or shall be made as aforesaid; the said ¹⁰¹ *Directors hereby appointed* shall, and they are hereby required, to make a full and particular Examination and Enquiry into the Conduct of every such Person, relative to the said Service, and the Subject Matter of such Charge; and shall enter on their Journals their Reasons for permitting any such Person to return, or confirming the Appointment, and permitting the Departure, of any such Person, or for themselves appointing any such Person (as the Case may be) notwithstanding such Charge.

⁹⁷ Commissioners, ⁹⁸ Commissioners ⁹⁹ Commissioners
¹⁰⁰ Commissioners ¹⁰¹ Commissioners

And

And be it further Enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That 18
in case of any Disputes, Differences, or Controversies whatsoever,
which have arisen and are depending, or which shall or may
hereafter arise, between the Governor General and Council of
Bengal, or between any of the Presidents of any other of the
Settlements of the said United Company, and their respective
Councils; or between any of the subordinate Chiefs and their
Councils, or between the Government of one Settlement and the
Government of any other Settlement; or between any of the Go-
vernors or presiding Powers of any of the subordinate Settle-
ments, the said *Directors hereby appointed* shall, within *Twenty*
Days after the Receipt of any official Account of any such Dis-
pute, Difference, or Controversy, enter upon an Examination and
Inquiry into the same; and shall, within *Three Months* thereafter,
either come to a definitive Decision thereupon, or enter upon
their Journals their Reasons, signed with their respective Names, 19
for not coming to such definitive Decision.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That
if at any Time the Governor General and Council of Bengal, or
the President and Council of any of the principal or subordinate
Settlements, shall require the Direction or Opinion of the said
Directors hereby appointed, on any Matter whatsoever for the
Government of such Governor General and Council, or President
and Council, or for the Settlement or Accommodation of any
Matter in Dispute, or likely to come into Dispute, between or
among them, or any of them, the said *Directors* shall return
an Answer, Opinion, or Direction, to such Requisition, within
Three Months after receiving the Letter or Letters containing the
same, or enter upon their Journals their Reasons signed, with their
respective Names, for not sending the same within the Time aforesaid.

And be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if at any
Time any Complaint shall be made of any Breach of Treaty,
Injury, Wrong, or Grievance, done or committed against any
Native Prince in India, by any of the Governments of the said 20
United Company's Settlements, or any Officer or other Person,
Civil or Military, in the Service of the said United Company; or

Commissioners ¹¹ Commissioners ²⁴ Commissioners
a clear and decisive ? ?
H

if any such Breach of Treaty, Injury, Wrong, or Grievance, shall (without Complaint being made thereof) appear upon any Part of the Correspondence relative to the said United Company's Affairs; the said ⁷⁶ *Directors hereby appointed* shall, as speedily as may be, enquire into such Breach of Treaty, Injury, Wrong, or Grievance; and shall begin their Examination into the same, by reading and considering any Treaties, Agreements, or Assurances, subsisting between the said United Company and such Native Prince, or any way relative to him, if any such there shall be, or any Orders which may have been given by the ⁷⁷ Court of Directors *hereby discontinued*, or General Court of Proprietors, relative to such Native Prince; and the said ⁷⁸ *Directors hereby appointed* shall do full and complete Justice to such Native Prince for such Breach of Treaty, Injury, Wrong, or Grievance, and on every material Article and Head of Charge (if there be more than One) specifically, and not upon the Whole of such Charge in Gross.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That *Three*, and not less, of the said ⁷⁹ *Directors*, shall form a Board for executing this Act, or any of the Powers thereof, or any other Powers vested in or committed to, or which shall be vested in or committed to, ⁸⁰ *such Directors*, and *the Major Part* of the ⁸¹ *Directors* present shall determine, except where the Voices shall be equally divided, and then the Chairman, or, in his Absence, the Deputy Chairman, shall have Two Voices, or the casting Voice.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all the Correspondence of the said ⁸² *Directors hereby appointed*, with all Persons whatsoever in the Service of the said United Company, shall be signed by the ⁸³ Secretary of ⁸⁴ *such Directors*, by Order of the ⁸⁵ *Board*.

⁷⁶ Commissioners ⁷⁷ said ⁷⁸ Commissioners
⁷⁹ Commissioners ⁸⁰ the said Commissioners;
⁸¹ Commissioners ⁸² Commissioners,
⁸³ Chairman for the Time being, signing himself Chairman; or, in his Absence, by the Deputy Chairman for the Time being, signing himself Deputy Chairman; and in the Absence of both, by the
⁸⁴ the said Commissioners, ⁸⁵ said Commissioners,

10. E. 1. 3) And whereas, by virtue of the Charter of the said Company, and
 the Resolutions and Orders from Time to Time been made for the better
 Government of the said Company, it is required, that certain Acts
 should be done or consented to, and that certain Accounts should be
 signed by a particular Number of the Directors hereby discontinued,
 and that, in the Enactment by the Authority aforesaid, That in all Cases
 whatsoever, whether any Act, Matter, or Thing is directed to be done or
 consented to, or any Accounts or Writing to be signed by the Directors
 or any one of them, or to be done or consented to, or signed by any par-
 ticular Number of such Directors, such Act, Matter, or Thing shall,
 from and after the Commencement of this Act, be done or consented to,
 and such Accounts or Writing shall be signed, by Three of the Directors
 hereby appointed.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That
 the said Directors hereby appointed, and Assistant Directors, and
 each and every of them, during the Continuance of this Act,
 shall be utterly incapable of taking, holding, or exercising, any
 Office, Station, or Employment whatsoever, in the Service of
 the said United Company, and shall also be incapable of
 taking, holding, or exercising any other Place or Profit from
 the Crown, during Pleinure.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That
 it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty to remove any of
 the said Directors hereby appointed, or Assistant Directors, upon
 an Address of either House of Parliament.

10. E. 1. 3) And whereas a Doubt may arise, whether the Place of Director,
 and the same shall be held by any Person, to be appointed by His Ma-
 jesty in Manner herein before provided, be not within the Provision of
 an Act of the Sixth Year of the Reign of Queen Anne, intituled,
 " To limit for the Security of her Majesty's Person and Government,
 the Time of the Succession to the Crown of Great Britam in the Pro-
 vince of Great Britam," although the said Place shall have been created and
 appointed by the Authority of Parliament, Be it therefore Enacted and
 declared by the Authority aforesaid, That such Office shall not be
 void, but shall stand as if the Intent and Purposse of the said Act,
 should not extend to any Person accepting and holding the same, by an Appoint-

Country, " Abroad " Civil Office or " under
 the Seal of " Commissioners, " both Houses, or of

ANNEX, No. 3.
 CALCULATION of the PROFIT or LOSS on the SALE of WOOLENS at BUSHIRE, from 1780/1 to 179/90.

	Quantity	Price	Charges in Hand	Weight	ESTABL.	Sale at Bushire, at 2 1/2 the Rates.	Warehouse Charges, at 2 per Cent.	PROFIT.	LOSS.	Gain or Loss per Cent. on FURK COIL.
	Bales	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1780/1.										
Broad Cloth	21	4,245	271	277	101	4,479	89	—	445	10 1/2
Long Ells	180	4,259	371	89	1,750	2,484	48	—	371	8 1/2
Shalooms	—	397	—	10	341	312	6	—	31	11 1/2
Total	—	6,901	642	—	2,100	7,274	144	—	857	12 1/2
1781/2.										
Broad Cloth	15	1,008	—	—	—	2,111	42	—	105	5 1/2
Long Ells	38	1,491	—	—	—	1,480	28	—	105	5 1/2
Total	—	3,499	—	—	—	3,591	70	—	192	8
1782/3.										
Broad Cloth	21	1,271	6	—	1,445	1,321	87	—	119	9 1/2
Long Ells	11	404	—	—	459	423	12	—	—	—
Total	—	1,675	6	—	1,904	1,744	99	—	119	7 1/2
								Net Profit, £ 119, or 2 per Cent. nearly.		
1783/4. - - None	fold.									
1784/5.										
Broad Cloth	20	3,621	18	108	57	4,179	84	—	118	— 1/2
Long Ells	111	2,541	18	26	35	2,811	56	—	161	6 1/2
Total	—	6,162	36	—	193	7,000	140	—	279	2 1/2
1785/6. - - None	fold.									
1786/7.										
Broad Cloth	16	2,021	10	59	59	2,315	48	40	—	2
Long Ells	10	710	3	—	—	817	19	137	—	19 1/2
Total	—	2,731	13	—	—	3,132	67	177	—	6 1/2
1787/8.										
Broad Cloth	—	77	—	—	1	87	9	4	—	5 1/2
1788/9.										
Broad Cloth	—	1,106	—	—	—	1,256	24	—	80	7 1/2
Long Ells	—	1,520	—	—	—	1,750	34	—	138	9 1/2
Total	—	2,626	—	—	—	3,006	58	—	218	8 1/2
1789/90. - - None	fold.									
TOTAL in 10 Years	—	23,470	717	—	630	26,793	541	333	1,265	—
								Total Net Loss, £ 1,232 1/2, or 5 1/2 per Cent. on FURK COIL.		

APPENDIX, No. 2.

CALCULATE of the PROFIT and LOSS of SALES of WOOLLENS at BUSSORA, from 1780/1 to 1789/90.

	Quantity sold.	Flint Col.	Charges in England, at £ per Cent.	Interest of Money, 5% per Cent. per Annum.	Insurance	Turkish Customs on Importation.	TOTAL.	Sale at Bussora, at 2 1/2 per Cent.	Buyer's Waste of Cloth, at 2 1/2 per Cent.	PROFIT.	LOSS.	Gain or Loss, per Cent. on Flint Col.
	Bales, Pcs.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1780/1.												
Broad Cloth	29 3/4	1,019	6 1/2	43 1/2	57 1/2	59	2,235 1/2	1,341	0	—	—	42 1/2
1781/2.												
Broad Cloth	122	5,867 1/2	29 1/2	40	152 1/2	150 1/2	6,508 1/2	6,198 1/2	44	—	—	7 1/2
Long Ells	113	2,574	12 1/2	20	113 1/2	45 1/2	2,817 1/2	2,700 1/2	44	—	—	14 1/2
		8,441 1/2	41 1/2	60 1/2	265 1/2	240 1/2	9,325 1/2	8,899 1/2	88 1/2	—	—	11 1/2
1782/3. - None												
1783/4.												
Broad Cloth	145	6,537 1/2	32 1/2	52 1/2	195 1/2	182 1/2	7,606 1/2	6,632 1/2	—	—	1,086 1/2	16 1/2
1784/5.												
Broad Cloth	165	7,645 1/2	38 1/2	61 1/2	220 1/2	275 1/2	9,001 1/2	7,714 1/2	—	—	1,422 1/2	18 1/2
Long Ells	161	3,552	17 1/2	28 1/2	209 1/2	92 1/2	4,159 1/2	3,728 1/2	7 1/2	—	—	12 1/2
		11,197 1/2	56	89 1/2	429 1/2	367 1/2	13,160 1/2	11,442 1/2	38 1/2	—	—	15 1/2
1785/6.												
Broad Cloth	78	4,112	20 1/2	32 1/2	123 1/2	97 1/2	4,683 1/2	3,583 1/2	74 1/2	—	—	12 1/2
1786/7 - None												
1787/8.												
Broad Cloth	141	6,550	32 1/2	54 1/2	190 1/2	175 1/2	7,622 1/2	6,750 1/2	131 1/2	—	—	19 1/2
Long Ells	72	1,619	8	12 1/2	40 1/2	30 1/2	1,801 1/2	1,370 1/2	49 1/2	—	—	28 1/2
		8,169 1/2	40 1/2	66 1/2	230 1/2	205 1/2	9,423 1/2	8,120 1/2	180 1/2	—	—	17 1/2
1788/9.												
Broad Cloth	6	534 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	16 1/2	12 1/2	616 1/2	500 1/2	13 1/2	—	—	7 1/2
Long Ells	196	4,751 1/2	23 1/2	38 1/2	144 1/2	108 1/2	5,133 1/2	3,877 1/2	77 1/2	—	—	30 1/2
		5,286 1/2	26 1/2	42 1/2	160 1/2	120 1/2	6,149 1/2	4,377 1/2	90 1/2	—	—	24 1/2
1789/90.												
Broad Cloth	66	4,019	20	32 1/2	110 1/2	90 1/2	4,661 1/2	3,577 1/2	72 1/2	—	—	20 1/2
Long Ells	124	2,530	12 1/2	20 1/2	75 1/2	30 1/2	2,645 1/2	1,904 1/2	39 1/2	—	—	30 1/2
		6,549	32 1/2	52 1/2	185 1/2	120 1/2	7,306 1/2	5,481 1/2	111 1/2	—	—	24 1/2
TOTAL in 10 Years -		52,204 1/2	260 1/2	4,175 1/2	1,561 1/2	1,490 1/2	1,602 1/2	60,768 1/2	50,471 1/2	608 1/2	21 1/2	14,291 1/2

Total Net Loss, £ 11, 05 1/2, or 22 1/2 per Cent. on Flint Col.

Charged 1/2 per Year, when the Cloth was imported.

Appendix, N^o 7.

An ACCOUNT of the Remains of EUROPE GOODS at MADRAS, from 1782/3 to 1788/9.

	1782/3.			1783/4.			1784/5.			1785/6.			1786/7.			1787/8.			1788/9.		
	QUANTITY.	VALUE.		QUANTITY.	VALUE.		QUANTITY.	VALUE.		QUANTITY.	VALUE.		QUANTITY.	VALUE.		QUANTITY.	VALUE.		QUANTITY.	VALUE.	
WOOLLENS.	Bales. Pieces. Y ^{ds}	£.		Bales. Pieces. Y ^{ds}	£.		Bales. Pieces. Y ^{ds}	£.		Bales. Pieces. Y ^{ds}	£.		Bales. Pieces. Y ^{ds}	£.		Bales. Pieces. Y ^{ds}	£.		Bales. Pieces. Y ^{ds}	£.	
Broad Cloth, Fine	124 3 2	8,069		147 5 11	9,297		182 2 7	8,480		99 -- 9	5,949		44 5 1	2,603		62 1 10	3,938		419 2 8	8,243	
Double Colour	2 4 11	339		4 4 4	93		4 5	88		7	5		5	6		10	6		2	16	
Acrom	84 4 12	4,518		150 -- 5	8,301		86 2 2	9,666		227 3 5	12,070		281 5 15	14,295		324 1 5	16,360		126 2 5	6,380	
Ordinary	210 5 15	8,775		239 1 15	11,845		32 3 4	14,517		457 1 12	18,542		554 3 5	22,629		571 4 15	23,510		437 4 1	18,089	
Superfine Medley Cloth	---	---		7 3 2	482		5 8 8	366		3 2 15	204		1 12 5	102		5 5 5	16		27 4 13	2,814	
Perpetuanes, Fine	---	---		19 12 5	867		19 7 4	800		11 2 1	497		1 5 3	56		2 20	6		25 -- 22	1,193	
Ordinary	7 7 18	318		-- -- 45	4		-- 17	1		-- --	---		-- --	---		-- 20	6		-- --	---	
White Serges	-- 30 20	187		-- 3 1	26		-- 3 1	26		-- 1 31	13		-- 1 20	11		-- 1 2	3		-- --	---	
Cambles	-- 3 17	28		-- -- 3	1		-- -- 1	1		-- --	---		-- --	---		-- --	---		-- --	---	
Shalloons	-- 3	1		-- -- 28	33		-- 28	33		-- 28	33		-- 28	33		-- 28	33		-- --	6,543	
Janeis	---	---		-- -- 3	1		-- -- 3	1		-- --	---		-- --	---		-- --	---		-- --	893	
Velvets	---	---		-- -- 64	75		-- -- 64	75		-- -- 64	75		-- -- 64	75		-- -- 64	75		-- --	---	
Calimirs	---	---		-- -- 109	6		-- -- 109	6		-- -- 108	6		-- -- 108	6		-- -- 108	6		-- --	4,000	
Calumances	---	---		-- -- 134	8		-- -- 134	8		-- -- 108	6		-- -- 108	6		-- -- 108	6		-- --	1,780	
Brocades	---	---		-- -- 18	56		-- -- 18	56		-- --	---		-- --	---		-- --	---		-- --	---	
Total Woollens	---	£. 22,374		---	£. 30,960		---	£. 34,043		---	£. 37,432		---	£. 39,718		---	£. 44,925		---	£. 39,413	
METALS.	Tons. C ^{rs} Q ^{rs} lb.	£.		Tons. C ^{rs} Q ^{rs} lb.	£.		Tons. C ^{rs} Q ^{rs} lb.	£.		Tons. C ^{rs} Q ^{rs} lb.	£.		Tons. C ^{rs} Q ^{rs} lb.	£.		Tons. C ^{rs} Q ^{rs} lb.	£.		Tons. C ^{rs} Q ^{rs} lb.	£.	
Copper	100 18 -- 12	9,775		694 11 -- 15	71,526		508 13 -- 14	52,410		43 15 1 1	4,492		32 -- 1 23	5,266		8 1 19	45		3 1 19	45	
Lead	95 15 1 27	1,709		197 12 3 23	3,760		154 10 -- 6	3,574		178 15 1 18	3,464		238 15 3 16	4,567		265 17 2 19	5,153		283 17 -- 23	5,634	
Sheet Lead	---	---		1 13 1 25	43		2 4 -- 18	51		2 2 2 --	270		12 8 1 --	381		62 6 1 14	1,650		87 17 2 5	2,030	
Iron	150 2 3 1	3,274		164 14 -- 6	2,323		114 1 2 2	1,615		14 6 2 3	402		5 19 3 9	195		24 -- 2 15	910		16 17 1 1	652	
Steel	29 6 2 3	958		27 5 2 25	891		27 17 1 22	581		---	---		---	---		---	---		---	---	
Total Metals	---	£. 15,712		---	£. 78,552		---	£. 58,230		---	£. 8,928		---	£. 10,509		---	£. 7,790		---	£. 8,363	
Grand Total	---	£. 38,086		---	£. 109,512		---	£. 92,280		---	£. 46,360		---	£. 50,227		---	£. 52,715		---	£. 47,776	

ment from His Majesty under His Royal Sign Manual, be thereby disqualified from being elected, or sitting and voting as a Member of the House of Commons.

CLAUSE (B.) *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That there shall be allowed and paid for and to each of the Assistant Directors, for so long Time as he shall continue in the Office, a clear Yearly Salary of Five hundred Pounds, payable by Half Yearly Payments; and that the respective Payments of the said Salaries shall be stated and allowed in the Account of the Disbursements for the Management of the Affairs of the said United East India Company.*

23 *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That this Act, ²² and all the Provisions herein contained, shall commence and take Effect from and immediately after this Act shall have received His Majesty's Royal Assent, and shall continue and be in Force for and during the Space of Four Years.*

²¹ shall be in Force from the Time of and from thence,

ACCOUNT Remains of EUROPE GOODS at BOMBAY, from 1783/4 to 1789/9

	1783/4.		1784/5.		1785/6.		1786/7.		1787/8.		1788/9.		1789/90.	
	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
WOOLLENS.														
Broad Cloth	Bales. Cloths.	£.	Bales. Cloths.	£.	Bales. Cloths.	£.	Bales. Cloths.	£.	Bales. Cloths.	£.	Bales. Cloths.	£.	Bales. Cloths.	£.
D ^o — cut and loose	225 1	9,453	778 1	35,157	65 2	5,945	230 2	10,954	548 2	25,841	942 — ½	44,832	1,217 —	55,655
Wilton Carpeting	4 — ½	210	2 1	134	1 2	106	— 1 ½	39	2 — ½	148	5 — ¾	374	—	—
Long Ells	53 14 Pieces	2,438	112 2 Pieces	6,211	113 1	5,079	74 6	4,861	107 3	5,009	2,487 Y ^{ds} — ¼	755	1,563 Y ^{ds}	471
Broad D ^o	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	366 7	11,246	166 11 Y ^{ds}	8,019	250 Pieces	12,372
Camblets	12 3 Yards	104	11 Pieces	73	11 Pieces	71	7 P ^s 5 Y ^{ds}	56	7 5	56	303 7	10,099	27 —	5,847
Allepines	— 113 ¼	20	113 ¼ Yards	20	113 ¼ Yards	20	—	—	—	—	7 5	56	—	—
Thicksets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bale.	—	—	—
Fustians	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 447 Y ^{ds}	164	1 156 Y ^{ds}	116
Cafimirs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	121 ½	9	— 103 ½	8
Shalloons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 23 Y ^{ds}	203	1 23	60
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 163	224
Total Woollens	— — £.	12,225	— —	12,958	— —	11,371	— —	15,910	— —	42,300	— —	64,511	— —	74,754
METALS.														
Lead	Tons. Cw. Q. lb.	£.	Tons. Cw. Q. lb.	£.	Tons. Cw. Q. lb.	£.	Tons. Cw. Q. lb.	£.	Tons. Cw. Q. lb.	£.	Tons. Cw. Q. lb.	£.	Tons. Cw. Q. lb.	£.
Iron	31 1 — 8	593	32 19 — 16	684	48 17 2 18	1,056	21 13 2 —	522	— — — —	—	68 8 3 26	1,581	— 9 1 20	13
Steel	126 12 2 22	2,519	61 2 2 11	1,182	78 17 3 24	1,482	29 5 2 25	550	47 12 3 6	894	— — — —	—	3 19 3 17	75
Copper, Fine	3 5 1 27	98	20 7 — 24	596	— 2 1 1	4	7 9 2 7	290	— — — —	—	147 7 — 16	4,877	1 6 2 17	43
Plates	36 2 2 26 ¾	3,785	94 4 1 5 ¼	10,287	241 — 2 14 ¾	25,949	58 12 3 16 ½	6,042	12 11 2 ¾	1,326	32 14 3 17	3,003	— — — —	—
Japan	1 17 — 18 ½	162	2 1 — 26	189	89 18 — 27 ½	8,119	— 4 — 12	18	— — — —	—	2 15 2 16 ½	215	— 6 — 27 ½	25
Tin	— 5 — 20	22	— 4 — 21	20	39 15 1 7 ½	3,857	— 1 7 ½	1	— 2 1 2	10	— 1 — 26	5	— — — —	—
	— —	—	— —	—	— —	—	— —	—	— —	—	21 14 1 6	2,057	— — — —	—
Total Metals	— — £.	7,179	— —	41,595	— —	40,478	— —	7,423	— —	2,230	— —	11,698	— —	156
Grand Total	— — £.	19,404	— —	54,553	— —	52,479	— —	23,333	— —	44,530	— —	76,209	— —	74,910

A
B I L L
[WITH THE AMENDMENTS]

F O R

Vesting the Affairs of the East India Com-
pany in the Hands of certain Commission-
ers, for the Benefit of the Proprietors,
and the Public.

24 Geo. III.
1783.