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Select Committee on *Indian Territories.*

1 8 5 2.

PROPOSED SUBJECTS of INQUIRY to embrace the Period
between 1834 and 1852.

1. THE Authorities and Agencies for administering the Government of India, at Home and in India respectively.
 2. The Military and Naval Establishments of India,—character, extent, and cost.
 3. The Income and Expenditure of the British Indian Empire, showing the produce of the Territorial Revenues, and of all other sources of Income; and the modes of assessing and levying each, in the respective Presidencies and Districts; also, the progress of Trade and Navigation in India.
 4. The Judicial Establishments of British India, European and Native; the modes of administering Justice, civil and criminal, and the working of the system, as exhibited by tables of Trials, Appeals, and Decisions.
 5. The measures adopted, and the institutions established and endowed, for the promotion of Education in India.
 6. Works of Local Improvement executed, in progress, and now under consideration.
 7. Ecclesiastical provision for the diffusion of Christian Spiritual Instruction.
 8. Miscellaneous topics of inquiry.
-

Select Committee on *Indian Territories*.

1 8 5 2.

PROPOSED SUBJECTS of INQUIRY to embrace the period
between 1834 and 1852.

28 April 1852.

[Great inconvenience having arisen from the Publication of Minutes of Evidence taken before Committees, and Papers, &c., laid before them, it is particularly recommended that Members receiving such Minutes and Papers be careful that they are confined to the object for which they are printed—the special use of the Members of Committees.]

It is particularly requested that the Papers distributed to the Members of this Committee may be considered *strictly confidential*.

a.

Select Committee on INDIAN TERRITORIES:

1852.

N O T I C E.

SIR EDWARD COLEBROOKE, to Move on Thursday, at Two o'Clock,

THAT there be laid before the Committee all Papers and Correspondence that passed between the Court of Directors of the East India Company, the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, and the Government of India, relating to the recall of Lord Ellenborough from the Office of Governor-General of India.

It is particularly requested that the Paper distributed to the Members of this Committee may be considered *strictly confidential*.

a.

Select Committee on INDIAN TERRITORIES
1852.

N O T I C E

22 May 1852.

[N.B.—The Member receiving this Paper is particularly requested to bring it with him when he attends the Committee, as it has been necessary to limit the issue of Copies.]

Select Committee on INDIAN TERRITORIES.

1852.

P A P E R S.

— No. 1. —

AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS and NET PRODUCE of the REVENUES of *Bengal*, the North-Western Provinces, *Madras* and *Bombay* combined, and the GROSS and NET CHARGES defrayed out of those Revenues, from the Year 1834-35 to 1849-50, and estimated for 1850-51 ; with Appendices.

— No. 2. —

STATEMENT showing the Progress of the INDIAN DEBT and of the HOME BOND DEBT of the EAST INDIA COMPANY, since the 1st of May 1834 ; the Rates at which Money has been borrowed ; and the Amount owing at the latest Dates, with the Rates of Interest payable thereon ; also, the Amount subscribed to the Four per Cent. Loan, now open.

— No. 3. —

STATEMENT showing the present State of the FUND, established under the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85, s. 14, as a SECURITY for the CAPITAL STOCK of the EAST INDIA COMPANY.

— No. 4. —

STATEMENT of the Mode in which the HOME TREASURY has been supplied, with the Amount obtained for the Supply of the HOME TREASURY in each Year, and the Rate of Exchange at which that Supply was obtained, from 1834-35 to the latest Period.

— No. 5. —

AN ACCOUNT of the ARREARS of LAND REVENUE left outstanding in each Year, distinguishing the Presidencies, so far as the same can be given, from 1833-34 to the latest Period.

East India House, }
7 May 1852. }

JAMES C. MELVILL,
Secretary.

[Great inconvenience having arisen from the Publication of Minutes of Evidence taken before Committees, and of Papers, &c. laid before them, it is particularly requested that Members receiving such Minutes and Papers will be careful that they are confined to the object for which they are printed, the special use of the Members of such Committees.]

— No. 1. —

AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS and NET PRODUCE of the REVENUES of *Bengal*, the North-Western Provinces, &
1849-50, and as estimated for 1850-51; with Appendices. (Contd.)

PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.	1834-35.	1835-36.	1836-37.	1837-38.	1838-39.	1839-40.	1840-41.
Land Revenue, Sayer and Abkarree, Feishcush Subsidy and Tobacco - - - -	£ 13,045,462	£ 13,163,893	£ 13,269,964	£ 12,845,126	£ 13,174,269	£ 13,252,475	13,111,000
Charges - - - - -	2,987,103	2,930,671	3,131,214	3,077,255	3,221,553	3,261,855	3,200,000
Net Produce - - - - -	10,058,359	10,233,222	10,138,750	9,767,871	9,952,716	9,990,620	9,911,000
Customs - - - - -	1,475,051	1,589,073	1,492,573	1,374,610	1,398,133	1,166,751	1,300,000
Charges - - - - -	157,169	168,885	167,370	186,991	188,929	194,675	180,000
Net Produce - - - - -	1,317,882	1,420,188	1,324,603	1,187,619	1,209,204	972,076	1,120,000
Salt - - - - -	2,080,594	2,033,680	1,778,255	1,991,342	2,519,777	2,528,200	2,500,000
Charges - - - - -	768,515	543,773	585,999	548,813	431,808	447,149	500,000
Net Produce - - - - -	1,314,079	1,489,907	1,192,256	1,442,529	2,087,969	2,081,051	2,000,000
Opium - - - - -	1,256,549	1,869,863	2,017,071	2,138,611	1,540,193	735,250	1,200,000
Charges - - - - -	528,032	470,854	578,040	651,320	646,635	418,584	500,000
Net Produce - - - - -	728,517	1,399,009	1,439,031	1,487,291	893,558	316,666	700,000
Stamps - - - - -	355,040	363,453	357,363	378,335	379,059	400,958	350,000
Charges - - - - -	32,779	34,592	32,242	31,502	30,394	33,344	30,000
Net Produce - - - - -	322,261	328,861	325,121	346,833	348,665	367,614	320,000
Mint Receipts - - - - -	63,497	66,132	66,365	89,942	91,267	89,317	80,000
Charges - - - - -	58,582	58,731	53,505	56,500	59,828	49,707	50,000
Net Produce - - - - -	4,915	7,401	12,860	33,442	31,439	39,610	30,000
Post office Collections - - - -	119,676	122,171	125,712	129,266	139,259	- - - -	- - - -
Charges - - - - -	112,148	107,614	113,097	116,021	128,558	- - - -	- - - -
Net Produce - - - - -	7,528	14,557	12,615	13,246	10,701	- - - -	- - - -
Bhrtupore State on account Charges of War Profits of the Madras Government Bank - - - -	11,904	- - - -	86,612	12,599	9,297	10,072	10,759
Gwalior Government on account of War Charges, and in part compensation for losses sustained during and in consequence of the late hostilities at Gwalior (under Article 5 of the Treaty of Gwalior, dated 13th January 1844) - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
Indemnity from the Lahore Government (under Article 5 of the Treaty, dated 9th March 1846) - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
Receipts from the Lahore Durbar, for the maintenance of British Troops at Lahore (under Article 9 of the Treaty, dated 16th December 1846) - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
Receipts from Rajah Golab Sing, on account transfer to him of Territory in the Punjab (under Article 3 of the Treaty, dated 16th March 1846) - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
TOTAL Gross Receipts - - - - £.	18,407,773	19,294,877	19,119,902	18,956,529	19,252,031	18,183,710	18,111,000
Deduct Charges of Collection, Allowances and Assignments, payable out of the Revenues, Pensions, Advances for Manufacture, &c. - - - -	4,642,348	4,315,120	4,662,067	4,668,401	4,707,705	4,407,314	4,500,000
TOTAL Net Produce of the Revenues, £.	13,765,425	14,979,757	14,457,835	14,288,128	14,544,326	13,776,396	13,611,000

— No. 1. —

as and Bombay combined, and the GROSS and NET CHARGES defrayed out of those Revenues, from the Year 1834-35 to into Sterling Money at the established rate of 2 s. the Sicca Rupee.)

	1841-42.	1842-43.	1843-44.	1844-45.	1845 46.	1846-47.	1847-48.	1848-49.	1849-50.	ESTIMATE 1850-51.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1.	13,941,309	14,197,268	14,144,234	14,308,306	14,489,742	15,126,973	15,618,952	15,570,176	16,529,251	16,915,035
2	3,400,893	3,560,492	3,479,695	3,575,822	3,565,679	3,746,768	4,050,344	3,930,641	4,025,172	4,284,888
9	10,540,416	10,636,786	10,664,539	10,732,484	10,924,063	11,380,205	11,568,608	11,639,535	12,504,079	12,630,147
3	1,342,100	1,401,939	1,489,676	1,271,244	1,403,980	1,306,625	1,269,133	1,114,566	1,374,252	1,516,652
2	187,984	183,461	186,616	161,178	160,769	176,020	182,508	187,833	184,117	185,473
1	1,154,116	1,218,478	1,303,060	1,110,066	1,243,211	1,130,605	1,086,625	926,733	1,190,135	1,331,179
9	2,574,016	2,521,943	2,650,900	2,839,459	2,451,817	2,650,170	2,642,381	2,333,032	2,419,107	1,979,689
1	566,428	553,658	614,980	614,471	540,930	466,718	417,689	393,102	393,362	446,497
8	2,007,588	1,968,285	2,035,920	2,224,988	1,910,887	2,183,452	2,224,692	1,939,930	2,025,745	1,533,192
3	1,499,652	1,957,216	2,473,843	2,670,738	3,354,377	3,448,319	2,564,184	3,668,523	4,216,176	3,656,164
8	544,559	479,170	575,569	625,780	726,237	742,506	1,004,761	1,000,621	906,539	955,502
5	955,093	1,478,046	1,898,274	2,044,958	2,628,140	2,705,813	1,559,423	2,667,902	3,309,637	2,700,662
3	423,376	413,202	413,265	418,213	409,669	416,407	425,962	425,051	453,712	443,539
31	26,238	37,100	22,796	23,239	27,596	19,965	25,229	21,125	24,883	23,044
22	397,138	376,102	390,469	394,974	382,073	396,442	400,733	403,926	428,829	420,495
21	79,075	67,653	121,032	103,409	72,116	67,419	68,313	77,708	66,232	68,203
46	48,715	60,927	56,723	72,244	72,137	61,575	53,437	54,337	50,413	54,540
175	30,360	6,726	64,309	31,165	{ 71 Excess of Payments }	5,844	14,876	23,371	15,819	13,663
	-	-	-	-	Charges in excess in these years.		-	-	-	-
150	14,614	13,565	6,522	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	123,771	-	-	-	-	8,648	27,448	-
	-	-	-	-	27,955	366,508	52,532	18,391	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101,031	10,320	-
	-	-	-	-	-	400,875	161,775	25,468	64,077	-
750	19,874,142	20,572,786	21,423,243	21,611,369	22,209,656	23,783,296	22,803,232	23,342,594	25,160,575	24,579,282
800	4,774,817	4,874,798	4,936,379	5,072,734	5,093,398	5,213,552	5,733,968	5,587,659	5,584,486	5,949,944
950	15,099,325	15,697,988	16,486,864	16,538,635	17,116,258	18,569,744	17,069,264	17,754,935	19,576,089	18,629,338

APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM

No. 1.—An Account of the Gross and Net Produce of the Revenues of - - -

CHARGES UPON THE REVENUES OF INDIA.	1834-35.	1835-36.	1836-37.	1837-38.	1838-39.	1839-40.	1840-41.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Post-office Charges - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Receipts - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	133,962	149,199
Net Charges - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	131,608	136,382
						7,356	12,771
Charges of the Civil and Political Establish- ments, including contingent Charges -	1,404,876	1,406,035	1,527,215	1,667,107	1,829,770	2,184,176	1,900,041
Receipts - - - - -	35,661	39,068	332,291	334,851	313,789	298,645	199,100
Net Charges - - - - -	1,369,215	1,366,967	1,194,924	1,332,256	1,515,981	1,885,531	1,700,941
Judicial and Police Charges - - - - -	1,621,787	1,573,905	1,693,923	1,714,149	1,728,763	1,712,855	1,701,729
Receipts - - - - -	87,927	83,990	85,509	110,136	110,783	114,279	114,111
Net Charges - - - - -	1,533,860	1,489,915	1,608,414	1,604,013	1,617,980	1,598,576	1,587,618
Marine Charges - - - - -	263,705	268,928	280,446	247,992	316,006	319,249	334,652
Receipts - - - - -	72,154	78,507	88,841	87,468	96,348	87,464	109,911
Net Charges - - - - -	191,551	190,421	191,605	160,524	219,658	231,785	224,741
Military Charges - - - - -	6,904,263	6,687,384	6,657,272	6,725,937	6,999,009	7,199,890	7,436,544
War Charges - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	496,562	768,192	882,921
Mission and Measures for the Support of Schah Soojah - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	63,560	292,644	242,711
Interest on Debt - - - - -	1,774,153	1,655,287	1,345,619	1,365,382	1,388,505	1,340,771	1,476,821
Total Gross Charges - - - - -	11,968,784	11,591,539	11,498,475	11,720,566	12,822,175	13,956,739	14,124,641
Deduct Receipts - - - - -	195,742	201,535	506,641	532,455	520,917	631,994	559,511
Total Net Charges upon the Revenues -	11,773,042	11,390,004	10,991,834	11,188,111	12,301,258	13,324,745	13,565,130
Add—							
Prince of Wales Island, Singapore and Malacca:							
Excess of Payments - - - - -	12,435	13,092	6,930	15,254	9,390	11,398	- - -
Excess of Receipts - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11,398
Territorial Payments in England - - -	1,940,084	1,951,345	1,974,665	2,066,016	2,466,119	2,288,289	2,295,411
Invoice value of Political Stores exported to India - - - - -	234,341	183,804	236,182	238,429	149,346	290,677	230,271
In consideration of the Transfer to the British Government of the Danish Settlements on the Continent of India, with all the Public Buildings and Crown Property thereunto belonging (paid by a Bill on the Court of Directors) - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Total Charges upon the Revenues	13,959,902	13,538,245	13,209,611	13,507,810	14,926,113	15,915,109	16,190,721
Net Produce of the Revenues -	13,765,425	14,979,757	14,457,835	14,288,128	14,544,326	13,776,396	14,435,111
Deficit - - - - -	194,477	- - -	- - -	- - -	381,787	2,138,713	1,754,610
Surplus - - - - -	- - -	1,441,512	1,248,224	780,318	- - -	- - -	- - -
Commercial Assets in England, India and China:							
Amount made applicable therefrom to the purposes of India - - - - -	8,203,761	601,995	1,225,241	718,705	460,806	31,033	1,111,111
Surplus, including net Proceeds of Commercial Assets } £.	8,009,284	2,043,507	2,473,465	1,499,023	79,019	- - -	- - -
Deficit, deducting ditto - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,107,680	1,753,500

Appended to this Account is a Statement of the particulars of the principal items of Receipt in 1849-50; also a Statement of the items composing the same, which will fully explain the nature and details of the same.

East India House, }
28 April 1852. }

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INDIAN TERRITORIES.

Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, Madras and Bombay—continued.

1841-42.	1842-43.	1843-44.	1844-45.	1845-46.	1846-47.	1847-48.	1848-49.	1849-50.	ESTIMATE 1850-51.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
158,673	169,667	175,814	180,121	187,312	193,112	187,135	184,780	194,608	192,358
146,573	158,096	169,263	175,137	179,213	178,700	172,235	171,400	183,067	185,362
10,100	11,571	6,551	4,984	8,099	14,412	14,900	13,380	11,541	6,996
2,254,033	1,848,096	1,864,853	1,770,802	1,924,037	1,900,249	1,896,140	2,067,378	2,101,412	2,373,036
160,387	178,514	220,592	95,647	27,784	178,745	64,931	-	47,051	379,047
2,093,646	1,669,582	1,644,261	1,675,155	1,896,253	1,721,504	1,831,209	2,067,378	2,054,361	1,993,989
1,723,090	1,713,702	1,743,314	1,867,361	1,908,406	1,932,681	1,880,112	1,857,922	2,046,556	2,173,123
114,728	123,176	125,564	127,344	141,736	128,731	135,274	131,883	132,222	124,277
1,608,362	1,590,526	1,617,750	1,740,017	1,766,670	1,803,950	1,744,838	1,726,039	1,914,334	2,048,846
354,214	311,217	350,708	331,804	349,302	373,930	388,776	389,668	348,577	433,631
104,498	101,438	102,229	104,599	125,304	120,042	112,585	95,272	95,214	95,220
249,716	209,779	248,479	227,205	223,998	253,888	276,191	294,396	253,363	338,411
7,349,456	8,347,255	8,924,346	9,331,288	9,626,814	10,228,284	9,167,037	9,025,060	9,406,417	9,933,545
976,332	876,441	738,816	83,305	160,919	585,998	951,590	1,018,344	778,624	58,313
156,985	260,346	146,315	216	651	-	-	-	-	-
1,600,796	1,627,246	1,767,215	1,741,028	1,827,189	1,863,737	1,979,077	2,071,531	2,050,935	2,201,105
14,573,629	15,153,970	15,611,381	15,305,925	15,924,630	17,077,991	16,449,867	16,614,683	16,927,129	17,365,111
528,186	561,224	617,648	502,727	474,037	606,218	485,025	398,555	457,554	783,906
14,045,443	14,592,746	14,993,733	14,803,198	15,450,593	16,471,773	15,964,842	16,216,128	16,469,575	16,581,205
-	-	-	-	-	2,658	336	-	1,390	9,656
9,301	6,940	10,683	5,882	6,537	-	-	876	-	-
2,441,703	2,136,933	2,593,228	2,143,953	2,565,410	2,425,366	2,429,930	2,628,776	2,372,837	2,352,800
393,058	321,260	350,845	341,259	478,657	641,269	586,142	384,132	378,100	364,386
-	-	-	-	125,000	-	-	-	-	-
16,870,928	17,043,999	17,927,123	17,282,528	18,613,123	19,541,066	18,981,250	19,228,160	19,221,902	19,308,047
15,099,325	15,697,988	16,486,864	16,538,635	17,116,258	18,569,744	17,069,264	17,754,935	19,576,089	18,629,338
1,771,603	1,346,011	1,440,259	743,893	1,496,865	971,322	1,911,986	1,473,225	-	678,709
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	354,187	-
5,902	Excess of Charge, 162	1,181	379	1,489	120	195	110	150	328
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	354,337	-
1,765,701	1,346,173	1,439,128	743,514	1,495,376	971,202	1,911,791	1,473,115	-	678,381

the Charges above stated, as deductions from the Revenue and the other Charges of the Civil and Military Government for the same year, which will ton of Expenditure.—(Nos. 1 and 2.)

James C. Melvill,
Secretary.

Appendix, No. .

Appendix, No. 1.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Principal Items of RECEIPT in the Year 1849-50. •

LAND REVENUE, SAYER AND ABKARREE, PEISHCUSH SUBSIDY AND TOBACCO.	Co.'s Rs.	£.
BENGAL :		
Land Revenue - - - - -	3,53,69,403	
Sayer and Abkarree :		
Sayer - - - - - Rs. 4,12,225		
Abkarree - - - - - 26,23,496		
	30,35,721	
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Revenue Department - -	37,412	
Excise Duties in Calcutta European Distillery and License Department - - - - -	2,71,800	
Interest on Arrears of Revenue, &c. - - - - -	67,316	
Revenue Deposits unclaimed - - - - -	5,731	
Subsidy from the Nagpore Government - - - - -	6,00,000	
Tributes received from Rajpoot and other States - - -	12,79,699	
Burmese Cessions :		
Land Revenue - - - - - Rs. 16,20,146		
Sayer - - - - - 1,29,019		
Abkarree - - - - - 97,674		
	18,46,839	
	4,25,13,927	3,985,680
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, including the Cis and Trans- Sutlej States, and the Punjaub and Trans-Indus Territories :		
Land Revenue - - - - -	5,92,63,438	
Sayer and Abkarree :		
Sayer - - - - - Rs. 15,11,902		
Abkarree - - - - - 26,72,140		
	41,84,042	
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Revenue Department - -	1,43,842	
Interest on Arrears of Revenue, &c. - - - - -	5,612	
Revenue Deposits unclaimed - - - - -	4,645	
	6,36,01,570	5,962,648
MADRAS :		
Land Revenue - - - - -	3,47,94,373	
Abkarry Small Farms and Licenses :		
Abkarree - - - - - Rs. 21,85,658		
Small Farms and Licenses - - - - - 2,70,481		
	24,56,139	
Mohturpha - - - - -	11,55,194	
Interest on Arrears of Revenue, &c., including Interest on Debt due from Nizam's Government - - - - -	3,28,269	
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Revenue Department - -	2,47,478	
Sale of Tobacco (Coimbatore, Malabar and Canara) - -	8,81,065	
Subsidies from Mysore, Travancore and Cochin - - -	34,46,430	
	4,33,08,948	4,060,214
BOMBAY :		
Land Revenue - - - - -	2,30,59,748	
Sayer - - - - -	9,29,464	
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Revenue Department - -	38,930	
Interest on Arrears of Revenue, &c. - - - - -	41,525	
Subaidy from the Cutch Government - - - - -	2,33,687	
Scinde :		
Land - - - - - Rs. 24,16,888		
Sayer - - - - - 1,67,319		
	25,84,207	
	2,68,87,561	2,520,709
	£.	16,529,251

App. 1.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of Principal Items of Receipt in the Year 1849-50—continued.

Appendix, No.

C U S T O M S.		Co.'s Rs.	£.
BENGAL :			
Imports :			
Goods	- - - - -	26,61,027	
Salt	- - - - -	47,87,545	
		74,48,572	
Exports	- - - - -	11,67,990	
		86,16,562	807,803
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, including the newly-acquired Territory :			
Import Duties	- - - - -	5,50,011	
Export Duties	- - - - -	7,32,863	
Transit Duties collected at Ajmere, and Miscellaneous Receipts	- - - - -	50,808	
Collections in the Panjaub (not particularized in the Panjaub Statement)	- - - - -	5,94,467	
		19,28,149	180,764
MADRAS :			
Land Customs	- - - - -	1,79,029	
Sea Customs	- - - - -	8,48,072	
		10,27,101	96,291
BOMBAY (including Scinde) :			
Bombay :			
Imports of Goods	- - - - -	20,37,221	
Export Duty on Country Articles	- - - - -	1,68,716	
Excise Duty on Spirituous Liquors and Tobacco (classified with the Customs in Bombay Statement)	- - - - -	3,14,236	
Toll and Ferry Collections and Miscellaneous Receipts	- - - - -	1,29,275	
Customs at Guzerat and Concan, Porebunder, Belgaum and Candeish :			
Land Customs	- - - - - Rs. 35,258		
Sea Customs	- - - - - 406,706		
		4,41,964	
		30,91,412	
Drawback allowed	- - - - -	1,85,261	
Scinde :			
Land and Sea Customs	- - - - -	29,06,151	
		1,80,721	
		30,86,872	289,394
		£.	1,374,252
S A L T.			
BENGAL :			
Sales at the Presidency	- - - - -	1,08,05,530	
Local Retail Sale of Salt	- - - - -	25,45,385	
(The Import Duties on Salt are included under the head of Customs.)		1,33,50,915	1,251,648
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES :			
Collections from Duties	- - - - -	54,82,097	513,946
MADRAS :			
Sales	- - - - -	46,45,927	435,556
BOMBAY :			
Excise Duties	- - - - -	23,24,871	217,957
		258,25,610 £.	2,419,107

Appendix, No. . App. I.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of Principal Items of Receipt in the Year 1849-50—continued.

O P I U M.		Co.'s Rs.	£.
BENGAL:			
Receipts from the Sale of Opium at the Presidency :			
Behar Opium - - - - -	Rs. 2,68,89,836		
Benares ditto - - - - -	1,03,93,472		
	<u>3,72,83,308</u>		
Value of Opium supplied for Abkarry purposes in the Lower and Western Provinces - - - - -	• 2,88,923		
		<u>3,75,72,231</u>	<u>3,522,397</u>
BOMBAY:			
Received on account of Opium Passes granted to individuals - - -	73,24,200		
Retail Sale of Opium - - - -	76,117		
	<u>73,24,200</u>	<u>74,00,317</u>	<u>693,779</u>
		£.	<u>4,216,176</u>
S T A M P S.			
BENGAL:			
Sale of Stamped Paper in Calcutta - - - - -		1,50,450	
Ditto in the Interior (Bengal, Behar and Orissa) - - -		20,56,416	
Ditto in Burmese Territory - - - - -		10,723	
		<u>22,17,591</u>	<u>207,899</u>
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES (including the newly-acquired Territories):			
Sale of Stamps - - - - -		16,07,429	150,696
MADRAS:			
Sale of Stamps - - - - -		4,20,363	39,409
BOMBAY:			
Sale of Stamps - - - - -		5,94,221	55,708
		£.	<u>453,712</u>
M I N T R E C E I P T S.			
BENGAL:			
Duty on Coining Gold and Silver - - - - -		2,10,062	
Gain on Copper Coinage - - - - -		1,94,418	
Seignorage Duty of 1 per Cent. levied on Sicca Rupees by Revenue Collectors and other Officers, in payment of Government demands - - - - -		8,573	
Gain by the alligation of Copper and Silver - - - - -		28,578	
Gain on Sale of Copper Scissel - - - - -		9,150	
		<u>4,50,781</u>	<u>42,261</u>
MADRAS:			
Seignorage on Gold and Silver Bullion - - - - -		4,898	
Gain on Copper Coinage - - - - -		57,713	
		<u>62,611</u>	<u>5,870</u>
BOMBAY:			
Duty on Coinage - - - - -		1,77,036	
Gain on Silver Coinage - - - - -		16,048	
		<u>1,93,084</u>	<u>18,101</u>
		£.	<u>66,232</u>

App. 1.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of Principal Items of Receipt in the Year 1849-50—continued.

Appendix, No.

POST-OFFICE COLLECTIONS.		Co.'s Rs.	£.
BENGAL :			
At the Presidency :			
Inland Postage Collections - - - - -	Rs. 1,56,212		
Postage on Ship Letters - - - - -	57,831		
Weekly Baughies - - - - -	14,623		
Express Postage - - - - -	7,731		
	2,36,397		
In the Provinces :			
Grand Routes - - - - -	78,888		
Cross Dawks - - - - -	1,40,491		
Military and Political Dawks - - - - -	29,368		
	2,48,747		
	4,85,144		45,482
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES (including the newly-acquired Territories) :			
Inland Postage - - - - -	6,43,060		
Weekly Baughies - - - - -	1,46,295		
	7,89,355		74,002
MADRAS :			
Collections at the Presidency - - - - -	78,378		
Ditto at the Subordinate Stations - - - - -	3,25,395		
	4,03,773		37,854
BOMBAY :			
Inland Postage - - - - -	1,93,699		
Baughie ditto - - - - -	29,138		
Ship and Express Letter Postage - - - - -	19,998		
Postage in Scinde - - - - -	31,607		
	2,74,442		25,729
		£.	183,067
MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL RECEIPTS.			
BENGAL :			
Sale of Presents - - - - -	1,37,437		
Fees, Fines, Rents, &c. - - - - -	84,272		
Customs and Abkarry Collections at Aden - - - - -	32,219		
Revenues from the District of Coorg - - - - -	1,74,527		
Bairseeah Pergunnah Collections - - - - -	82,562		
Darjeeling Location Rent, &c. - - - - -	9,381		
Sale of Property of the deposed Rajah of Ungool - - - - -	8,952		
Receipts on account of Diamond, Copper, Iron and Lead Mines at Jaloun and Kumaon - - - - -	15,504		
Miscellaneous - - - - -	2,379		
	5,47,233		
Deduct :			
Net Loss by Exchange Transactions with reference to the fixed rate of 2s. the Sicca Rupee, on Remittance Transactions between Bengal and London - - - - -	1,09,788		
	4,37,445		41,011
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES (including the newly-acquired Territory) :			
Sale of Presents - - - - -	39,970		3,747
BOMBAY :			
Scinde—Sale of Presents - - - - -	4,397		
House and Garden Rent, &c. - - - - -	20,060		
	24,457		2,293
		£.	47,051

Appendix, No. . App. 1.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of Principal Items of Receipt in the Year 1849-50—continued.

JUDICIAL RECEIPTS.		Ru.'s	£.
BENGAL:			
Supreme Court of Judicature: Fee Fund - - -		2,87,390	
Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta:			
Fees and Fines levied by the Justices of the Peace; produce of Prisoners' Labour in the House of Correction, and Thannah Rent - - -		31,641	
Court of Requests:			
Commission and Fees on Causes instituted in the Court, &c.		63,073	
Provincial Courts, Bengal, Behar and Orissa:			
Fees, Fines, Forfeitures, House and Ground-rents, and produce of Work done by Convicts:			
Civil - - - - -	Rs. 49,579		
Criminal - - - - -	3,45,945		
Police - - - - -	78,551		
		474,075	
Burmese Territory, ditto - - - - -		84,245	
		890,424	63,477
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES (including newly-acquired Territory):			
Fees, Fines and Forfeitures, including unclaimed Judicial Deposits - - - - -		303,237	28,428
MADRAS:			
Civil and Sessions Court: Fees, Fines and Forfeitures -		64,596	
Court of Requests: Fees - - - - -		38,603	
Police: Fees and Fines - - - - -		18,515	
		121,714	11,411
BOMBAY:			
Supreme Courts: Fees - - - - -		13,897	
County Courts: Fees, Fines and Forfeitures - - -		61,040	
Scinde - - - - ditto - - - - -		30,057	
		94,994	8,906
		£.	132,222
MARINE RECEIPTS.			
BENGAL:			
Inward and Outward Pilotage - - - - -		4,10,363	
Hire of Chain Moorings, Calcutta, and Diamond Harbour -		1,06,039	
Lighthouse Duty at Kedgeroe - - - - -		41,325	
Harbour, Port and Buoy Dues - - - - -		41,375	
Steam Navigation:			
Internal Freight and Passage Money - Rs. 1,21,461			
External Hire of Steamers - - - - -	48,833		
		1,70,294	
Miscellaneous Marine Receipts - - - - -		28,978	
		7,98,374	74,848
MADRAS:			
Consolidated Port Duties - - - - -		32,628	
Tonnage Duties at the Outports - - - - -		32,895	
Collections in the Beach Department and Miscellaneous -		3,538	
		69,061	6,474
BOMBAY:			
Pilotage - - - - -		76,975	
Lighthouse Dues - - - - -		40,733	
Hire of Docks and Dock-yard Fees - - - - -		13,051	
Miscellaneous Marine Receipts - - - - -		7,453	
Scinde: Port Lighthouse, Anchorage and Pilotage Fees -		9,968	
		148,180	13,892
		£.	95,214

Appendix, No. 2.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the CHARGES for the Year 1849-50, &c., whether stated as Deductions from Revenues, or as Charges appertaining to the Civil and Military Government of India.

CHARGES UPON THE LAND REVENUE, SAYER, ABKAREE AND TOBACCO.		Co.'s Rs.	£.
BENGAL :			
1	Salaries, Allowances, &c., to the Members of the Board of Revenue, Officers of Accounts, &c. - - - -	5,66,999	
2	Charges of collecting the Revenue, &c. - - - -	31,11,903	
8	Extraordinary and Miscellaneous Charges in excess of Miscellaneous Receipts - - - -	2,91,373	
5	Allowances and Assignments payable out of the Revenues, in accordance with Treaties or other engagements -	25,50,319	
		65,20,594	611,306
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES (including the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States, and the Punjaub and Trans-Indus Territory) :			
1	Salaries, Allowances, &c., to the Members of the Board of Revenue, Officers of Account, &c. - - - -	6,41,213	
	Charges of collecting the Revenues, &c. - - - -	43,43,830	
	Extraordinary Charges in excess of Extraordinary Receipts, including 295,197 rupees, Liabilities of the Jalown Government on the lapse of the Jalown Territory to the British Government - - - -	5,69,457	
	Allowances and Assignments payable out of the Revenues, in accordance with Treaties or other engagements - -	52,54,297	
		1,08,08,797	1,013,325
MADRAS :			
	Salaries and Allowances to the Members of the Board of Revenue, Officers of Account, &c. - - - -	2,37,586	
	Charges of collecting the Revenues, &c. - - - -	50,79,964	
	Tanjore Sinking Fund and Interest on Tanjore Bonds - - - -	4,93,170	
	Purchase and Charges of Tobacco - - - -	2,65,523	
	Allowances and Assignments payable out of the Revenues, in accordance with Treaties or other engagements - -	51,11,783	
		1,11,88,026	1,048,877
BOMBAY (including Scinde) :			
	Revenue Commissioners, Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies - - - -	1,31,771	
	Charges of collecting the Revenues, &c. - - - -	27,07,242	
2	Survey and other Extraordinary Charges in excess of Extraordinary Receipts - - - -	3,99,040	
	Allowances to Enamdars, also to Zemindars, Musmoodars, Dessaes and other District and Village Officers, including Charitable Grants to Mosques, Pagodas, &c. - -	92,40,479	
	Stipends, Pensions and Charitable Allowances payable out of the Revenues, in accordance with Treaties or other engagements - - - -	19,39,226	
		1,44,17,758	1,351,664
TOTAL - - -		4,29,35,175	4,025,172

App. 2.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Charges for the Year 1849-50, &c.—continued.

C U S T O M S.		Co.'s Rs.	£.
BENGAL:			
Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies	- - -	4,92,936	46,218
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES (including the newly-acquired Territory):			
Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies	- - -	7,83,032	73,409
MADRAS:			
Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies	- - -	2,15,433	20,197
BOMBAY (including Scinde):			
Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies	- - -	4,72,515	44,298
TOTAL	- - -	19,63,916	184,117
S A L T.			
BENGAL:			
Advances to the Manufacturers	- - -	12,88,449	
Purchase of Salt	- - -	95,372	
Convention with the French Government	- - -	4,46,000	
Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies	- - -	12,83,859	
		31,13,680	291,908
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES:			
Establishment, Charges and Contingencies	- - -	1,02,287	9,589
MADRAS:			
Purchase of Salt	- - -	2,33,466	
Salt Manufacturers' Share	- - -	3,33,092	
Moyen Zabtah and other Charges	- - -	2,32,604	
Compensation	- - -	13,452	
		8,12,614	76,183
BOMBAY:			
Establishment, Charges and Contingencies	- - -	1,67,280	15,682
TOTAL	- - -	41,95,861	393,362
O P I U M.			
BENGAL:			
Advances to Manufacturers	- - -	84,49,996	
Salaries, Agency, Establishments and Contingencies	- - -	11,14,266	
		95,64,262	896,650
BOMBAY:			
Purchase of Opium	- - -	69,168	
Establishment and Contingencies	- - -	36,314	
		1,05,482	9,889
TOTAL	- - -	96,69,744	906,539
S T A M P S.			
BENGAL:			
Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies	- - -	1,29,684	12,168
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES (including the newly-acquired Territory):			
Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies	- - -	54,560	5,115
MADRAS:			
Commission	- - -	21,700	
Establishment and Contingencies	- - -	27,487	
Purchase of Paper	- - -	1,444	
		50,631	4,747
BOMBAY:			
Salaries, Establishment, Charges and Contingencies	- - -	30,546	2,863
TOTAL	- - -	2,65,421	24,883

App. 2.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Charges for the Year 1849-50, &c.—*continued.*

Appendix, No.

MINTS.		Co.'s Rs.	£.
BENGAL :			
Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies	- - -	2,61,005	
Loss of weight in melting, &c.	- - -	13,712	
		2,74,717	25,755
MADRAS :			
Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies	- - -	1,00,233	9,397
BOMBAY :			
Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies	- - -	1,62,789	15,261
	TOTAL - - -	5,37,739	50,413
POST OFFICE.			
BENGAL :			
Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies at the Presidency	- - - - -	1,48,077	
Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies in the Provinces	- - - - -	2,92,229	
Military and Political Dawk Establishments	- - - - -	96,343	
		5,36,649	50,311
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES (including the newly-acquired Territory):			
	<i>Rs.</i>		
Establishment and Contingencies of the Postmaster-general's Office	- - -	58,005	
Establishment and Contingencies of the Postmaster-general's Office, Punjaub	- - -	61,867	
Dawk Establishment	- - -	3,48,280	
Bullock Trains and Mail-cart Charges, Charges of Van and Palkee Garee Department, and Contingencies in excess of Receipts	- - - - -	1,22,547	
		5,90,699	55,378
MADRAS :			
Establishments and Contingencies at the Presidency	- - - - -	86,050	
Cross Tappauls, under the management of the Postmaster	- - - - -	3,47,853	
		4,33,903	40,679
BOMBAY :			
Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies of the Postmaster-general and his Deputy, &c.	- - - - -	2,54,645	
Mounted Dawk	- - - - -	1,34,198	
Steamer Charges	- - - - -	6,000	
		3,94,843	
Salaries and Contingencies of the Post-office Establishment, in Scinde	- - - - - <i>Rs. 49,720</i>		
Scinde Steam Communication	- 70,000		
		1,19,720	
		5,14,563	48,240
	TOTAL - - -	20,75,814	194,608

Appendix No.

App. 2.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Charges for the Year 1849-50, &c.—continued.

GENERAL CIVIL CHARGES.		Co's Rs.	£.
BENGAL:			
Charges on account of the General Government of India :			
Salaries of the Governor-general and Members of the Supreme Council		6,52,189 ✓	
Secretariat, Foreign, Home, Financial and Military Departments		7,30,688 ✓	
Governor-general's Office and Establishment		1,52,310 ✓	
Expense of visiting the Upper Provinces		5,32,526 ✓	
Presents made in the name of the Governor-general, Allowances to Vakeels and Natives of Rank, &c.		2,11,981 ✓	
Residents, Political Agents, &c. at Foreign Courts, Salaries, Allowances, Establishments and Contingencies		14,25,877 ✓	
Temporary Embassies and Missions		3,630 ✓	
Survey and Observatories, including Charges on account of the great Trigonometrical Survey		3,30,428 ✓	
Suppression of Thuggee and Meriah Sacrifices		2,90,071 ✓	
		43,29,700 ✓	
Charges on account of the Government of Bengal :			
Public Offices at the Presidency		10,37,152 ✓	
Civil Architects and Superintending Engineers, &c.		2,48,898 ✓	
Ecclesiastical Department: Cathedral and Church Establishments		3,42,866 ✓	
Medical Department at the Presidency and Hospitals, and Dispensaries in the Provinces		2,52,260 ✓	
College at Fort William		36,547 ✓	
Education Department, Grants, &c.		3,87,110 ✓	
House-rent and Taxes		40,320 ✓	
Buildings, Roads and other Public Works, exclusive of Repairs		4,83,987 ✓	
Repairs of Roads, Bridges and Public Buildings		5,25,491 ✓	
Donations to Service Funds		7,50,970 ✓	
Donations to Charitable, Literary, Scientific and other Institutions		57,429 ✓	
Petty Establishments and Contingencies		1,83,043 ✓	
Charges attending the hypothecation of Goods to Europe		53,900 ✓	
Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies of the Commissioner in Coorg, Compensation to Dhar Government on account of Bairseeah, &c.		2,04,200 ✓	
Provincial Battalions and Nujeebs, including the Calcutta Native Militia		6,11,603 ✓	
Pensions and Charitable Allowances		1,19,594 ✓	
Miscellaneous Charges		26,423 ✓	
		53,61,793 ✓	
		96,91,493 ✓	908,577 ✓
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES (including the newly-acquired Territory):			
Salary of the Lieutenant-governor and Establishment and Expenses of his Household		96,324 ✓	
Charges of Political Agencies under the Lieutenant-governor, including Expenses of his Tour		96,397 ✓	
Public Offices, including Board of Administration in the Punjaub		5,39,108 ✓	
Ecclesiastical Establishments		2,26,413 ✓	
Botanical Garden, Tea Nurseries and Plantations		59,362 ✓	
Grants for general and special Educational purposes		1,33,521 ✓	
Grants to Native Hospitals and Dispensaries		86,140 ✓	
Donations to Charitable Institutions and Village Schools		21,156 ✓	
Buildings, Roads, Canals and other Public Works, exclusive of Repairs		15,57,774 ✓	
Repairs of Building, Roads and Bridges		23,009 ✓	
Salaries and Establishment of Superintending and Executive Engineers and Superintendent of Embankments, including Charges at the Civil Engineers' College at Roorkee		93,331 ✓	
Arrears, &c. of the late Government in the Punjaub, deducting Receipts for Compensation for Services rendered to Foreign States by Corps in British Pay		7,20,580 ✓	
Citadel Establishment and Contingencies in the Punjaub		67,481 ✓	
Provincial Battalions, including Pay and Contingent Charges of armed Levies in the Punjaub, temporarily employed		8,49,810 ✓	
Miscellaneous Charges		1,65,424 ✓	
		47,40,830 ✓	444,452 ✓
Carried forward - - - £.			1,353,029

App. 2.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Charges for the Year 1849-50, &c.—*continued.*

Appendix, No.

		Co.'s Rs.	£.
GENERAL CIVIL CHARGES— <i>continued.</i>			
	Brought forward - - -	-	1,353,029
MADRAS:			
1A - 41	Salaries of the Governor and Members of Council - x	2,55,810 ✓	
6A - 42	Residents and Political Agents at Foreign Courts - x	1,40,625 ✓	
43	Public Offices - - - - -	6,21,965 ✓	
12	Ecclesiastical Establishments - - - - -	2,92,454 ✓	
14A - 44	College at Fort St. George and Allowances to Students -	69,931 ✓	
15A - 45	Native Education - - - - -	43,558 ✓	
15A - 46	House Rent - - - - -	38,384 ✓	
8A - 47	Public and Magnetic Observations, Civil Engineers' Charges, Establishment of Civil Surveyor, &c. - - - - -	30,424 ✓	
48	Establishment of the Government Savings Bank - - - - -	9,299 ✓	
49	Pensions and Charitable Allowances - - - - -	1,38,517 ✓	
4 - 50	Batta to Officers of Her Majesty's Squadron - - - x	43,964 ✓	
11	Donations to Service Funds (including Balance outstanding against the Old Civil Annuity Fund of 1818) - - - - -	9,76,621 ✓	
20A - 51	Donations to Charitable Institutions - - - - -	22,842 ✓	
13A - 52	Hospitals and Vaccine Establishments and Dispensaries -	1,23,814 ✓	
53	Buildings, Roads and other Public Works, exclusive of Repairs - - - - -	1,49,194 ✓	
54	Repairs of Buildings, Roads, &c. - - - - -	5,69,845 ✓	
55	Miscellaneous Charges - - - - -	1,37,979 ✓	
		36,65,226 ✓	343,615 ✓
BOMBAY:			
1A - 56	Salaries of the Governor and Members of Council - - -	2,56,000 ✓	
3A - 57	Governor's Office and Establishment, &c. - - - - -	99,777 ✓	
4A - 58	Governor's Tour in the Deccan - - - - -	23,999 ✓	
5A - 59	Residents and Political Agents at Foreign Courts - - -	3,57,736 ✓	
23A - 60	Salaries of Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of the Province of Scinde, including Establishment and Contingencies - - - - -	1,06,313 ✓	
10A - 61	Public Offices at the Presidency and in Scinde - - - - -	7,01,248 ✓	
13A - 62	Hospitals, Vaccinating Establishments and Dispensaries -	1,78,580 ✓	
16A - 63	House Rent and Taxes, and Contribution to the Municipal Fund - - - - -	76,702 ✓	
64	Ecclesiastical Establishments - - - - -	2,45,200 ✓	
11 - 65	Civil Architect and Superintending Engineers, &c. - - -	2,18,194 ✓	
17 - 66	Buildings, Roads and other Public Works, exclusive of Repairs - - - - -	4,40,439 ✓	
18 - 67	Repairs of Buildings, Roads, Bridges, &c. - - - - -	3,34,799 ✓	
20A - 68	Botanical Garden - - - - -	18,631 ✓	
69	Donations to Service Funds - - - - -	4,36,786 ✓	
15A - 70	Grants for Educational purposes - - - - -	1,50,408 ✓	
20A - 71	Donations to Charitable Societies and Scientific Institutions - - - - -	22,464 ✓	
72	Pensions and Charitable Allowances - - - - -	4,33,223 ✓	
24A - 73	Provincial Battalions - - - - -	64,375 ✓	
74	Miscellaneous Charges - - - - -	1,52,651 ✓	
		43,17,525 ✓	404,768 ✓
		£.	2,101,412

Appendix, No.

App. 2.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Charges for the Year 1849-50, &c.—continued.

JUDICIAL CHARGES.		Co's Rs.	£.
BENGAL :			
Supreme Court of Judicature, Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies - - - - -		5,96,794	
Coroners' Office, ditto - - - - -		6,583	
Justices of the Peace, ditto - - - - -		3,84,422	
Court of Requests, ditto - - - - -		70,430	
Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawluts, ditto - - - - -		4,13,090	
Provincial, City and District Courts, ditto - - - - -		39,96,110	
Provincial Police - - - - -		10,20,698	
Judicial and Police Charges in the Burmese Cessions - - - - -		7,79,020	
Pensions - - - - -		75,121	
		73,51,268	689,182
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, &c. :			
Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies - - - - -		2,40,532	
Commissioners of Circuit, ditto - - - - -		2,46,317	
Civil and Criminal Courts, ditto - - - - -		31,72,059	
Inspector of Prisons, ditto - - - - -		38,432	
Charges on account of Prisoners, Diet, Clothing, Medicines, &c. - - - - -		5,24,159	
Civil and Military Police - - - - -		22,90,719	
Judicial Courts in the Punjaub and Trans-Indus Territory, Salaries of the Establishment of the Commissioners and Superintendents, and proportion of Charges of the Board of Administration - - - - -		5,99,485	
Pensions - - - - -		36,879	
		71,48,582	670,180
MADRAS :			
Supreme Court of Judicature, Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies - - - - -		2,06,388	
Coroners' Office, ditto - - - - -		7,188	
Sheriffs' Office, ditto - - - - -		18,036	
Commissioners' Court for the Recovery of Small Debts - - - - -		42,454	
Police Charges at the Presidency - - - - -		1,32,324	
Court of Sudder and Fowzdary Adawlut - - - - -		2,57,496	
Provincial Courts - - - - -		18,40,272	
Provincial Police - - - - -		8,44,644	
Pensions - - - - -		25,520	
		33,74,322	316,344
BOMBAY :			
Supreme Court of Judicature, Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies - - - - -		3,18,091	
Coroners' Office, ditto - - - - -		7,272	
Sheriffs' Office, ditto - - - - -		19,156	
Court of Requests, ditto - - - - -		11,927	
Police Charges at the Presidency, ditto - - - - -		1,58,454	
Provincial Courts, ditto - - - - -		19,60,757	
Judicial Courts in Scinde - - - - -		65,172	
Police in Scinde - - - - -		14,14,900	
		39,55,729	370,850
		£.	2,046,556

App. 2.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Charges for the Year 1849-50, &c.—continued.

MARINE CHARGES.		Co.'s Rs.	£.
BENGAL:			
Superintendents' Office, Marine Pay Office and Naval Store-keepers' Department, Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies - - - - -		1,06,583	
Master Attendants' - - - - ditto - - - - -		64,765	
Lighthouses and Floating Lights, Chain Moorings, Hulks and Receiving Vessels - - - - -		1,13,004	
Pilot Schooners, Row-boats and Bhasleahs - - - - -		4,38,526	
Telegraphic Establishment - - - - -		12,288	
Dock-yard at Kidderpore - - - - -		1,03,291	
Marine Charges at Arracan, and in the Tenasserim Provinces - - - - -		1,41,750	
Marine Surveys and Miscellaneous - - - - -		48,429	
Repairs of Buildings - - - - -		10,762	
Steam Navigation:			
Comptrollers' Office, Work-shops, Coal Depôts at Kidderpore, Akyab, Moulmein, and Point de Galle - - - - -	Rs. 1,74,276		
Internal.—Freight Office, Steam Agents, Native Pilots and Mariners, and Coal and Firewood Depôts - - - - -	Rs. 52,439		
Steam Vessels, Accommodation Flats, Cargo and Troop Boats - - - - -	417,394		
		4,69,833	
External.—Charges of Steamers - - - - -		2,52,584	
Pensions - - - - -		8,96,693	
		82,770	
		20,18,861	
Deduct:			
Carried to account in 1849-50, for Expenses of the Steamers "Nemesis," "Phlegethon" and "Pluto," chargeable to Her Majesty's Government for Services in the China Seas - - - - -		4,16,881	
		16,01,980	150,186
MADRAS:			
Marine Board, Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies		9,943	
Master Attendant - - - - ditto - - - - -		30,987	
Lighthouse Charges - - - - -		2,621	
Charges on account of the "Hugh Lindsay" Steamer, including Coals purchased - - - - -		54,572	
Repairs to Buildings and Miscellaneous - - - - -		6,457	
Establishments at the Outports - - - - -		16,193	
Pensions - - - - -		1,824	
		1,22,597	11,493
BOMBAY:			
Marine Office, Salaries, Establishment, and Contingencies		1,55,875	
Master Attendants' Department, including Lighthouse Charges and Pilot Establishment - - - - -		90,810	
Comptrollers' Department, including Dock and Steam-engine Conservator of the Forests, Salary and Establishment - - - - -		65,293	
Harbour-master, and Pilot Establishment at Kurrachee - - - - -		10,800	
Charges of Cruisers and Vessels - - - - -		7,084	
Charges of Steam-vessels (not Packet-vessels) - - - - -		2,72,317	
Charges of Steam Packet-vessels, deducting the sum of Rupees 3,03,015, received this year for Passage-money - - - - -		7,35,036	
Stores purchased - - - - -		80,645	
Repairs to Buildings - - - - -		4,47,676	
Pay of Officers Unattached, Contingent and Miscellaneous Charges - - - - -		7,959	
Retired Pay and Pensions: - - - - -		88,747	
		31,337	
		19,93,579	186,898
		£.	348,577

App. 2.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Charges for the Year 1849-50, &c.—continued.

MILITARY CHARGES.	Co.'s Rs.	£.
BENGAL:		
Her Majesty's Troops, Pay and Allowances, Commissariat and Contingent Charges - - - - -	91,52,657	
East India Company's Troops, Pay and Allowances of Regular Troops - - - - - Rs. 2,37,83,230		
Ditto - Irregular Cavalry and Local Infantry Battalions - - - - - 56,32,629	2,94,15,859	
General Staff, and Staff attached to Army Divisions and Stations - - - - -	14,63,745	
Commissariat Departments and Charges - - - - -	65,49,944	
Buildings and Repairs - - - - -	20,14,531	
Garrisons and Recruiting Depôts, Medical, Clothing, Pay and Stud Departments; Gun Foundries, Gunpowder Agencies and Miscellaneous - - - - -	32,28,157	
Pensions - - - - -	24,35,289	
	5,42,60,182	5,086,892
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES:		
The Military Charges of these Provinces, with the exception of the Charge of the Local Corps, are included amongst the Military Charges of Bengal. The expenses of the Local Corps in 1849 were as follow:		
The Guide Corps in the Punjaub - - - - -	1,13,375	
The Punjaub Cavalry - - - - -	6,37,541	
The Punjaub Infantry - - - - -	4,61,891	
Miscellaneous - - - - -	170	
	12,12,977	113,717
MADRAS:		
Her Majesty's Troops, Pay and Allowances - - - - -	18,18,377	
East India Company's Troops, Pay and Allowances - - - - -	1,51,87,412	
General, Division, Garrison, and Cantonment Staff - - - - -	8,29,425	
Commissariat Department and Ordnance Charges - - - - -	29,01,741	
Batta to Troops employed in the Eastern Settlements - - - - -	4,70,707	
Buildings and Repairs - - - - -	1,11,894	
Medical, Camp Equipage and Clothing Departments, Miscellaneous and Contingent Charges - - - - -	10,01,576	
Pensions - - - - -	20,45,824	
	2,52,46,956	2,366,902
BOMBAY:		
Her Majesty's Troops, Pay and Allowances, Commissariat and Contingent Charges - - - - -	36,50,693	
East India Company's Troops:		
Pay and Allowances of Regular Troops - Rs. 75,58,829		
Pay and Allowances, Commissariat and Contingent Charges of Irregular Local Corps - - - - - 13,01,426	88,60,255	
General Division and Garrison Staff - - - - -	11,69,658	
Commissariat Departments and Ordnance Charges - - - - -	13,13,254	
Buildings and Repairs - - - - -	3,43,488	
Medical, Gun Carriage, Gunpowder and Clothing Departments, and Miscellaneous and Contingent Charges - - - - -	6,15,073	
Pay, Allowances, Commissariat, Medical and Contingent Charges of Regular and Irregular Troops employed in Scinde - - - - -	26,19,587	
Pensions - - - - -	10,42,983	
	1,06,14,996	1,838,906
	£.	9,406,417

App. 2.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Charges for the Year 1849-50, &c.—continued.

WAR CHARGES.		Co.'s Rs.	£.
BENGAL:			
Amount brought to Account upon the Bengal Statements of 1849-50, under the description of War Charges:			
Armies of Sutledge, Punjaub, Mooltan, Scinde and Reserve, and Peshawar and Sikkim Field Forces:			
Commissariat Supplies - - - - -		26,20,813	
Donation Batta to Troops employed - - - - -		39,34,456	
Hutting Money, Staff and other Allowances paid to Officers, &c.; Compensation for Horses killed in Action or disabled by long service; Gratuities to Officers, &c. for Wounds received in Battle; Dawk Allowance to Officers proceeding to join the Army, and Miscellaneous Charges		3,69,420	
Charges of the Bombay Troops serving in the Punjaub -		9,45,707	
His Highness the Nawaub of Bhawalpore, Balance of Account in respect of War Charges during the Punjaub Campaign - - - - -		3,23,386	
War Charges at Aden - - - - -		1,11,543	
		83,05,325	778,624
INTEREST.			
BENGAL:			
Interest on Loans - - - - -		1,76,72,862	
„ Treasury Notes - - - - -		4,68,577	
„ Deposits - - - - -		24,86,185	
		2,06,27,624	1,933,840
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES:			
Interest on Deposits - - - - -		8,000	750
MADRAS:			
Interest on Loans - - - - -		15,350	
„ Deposits, including the Tanjore Redemption Fund - - - - -		517,445	
		532,795	49,949
BOMBAY:			
Interest on Treasury Notes - - - - -		235	
„ Deposits - - - - -		707,990	
		7,08,225	66,396
		£.	2,050,935
PAYMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND, SINGAPORE AND MALACCA, IN EXCESS OF RECEIPTS.			
CHARGES:			
Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies of the General, Judicial, Revenue, &c. Departments - - - - -		437,172	
Ecclesiastical Department - - - - -		26,469	
Schools - - - - -		13,849	
Medical Department - - - - -		33,324	
Post Office - - - - -		9,597	
Suppression of Piracy in the Straits - - - - -		59,345	
Pensions, Political and Local - - - - -		59,057	
Repairs and Miscellaneous - - - - -		50,207	
		6,89,020	
RECEIPTS:			
Revenues - - - - -	Rs. 616,701		
Judicial Fees and Fines - - - - -	47,780		
Postage - - - - -	8,100		
Miscellaneous - - - - -	1,615		
		6,74,196	
Excess of Payments - - - - -		14,824	1,390

App. 2.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Charges for the Year 1849-50, &c.—continued.

TERRITORIAL PAYMENTS IN ENGLAND.		£.
Dividends to Proprietors of East India Stock - - - - -		629,435
Interest on the Home Bond Debt - - - - -		173,723
Purchase and Equipment of Steam Vessels, and various Expenses connected with Steam Communication with India - - - - -		50,543
Her Majesty's Government, on account of the proportion agreed to be borne by the Company of the Amount payable under Contract between Her Majesty's Government and the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, for an extended communication with India and China - - - - -		70,000
Transport of Troops and Stores, deducting Freight charged in Invoices - - -		36,418
Furlough and Retired Pay to Military and Marine Officers, including Off-reckonings - - - - -		614,393
Payments on account of Her Majesty's Troops serving in India - - - - -		200,000
Retiring Pay to Her Majesty's Troops [Act 4 Geo. 4, c. 71], including an Arrear		75,000
Charges General, comprising—	£.	
Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, Salaries of the President and Officers of the Board, including Superannuation Allowances granted by Warrant of the Crown under Act 53 Geo. 3, c. 155, s. 91 - - - - -	30,523	
Salaries of the Court of Directors - - - - -	7,600	
Contingent Expenses of the Courts of Directors and Proprietors, consisting of Repairs to the East India House, Taxes, Rates and Tithes, Coals, Candles, Printing, Stationery, Book-binding, Stamps, Postage, and various petty Charges - - - - -	28,829	
Salaries and Allowances of the Secretaries and Officers of the Court of Directors, deducting Amount applied from the Fee Fund in part payment thereof - - - - -	93,794	
Annuitants and Pensioners, including Compensation Annuities under Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85, and Payments in commutation thereof - - - - -	198,199	
Haileybury College, net Charge - - - - -	9,074	
Military Seminary at Addiscombe, net Charge - - -	4,057	
Recruiting Charges: Pay of Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, of Recruiting Establishments and of Recruits previous to Embarkation, Bounty, Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements - - - - -	43,438	
Passage and Outfit of Recorder, Prince of Wales Island, Bishop of Madras, Aides-de-Camp, Chaplains, Company's Officers in charge of Recruits, Officers in Her Majesty's Service proceeding to join their Regiments, and Volunteers for the Pilot Service, &c. - - - - -	22,655	
Charges of the Store Department, Articles for use in inspection of Stores, Labour, &c. - - - - -	6,201	
Lord Clive's Fund, net Payment for Pensions, &c. - - -	36,519	
Law Charges - - - - -	12,215	
Cultivation and Manufacture of Cotton, &c. in India (Expenses incurred in view to the Improvement of) - - -	547	
Commission to Agents at the Outports, on realization of Remittances - - - - -	260	
Maintenance of Lunatics - - - - -	6,466	
Miscellaneous; consisting of Expenses of Overland and Ships' Packets, Maintenance of Natives of India, Donation to the Bengal Civil Fund, and to Widows' Funds for the Home Service, Donation for Services and Relief, &c. - - - - -	7,657	
Carried forward - - - £.	508,034	1,849,512

App. 2.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Charges for the Year 1849-50, &c.—*continued.*

Appendix, No.

	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	508,034	1,849,512
Charges, General—<i>continued.</i>		
Discount on anticipated receipt of Remittances and Interest allowed on Balances of Funds in the Company's Treasury, in excess of Interest realized from investment of Cash Balances - - - - -	6,377	
Interest paid to the Indian Railway Companies upon Sums provisionally deposited by them in the Home Treasury; viz., to the 17th August 1849, the date of their respective Deeds of Contracts with the East India Company:		
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company - - - - - £. 1,722		
East Indian Railway Company - - - - - 2,983	4,705	
Deduct,—	519,116	
Produce of Assets of the late Commercial Department, realized and applied in Payment of Charges - - - - - £. 2,294		
Charges of Establishment put upon Outward Invoices - - - - - 11,144	13,438	
		505,678
Absentee Allowances to Civil Servants of the Indian Establishments - - -		32,383
Annuities of the Madras Civil Fund of 1818 - - - - -		15,388
Retired Pay and Pensions of Persons of the late St. Helena Establishment, not chargeable to the Crown - - - - -		5,795
Her Majesty's Mission to the Court of Persia (portion paid by the Company) -		12,000
Board of Ordnance for Arms, Accoutrements supplied to Her Majesty's Troops, embarked for India - - - - -		14,581
Deduct,—		2,435,337
Amount received from Her Majesty's Government on account Expenses connected with Steam Communication with India (which includes an arrear) - - - - -		62,500
	£.	2,372,837
INVOICE VALUE of POLITICAL STORES exported to India:		
Military Stores - - - - -	£. 238,088	
Marine - ditto - - - - -	62,226	
Civil and Mint ditto - - - - -	77,786	
		378,100
TOTAL Territorial Payments, including Invoice Value of Stores - - - £.		2,750,937

— No. 2. —

STATEMENT showing the Progress of the INDIAN DEBT and of the HOME BOND DEBT of the EAST INDIA COMPANY, since the 1st May 1834; the Rates at which Money has been borrowed; and the Amount owing at the latest Dates, with the Rates of Interest payable thereon; also, the Amount subscribed to the Four per Cent. Loan now open.

	INDIAN DEBT.					
	Registered Debt.	Treasury Notes.	Temporary Loans, North-Western Provinces.	TOTAL, exclusive of Deposits.	Deposits, including the Carnatic and Tanjore Funds.	TOTAL Indian Debt.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Amount of Debt on the 30th April 1834 -	30,195,831	599,830	-	30,795,661	4,667,822	35,463,483
Debt contracted at 4 per cent.	2,981,260	-	-	2,981,260	850	2,982,110
5 " "	-	-	-	-	88,148	88,148
6 " "	-	-	-	-	105,353	105,353
£.	33,177,091	599,830	-	33,776,921	4,862,173	38,639,094
Debt redeemed at 2 pies p' cent. p' diem, or about 3½ p' cent. p' ann.	-	50	-	50	-	50
5 " "	1,118,786	81,720	-	1,200,506	2,721,729	3,922,235
6 " "	732,155	-	-	732,155	-	732,155
£.	1,850,941	81,770	-	1,932,711	2,721,729	4,654,440
Amount of Debt on the 30th April 1835 -	31,326,150	518,060	-	31,844,210	2,140,444	33,984,654
Debt contracted at 4 per cent.	1,143,980	-	-	1,143,980	22,402	1,166,382
5 " "	737,961	13,521	-	751,482	60,240	811,722
6 " "	-	-	-	-	140,198	140,198
£.	33,208,091	531,581	-	33,739,672	2,353,284	36,092,956
Debt redeemed at 6 per cent. -	£. 6,260,657	-	-	6,260,657	-	6,260,657
Amount of Debt on the 30th April 1836 -	26,947,434	531,581	-	27,479,015	2,353,284	29,832,299
Debt contracted at 4 per cent.	799,606	-	-	799,606	45,478	845,084
5 " "	77,166	37,651	-	114,817	41,398	156,215
6 " "	-	-	-	-	116,568	116,568
£.	27,824,206	569,232	-	28,393,438	2,556,728	30,950,166
Debt redeemed at 6 per cent.	543,667	-	-	543,667	-	543,667
10 " "	253	-	-	253	-	253
£.	543,920	-	-	543,920	-	543,920
Amount of Debt on the 30th April 1837 -	27,280,386	569,232	-	27,849,618	2,556,728	30,406,346
Debt contracted at 4 per cent.	766,740	-	-	766,740	30,856	797,596
5 " "	-	409,198	-	409,198	64,248	473,446
6 " "	-	8,350	-	8,350	85,835	94,185
£.	28,047,026	986,778	-	29,033,804	2,737,667	31,771,471
Debt redeemed at 5 per cent.	1,483,081	-	-	1,483,081	-	1,483,081
6 " "	38,497	-	-	38,497	-	38,497
£.	1,521,578	-	-	1,521,578	-	1,521,578
Amount of Debt on the 30th April 1838 - } Carried forward - }	£. 26,525,448	986,778	-	27,512,226	2,737,667	30,249,893

No. 2.—STATEMENT showing the Progress of the Indian Debt and of the Home Bond Debt, since 1 May 1834—continued.

	INDIAN DEBT.					
	Registered Debt.	Treasury Notes.	Temporary Loans, North-Western Provinces.	TOTAL, exclusive of Deposits.	Deposits, including the Carnatic and Tanjore Funds.	TOTAL Indian Debt.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Amount of Debt on the 30th April 1838 Brought forward - - }	26,525,448	986,778	- -	27,512,226	2,737,667	30,249,893
Debt contracted at 5 per cent. -	37,247	- -	358,801	396,048	60,189	456,237
6 " - -	- -	14,170	- -	14,170	86,193	100,363
£.	26,562,695	1,000,948	358,801	27,922,444	2,884,049	30,806,493
Debt redeemed at 4 per cent. -	42,952	- -	- -	42,952	110,288	153,240
5 " - -	- -	308,724	- -	308,724	- -	308,724
6 " - -	113,367	- -	- -	113,367	- -	113,367
£.	156,319	308,724	- -	465,043	110,288	575,331
Amount of Debt on the 30th April 1839 -	26,406,376	692,224	358,801	27,457,401	2,773,761	30,231,162
Debt contracted at 4 per cent. -	173,396	271,875	- -	445,271	38,287	483,558
5 " - -	- -	9,883	- -	9,883	15,634	25,517
6 " - -	5,995	- -	- -	5,995	86,309	92,304
£.	26,585,767	973,982	358,801	27,918,550	2,913,991	30,882,541
Debt redeemed at 2 pies p'ct. p' diem -	- -	22,490	- -	22,490	- -	22,490
5 per cent. per ann. -	25,913	- -	70,742	96,655	- -	96,655
6 " - -	- -	9,618	- -	9,618	- -	9,618
£.	25,913	32,108	70,742	128,763	- -	128,763
Amount of Debt on the 30th April 1840 -	26,559,854	941,874	288,059	27,789,787	2,913,991	30,703,778
Debt contracted at 4 per cent. -	301,145	141,937	1,312	444,394	- -	444,394
5 " - -	775,304	- -	5,860	781,164	16,815	797,979
6 " - -	11,658	9,176	- -	20,834	183,897	204,731
£.	27,647,961	1,092,987	295,231	29,036,179	3,114,703	32,150,882
Debt redeemed at 4 per cent. -	- -	- -	- -	- -	13,699	13,699
5 " - -	- -	1,078	- -	1,078	- -	1,078
6 " - -	85,017	- -	- -	85,017	- -	85,017
£.	85,017	1,078	- -	86,095	13,699	99,794
Amount of Debt on the 30th April 1841 -	27,562,944	1,091,909	295,231	28,950,084	3,101,004	32,051,088
Debt contracted at 4 per cent. -	188,003	- -	- -	188,003	24,691	212,694
5 " - -	2,009,101	25,947	- -	2,035,048	64,511	2,099,559
6 " - -	5,025	16,597	- -	21,622	117,985	139,607
£.	29,765,073	1,134,453	295,231	31,194,757	3,308,191	34,502,948
Debt redeemed at 4 per cent. -	- -	117,375	1,312	118,687	- -	118,687
5 " - -	- -	- -	5,973	5,973	- -	5,973
£.	- -	117,375	7,285	124,660	- -	124,660
Amount of Debt on the 30th April 1842 Carried forward - - }	£. 29,765,073	1,017,078	287,946	31,070,097	3,308,191	34,378,288

APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM

No. 2.—STATEMENT showing the Progress of the Indian Debt and of the Home Bond Debt, since 1 May 1834—continued.

	INDIAN DEBT.					
	Registered Debt.	Treasury Notes.	Temporary Loans, North-Western Provinces.	TOTAL, exclusive of Deposits.	Deposits, including the Carnatic and Tanjore Funds.	TOTAL India Debt.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Amount of Debt on the 30th April 1842 Brought forward - - - }	29,765,073	1,017,078	287,946	31,070,097	3,308,191	34,378,288
Debt contracted at 4 per cent. -	34,428	-	-	34,428	25,503	59,931
5 " - - -	2,127,984	9,840	-	2,137,824	-	2,137,824
6 " - - -	6,611	-	-	6,611	97,327	103,938
£.	31,934,096	1,026,718	287,946	33,248,760	3,431,021	36,679,781
Debt redeemed at 4 per cent. -	-	289,218	-	289,218	-	289,218
5 " - - -	-	-	20,529	20,529	29,087	49,616
6 " - - -	-	18,128	-	18,128	-	18,128
£.	-	307,346	20,529	327,875	29,087	356,962
Amount of Debt on the 30th April 1843 Debt contracted at 4 per cent. -	31,934,096	710,372	267,417	32,920,885	3,401,034	36,322,819
5 " - - -	1,331,531	94	-	1,331,625	62,629	1,394,154
6 " - - -	3,282	6,371	-	9,653	81,524	91,177
6 " - - -	5,782	7,103	-	12,885	58,103	70,988
£.	33,274,691	732,940	267,417	34,275,048	3,604,090	37,879,138
Debt redeemed at 5 per cent. -	-	-	239,309	239,309	-	239,309
Amount of Debt on the 30th April 1844 Debt contracted at 4 per cent. -	33,274,691	732,940	28,108	34,035,739	3,604,090	37,639,829
5 " - - -	818,375	8,175	-	826,550	31,280	857,830
6 " - - -	-	3,871	-	3,871	86,164	90,035
6 " - - -	6,915	-	-	6,915	96,533	103,448
£.	34,094,981	744,986	28,108	34,868,075	3,818,067	38,686,142
Debt redeemed at 5 per cent. -	5,281	-	28,108	33,389	-	33,389
6 " - - -	-	24,042	-	24,042	-	24,042
10 " - - -	757	-	-	757	-	757
£.	6,038	24,042	28,108	58,188	-	58,188
Amount of Debt on the 30th April 1845 Debt contracted at 4 per cent. -	34,088,943	720,944	-	34,809,887	3,818,067	38,627,954
5 " - - -	214,716	1,285	-	216,001	3,914	219,915
6 " - - -	-	8,736	-	8,736	76,482	85,218
6 " - - -	5,369	13,667	-	19,036	40,611	59,647
Amount of Debt on the 30th April 1846 Debt contracted at 4 per cent. -	34,309,028	744,632	-	35,053,660	3,939,074	38,992,734
5 " - - -	53,860	450	-	54,310	20,174	74,484
6 " - - -	2,633,832	32,842	-	2,666,674	-	2,666,674
6 " - - -	6,568	9,531	-	16,099	57,398	73,497
£.	37,003,288	787,455	-	37,790,743	4,016,646	41,807,389
Debt redeemed at 5 per cent. -	-	-	-	-	9,302	9,302
Amount of Debt on the 30th April 1847 Debt contracted at 4 per cent. -	37,003,288	787,455	-	37,790,743	4,007,344	41,798,087
5 " - - -	-	-	-	-	32,507	32,507
6 " - - -	1,444,519	37,526	-	1,482,045	-	1,482,045
6 " - - -	5,565	17,055	-	22,620	84,912	107,532
£.	38,453,372	842,036	-	39,295,408	4,124,763	43,420,171
Debt redeemed at 4 per cent. -	431	5,034	-	5,465	-	5,465
5 " - - -	-	-	-	-	329,443	329,443
£.	431	5,034	-	5,465	329,443	334,908
Amount of Debt on the 30th April 1848 Carried forward - - - }	£. 38,452,941	837,002	-	39,289,943	3,795,320	43,085,263

No. 2.—STATEMENT showing the Progress of the Indian Debt and of the Home Bond Debt, since 1 May 1834—continued.

	INDIAN DEBT.					
	Registered Debt.	Treasury Notes.	Temporary Loans, North-Western Provinces.	TOTAL, exclusive of Deposits.	Deposits, including the Carnatic and Tanjore Funds.	TOTAL Indian Debt.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Amount of Debt on the 30th April 1848	38,452,941	837,002	- -	39,289,943	3,795,320	43,085,263
Brought forward						
Debt contracted at 4 per cent.	1,500	4,425	- -	5,925	48,730	54,655
5 „	595,555	- -	332,660	928,215	71,272	999,487
6 „	7,847	- -	- -	7,847	92,684	100,531
£.	39,057,843	841,427	332,660	40,231,930	4,008,006	44,239,936
Debt redeemed at 5 per cent.	- - -	6,704	- -	6,704	- -	6,704
6 „	- - -	29,152	- -	29,152	- -	29,152
£.	- - -	35,856	- -	35,856	- -	35,856
Amount of Debt on the 30th April 1849	39,057,843	805,571	332,660	40,196,074	4,008,006	44,204,080
Debt contracted at 4 per cent.	36,265	9,966	- -	46,231	37,325	83,556
5 „	2,486,278	- -	40,781	2,527,059	52,654	2,579,713
6 „	977	- -	- -	977	50,287	51,264
£.	41,581,363	815,537	373,441	42,770,341	4,148,272	46,918,613
Debt redeemed at 5 per cent.	- - -	4,802	- -	4,802	- -	4,802
6 „	- - -	5,747	- -	5,747	- -	5,747
£.	- - -	10,549	- -	10,549	- -	10,549
Amount of Debt on the 30th April 1850	41,581,363	804,988	373,441	42,759,792	4,148,272	46,908,064

No. 2.—STATEMENT showing the Progress of the Indian Debt and of the Home Bond Debt, since 1 May 1834—continued.

AMOUNT owing on the 30th of April 1850 (the latest Date to which the Accounts have been received from India), with the Rates of Interest payable thereon.

		Amounts of Loans, &c., and Rates of Interest on 30 April 1850.					
		Four per Cent.	Five per Cent.	Six per Cent.	Eight per Cent.	Ten per Cent.	TOTAL.
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Loans:							
Five per Cent. Loan of 1825-26 - - - - -		- - -	7,557,982	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Five per Cent. Loan of 1829-30 - - - - -		- - -	1,700,860	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Five per Cent. Transfer Loan of 31st December 1834 - Promissory Notes	Co.'s Rs. 15,70,062						
Book Debts of 31st December 1834, 10th August 1835, and 15th January 1836 - - - - -	Stock - - - 3,28,47,022						
	Co.'s Rs. 3,44,17,084	- - -	3,226,602	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	£. 3,226,602						
Five per Cent. Loan of 1841-42 - - - - -		- - -	12,094,884	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Four per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 - - - - -		109,280	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Four per Cent. Loan of 1828-29 - - - - -		46,500	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Four per Cent. Loan of 1832-33 - - - - -		6,618,472	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Four per Cent. Loan of 1835-36 - - - - -		5,019,726	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Four per Cent. Loan of 1842-43 - - - - -		2,441,128	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	TOTAL Loans from the Public - - - £.	14,235,106	24,580,328	- - -	- - -	- - -	38,815,434
Loans from his Majesty the King of Oude:							
At Five per Cent. - - - - -	Co.'s Rs. 20,00,000						
Five per Cent. - - - - -	1,62,40,000						
Six per Cent. - - - - -	36,23,635						
	Co.'s Rs. 2,18,63,635	187,500	1,522,500	339,716	- - -	- - -	2,049,716
	£. 2,049,716						
Loan from the Rajah Kalleesunker Ghosaul - - - - -		- - -	4,500	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,500
The Bhow Begum's Stipend Fund - - - - -		- - -	- - -	688,889	- - -	- - -	688,889
Ten per Cent. Loan, transferred from Fort Marlborough - - - - -		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	841	841
Perpetual Loans at Madras - - - - -		- - -	- - -	7,547	14,437	- - -	21,984
Temporary Loans, North-Western Provinces - - - - -		- - -	373,441	- - -	- - -	- - -	373,441
	TOTAL General Registered Debt - - - £.	14,422,606	26,480,769	1,036,152	14,437	841	41,954,805
Treasury Notes, principally the Notes issued to Service Funds - - - - -		26,578	769,448	8,962	- - -	- - -	804,988
Fund for the Redemption of the Bonds issued to the Creditors of the late Rajah of Tanjore - - - - -		237,253	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	237,253
Deposits on account Service Funds, Savings Banks, &c. - - - - -		195,268	852,886	2,862,864	- - -	- - -	3,011,019
	TOTAL - - - £.	14,881,705	28,103,103	3,907,978	14,437	841	46,908,064

Amount subscribed to the Four per Cent. Loan, now open:

The Amount of Subscriptions to the Four per Cent. Loan, now open (the Four per Cent. Loan of 1842-43), in the period from the 7th of April 1851, the Date of the Advertisement of the Government of India for closing the Five per Cent. Loan, to the 21st of February 1852, the latest date to which advice has been received, was—Co.'s Rs. 331,600, or £. 31,087.

No. 2—STATEMENT showing the Progress of the Indian Debt and of the Home Bond Debt, since 1 May 1834—continued.

HOME BOND DEBT.

0.49—(1.)

YEARS.	Amount of the Home Bond Debt at the Commencement of each Year.			Reduction of Bond Debt.			Increase of Bond Debt.			Amount outstanding at the Close of each Year.			RATES OF INTEREST PER CENT. PER ANNUM.				
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		
1834-35	3,523,237	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,523,237	10	-	From 30 April 1834 to 30 April 1835	-	-	2 10	
1835-36	3,523,237	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,523,237	10	-	From 30 April 1835 to 30 April 1836	-	-	2 10	
1836-37	3,523,237	10	-	312	10	-	-	-	-	3,522,925	-	-	From 30 April to 20 September 1836	-	-	2 10	
1837-38	3,522,925	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	3,522,825	-	-	From 20 September to 21 November 1836	-	-	3 10	
1838-39	3,522,825	-	-	1,788,525	-	-*	-	-	-	1,734,300	-	-	From 21 November 1836 to 30 April 1837	-	-	4 - -	
1839-40	1,734,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,734,300	-	-	From 30 April 1837 to 30 April 1838	-	-	4 - -	
1840-41	1,734,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,734,300	-	-	From 30 April to 30 June 1838	-	-	4 - -	
													From 30 June 1838 to 30 April 1839	-	-	3 - -	
													From 30 April 1839 to 30 April 1840	-	-	3 - -	
													From 30 April 1840 to 31 March 1841, on £.1,734,300	-	-	3 - -	
													From 31 March to 30 April 1841, on	-	-	3 10	
													Ditto - - - ditto - - on	-	-	3 - -	
													(Amount of Bonds which the Holders had notified for discharge.)	-	-	-	
																£.1,565,400	
																168,900	
																£.1,734,300	
1841-42	1,734,300	-	-	168,900	-	-	168,900	-	-	1,734,300	-	-	From 30 April 1841 to the respective periods of payment in 1841-42 of the Bonds notified for discharge by Holders, on £.168,900	-	-	3 - -	
				Bonds discharged under notification from Holders.			Bonds issued to replace those notified for discharge.						From 30 April 1841 to 30 April 1842, on	-	-	3 10	
													On Bonds issued to replace those discharged under notification from Holders, from the respective dates of issue in 1841-42 to the 30th April 1842	-	-	3 10	
																168,900	
																£.1,734,300	
1842-43	1,734,300	-	-	100,000	-	-	100,000	-	-	1,734,300	-	-	From 30 April 1842 to 30 April 1843	-	-	3 10	
				Bonds discharged under notification from Holders.			Bonds issued to replace those notified for discharge.										
1843-44	1,734,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,734,300	-	-	From 30 April 1843 to 30 April 1844	-	-	3 10	
1844-45	1,734,300	-	-	-	-	-	565,300	-	-	2,299,600	-	-	From 30 April to 31 October 1844	-	-	3 10	
1845-46	2,299,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,299,600	-	-	From 31 October 1844 to 30 April 1845	-	-	3 - -	
1846-47	2,299,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,299,600	-	-	From 30 April 1845 to 30 April 1846	-	-	3 - -	
1847-48	2,299,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,299,600	-	-	From 30 April 1846 to 31 March 1847	-	-	3 - -	
1848-49	2,799,600	-	-	-	-	-	500,000*	-	-	2,799,600	-	-	From 31 March to 30 April 1847	-	-	3 10	
													From 30 April to 12 May 1847	-	-	3 10	
													From 12 May 1847 to 30 April 1848	-	-	4 10	
				100	-	-	1,100,000	-	-	3,899,500	-	-	From 30 April 1848 to 30 April 1849	-	-	4 10	
				Bonds discharged under notification from Holders.													
1849-50	3,899,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,899,500	-	-	From 30 April 1849 to 30 April 1850	-	-	4 10 - †	

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INDIAN TERRITORIES.

* Amount of Bonds upon which Interest ceased on the 30th June 1838, in accordance with the advertisement of the Court of Directors for a reduction of the Bond Debt, dated 15th November 1837.
 † The amount of the Bond Debt now outstanding.
 ‡ On the 3d June 1850, the rate of Interest on the Bond Debt was reduced to 3 l. 10s. per cent., and on the 7th June 1851 to 3 l. per cent. per annum, which is the present rate.

No. 2.—STATEMENT showing the Progress of the Indian Debt and of the Home Bond Debt, since 1 May 1834—continued.

	INDIAN DEBT.					HOME BOND DEBT.	TOTAL.
	Registered Debt.	Treasury Notes.	Temporary Loans, North-Western Provinces.	Deposits, including the Carnatic and Tanjore Funds.	TOTAL Indian Debt.		
Total Amounts of Debt at the end of each Year brought forward :	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Amount of Debt on the 30th April 1834 - - - - -	30,195,831	599,830	- - -	4,667,822	35,463,483	3,523,237	38,986,720
Ditto - - - ditto - - 1835 - - - - -	31,326,150	518,060	- - -	2,140,444	33,984,654	3,523,237	37,507,891
Ditto - - - ditto - - 1836 - - - - -	26,947,434	531,581	- - -	2,353,284	29,832,299	3,523,237	33,355,536
Ditto - - - ditto - - 1837 - - - - -	27,280,286	569,232	- - -	2,556,728	30,406,246	3,522,925	33,929,171
Ditto - - - ditto - - 1838 - - - - -	26,525,448	986,778	- - -	2,737,667	30,249,893	3,522,825	33,772,718
Ditto - - - ditto - - 1839 - - - - -	26,406,376	692,224	358,801	2,773,761	30,231,162	1,734,300	31,965,462
Ditto - - - ditto - - 1840 - - - - -	26,559,854	941,874	288,059	2,913,991	30,703,778	1,734,300	32,438,078
Ditto - - - ditto - - 1841 - - - - -	27,562,944	1,091,909	295,231	3,101,004	32,051,088	1,734,300	33,785,388
Ditto - - - ditto - - 1842 - - - - -	29,765,073	1,017,078	287,946	3,308,191	34,378,288	1,734,300	36,112,588
Ditto - - - ditto - - 1843 - - - - -	31,934,096	719,372	267,417	3,401,934	36,322,819	1,734,300	38,057,119
Ditto - - - ditto - - 1844 - - - - -	33,274,691	732,940	28,108	3,604,090	37,639,829	1,734,300	39,374,129
Ditto - - - ditto - - 1845 - - - - -	34,088,943	720,944	- - -	3,818,067	38,627,954	2,299,600	40,927,554
Ditto - - - ditto - - 1846 - - - - -	34,309,028	744,632	- - -	3,939,074	38,992,734	2,299,600	41,292,334
Ditto - - - ditto - - 1847 - - - - -	37,003,288	787,455	- - -	4,007,344	41,798,087	2,299,600	44,097,687
Ditto - - - ditto - - 1848 - - - - -	38,452,941	837,002	- - -	3,795,320	43,085,263	2,799,600	45,884,863
Ditto - - - ditto - - 1849 - - - - -	39,057,843	805,571	332,660	4,008,006	44,204,080	3,899,500	48,103,580
Ditto - - - ditto - - 1850 - - - - -	41,581,364	804,988	373,441	4,148,271	46,908,064	3,899,500	50,807,564

Note.—The Amount of India Debt discharged from the produce of the Commercial Assets of the East India Company in England was £.8,122,530; viz.,

General Registered Debt - - - - -	£.5,445,477
Principal of Carnatic Debts - - - - -	2,677,053
	<u>£.8,122,530</u>

And a further portion of the Funds arising from the same source, amounting to £.1,788,525, was appropriated to the discharge of a portion of the Home Bond Debt.

East India House,
28 April 1852.

James C. Melvill,
Secretary.

STATEMENT showing the present State of the FUND established under the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85, s. 14, as a Security for the CAPITAL STOCK of the *East India Company*.

0.49—(1.)

1834: 25 April.—Amount paid by the East India Company into the Bank of England to the Account of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt - - - -	£. s. d. 2,000,000 - -	AMOUNT of Stock in the PUBLIC FUNDS, purchased by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, on account of the SECURITY FUND of the <i>East India Company</i> .					
		Amount of the Security Fund on the 1st May	AMOUNT OF STOCK.				Cost of the Stock Purchased.
			Consolidated 3 per Cents.		Reduced 3 per Cents.		
1836: 12 Aug.—Ditto - - being for two days' Interest, at the rate of 3 l. 10 s. per cent per annum; viz. from the 23d to the 25th of April 1834, for protracted payment of 118,507 l. 5 s. 11 d. part of the above-mentioned sum of 2,000,000 l. - - - -	22 14 6		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
TOTAL Amount paid into the Bank of England by the East India Company to the credit of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt	2,000,022 14 6	1834	6,841 17 7	2,102,376 5 11	1,890,598 19 1		
Amount of Dividends received by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, upon Stock standing in their Name on account of the Security Fund of the East India Company:		1835 - - - - .	6,841 17 7	2,296,500 10 4	2,067,428 14 -		
		1836 - - - - .	6,841 17 7	2,373,332 4 11	2,137,106 4 7		
		1837 - - - - .	6,841 17 7	2,454,720 19 1	2,209,151 11 1		
		1838 - - - - .	6,841 17 7	2,535,332 5 -	2,283,605 1 6		
		1839 - - - - .	38,704 16 9	2,586,393 14 1	2,360,488 5 10		
		1840 - - - - .	38,704 16 9	2,674,751 14 4	2,439,919 3 5		
		1841 - - - - .	73,704 16 9	2,733,010 7 3	2,522,053 9 6		
		1842 - - - - .	120,304 16 9	2,781,881 17 8	2,607,022 2 7		
		1843 - - - - .	132,211 18 3	2,862,900 16 9	2,694,822 8 5		
		1844 - - - - .	163,267 4 10	2,925,310 2 -	2,785,388 11 8		
		1845 - - - - .	188,267 4 10	2,994,631 2 9	2,878,821 15 6		
		1846 - - - - .	188,267 4 10	3,094,889 10 6	2,975,135 7 6		
		1847 - - - - .	198,267 4 10	3,195,309 12 1	3,074,504 11 2		
		1848 - - - - .	198,267 4 10	3,322,839 5 9	3,177,371 7 4		
		1849 - - - - .	256,537 5 6	3,385,717 17 9	3,284,045 9 -		
		1850 - - - - .	256,537 5 6	3,504,303 7 6	3,394,336 5 6		
		1851 - - - - .	314,634 19 8	3,563,394 7 3	3,508,157 4 9		
		1852 - - - - .	384,253 18 4	3,613,394 7 3	3,625,398 17 9		
TOTAL Amount to the 30th April 1852, placed to the Account of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt - - - -	£. 3,625,398 17 9						

H

East India House,
30 April 1852. }

James C. Melvill, Secretary.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INDIAN TERRITORIES.

— No. 4. —

STATEMENT of the Mode in which the HOME TREASURY has been supplied, with the Amount that Supply was obtained, from

	SILK CONSIGNED FROM INDIA. (Produce of Consignments made subsequently to 30th April 1834.)				CONSIGNMENTS OF SPECIE. (Rupees.)				Bills of Exchange in Repayment and China on the Goods (Bills remitted, dated in to the 30th April	
	Sale Amount	Freight and Charges.	Net Sale Produce.	Out-turn per Company's Rupee.	Sale Produce.	Freight, Insurance and Charges , in England.	Net Amount realized.	Out-turn per Company's Rupee.	I N D I A.	
									Amount of Bills Remitted.	Average Rate of Exchange per Company's Rupee.
£.	£.	£.	s. d.	£.	£.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	
1834-35	523,326	9,689	513,637	2 10 077	-	-	-	-	222,369	2 0 375
1835-36	291,374	6,858	284,516	2 6 295	-	-	-	-	1,099,017	2 0 195
1836-37	57,731	1,439	56,292	2 1 791	-	-	-	-	1,052,573*	2 0 863
1837-38	125,196	3,158	122,038	2 0 248	-	-	-	-	990,655	2 0 616
1838-39	68,365	1,970	66,395	2 2 569	-	-	-	-	634,716	2 1 688
1839-40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,193,104	2 1 221
1840-41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	708,200	2 0 468
1841-42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	893,261	2 0 704
1842-43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	509,473*	2 0 173
1843-44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	283,410*	2 0
1844-45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	278,838	1 10
1845-46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	890,799	1 10 219
1846-47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	980,548	2 0
1847-48	-	-	-	-	463,698	7,819	455,879	1 9 875	624,633	1 11 369
1848-49	-	-	-	-	793,559	14,758	778,801	1 9 977	636,597	1 10
1849-50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,663,429	1 10 347
1850-51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* These Amounts include certain bills not secured by consignments under hypothecation to the Company, but which were drawn in the Company's favour by merchants at Madras, on condition that the amount should be paid to those parties at that Presidency at the rate of 2 s. the rupee, with interest at four per cent. per annum from the date of the bills to the date of the payment of the equivalent to them, after receipt of advice of the realization of the amount of the bills in London; viz—

In 1836-37, Bills at 30 days' sight	£. 20,000
1842-43 - ditto 10 months' date	20,000
1843-44 - ditto ditto	10,000
	<u>£. 50,000</u>

The Out turns per rupee exhibited in this statement do not include any computation of interest.

The Bills remitted from India and China in repayment of the advances made on the hypothecation of goods were drawn at six months' date. On the 19th March 1850, the Government of India notified, by public advertisement, that for the present no further advances

— No. 4. —

obtained for the Supply of the HOME TREASURY, in each Year, and the Rate of Exchange at which 1834-35 to the latest Period.

of Advances made in India Hypothecation of the Period from 1st May in each Year.)		BILLS ON INDIA. (Drawn at 60 Days' sight.)		REMITTANCES THROUGH HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.				TOTAL	Amount of Remittances and Supplies from India in each Year.
Amount of Bills Remitted.	Out-turn per Company's Rupee, deducting Agency, Charges and Commission.	Amount received into the Home Treasury in each Year.	Average Rate of Exchange per Company's Rupee.	Bills drawn at various Dates and Sights in Repayment of Advances and Supplies from the Government of India to Her Majesty's Service (Amount of Bills remitted, dated in the Period from 1st May to 30th April in each Year).	Repayments by Her Majesty's Government on account of the Expenses incurred in the Expedition to China, (taken into account as part of the Remittances from India).	Miscellaneous Receipts from Her Majesty's Government, in Repayment of Advances and Supplies to Her Majesty's Service.	Rate, per Rupee, at which Advances and Supplies in India, on account of Her Majesty's Service, are to be adjusted in each Year.	£.	
									£.
511,486	2 0·203	732,803	1 10·782	10,145	- - -	- - -	1 11½ per Sicca rupee, equivalent to 1 10 per Co.'s rupee	1,990,440	1834-35
957,738	2 0·662	2,045,253	1 10·593	46,366	- - -	- - -	2 1 per Sicca rupee, equivalent to 1 11½ per Co.'s rupee	4,432,890	1835-36
968,236	2 0·849	2,042,232	1 10·987	37,592	- - -	- - -	2 0 per Sicca rupee, equivalent to 1 10½ per Co.'s rupee	4,156,925	1836-37
297,852	2 0·067	1,706,185	1 11·070	59,535	- - -	- - -	1 11 „	3,176,265	1837-38
394,396	2 1·272	2,346,591	1 11·658	24,438	- - -	- - -	1 11 „	3,456,536	1838-39
- - -	- - -	1,439,525	1 11·449	30,000	- - -	- - -	2 0½ „	2,662,629	1839-40
- - -	- - -	1,174,450	1 11·507	22,042	150,000	- - -	2 0½ „	2,054,692	1840-41
- - -	- - -	2,589,283	1 10·541	11,185	423,442	- - -	2 0 „	3,917,171	1841-42
- - -	- - -	1,197,438	1 11·554	78,467	800,000	- - -	2 0 „	2,585,378	1842-43
- - -	- - -	3,801,731	1 11·012	114,935	804,964	- - -	2 0 „	3,990,040	1843-44
- - -	- - -	2,516,951	1 9·632	44,855	- - -	- - -	1 11½ „	2,840,644	1844-45
- - -	- - -	3,065,709	1 9·689	38,152	- - -	- - -	1 10½ „	3,994,660	1845-46
- - -	- - -	3,097,041	1 10·677	37,724	- - -	23,250	1 10½ „	4,138,563	1846-47
- - -	- - -	1,541,804	1 9·976	23,009	- - -	142,158	1 11 „	2,787,483	1847-48
- - -	- - -	1,889,195	1 9·094	38,775	- - -	49,452	1 11 „	3,392,820	1848-49
- - -	- - -	2,935,118	1 10·495	4,005	- - -	45,970	1 10 „	4,648,522	1849-50
- - -	- - -	3,236,458	2 0·286	35,547	- - -	112,486	1 10 „	3,384,491	1850-51

The remittances from India having fallen short of the required amounts in the years 1844-45 to 1848-49, the deficiency was met by an increase of the Home Bond Debt (Financial Despatch to the Government of India, dated 18 December 1849, No. 33). The amount realized in the Home Treasury from this source was as follows:—

In 1844-45	- - -	Bonds issued, £. 565,300	- - -	produced, £. 584,174 11 -
1847-48	- - -	ditto - - 500,000	- - -	ditto - 502,455 - -
1848-49	- - -	ditto - - 1,100,000	- - -	ditto - 1,114,190 - -
		<u>£. 2,165,300</u>		<u>£. 2,200,819 11 -</u>

sight, except in the period between the 31st March 1842 and the 1st November 1848, when they were drawn at ten months' date. would be made in India on the security of goods hypothecated to the East India Company.

James C. Melvill,
Secretary.

Appendix, No. .

—No. 5.—

AN ACCOUNT of the ARREARS of LAND REVENUE left outstanding in each Year, distinguishing the Presidencies, so far as the same can be given, from 1833-34 to the latest Period.

Years ending 30 April	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces.	Madras.	Bombay.	Whole of India.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1834 - - -	1,258,647	1,855,852	724,573	490,495	4,329,567
1835 - - -	1,399,114	1,868,642	803,687	567,464	4,638,907
1836 - - -	1,479,296	1,754,916	841,322	522,157	4,597,691
1837 - - -	1,398,771	1,591,847	964,166	498,437	4,453,221
1838 - - -	1,303,180	1,943,801	957,302	444,721	4,649,004
1839 - - -	1,220,307	1,933,334	1,019,681	384,378	4,557,700
1840 - - -	1,010,728	1,879,806	1,163,963	406,734	4,461,231
1841 - - -	878,548	1,729,309	1,288,127	319,091	4,215,075
1842 - - -	540,168	1,523,035	1,365,793	286,714	3,715,710
1843 - - -	447,154	1,600,576	1,527,292	258,482	3,833,504
1844 - - -	399,746	1,372,960	1,622,140	263,890	3,658,736
1845 - - -	392,657	1,302,101	1,622,207	245,331	3,562,296
1846 - - -	367,056	889,842	1,461,773	218,111	2,936,782
1847 - - -	341,307	669,969	1,385,093	225,230	2,621,599
1848 - - -	358,496	497,785	1,234,810	244,890	2,335,981
1849 - - -	364,907	529,022	1,212,926	217,308	2,324,163
1850 - - -	365,763	- * -	585,465	187,556	—

* Books for the North-Western Provinces for this year not yet received.

The reduction since 1st May 1834, in the amount outstanding, arises from the revenues being more closely collected than formerly; and from balances of long standing, and deemed irrecoverable, having been from time to time written off under the authority of the respective Governments.

East India House, }
3 May 1852. }

James C. Melvill,
Secretary.

Mem.

THE "Nominal List of Persons reduced from the Establishment at the East India House with Compensation Pensions payable under Act 3 and 4 Will. 4, c. 85, s. 7," (pp. 19 & 20), having been amended, it is requested that this Copy may be substituted for the corresponding Paper circulated to the Members of the Committee on the 27th May.

10 *June* 1852.

Select Committee on *Indian Territories.*

1852.

P A P E R S.

CASH BALANCES in the Indian Treasuries on the 30th of April in each Year from 1834 to 1851, and as estimated for 1852.

PRICES in the Calcutta Market of Government 4 per Cent. Stock on the Last Day of every Month, from 30th April 1834 to the 31st December 1851; with a Memorandum showing the Periods during which the 5 per Cent. Loan was open.

CASH BALANCE at Home and Value of Government or other Securities at the disposal of the Court of Directors on the 30th of April in each Year since 1834.

AMOUNT remitted upon the Hypothecation of Goods in each Year since 1834, and the Rate and Conditions on which Money has been Advanced in India on such Hypothecation.

AMOUNT of any Loss sustained by the East India Company on such Remittances.

AMOUNT remitted in Coin or Bullion in each of the above Years, with a Charge per Cent. of Remittance.

AMOUNT raised in England in each of the above Years by Drafts upon India, and the Rate of Exchange at which such Drafts have been Drawn.

AMOUNT remitted from India in each of the above Years, by means of Advances in India, to Her Majesty's Government, or by any other Mode of Remittance not above specified.

AVERAGE OUT-TURN of the Rupee remitted in each Year by each different Mode of Remittance, and general Out-turn of the Remittances in each Year.

AMOUNT raised by Issue of India Bonds in each Year.

NOMINAL LIST of the several Persons Employed on the Establishment at the India House, with the Salary and Allowances of each Person.

NOMINAL LIST of the Persons Retired from the said Establishment with Pensions, and the Amount of each Pension.

East India House, }
14 May 1852. }

JAMES C. MELVILL,
Secretary.

10 June 1852.

[Great inconvenience having arisen from the Publication of Minutes of Evidence taken before Committees, and of Papers, &c. laid before them, it is particularly requested that Members receiving such Minutes and Papers, will be careful that they are confined to the object for which they are printed, the special use of the Members of such Committees.]

STATEMENT exhibiting the Amount of CASH BALANCES in the INDIAN TREASURIES on the 30th of April in each Year from 1834 to 1851, and as estimated for 1852.

	BENGAL.		NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		TOTAL.	
	<i>Sicca Rupees.</i>	£.	<i>Sicca Rupees.</i>	£.	<i>Madras Rupees.</i>	£.	<i>Bombay Rupees.</i>	£.	<i>Rupees.</i>	£.
30 April 1834	5,04,55,605	5,045,561	(Forms part of the Cash Balance at Bengal this year.)		1,79,01,652	1,680,906	1,26,68,864	1,189,564	7,91,60,315 Sicca rupees; equivalent to 8,44,37,669 Company's rupees -	7,916,031
" 1835	3,02,89,357	3,028,936	2,55,28,271	2,552,827	2,37,27,769	2,227,960	1,38,51,931	1,300,650	9,11,03,731 Sicca rupees; equivalent to 9,71,77,313 Company's rupees.	9,110,378
	<i>Co.'s Rupees.</i>		<i>Co.'s Rupees.</i>		<i>Co.'s Rupees.</i>		<i>Co.'s Rupees.</i>		<i>Co.'s Rupees.</i>	
" 1836	4,16,79,877	3,907,488	2,61,90,454	2,506,099	2,06,41,511	1,938,170	1,98,69,628	1,865,693	10,83,81,470	10,217,450
" 1837	4,07,96,478	3,824,670	1,96,26,969	1,840,028	1,98,21,385	1,858,255	2,48,64,004	2,331,000	10,51,08,836	9,853,953
" 1838	3,95,33,421	3,706,258	1,62,39,059	1,522,412	2,36,76,558	2,219,677	2,67,71,894	2,509,865	10,62,20,932	9,958,212
" 1839	2,69,85,685	2,527,095	2,47,67,412	2,321,945	2,49,18,621	2,336,121	1,83,95,421	1,724,571	9,56,37,139	8,909,732
" 1840	3,07,85,059	2,886,099	1,93,84,081	1,817,258	2,13,42,285	2,000,839	2,31,37,325	2,169,124	9,46,48,750	8,873,320
" 1841	3,27,42,108	3,069,573	1,58,28,347	1,483,908	2,17,95,408	2,043,319	1,89,52,131	1,776,762	8,93,17,994	8,373,562
" 1842	3,28,97,017	3,084,095	1,64,93,940	1,546,307	2,12,64,649	1,993,560	1,29,03,961	1,209,747	8,35,59,567	7,833,709
" 1843	3,83,29,102	3,593,353	1,69,52,738	1,589,319	2,31,77,057	2,172,849	1,98,54,853	1,861,393	9,83,13,750	9,216,914
" 1844	3,35,01,273	3,140,744	1,81,10,965	1,697,903	2,44,04,486	2,287,921	3,41,96,855	3,205,955	11,02,13,579	10,332,523
" 1845	3,79,23,338	3,555,313	2,59,70,807	2,434,763	2,24,48,237	2,104,522	2,70,37,411	2,534,758	11,33,79,793	10,629,356
" 1846	3,09,22,544	2,898,988	2,05,01,118	1,921,980	2,26,98,944	2,128,026	2,14,17,965	2,007,934	9,55,40,571	8,956,928
" 1847	3,88,80,870	3,645,082	2,63,10,646	2,372,873	2,74,62,068	2,574,569	1,93,65,121	1,816,480	11,10,18,705	10,408,004
" 1848	3,57,72,769	3,353,697	1,99,35,999	1,869,001	2,50,05,978	2,344,310	1,96,61,514	1,843,267	10,03,76,260	9,410,275
" 1849	4,47,22,523	4,192,737	1,83,19,257	1,717,430	2,52,23,960	2,364,747	2,21,58,817	2,077,389	11,04,24,559	10,352,303
" 1850	3,87,06,374	3,628,723	3,89,54,508	3,651,985	2,67,85,071	2,511,100	1,98,86,385	1,864,349	12,43,32,338	11,656,157
" 1851	3,31,47,463	3,107,575	3,41,75,741	3,203,976	2,04,78,326	2,763,593	2,94,69,450	2,762,761	12,62,70,980	11,837,905
" 1852 (estimated)	3,53,08,196	3,310,144	2,81,03,343	2,634,688	3,24,21,383	3,039,505	3,56,58,252	3,342,961	13,14,91,174	12,327,298

APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM THE

PRICES in the Calcutta Market of GOVERNMENT 4 per CENT. STOCK, on the Last Day of every Month, from 30th April 1834 to the 31st December 1851; with a Memorandum, showing the Periods during which the 5 per Cent. Loan was open.

PRICES in the Calcutta Market of Government 4 per Cent. Stock on the Last Day of every Month, from 30th April 1834 to 31st December 1851.

	4 per Cent. Loans of 1824-25, 1828-29, 1832-33.		4 per Cent. Loans of 1835-36, 1842-43.			4 per Cent. Loans of 1824-25, 1828-29, 1832-33.		4 per Cent. Loans of 1835-36, 1842-43.	
	Sicca Rupees.		Company's Rupees.			Sicca Rupees.		Company's Rupees.	
	Buying.	Selling.	Buying.	Selling.		Buying.	Selling.	Buying.	Selling.
	Discount.		Discount.			Discount.		Discount.	
	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.		Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
1834:					1838—continued.				
April	8	—	—	—	September	5 8	6 —	5 8	6 —
May	8	—	—	—	October	6 —	7 —	6 —	7 —
June	12	4	—	—	November	5 8	6 8	5 8	6 8
July	8	—	—	—	December	4 —	4 8	4 —	4 8
August	8	—	—	—	1839:				
September	—	8	—	—	January	5 8	6 —	5 8	6 —
October	—	8	—	—	February	5 8	6 —	5 8	6 —
November	4	12	—	—	March	4 4	4 12	4 4	4 12
December	12	4	—	—	April	4 4	4 12	4 4	4 12
1835:					May	5 —	5 8	5 —	5 8
January	2 12	3 4	—	—	June	5 12	6 4	5 12	6 4
February	2 12	3 4	—	—	July	6 4	6 8	6 4	6 8
March	3 —	3 8	—	—	August	6 4	6 8	6 4	6 8
April	2 4	2 12	—	—	September	4 —	4 8	4 —	4 8
May	2 8	3 —	—	—	October	3 12	4 4	3 12	4 4
June	1 12	2 4	—	—	November	4 2	4 6	4 2	4 6
July	1 12	2 4	—	—	December	4 6	4 10	4 6	4 10
August	2 —	2 8	—	—	1840:				
September	2 8	2 12	—	—	January	5 4	5 8	5 4	5 8
October	2 4	2 8	—	—	February	4 7	4 10	4 7	4 10
November	2 7	2 10	2 10	2 12	March	4 —	4 4	4 —	4 4
December	2 7	2 8	2 10	2 12	April	4 2	4 6	4 2	4 6
1836:					May	4 —	4 4	4 —	4 4
January	2 8	2 9	2 9	2 10	June	3 4	3 12	3 4	3 12
February	2 8	2 9	2 9	2 10	July	2 2	2 6	2 2	2 6
March	1 8	1 12	—	—	August	2 8	3 —	2 8	3 —
April	1 12	1 —	—	—	September	2 12	3 —	2 12	3 —
May	1 6	1 9	—	—	October	3 —	3 4	3 —	3 4
June	1 5	1 8	— 5	8	November	3 —	3 5	3 —	3 5
July	1 8	1 10	— 8	10	December	3 1	3 8	3 1	3 8
August	1 7	1 4	1 —	1 4	1841:				
September	1 10	1 14	— 10	14	January	3 1	3 5	3 1	3 5
October	1 10	1 14	— 10	14	February	3 6	3 8	3 6	3 8
November	1 2	1 6	1 2	1 6	March	3 4	3 8	3 4	3 8
December	2 —	2 4	2 —	2 4	April	—	12 —	—	12 —
1837:					May	9 8	10 —	9 8	10 —
January	2 —	2 4	2 —	2 4	June	9 —	9 8	9 —	9 8
February	2 —	2 4	2 —	2 4	July	10 8	11 —	10 8	11 —
March	2 4	2 8	2 4	2 8	August	9 —	9 8	9 —	9 8
April	2 7	2 12	2 7	2 12	September	9 —	9 8	9 —	9 8
May	2 4	2 9	2 4	2 9	October	8 8	8 12	8 8	8 12
June	1 9	1 14	1 9	1 14	November	9 8	10 —	9 8	10 —
July	1 5	1 10	1 5	1 10	December	12 8	13 8	12 8	13 8
August	1 10	1 14	— 10	14	1842:				
September	1 5	1 10	1 5	1 10	January	16 —	16 8	16 —	16 8
October	— 14	1 3	— 14	1 3	February	16 —	16 8	16 —	16 8
November	— 14	1 3	— 14	1 3	March	13 —	13 8	11 8	12 —
December	1 6	1 12	1 6	1 12	April	11 8	12 —	10 —	10 8
1838:					May	13 —	13 8	11 —	11 8
January	1 12	2 2	1 12	2 2	June	13 14	11 12	13 14	11 12
February	2 8	2 12	2 8	2 12	July	14 —	14 8	12 —	12 8
March	2 —	2 5	2 —	2 5	August	14 —	14 8	12 —	12 8
April	2 2	2 6	2 2	2 6	September	14 —	14 8	12 —	12 8
May	2 4	2 8	2 4	2 8	October	9 —	9 8	8 —	8 8
June	2 8	2 14	2 8	2 14	November	10 —	10 8	9 —	9 8
July	3 —	3 4	3 —	3 4	December	10 8	11 —	9 8	10 —
August	2 12	3 2	2 12	3 2					

APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM THE

	4 per Cent. Loans of 1824-25, 1828-29, 1832-33.		4 per Cent. Loans of 1835-36, 1842-43.			4 per Cent. Loans of 1824-25, 1828-29, 1832-33.		4 per Cent. Loans of 1835-36, 1842-43.	
	Sicca Rupees.		Company's Rupees.			Sicca Rupees.		Company's Rupees.	
	Buying.	Selling.	Buying.	Selling.		Buying.	Selling.	Buying.	Selling.
	Discount.		Discount.			Discount.		Discount.	
	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.		Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
1843:					1847—continued.				
January	5 8	6 -	4 8	5 -	July	15 -	16 -	13 -	14 -
February	6 8	7 -	5 8	6 -	August	12 -	13 -	10 -	11 -
March	9 -	10 -	8 -	9 -	September	11 -	12 -	9 -	10 -
April	9 -	10 -	8 -	9 -	October	12 -	13 -	11 -	11 8
May	7 -	8 -	6 -	7 -	November	13 -	14 -	11 8	12 8
June	6 4	6 12	5 4	5 12	December	13 -	14 -	12 -	13 -
July	6 4	6 12	5 -	5 8	1848:				
August	4 -	4 12	3 10	4 2	January	18 -	19 -	16 -	17 -
September	3 12	4 -	2 14	3 6	February	19 -	20 -	16 -	17 -
October	3 14	4 2	2 12	3 -	March	18 8	19 -	16 -	17 -
November	3 8	4 -	2 12	3 4	April	18 8	19 4	17 -	18 -
December	3 -	3 6	2 10	3 4	May	19 -	20 -	17 8	18 4
1844:					June	17 -	17 8	16 -	16 8
January	3 -	3 6	2 10	3 4	July	16 -	16 8	15 8	16 -
February	1 10	2 -	1 10	2 -	August	15 -	16 -	14 -	15 -
March	- 15	1 4	- 15	1 3	September	15 -	16 -	14 -	15 -
April	- 14	1 3	- 13	1 1	October	19 -	20 -	18 -	19 -
May	1 10	1 14	1 6	1 10	November	18 8	19 -	17 8	18 -
June	2 -	2 8	1 12	2 -	December	18 8	19 -	17 -	17 8
July	1 8	1 12	1 2	1 6	1849:				
August	1 2	1 6	- 14	1 2	January	17 -	18 -	16 4	16 12
September	- 9	- 13	- 8	- 12	February	17 -	18 -	16 8	17 -
October	- 14	1 2	- 10	- 14	March	17 -	18 -	16 8	17 -
November	- 14	1 -	- 10	- 12	April	15 -	15 8	14 -	14 8
December	- 4	- 8	- 3	- 5	May	15 -	15 8	14 -	14 8
1845:					June	14 8	15 -	14 -	14 8
January	- 12	1 -	- 8	- 12	July	15 8	16 -	14 8	15 -
February	1 -	1 4	- 10	- 14	August	15 8	16 -	14 8	15 -
March	1 8	2 -	1 -	1 6	September	15 4	15 8	14 -	14 4
April	1 8	2 -	2 -	2 8	October	15 4	15 8	14 4	14 8
May	2 10	3 2	1 12	2 4	November	15 12	16 4	15 -	15 4
June	2 4	2 12	1 8	2 -	December	16 4	16 8	15 -	15 4
July	2 4	2 12	1 8	1 12	1850:				
August	2 8	3 -	1 8	2 -	January	15 12	16 -	14 12	15 -
September	2 8	3 -	1 8	1 14	February	16 -	16 4	14 14	15 4
October	2 8	3 -	1 8	1 14	March	14 -	15 -	13 -	14 -
November	2 4	2 12	1 4	1 12	April	15 4	15 8	14 4	14 8
December	2 12	3 4	1 8	2 -	May	16 -	17 -	15 -	16 -
1846:					June	17 -	18 -	16 -	16 8
January	4 8	5 4	4 -	4 12	July	17 -	17 8	16 -	16 8
February	6 -	7 -	5 -	6 -	August	17 -	17 8	16 -	16 8
March	6 -	7 -	3 12	4 4	September	17 4	17 8	16 -	16 4
April	5 8	6 8	4 2	4 10	October	16 12	17 -	15 6	15 12
May	7 -	8 -	4 4	5 -	November	16 12	17 8	15 8	16 -
June	10 8	11 8	7 -	8 -	December	17 8	18 4	16 8	17 4
July	6 12	7 4	4 8	5 -	1851:				
August	7 4	7 12	4 12	5 8	January	19 -	20 -	18 -	19 -
September	8 -	8 8	5 8	6 -	February	18 8	19 -	17 8	18 8
October	13 8	14 8	11 8	12 8	March	17 12	18 4	16 -	16 8
November	10 -	10 8	8 -	8 8	April	10 8	11 -	9 8	10 -
December	10 -	10 8	8 8	9 8	May	11 -	12 -	9 8	10 8
1847:					June	10 8	11 -	9 -	9 8
January	10 -	10 8	8 8	9 8	July	11 -	11 12	9 8	10 8
February	11 -	11 8	9 8	10 -	August	13 -	13 8	11 -	11 8
March	12 8	14 8	11 8	12 8	September	13 -	13 8	11 -	11 8
April	12 8	13 8	10 8	11 8	October	13 -	13 8	11 -	11 8
May	15 -	16 -	12 8	13 8	November	12 8	13 -	11 -	11 8
June	16 -	17 -	14 -	15 -	December	13 8	14 -	11 8	12 -

Note.—The latest known quotation, viz., on 13 March 1852, was - - 11 8 - 11 12 - 9 4 - 9 8

MEMORANDUM showing the Periods during which the 5 per Cent. Loan was open.

5 per Cent. Loan of 1841-42 Open 31st March 1841.
" Ditto " Closed 4th January 1843.

5 per Cent. Loan of 1841-42 Re-opened 5th October 1846.
" Ditto " Again closed 7th April 1851.

STATEMENT showing the Amount of the CASH BALANCE at Home, and Value of GOVERNMENT or other SECURITIES at the Disposal of the COURT OF DIRECTORS on the 30th of April in each Year since 1834.

0.49—(2).*

	Amount of Cash Balance of the Home Treasury.	Amount of Cash Balance Temporarily Invested.	Amount, Deducting Temporary Investments.	Temporary Investments of Cash Balances.			Value of Stock and Annuities in the Public Funds standing in the Name of the East India Company.	Value of Carnatic Stock standing in the Name of the East India Company.	Bills of Exchange drawn in favour of the Company remaining in the Treasury unpaid.	Total Cash Balance and Value of Government Stocks and other Securities
				In Temporary Loans of the Company's Disposable Cash made to the Bank of England; also, Advances on Loan to Joint Stock Banks and Individuals on Security of Government Stocks, Exchequer Bills and East India Bonds.	Exchequer Bills purchased. Value on the 30th of April in each Year, including Growing Interest computed to that Date.	East India Bonds purchased. Value on the 30th of April in each Year, including Growing Interest computed to that Date.				
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
30 April 1834	3,772,901	3,080,000	692,901	2,000,000	1,121,637	-	-	51,393	89,189	3,955,120
" 1835	3,625,488	2,980,000	645,488	1,900,000	1,115,788	-	-	-	130,789	3,792,065
" 1836	5,405,807	4,580,000	825,807	3,400,000	1,210,102	-	-	-	97,456	5,533,365
" 1837	2,737,440	2,100,000	637,440	900,000	1,143,061	101,833	-	-	797,546	3,579,880
" 1838	4,246,961	2,174,400	2,072,561	367,600	1,676,044	217,744	-	-	115,163	4,449,112
" 1839	2,928,133	2,230,000	698,133	575,000	1,601,437	109,675	688,535	-	170,595	3,843,375
" 1840	2,020,227	1,235,000	785,227	330,000	812,719	107,588	675,906	-	828,526	3,539,966
" 1841	1,038,299	500,000	538,299	-	507,625	-	669,225	-	219,889	1,935,038
" 1842	1,687,561	1,150,000	537,561	650,000	511,953	-	694,375	-	362,360	2,756,249
" 1843	988,200	300,000	688,200	-	311,013	-	721,505	-	262,974	1,983,692
" 1844	1,407,791	500,000	907,791	-	522,781	-	899,391	-	76,719	2,406,882
" 1845	1,290,788	625,000	665,788	125,000	518,437	-	727,768	-	195,610	2,232,603
" 1846	1,348,494	850,000	498,494	350,000	510,469	-	482,547	-	265,631	2,107,141
" 1847	1,069,499	500,000	569,499	-	502,468	-	295,033	-	675,965	2,042,965
" 1848	727,756	-	727,756	-	-	-	-	-	347,799	1,075,555
" 1849	1,344,431	340,000	1,004,431	140,000	205,744	-	276,000	-	346,740	1,972,915
" 1850	2,106,977	1,260,000	846,977	760,000	521,909	-	772,250	-	704,051	3,605,187
" 1851	2,756,460	2,131,000	625,460	1,631,000	517,941	-	978,651	-	-	3,753,052
" 1852	2,365,848	1,585,000	780,848	585,000	1,044,483	-	1,007,611	-	-	3,417,942

East India House,
May 1852.

James C. Melvill,
Secretary.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INDIAN TERRITORIES.

APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM THE

AMOUNT Remitted on the HYPOTHECATION of Goods in each Year since 1834, and the Rate and Conditions on which Money has been Advanced in India, on such Hypothecation.

Year of Advance.	Rates of Exchange.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL INDIA.	China.	TOTAL India and China.
	s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. l. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1834-35	2 2 per Sicca rupee -	222,368 10 11	- - -	- - -	222,368 10 11	- - -	733,854 8 1
	4 7 per Spanish dollar	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	311,485 17 2	
	£.	222,368 10 11	- - -	- - -	222,368 10 11	311,485 17 2	
1835-36	2 1 per Sicca rupee -	214,033 6 7	- - -	- - -	214,033 6 7	- - -	2,050,735 6 9
	2 2 " " -	797,125 12 1	- - -	- - -	797,125 12 1	- - -	
	2 ½ per Madras and Bombay rupee.	- - -	21,226 17 8	66,630 15 3	87,857 12 11	- - -	
	4 8 per Spanish dollar	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	957,738 15 2	
	£.	1,011,158 18 8	21,226 17 8	66,630 15 3	1,099,016 11 7	957,738 15 2	
1836-37	2 2 per Sicca rupee -	19,865 2 7	- - -	- - -	19,865 2 7	- - -	2,000,806 14 5
	2 ½ per Co's. rupee	202,860 2 -	34,545 18 4	75,110 7 4	312,516 7 8	- - -	
	2 1 " " -	568,863 10 5	6,559 - 10	74,243 11 1	649,666 2 4	- - -	
	2 2 " " -	50,525 13 -	- - -	- - -	50,523 13 -	- - -	
	4 7½ per Spanish dollar	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	900,348 16 10	
	4 8 " " -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7,887 12 -	
£.	842,114 8 -	41,104 19 2	149,253 18 5	1,032,573 5 7	968,236 8 10		
1837-38	2 - per Co's. rupee -	670,250 12 5	1,272 18 -	20,004 8 -	691,527 18 5	- - -	1,288,500 19 8
	2 1 " " -	56,377 7 11	689 18 8	1,299 9 7	58,366 16 2	- - -	
	2 2 " " -	194,230 13 8	6,537 6 4	39,092 13 2	240,760 13 2	- - -	
	4 6 per Spanish dollar	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	285,472 14 -	
	4 7 " " -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12,378 17 11	
£.	920,858 14 -	8,500 3 -	61,296 10 9	990,655 7 9	297,851 11 11		
1838-39	2 2 per Co's. rupee -	588,036 6 3	3,480 19 4	742 19 -	592,260 4 7	- - -	1,019,112 12 7
	2 - " " -	- - -	8,640 - -	23,815 18 -	32,455 18 -	- - -	
	4 6 per Spanish dollar	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20,160 - -	
	4 7 " " -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	374,236 10 -	
£.	588,036 6 3	12,120 19 4	24,558 17 -	624,716 2 7	394,396 10 -		
1839-40	2 2 per Co's. rupee -	276,776 16 6	2,502 4 9	896 9 2	280,175 10 5	- - -	1,193,104 1 10
	2 1 " " -	885,425 16 8	5,160 - -	14,489 14 9	905,065 11 5	- - -	
	2 - " " -	- - -	7,863 - -	- - -	7,863 - -	- - -	
	£.	1,162,202 13 2	15,515 4 9	15,386 3 11	1,193,104 1 10	- - -	

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INDIAN TERRITORIES.

Year of Advance.	Rates of Exchange.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL INDIA.	China.	TOTAL India and China.
	s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1840-41	2 2 per Co's. rupee	4,681 8 10	- - -	- - -	4,681 8 10	- - -	708,200 11 -
	2 1 " "	525,167 1 8	5,266 17 6	- - -	330,433 19 2	- - -	
	2 - " "	356,686 10 -	- - -	16,398 18 -	373,085 8 -	- - -	
	£.	686,534 15 6	5,266 17 6	16,398 18 -	708,200 11 -	- - -	
1841-42	2 2 per Co's. rupee	111,447 3 2	- - -	- - -	111,447 3 2	- - -	893,261 9 11
	2 1 " "	408,464 5 1	12,264 7 9	1,437 5 10	422,165 18 8	- - -	
	2 - " "	298,757 18 1	810 - -	120,080 10 -	359,648 8 1	- - -	
	£.	758,669 6 4	13,074 7 9	121,517 15 10	893,261 9 11	- - -	
1842-43	2 2 per Co's. rupee	54,659 10 4	- - -	8,454 17 10	45,114 8 2	- - -	489,473 9 5
	2 1 " "	8,269 1 3	349 15 -	- - -	8,612 16 3	- - -	
	2 - " "	311,738 16 -	2,137 9 1	123,869 19 11	437,746 5 -	- - -	
	£.	354,667 7 7	2,481 4 1	132,324 17 9	489,473 9 5	- - -	
843-44	2 - per Co's. rupee	225,535 6 -	360 - -	92,514 16 -	258,410 2 -	- - -	258,410 2 -
844-45	1 10 per Co's. rupee	247,337 15 -	17,379 15 5	14,120 7 7	278,837 18 -	- - -	278,837 18 -
845-46	1 10 per Co's. rupee	529,803 3 6	19,045 1 9	98,973 - 2	647,821 5 5	- - -	890,798 17 -
	1 10½ " "	72,674 3 11	4,709 14 10	6,510 15 -	83,894 13 9	- - -	
	1 11 " "	84,871 18 4	6,562 10 2	67,648 9 4	159,082 17 10	- - -	
	£.	687,349 5 9	30,317 6 9	173,132 4 6	890,798 17 -	- - -	
846-47	2 - per Co's. rupee	734,304 2 -	21,308 4 2	224,935 11 7	980,547 17 9	- - -	980,547 17 9
847-48	2 - per Co's. rupee	204,362 10 -	1,645 7 3	183,459 18 -	389,467 15 3	- - -	624,633 6 9
	1 10½ " "	140,674 18 4	- - -	45,869 14 -	186,544 12 4	- - -	
	1 10 " "	24,448 17 6	- - -	24,172 1 8	48,620 19 2	- - -	
	£.	369,486 5 10	1,645 7 3	253,501 13 8	624,633 6 9	- - -	
848-49	1 10 per Co's. rupee	430,499 2 4	3,909 4 -	202,188 5 8	636,596 12 -	- - -	636,596 12 -
849-50	1 10 per Co's. rupee	515,998 7 2	7,404 18 6	362,405 - 4	885,808 6 -	- - -	1,663,428 14 1
	1 10½ " "	293,200 11 9	- - -	157,392 2 10	390,592 14 7	- - -	
	1 11 " "	261,233 14 3	1,143 4 8	118,839 1 5	381,218 - 4	- - -	
	2 - " "	543 8 -	- - -	4,045 16 7	1,589 4 7	- - -	
	2 -½ " "	- - -	- - -	4,220 8 7	4,220 8 7	- - -	
	£.	1,010,976 1 2	8,550 3 2	643,902 9 9	1,663,428 14 1	- - -	

East India House,
7 May 1852.

James C. Melvill,
Secretary.

Appendix, No. ✓

TERMS and CONDITIONS for making Advances in *India* upon the Goods and Merchandize of Individuals intended for Consignment to *England*, repayable to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

1st. The parties to whom advances may be made, shall agree that the respective consignments be delivered into such warehouses as the Court of Directors may approve, and that they be subject to the control of the Court of Directors until the lien of the Company upon the consignment shall have been satisfied.

2d. Upon each consignment, the value of which is to be ascertained by the officers of the Indian Governments, an advance not exceeding three-fourths of such ascertained value will be made.

3d. For repayment of the advance bills of exchange to be drawn in triplicate, and made payable in London at six months' sight, at the rate of

The rate of exchange to be determined from time to time at the place where the advance is made, under the Court's orders.

s.	d.	
		Per Company's rupee for advances made at Bengal.
		Per - - ditto - - - - ditto - - Madras.
		Per - - ditto - - - - ditto - - Bombay.

4th. The parties will be required to place in the hands of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium,* bills of lading of the consignment, and policies of insurance effected thereon, both in triplicate. The bills of lading must be drawn deliverable to the East India Company, or indorsed to the order of the East India Company. The policies of insurance must be effected in the name and on behalf of the East India Company as the parties interested, or indorsed to their order; but persons desirous of effecting the necessary insurance in this country, and of depositing the policies in the Company's treasury, will be allowed to do so.

5th. In case of default being made, either in acceptance or payment of the bills, the Court of Directors to be authorized in such manner, and at such times as they may see fit, to sell the goods, for the purpose of repaying the Company the amount of the advances made thereon, including freight and any other charges or expenses which the Company may have incurred on account of the consignment, together with interest, should any have accrued; the Company, on the other hand, allowing discount where any part of the proceeds shall be realized before the bills fall due, and the settlement of either surplus or deficiency shall be made with the consignor; and if in India, by the Government from whom he received the advance, at the rate of exchange at which the Company may at the time be drawing bills upon such Government.

6th. An agent in England shall be appointed for each consignment, to whom the Court of Directors shall be empowered to make over the goods, subject to all the conditions agreed upon with the Company, on payment of the bills, and with whom they shall be authorized to transact generally all business relating to such goods; the consignor shall be at liberty to make provision, in case of the party upon whom the bill is drawn (being also the agent) having failed to accept the bill, for the substitution of another agent.

7th. After the arrival of the goods in England, and when they shall have been placed in such deposit as may have been agreed upon, the agent may be put into possession of them before the bills become due, upon the amount of such bills (less discount) being paid, together with the freight, and any other charges and expenses which the Company have paid, or may be subject to, on account of the goods.

8th. The rate of discount to be allowed by the Company shall be the same as that charged by the Bank of England, and in cases where interest shall have accrued, such interest shall be computed at the rate or rates per cent. at which the Company have allowed discount during the period for which such interest is chargeable.

9th. Parties or their agents will be required to insure the goods from fire, and deposit the policies with the East India Company, such insurance to take effect from the date of the termination of the sea risk. Should, however, the parties or their agents fail to effect such insurance, the East India Company shall be at liberty to insure the goods, the expense of which shall be reimbursed to them previously to their making over the goods to those parties or their agents.

10th. Parties receiving advances to address in each instance a letter in quadruplicate to the Court of Directors, according to a form which will be furnished by the officers of Government, signifying their assent to all the foregoing conditions, but more particularly for the purpose of expressly authorizing the sale of the goods by the Company (without either notice to or concurrence of any person whomsoever), at any period after default shall be made either in acceptance or payment of the bills; also authorizing in such cases the repaying to the Company the advances made, either principal or interest, together with any other

* Or such public officers as may be specified.

other charges or expenses which the Company may have incurred in respect of the goods, and appointing the agent in England for each transaction. Appendix, No. _____

Note.—Previously to November 1838, the proportion advanced was to the extent of two-thirds of the value of the goods.

By a notification, dated Fort William, the 19th of November 1838, this proportion was reduced to three-fifths; and by a further notification, dated Fort William, the 23d August 1844, it was extended to three-fourths of the ascertained value of the goods.

The bills of exchange in repayment of the advances were drawn at six months' sight, except in the period between the 31st March 1842 and the 1st November 1848, when they were drawn at 10 months' date.

FORM referred to in the preceding Terms and Conditions.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

WITH reference to the terms and conditions on which the Government, by the advertisement published in the Gazette, on _____, have offered to make advances of money on the security of goods and merchandize, we have the honour to state that, concurring in all of these conditions, and availing ourselves of the offer of Government so made, we have drawn bills of exchange, for _____ £, in your favour, as under-mentioned*, against our shipment of _____ on the ship _____ upon which your Government of _____ have advanced us Company's rupees _____.

And we hereby agree, that the consignment of _____ in question by the said ship _____, shall be delivered into such warehouses as your Honourable Court may approve; and that the goods therein comprised shall be subject to the control of your Honourable Court, until the lien of the Company upon the consignment shall have been satisfied.

In case default shall be made, either in acceptance or in payment of the bills in question, we hereby expressly authorize your Honourable Court, at any period after such default (without either notice to, or concurrence on the part of, any person whomsoever), to sell the goods, and to repay to the Company the amount of the advances made thereon, by retaining from the sale proceeds the amount of principal and interest due upon the bills (should any have accrued), and of all charges; the Company, on the other hand, allowing us discount for any unexpired term the bills may have to run, at the time or respective times when the proceeds of the goods shall be realized; and we consent that the balance of account, whether of surplus or deficiency, if settled in India, be paid at the rate of exchange at which you may at the time be drawing bills upon your Government there.

We hereby further authorize your Honourable Court, on payment of the bills, to make over the goods, subject to any of the conditions which may then attach to them, to Messrs. _____, our agents, with whom we further authorize you to transact generally all business relative to these goods, and finally to settle the account relating to them.

We also engage that our agents in England shall effect an insurance from fire upon these goods, and deposit the policies with the East India Company, such insurance to commence from the date of the termination of the sea risk; and in the event of their failing to effect such insurance, we authorize your Honourable Court to insure the goods, the expenses to be reimbursed to you previously to your making over the goods, or the net proceeds thereof.

The following clause may be added or not, at the option of the party:

Should, however, those gentlemen fail to accept the bills which we have drawn upon them in your favour, we authorize you in that case to transact all business relative to these goods with Messrs. _____, instead of Messrs. _____, and to settle with the former the account relating thereto.

We have, &c.
(signed)

* The date and amount of each bill of exchange must be inserted at the foot of this letter, together with a reference to the bill of lading against which it has been drawn; and in the case of bills of exchange drawn upon houses at the outports, it should be expressed that they are payable in London.

Appendix, No. .

AMOUNT of Loss sustained by the East India Company on REMITTANCES by the
HYPOTHECATION of Goods, since 1st May 1834.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
On Advances upon the Hypothecation of Goods previously to the year 1847 :									
Amount by which the net sale proceeds of the goods fell short of the amount of the bills of exchange drawn against the respective consignments -	3,975	-	-						
Amount recovered from the assignees of insolvent estates and other parties on account of the above, both in England and India - - -	-	-	-	1,133	-	-			
Amount of Loss - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,842	-	-
On Advances upon the Hypothecation of Goods in the year 1847 (the year of commercial distress) :									
Amount by which the net sale proceeds of the goods fell short of the amount of the bills of exchange drawn against the respective consignments -	12,988	-	-						
Amount recovered from the assignees of insolvent estates and other parties on account of the above, both in England and India - - - -	-	-	-	2,322	-	-			
Amount of Loss - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,666	-	-
Total Amount of Loss, but which is subject to reduction to the extent of any further dividends that may be received from the respective estates				£.			13,508	-	-

Rate per cent. upon the total amount of advances on hypothecation since 1st May 1834	s. d. 1 8·625
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Rate per cent. computed upon the total amount advanced since the commencement of the system of hypothecation in 1829/30	s. d. 1 7·392
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East India House, }
7 May 1852. }

James C. Melvill,
Secretary.

STATEMENT of the AMOUNT Remitted in COIN or BULLION from 1834 to 1851, with the Charge per Cent. of Remittance.

	Invoice Amount.	Sale Produce.	Freight, Insurance and Charges in England.	Charge per Cent. of Remittance.	Net Sale Produce.	Out-turn per Rupee.
	<i>C.Rs.</i>	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.
1834-35 to 1846-47: No consignments of treasure were made to England on the East India Company's account in these years - -	•	•	•	•	•	•
FROM BENGAL. 1847-48: Specie (rupees) consigned from Bengal in January and February 1848 (insurance effected in England at the rate of 25 s. per cent.) -	50,01,438	463,697 17 10	7,819 1 2	1 13 8	455,878 16 8	1 9·875
FROM BENGAL. 1848-49: Specie (rupees) consigned from Bengal in September 1848 (insurance effected in England at the rate of 35 s. per cent.) -	30,00,862	279,911 6 7	6,063 15 9	2 3 4	273,847 10 10	1 9·901
FROM MADRAS. Specie (rupees) consigned from Madras in September 1848 (insurance effected in England at the rate of 30 s. per cent.) -	20,01,426	186,087 13 4	3,542 15 5	1 18 1	182,544 17 11	1 9·889
Specie (rupees) consigned from Madras in April 1849 (insurance effected in England at the rate of 20 s. per cent.) -	35,02,494	327,560 2 6	5,151 18 2	1 11 5	322,408 4 4	1 10·092
	55,03,920	513,647 15 10	8,694 13 7	1 13 10	504,953 2 3	1 10·018
TOTAL 1848-49 -	85,04,782	793,559 2 5	14,758 9 4	1 17 2	778,800 13 1	1 9·977
TOTAL 1 May 1834 to } 30 April 1852, C.Rs. }	1,35,06,220	£. 1,257,257 - 3	£. 22,577 10 6	£. 1 15 11	£. 1,234,679 9 9	1 9·939

East India House, }
5 May 1852. }

James C. Melvill,
Secretary.

APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM THE

STATEMENT of the AMOUNT raised in *England* in each Year, from 1834-35 to 1851-52, by DRAFTS upon *India*, and the RATE OF EXCHANGE at which such DRAFTS have been drawn.

Bills of Exchange drawn at 60 Days' Sight.

—	Rate of Exchange.	Bengal.		Madras.		Bombay.		TOTAL.	
		£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
1834-35	1 11 per Madras and Bombay rupee.	-	-	8,172	-	153,835	-	162,007	-
	2 - per Madras and Bombay rupee.	-	-	2,572	-	37,529	-	39,801	-
	2 - per sicca rupee	454,414	-	-	-	-	-	454,414	-
	2 1 " "	76,581	-	-	-	-	-	76,581	-
	£.	530,995	-	10,744	-	191,064	-	732,803	-
1835-36	1 11 per Madras and Bombay rupee	-	-	223,385	-	166,217	-	389,602	-
	2 - per sicca rupee	1,655,651	-	-	-	-	-	1,655,651	-
	£.	1,655,651	-	223,385	-	166,217	-	2,045,253	-
1836-37	2 - per sicca rupee, equivalent to 1 s. 10 1/2 d.	1,060,256	-	-	-	-	-	1,060,256	-
	1 11 per Company's rupee	720,926	-	75,001	-	57,080	-	853,007	-
	1 11 1/2 " "	-	-	92,984	-	35,985	-	128,969	-
	£.	1,781,182	-	167,985	-	93,065	-	2,042,232	-
1837-38	1 11 per Company's rupee	1,461,378	-	-	-	-	-	1,461,378	-
	1 11 1/2 " "	-	-	166,644	-	78,163	-	244,807	-
	£.	1,461,378	-	166,644	-	78,163	-	1,706,185	-
1838-39	1 11 per Company's rupee	925,082	-	-	-	-	-	925,082	-
	1 11 1/2 " "	816,605	-	44,425	-	11,108	-	872,138	-
	2 - " "	-	-	37,850	-	8,272	-	46,122	-
	2 - 1/2 " "	130,384	-	-	-	-	-	130,384	-
	2 1 " "	-	-	13,924	-	600	-	14,524	-
	2 1 1/2 " "	327,364	-	-	-	-	-	327,364	-
	2 2 " "	-	-	27,380	-	3,597	-	30,977	-
£.	2,190,435	-	123,579	-	23,577	-	2,346,591	-	
1839-40	1 11 per Company's rupee	902,629	-	-	-	-	-	902,629	-
	1 11 1/2 " "	-	-	51,803	-	18,077	-	69,880	-
	2 - " "	334,022	-	-	-	-	-	334,022	-
	2 - 1/2 " "	-	-	25,503	-	6,013	-	32,116	-
	2 1 1/2 " "	86,725	-	-	-	-	-	86,725	-
	2 2 " "	-	-	9,701	-	4,452	-	14,153	-
£.	1,323,376	-	87,007	-	29,142	-	1,439,525	-	
1840-41	1 11 per Company's rupee	547,579	-	-	-	-	-	547,579	-
	1 11 1/2 " "	-	-	31,200	-	41,607	-	72,807	-
	2 - " "	518,508	-	-	-	-	-	518,508	-
	2 - 1/2 " "	-	-	14,834	-	20,722	-	35,556	-
£.	1,066,087	-	46,034	-	62,329	-	1,174,450	-	
1841-42	1 10 per Company's rupee	1,078,956	-	-	-	-	-	1,078,956	-
	1 10 1/2 " "	-	-	40,246	-	39,053	-	79,299	-
	1 11 " "	1,172,313	-	-	-	-	-	1,172,313	-
	1 11 1/2 " "	-	-	63,377	-	93,484	-	156,861	-
	2 - " "	94,725	-	-	-	-	-	94,725	-
	2 - 1/2 " "	-	-	2,589	-	4,540	-	7,129	-
£.	2,345,994	-	106,212	-	137,077	-	2,589,283	-	

	Rate of Exchange.	Bengal.		Madras.		Bombay.		TOTAL.	
		£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
1842-43	1 11 per Company's rupee	709,536	- -	-	-	-	-	709,536	- -
	1 11 ½ " " "	-	-	42,679	- -	38,179	- -	80,858	- -
	2 - " " "	172,651	- -	-	-	-	-	172,651	- -
	2 - ½ " " "	-	-	9,358	- -	1,893	- -	11,251	- -
	2 1 " " "	181,724	- -	-	-	-	-	181,724	- -
	2 1 ½ " " "	-	-	27,867	- -	13,551	- -	41,418	- -
	£.	1,063,911	- -	79,904	- -	53,623	- -	1,197,438	- -
1843-44	1 11 per Company's rupee	2,557,239	- -	172,060	- -	-	-	2,729,299	- -
	1 11 ½ " " "	-	-	43,293	- -	29,139	- -	72,432	- -
	£.	2,557,239	- -	215,353	- -	29,139	- -	2,801,731	- -
1844-45	1 9 per Company's rupee	882,101	- -	161,628	- -	-	-	1,043,729	- -
	1 9 ½ " " "	-	-	-	-	7,329	- -	7,329	- -
	1 10 " " "	1,133,957	- -	159,608	- -	-	-	1,293,565	- -
	1 10 ½ " " "	-	-	-	-	18,633	- -	18,633	- -
	1 11 " " "	131,649	- -	21,536	- -	-	-	153,185	- -
	1 11 ½ " " "	-	-	-	-	510	- -	510	- -
	£.	2,147,707	- -	342,772	- -	26,472	- -	2,516,951	- -
1845-46	1 9 per Company's rupee	1,037,250	- -	129,597	- -	-	-	1,166,847	- -
	1 9 ½ " " "	-	-	-	-	12,755	- -	12,755	- -
	1 10 " " "	1,309,105	- -	246,740	- -	-	-	1,555,845	- -
	1 10 ½ " " "	-	-	-	-	111,865	- -	111,865	- -
	1 11 " " "	175,624	- -	42,275	- -	-	-	217,899	- -
	1 11 ½ " " "	-	-	-	-	498	- -	498	- -
	£.	2,521,979	- -	418,612	- -	125,118	- -	3,065,709	- -
1846-47	1 10 per Company's rupee	823,003	- -	164,810	- -	-	-	987,813	- -
	1 10 ½ " " "	-	-	-	-	17,044	- -	17,044	- -
	1 11 " " "	1,780,670	- -	257,343	- -	-	-	2,038,013	- -
	1 11 ½ " " "	-	-	-	-	54,171	- -	54,171	- -
	£.	2,603,673	- -	422,153	- -	71,215	- -	3,097,041	- -
1847-48	1 9 ½ per Company's rupee	78,502	- -	13,299	- -	-	-	91,801	- -
	1 10 " " "	1,153,616	- -	263,706	- -	10,230	- -	1,427,552	- -
	1 10 ½ " " "	-	-	-	-	22,451	- -	22,451	- -
	£.	1,232,118	- -	277,005	- -	32,681	- -	1,541,804	- -
1848-49	1 9 per Company's rupee	1,474,516	- -	206,352	- -	-	-	1,680,868	- -
	1 9 ½ " " "	28,166	- -	3,182	- -	16,012	- -	47,360	- -
	1 10 " " "	123,188	- -	35,678	- -	-	-	158,866	- -
	1 10 ½ " " "	-	-	-	-	2,101	- -	2,101	- -
	£.	1,625,870	- -	245,212	- -	18,113	- -	1,889,195	- -
1849-50	1 10 per Company's rupee	1,667,553	- -	258,472	- -	-	-	1,926,025	- -
	1 10 ½ " " "	-	-	-	-	12,964	- -	12,964	- -
	1 11 " " "	288,948	- -	39,667	- -	-	-	328,615	- -
	1 11 ½ " " "	267,236	- -	29,292	- -	4,620	- -	301,148	- -
	2 - " " "	279,836	- -	71,837	- -	1,074	- -	352,747	- -
	2 - ½ " " "	-	-	-	-	13,619	- -	13,619	- -
	£.	2,503,573	- -	399,268	- -	32,277	- -	2,935,118	- -
1850-51	2 - per Company's rupee	1,887,030	- -	177,527	- -	-	-	2,064,557	- -
	2 - ½ " " "	398,373	- -	51,548	- -	13,528	- -	463,449	- -
	2 1 " " "	589,205	- -	96,754	- -	3,123	- -	689,082	- -
	2 1 ½ " " "	-	-	-	-	19,370	- -	19,370	- -
	£.	2,874,608	- -	325,829	- -	36,021	- -	3,236,458	- -
1851-52	2 - per Company's rupee	1,885,397	- -	313,657	- -	-	-	2,199,054	- -
	2 - ½ " " "	270,285	- -	52,134	- -	14,838	- -	337,257	- -
	2 1 " " "	208,535	- -	23,599	- -	5,181	- -	237,315	- -
	2 1 ½ " " "	-	-	-	-	3,897	- -	3,897	- -
	£.	2,364,217	- -	389,390	- -	23,916	- -	2,777,523	- -

East India House, }
5 May 1852. }

James C. Melvill,
Secretary.

APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM THE

AMOUNT Remitted from India from 1st May 1834 to 30th April 1851, by means of Advances in India to Her Majesty's Government, or by any other Modes than those exhibited in the accompanying Accounts of Remittances.

	REMITTANCES THROUGH HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.			Bills drawn in the Company's favour by Merchants at Madras, on condition that the Amount should be paid to those Parties at that Presidency, at the rate of 2 s. the Rupee, with Interest at 4 per cent. per Annum from the Date of the Bills to the Date of the Payment of the equivalent to them after Receipt of Advice of the realization of the Amount of the Bills in London.	TOTAL
	Bills drawn at various Dates and Sights in Repayment of Advances and Supplies from the Government of India to Her Majesty's Service (Amount of Bills remitted, dated in the Period from 1st May to 30th April in each Year).	Repayments By Her Majesty's Government on Account of the Expense incurred in the Expedition to China, (taken into Account as part of the Remittances from India).	Miscellaneous Receipts from Her Majesty's Government in Repayment of Advances and Supplies to Her Majesty's Service.		
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1834-35	10,145	-	-	-	10,145
1835-36	48,366	-	-	-	48,366
1836-37	37,592	-	-	20,000	57,592
1837-38	59,535	-	-	-	59,535
1838-39	24,438	-	-	-	24,438
1839-40	30,000	-	-	-	30,000
1840-41	22,042	150,000	-	-	172,042
1841-42	11,185	423,442	-	-	434,627
1842-43	78,467	800,000	-	20,000	898,467
1843-44	114,935	804,964	-	10,000	929,899
1844-45	44,855	-	-	-	44,855
1845-46	38,152	-	-	-	38,152
1846-47	37,724	-	-	23,250	60,974
1847-48	23,009	-	-	142,158	165,167
1848-49	38,775	-	-	49,452	88,227
1849-50	4,005	-	-	45,970	49,975
1850-51	35,547	-	-	112,486	148,033

East India House, }
8 May 1852.

James C. Melvill,
Secretary.

AVERAGE OUT-TURN of the RUPEE remitted in each Year by each different Mode of Remittance, and General Out-turn of the Remittances in each Year.

	Silk consigned from India. (Produce of Consignments made subsequently to 30th April 1834.)	Consignments of Specie. (Rupees.)	Bills of Exchange drawn in Repayment of Advances made in India and China on the Hypothecation of Goods.		Bills on India. (Drawn at 60 Days' sight.)	Remittances through Her Majesty's Government.	General Out-turn of the Remittances in each Year.
	Out-turn per Company's Rupee.	Out-turn per Company's Rupee.	India. Average Rate of Exchange per Co.'s Rupee.	China. Out turn per Company's rupee, deducting Agency charges and Commission.	Average Rate of Exchange per Company's Rupee.	Rate, per Rupee, at which Advances and Supplies in India, on Account of Her Majesty's Service, are to be adjusted in each Year.	s. d.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.
1834-35	2 10-077	-	2 -375	2 -203	1 10-782	{ 1 s. 11 1/2 d. per Sicca rupee, equivalent to 1 s. 10 d. per Company's rupee	2 1-537
1835-36	2 6-295	-	2 -195	2 -662	1 10-393	{ 2 s. 1 d. per Sicca rupee, equivalent to 1 s. 11 1/2 d. per Company's rupee	1 11-813
1836-37	2 1-791	-	2 -863	2 -249	1 10-987	{ 2 s. per Sicca rupee, equivalent to 1 s. 10 1/2 d. per Company's rupee	1 11-889
1837-38	2 -248	-	2 -516	2 -067	1 11-070	s. d.	1 11-639
1838-39	2 2-569	-	2 1-888	2 1-272	1 11-658	1 11	2 -257
1839-40	-	-	2 1-221	-	1 11-449	2 -1/2	2 -223
1840-41	-	-	2 -468	-	1 11-507	2 -1/2	1 11-012
1841-42	-	-	2 -704	-	1 10-541	2 -	1 11-160
1842-43	-	-	2 -173	-	1 11-554	2 -	1 11-825
1843-44	-	-	2 -	-	1 11-012	2 -	1 11-298
1844-45	-	-	1 10	-	1 9-632	1 11 1/2	1 9-695
1845-46	-	-	1 10-219	-	1 9-689	1 10 1/2	1 9-813
1846-47	-	-	2 -	-	1 10-677	1 10 1/2	1 10-974
1847-48	-	1 9-875	1 11-369	-	1 9-978	1 11	1 10-317
1848-49	-	1 9-977	1 10	-	1 9-094	1 11	1 9-505
1849-50	-	-	1 10-347	-	1 10-495	1 10	1 10-436
1850-51	-	-	-	-	2 -286	1 10	2 -177
Average	2 6-512	1 9-939	1 11-851	2 -660	1 10-707	1 11-701	1 11-194

East India House, }
May 1852.

James C. Melvill,
Secretary.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INDIAN TERRITORIES.

1

STATEMENT of the AMOUNT raised by the Issue of EAST INDIA BONDS in each Year since the 1st May 1834.

Capital of Bonds Issued.			Amount realized by Sale of the Bonds.			Capital of Bonds Issued.			Amount realized by Sale of the Bonds.		
£. s. d.			£. s. d.			£. s. d.			£. s. d.		
1834-35	-	Nil.				1844-45	-	565,300	-	-	584,174 11
1835-36	-	Nil.				1845-46	-	Nil.			
1836-37	-	Nil.				1846-47	-	Nil.			
1837-38	-	Nil.				1847-48	-	500,000	-	-	502,455
1838-39	-	Nil.				1848-49	-	1,100,000	-	-	1,114,190
1839-40	-	Nil.				1849-50	-	Nil.			
1840-41	-	Nil.				1850-51	-	Nil.			
1841-42	-	168,900	-	-	168,930	1851-52	-	Nil.			
1842-43	-	100,000	-	-	100,850						
1843-44	-	Nil.									
						£.	2,434,200	-	-	2,470,599 11	

Viz. :—

	£.	s.	d.
Amount of Bonds issued to replace the like amount of Bonds discharged under notice from holders	268,900	-	-
Increase of the Bond Debt to meet deficiency in Remittances	2,165,300	-	-
£.	2,434,200	-	-

East India House, }
4 May 1852.

James C. Melvill,
Secretary.

NOMINAL LIST of the several PERSONS employed on the ESTABLISHMENT at the EAST INDIA HOUSE, with the SALARY and ALLOWANCES of each Person.

NAME.	SALARY.	NAME.	SALARY.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.		<i>Clerk for Exports, &c.</i>	
Mr. J. C. Melvill (Secretary)	2,410 - -	Mr. James Waghorn	600 - -
- J. D. Dickinson (Deputy Secretary)	1,510 - -		
<i>Minuting and Correspondence Branch.</i>		<i>Pay Branch.</i>	
Mr. Henry Mills (Assistant)	1,200 - -	Mr. Joseph B. Wilks (Assistant)	1,010 - -
- W. H. Mayne	910 - -	- Wm. Morgan	760 - -
- Jas. Cosmo Melvill, jun.	805 - -	- James Dunsmure	700 - -
	(including 105 l. as clerk to Committee of By-laws).	- John E. Boucher	500 - -
- Juland Danvers	600 - -	- C. Craufurd	550 - -
- Arthur R. Onslow	240 - -	- Thos. Wm. Keith	160 - -
- C. F. Shepherd	112 - -		
<i>Accounts' Branch.</i>		<i>Audit Branch.</i>	
Mr. Wm. Keith (Assistant)	1,210 - -	Mr. George Browne (Assistant)	1,010 - -
- W. Collingwood	910 - -	- Fredk. Sandoz	760 - -
- George Friend	760 - -	- William Banton	710 - -
- John Ogilvie	700 - -	- Willis H. Lowe	600 - -
- Thos. Hilton Keith	650 - -	- Geo. Browne, jun.	272 - -
- Wm. T. Daviniere	600 - -	- Fredk. S. Mangles	80 - -
- Henry Robinson	600 - -	- Fredk. Morgan	80 - -
- Edward Jenkyns	400 - -		
- Robert M. Hotson	400 - -	<i>Marine Branch.</i>	
- Duncan Campbell	400 - -	Mr. J. C. Mason (Assistant)	1,210 - -
- George C. Ravenshaw	144 - -	- R. Ritherdon	810 - -
- Charles Davies	144 - -	- W. T. Thornton	600 - -
- Wm. C. Hume	176 - -	- William Byron	384 - -
- Wm. Wilks	128 - -		
- George G. Easton	112 - -	<i>Administration, Will, and Bond Branch.</i>	
		Mr. Francis Clark (Assistant)	1,000 - -
		- Thomas Campbell	850 - -
		- Fredk. S. Danvers	610 - -

APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM THE

N A M E.	S A L A R Y.	N A M E.	S A L A R Y.
BUYING DEPARTMENT.		MILITARY DEPARTMENT—continued.	
Mr. J. Davison - - - -	£. s. d. 910 - -	Mr. Geo. E. Cochrane - - - -	£. s. d. 500 - -
COLLEGE DEPARTMENT.		- John Davison, jun. - - - -	224 - -
Mr. W. T. Hooper - - - -	800 - -	- Edwd. J. Fairbrother - - - -	144 - -
BOTANICAL DEPARTMENT.		STATISTICAL OFFICE.	
Dr. J. F. Royle - - - -	511 - -	Mr. Edward Thornton (Chief) - - - -	1,410 - -
<i>Superintendent of Extra Clerks and Writers.</i>		- M. Hornidge (Assistant) - - - -	800 - -
Mr. Ebenezer Barnett - - - -	600 - -	- B. A. Leach - - - -	208 - -
EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT.		STOREKEEPER'S DEPARTMENT.	
Mr. Thos. L. Peacock (Examiner) - - - -	2,000 - -	Colonel J. G. Bonner (Inspector) - - - -	1,000 - -
- D. Hill (Assistant Examiner) - - - -	1,500 - -	Mr. L. Humbert (Clerk) - - - -	575 - -
- John S. Mill (Assistant) - - - -	1,200 - -	- Alexander Rothney (Sub-Inspector) - - - -	475 - -
- F. W. Prideaux (Assistant) - - - -	1,000 - -	<i>Examiners, &c. of Stores.</i>	
<i>Correspondence Clerks.</i>		Mr. Charles Beard - - - -	350 - -
Mr. E. D. Bourdillon - - - -	750 - -	- William Hudden - - - -	350 - -
- Edwd. G. Peacock - - - -	442 - -	- S. J. Wood - - - -	250 - -
<i>Clerks.</i>		- Wm. Elvery - - - -	150 - -
Mr. Joseph Maitland - - - -	1,010 - -	- Wm. Rothney - - - -	150 - -
- Thos. Rundall - - - -	810 - -	- Benjamin Brazier - - - -	150 - -
- J. D. Close - - - -	750 - -	- Joseph Hull - - - -	135 - -
- Stoddart Drysdale - - - -	700 - -	- Henry Moore - - - -	130 - -
- Macvey Napier - - - -	470 - -	- George Bryan - - - -	130 - -
- James F. Shillito - - - -	500 - -	- Wm. L. Sharp - - - -	130 - -
- Arthur Scott - - - -	452 - -	- Amos Boorman - - - -	120 - -
- Wm. H. Batten - - - -	288 - -	- Augustus Riviere - - - -	120 - -
- Peter A. Daniel - - - -	160 - -	- John Millward - - - -	110 - -
- Francis Deffell - - - -	128 - -	- Richard Davis - - - -	110 - -
- George A. F. Shadwell - - - -	112 - -	- Joseph Porter - - - -	110 - -
- John R. Melville - - - -	112 - -	- Charles M'Laughlin - - - -	110 - -
- Samuel Hunt - - - -	96 - -	- George Kemp - - - -	110 - -
<i>Book Office (under the Examiner).</i>		LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.	
Mr. C. Waud (Registrar) - - - -	600 - -	Professor H. H. Wilson, F. R. S. (Librarian)	500 - -
<i>Superintendent of Extra Clerks in the above Offices.</i>		Dr. Thos. Horsfield, F. R. S. (Keeper of Museum) - - - -	500 - -
Mr. T. P. Williams - - - -	500 - -	GEOGRAPHER.	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.		Mr. John Walker - - - -	300 - -
Mr. P. Melvill (Secretary) - - - -	1,810 - -	MISCELLANEOUS.	
- W. Eade (Assistant) - - - -	1,010 - -	Dr. John Scott, Examining Physician - - - -	520 - -
- Geo. Appleton - - - -	800 - -	Loftus T. Wigram, Esq., M. P., Standing Counsel - - - -	600 - -
- Charles T. P. Metcalfe - - - -	600 - -	Mr. Edward Lawford, Solicitor - - - -	500 - -
- Jas. P. Thom - - - -	560 - -	Rev. F. Hamilton, Chaplain - - - -	100 - -
- Thos. Rob. Clarke - - - -	900 - -	Mr. W. Sewell, Examiner of Veterinary Instruments - - - -	100 - -
		Mr. Geo. Harrison, Clerk of the Works - - - -	400 - -
		Mr. Wm. Thomas, Assistant Elder for Payment of Labourers' Wages - - - -	180 - -
		Amount paid to Junior Established Clerks, &c. in 1851-52, for attendance beyond official hours - - - -	2,349 - -

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INDIAN TERRITORIES.

17

NAME.	SALARY.	NAME.	SALARY.	
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.		MILITARY DEPARTMENT.		
<i>Extra Clerks and Writers.</i>				
Mr. John Daycock - - - -	228 - -	Mr. John Hollyer - - - -	298 - -	
- Edward W. Bensiment - - - -	208 - -	- John Pond - - - -	233 - -	
- Robert E. Holme - - - -	208 - -	- John Bowen - - - -	182 - -	
- Thomas Pakeman - - - -	208 - -	- William H. Payne - - - -	182 - -	
- William A. Franks - - - -	208 - -	- Thomas Back - - - -	200 - -	
- John Biddle - - - -	258 - -	- Samuel Brewer - - - -	150 - -	
- F. B. Roberts - - - -	208 - -	- John Box - - - -	150 - -	
- Henry Herman - - - -	208 - -	- George Pulford - - - -	200 - -	
- Holford Jones - - - -	182 - -	- Aug. D. Davison - - - -	90 - -	
- William May - - - -	182 - -	- Charles A. J. Mason - - - -	80 - -	
- Thomas L. Seccombe - - - -	182 - -	- Richd. Dickinson - - - -	80 - -	
- L. Wigg - - - -	200 - -	STATISTICAL OFFICE.		
- William Sheerman - - - -	200 - -	Mr. Charles Thompson - - - -	100 - -	
- George D. L. Soare - - - -	200 - -	- Francis C. Birch - - - -	100 - -	
- Hy. H. Long - - - -	100 - -	MILITARY STORE DEPARTMENT.		
- Frank Thompson - - - -	100 - -	Mr. James Bryant - - - -	250 - -	
- F. J. Long - - - -	100 - -	- Charles Cairns - - - -	215 - -	
- William Downing - - - -	150 - -	- Daniel J. Goff - - - -	200 - -	
- Edmd. P. A. Thompson - - - -	100 - -	- Arthur J. Lovett - - - -	90 - -	
- Thos. Ryle - - - -	100 - -	- Joseph Parker - - - -	80 - -	
- W. H. Briant - - - -	100 - -	<p>The extra clerks and writers are remunerated for all copying done beyond the quantum fixed by the regulations for the day's work, namely five sheets of 480 words each, by allowances, dependent upon length of service, of 1s., 1s. 3d., and 1s. 6d. each sheet. The charge on this account necessarily varies, but in the year 1851-52 it amounted to</p>		
- J. G. Upton - - - -	90 - -			14,944 - -
- P. Drysdale - - - -	90 - -			
- George Collingwood - - - -	90 - -			
- W. M. Burnie - - - -	90 - -			
- Edward S. Jenkyns - - - -	90 - -			
- C. H. C. Mills - - - -	90 - -			
- F. Maitland - - - -	80 - -			
- C. T. Ritherdon - - - -	80 - -			
- George Ovenden - - - -	80 - -			
- Chas. C. Prinsep - - - -	80 - -			
- Tudor A. Watt - - - -	80 - -			
- Thos. C. Pakeman - - - -	80 - -			
- J. R. MacInnes - - - -	80 - -			
EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT.		<i>Court Room Door-keepers.</i>		
Mr. Richard Upton - - - -	250 - -	Mr. John Saunders (Head Door-keeper) -	330 - -	
- George J. Williams - - - -	200 - -	- Aug. Raymont (Assistant ditto) -	280 - -	
- Alex. Ward - - - -	200 - -	- Edwd. B. Doggett - - - -	260 - -	
- William Fidler - - - -	200 - -	- George Shipway - - - -	220 - -	
- Robert Gordon - - - -	200 - -	- Angus Fraser - - - -	180 - -	
- Edwd. G. Crowley - - - -	200 - -	<i>Housekeeper and Assistant.</i>		
- John Murray - - - -	150 - -	Mrs. Elizabeth Marshall - - - -	100 - -	
- William Peters - - - -	100 - -	- Eliza Payne - - - -	80 - -	
- Melwin E. Williams - - - -	100 - -	<i>Porters of Offices.</i>		
- Charles Bell - - - -	90 - -	26 Office porters, with salaries from 90 l. to 120 l. per annum - - - -	2,605 - -	
- F. W. Stone - - - -	90 - -	<i>Door-porters, Messengers, Fire-lighters, &c.</i>		
- Samuel W. Pike - - - -	80 - -	Consisting of 32 persons, with wages varying from 36 l. 8s. to 130 l. per annum -	2,346 4 -	
- Thos. A. Riddell - - - -	80 - -	Mr. Richd. May (Waterman) - - - -	68 18 -	
- W. S. Brock - - - -	80 - -	60 Labourers - - - -	3,938 - -	
- W. Banton, jun. - - - -	80 - -			
<i>Book Office under Examiner.</i>				
Mr. William Brock (Assistant Registrar) -	459 16 -			
- A. Atkins - - - -	200 - -			
- L. Lechmere - - - -	100 - -			

East India House, }
14 May 1852. }

James C. Melvill,
Secretary.

APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM THE

NOMINAL LIST of PERSONS Retired from the Establishment at the East India House, with PENSIONS granted under the Act 53 Geo. 3, c. 155, s. 91, and the Amount of each Pension.

	Amount per Annum.				Amount per Annum.		
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Mr. William Austin	60	-	-	Mr. G. H. Middleton	80	-	-
- Henry Busby	140	-	-	- A. W. Mason	650	-	-
- Samuel Babington	400	-	-	- C. J. Mickle	300	-	-
- James Broughton	320	-	-	- Thomas Mills	100	-	-
- George Broughton	70	-	-	- James Merton	130	-	-
- Roger Chappell	65	-	-	- Benjamin Nind	540	-	-
- James Collins	180	-	-	- George Ovenden	210	-	-
- John Cottell	333	0	8	- Walter E. Powell	200	-	-
- John Chick	60	-	-	- R. B. Pitman	90	-	-
- Joseph Dart	1,600	-	-	- Thomas Prestage	45	-	-
- Adolphus Dodd	50	-	-	- Joseph Pearsall	60	-	-
- Abraham Draper	63	-	-	- William Prosser	60	13	4
- Willam Dickinson	500	-	-	- Thomas Pattison	360	-	-
- James Downton	66	13	4	- Edward Palmer	100	-	-
- John Dewdney	70	-	-	- James Richards	350	-	-
- Henry Evans	250	-	-	- Thomas Riddell	108	-	-
- James Finlayson	65	-	-	- Charles Ryle	740	-	-
- John Foster	700	-	-	- F. W. L. Stockdale	250	-	-
- F. H. Fenton	242	13	4	- Robert Shephard	85	-	-
- Robert Gear	800	-	-	- Henry Seally	900	-	-
- Horace Grant	513	6	8	- John Seally	164	-	-
- Octavius Greene	533	6	8	- Charles Saunderson	346	13	4
- John Gibbons	60	-	-	- John Schofield	120	-	-
- R. N. Grasswell	600	-	-	- William Stephens	372	-	-
- George Gordon	40	-	-	- William A. Shee	350	-	-
- Thomas Hasker	66	13	4	- Joseph Thompson	1,000	-	-
- George Hayton	180	-	-	- Samuel Talby	100	-	-
- William Holloway	164	-	-	- James Tudor	170	-	-
- Stephen Hoole	320	-	-	- James Tobin	66	13	4
- John C. Hudson	450	-	-	- J. R. Vincent	800	-	-
- Edmund Harvey	300	-	-	- Nicholas Willard	800	-	-
- John Haynes	70	-	-	- Thomas S. Williams	150	-	-
- C. C. Jones	70	-	-	- F. D. Whalley	400	-	-
- Henry Jackson	100	-	-	- Samuel Wolfe	700	-	-
- John Kiddell	250	-	-	- W. T. Walker	250	-	-
- John Kingham	73	-	-	- Samuel Woolley	80	-	-
- Geo. J. Keay	200	-	-	- Geo. Walpole White	400	-	-
- Daniel Mallory	70	-	-	- James B. Yzarn	673	0	8

SUNDRY PENSIONERS on the Home Establishment not Pensioned under Act of Parliament.

	Amount per Annum.				Amount per Annum.		
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Mr. Moses Agar	100	-	-	Mr. James S. Kingston	120	-	-
- William Barnes	63	-	-	- George Lea	75	-	-
- Richard Bate	35	-	-	- William Marter	300	-	-
- Robert Burt	50	-	-	Captain Peter Page	200	-	-
- James Byrn	80	-	-	Mr. John Ritchie	110	-	-
- Donald Cameron	70	-	-	- Joseph Rouse	26*	-	-
- George Fife	60	-	-	- John Stradley	35	-	-
- Thomas Heaford	30	-	-	- William Urquhart	50	-	-
- Thomas Hogsflesh	60	-	-	- J. B. Viel	109	4	-

NOMINAL LIST of PERSONS reduced from the Establishment at the EAST INDIA HOUSE with COMPENSATION PENSIONS payable under Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85, s. 7.

	Pension per Annum.				Pension per Annum.		
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Mr. A. J. Abbott - - - -	20	16	-	Mr. James Earle - - - -	137	-	-
- Joseph Abbott - - - -	143	-	-	- Thomas Elliott - - - -	70	-	-
- C. S. Agar - - - -	52	-	-	- George Eve - - - -	100	-	-
- Joseph Allen - - - -	307	-	-	- David Evans - - - -	62	-	-
- Robert Alexander - - - -	320	-	-	- Robert Eaton - - - -	105	-	-
- John Abbott - - - -	15	12	-	- A. H. Finlay - - - -	103	12	-
- G. W. Browne - - - -	367	-	-	- F. J. Field - - - -	807	-	-
- Thomas Brogden - - - -	367	-	-	- R. M. Frost - - - -	75	-	-
- Samuel Brown - - - -	133	-	-	- John Ford - - - -	287	-	-
- William Babington - - - -	423	-	-	- George Falconer - - - -	160	-	-
- Thomas Brooke - - - -	473	-	-	- John Franklin - - - -	168	-	-
- Robert S. Barnes - - - -	59	-	-	- George Field - - - -	200	-	-
- Samuel Ball - - - -	113	-	-	- Charles Graham - - - -	415	-	-
- G. H. Brown - - - -	500	-	-	- William Gunston - - - -	404	-	-
- Augustus Buckland - - - -	100	-	-	- John Golding - - - -	133	-	-
- Thomas Briggs - - - -	180	-	-	- Thos. S. Gowing - - - -	133	-	-
- John Brown - - - -	91	-	-	- Thomas Graham - - - -	71	-	-
- John Brown - - - -	307	-	-	- Charles Grissell - - - -	172	-	-
- C. M. Brody - - - -	327	-	-	- Edward Gribble - - - -	183	-	-
- Henry Betts - - - -	71	-	-	- Edward Goldsmith - - - -	540	-	-
- Charles Blenkins - - - -	172	-	-	- Henry S. Gowing - - - -	120	-	-
- John Brett - - - -	59	-	-	- Thomas Glass - - - -	72	-	-
- James Barth - - - -	178	-	-	- Joseph Grinstead - - - -	74	-	-
- William Bell - - - -	150	-	-	- Mitchell Greenaway - - - -	473	-	-
- Charles Binks - - - -	73	-	-	- Luke Higgs - - - -	540	-	-
- J. K. Barnes - - - -	81	-	-	- Philip D. Hart - - - -	515	-	-
- J. S. Browne - - - -	219	-	-	- Nathaniel Harrison - - - -	133	-	-
- John Barham - - - -	85	-	-	- John Howie - - - -	100	-	-
- John Bittleston - - - -	89	-	-	- Amos Hayton - - - -	267	-	-
- George Bryant - - - -	182	-	-	- William Hill - - - -	53	-	-
- Richard Barton - - - -	130	-	-	- Charles Hebard - - - -	300	-	-
- Henry A. Burge - - - -	407	-	-	- Montagu Harrison - - - -	133	-	-
- John Briggs - - - -	167	-	-	- M. J. Horne - - - -	80	-	-
- Randolph Blanckenhagen - - - -	208	-	-	- Robert Hudson - - - -	407	-	-
- Charles Bonnewell - - - -	103	-	-	- W. W. Heathcote - - - -	300	-	-
- James Burn - - - -	340	-	-	- G. W. Hinds - - - -	76	-	-
- William Beal - - - -	6	-	-	- Robert Hunter - - - -	573	-	-
- John Chambers - - - -	480	-	-	- Robert Hill - - - -	6	-	-
- Thomas Cox - - - -	38	-	-	- W. J. Hicks - - - -	103	-	-
- Samuel Cooper - - - -	93	-	-	- James Heaton - - - -	93	-	-
- Thos. J. Crockford - - - -	57	-	-	- Richard Hawkins - - - -	36	10	-
- William Cogdon - - - -	90	-	-	- Mark Hammond - - - -	20	16	-
- Charles Cullum - - - -	60	-	-	- S. H. Haggard - - - -	199	-	-
- J. J. Colebrook - - - -	80	-	-	- Charles Haydon - - - -	186	-	-
- William Carter - - - -	1,023	-	-	- W. A. Hunt - - - -	573	-	-
- Thomas Cornwall - - - -	145	-	-	- J. W. Hinds - - - -	106	-	-
- George Cox - - - -	187	-	-	- John Hull - - - -	60	-	-
- Charles Clark - - - -	147	-	-	- John J. Harcourt - - - -	337	-	-
- George Collard - - - -	473	-	-	- James Henderson - - - -	193	-	-
- S. B. Cock - - - -	105	-	-	- T. W. Horn - - - -	380	-	-
- W. L. Canton - - - -	67	-	-	- Thomas Haywood - - - -	55	-	-
- A. S. Cruickshank - - - -	407	-	-	- Charles Hemsley - - - -	74	-	-
- Peter Cameron - - - -	507	-	-	- William C. Hunt - - - -	74	-	-
- T. W. Clark - - - -	133	-	-	- Samuel Horrod - - - -	233	-	-
- Henry Downing - - - -	20	16	-	- John Hotson - - - -	124	-	-
- W. H. Dobson - - - -	236	10	-	- J. A. Jackson - - - -	95	-	-
- Henry Dangerfield - - - -	73	-	-	- Benjamin Jones - - - -	200	-	-
- J. W. Daniell - - - -	60	-	-	- W. R. Jarman - - - -	44	-	-
- Harvey Dickinson - - - -	400	-	-	- Fisher Jackson - - - -	123	-	-
- James Davis - - - -	154	-	-	Mrs. Lucy Imeson - - - -	50	-	-
- Edward Dodwell - - - -	270	-	-	Mr. Rich. C. Jackson - - - -	100	-	-
- Samuel J. Dawes - - - -	53	-	-	- William Jamison - - - -	132	-	-
- Edmund Elam - - - -	27	6	-	- Francis Joyce - - - -	133	-	-
- Richard J. Everett - - - -	407	-	-	- Henry Johnson - - - -	1,067	-	-
				- William Jones - - - -	60	-	-

APPENDIX:—SELECT COMMITTEE ON INDIAN TERRITORIES.

	Pension per Annum.				Pension per Annum.		
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Mr. John Jones	70	-	-	Mr. S. T. Roan	100	-	-
- William Johnson	381	-	-	- Robert Rouse	380	-	-
- Samuel Kershaw	400	-	-	- Charles J. Rumfitt	347	-	-
- Edward Leslie	753	-	-	- J. R. Short	133	-	-
- Thos. H. Langcake	120	-	-	- Michael Sloper	123	-	-
- John Lechmere	60	-	-	- James Sabine	240	-	-
- Thomas Livingston	91	-	-	- John J. Seabrook	100	-	-
- William Lawson	46	10	-	- T. S. Sadler	120	-	-
- Eyan Lewis	68	-	-	- Henry Speedy	70	-	-
- William Lea	400	-	-	- C. W. Smith	427	-	-
- Henry Lindup	50	-	-	- James Snook	63	-	-
- W. G. Lambert	130	-	-	- W. H. Sanders	37	-	-
- Edward Millward	164	-	-	- Alex. J. Scott	540	-	-
- John Mingay	293	-	-	- Charles Sleath	440	-	-
- Francis Morton	157	-	-	- Henry Snook	233	-	-
- Christopher Milchard	38	-	-	- E. S. Sculthorpe	37	-	-
- Randle Messenger	80	-	-	- J. A. Tabor	407	-	-
- William Mack	52	10	-	- William Thomas	172	-	-
- R. H. Mackenzie	120	-	-	- William Terry	98	-	-
- W. C. Maclean	187	-	-	Mrs. Elizabeth Tarrant	60	-	-
- John Mayo	233	-	-	Mr. Thomas Trew	540	-	-
- James S. Miles	85	-	-	- Henry Thomas	527	-	-
- Thos. G. Morgan	99	12	-	- W. J. W. Tuckett	120	-	-
- Edward Marshall	74	-	-	- James Thomson	90	-	-
- James Muzio	313	-	-	- William Upton	74	-	-
- John M'Laurin	103	-	-	- John Vardon	240	-	-
- Jas. W. Nugent	28	12	-	- John Wilkins	133	-	-
- Edwin Norris	92	-	-	- R. C. Woods	233	-	-
- Alfred E. Neville	213	-	-	- Edward White	540	-	-
- William Norris	35	10	-	- Thomas Workman	100	-	-
- William Owen	67	10	-	- Jonathan West	163	-	-
- Joseph Oliver	90	-	-	- Nicholas Wellen	130	-	-
- William Owen	370	-	-	- Edmund Withers	45	10	-
- George Puplett	27	6	-	- Wm. C. Wilkinga	68	-	-
- Thos. W. Partridge	137	-	-	- Edw. Wright	288	-	-
- Charles Preston	340	-	-	- Henry Waylen	73	-	-
- W. H. Pemberton	227	-	-	- William Williams	137	-	-
- J. B. Pulham	420	-	-	- William White	120	-	-
- Henry Pritchard	111	-	-	- Alex. Williamson	407	-	-
- J. T. A. Patrick	113	-	-	- Charles Wright	540	-	-
- George Patrick	103	10	-	- C. H. Winfield	507	-	-
- James Pope	233	-	-	- Wm. Welch	37	-	-
- John Pearse	120	-	-	- Wm. White	69	-	-
- Joseph Pennington	155	-	-	- William Walker	142	-	-
- John Prince	125	-	-	- Thomas Waters	67	-	-
- Joseph Patch	133	-	-	- J. T. M. Wheeley	83	-	-
- Charles Ruddick	133	-	-	- Charles Walker	120	-	-
- Edward Rouse	440	-	-	- Cornelius Wheeler	533	-	-
- Wm. T. Restell	144	-	-				
- George Ritherdon	180	-	-	855 Commodores, labourers, gate-keepers, and others reduced from the late ware- house establishment, with pensions amounting to	19,303	1	-
- John Rich	233	-	-				
- Joseph Rouse	74	-	-				
- Robert Roberts	83	-	-				

East India House }
14 May 1852. }

James C. Melvill,
Secretary.

Select Committee on *Indian Territories.*

1852.

P A P E R S.

STATEMENT showing the Number and Expense of the ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS under each Presidency, in the Year 1832-33, and at the present Time; also, Statements respecting Education under each Presidency in British India, showing the Number of Institutions, distinguishing the English Seminaries from the Vernacular, the Expense, the Number of Teachers, the Number of Pupils, and the Number and Value of Scholarships.

STATEMENT of the TERRITORIES and TRIBUTARIES acquired since the 1st May 1834, with the Area of such Territories, the Population, the Revenue, and the Civil Charges.

A STATEMENT of the TARIFF of DUTIES now in force in British India.

STATEMENT showing the POPULATION of British India, under the different Heads of Presidencies, Provinces, and Districts, and specifying the Area in British Miles.

STATEMENT showing the Number of EUROPEAN RESIDENTS under each Presidency in British India, who are not in the Service of The Queen or of the East India Company.

STATEMENT of the Extent of the EXPERIMENTAL LINES of RAILWAY in *Bengal* and *Bombay* respectively, together with an Account of the Progress made, and of the Expense incurred in the prosecution of those Undertakings.

AN ACCOUNT of the Value of the IMPORTS and EXPORTS between the several Presidencies of British India and the United Kingdom, and other Countries, in each Year, from 1834-35 to the latest Period; also,

A STATEMENT showing the Number of the Natives of India, distinguishing the Indo-Britons from other Natives, employed in the Civil Administration of British India, specifying the several Departments, in the Year 1828 and at the present Time.

27 May 1852.

[Great inconvenience having arisen from the Publication of Minutes of Evidence taken before Committees, and of Papers, &c. laid before them, it is particularly requested that Members receiving such Minutes and Papers will be careful that they are confined to the object for which they are printed, the special use of the Members of such Committees.]

APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM THE

STATEMENT showing the Number and Expense of the ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS under each PRESIDENCY in the Year 1832-33, and at the present Time.

BENGAL, 1832-33 :		Sa. Rupees.	BENGAL, 1850-51 :		Co.'s Rupees.
1 Bishop	-	43,103	1 Bishop	-	45,977
1 Archdeacon	-	17,241	1 Archdeacon (also a Chaplain)	-	3,200
2 Senior Chaplains	-	26,724	2 Senior Chaplains	-	27,912
35 Chaplains	-	3,17,606	19 Chaplains, at 9,600 per annum	-	1,82,400
2 Ditto, at Straits Settlements	-	18,372	40 Assistant Chaplains, at 6,000	-	2,40,000
1 Officiating ditto	-	2,871	2 Ditto ditto at 9,600	-	19,200
Visitation and travelling allowances, establishment, and contingencies	-	54,908	(Stationed in Straits Settlements)		
			Visitation and travelling allowances, establishment, and contingencies in 1849-50	-	47,761
Total Church Establishment		4,80,825	Total Church Establishment		5,66,450
Scotch Kirk :			Scotch Kirk :		
2 Chaplains	-	22,414	2 Chaplains	-	23,112
			Establishment	-	576
			Total Scotch Kirk		23,688
Roman Catholic :			Roman Catholic :		
Allowance to Priests	-	5,254	Allowance to Priests	-	21,840
TOTAL, BENGAL		5,08,493	TOTAL, BENGAL		Rs. 6,11,978
MADRAS :			MADRAS :		
1 Archdeacon	-	19,091	1 Bishop	-	25,600
2 Senior Chaplains	-	26,160	1 Archdeacon (also a Chaplain)	-	3,200
21 Chaplains at 7,875	-	1,65,375	2 Senior Chaplains	-	26,160
Travelling allowances, establishment, and contingencies	-	32,576	9 Chaplains, at 8,400	-	75,600
			18 Assistant Chaplains, at 6,000	-	1,08,000
Total Church Establishment		2,43,202	Visitation and travelling allowances, establishment, and contingencies	-	50,460
Scotch Kirk :			Total Church Establishment		2,89,020
2 Chaplains	-	19,635	Scotch Kirk :		
Establishment	-	1,050	2 Chaplains	-	19,635
Total Scotch Kirk		20,685	Establishment	-	1,323
Roman Catholic :			Total Scotch Kirk		20,958
Allowance to Priests	-	5,744	Roman Catholic :		
TOTAL, MADRAS		Ms. Rs. 2,69,631 or Sa. Rs. 2,52,889	Allowance to Priests	-	10,320
BOMBAY :			TOTAL, MADRAS		Rs. 3,20,298
1 Archdeacon	-	17,778	BOMBAY :		
2 Senior Chaplains	-	28,560	1 Bishop	-	25,600
13 Chaplains	-	1,04,000	1 Archdeacon (also a Chaplain)	-	3,200
Travelling allowances, establishment, and contingencies	-	36,647	2 Senior Chaplains	-	26,160
			5 Chaplains, at 8,400	-	42,000
Total Church Establishment		1,86,985	16 Assistant Chaplains, at 6,000	-	96,000
Scotch Kirk :			Visitation and travelling allowances, establishment, and contingencies	-	30,127
2 Chaplains	-	20,382	Total Church Establishment		2,23,087
Establishment	-	1,389	Scotch Kirk :		
Total Scotch Kirk		21,771	2 Chaplains	-	20,160
Roman Catholic :			Establishment	-	984
Allowance to Priests	-	4,440	Total Scotch Kirk		21,144
TOTAL, BOMBAY		By. Rs. 2,13,196 Sa. Rs. 2,02,158	Roman Catholic :		
GRAND TOTAL		Sa. Rs. 9,63,540 or £. Ster. 96,354	Allowance to Priests	-	22,800
			TOTAL, BOMBAY		Rs. 2,67,031
			GRAND TOTAL		Co.'s Rs. 11,99,307 or £. Ster. 1,12,435

ABSTRACT.

	No. of Persons.	Church Establishment.	No. of Persons.	Scotch Kirk.	Roman-catholic.	TOTAL.
1832-33	82	£.86,823	6	£.6,246	£.1,485	£ 96,354
1850-51	118	101,114	6	6,168	5,153	112,435

STATEMENTS respecting EDUCATION under each PRESIDENCY in *British India*, showing the Number of Institutions, distinguishing the English Seminaries from the Vernacular, the Expense, the Number of Teachers, the Number of Pupils, and the Number and Value of Scholarships.

INSTITUTIONS.	Expense.	Teachers.	Pupils.	SCHOLARSHIP.	
				Number.	Value.
BENGAL.					
ENGLISH AND MIXED INSTRUCTION.					
Hindoo College - - - - -	- -	26	488	29	—
Ditto, Paulshala Establishment - - - - -	- -	8	208	—	—
Ditto, Branch School - - - - -	- -	18	440	4	—
Sanscrit College - - - - -	- -	12	281	29	—
Calcutta Mudrissa - - - - -	- -	16	307	48	—
Russapugla School - - - - -	- -	5	62	4	—
Hooghly College - - - - -	- -	37	409	30	—
Ditto, Branch School - - - - -	- -	11	182	5	—
Ditto, Infant School - - - - -	- -	2	48	—	—
Ditto, Mudrissa - - - - -	- -	-	180	23	—
Ditto, Muktab - - - - -	- -	-	52	—	—
Sitapore Mudrissa - - - - -	- -	-	40	5	—
Medical College - - - - -	- -	12	—	—	—
Dacca College - - - - -	- -	16	340	23	—
Kishnaghur College - - - - -	- -	15	204	21	—
Chittagong School - - - - -	- -	6	112	5	—
Commillah School - - - - -	- -	4	74	4	—
Sylhet School - - - - -	- -	3	52	4	—
Bauleah School - - - - -	- -	6	85	4	—
Midnapore School - - - - -	- -	7	116	4	—
Cuttack School - - - - -	- -	4	83	4	—
Patna School - - - - -	- -	5	57	4	—
Bhaugulpore School - - - - -	- -	7	115	4	—
Mozufferpore School - - - - -	- -	2	27	—	—
Gya School - - - - -	- -	3	71	—	—
Jessore School - - - - -	- -	4	97	5	—
Burdwan School - - - - -	- -	3	-	4	—
Bancoorah School - - - - -	- -	3	76	4	—
Baraset School - - - - -	- -	5	145	4	—
Howrah School - - - - -	- -	5	103	4	—
Ooterparah School - - - - -	- -	6	177	4	—
Tenasserim School - - - - -	- -	3	104	2	—
Akyab School - - - - -	- -	3	100	4	—
Ramree School - - - - -	- -	4	108	4	—
Gomhatti School - - - - -	- -	2	302	1	—
Sibsaugur School - - - - -	- -	2	-	1	—
Chota Nagpore School - - - - -	- -	10	74	—	—
Chybassa School - - - - -	- -	3	65	—	—
Barrackpore School - - - - -	- -	3	81	—	—
	—	283	5,465	291	

* These SCHOLARSHIPS are divided as under :

	Total for Years.	Value Rupees per Annum.
English—Junior, - - 154	4	96 - - for four years.
" Senior - - 49	6	360 - - for two years.
		480 - - for four years.
Oriental—Junior - - 50	4	96 - - for four years.
" Senior - - 38	6	180 - - for two years.
		240 - - for four years.
TOTAL - - 291		49,524 Rupees per Annum.

APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM THE

DISTRICT.	Number of Schools.	Expense.	Teachers.	Pupils.	SCHOLARSHIPS.		
					Number.	Value.	
BENGAL—continued.							
VERNACULAR INSTRUCTION.							
Kamroop - - -	25	}	-	47	2,311	-	-
Luckempore - - -	3						
Sibsaugur - - -	9						
Durrung - - -	10						
Bancoorah - - -	2						
Baraset - - -	2						
Burdwan - - -	1						
Hooghly - - -	3						
Jessore - - -	3						
Nuddea - - -	3						
24 Pergunnahs - - -	2						
Bhangulpore - - -	1						
Monghur - - -	2						
Purneah - - -	1						
Maldah - - -	2						
Behah - - -	1						
Sarun - - -	1						
Shahabad - - -	3						
Backergunge - - -	2						
Dacca - - -	2						
Mymensing - - -	1						
Beerbhoom - - -	3						
Bograh - - -	1						
Moorshedabad - - -	3						
Rajshahye - - -	2						
Rungpore - - -	3						
Cuttuck - - -	2						
Pooree - - -	2						
Balasore - - -	2						
Midnapore - - -	3						
Chittagong - - -	1						
Bullooah - - -	1						
Tipperah - - -	2						
Total - - -	104	-	-	104	4,685	-	-
TOTAL, BENGAL L.P. - -	-	Rs.3,87,110	-	-	-	-	-
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES (in 1848/49.)							
ENGLISH AND MIXED INSTRUCTION.							
Agra College - - -	-	-	26	408	29	3,684	
Delhi College - - -	-	-	25	339	122	8,352	
Benares College - - -	-	-	26	230	40	4,800	
Roorkee College - - -	-	-	5	15	24	4,800	
Bareilly School - - -	-	-	10	219	16	1,200	
Saugore School - - -	-	-	12	217	1	96	
Jubbulpore School - - -	-	-	8	154	-	-	
Total - - -	-	-	112	1,582	232	22,932	
VERNACULAR INSTRUCTION.							
Model Schools for the improvement of the native Village Schools	8	-	48	-	-	-	
TOTAL, N. W. P. - -	-	Rs.1,33,521	160	-	-	-	
MADRAS:							
ENGLISH INSTRUCTION.							
Madras University High School	-	-	13	180	-	-	
VERNACULAR INSTRUCTION.							
Tanjore Provincial School	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Combaconun School	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ramnad School	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other similar Schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL, MADRAS - -	-	Rs. 43,558	-	-	-	-	

DISTRICT.	Expense.	Teachers.	Pupils.	SCHOLARSHIPS.	
				Number.	Value.
BOMBAY:					
ENGLISH AND MIXED INSTRUCTION.					
Elphinston Institutions:					
College - - - - -	- - - - -	30	42	—	—
Schools - - - - - (2)	- - - - -			520	—
Branch Schools - - - - - (2)	- - - - -	8	404	—	—
Grant Medical College - - - - -	- - - - -	6	27	—	—
Poonah School - - - - -	- - - - -	2	169	—	—
Ahmednuggur School - - - - -	- - - - -	1	52	—	—
Surah School - - - - -	- - - - -	9	290	—	—
Ahmedabad School - - - - -	- - - - -	2	99	—	—
Broach School - - - - -	- - - - -	1	67	—	—
Rutnagherry School - - - - -	- - - - -	1	51	—	—
Dharwar School - - - - -	- - - - -	2	40	—	—
Poonah Sanscrit College - - - - -	- - - - -	-	305	84	5,880
	—	62	2,066	84	5,880
VERNACULAR INSTRUCTION.					
	No. of Schools.				
Presidency - - - - -	7	7	429	—	—
1st Division - - - - -	133	133	5,059	—	—
2d ditto - - - - -	37	37	2,298	—	—
3d ditto - - - - -	56	56	3,608	—	—
		233	11,394	—	—
TOTAL, BOMBAY - - - - -		Rs. 1,50,408	295	13,460	

ABSTRACT.

NATURE OF INSTRUCTION.	Number of Institutions.	Expense.	Teachers.	Pupils.	SCHOLARSHIPS.	
					Number.	Value.
		Rs.				
Bengal, L. P., in { English and Mixed - - - - -	37	3,87,110	283	5,465	291	49,524 Rs. per annum.
1849-50 - - - - - { Vernacular - - - - -	104		104	4,685	—	
Ditto, N. W. P. { English and Mixed - - - - -	7	1,33,521	112	1,582	232	22,932
in 1848-49 - - - - - { Vernacular - - - - -	8		48	—	—	
Madras - - - - - { English and Mixed - - - - -	1	43,558	13	180	—	—
- - - - - { Vernacular - - - - -	-		cannot be given.	—	—	
Bombay - - - - - { English and Mixed - - - - -	14	1,50,408	62	2,066	84	5,880
- - - - - { Vernacular - - - - -	233		233	11,394	—	
TOTAL - - - - -	{ (a) Rs.	7,14,597	855	25,372	607	78,336
	or	£. 66,993				(b)

(a) Disbursed from the annual revenue, and exclusive of interest on accumulated balances, local funds, tuition fees, &c.

(b) Exclusive of scholarships endowed by private individuals.

Statistical Office, East India House, }
11 May 1852.

Ewd. Thornton.

East India House, }
11 May 1852.

JAMES C. MELVILL,
Secretary.

STATEMENT of the TERRITORIES and TRIBUTARIES acquired since the 1st May 1834, with the Area of such Territories, the Population, the Revenue, and Civil Charges.

	Date of Annexation.	Area.	Population.	Revenue.	Civil Charges.
		<i>Sq. Miles.</i>		£.	£.
The Punjab - - - -	{ Part in 1846, remainder in 1849 - - }	78,447	4,100,983	1,200,000	900,000
Sinde - - - - -	1843	52,120	1,087,762	200,000	460,000
Sattara - - - - -	1848	10,222	1,005,771	195,000	210,000
Jyntea - - - - -	1835	3,124	145,000	The revenue and civil charges of these States cannot be stated separately. In the larger number of cases they have been incor- porated with other di- visions.	
Sumbulpore - - - - -	1850	4,693	800,000		
Kurnool - - - - -	1841	3,243	241,632		
Coorg - - - - -	1834	1,500	65,437		
Colaba - - - - -	1843	318	53,453		
Seik States, on the N.W. frontier	{ Between 1836 and 1847 }	4,559	619,413		
Part of Sikhim - - - - -	1850	834	30,882		
Part of Upper Assam, viz., Luck- impore and Joorhat - - - - }	1836	5,915	230,000		
Jaloun - - - - -	1842	1,873	176,297		
Jeitpore - - - - -	1850	165	16,000		
	—	167,018	8,572,630		

The settlements of Trangubar and Serampore were acquired in 1845, by purchase, from the Danish Government.

In the Southern Mahratta Country, and elsewhere, several small territorial possessions, too unimportant to deserve the name of States, have lapsed to the British from various causes. The area and population of these cannot be furnished, but both are inconsiderable.

Statistical Office, East India House,
13 May 1852.

Edw. Thornton.

A STATEMENT of the TARIFF of DUTIES now in force in *British India*.

ARTICLES.	B E N G A L.		M A D R A S.		B O M B A Y.		REMARKS.
	Import Duty.	Export Duty.	Import Duty.	Export Duty.	Import Duty.	Export Duty.	
Alum	10 p' cent.	- - -	10 p' cent.	- - -	10 p' cent.	-	
Betle nut, boiled	- - -	- - -	10 p' cent.	- - -	- - -	-	
Ditto, raw	- - -	- - -	5 p' cent.	- - -	- - -	-	
Books, British	free	- - -	free	- - -	free.	-	
Ditto, foreign	3 p' cent.	- - -	3 p' cent.	- - -	3 p' cent.	-	
Ditto, printed in India	- - -	free.	- - -	- - -	- - -	free.	
Ditto, maps and drawings in India	- - -	- - -	- - -	free	- - -	free.	
Bullion and coin	free	free	free	free	free	free.	
Camphor	10 p' cent.	- - -	10 p' cent.	- - -	10 p' cent.	-	
Cassia	10 p' cent.	- - -	10 p' cent.	- - -	10 p' cent.	-	
Cloves	10 p' cent.	- - -	10 p' cent.	- - -	10 p' cent.	-	
Coal, coke, bricks, chalk, and stones	free.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-	
Ditto, ditto (marble and wrought stones excepted).	- - -	- - -	free	- - -	free.	-	
Coffee	7½ p' cent.	- - -	7½ p' cent.	- - -	7½ p' cent.	-	
Coral	10 p' cent.	- - -	10 p' cent.	- - -	10 p' cent.	-	
Cotton Wool	- - -	free	- - -	free	- - -	free.	
Ditto, produce of continent of India	- - -	- - -	free	- - -	free.	-	
Ditto, foreign territories	- - -	- - -	9 as. p' maund	- - -	9 as. p' maund	-	If imported from the continent of India, "free."
Cotton and silk piece goods, of all manufactures of cotton or silk, except thread, twist, and yarn, or of cotton or silk mixed with any other material (British).	5 p' cent.	- - -	5 p' cent.	- - -	5 p' cent.	-	
Ditto, ditto (foreign)	10 p' cent.	- - -	10 p' cent.	- - -	10 p' cent.	-	
Cotton thread, twist, and yarn (British).	3½ p' cent.	- - -	3½ p' cent.	- - -	3½ p' cent.	-	
Ditto ditto (foreign)	7 p' cent.	- - -	7 p' cent.	- - -	7 p' cent.	-	
Gram and pulse	free	- - -	- - -	- - -	free.	-	
Ditto, other than rice and paddy	- - -	- - -	free	- - -	- - -	-	
Rice and paddy	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-	
Horses and other animals	free	free	free	free	free	free.	

(continued)

A STATEMENT of the Tariff of Duties now in force in *British India*—continued.

ARTICLES.	BENGAL.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		REMARKS.
	Import Duty.	Export Duty.	Import Duty.	Export Duty.	Import Duty.	Export Duty.	
Ice - - - - -	free - - -	- - - -	free.	- - - -	free.	-	
Indigo - - - - -	- - - -	3 Rs. p' maund	- - - -	3 Rs. p' maund	-	-	
Lac dye and shell lac - - -	- - - -	4 p' cent.	-	-	-	-	
Marine stores (British) - - -	5 p' cent.	- - - -	5 p' cent.	- - - -	5 p' cent.	-	
Ditto, ditto (foreign) - - -	10 p' cent.	- - - -	10 p' cent.	- - - -	10 p' cent.	-	
Metals, wrought or unwrought (British).	5 p' cent.	- - - -	5 p' cent.	- - - -	5 p' cent.	-	
Ditto, ditto (Foreign) - - -	10 p' cent.	- - - -	10 p' cent.	- - - -	10 p' cent.	-	
Nutmegs and mace - - - -	10 p' cent.	- - - -	10 p' cent.	- - - -	10 p' cent.	-	
Opium - - - - -	- - 24 Rs. p' seer of 80 tolas.	- - - -	- - 24 Rs. p' seer of 80 tolas.	-	-	-	
Ditto, purchased at Calcutta Government sales.	- - - -	free.	-	-	-	-	
Ditto, covered by a pass - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	free - - -	free.	
Ditto, not covered by a pass - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	prohibited -	- - 24 Rs. p' seer of 80 tolas.	prohibited.	
Pepper - - - - -	10 p' cent.	- - - -	10 p' cent.	- - - -	10 p' cent.	-	
Porter, beer, ale, cyder, and similar fermented liquors.	5 p' cent.	- - - -	5 p' cent.	- - - -	5 p' cent.	-	
Precious stones and pearls - -	free - - -	free - - -	free - - -	free - - -	free - - -	free.	
Rattans - - - - -	7½ p' cent.	- - - -	7½ p' cent.	- - - -	7½ p' cent.	-	
Salt - - - - -	- - 2 Rs. 8 as. p' maund of 80 tolas p' seer.	- - - -	3 Rs. p' maund*	- - Free, if paid the price fixed on salt declared for exportation to places not subordinate to Presidency of Fort St. George.	- - - -	† (a)	(a) Salt exported to Madras pays quarter anna per maund. Salt exported to Malabar, Cochin, and Travancore, 1 anna per maund, and it may be exported free to foreign or British ports in India or Ceylon.
Ditto, not covered by a pass - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - 12 Rs. p' maund of 3,200 tolas.	-	
Ditto, having paid Excise duty of 12 annas per maund.	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	free.	

APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM THE

0-19-(3).

Silk, Bengal, wound - - -	- - -	-- 3 as. p' seer of 80 tolas.	—			
Ditto, raw filature - - -	- - -	-- 3½ as. p' seer of 80 tolas.	—			
Spirits - - - - -	-- 1 R. 8 as. p' imp. gall. (b) (c)	- - - - -	-- 1 R. 8 as. p' imp. gall. (b)	- - - - -	-- 1 R. 8 as. p' imp. gall. (b)	—
Sugar - - - - -	(d)	- - - - -	(d)	- - - - -	—	—
Ditto and rum to British ports - - -	- - -	free	- - -	free.	—	—
Ditto - ditto to foreign ports - - -	- - -	3 p' cent.	- - -	3 p' cent.	—	—
Tea - - - - -	10 p' cent.	- - - - -	10 p' cent.	- - - - -	10 p' cent.	—
Tobacco - - - - -	- - - - -	4 as. p' maund	10 p' cent.	10 p' cent.	-- 1 R. 8 as. p' maund of 80 tolas p' seer. (e)	-- 1 R. 8 as. p' maund.
Vermillion - - - - -	10 p' cent.	- - - - -	10 p' cent.	- - - - -	10 p' cent.	—
Wines and liqueurs - - - - -	-- 1 R. p' imp. gall.	- - - - -	-- 1 R. p' imp. gall.	- - - - -	-- 1 R. p' imp. gall.	—
Woollens, British - - - - -	5 p' cent.	- - - - -	5 p' cent.	- - - - -	5 p' cent.	—
Ditto, foreign - - - - -	10 p' cent.	- - - - -	10 p' cent.	- - - - -	10 p' cent.	—
All manufactured articles not named above.	5 p' cent.	- - - - -	5 p' cent.	- - - - -	5 p' cent.	—
All country manufactured articles not named above.	- - - - -	3 p' cent. (f)	- - - - -	- - - - -	3 p' cent. (f)	3 p' cent. (f)
All articles not named above -	3½ p' cent. (f)	- - - - -	3½ p' cent. (f)	3 p' cent. (f)	—	—

(b) And the duty on spirits shall be rateably increased as the strength exceeds London proof, and when imported in bottles, five quart bottles shall be deemed equal to the imperial gallon.

(c) Rum and rum shrub, the produce of any country, into which foreign sugar and rum can be legally imported—prohibited.

(d) The importation of sugar which is not the "growth of a British possession into which foreign sugar cannot be legally imported"—prohibited.

(e) Which duty shall be the minimum Customs duty levied on raw tobacco, and all preparations thereof in all the ports of the Bombay Presidency, but if at the rate of 5 per cent. on the actual value, a higher duty than 1 rupee 8 annas per maund shall be leviable on any preparation of tobacco, the duty shall be levied *ad valorem* at that rate; and the Customs duty laid upon tobacco shall be allowed in settling for the special duty levied on the import of this article into the Island of Bombay, which special duty shall be levied at the rate of 7½ rupees per Indian maund.

(f) All port to port trade throughout British India except in the articles of salt and opium was rendered free by Act VI. of 1848.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INDIAN TERRITORIES.

* It has been recommended that the duty should be equal only to the difference between the selling and cost price. Salt from Bombay is received from shipper at fixed price, the difference between that price and the price at which the salt is delivered by Government for consumption being the duty realized.

+ Salt exported to Bengal pays excise duty, but receives credit for amount in adjustment of local duty. The shipper exporting salt to Madras has to give security for the payment of the full duty, failing to produce certificate from place of import.

STATEMENT showing the POPULATION of *British India* under the different Heads of Presidencies, Provinces, and Districts, and Specifying the Area in British Miles.

BENGAL REGULATION DISTRICTS.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	AREA		POPULATION	
		Of each District.	Of each Division.	Of each District.	Of each Division.
		<i>Sq. Miles.</i>			
Jessore	Jessore	3,512	-	381,744	
	Twenty-four Pergunnahs	1,186	-	288,000	
	Burdwan	2,224	-	1,854,152	
	Hooghly	2,089	-	1,520,840	
	Nuddea	2,942	-	298,736	
	Bancoorah	1,476	-	480,000	
	Baraset	1,424	-	522,000	
			14,853		5,345,472
Bhaugulpore	Bhaugulpore	5,806	-	2,000,000	
	Dinajpore	3,820	-	1,200,000	
	Monghyr	2,558	-	800,000	
	Poorneah	5,878	-	1,600,000	
	Tirhoot	7,402	-	2,400,000	
	Maldah	1,000	-	431,000	
			26,464		8,431,000
Cuttack	Cuttack, with Pooree:				
	Cuttack - - - 3,061 Poore - - - 1,768				
		4,829	-	1,000,000	
Cuttack	Balasure	1,876	-	556,395	
	Midnapore and Hidgellee	5,029	-	666,328	
	Koordah	930	-	571,160	
				12,664	
Moorshedabad	Moorshedabad	1,856	-	1,045,000	
	Bagoorah	2,160	-	900,000	
	Rungpore	4,130	-	2,559,000	
	Rajshahye	2,084	-	671,000	
	Pubna	2,606	-	600,000	
	Beerbhoom	4,730	-	1,040,876	
			17,566		6,815,876
Dacca	Dacca	1,960	-	600,000	
	Furreedpore, Dacca, Jelalpore	2,052	-	855,000	
	Mymensing	4,712	-	1,487,000	
	Sylhet, including Jyntea	8,424	-	380,000	
	Bakergunge, including Deccan Shabarpore	3,794	-	732,800	
			20,942		4,055,800
Patna	Shahabad	3,721	-	1,600,000	
	Patna	1,828	-	1,200,000	
	Behar	5,694	-	2,500,000	
	Sarun, with Chumparan	2,560	-	1,700,000	
			12,803		7,000,000
Chittagong	Chittagong	2,560	-	1,000,000	
	Tipperah and			806,950	
	Bulloah	4,850	-	600,000	
			7,410		2,406,950
	Carried forward.		113,702		36,848,981

B E N G A L—continued.

The NON-REGULATION PROVINCES within the limits of the PRESIDENCY of Bengal, subject to the Authority of Functionaries appointed by the Governor-General or Government of Bengal, are as follows :—

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	A R E A		P O P U L A T I O N	
		Of each District.	Of each Division.	Of each District.	Of each Division.
	Brought forward - - -	- -	113,702	- -	36,848,981
	Jaloun and the Pergunnahs, ceded by Jhansie - - - - -	- -	1,873	- -	176,297
	The Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, comprising the Districts of—				
Saugor and Nerbudda -	Saugor - - - - -	1,857	- -	305,594	
	Jubbulpore - - - - -	6,237	- -	442,771	
	Hoshungabad - - - - -	1,916	- -	242,641	
	Seonee - - - - -	1,459	- -	227,070	
	Dumoh - - - - -	2,428	- -	363,584	
	Nursingpore - - - - -	501	- -	254,486	
	Baitool - - - - -	990	- -	93,441	
			15,388		1,929,587
	British Mahairwarrah - - -	- -	282	- -	37,715
	Umballah - - - - -	293	- -	67,134	
	Loodianah, including Wudni - - -	725	- -	120,898	
	Kythul and Ladwa - - - - -	1,538	- -	164,805	
	Ferozepore - - - - -	97	- -	16,890	
					369,727
Cis Sutlej - - - - -	Territory lately belonging to Seik Chiefs who have been reduced to the condition of British subjects, in consequence of non-performance of feudatory obligations during Lahore war - - - - -	1,906	- -	- -	249,686
			4,559		
	Cossya Hills - - - - -	729	- -	10,935	
	Cachar - - - - -	4,000	- -	60,000	
			4,729		
North-East Frontier (Assam)	Lower { Camroop - - - - - 2,788	- -	- -	300,000	
	{ Nowgong - - - - - 4,160	- -	- -	70,000	
	{ Durrung - - - - - 2,000	- -	- -	- -	
		8,948	- -	80,000	
	Upper { Joorhat (Seebpoor) - - - 2,965	- -	- -	200,000	
{ Luckimpoor - - - - - 2,950	- -	- -	30,000		
{ Sudiya, including Mutruck 6,942	- -	- -	- -		
		12,857	- -	30,000	
			21,805		780,935
Goalpara - - - - -	- - - - -	- -	3,506	- -	400,000
Arracan - - - - -	- - - - -	- -	15,104	- -	321,522
Tenasserim Provinces -	- - - - -	- -	29,168	- -	115,431
	Sumbulpore - - - - -	4,693	- -	800,000	
	Ramgurh, or Hazareebah - - -	8,524	- -	372,216	
South-West Frontier -	Lohurdugga { Chota, Nagpore, and Palamow - - - - -	5,308	- -	482,900	
	{ - - - - - 3,468	- -	- -	- -	
	Singhbhoom - - - - -	2,944	- -	200,000	
	Maunbhoom { Pachete - - - - - 4,792	- -	- -	772,340	
	{ Barabhoom - - - - - 860	- -	- -	- -	
			30,589		2,627,456
The Punjaub, inclusive of the Julundur, Doab and Kooloo Territory -	- - - - -	- -	78,447	- -	4,100,983
	The Sunderbunds - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -
	From Saugor Island, on the West, to the Ramnabad Channel on the East	- -	6,500	- -	unknown.
	TOTAL - - - - -		325,652		47,958,320

APPEXDIX TO REPORT FROM THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

The REGULATION PROVINCES of the AGRA DIVISION of the BENGAL PRESIDENCY, subject to the Jurisdiction of the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces, are divided as follows.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	AREA		POPULATION	
		Of each District.	Of each Division.	Of each District.	Of each Division.
		<i>Sq. Miles.</i>			
Delhi	Paneeput	1,279	-	283,420	
	Hurreeanah	3,300	-	225,086	
	Delhi	602	-	306,550	
	Rohtuck	1,340	-	294,119	
	Goorgaon	1,942	-	460,326	
			8,463		1,560,501
Meerut	Saharunpoor	2,165	-	547,353	
	Mozuffernuggur	1,617	-	537,594	
	Meerut	2,332	-	860,736	
	Boolundshuhur	1,855	-	699,393	
	Allygurh	2,149	-	739,350	
			10,118		3,384,432
Rohilcund	Bijnour	1,904	-	620,540	
	Moradabad	2,967	-	997,362	
	Budaon	2,368	-	825,712	
	Bareilly and Pillibheet	2,927	-	1,143,657	
	Shajehanpore	2,483	-	812,588	
			12,659		4,399,865
Agra	Muttra	1,607	-	701,688	
	Agra	1,860	-	828,220	
	Furruckabad	1,909	-	854,799	
	Mynpoorie	2,009	-	639,809	
	Etawah	1,674	-	481,224	
			9,059		3,505,740
Allahabad	Cawnpore	2,337	-	993,031	
	Futtehpore	1,583	-	511,132	
	Humeerpore and Calpee	2,240	-	452,091	
	Banda	2,878	-	552,526	
	Allahabad	2,801	-	710,263	
			11,839		3,210,043
Benares	Goruckpore	7,346	-	2,376,533	
	Azinghur	2,520	-	1,313,950	
	Jounpore	1,552	-	798,503	
	Mirzapore	5,235	-	831,388	
	Benares	994	-	741,426	
Ghazepore	2,187	-	1,059,287		
			19,834		7,121,087
	Carried down	-	71,972	-	23,199,668

NON-REGULATION PROVINCES.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	AREA		POPULATION	
		Of each District.	Of each Division.	Of each District.	Of each Division.
		<i>Sq. Miles.</i>			
	Brought down	-	71,972	-	23,199,668
	The Butty Territory, including Wuttoo	3,017	-	112,074	
	Pergunnah of Kote Kasim	70	-	13,767	
	Jaunsar and Bawur	579	-	24,684	
	Deyrah Dhoon	673	-	32,083	
	Kuman, including Ghurwal	6,962	-	166,755	
	Ajmeer	2,029	-	224,891	
	British Nimaur	269	-	25,727	
			13,599		600,881
	TOTAL	-	85,571	-	23,800,549

M A D R A S.

MADRAS is divided, for Revenue Purposes, into Twenty-one Divisions or Collectorates, of which the Eighteen following are under the Regulations of the *Madras* Government.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	AREA		POPULATION	
		Of each District.	Of each Division.	Of each District.	Of each Division.
			<i>Sq. Miles.</i>		
	Rajahmundry - - - - -	- -	6,050	- -	887,260
	Masulipatam - - - - -	- -	5,000	- -	544,672
	Guntoor, including Palnaud - -	- -	4,960	- -	483,831
	Nellore - - - - -	- -	7,930	- -	421,822
	Chingleput - - - - -	- -	3,020	- -	404,368
	Madras, included in Chingleput -	- -	- -	- -	462,951
	Arcot, South Division, including Cuddalore.	- -	7,610	- -	873,925
	Arcot, North Division, including Consoody.	- -	5,790	- -	623,717
	Bellary - - - - -	- -	13,056	- -	1,200,000
	Cuddapah - - - - -	- -	12,970	- -	1,228,546
	Salem, including Vomundoor and Mullapandy.	- -	8,200	- -	946,181
	Coimbatore - - - - -	- -	8,280	- -	821,986
	Trichinopoly - - - - -	- -	3,000	- -	634,400
	Tanjore, including Najore - -	- -	3,900	- -	1,128,730
	Madura, including Dindigul - -	- -	10,700	- -	570,340
	Tinnivelly - - - - -	- -	5,700	- -	1,065,423
	Malabar - - - - -	- -	6,060	- -	1,318,398
	Canara - - - - -	- -	7,720	- -	995,656
	Carried down - - -	- -	119,946	- -	14,612,206

The Three following are NON-REGULATION DISTRICTS, and are under the Control of Agent of the Governor.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	AREA		POPULATION	
		Of each District.	Of each Division.	Of each District.	Of each Division.
			<i>Sq. Miles.</i>		
	Brought down - - -	- -	119,946	- -	14,612,206
	Gangam - - - - -	6,400	- -	438,174	
	Vizagapatam - - - - -	15,300	- -	1,047,414	
	Kurnool - - - - -	3,243	- -	241,632	
			24,943		1,727,220
	TOTAL - - -	- -	144,889	- -	16,339,426

B O M B A Y.

For Revenue Purposes the British Territory of the *Bombay* Presidency is divided into Thirteen Divisions or Collectorates.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	AREA		POPULATION	
		Of each District.	Of each Division.	Of each District.	Of each Division.
			<i>Sq. Miles.</i>		
Surat - - - - -	- - - - -	- -	1,629	- -	492,684
Broach - - - - -	- - - - -	- -	1,319	- -	290,084
Ahmedabad - - - - -	- - - - -	- -	4,356	- -	650,223
Kaira - - - - -	- - - - -	- -	1,869	- -	580,631
Khandeish - - - - -	- - - - -	- -	9,311	- -	778,112
Tannah, or Northern Concan	- - - - -	- -	5,477	- -	815,849
Poonah - - - - -	- - - - -	- -	5,298	- -	666,006
Ahmednuggur, including Nassick Sub-collectorate -	- - - - -	- -	9,931	- -	995,585
Sholapore - - - - -	- - - - -	- -	4,991	- -	675,115
Belgaum - - - - -	- - - - -	- -	5,405	- -	1,025,882
Dharwar - - - - -	- - - - -	- -	3,837	- -	754,385
Rutnagherry, or Southern Concan - - - - -	- - - - -	- -	3,964	- -	665,238
Bombay Island, including Colaba Island - - - - -	- - - - -	- -	18	- -	566,119
	Carried down	- - -	57,405	- - -	8,956,813

The following are the NON-REGULATION PROVINCES under the Control of the Bombay Government.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	AREA		POPULATION	
		Of each District.	Of each Division.	Of each District.	Of each Division.
			<i>Sq. Miles.</i>		
	Brought down - - -	- -	57,405	- -	8,956,813
Colaba - - - - -	- - - - -	- -	318	- -	58,721
Sinde - - - - -	Shikapore - - - - -	6,120	- -	350,401	- -
	Hydrabad - - - - -	30,000	- -	551,811	- -
	Kurrachee - - - - -	16,000	- -	185,550	- -
			52,120		1,087,762
Sattara - - - - -	- - - - -	- -	10,222	- -	1,005,771
	TOTAL	- - -	120,065	- - -	11,109,067
EASTERN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:					
	Penang - - - - -	160	- -	39,589	- -
	Province Wellesley - - - - -	140	- -	51,509	- -
			300		91,098
	Singapore - - - - -	- -	275	- -	57,421
	Malacca - - - - -	- -	1,000	- -	54,021
	TOTAL	- - -	1,375	- - -	202,540

A B S T R A C T.

BRITISH STATES.	A R E A.		P O P U L A T I O N.	
	Sq. Miles.			
Bengal - - - - -	325,652	- -	47,958,320	
North-Western Provinces - - - - -	85,571	- -	23,800,549	
Madras - - - - -	144,889	- -	16,339,426	
Bombay - - - - -	120,065	- -	11,109,067	
Eastern Straits Settlements - - - - -	1,575	- -	202,540	
		677,752		99,409,902
NATIVE STATES :				
Bengal - - - - -	583,404	- -	43,054,596	
Madras - - - - -	50,637	- -	4,691,230	
Bombay - - - - -	56,320	- -	4,613,225	
		690,361		52,359,051*
FOREIGN STATES :				
French - - - - -	188	- -	171,217	151,768,953
Portuguese - - - - -	800	998	not known	171,217
		1,368,113		
TOTAL - - - - -		1,369,101		151,940,170

* It is proper to observe, that this statement of the population of the Native States must be regarded only as an approximation to the actual amount. In a large number of cases the particulars have been derived from official sources; where no information of an official character existed, recourse was had to such publications as had reference to the subject; but some of these, it is right to mention, are not of recent date. Thus, the population of the States of Central India is given chiefly on the authority of Sir John Malcolm, and that of the Rajpoot States on that of Colonel Tod. In regard to the few States where no information from any quarter was attainable, the density of the population has been calculated in the same ratio to their areas as was found to prevail in the territories by which they are respectively surrounded.

Statistical Office, East India House,
13 May 1852.

Edw. Thornton.

STATEMENT showing the Number of EUROPEAN RESIDENTS under each Presidency in British India, who are not in the Service of The Queen or of the East India Company.

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Bengal - - - - -	3,662	3,087	6,749
Madras - - - - -	1,087	574	1,661
Bombay - - - - -	980	616	1,596†
	5,729	4,277*	10,006

* Exclusive of the wives and families of civil and military servants.

† The numbers given for Bombay are stated upon estimate, the census returns for that Presidency not admitting of a strictly accurate classification.

Note.—In regard to the resort of Europeans to India, there is reason to conclude that little or no accession has taken place within the last 20 years. From the best sources of information which could be rendered available, it would appear that the number of British-born subjects, not in the service of the Company, residing in the interior of the country, and engaged in agricultural or manufacturing pursuits, including indigo and sugar planters, farmers, landed proprietors, cotton agents, &c., does not exceed

In Bengal - - - - -	273
Madras - - - - -	37
In Bombay - - - - -	7
TOTAL - - - - -	317

Statistical Office, East India House,
13 May 1852.

Edw. Thornton.

East India House,
13 May 1852.

JAMES C. MELVILL,
Secretary.

BENGAL RAILWAY.

THE Experimental Railway now in course of construction in the Bengal Presidency will extend a distance of 116 miles, consisting of 41 miles of a main line from Calcutta towards Rajmahal and the N.W. Provinces, and 75 miles of a branch to the Burdwan and Raneegunge coal districts. This railway is being executed by a company, who have undertaken to raise a capital of £1,000,000 for the purpose, the East India Company providing the land and guaranteeing, under certain contingencies, which are specified in a deed of contract, five per cent. upon the capital as it is paid into their Treasury. The works were commenced in September 1850. Different sections of the whole line are in the hands of contractors, considerable progress has been made in the works, and it is expected that the Railway will be opened in the course of next (1853) year.

No account has yet been received of the expenses incurred by the Government in providing the land.

Surveys are now being taken of the line of country between Pundooah and Rajmahal with a view of extending the railway in that direction.

BOMBAY RAILWAY.

THE portion of railway already sanctioned, and now in course of construction in the Bombay Presidency, extends from Bombay to Callian, a distance of 32 miles, together with a branch to the Port of Mahim, two miles in length. The works on the line, as far as Tannah, 21 miles, have been in operation about 12 months, and it is expected that this section will be opened by the end of the present year. The next section of the line, reaching four miles beyond Tannah, is also rapidly progressing, and will probably be completed in the spring of 1853. The third section, which extends to Callian, has been surveyed, and the works are advertised for contract.

A capital of 500,000 *l.* for the construction of the above line was raised by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, upon the same terms as those conceded to the East Indian Railway Company, but the probable cost, exclusive of rolling stock, will not exceed 350,000 *l.*

Under a clause in the contract, a further sum of 500,000 *l.* may be raised by this Company, for the purpose of extending the line in a direction to be fixed upon by Government. The surveys are now being prosecuted with the view of ascertaining the best route for crossing the Ghauts.

East India House, }
14 May 1852. }

JAMES C. MELVILL,
Secretary.

STATEMENT of the Value of the IMPORTS between the several PRESIDENCIES of *British India* and the *United Kingdom*, and other Countries, in each Year, from 1834-35 to 1849-50.

0.49—(3). E	M E R C H A N D I Z E .					T R E A S U R E .				M E R C H A N D I Z E A N D T R E A S U R E .			
	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.	Of which from England.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>
1834-35	1,99,91,307	50,32,900	1,75,86,858	4,26,11,065	2,68,22,216	64,62,248	15,31,150	1,09,36,835	1,89,30,233	2,64,53,555	65,64,050	2,85,23,693	6,15,41,298
1835-36	2,17,03,613	47,23,285	2,13,91,580	4,78,18,478	3,13,54,106	68,71,687	11,27,602	1,34,65,362	2,14,64,651	2,85,75,300	58,50,887	3,48,56,942	6,92,83,129
1836-37	2,78,28,965	59,70,276	2,15,70,661	5,53,69,902	3,83,05,042	61,25,274	7,59,580	1,34,76,818	2,03,61,672	3,39,54,239	67,29,856	3,50,47,479	7,57,31,574
1837-38	2,46,39,050	60,39,238	1,96,46,423	5,03,24,711	3,21,06,633	1,04,88,830	12,85,429	1,46,26,754	2,64,01,013	3,51,27,880	73,24,667	3,42,73,177	7,67,25,724
1838-39	2,63,21,522	64,74,021	1,96,11,224	5,24,06,767	3,50,59,300	121,90,314	13,11,340	1,66,07,541	3,01,09,195	3,85,11,836	77,85,361	3,62,18,765	8,25,15,962
1839-40	3,34,15,915	68,33,079	1,80,63,374	5,83,12,368	4,28,94,892	1,22,67,867	11,24,062	60,60,713	1,94,52,642	4,56,83,782	79,57,141	2,41,24,087	7,77,65,010
1840-41	4,59,07,555	76,89,328	3,05,62,522	8,41,59,405	6,01,43,398	91,88,079	6,81,465	79,92,989	1,78,62,533	5,50,95,634	83,70,793	3,85,55,511	10,20,21,938
1841-42	4,26,29,101	67,83,268	2,84,73,284	7,78,85,653	5,43,95,648	98,96,176	6,75,609	78,41,568	1,84,13,353	5,25,25,277	74,58,877	3,63,14,852	9,62,99,006
1842-43	3,91,51,858	58,11,805	3,10,72,366	7,60,36,029	5,35,49,012	1,64,87,117	7,94,130	1,71,51,669	3,44,32,916	5,56,38,975	66,05,935	4,82,24,035	11,04,68,945
1843-44	4,47,44,726	65,22,637	3,69,10,611	8,81,77,974	6,34,73,490	1,75,23,763	11,52,409	2,92,70,609	4,79,46,781	6,22,68,489	76,75,046	6,61,81,220	13,61,24,755
1844-45	5,93,39,902	1,04,68,940	3,77,31,817	10,75,40,659	7,95,21,795	1,58,13,651	18,85,612	1,98,25,455	3,75,24,718	7,51,53,553	1,23,54,552	5,75,57,272	14,50,65,377
1845-46	5,23,26,174	84,99,134	3,00,49,486	9,08,74,794	6,47,71,431	99,10,058	17,22,976	1,33,26,552	2,49,59,586	6,22,36,232	1,02,22,110	4,33,76,038	11,58,34,380
1846-47	5,31,34,429	88,18,041	2,70,14,175	8,89,66,645	6,42,04,045	1,33,62,287	14,71,994	1,45,64,943	2,93,99,224	6,64,96,716	1,02,90,035	4,15,79,118	11,83,65,869
1847-48	4,67,13,614	97,66,641	2,94,95,915	8,59,76,170	5,79,02,284	74,72,234	13,21,533	1,09,40,147	1,97,33,914	5,41,85,848	1,10,88,174	4,04,36,062	10,57,10,084
1848-49	4,35,60,144	94,80,720	3,04,07,178	8,34,48,042	5,51,21,104	1,41,46,091	11,71,992	2,67,26,950	4,20,45,033	5,77,06,235	1,06,52,712	5,71,34,128	12,54,93,075
1849-50	5,28,31,701	90,60,046	4,11,07,139	10,29,98,886	7,57,89,807	1,21,48,653	12,14,371	2,06,05,050	3,39,68,074	6,49,80,354	1,02,74,417	6,17,12,189	13,69,66,960

STATEMENT of the Value of Exports between the several Presidencies of British India and the United Kingdom, and other Countries, in each Year, from 1834-35 to 1849-50.

	MERCHANTIZE.					TREASURE.				MERCHANTIZE AND TREASURE.			
	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.	Of which to England.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1834-35	4,09,20,438	88,61,079	3,01,52,688	7,99,34,203	3,05,69,730	6,65,549	10,63,776	2,18,082	19,47,407	4,15,85,985	99,24,855	3,03,70,770	8,18,31,610
1835-36	5,53,72,967	1,12,14,395	4,44,77,593	11,10,64,955	3,97,53,038	5,65,994	3,15,289	1,99,810	10,81,093	5,59,38,961	1,15,29,684	4,46,77,403	11,21,46,048
1836-37	6,68,82,110	1,27,88,009	5,27,31,713	13,24,01,832	4,91,54,702	16,13,164	7,26,153	3,00,019	26,39,340	6,84,95,274	1,36,14,167	5,30,31,781	13,50,41,172
1837-38	6,76,53,760	96,62,085	3,51,11,956	11,24,27,801	4,35,38,221	14,04,337	10,64,318	9,37,908	34,06,563	6,90,58,097	1,07,26,403	3,60,49,864	11,58,34,364
1838-39	6,79,16,215	1,02,04,828	3,96,26,650	11,77,47,693	4,51,31,593	16,27,800	9,12,371	9,39,087	34,79,058	6,95,43,318	1,11,17,199	4,05,65,737	12,12,26,751
1839-40	6,80,09,258	1,22,84,678	2,83,33,520	10,86,27,456	5,96,99,519	20,00,174	12,74,464	14,30,593	47,05,231	7,00,09,432	1,35,59,142	2,97,64,113	11,33,32,687
1840-41	8,08,05,651	1,04,41,658	4,35,08,533	13,45,55,842	7,06,43,881	14,62,061	8,93,003	13,09,793	36,64,859	8,20,67,712	1,13,34,863	4,48,18,326	13,82,20,701
1841-42	8,06,63,841	1,24,25,824	4,51,62,511	13,82,52,176	7,12,07,484	15,91,555	18,04,317	17,54,385	61,50,757	8,22,55,396	1,42,30,641	4,69,16,896	14,34,02,933
1842-43	7,36,34,357	1,30,19,916	4,38,63,978	13,55,18,248	5,32,09,658	7,29,341	2,53,172	11,75,453	21,57,966	7,43,63,698	1,32,73,088	5,00,39,426	13,76,76,212
1843-44	9,89,11,098	1,20,83,551	6,15,37,123	17,25,34,772	7,76,01,383	18,57,947	2,16,000	53,86,816	74,60,763	10,07,69,045	1,23,02,551	6,69,23,939	17,99,95,535
1844-45	9,82,21,971	1,64,14,827	5,12,65,526	16,59,02,124	7,24,06,197	39,65,434	6,50,533	54,52,435	1,10,66,402	10,21,87,405	1,70,65,160	5,77,17,961	17,69,70,526
1845-46	9,81,56,759	1,41,12,172	5,80,17,805	17,02,86,736	6,65,89,433	28,70,792	6,37,644	16,31,848	61,60,284	10,10,27,551	1,47,69,816	6,26,49,653	17,84,47,020
1846-47	9,23,43,934	1,51,61,468	4,60,48,973	15,35,54,375	6,51,16,865	28,54,043	6,31,699	86,02,954	71,38,696	9,51,07,977	1,58,43,167	4,06,51,927	16,06,93,071
1847-48	7,96,18,571	1,27,72,963	4,07,32,436	13,31,23,970	5,68,38,267	90,50,711	21,42,626	30,67,043	1,42,60,380	8,66,69,282	1,49,16,589	4,37,99,479	14,73,54,350
1848-49	9,03,68,630	1,21,24,629	5,83,71,750	16,08,65,018	6,19,19,593	78,08,785	73,38,483	102,50,157	2,53,97,425	9,81,97,424	1,94,63,112	6,36,21,907	18,62,82,443
1849-50	10,14,80,387	1,27,28,842	5,89,13,764	17,31,22,993	7,02,64,706	35,42,058	7,23,378	54,44,005	97,12,441	10,50,22,445	1,64,53,220	6,43,57,769	18,28,35,434

Statistical Office, East India House,
17 May 1852.

Edw. Thornton.

STATEMENT showing the Number of the NATIVES of *India* employed in the Civil Administration of British India in the Year 1828, and at the present Time.

	1828.	1849.
Revenue and Judicial :		
Principal Sudder Aumeens - - - - -	-	64
Sudder Aumeens - - - - -	157	81
Moonsiffs - - - - -	86	494
Deputy Magistrates - - - - -	-	11
Deputy and Assistant Collectors - - - - -	-	86
Sub-Collectors' Assistants - - - - -	-	27
Abkaree Superintendents - - - - -	-	15
Tehsuldars - - - - -	356	276
Sherishtadars - - - - -	367	155
Mamludars - - - - -	9	110
Dufterdars - - - - -	2	19
Camavidars - - - - -	57	-
Adawluttus - - - - -	-	5
Meer Moonshees - - - - -	-	1
Educational - - - - -	14	479
Various - - - - -	149	990
TOTAL - - -	1,197	2,813

Before 1828 there were only two grades of Native Judges, viz., the Sudder Aumeens and Moonsiffs.

The office of Principal Sudder Aumeen was instituted in 1837, that of Deputy Collector in 1833, and that of Deputy Magistrate in 1843. In 1827 no native of India employed in the Judicial or Revenue Department in Bengal received more than 250 rupees per mensem, or 300*l.* per annum. The allowances now received are as under, at 2*s.* the Company's rupee.

1	receives	1,560 <i>l.</i>	- - -	per annum.
8	receive	840 <i>l.</i> to 960 <i>l.</i>		" "
12	"	720 <i>l.</i> to 840 <i>l.</i>		" "
68	"	600 <i>l.</i> to 720 <i>l.</i>		" "
69	"	480 <i>l.</i> to 600 <i>l.</i>		" "
58	"	360 <i>l.</i> to 480 <i>l.</i>		" "
277	"	240 <i>l.</i> to 360 <i>l.</i>		" "
1,173	"	120 <i>l.</i> to 240 <i>l.</i>		" "
1,147	"	24 <i>l.</i> to 120 <i>l.</i>		" "
<hr/>				
		2,813		

Note.—The Indo-Britons are not included in the above Statement; and, not being distinguished in the returns received from India from the European Uncovenanted Service, their number cannot be ascertained.

Statistical Office, East India House, }
17 May 1852.

Edw. Thornton.

East India House, }
17 May 1852.

JAMES C. MELVILL,
Secretary.

 Select Committee on *Indian Territories*. 1852.

 P A P E R S.

NOMINAL LIST of the several Persons employed on the Establishment at the India Board, with the Salary and Allowances of each Person.

NOMINAL LIST of the Persons retired from the Establishment of the India Board with Pensions, with the Amount of each Pension.

NUMBER of Proprietors of East India Stock entitled to Vote at the Election of Directors.

NUMBER of the above having more than One Vote.

TOTAL Number of Votes.

NUMBER of Voters now or heretofore in the Civil or Military Service respectively of the East India Company.

NAMES of Chairmen and Deputy Chairmen of the Court of Directors since 1834, specifying such of the same as have actually served or resided Ten Years in India.

NUMBER of Officers Dismissed from the Service by Sentence of Courts Martial, distinguishing the Presidencies to which such Officers belonged, and the Army from the Indian Navy, in each year from 1834 to 1851.

NUMBER of Cases in which the Court of Directors have recommended to the Commissioners for the Affairs of India the Restoration of any such Officers to the Service, and Instances in which the Commissioners have complied with such Recommendations, in each year from 1834 to 1851.

NUMBER of Cases in which the Court of Directors have asked the Sanction of the Commissioners for any Relaxation of the Rules for the Admission of Cadets and Writers to the Service, and Instances in which that Sanction has been given, from 1834 to 1851.

ESTABLISHMENT in Officers of a Regiment of Infantry and of Cavalry, and of the Artillery of each Presidency, in 1834 and 1851.

NUMBER of Officers on the Retired List of each of the Three Presidencies, January 1852.

STATEMENT of the Number of Officers on the Active List of the Army of each of the Three Presidencies in 1851.

NUMBER of Officers of each of the Armies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, on Furlough, on the 30th of April 1834 and 1851.

NUMBER of Officers of each Army employed in 1834 and 1851 on Detached Service, Civil, and Political, and Military, respectively.

NUMBER of Officers of the Retired List and on Furlough respectively, who have actually served Ten Years in India.

STATEMENT of the Number of Writerships, Cadetships, and Appointments to the Indian Navy, allotted to the Members of the Court of Directors and the President of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, respectively, in each year from 1834 to 1851, and of the Number of such Appointments not actually filled up on 30th September 1851.

NUMBER of Writerships and Cadetships given by the Court on account of Special Service, from 1834 to 1851.

NUMBER of Writerships given in each year, from 1834 to 1851, to the Sons of Civil and Military Officers of the East India Company respectively, as far as such Number can be ascertained.

NUMBER of Cadetships given in each year, from 1834 to 1851, to the Sons of Civil and Military Officers of the East India Company respectively, as far as such Number can be ascertained.

East India House, }
14 May 1852. }

JAMES C. MELVILL,
Secretary.

 28 May 1852.

[Great inconvenience having arisen from the Publication of Minutes of Evidence taken before Committees, and of Papers, &c. laid before them, it is particularly requested that Members receiving such Minutes and Papers will be careful that they are confined to the object for which they are printed, the special use of the Members of such Committees.]

Appendix, No. NOMINAL LIST of the several Persons Employed on the Establishment at the India Board, with the Salary and Allowances of each Person.

		Length of Service.	Annual Salary and Allowances.
		Years.	£.
President - - -	- - The Right Honourable John Charles Herries, M.P.	- -	3,500 - -
Joint Secretaries -	Henry Baillie, Esq., M.P. - - -	- -	1,500 - -
	Charles Lennox Cumming Bruce, Esq., M.P.	- -	1,500 - -
Senior Clerks - -	Hugh Stark, and Assistant Secretary -	48	1,200 - -
	William Leach - - - - -	46	1,150 - -
	Arthur Easton - - - - -	36	1,000 - -
	Charles Plowden - - - - -	34	1,000 - -
	Thomas Waterfield - - - - -	33	1,150 - -
	Charles Fletcher - - - - -	32	900 - -
Assistant Clerks -	William Henry Deedes - - - - -	32	800 - -
	Robert Corbett - - - - -	29	600 - -
	Henry L. Hunter - - - - -	28	600 - -
	Price B. Williames - - - - -	25	500 - -
	Thomas B. Lenon - - - - -	23	500 - -
	Cecil Lukin - - - - -	21	500 - -
Junior Clerks - -	- - Charles Unwin, including 100 l. as Clerk to one of the Secretaries.	17	550 - -
	Charles Phillimore - - - - -	17	400 - -
	Henry Deedes - - - - -	10	300 - -
	Josceline Courtenay - - - - -	10	300 - -
	William Blackburne - - - - -	9	250 - -
	Honourable Gerald Dillon - - - - -	9	250 - -
	Charles Lushington - - - - -	9	200 - -
	Henry Pierson - - - - -	7	200 - -
	Honourable Frederic Hobart - - - - -	6	150 - -
	Henry Jones - - - - -	6	150 - -
	Honourable Frederick Chichester, including 100 l. as Clerk to one of the Secretaries.	6	250 - -
	Arthur Hobhouse - - - - -	2	100 - -
Private Secretary to the President.	Charles Creed - - - - -	- -	300 - -
Librarian - - -	Thomas Sharpe - - - - -	14	400 - -
Assistant Librarian -	J. F. Ludlam - - - - -	4	190 - -
Solicitor - - -	Richard Groom - - - - -	22	200 - -
Office Keeper - -	Thomas Scarman - - - - -	15	150 - -
House Keeper - -	Caroline Renshaw - - - - -	8	100 - -
Messengers - - -	W. Laws - - - - -	10	140 - -
	J. Falcieri - - - - -	4	100 - -
	J. Larrett - - - - -	1	80 - -
Porter - - -	George Perrott - - - - -	15	100 - -

India Board, }
11 May 1852. }

NOMINAL LIST of the Persons Retired from the Establishment of the India Board with Pensions, with the Amount of each Pension.

Appendix, No.

NAME and OFFICE.	Date of Pension.	Amount of Pension.		
		£.	s.	d.
Mr. Robert Lane, Assistant Clerk - - - - -	1818	250	-	-
- Benjamin H. Jones, Assistant Clerk - - - - -	1826	366	-	-
- John Blandford, Messenger - - - - -	1827	100	-	-
- John Wright, Assistant Secretary - - - - -	1828	900	-	-
- Henry Shephard, Senior Clerk - - - - -	1834	425	-	-
- Henry Alves, Assistant Secretary - - - - -	1835	700	-	-
- Henry Robinson, Librarian - - - - -	1837	133	6	8
- John Crokatt, Senior Clerk - - - - -	1838	566	13	4
- Henry Jadis, Clerk for Licences, an Office not now in existence - - - - -	-	250	-	-
- William Cabell, Assistant Secretary - - - - -	1841	1,000	-	-
- John Moore, Librarian - - - - -	1847	200	-	-
- John Francis, Messenger - - - - -	1848	52	-	-
- John Alfred Trimmer, Senior Clerk - - - - -	-	666	13	4
TOTAL Amount per Annum - - - - -		£.	5,609	13 4

India Board, }
11 May 1852. }

NUMBER of Proprietors of East India Stock Entitled to Vote at the Election of Directors, on the 14th April 1852.

1,765.

NUMBER of Proprietors of East India Stock having more than One Vote.

311 having 2 Votes.

60 " 3 "

42 " 4 "

413

TOTAL Number of Votes.

2,322

NUMBER of Voters now or heretofore in the Civil or Military Service respectively of the East India Company.

Civil Service - - - - 93

Military Service - - - - 160

253

APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM THE

Appendix, No.

NAMES of CHAIRMEN and DEPUTY CHAIRMEN of the Court of Directors since 1834, specifying (by this mark* against their Names) such of the same as have actually served or resided Ten Years in India.

YEAR.	CHAIRMAN.	DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.	
1834-5	* Henry St George Tucker, Esq. - -	William Stanley Clarke, Esq.	
1835-6	William Stanley Clarke, Esq. - -	* Sir James Rivett Carnac, Bart.	
1836-7	} * Sir James Rivett Carnac, Bart. -	John Loch, Esq.	
1837-8		* Major-general Sir James Law Lushington, G. C. B.	
1838-9	* Major-General Sir James Law Lushington, G. C. B.	* Sir Richard Jenkins, G. C. B.	
1839-40	* Sir Richard Jenkins, G. C. B. - -	* William Butterworth Bayley, Esq.	
1840-1	* William Butterworth Bayley, Esq. -	George Lyall, Esq.	
1841-2	George Lyall, Esq. - - -	* Major-general Sir James Law Lushington, G. C. B.	
1842-3	* Major-general Sir James Law Lushington, G. C. B.	* John Cotton, Esq.	
1843-4	* John Cotton, Esq. - - -	John Shepherd, Esq.	
1844-5	John Shepherd, Esq. - - -	* Sir Henry Willock, K. L. S.	
1845-6	* Sir Henry Willock, K. L. S. - -	* James Weir Hogg, Esq., M. P.	
1846-7	* Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart., M. P. -	* Henry St. George Tucker, Esq.	
1847-8	* Henry St. George Tucker, Esq. - -	* Lieut.-general Sir James Law Lushington, G. C. B.	
1848-9	* Lieut.-general Sir James Law Lushington, G. C. B.	* Major-general Sir Archibald Galloway, K. C. B.	
1849-50	* Major-general Sir Archibald Galloway, K. C. B.	John Shepherd, Esq.	
1850-1	} John Shepherd, Esq. - - -	* Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart., M. P.	
1851-2			
1852-3			* Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart., M. P. -

East India House, }
14 May 1852. }

JAMES C. MELVILL,
Secretary.

NUMBER of OFFICERS Dismissed from the Service by Sentence of Courts Martial, distinguishing the Presidencies to which such Officers belonged, and the Army from the Indian Navy, in each year from 1834 to 1851.

	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Indian Navy.
1835	2	4	—	—
1836	3	2	1	—
1837	3	3	1	—
1838	1	3	2	—
1839	1	1	1	—
1840	—	3	1	—
1841	1	4	2	—
1842	2	1	—	—
1843	3	1	1	—
1844	3	4	1	—
1845	2	5	1	—
1846	1	3	—	—
1847	—	3	1	—
1848	8	2	1	1
1849	4	3	—	—
1850	11	2	2	1
1851	2	1	1	—
	47	45	16	2

NUMBER of Cases in which the Court of Directors have recommended to the Commissioners for the Affairs of India the Restoration of any such Officers to the Service, and Instances in which the Commissioners have complied with such Recommendations, in each year from 1834 to 1851.

	MILITARY.		INDIAN NAVY.	
	Restoration recommended by Court of Directors.	Restoration concurred in by Board of Commissioners.	Restoration recommended by Court of Directors.	Restoration concurred in by Board of Commissioners.
1835	—	—	} - - Not any.	
1836	2	2		
1837	—	—		
1838	2	2		
1839	—	—		
1840	—	—		
1841	1	1		
1842	1	1		
1843	—	—		
1844	—	—		
1845	1	—		
1846	—	—		
1847	—	—		
1848	—	—		
1849	1	1		
1850	—	—		
1851	1	1		

East India House, }
10 May 1852. }

Philip Melvill,
Secretary Military Department.

NUMBER of Cases in which the Court of Directors have asked the Sanction of the Commissioners for any Relaxation of the Rules for the Admission of Cadets and Writers to the Service; and Instances in which that Sanction has been given, from 1834 to 1851.

Cadets - - - - - None.
Writers - - - - - None.

East India House, }
10 May 1852. }

JAMES C. MELVILL,
Secretary.

Appendix, No.

ESTABLISHMENT in OFFICERS of a Regiment of Infantry and of Cavalry, and of the Artillery of each Presidency, in 1834 and 1851.

	Colonels.	Lieutenant Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants	Second Lieutenants, Cornets, or Ensigns.
INFANTRY:						
European:						
1834 - - - - -	2	2	2	10	16	8
1851 - - - - -	1	2	2	12	20	10
Native:						
1834 - - - - -	1	1	1	5	8	4
1851 - - - - -	1	1	1	6	10	5
CAVALRY:						
1834 - - - - -	1	1	1	5	8	4
1851 - - - - -	1	1	1	6	8	4
ARTILLERY:						
To each Brigade of Horse and each Battalion of Foot:						
1834 - - - - -	1	1	1	5	8	4
1851 - - - - -	1	1	1	5	10	5

East India House, }
10 May 1852. }

- Philip Melvill,
Secretary Military Department.

NUMBER of OFFICERS on the Retired List of each of the Three Presidencies, January 1852.

Bengal - - - - -	543
Madras - - - - -	440
Bombay - - - - -	218
TOTAL - - - - -	1,201

Note.—The above return includes military and medical officers.

East India House, }
10 May 1852. }

Philip Melvill,
Secretary Military Department.

STATEMENT of the Number of Officers on the Active List of the Army of each of the Three Presidencies in 1851.

Bengal - - - - -	1,913
Madras - - - - -	1,341
Bombay - - - - -	979
TOTAL - - - - -	4,233

Note.—This statement contains the number of European officers, military and medical, Queen's and Company's, reported as being present with the head quarters of corps; and does not include those absent on detached employment or on leave.

East India House, }
10 May 1852. }

Philip Melvill,
Secretary Military Department.

FURLoughS.

NUMBER of OFFICERS of each of the ARMIES of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, on Furlough, on the 30th of April 1834 and 1851.

	BENGAL.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.	
	Private Affairs.	Sick Certificate.	Private Affairs.	Sick Certificate.	Private Affairs.	Sick Certificate.
1834:						
Military - - -	82	171	64	211	32	116
Medical - - -	14	39	6	30	6	15
TOTAL - - -	96	210	70	241	38	131
1851:						
Military - - -	62	171	44	223	40	148
Medical - - -	11	20	6	36	1	37
TOTAL - - -	73	191	50	259	41	185

1834.

		Private Affairs.	Sick Certificate.
Total Number on Furlough, 786	Military -	676	498
	Medical -	110	84
	TOTAL - - -	786	582

1851.

		Private Affairs.	Sick Certificate.
Total Number on Furlough, 799	Military -	688	542
	Medical -	111	93
	TOTAL - - -	799	635

Note.—The above Return does not include Colonels of regiments, of whom the number on Furlough in—

	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
1834 was - - -	58	53	27	138
1851 was - - -	70	50	29	149

East India House,
10 May 1852.

Philip Melvill,
Secretary Military Department.

Appendix, No. .

NUMBER of OFFICERS of each ARMY employed in 1834 and 1851 on Detached Service, Civil, and Political, and Military, respectively.

	BENGAL.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.	
	Civil and Political.	Military.	Civil and Political.	Military.	Civil and Political.	Military.
1834 - - - -	49	208	16	148	10	101
1851 - - - -	151	430	44	208	42	165

Note.—The above return does not include the officers of Engineers.

East India House,
10 May 1852.

Philip Melvill,
Sec. Mil. Dep^t.

NUMBER of OFFICERS of the RETIRED LIST and on FURLOUGH respectively, who have actually served Ten Years in India.

	RETIRED LIST.	ON FURLOUGH.	TOTAL.
Bengal - - - - -	500	223	723
Madras - - - - -	369	228	597
Bombay - - - - -	191	156	347
	1,060	607	1,667

East India House, }
10 May 1852. }

Philip Melvill,
Sec. Mil. Dep^t.

East India House, }
14 May 1852. }

JAMES C. MELVILL,
Secretary.

STATEMENT of the Number of WRITERSHIPS, CADETSHIPS, and APPOINTMENTS to the INDIAN NAVY, allotted to the Members of the Court of Directors and the President of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, respectively, in each year from 1834 to 1851; and of the Number of such Appointments not actually filled up on 30th September 1851.

YEAR.	Writerships.		Cadetships, including Seminary Appointments.		Appointments to Indian Navy.	
	Number to Court of Directors.	Number to President of India Board.	Number to Court of Directors.	Number to President of India Board.	Number to Court of Directors.	* Number to President of India Board.
1835	26	2	156	12	—	—
1836	26	2	182	14	—	—
1837	26	-	234	18	—	—
1838	52	4	182	14	—	—
1839	52	4	208	16	—	—
1840	52	4	338	26	—	—
1841	52	4	552	44	26	2
1842	26	2	247	19	26	2
1843	26	2	390	30	—	—
1844	26	2	234	18	—	—
1845	26	2	416	32	26	2
1846	26	2	312	24	—	—
1847	26	2	260	20	26	2
1848	26	2	234	18	—	—
1849	26	2	208	16	26	2
1850	26	2	234	18	—	—
1851	26	2	182	14	26	2
Number not actually filled upon 30 Sept. 1851.	Writerships.		Cadetships.		Indian Navy.	
	50		{ 49 Direct appointments. 41 Addiscombe ditto. }		9	

Note.—The allotments above specified are those made in the month of November preceding each year.

East India House, }
10 May 1852. }

James C. Melvill.

NUMBER of WRITERSHIPS and CADETSHIPS given by the Court, on account of Special Service, from 1834 to 1851.

THE Court of Directors, in their collective capacity, have not given any appointment of Writer or Cadet on account of special service, from 1834 to 1851.

East India House, }
10 May 1852. }

James C. Melvill.

Appendix, No.

NUMBER of WRITERSHIPS given in each Year, from 1834 to 1851, to the Sons of Civil and Military Officers of the East India Company respectively, as far as such Number can be ascertained.

Y E A R.	To Sons of Civil Officers.	To Sons of Military Officers.	Y E A R.	To Sons of Military Officers.	To Sons of Civil Officers.
1835 - -	9	5	1844 - -	8	6
1836 - -	6	3	1845 - -	11	5
1837 - -	4	3	1846 - -	8	12
1838 - -	11	5	1847 - -	10	6
1839 - -	13	7	1848 - -	13	3
1840 - -	12	5	1849 - -	13	13
1841 - -	7	7	1850 - -	12	4
1842 - -	9	5	1851 - -	5	3
1843 - -	13	4			

East India House, }
10 May 1852. }

James C. Melvill.

NUMBER of CADETSHIPS given in each Year, from 1834 to 1851, to the Sons of Civil and Military Officers of the East India Company respectively, as far as such Number can be ascertained.

Y E A R.	To Sons of Civil Officers.	To Sons of Military Officers.	Y E A R.	To Sons of Civil Officers.	To Sons of Military Officers.
1835 - -	23	34	1844 - -	10	36
1836 - -	18	33	1845 - -	19	93
1837 - -	28	46	1846 - -	20	83
1838 - -	10	50	1847 - -	21	60
1839 - -	20	60	1848 - -	23	66
1840 - -	30	83	1849 - -	18	60
1841 - -	19	99	1850 - -	26	66
1842 - -	21	85	1851 - -	18	53
1843 - -	18	57			

Note.—Amongst sons of Military Officers are included sons of Army Surgeons and Military Chaplains.

East India House, }
10 May 1852. }

Philip Melvill,
Sec. Mil. Dept.

East India House, }
14 May 1852. }

JAMES C. MELVILL,
Secretary.

Select Committee on *Indian Territories*. 1852.

P A P E R S.

COPY of the ACTS of the INDIAN LEGISLATURE as to Trade and Navigation passed since the 1st May 1834.

All the Acts of the Indian Legislature from the 1st May 1834, have been printed by Parliament. Those relating to Trade and Navigation are the following :—

1836	-	-	-	-	-	Act, 2, 3, 14, 22, 25, 32.
1837	-	-	-	-	-	„ 5, 14, 16, 17, 32.
1838	-	-	-	-	-	„ 1, 5, 19, 29, 31.
1839	-	-	-	-	-	„ 5, 13, 15, 20.
1840	-	-	-	-	-	„ 13.
1841	-	-	-	-	-	„ 6, 10, 13, 18, 23.
1842	-	-	-	-	-	„ 3, 4, 11, 15.
1843	-	-	-	-	-	„ 14, 25.
1844	-	-	-	-	-	„ 6, 15, 16, 20, 21.
1845	-	-	-	-	-	„ 7, 9, 24, 32.
1846	-	-	-	-	-	„ 2, 9.
1848	-	-	-	-	-	„ 6, 17, 16, 23.
1849	-	-	-	-	-	„ 5, 8, 13.
1850	-	-	-	-	-	„ 5, 10, 11, 24, 27, 28.

Statistical Office, East India House,
24 May 1852.

Edwa. Thornton.

East India House,
24 May 1852.

James C. Melvill,
Secretary.

5.

Select Committee on INDIAN TERRITORIES:
1852.

P A P E R S.

29 May 1852.

[Great inconvenience having arisen from the Publication of Minutes of Evidence taken before Committees, and of Papers, &c. laid before them, it is particularly requested that Members receiving such Minutes and Papers, will be careful that they are confined to the object for which they are printed, the special use of the Members of such Committees.]

Select Committee on *Indian Territories.*

1852.

P A P E R S.

RESOLUTION of the Governor-General in Council in 1843, as to the Discontinuance of Remittances on the Hypothecation of Goods, and Correspondence with the Court of Directors thereupon.

REPORT of Bengal Finance Committee, dated 6 August 1842; with Documents annexed.

REPORT of Allahabad Finance Committee, dated 1842; with Enclosures.

SUMS subscribed to the Four and Five per Cent. Loans respectively, in each Month from the 1st of January 1838 to the 31st of December 1851.

AMOUNT of Government Stock in India held by Europeans and Natives respectively, in 1834 and 1850, and of the Number of Europeans and Natives holding Stock respectively in each of the above Years.

East India House, }
18 May 1852. }

JAMES C. MELVILL,
Secretary.

3 June 1852.

Appx: 6

[Great inconvenience having arisen from the Publication of Minutes of Evidence taken before Committees, and of Papers, &c. laid before them, it is particularly requested that Members receiving such Minutes and Papers, will be careful that they are confined to the object for which they are printed, the special use of the Members of such Committees.]

APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM THE

Appendix, No. . **RESOLUTION of the Governor-General in Council in 1843, as to the Discontinuance of Remittances on the Hypothecation of Goods, and Correspondence with the Court of Directors thereupon.**

DATE.	SUBJECT.	PAGE.
Fort William, 4 August 1843	- Letter from the Governor-general in Council to the Court of Directors - - - - -	2
Ditto - - - - -	- Notification - - - - -	3
29 November 1843 - - - - -	- Financial letter to the Government of India - - - - -	3

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, No. 40 of 1843.

TO the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Honourable Court's despatch No. 13 of 1843, dated the 30th May, authorizing us at our discretion to increase the proportion of our advances on the value of goods hypothecated to the East India Company from 3-5ths to 3-4ths of that value, and leaving us at liberty to make this alteration in whole or in part as respects all or either of the seven staple articles of produce to which our advances are limited.

2. For the present we do not propose to take advantage of the option thus conceded to us, but should occasion arise when the active shipping season comes round, we shall not fail to avail ourselves of it to the extent that may be requisite to maintain the rate of exchange, 2s. per Company's rupee, at which we are now purchasing bills in favour of your Honourable Court.

3. Meanwhile we think it right to express a very decided opinion, that in raising the annual supplies required for the purposes of the Home Treasury, your Court may with advantage rely more fully than has hitherto been the case on the resources of the London money market.

Rough Memorandum.

Bills drawn by the Honourable Court of Directors in Bengal, from 26th December 1842 to 5th June 1843, 1,049,395 L, 1,09,34,043 rupees. Bills on England, purchased and paid for at the General Treasury of Bengal, between 1st January 1843 and 5th June 1843, 336,203 L, or 33,62,037 rupees.

4. Your Court, during the current year, have been selling your bills on India at a rate of exchange more favourable to your Treasury by about one halfpenny in the rupee, than that at which we have been able to raise funds for you by purchase in this country; and judging from the extent and apparent facility with which cash supplies have been attracted to your London Treasury, we apprehend that were the competition of Government removed from the Indian markets, and hypothecation advances left entirely free to private speculation, your Court would find no difficulty in negotiating the full amount of your wants at reasonable, and even more favourable rates than those at which we can ordinarily assist you from India.

5. It appears to us, that the argument that has been used, viz, that the producers in India would suffer by the stoppage of the Government advances, is fallacious. No holder of produce will apply for assistance to the Government if he can obtain advances on equal or even rather more disadvantageous terms from the private capitalist; first, because the terms of hypothecation on which Government effects its purchases are almost invariably more stringent and complicated than can be arranged with a private dealer; and, secondly, because no merchant will willingly expose his credit to the investigation of Government if he can obtain the assistance he requires with the intervention alone of the private capitalist, who has no interest in making public his dealings.

6. If Government ceases to make advances in India, and in lieu thereof your Court sell in London an additional amount of bills on India, the only consequence that we foresee will be, that the proceeds of those bills will pass into the hands of private speculators in India, and the only difference as regards the producer, or the holder of produce, that he will deal with the private instead of the public capitalist, a change that is scarcely likely to be detrimental to his interests.

7. So long as a given amount of export produce, having a money value, shall be shipped to Europe in excess of the imports, it seems to us immaterial through what channel, whether public or private, that portion of its value which may be required by your Court shall be realized. In point of economy, the private dealer will probably have an advantage over the public purchaser, and to this extent we apprehend that your Honourable Court, into whose hands the value of the excess of export principally passes, are likely to be benefited by the operation connected therewith being conducted by private rather than by public

public agency. Bullion remittance will always confine the rates of exchange on bills within certain limits, but within those limits the action of private speculation, and the better supplied money market of Europe will, we believe, ordinarily procure for your Court, who are the great capitalists of India, better remittances based on trade than can be obtained by your own executive management in India. Appendix, No. —

8. We conceive it to be of importance worthy of the gravest consideration that the Indian markets shall be relieved from the irregular intrusions of an overwhelming Government competition, whose operations are influenced not by the state of trade, but by the wants of the Home Treasury. We are of opinion that, as regards produce and exports from India, precisely the same encouragement will be afforded by your Court's bills as by the Government advances, whilst the expediency can hardly be questioned, of leaving the Indian markets to be operated on by mercantile enterprise rather than be governed by the political wants of the State.

9. In the present state of the commercial relations between the two countries, we believe that no difficulty should be experienced in supplying the full wants of your Court by bills on India, whilst it may fairly be assumed, that under any additional encouragement to Indian trade, or the action of an easier commercial law, the exports from India to England, and consequently the necessity for a repayment by England to India, would so increase as to place the rates of exchange comparatively in your Court's own hands.

10. Regarding the subject in this light, and deeming it of importance to the mercantile community of India that they shall be made aware at once of the views we entertain on points so intimately connected with their interests, we have determined to apprise them of the application we are now submitting to your Court, and we do ourselves the honour to enclose copy of a notification to this effect, that we have published for general information.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Ellenborough.*
W. W. Bird.
Wm. Casement.

Fort William, 4 August 1843.

FORT WILLIAM, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 4 August 1843.

Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Government of India has recommended to the Home authorities the expediency of discontinuing as soon as possible the present system of making advances in India upon the security of goods to be hypothecated to the East India Company.

The Governor-General in Council is of opinion that the full supplies required to meet the wants of the Home Treasury can be raised in England by the Honourable the Court of Directors by the sale of bills on India, without any necessity for the intervention of the Government in the Indian markets, and he is desirous of relieving the trade of India from the irregular intrusions of a competition that is governed principally by the political exigencies of the State.

The Governor-General in Council is aware that private interests may be injuriously affected by the sudden discontinuance of any system that has been long in operation, and he issues this timely notification of his views upon a subject of the gravest importance to the mercantile community connected with the trade of India, in order that they may not be unprepared for a change of measures which the Government of India is urging strongly on the attention of the Home authorities, and will be ready to carry out at the earliest convenient opportunity.

By order, &c.
(signed) *J. Dorin,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCIAL LETTER TO INDIA, No. 28, dated 29 November 1843.

LETTER from, dated 4 August 1843 (No. 40), relating to Advances by Hypothecation on Goods, and enclosing Copy of Public Notification on the subject.

1. You will have observed by our despatches* that it has been our object gradually to increase the proportion of the annual remittance realized by bills upon India, and to diminish that by advances upon hypothecation. This object we continue to keep in view, but we are not prepared to limit our means of remittance to bills drawn from hence. Without now entering upon the abstract question involved in this matter, we deprecate a total and sudden departure from a practice which has so long prevailed, and we regret that you should have notified to the mercantile community your intention to recommend to us to abandon the system of advances upon goods, which might have had the effect of fettering our discretion, and occasioning the risk of serious embarrassment to the Home Treasury.

*1 January, No. 1, 1841.
2 July, No. 14, 1841.
27 October, No. 21, 1841.
30 Dec., No. 27, 1842.

APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM THE

4

Appendix, No.

2. We have to inform you that the sum which will be required in England to meet the payments in the ensuing year are estimated to amount, as per margin, to 3,400,000l.*
3. Of this sum we propose to realize 2,600,000l. by means of our bills upon India.
4. The remainder, viz., 800,000l., you will advance upon hypothecation; and in order to guard against any misunderstanding on the part of the mercantile community consequent upon your late notification, we desire that you will give early publication of the amount intended to be advanced on hypothecation; and the fact that the amount of the sums ordered to be raised by hypothecation has been gradually diminished during the last four years, and that the amount for the next year does not exceed 800,000l., being considerably less than in any of the antecedent years may properly be announced.

East India House, }
18 May 1852. }

JAMES C. MELVILL.

REPORT of BENGAL FINANCE COMMITTEE, dated 1 June 1844; with Documents annexed.

[Note.—There is no Report of this date; but it is presumed that the Report hereafter given, dated 6 August 1842, is the one required.]

DATE.	SUBJECT.	PAGE.
Allahabad, 7 August 1842	Letter from Right Hon. Lord Ellenborough to the Court of Directors, No. 2	4
Ditto, 6 August 1842	First Report of the Bengal Finance Committee	6

No. 2, of 1842.

TO the Honourable the Court of Directors of the Honourable the East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

Financial Department.

I HAVE much satisfaction in transmitting to you the first Report of the Committee of Finance, established under the Resolution issued by me on the 23d June.

2. Your Honourable Court will observe in this report evident indications of the earnestness of purpose and ability of execution with which the members of the committee have applied themselves to the performance of the very arduous duty with which they have been entrusted, and you will justly entertain the expectation that the finances of this Presidency will derive much benefit from their future exertions.

3. I shall

* Bills of exchange from India, which include an extraordinary draft for 40,000l, General Avitabilis' expected remittance	£. 121,000	Her Majesty's Establishment in China, and mission to the Court of Persia; portions payable to Company	£. 16,874
Dividends on stock of 5 per cent. transfer loan	128,200	Charges general, being for the several home establishments and pensions, civil, military, and marine pensions, recruiting charges, &c.	556,000
Advances to the civil, military and other provident funds of India, repayable there	237,000		3,008,656
Civil Service Annuities	195,000		
Family remittances, and balance of miscellaneous receipts and disbursements	67,760	Deduct,—	
Dividends on capital stock of Company	630,000	Receivable from Her Majesty's Government in respect of steam communication with India	50,000
Interest on home bond debt	57,087	Remittances from India by bills on Her Majesty's Government on account of supplies to Her Majesty's Service; estimated amount of sketch estimate 1843-44, dated Calcutta, 19th September 1843	102,100
Military and other public stores	304,830		152,100
Purchase and equipment of steam vessels	88,095	Amount which India should provide by remittances, through merchants' bills, and the Court's drafts	3,456,556
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company	20,000		
Transport of troops and stores	57,400	Say	£. 3,400,000
Civil Establishment of India; absentee allowances	40,000		
Military and marine officers' pay on furlough and retirement, including off- reckonings	549,500		
Paymaster-general of Her Majesty's Forces, and expense of Queen's troops serving in India	480,000		
Retiring pay, pension, &c. of Queen's troops	60,000		

3. I shall endeavour to assist their exertions in the manner they suggest, by associating with them some qualified persons at the seat of the Bengal Government; but I cannot but feel that in endeavouring to do this, there is some danger of creating two conflicting instead of two co-operating bodies, and of impairing the unity of authority which resides in the Committee of Finance as now constituted. Appendix, No. —

4. It occurs to me from a perusal of the Report, that it is probable that much benefit may be derived from an improvement in the manner of keeping the books of account, which should be framed so as to have the effect of putting prominently forward, instead of that of concealing, results. I shall immediately transmit a copy of the Report to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay. I have not yet heard that my recommendation to establish a similar committee of finance has been acted upon at the former Presidency, but it has been by the Government of Bombay.

5. It is desirable that, as far as the different circumstances of the several presidencies will permit, the several committees of finance should proceed in their inquiries on the same principle. A general result will thus be sooner laid before your Honourable Court.

6. I shall not fail to address to the several disbursing and controlling officers an exhortation to economy, as suggested by the Committee, and I shall not fail to give effect to that exhortation by making them all understand that, as far as my power extends, care and economy in the expenditure of the public money will be rewarded by the favour of the government; and that recklessness in the incurring, and in the sanctioning of undue charges, will be visited by substantial proofs of its displeasure.

7. But I cannot withhold from your Honourable Court the expression of my decided and long formed opinion, that whatever diminution may be made by my exertions in the amount of expenditure, will only be of a temporary character, without an entire change in the financial department, and some very material modification of the system of carrying on the government. There is now no one officer charged with the duty of viewing the expenditure of the state as a whole, and of considering every proposed or existing item of charge, not by itself only, but with reference to the total charge upon the revenue.

8. Without this concentration of duty and authority in a really responsible officer, I have no hope of giving permanence to the influence of economical principles in the financial administration of India, or of even dealing satisfactorily with the details of expenditure. Moreover, all the official details which in England come before the First Lord of the Treasury, the Secretaries of State, and the Secretary at War, and many minute details which never come before these high officers in their respective departments, as well as many other details connected with inferior departments of the government, are at Calcutta all brought before the Governor-general, sitting in Council, by the several secretaries and assistant secretaries, not one of whom can really be considered responsible, as in England, for the efficient performance of his duty, but is held to have an interest, in the nature of a freehold, in his office, of which he may be deprived for wilful neglect or misconduct, but according to the practice of the government, for such reasons alone.

9. I do not hesitate to assure your Honourable Court, that no Governor-general in Council, however well disposed he and his Council may be, can, under these circumstances, by any extent of exertion satisfactorily perform the extent of duty which is imposed upon the government.

10. The commanding interests and importance of great political and military measures may secure for them a due portion of attention, but the ordinary business of the government cannot be adequately performed; and there is no part of that business which is necessarily so liable to be inadequately performed, as that which has relation to the numerous small charges which together constitute the great burden upon the finances of the state. Whatever I can do during the short time I can remain in this country, I will do, in the prosecution of my declared purpose of effecting a surplus of revenue over charge.

I have encountered difficulties which when I left England no one could have anticipated, in war and in finance, but these will not dishearten me. I shall persevere in my endeavour to equalize revenue and expenditure; but I can now only hope to lay the foundation of the system which will promise that result. I cannot remain long enough to witness the completion of my object, but if I should receive the full and unqualified support of your Honourable Court, I do hope that I may succeed in doing that which will survive me, and produce in future time abundant fruits of public economy and public improvement.

11. Without that full and unqualified support, I must utterly fail in whatever endeavours I may make for the benefit of India; and I will not remain to witness a mis-government I cannot prevent.

Allahabad, 7 August 1842.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Ellenborough.*

Appendix, No. . From the Committee of Finance to the Right Honourable Lord *Ellenborough*, Governor-General of India, &c., &c., &c.

My Lord,

Allahabad, 6 August 1842.

In entering on the investigation entrusted to us by your Lordship's resolution of June 23d last, we endeavoured to lay down some systematic plan on which our operations should be conducted.

2. We proposed to break down the totals contained in the first paragraph of the resolution, in order that we might discover in what branches of the administration, or to what extent in each branch, an increase had taken place in the period under review. Then, by retrenching what was superfluous in each, we hoped to be able either to reduce the whole, to the same amount as at the commencement of the period, or satisfactorily to explain where and on what account the reduction was impracticable.

3. We have, however, experienced great difficulty in the first step of this operation. The statement is based on a comparison of the civil auditor's books in the several years; but the arrangement of these books, in the early part of the period, is very different from what it is in the latter. A great change has intermediately taken place in the organization of the government; Bengal and the North-western Provinces have been separated from each other in all matters of local government.

4. The accounts, as well as the administration, have been divided; and though a general uniformity of system and arrangement has been maintained, yet the divergence is sufficient to require great labour and care, if anything approaching to an accurate comparison is to be instituted.

5. This circumstance, added to our separation at this station from the trained establishments and voluminous records of the offices of audit and account, both at Agra and Calcutta, has baffled our attempts to follow the course which we would have most approved.

6. If, therefore, we hoped to accomplish anything during the brief period of your Lordship's stay in this part of the country, and consequently of our remaining united, it was evident that we must adopt some other plan, which, though less complete and certain, was yet calculated to produce results in themselves valuable, and would enable us to turn to best account the means of local information here available, and at the same time so dispose our work, that it might be prosecuted by separate parties, when we ceased to co-operate on the same spot.

7. The disbursements of the Political Department we are separating from those of the general in which they are now merged. These, as being connected with the Supreme Government of British India, and coming more immediately under your Lordship's eye, will form the subject of a separate report.

8. We have also taken the civil auditor's books of 1840-41 for the North-western Provinces, and entered upon an examination of the items of civil expenditure which they contain.

9. For purposes of comparison, it was necessary to assume a date, so far back as to be prior to the great organic changes in the government, occasioned by the Charter of 1833, because we could not otherwise rightly appreciate the effect of those changes. We, therefore, took the books of 1830-31, and endeavoured to select from them the corresponding items to those in the books of 1840-41 for the North-western Provinces, so far as the two could be brought to correspond. The comparison will sometimes be only of totals, and will sometimes extend to details, according as the changes may be greater or smaller.

10. At the conclusion we hope to bring the totals together, so as to agree with the entries in the resolution, and furnish the full Report which is expected at our hands.

11. We have thus already completed a Report on the civil salaries in the Judicial, Revenue and Customs Department.

12. We are making progress in a further Report on the establishment in the same department.

13. The subject of contingencies has been brought particularly to our attention in paragraph five of your Lordship's resolution, and we have been anxious to enter upon its consideration as soon as possible; but here we have found our materials peculiarly defective.

14. We were first compelled to call upon all public officers for the originals or copies of their contingent bills for a few years. The three last were those we selected; but the civil auditor's books, which are the basis of the entries under this head in paragraph five of the resolution, give only the average monthly disbursements of each office, and we have found it impossible to reconcile the averages with the bills themselves, from want of information of the precise grounds on which the averages are struck, and from the labour which would necessarily attend the verification of all the items when the process of their reduction is known. The reconciliation might no doubt be effected in time; but the object does not seem worth the trouble it would occasion.

15. We

15. We have considered it more expedient to retain the civil auditor's totals merely for the purposes of comparison, and to proceed to an examination of the bills themselves without attempting to reconcile them with the civil auditor's returns. We hope from this examination to attain a fresh total not far differing from that of the civil auditor. The several parts of this new total will be thoroughly analyzed, so as to show what items admit of reduction, and what do not, and how the corresponding charges in different parts of the country under similar circumstances stand. We may hence be able to deduce rules and principles which may assist in keeping this branch of the public expenditure within moderate bounds. Our inquiry may then enable us to estimate the future average monthly disbursement; and the contrast of this, with the averages formerly obtained from the civil auditor's books, will afford a test of the success of the operation.

16. With this view we have first broken up the items as much as we were able, and present the result in an appended table. It will be hence seen that two very large items, amounting together to 31,27,250 Rs. are due on account of Cabool and China advances, and are properly war charges. The deduction of these brings the total for 1840-41 from 84,35,855 Rs. to 53,08,605 Rs.; this, however, only includes the charges in Bengal Proper, to which alone the marginal entry in paragraph five of the resolution has reference. There is over and above this an item of 24,53,800 Rs., occasioned by contingent disbursements in 1840-41. The total then with which we have to deal is 108,89,655 Rs., or, excluding China and Cabool, 77,62,405 Rs.; the charge corresponding to which in 1830-31, as entered in the civil auditor's books, was only 37,34,687 Rs., which still leaves ample ground for inquiry and report.

17. We are now applying ourselves to separate from these totals the contingencies in the Political Department, and more especially to examine this class of charges in the North-western Provinces, where local experience and situation will facilitate research. But we are hopeless of being able to effect much good as regards the Bengal contingencies. We cannot be expected to have any familiarity with the details of the Calcutta Customs, Salt, Opium, and Marine, Departments, whilst the organization and circumstances in the Judicial and Revenue, and several branches of the General Department, are so different from what are found in this part of the country, that without the co-operation of officers of experience at the Presidency, we should be slow to apply to the former principles which we can unhesitatingly adopt in the latter.

18. But whilst we remit no exertion in the prosecution of the course detailed above, we would take leave to point out a method by which some immediate reduction may be effected, and in the enforcement of which there need be no delay.

19. Contingent disbursements are, of all others, those which most elude general rules of fixed principles, their amount is ever varying with the necessities of the moment, the temper of the disbursing, or the activity of the controlling officer. The first cause may not admit of regulation, but the two latter are open to influence and to correction.

20. We would recommend that a circular letter be addressed from the head of the Government to each disbursing and controlling officer, pointing out the importance of extreme attention to this subject, and enjoining the observance of scrupulous care in the admission of each item. We would hope that the exertions of each person, though in itself yielding a small result, would, together, produce an aggregate of some importance in its bearing on the public expenditure.

21. We would only further observe, that if the suggestion contained in the conclusion of paragraph 17 be approved, we would hope that we may have the benefit of similar co-operation at the Presidency in our inquiries regarding Bengal Civil Salaries and Establishments.

We have, &c.

(signed) *T. H. Maddock.*
F. Currie.
J. Thomason.
C. G. Mansell.
J. Stuart.

TABLE of ANNUAL CONTINGENCIES in the CIVIL DEPARTMENT of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces for 1841, as compared with 1830.

BENGAL.							1841.—NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.							
DEPARTMENTS.	Section Writing.	Deputation Allowance.	Travelling Charges.	Temporary Establishment.	Miscellaneous Contingencies.	Total Bengal Contingencies.	Section Writing.	Deputation Allowance.	Travelling Charges.	Temporary Establishment.	Miscellaneous Contingencies.	Total Contingencies North Western Provinces.	Total Contingencies in each Department.	1830. Total Contingencies in each Department.
													Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
General (inclusive of Cabool)	2,65,613	19,256	21,540	56,055	10,29,412	13,92,146	92,925 included in temporary establishment	4,548	4,942	1,48,970	1,57,349	3,15,310	17,07,457	8,67,037
Judicial	-	99,881	3,595	1,26,354	8,34,350	10,64,180		-	1,42,271	13,349	3,40,070	8,21,884	13,17,534	23,81,713
Revenue	-	1,04,649	19,861	69,121	8,71,686	10,65,317	-	79,611	14,126	3,11,456	3,36,616	7,41,810	18,07,127	7,55,225
Customs	-	4,088	-	43,740	16,161	63,989	-	3,798	464	4,322	70,561	79,146	1,43,135	58,920
Salt	-	13,086	342	3,143	6,81,906	6,98,479	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,98,479	98,910
Opium	-	6,334	-	-	3,51,063	3,57,396	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,57,396	87,509
Marine (inclusive of China advances)	-	-	-	-	-	6,67,098	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,67,098	2,96,077
Total Ordinary Contingencies	2,65,613	2,47,564	45,339	298,415	37,84,578	53,08,605	-	2,30,228	32,881	8,04,818	13,86,370	24,53,800	77,62,405	87,34,687
Cabool	-	16,372	9,798	15,164	5,97,163	6,38,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,38,500	-
China advances	-	-	-	-	-	24,88,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,88,750	-
Total Extraordinary Contingencies	-	16,372	9,798	15,164	5,97,163	31,27,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,27,250	-
GRAND TOTAL	2,65,613	2,63,936	55,136	3,13,579	43,81,741	84,35,855	92,925 included in temporary establishments.	2,30,228	32,881	8,04,818	13,86,370	24,53,800	1,08,89,655	87,34,687

APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM THE

East India House,
18 May 1852.

JAMES C. MELVILL,
Secretary.

REPORT of ALLAHABAD FINANCE COMMITTEE, dated 1842, with Enclosures. Appendix, No.

DATE.	SUBJECT.	PAGE,
Camp, Dehlee, 17 February 1843	- Letter from Right Honourable Lord Ellenborough to the Court of Directors, No. 2	9
Simla, 4 October 1842	- From Mr. Hamilton, Secretary to Government N.W.P., to T. H. Maddock, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, No. 52	9
Fort William, 8 March 1843	- From the Government of India to the Court of Directors, No. 17	12
Simla, 24 September 1842	- From Right Honourable Governor-general of India to the Hon. W. W. Bird, No. of 1842	12
Allahabad, 17 August 1842	- Second Report of the Finance Committee, addressed to the Governor-general, with Appendix (A.) (B.) and (C.)	13
Simla, 2 November 1842	- From Junior Secretary to Government of India with Governor-general, to G. A. Bushby, Esq., Secretary to Government of India, Financial Department, No. 93 of 1842	27
Simla, 4 October 1842	- From Secretary to Government, N.W.P., to T. H. Maddock, Esq., No. 52	27
Calcutta, 12 December 1842	- Minute by the Hon. W. W. Bird	30
Calcutta, 10 November 1842	- Minute by the Hon. H. T. Prinsep	33
Fort William, 14 December 1842	- Letter to the Right Hon. Lord Ellenborough from the Vice President in Council, No. 1,002	48
Agra, 22 April 1843	- Letter from Right Hon. Lord Ellenborough to the Court of Directors, with Four Enclosures	48

No. 2, of 1843.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, CAMP, DEHLEE, 17 February 1843.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the Honourable the East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of your Honourable Court, transcripts of a letter* received from the late Lieutenant-governor of the North-western Provinces, containing His Honor's views on the Second Report of the Bengal Finance Committee.

2. The delay in despatching copies of this communication arose from my having awaited the receipt of letters from the Presidency, expressive of the opinions of the Honourable the President of the Council of India in Council on the subject, which have been since recorded; but as these will in the usual course be communicated to your Honourable Court direct from Calcutta, I lose no time in transmitting copies of Mr. Robertson's letter already alluded to.

Camp, Dehlee, 17. February 1843.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Ellenborough.*

No. 52, of 1842.

From the Secretary to the Government, North-western Provinces, Agra, to *T. H. Maddock*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-general, Head Quarters, Simla, Financial Department, 4th October 1842.

Sir,

I AM desired to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 29th instant, enclosing a copy of the Second Report of the Bengal Finance Committee, and conveying the desire of the Right Honourable the Governor-general to have the sentiments of the Lieutenant-governor thereon.

2. The Lieutenant-governor desires me to express his entire concurrence in the mode in which the Committee have treated the subject, in their avoiding any organic changes in the constitution and framework of the service as it now is constituted.

3. The reduction of the number of judges of the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut from four to three, which, in paragraph 10, has already been effected. His Honor concurs in the propriety of discontinuing the allowance to the Secretary to Board of Revenue for superintending the Survey Department, so soon as the work shall have been completed, and in fixing the future salary of the secretary to the Board at 2,000 rupees per mensem, that being the salary attached to the office of register to Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.

4. In

* Letter from the Secretary to the Government of the N. W. Provinces, dated 4 October 1842, No. 52.

Appendix, No.

4. In respect to the appointment of special commissioners at Agra and Meerut, the Lieutenant-governor is of opinion that they should be declared to cease and determine on the 1st January 1844, or at an earlier date, should the cases before the Court be disposed of.

5. To enable the Government to put in train the gradual extinction of these offices, I am desired to suggest that a power be invested in the local government to declare that the appeals from any district shall be tried by the civil courts of that district, under the rules in force for special commissioners, and that all cases on the files of the special commissioners on the 1st January 1844 shall be transferred for decision to the civil judges of the district in which the lands may be situated.

6. The abolition of the additional judge in Bundelcund has already been contemplated; by the Lieutenant-governor, and the additional salary drawn by Mr. Fraser will cease on his transfer to another appointment.

7. The Lieutenant-governor quite agrees with the Committee in their remarks on the inexpediency of altering the present number of judges, and in apportioning a salary of 2,500 rupees per mensem to the office of judge.

8. His Honor would beg to draw the attention of the Governor-general to the extent of duties in the province of Rohilcund, comprising the districts of Bareilly, Shajehanpoor, Budaon, and Pillibheet. The Sudder Court at Allahabad has already recorded an opinion on the necessity for a second judge, to enable the civil and sessions duties to be adequately and regularly performed; considering the general character of the inhabitants, the necessity for holding gaol deliveries at Bareilly, Shajehanpoor, and Budaon; the absence from the Sudder station the circuit involves; and the fact that nine Moonsiffs' courts have to be narrowly supervised, his Honor trusts that, on reducing the salary of Mr. Cowell to 2,500 rupees, a second judge at Bareilly may be authorized, on a salary of 2,000 rupees per mensem, the sanction to this appointment being considered open to reconsideration on the 1st January 1844. To show the extent of the duties in the several judgeships in the North-western Provinces, which devolve on the judge in superintending and controlling the Moonsiffs subordinate to each court, a statement is appended, by which it will appear that the duties which devolved on the judges in Rohilcund (Moradabad and Bareilly, 20 Moonsiffs, by whom 6,820 cases were decided) in 1841, nearly equal those performed by the judges of Goruckpoor, Ghazeepoor, Azimghur, Joanpore, and Mirzapoor, under whom were 25 Moonsiffs, who decided 7,113 cases.

9. It is only a deep sense of the inexpediency of disturbing the present system in any material degree which induces his Honor to acquiesce in the continuance of the union in the same individual of the offices of magistrate and collector. Independently of the difficulty of any officer with two duties to discharge avoiding to give an undue proportion of his time to one or other, there is an incompatibility in the very functions of a collector of revenue and those of a magistrate, which seems to render this union inexpedient. So long, however, as the office is continued on its present footing, the amount of salary, 2,000 rupees per mensem, fixed by the Committee, appears a fair and sufficient remuneration.

10. On the vacancy, by Colonel Young's removal or promotion, being declared, the Lieutenant-governor considers the proposal to place the Deyrah Dhoon under a joint magistrate, on 1,000 rupees, very proper. His Honor desires me to observe, that the political charge of Gurhwal should be re-attached to Kumaon, and placed under the commissioner of that district. This arrangement is desired by the Raja of Teree, and it is understood would be acceptable to the people.

11. The proposed remodelling of the Custom Departments is, with a slight modification in regard to Agra, entirely approved.

12. The Lieutenant-governor would suggest that the appointment at Agra be an independent one, to be held by a covenanted officer, and that the salary attached to it be 1,000 rupees. His Honor urges this modification from a conviction that the duties at that station are of a nature which should be entrusted to a covenanted servant of the Government; the constant references with the darbars of native courts, the traffic which comes from independent states, and the numerous questions which arise with strangers to our rules, require the presence of a responsible officer to decide at once; a reference to Delhi would involve great loss to parties, and much public inconvenience; and as this modification could be effected without increasing the total cost which the Committee propose, the Lieutenant-governor trusts it will be favourably considered by his Lordship. The annexation of Allahabad to Mirzapoor is concurred in by the Lieutenant-governor, who would fix the salary of the Mirzapoor office at 2,000, leaving that at Delhi at 2,500, and having an officer on 500 at Allahabad.

13. On the remarks regarding joint magistrates and deputy collectors, the Lieutenant-governor desires me to observe, that for a few months the office of joint magistrate and deputy collector at Rohtuck was suspended; but on the earnest application of the people, and referring to the character of the inhabitants of that part of the country, together with the decided opinion of the local officers in favour of the office, it was found expedient to continue it; as however the duties at Delhi may, now that the settlements are completed, and a deputy collector allowed for the treasury, be discharged by a magistrate with an

assistant

assistant, the Lieutenant-governor would suggest, rather than the office be abolished, that the joint magistrate at Dehli be ordinarily stationed at Rohtuck, an arrangement which will not entail any expense, and be very conducive to the peace and good order of that part of the country. Appendix, No. —

14. I am directed to add, that by the employment of Mr. G. H. M. Alexander on deputation, without giving to him any extra allowance, there has not been so great an expense as seems to have been considered. Mr. Williams is still employed on his salary, as joint magistrate and deputy-collector of Pillibheet, officiating for Colonel Young in Dehra Dhoon. Both these officers will be provided for on the first opportunity.

15. The future salary of the superintendent of the Bhutta Territory may be 1,000 rupees, but it is hardly a sufficient remuneration for such a charge as that of the Bhutti country, involving as it does a residence in a dreary and far from healthy region, and the maintenance of establishments to admit of moving from point to point on any occasion of an inroad by the lawless inhabitants of the neighbouring states, or other interruption to the important line of traffic running through that jurisdiction from Dehli towards Bahawalpoor. The Lieutenant-governor would add 250 rupees as a travelling allowance to the salary of 1,000 rupees allotted to the office by the Committee.

16. The Lieutenant-governor concurs in the observation of the Committee regarding the number of assistants necessary for the North-western Provinces being not less than 30.

17. The operations in the Settlement Department have been nearly brought to a close, and it has been his Honor's desire to absorb the officers into their proper grades as opportunities offered. The Lieutenant-governor, entertaining the opinion that additional allowances given to the officers in this department should only be enjoyed whilst actually employed on the special duty, has on all recent occasions expressly recorded that the additional salary should cease with the duties for which it was granted; this course will be invariably carried out as any occasion may arise.

18. His Honor coincides in the views of the Committee regarding the number of principal sudder ameen, sudder ameen, and moonsiffs. The change in the Dehli Territory alluded to in paragraph 52, is too recent to admit of a decided opinion being formed. His Honor apprehends some aid will be required to the four moonsiffs substituted for four sudden ameen, but the necessary assistance can be afforded without any additional cost.

19. His Honor considers the proposed arrangements regarding the number and distribution of uncovenanted deputy collectors judicious; in respect to investing this class of officers with magisterial power, the Lieutenant-governor has some hesitation, conceiving all the objections to the union of fiscal and police powers to possess full force in regard to these officers. The Lieutenant-governor would suggest that the local government might be empowered in special cases, on the recommendation of the commissioner and nizamat adawlut, to invest a deputy collector with the powers of an assistant to a magistrate. Such a measure might pave the way to the more extensive introduction of the system, should it be found practically to answer.

20. Of the appointments noted in the margin, one, that at Benares, may be immediately abolished, should his Lordship deem it expedient to vest the agency in Major Carpenter. Arrangements are now under consideration for the final discontinuance of that at Meerut and Dehli, and Mr. J. S. Clarke is at present acting for Mr. Begbie, who is acting commissioner during the absence on leave of Mr. France.

Officiating Judge at Benares.
Officiating Judge at Meerut and Dehli.
Officiating Judge at Bareilly
Officiating Magistrate and Collector at Cawnpoor.

21. For Bareilly an arrangement has already been proposed; and as regards Cawnpoor, the Lieutenant-governor can only observe, that no serious evil has resulted under his observation from the distribution of duties alluded to in paragraph 68 of the Committee's report, and which he found in force on taking charge of the government of these provinces.

22. In the recommendation of the Committee, as noted in paragraph 62, the Lieutenant-governor entirely concurs, and would suggest that a resolution embodying its terms be passed by the Right Honourable the Governor-General and notified for general information and observance.

23. The reductions noticed in paragraphs 67 and 68 will be carried into effect from any date the Right Honourable the Governor-General may determine, and those in paragraph 69 as his Lordship may direct.

I have, &c.
(signed) R. N. C. Hamilton
Secretary to the Government, North-Western Provinces.

4 October 1842.

Appendix, No.

STATEMENT alluded to in Paragraph 8 of this Letter.

DISTRICTS.	Number of Moonsiffs.	Number of Cases decided in 1841.	
Dehli - - - - -	7	2,753	} Robilcund.
Seharunpore - - - - -	5	2,768	
Meerut - - - - -	7	2,678	
Allyghur - - - - -	7	2,578	
Moradabad - - - - -	10	3,409	
Bareilly - - - - -	9	3,121	
Agra - - - - -	5	1,926	
Furruckabad - - - - -	6	2,344	
Mynporee - - - - -	5	1,338	
Cawnpoor - - - - -	5	1,510	
Futtehpore - - - - -	3	809	
Bundlecund - - - - -	3	784	
Allahabad - - - - -	4	1,279	
Goruckpoor - - - - -	10	2,880	
Azimghur - - - - -	4	683	
Jounpoor - - - - -	3	969	
Mirzapoor - - - - -	3	834	
Benares - - - - -	5	1,384	
Ghazeepoor - - - - -	5	1,747	

(signed) *R. N. C. Hamilton,*
Secretary to the Government, North-western Provinces.

First Copy.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 17 of 1843.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

WE have the honour to transmit, for the information of your Honourable Court, copies of papers having reference to the Second Report of the Bengal Finance Committee, and which would have been submitted to your Honourable Court at an earlier period, but for the impression that we should have been favoured with the sentiments of the Right Honourable the Governor-general, on the opinions expressed in the Minutes recorded on our proceedings in reference to the Report in question. His Lordship having addressed your Honourable Court on the subject, we now hasten to submit transcripts of the Minutes adverted to, to your Honourable Court, without further loss of time.

Fort William,
8th March 1843.

We have, &c.
(signed) *W. W. Bird,*
W^m. Casement.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. of 1842.

From the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India, to the Honourable *W. W. Bird,*
President in Council, Fort William.

Honourable Sir,

Simlah, 24 September 1842.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you, for the information of yourself and of my colleagues in the Council, the Second Report of the Bengal Finance Committee, dated the 17th of August, but only placed in my hands since my arrival at this place.

I beg to express my hope that your Honor and my other colleagues will have the goodness to give your early attention to this Report.

I concur generally in the recommendations of the Committee, but your practical knowledge and experience may possibly suggest to you errors or deficiencies therein, of which, if such should in your opinion exist, I should be glad to be informed. As far as your Honor and my colleagues may concur in the recommendations offered, I think it would be desirable at once to intimate such concurrence to the Lieutenant-governor of the North-western

western Provinces, with directions that the proposed reductions should be carried into effect. Appendix, No. _____

I have communicated the report of the committee to the Lieutenant-governor, with the expression of my desire that he will be good enough to offer any observations which may occur to him upon it at his earliest convenience.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Ellenborough.*

— No. 2. —

From the Committee of Finance for the Presidency of Bengal to the Right Honourable Lord *Ellenborough*, Governor-General of India, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

Allahabad, 17 August 1842.

WE propose to lay before your Lordship the result of our inquiries into civil salaries in the Judicial, Revenue, and Customs Departments in the North-western Provinces.

2. Under the head of civil salaries we include the salaries of all officers, covenanted or uncovenanted, to whom is committed the administration of the system in these departments, and of them only; our classification, therefore, will differ from that of the civil auditor, for we exclude from this head the civil surgeons, assistant surgeons, and survey officers, whom he includes under it, and we bring under this denomination the principal sudder ameen, sudder ameens, moonsiffs and deputy collectors, under Regulation IX., 1833, all of whom, in the civil auditor's books, are comprised under the head of establishment.

3. We conceive the distinction we have assumed to be in itself the more correct, and we find its adoption necessary to enable us to compare the state of the service in the present day with what it was in 1830, for much of the work which was then assigned to covenanted servants is now performed by uncovenanted officers. On comparing the corresponding heads of accounts on May 1st, 1830, and May 1st, 1841, we find the annual charges to stand thus:—

Y E A R.	Superintending Boards.	Local Officers.	TOTAL.
	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>
1 May 1830 - - - - -	* 3,05,928	† 32,26,380	35,32,308
1 May 1841 - - - - -	3,68,196	† 32,02,068	35,70,264
Difference in 1841 - - - - -	more 62,268	less 24,312	more 37,956

On 1st May 1841, Superintending Boards at Calcutta and Allahabad stood thus :

	Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.		Sudder Board of Revenue.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Salaries.	No.	Salaries.	No.	Salaries.
Calcutta - - -	8	22,990	4	14,933	12	37,923
Allahabad - - -	5	19,400	3	11,283	8	30,683
TOTAL - - -	13	42,390	7	26,216	20	68,606

* Or 25,494 per mensem.-

† See Tables in Appendix.

APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM THE

Appendix, No.

The corresponding items, &c., in the United Presidency, on May 1st, 1830, were

	No.	Salaries in Sicca Rupees.	
Sudder Dewanny Adawlut - -	11	29,948	} Or at the rate of Sonat or Com- pany's rupees, 104.8 for 100 Sicca rupees, 57,007.
Sudder Board of Revenue - -	6	20,020	
Chief Commissioner of Delhi, charge equal to salary of Sudder Judge - }	1	4,584	
TOTAL - - -	18	54,552	

The grand total in 1841, viz., 68,603, bears to 30,683, the total for Allahabad, the same proportion that 57,007, the total in 1830, bears to 25,494, the sum assumed for Allahabad in 1830. On the same ground, seven is the number of servants assumed for Allahabad in 1830, under this head.

4. The excess in 1841 is small, and even this is already in course of rapid reduction, partly from the discharge of the extra-establishments lately entertained for the formation of the settlements, and the investigation of rent-free tenures, and partly from the power of dispensing with the higher paid covenanted-agency, which the more extended use of uncovenanted servants occasions. Between May 1st, 1841, and the present date, many retrenchments have been effected, which reduce the present charge considerably, below that of 1830.

5. We have still felt it our duty carefully to revise the whole establishments, so as to point out what further reductions may be effected without diminishing the efficiency of the system; in doing this we have been careful to make no organic change, to maintain the constitution and framework of the service as it now is, and to introduce nothing which may disturb the present system, or prevent its having full play.

6. We have also endeavoured to avoid breaking up districts, or altering the existing limits of jurisdictions under a Resolution of the Government of the North-western Provinces in the Revenue Department, dated October 30th, 1837; these have been lately adjusted with care, or are now in course of adjustment, on data furnished by the revenue survey; any disturbance of the arrangements, without evident necessity, might, we fear, introduce confusion, harass the people, and in the end probably entail further expense in the remedy of the evils which would result.

7. We have further, with one exception, which will be hereafter noticed, adhered to the scale of salaries now in force, and enjoined by the Court of Directors in their despatches in the Financial Department, May 4th, 1836, and No. 15 (September 5th), of 1838, as embodied in the Resolution of the Governor-general, dated August 20th, 1839.

8. We are of opinion that this will be found the most practically useful mode of dealing with the subject, and will be in itself the most safe and certain method of introducing a stricter economy.

9. The strength and cost of the local officers, as they stood on May 1st, 1830, and May 1st, 1841, and as proposed by ourselves, will be found in detail in the Appendix, in Tables (A.), (B.), and (C). The following Table brings into contrast, in an abstract form, the whole of the establishments of which we are now treating.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INDIAN TERRITORIES.

CLASSES of OFFICERS.	On 1st May 1830.		On 1st May 1841.		Proposed.		REMARKS.
	No.	Salaries.	No.	Salaries.	No.	Salaries.	
Sudder Dewanny Adawlut -	7	25,494	5	19,400.	4	15,050	
Sudder Board Revenue -			3	11,283	3	10,700	
Commissioners - - -	13	46,205	9	27,502	10	30,419	In 1830 the Commissioners held the criminal sessions, from which they are under the present system relieved.
Judges - - -	24	65,796	20	51,367	19	47,500	
Magistrates - - -	4	6,900	34	74,760	33	74,760	In 1830 some of the collectors were magistrates; in 1841, and the proposed scheme, they all are.
Collectors - - -	33	67,035					
Collectors of Customs -	4	10,808	4	8,500	2	5,000	In 1830 some of the deputy collectors had also magisterial powers; in 1841, and the proposed scheme, the two offices are united.
Deputy Collectors - - -	5	5,600	29	29,700	28	27,400	
Joint Magistrates - - -	6	9,697					
Registers - - -	17	12,286	—	—	—	—	In 1830 the moonsiffs had no salaries, but were paid by fees. They now have fixed salaries, which are covered by the stamps on the institution of suits. The number and salaries have been assumed, for the sake of comparison, to be the same in 1830 as in 1841.
Deputy Collectors of Customs.	2	2,306	5	2,100	8	3,800	
Assistants - - -	57	25,672	23	10,250	30	12,000	
Settlement Officers - - -	-	-	15	18,600	—	—	
Resumption Officers - - -	-	-	4	4,000	—	—	
Principal Sudder Ameens -	-	-	25	10,600	24	10,200	
Sudder Ameens - - -	51	5,500	23	5,550	19	4,650	
Moonsiffs - - -	101	11,060	101	11,060	105	11,450	
Uncovenanted Deputy Collectors, Regulation IX.	-	-	42	12,850	48	15,600	
TOTAL per Mensem -	324	2,94,359	342	2,97,522	333	2,59,769	Or annually 453,036 less than in 1841.
TOTAL per Annum -	-	35,32,308	-	35,70,264	-	31,17,228	

The Number of Officers of each Class in the three Scales of Establishment may be thus distributed :

	Covenanted.		Uncovenanted.	TOTAL.
	Civil.	Military.		
In 1830 - - - - -	163	9	152	324
In 1841 - - - - -	128	17	197	342
As proposed - - - - -	129		204	333

APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM THE

Appendix, No. 10. We proceed to notice in detail the particular changes we recommend in each class of officers from what existed on May 1st, 1841.

Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.	
On 1st May 1841	- - - 19,400
Proposed	- - - 15,050
Decrease	- - - 4,350

11. This difference arises from a reduction of the number of judges from four to three, which has been already effected, and has left the Court still fully adequate to the performance of the duties at present imposed on it.

12. We reserve to a future opportunity the liberty for us to consider the present constitution of the local government of the North-western Provinces, and of the Sudder Court, and Board of Allahabad, with a view to any reduction of cost that might attend an organic change in the form of administration in the two divisions of the Bengal Presidency.

Sudder Board of Revenue.	
1st May 1841	- - - 11,233
Proposed	- - - 10,700
Decrease	- - - 533

13. The secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue at present draws a salary of 2,333 per mensem, and has besides an extra allowance of 250 rupees per mensem for superintending the revenue surveys. As these surveys are now drawing to a close, the extra allowance will of course cease as soon as the work is completed, and we recommend its discontinuance at the end of the present year. We are not, however, aware of any sufficient reason why the salary of the secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue should be fixed at rupees 2,333, when the register of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut receives only 2,000; the duties of the former are by no means more laborious or important than those of the latter. The Honourable the Court of Directors have frequently resisted proposals for the increase of the latter, and we think the former should be brought to the same amount.

14. In Calcutta both the register of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and the secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue receive alike, or 2,500 rupees each.

15. We have assumed the future salary of the secretary to the Board at Allahabad to be 2,000 rupees.

Commissioners in 1841	- - - 27,502
Proposed	- - - 30,419
Increase	- - - 2,917

16. This head includes commissioners for the hearing of appeals under Regulation III, 1828, regarding the resumption of rent-free tenures, as well as commissioners of revenue and police.

17. The increase involves three items, noted in the margin.

1. Special Commissioner under Regulation III, 1828, at Agra	- - - 3,000
2. The difference between Mr. Davidson's former salary and his present salary, as Commissioner of Agra	- - - 417
	- - - 3,417

18. The Special Commissioner at Agra has been already appointed, and is greatly required to aid in disposing of the heavy arrears which had accumulated on the file of the Special Commissioner at Meerut.

Deduct proposed reduction of Saugor Commissioner's salary	- - - 500
Net Increase	- - - 2,917

19. The necessity for the appointment is only temporary, and we trust that in the course of a short time, both this and the Meerut commissionership may be abolished. With reference to the state of the work in this department, we would propose that it be declared that the sanction of the Supreme Government to these appointments is to be understood as extending to no more than two years from the present date, at the expiration of which the appointments will cease; and on a special report to be then made, the Supreme Government will determine what measures should be taken for disposing of any arrear of cases that may remain. The abolition of these offices will yield a saving beyond our proposed scale of rupees 6,250 per mensem, or 75,000 per annum.

20. Mr. Davidson was promoted to be a commissioner whilst already at the Cape on medical certificate. The present rules regarding allowances do not admit the full salary to be drawn till after the officer has joined his appointment. This apparent increase of charge is, therefore, only a matter of account, occasioned by Mr. Davidson having now assumed charge of his office, and consequently become entitled to the full salary.

21. The Commissioner of the Saugor Division has 500 rupees more allowed to him than any other commissioner. It is believed that though this is entered as a revenue charge, it has been conferred in consequence of his political duties. We are not, however, disposed to recommend its continuance.

Judges in 1841	- - - 51,367
Proposed	- - - 47,500
Decrease	- - - 3,867
Reduction of additional Judge of Bundelkhand	- - - 2,167
Reduction of Mr. Cowell's personal salary	- - - 1,700
TOTAL	- - - 3,867

22. A decrease of 2,167 is anticipated by the abolition of the additional judgeship in Bundelkhand. Mr. S. Fraser the present judge of Bundelkhand, was also political agent, and was so fully occupied by his duties in the Political Department, that it was found necessary to give him the assistance of an additional judge. We understand that Mr. Fraser has lately been relieved from his political duties, and in that event, we are of opinion that the additional judgeship may be immediately abolished, and some other appointment conferred on the present incumbent, Mr. Pidcock.

23. We purposely refrain from any inquiry into the necessity of maintaining all these judgeships. We have not sufficiently accurate statistical data at hand to enable us confidently to treat the subject on that basis; and we are averse, for the reasons already stated in paragraph 6, to any hasty alteration of this nature,

nature, except on the most carefully considered grounds, and long experience. The work may be lighter in one judgeship than in another, either for a time or permanently; but this we understand is constantly changing; and it is urged by experienced officers that the system has not yet been long enough in operation, on its present footing, to enable any sound opinion to be formed. The Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, in the Civil Department, annually lay before the Government the state of the business in each district, and possess the means of adjusting the strength of the several establishments to any temporary change, by increasing or diminishing the number of the subordinate judges. The abolition of a judgeship involves the removal of a Session Court, as well as of a High Court of Civil and Criminal Appeal, from a locality where it has long existed. This cannot but be in itself a source of vexation to all suitors, and should not be adopted till lengthened experience proves that there is no exigency which warrants the expense.

24. It is further urged that it would be inexpedient to recommend any change of this nature, on an exhibition of the present state of the files in the several courts. The settlement of the land revenue, now completed, is beginning to show its effects in the civil courts, and it is not possible immediately to foresee what that effect will be. If it raises the value of land, and facilitates its transfer from hand to hand, as may naturally be expected, various complicated questions are not unlikely to arise, which can only be met by a powerful and well-organized judicial establishment. We would therefore prefer leaving the existing judgeships as we find them; and would only recommend to the Government that this consideration should be carefully kept in view when each annual civil report is laid before them.

25. Mr. Cowell was a member of the old Provincial Court of Appeal, and, under a rule hitherto observed, continues to draw the salary which he then had, of rupees 4,200. The difference between that sum and 2,500, the ordinary pay of Civil and Sessions Judge, or rupees 1,700, is the saving to which we look.

26. This decrease arises in part from several small items of personal allowance, and in part from a proposed general reduction of the salaries of this class of officers. They are separately stated in the marginal entry.

Collectors and Magistrates in 1841	74,760
Proposed	66,000
Decrease	8,760

27. Mr. Tyler, Mr. Wemyss, and Mr. Conolly, all drew the allowances they at present hold, before the Resolution of the Governor-general, in the North-western Provinces, dated August 31st, 1839, under the terms of which they were to continue to draw them, till they vacated the appointments. Mr. Conolly has subsequently vacated his, on his promotion to a commissionership, and that saving has already been effected. We look to the ultimate reduction of the personal allowances drawn by Mr. Tyler and Mr. Wemyss.

Mr. Tyler's personal allowance	83
„ Wemyss - ditto	427
„ Conolly's - ditto	250
Appointment at Dehra Dhoon, transferred to the head of joint magistrates	500
General reduction of the salaries of 30 collectors, from 2,250 to 2,000	7,500
	8,760

28. The commanding officer of the Sirmoor Batallion, at Dehra Dhoon, formerly drew an allowance of 500 rupees for the performance of the civil duties at that station. It has since been resolved to separate the civil office from the military command, and the former is at present held, for the time, by a civilian, during Colonel Young's absence on duty. It will be necessary to constitute the office a joint magistracy and deputy collectorship; and we have therefore removed it from this head, and transferred it to its proper place. Though here appearing as a decrease of charge, there is, in fact, an increase of 500 rupees occasioned by the arrangement.

29. The salaries of magistrates and collectors in the North-western Provinces used originally to be 2,500 rupees; afterwards three grades were appointed, on 2,000, 2,250, and 2,500 rupees per mensem. The gradations were disapproved by the Honourable Court of Directors, who, in their despatch in the Financial Department, No. 15 (September 5th, 1838), fixed the salary to be drawn by these officers at 2,333 per mensem. The Governor-general, however, in his Resolution of August 31st, 1839, fixed it at 2,250, and at that sum it has stood to the present time. The collectors and magistrates in Bengal draw 2,167, and those who are only collectors, 1,917 per mensem, under the Resolution of the President in Council, dated March 20th, 1839, founded on the same despatches from the Honourable the Court of Directors as those we have already noticed.

30. But of late years the duties of a collector of land revenue in these provinces have been materially altered. The conclusion of the settlement has relieved them from much perplexing responsible work, which was before devolved upon them; and the whole of their operations have now been reduced to a fixed and methodical system, the successful conduct of which demands attention and diligence rather than those higher powers of research and nice discrimination which were before principally in request, but their labours will still be arduous.

31. It is urged that they are now, as it were, the guardians of the agricultural interests of the country, in all the varying phases and intricate perplexities which those interests display. They will have to maintain a minute record of all rights in every village, and of all the changes which those rights undergo. Through them, or through the records which

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they maintain, every question of right connected with the land will be presented to the Civil Courts, and its nature elucidated; and when the Civil Courts have come to a decision on the question, they are the agents through whom the orders of the courts are executed.

32. It is evident that when these duties are superadded to the ordinary details of a collector's office, and to the task of realizing the Government demand, from a number of small independent proprietors, it will require much exertion to perform the duties efficiently; still the qualifications necessary for their discharge are not of the highest class, and we think that much may be well performed by a cheaper agency than used to be formerly employed.

33. This agency is found in the uncovenanted deputy collectors, appointed under Regulation IX, of 1833; accordingly we propose to maintain an efficient establishment of them in each district, as will hereafter appear; but we are of opinion that this new means of assistance, now for the first time systematically placed at the disposal of the collectors, for the conduct of their ordinary duties, should not constitute entirely a new charge on the Government. We therefore propose a reduction of the salaries of collectors from 2,250 rupees to 2,000 rupees; and though this will not entirely meet the charge, yet it will bring down the salaries of collectors and magistrates as low as consists with other branches of the service; and we cannot but bear in mind that, when the last adjustment of their salaries took place in 1839, the existence of the class of uncovenanted deputy collectors was one of the reasons which induced the Governor-general to assume the standard then fixed.

34. It seems necessary to remark that whilst a similar machinery has been called into existence in the Judicial Department during the period under review, the functions of the Zillah judges have been materially altered. As judges of appeal and sessions, they now occupy the same post which was formerly held by the judges of the provincial courts; but in the Revenue Department the duties of the collectors remained unaltered in their character and essence. The uncovenanted deputy collectors are given to them simply for the performance of those duties which otherwise, and in the ordinary course of things, would have devolved on themselves. A reason therefore evidently exists why the employment of the same sort of machinery in the Judicial and Revenue Departments should cause the reduction of salaries in the latter, when it does not do so in the former.

35. There is one further consideration which seems to recommend the measure. We have already noticed what the duties of a collector have become under the present system, and, being such, we consider it of importance that a person should pass through the collector's office in his passage to a judgeship. The great mass of litigation in these provinces has reference to landed property, and it is right that a judge, before he is called upon to decide suits regarding that property, should have had an opportunity of examining it through the many sources of information which the collector's office affords. He should know what materials are at hand in the office, and how far they are to be trusted; what agency exists in the department for enforcing the decrees of Court; to what perverting influences it is most exposed; and how it can be best and most efficiently employed. Now the surest method of making one office a stepping-stone to the other is to adjust the salaries, that the difference between the two should constitute an object of desire and ambition. So long as the difference between the salaries of the two offices is small, indisposition to leave a familiar office, or a favourite station, or various other motives, will indispose a man to seek a transfer from one to the other; but when the difference is large, the promotion will be sought after.

36. Similar reasons to those which have been urged regarding the collector, are found in operation in the office of magistrate, which is held by the same person. A new and separate machinery has been called into exercise to grapple with the two great crimes of Thuggee and Dacoity, and has been greatly instrumental in suppressing them. Violent affrays are less frequent than they were, and in some districts are scarcely known. In general, the consolidation of our power and system has greatly diminished the more violent and serious crimes, whilst the lesser crimes are more generally detected, and afford laborious occupation of a different character.

37. It must, however, be borne in mind that the magistrate and collector in both capacities should be subordinate to the sessions' as well as the civil judge; and subordination is in no way so well and generally ensured as by a marked difference of salary.

	In 1841.	Proposed	Difference.
Collectors of Customs	8,500	5,000	3,500 less.
Deputy Collectors of Customs - -	2,100	3,800	1,700 more.
TOTAL - - -	10,600	8,800	1,800 less.

38. We are compelled to group these two classes together to enable us to show clearly the nature of the alteration we here proposed. The contemplated reduction of charge in this department is owing to the increased employment of uncovenanted agency, and a consequent change in the nature of the duties expected of the covenanted officers. Uncovenanted deputy collectors are at present employed at Shaharunpore, Delhi, Hurianah, Horul and Bundlekund. The four former are subordinate to the collector of Delhi, who has the local charge of his own office, whilst he superintends the others who are distant from him. The deputy collector in Bundlekund is independent of any local control, and correspondence direct with the Sudder Board of Revenue.

39. We

39. We think the system in force at Delhi may be advantageously extended and brought under uniform regulation. The line of customs naturally divides itself into two great sections, separated by the river Churubul, at the point of its confluence with the Jumna. The north-western section mainly deals with the trade from Rajpootanah and the westward, especially the important traffic in salt from Lahore, the Sambahar Lake, and whole tract of country along our frontier. The south-eastern section again has to deal with the trade from Omrattee, the valley of the Nerbuddah, and all central India as far as Indore, which finds passage at Calpee and Mirzapore, and also with the special duty collected on the passage of salt into the province of Benares.

40. We would place each of these sections under the superintendence of a covenanted officer, relieving him from local duties; and we would do away with the appointments of collectors at Agra and Allahabad, and place uncovenanted deputy collectors both there and at Mirzapore. We recommend for each collector the salary of 2,500 rupees per mensem, because we are desirous so to constitute the appointment as to be able to command the services of efficient men, and because we are aware that the acceptance of such appointments throws a person out of the regular line of the service, and impedes his attaining promotion in its usual course. The travelling expenses also involved in the superintendence of such long lines will be considerable. One of the collectors, Mr. G. H. Smith, already draws 2,500 rupees per mensem, and we estimate highly the services he has already rendered to the department. He will find his sphere of labour increased, whilst his emoluments remain the same. Mr. Todd, the collector at Mirzapore, has at present 2,000 rupees per mensem, and should not have his salary increased till a saving has been made in those parts of the establishments which are to be reduced. We must leave the Government to determine at what rate these salaries should be maintained under circumstances which may hereafter arise of increased revenue and higher responsibilities.

Abolition of Collectorship of Customs of Agra	-	-	-	2,000
Abolition of Collectorship of Customs of Allahabad	-	-	-	2,000
				4,000
Decrease	-	-	-	4,000
Deduct increase to Mirzapore			500	
Ditto in Deputy Collectors			1,700	
				2,200
Net Decrease	-	-	-	1,800

41. The position which the uncovenanted deputy collectors of Customs will occupy, and the salaries allotted to them, deserve notice. It is evident that they will be placed in very important situations, invested with much pecuniary responsibility, and exercising a powerful influence over the foreign commerce of the country. We have, therefore, fixed for them a higher scale of remuneration than for the uncovenanted branch of the Revenue Department. We have taken the highest standard at present recognised for servants of this class, and we are not without expectation that it may be found politic to reward with still higher salaries long-tryed and valuable service in a which bears more directly than most on the resources of the State. In adjusting the amount of salaries, we have followed a principle similar to that already prevalent in the Judicial Branch. We have divided the eight officers into three classes: the first, comprising two, will draw 600 rupees each; the second, comprising also two, each 500 rupees, and the third, comprising four, 400 each. Promotions should only take place from one grade to the other on the occurrence of vacancies, and not then till after five years' approved service. Of the five officers now on the list, four draw 400 rupees each, and one, 500, so that our estimate is a maximum; and if the rule be observed, some time must evidently elapse before the whole charge is incurred. The above scheme is founded on a communication from the Sudder Board of Revenue, and is understood entirely to meet with their concurrence.

42. The joint magistracy and deputy collectorship at Rhotuck was abolished a short time ago, and subsequently revived. We are not fully informed of the circumstances which occasioned this change of purpose, but have grounds for supposing that its maintenance as a separate jurisdiction is no longer requisite, and that the Pergunnahs which constitute it may be annexed to the adjacent districts of Delhie, Hurrianah, and Paniput. The salary of the appointment has been hitherto 1,500, which has made it a stepping-stone between an ordinary joint magistracy and deputy collectorship, and a magistracy and collectorship, and occasioned a frequent change of officers, which in itself is injurious to the prosperity of any district. If the appointment be not at once abolished, which we strongly recommend, the salary should at least be reduced to 1,000. The present incumbent, Mr. G. H. M. Alexander, has been long absent from the appointment on deputation in other districts.

Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors in 1841	-	29,700
Proposed	-	27,400
		2,300
Decrease	-	2,300
Office at Rhotuck abolished	-	1,500
Ditto at Pillibheet ditto	-	1,000
Superintendent of Bhutee Territory, reduction of salary	-	500
First Assistant at Kumaon, reduction of salary	-	300
		3,300
TOTAL	-	3,300
Deduct increase of Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector at Dehrah Dhoon	-	1,000
Net Decrease	-	2,300

43. The joint magistracy and deputy collectorship of Pillibheet has been already abolished, but the incumbent, Mr. F. Williams, has not been nominated to any other appointment, so that his salary continues as much as ever a charge upon the public finances. The superintendent of the Bhutee Territory has hitherto been a military officer, with a salary of 1,500 rupees per mensem. Since the tract of country was first especially cared for, and the appointment made, it has become better known and more easy of management. We think that 1,000 rupees is sufficient salary to attach to the duties.

44. The proper salary of the two assistants, who are ranked by us as joint magistrates at Kumaon, was 700 rupees each; but Mr. Batten, who held one of the appointments, had his allowance raised to 1,000 rupees temporarily, on account of his employment on settlement work, at the termination of which it should cease. We have already, in paragraph 28, explained

Appendix, No. explained the circumstances under which the salary of a joint magistrate and deputy collector in Delra Dhoon appears here as an increase; the real increase of charge is only 500 rupees.

Assistants:
 1841 - - 10,250
 Proposed - 12,000
 1,750

45. We do not propose any alteration of that part of the Resolution of August 31st, 1839, paragraph 18, which attaches joint magistrates and deputy collectors to only 20 of the districts in the Regulation Provinces. We believe this establishment has been found sufficient.

46. Under the head of assistants, we have an apparent increase of expense, but the proposed establishment is nothing more than what is necessary for the efficient working of the system. To show this, we must enter into some further explanation regarding the constitution of the two establishments. In 1841, there were 137 local offices to which covenanted servants actually were, or usually are appointed. Of these 22 were assistants, and there were, consequently, 115 appointments above the grade to which assistants might be promoted. But it is generally found that from one-sixth to one-seventh of the whole are absent from their stations on-leave; there would not then be on an average more than 10 assistants available, whilst 15 of the appointments would be vacant, and if all were filled up there would be only four assistants retained in that grade. But this number is far too small to allow for the training which all assistants should have before they are entrusted with any responsible charge. We are given to understand that great inconvenience to the public service has been experienced from this cause of late.

47. The proposed scheme reduces the number of local appointments above the grade of assistants, usually filled by covenanted servants, to 92, whilst the number of assistants is increased to 30. This is evidently a fairer proportion than before existed, and we think that with the efficient uncovenanted assistance now proposed for every branch of the administration, it is enough to admit of the fair working of the system.

48. We propose to maintain that provision of the Resolution of August 31st, 1839, under which assistants exercising the power of joint magistrate and deputy collector at 10* stations where there are no officers of that denomination, should be entitled, with the special sanction of government, to an extra allowance of 300 per mensem.

	In 1841.	Proposed.
Settlement Officers - - -	18,600	None.
Special Deputy Collectors for investigating into Mauffee services	4,000	None.

49. As the operations for which the services of these officers were required have either already closed or are rapidly drawing to a close, their further maintenance will not be needed since May 1st, 1841. We find that several of these have been removed to other appointments, and we are informed by the Sudder Board of Revenue, that in the course of another year the services of the remainder may be dispensed with.

	In 1841.	Proposed.
Principal Sud-der Ameens -	10,600	10,200
Sudder Ameens	5,550	4,650
Moonsiffa -	11,060	11,450
TOTAL - -	27,210	26,300
Decrease - -	910	

50. We propose but small alteration in the number or emoluments of these officers from what they were on May 1st, 1841. The Resolution of Government, dated July 16th, 1837, fixed the allowances of one-fourth of the Principal Sudder Ameens at 600 rupees each per mensem, the remaining three-fourths being at 400. The Sudder Ameens have each 250 per mensem; one-fourth of the Moonsiffs 150, and the remaining three-fourths 100 each. This branch of the service is yet in its infancy, and it is certainly an experiment of great importance to entrust the primary jurisdiction of almost all suits to a class of persons who have long in this country been kept excluded from offices of responsibility. We should be sorry to recommend interference with the fair trial of the experiment by any alteration of established allowances which would tend to shake confidence in the stability of the system, and to discourage the efforts we believe to be now making for the attainment of the necessary qualifications. The experiment may be hitherto said to have worked well, and if further success is hoped for it can only be attained by the steady and consistent maintenance of the principles already assumed.

51. The number of these offices is the subject of the constant attention of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut. There are shifts and changes in the amount of litigation which it is impossible to foresee or calculate upon. The system at present in force adapts itself to these changes. An additional Principal Sudder Ameen or Sudder Ameen can be at any time transferred from a district where the work is light to another where it is heavy, without any disturbance of the customary course of judicial trial. The doubling up or new distribution of the local jurisdictions of the Moonsiffs would indeed occasion some confusion, but there are expedients by which this may be obviated, and now that the limits of their several districts are in process of adjustment, on the data furnished by the revenue survey, there is every reason to hope that future change in this respect also will be obviated. We would not interfere in the operations of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut in the regulation of these

* Azimghur, Banda, Budaon, Etawah, Futtehpoor, Goorgaon, Hissar, Moozeefanugger, Paniput, Shahjehanpoor.

these arrangements. They have assumed an average of suits,* the monthly decision of which on their merits may be expected of each class of officers. Every month the state of the business before each officer is examined with reference to this standard, and the necessity or otherwise for the maintenance of his office, or the provision of additional aid, is considered. Annually the whole returns are laid before the Government, and the several changes which have been made, or may be proposed, are stated, and the grounds of them explained with reference to the tabular entries in each case. We cannot devise any scheme better calculated than this to keep the establishment always fully employed, and yet to prevent unnecessary expense, at the same time that the Government is periodically furnished with ample means for examining and testing the correctness of the proceedings. We need only add, that as the country increases in wealth, intelligence and population, the business of the civil courts may, on the whole, be expected to increase, and that we cannot hope that any reductions will be effected beyond what are now noted. The heavy arrears which once impeded the course of justice are, however, disposed of, and the establishment is now occupied only in the rapid decision of the regular income of cases.

52. The few items which constitute the small decrease of charge exhibited in our statement, are explained in the marginal entry, and do not appear to require further comment. They have been carried into effect since May 1st, 1841, or are now in the contemplation of the court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.

Discontinuance of a second Principal Sudder Ameen, of Meerut -	400
Substitution of four Moonsiffs for as many Sudder Ameens in the Delhi territory - - - -	550
Cessation of personal allowance to a Moonsiff at Allahabad - -	60
Total - - - -	1,010
Deduct part of an allowance of a Sudder Ameen at Goruckpoor, now drawn under the head of establishments as law officer -	100
Difference - -	910
Uncovenanted deputy collectors under regulation IX, 1833:	
In 1841 - - - -	12,850
Proposed - - - -	15,600
Increase - -	2,750

53. We have already, in paragraphs 30-34, explained the present constitution of the revenue branch of the service. Uncovenanted deputy collectors, under regulation IX, of 1833, have been especially created to aid the collectors in the performance of the multifarious duties now imposed upon them. Hitherto these officers have been transferred from one part of the country to another as their services were required, to aid in settlement proceedings, or other temporary operations. Although the strength of the establishment on May 1st, 1841, was 42 men, receiving 12,850 rupees, yet we find that on the present date there are 51, drawing 16,750 per mensem. We propose reducing the number to 48, with a total charge of 15,600 rupees. This number may be distributed so that each district should have one, and † those districts which are of peculiar importance, or have much work in the treasury and other miscellaneous departments, such as abkaree, stamps, &c. should have two. This assumption is, to a certain degree, arbitrary, for we are entering on a new and somewhat untried ground. The revenue settlement is but just drawing to a close, and it remains to be seen in what way those of its provisions which are likely to entail most labour will work. If the views of the originators of the present system are ever realised, it will only be through the agency of a powerful and efficient establishment. We would not recommend the demal of this aid when it is to work out a great end, viz. giving stability and increased value to all the landed property in the country; more especially would we recommend the grant of this aid when it consists merely in the better distribution of a class of officers already entertained. They could not be discharged immediately without deviating from that consideration which has always hitherto been shown towards this class of servants, whom it is more peculiarly desirable to encourage and inspire with confidence. We would therefore recommend that further appointments be forbidden till the number is reduced to 48, and the charge to 15,600 rupees, and that after that on every subsequent appointment the necessity of the measure be fully explained.

54. The scale of allowances of these officers has been left what it was before, the number only in each class being so adjusted as to give fair and sufficient chance of promotion to all; out of the whole 48, one-fourth will be entitled to 450 rupees each per mensem, one-fourth to 350, and one-half to 250.

In the table of salaries on the 1st May 1841 (Appendix B.) 400 rupees is shown as the salary of each officer of the 1st class, exclusive of allowance for establishment, his total allowance being 500 rupees monthly. In the proposed scale the salary is entered as 450.

55. But whilst we advocate the present maintenance of this class of officers at the assumed standard, we are also desirous that their services should be rendered as valuable as possible. In the covenanted service the powers of magistrate and collector are conferred on the same person in all the gradations through which he passes. But the uncovenanted deputy collector is at present precluded from exercising magisterial functions, and if at any time the collector happens to be deprived of the assistance of covenanted officers, he must perform all the drudgery of the magisterial office himself. It is true that the Sudder Ameens, and Principal Sudder Ameens are qualified to dispose of petty criminal trials, but this is open to considerable objection. The proper duties of those officers

* Principal Sudder Ameens, having only original suits - - - -	20
Principal Sudder Ameens, having original suits and appeals - - - -	25
Sudder Ameens - - - - -	20
Moonsiffs - - - - -	25

Vide C. O. of the S. D. A., dated 21 December 1838.

† Agra, Furruckabad, Allahabad, Cawnpoor, Bareilly, Moradabad, Goruckpoor, Delhie, Paniput, Meerut.

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officers lie in the civil court, and are far more important than the trifling cases in which they can assist the magistrate. They are thereby diverted from their proper business, and the introduction of this uncertain branch of duty disturbs the regularity and certainty of control which the *Sudder Dewanny Adawlut* would otherwise exercise over them. There is no apparent reason why they should be better qualified for the duty than the equally well paid and equally respectable deputy collectors, or why the power should be denied to the subordinate uncovenanted, which is freely given to the subordinate covenanted servant. If the uncovenanted deputy collector were also joint magistrate, the magistrate and collector would be able to make over to him mere matters of detail, and the less momentous duties in both departments, and apply himself more wholly to the important questions which arise, and to the efficient control of all that passes in every branch of his offices.

56. Referring to the terms of Regulation XVI, 1810, and Regulation IV, 1821, we can find nothing that militates against the principle of the arrangement we propose, and if a new enactment is considered necessary to introduce the measure, the concluding sections of Regulation IX, 1833, under which the uncovenanted deputy collectors were created, afford a good precedent for adoption.

57. We have thus endeavoured to explain the principles we have adopted in fixing the standard for each class of officers.

58. There are some other appointments which do not appear under the head of salaries, but which constitute a large and somewhat indefinite item of charge under the head of deputation allowances. Where officers are in apparent charge of certain appointments, and drawing the full salaries, other persons have been nominated to relieve them of a part of their duties, and draw the established rate of deputation allowance as though they were acting in the substantive situations.

Officiating Judge at Benares.
Officiating Judge at Meerut and Delhi.
Officiating Judge at Bareilly.
Officiating Magistrate and Collector
at Cawnpore.

The four officiating appointments noted in the margin have thus arisen, and in themselves, as well as in the six other officiating appointments which they have occasioned, constituted, on May 1st, 1841, a charge of 2,820 per mensem. We would recommend the cessation of those arrangements, and the future prohibition of this practice, except under special authority granted by the Supreme Government on urgent cause shown, and then only for a fixed time, so that the arrangements might soon again be brought under review.

59. If the Judge of Benares were relieved from his duties as Political Agent, by their transfer to Major Carpenter, who is already employed at Benares in the charge of political duties, the office of acting additional judge at that station might be abolished, and the services of Mr. G. Lindsay become available for employment elsewhere.

60. Mr. S. Clarke need no longer be retained as an acting additional judge at Delhi and Meerut. The sessions at Hissar, which are the main cause of his retention, should be held either by the judge of Delhi or the commissioner of the division.

61. If Mr. Cowell and Mr. Wemyss were equal to the performance of the duties of their respective stations, the services of an officiating additional judge at Bareilly, and of an officiating additional magistrate and collector at Cawnpore, might be dispensed with.

62. The establishment we have proposed shows a considerable reduction on that which existed on May 1st, 1841, amounting to 4,53,036 per annum, or about 1-8th of the whole; but we are aware that the whole of this reduction cannot be immediately effected. In enforcing the reduction we would recommend:

First. That all offices no longer required be abolished, and the incumbents be appointed to the first vacancies which may occur, in which their services will be useful.

Secondly. In special appointments, when allowances are given for the performance of particular duties, over and above what are usually drawn by other officers of the same standing in ordinary appointments, that the excess be immediately reduced on the completion of the special duty, and consequent abolition of the office.

Thirdly. That when appointments in the ordinary course of the service are abolished or their emoluments reduced, the difference the salaries formerly drawn by the incumbents, and those which attach to the offices they subsequently hold, be considered personal, and be continued for a period of three years, unless the incumbent be immediately appointed to another office of equal or larger emolument.

63. The third rule infringes on a principle hitherto observed, in accordance with which the salaries of incumbents are not affected by the abolition of their offices. This has arisen from the peculiar constitution of the civil service, in which remuneration is generally proportioned to length of service, and is dependent almost entirely on tenure of office. It would be hard that a reduction based on financial exigency should affect a servant, who was diligently employed in that office, and who if he had not been called upon to hold it, would in the natural course of things have held some other appointment of similar advantage. But three years appears to be a fair period to be allowed a person for the recovery of his position in the service, and if he fails within that time to attain to a level with those of his own standing, it may be supposed that this results from some peculiar cause which should not occasion a charge on the State.

64. There may be cases in which the strict enforcement of this rule would be hard. In paragraph

paragraph 33, we have proposed the reduction of the salaries of 30 collectors from 2,250 to 2,000 rupees. It cannot be expected that in the course of three years all those officers will have the opportunity of promotion to higher paid posts, but we do not on this account feel justified in proposing a deviation from the rule, and would recommend that such cases as they arise be left for the special consideration of the Government.

65. The following results would immediately arise from the adoption of the measures and rules we have recommended :

66. The appointments of additional judge at Bandah, of collectors of Customs at Agra and Allahabad, of joint magistrate and deputy collector of Rohtuck, of special deputy collectors for the investigation of rent-free tenures at Bareilly, Benares, Meerut and Allyghur, and of settlement officer at Agra, should be immediately abolished, and the remaining settlement offices as fast as the work is completed.

67. The officers holding the above appointments should be nominated to the first vacancies which they may be competent to fill. Of these, the officers noted in the margin draw special allowances which might be immediately reduced. Mr. Parks and Mr. Plowdon should be allowed to draw the excess of their present salaries, above those to which they may be appointed, for the period of three years, or till they attain situations of equal or higher emolument.

	Present Salary.	Salary of Grade.	Excess to be Reduced.
Mr. G. H. M. Alexander	1,500	1,000	500
Mr. R. Alexander -	1,500	1,000	500
Mr. Cocks - - -	700	400	300

68. The persons noted in the margin having drawn for more than three years salaries above what are fixed for the appointments which they hold, should cease to draw the excess. It will be necessary to declare in what way the duties of the offices held by Messrs. Cowell and Wemyss are to be discharged, if they are unequal themselves to their efficient performance. At present an officiating additional judge is maintained to do a great part of Mr. Cowell's duties, whilst Mr. Wemyss is left in the discharge of those functions which are usually performed by a deputy collector.

	Salaries Drawn.	Salaries of Office.	Amount to be Reduced.
Mr. Cowell - - -	4,200	2,500	1,700
Mr. Wemyss - - -	2,677	2,250	427
Mr. Tyler - - -	2,333	2,250	83

69. The reductions noted in the margin, and proposed in the revised scale of the establishments, may be immediately declared, and put in force on the next vacancy, or against incumbents after the lapse of three years.

	Present.	Proposed.	Decrease.
Commissioner of Saugor	3,667	3,167	500
Bhutte Territory -	1,500	1,000	500
Saugor Assistants -	4,200	1,200	3,000
Secretary, &c. Sudder Board of Revenue -	2,333	2,000	333

We have, &c.

(signed) *T. H. Maddock.*
T. Currie.
J. Stuart.
J. Thomason.
C. G. Mansel.

Appendix (A.)

STATEMENT showing the Number of LOCAL OFFICERS, Covenanted and Uncovenanted, in the North Western Provinces, and their SALARIES, as they stood on 1st May 1830.

DISTRICTS.	Commissioners.		Judges.		Magistrates.		Collectors.		Collectors of Customs.		Deputy Collectors.		Joint Magistrates.		Registers.		Deputy Collectors of Customs.		Assistant.		Sudder Ameer.	
	No.	Salaries.	No.	Salaries.	No.	Salaries.	No.	Salaries.	No.	Salaries.	No.	Salaries.	No.	Salaries.	No.	Salaries.	No.	Salaries.	No.	Salaries.	No.	Salaries.
Agra	1	3,500	1	2,500			1	2,500	1	3,980			2	3,700	1	600			2	800	2	200
Etawah, including Belah																						
Furruckabad	1	3,500	1	2,500			1	2,500							1	700	1	1,300	3	1,500	3	300
Muttra							1	1,800														
Mynpooree, called Etawah in the books.			1	2,613			1	2,100							1	732					2	200
Allahabad	1	3,500	1	2,500			1	2,500	1	2,100	1	1,000			1	700			2	800	3	340
Banda			1	2,500			1	2,100			1	1,000			1	732					2	200
Cawnpore				2,500	1	1,600	1	2,772							1	627			1	400	4	540
Futtehpore			1	2,500			1	2,500													3	300
Hameerpoore	1	3,657	1	2,500			1	2,100											3	1,213	2	200
Bareilly	1	3,500	3	10,450			1	2,662			1	1,000							3	1,200	3	340
Bijnour													1	2,100					1	400		
Budaon							1	2,500														
Kamaon	1	3,637																	2	M. 700		
Pilibheet																			1	400		
Shahjehanpoore							1	2,500							1	1,000			2	800		
Moradabad	1	3,500	1	2,500			1	2,100							1	700			3	1,200		
Benares	1	3,733	4	12,520	1	1,600	1	2,500							1	700	1	1,000	1	400	3	300
Azimgur											1	1,600			1	1,000			1	400		
Ghazeepoore			1	2,500			1	2,507	1	800					1	731			2	818		
Goruckpoore	1	3,500	1	2,500	1	2,100	1	2,350							1	732			4	3,400		
Jounpoore			1	2,500	1	1,600	1	1,250							1	732			2	800		
Mirzapoor			1	2,500					1	3,919					1	600			2	800		
Delhi	1	4,354	1	3,000															4	1,700		
Goorgaon							1	2,100														
Hurriana							1	1,600														
Paniput							1	2,502														
Rohtuck							1	1,600														
Meerut	1	3,657	1	2,613			1	2,500			1	1,000			1	700			3	1,200		
Bolundshuhur							1	2,500					1	1,000					1	400		
Dehra Doon																			1	M. 500		
Moozuffernugger							1	2,100					1	600					2	800		
Shearunpoore			1	2,500			1	2,135							1	600			3	1,500		
Allyghur			1	2,100			1	1,600							1	700			3	1,114		
Ajmeer	1	3,000																	1	627		
Saugor and Nerbudda Territories.	1	4,167					7	9,357											4	2,800		
Bluttee States																						
TOTAL	19	46,205	24	65,790	4	6,900	33	67,035	4	10,808	5	5,600	6	9,607	17	12,286	2	2,908	57	25,672	51	3,500

Of these the following Offices were vacant, but the Salaries are included in the Civil Auditor's List:

1 Cawnpore Magistrate's	Salary.	1,600 Rupees, filled up in 1831.
1 Belah Joint Magistrate's		2,100 - ditto - ditto.
1 Hameerpoore Judge's		2,500 - ditto - ditto.
1 Shearunpoore Register's		600 - ditto - ditto.

6,800

1 Jounpoore Register's	Salary.	732 Rupees, not filled up in 1831.
1 Etawah Register's		732 - ditto - ditto.
1 Furruckabad Register's		700 - ditto - ditto.
1 Banda Register's		733 - ditto - ditto.

2,898

8 Vacant Offices - 2,898 Rupees Salary.

The Cawnpore Collectorship of Customs was also vacant and filled up again in 1831 on a salary of 1,000 Rupees per month, but this salary does not appear in the Civil Auditor's books for 1830. The four Assistants under the head of Delhi are transferred in the Civil Branch of the General Department in the Civil Auditor's Books. If the salaries of Seven Assistants under the Delhi Residency be added to the

STATEMENT showing the Number of LOCAL OFFICERS, Covenanted and Uncovenanted, in the North-Western Provinces, and their SALARIES, as they stood on the 1st May 1841.

DISTRICTS.	Commissioners.		Judges.		Magistrates and Collectors.		Collectors of Customs.		Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors.		Deputy Collectors of Customs.		Assistant.		Settlement Officers.		Resumption Officers.		Principal Sudder Ameens.		Sudder Ameens.		Moonsiffs.		Deputy Collectors, Regul ⁿ IX.	
	No.	Salaries.	No.	Salaries.	No.	Salaries.	No.	Salaries.	No.	Salaries.	No.	Salaries.	No.	Salaries.	No.	Salaries.	No.	Salaries.	No.	Salaries.	No.	Salaries.	No.	Salaries.	No.	Salaries.
Agra - - - - -	1	3,167	1	2,500	1	2,250	1	2,000	1	1,000	-	-	1	400	1	1,500	-	-	1	400	1	250	4	450	2	500
Etawa - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	2,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2,000	-	-	1	400	1	250	4	450	2	500
Furruckabad - - - - -	-	-	1	2,500	1	2,250	-	-	1	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	400	-	-	6	700	3	1,200
Muttra - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	2,333	-	-	1	1,000	1	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	400	-	-	6	700	2	500
Mynpooree - - - - -	-	-	1	2,500	1	2,250	-	-	1	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	800	-	-	5	550	1	250
Allahabad - - - - -	1	3,167	1	2,500	1	2,250	1	2,000	1	1,000	-	-	-	-	1	1,500	-	-	1	400	1	250	4	510	1	350
Banda - - - - -	-	-	2	4,667	1	2,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2,700	-	-	1	400	-	-	3	300	1	350
Cawnpore - - - - -	-	-	1	2,500	1	2,277	-	-	1	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	400	1	250	5	550	2	750
Futtehpore - - - - -	-	-	1	2,500	1	2,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	400	-	-	3	350	2	700
Humeerpoore - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	2,250	-	-	1	1,000	1	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	400	-	-	5	350	2	700
Bareilly - - - - -	1	2,750	1	4,200	1	2,250	-	-	1	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1,000	1	600	1	250	2	600	
Bijnour - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	2,250	-	-	1	1,000	-	-	2	800	-	-	1	1,000	1	600	1	250	2	200	1	350
Budaon - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	2,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	700	-	-	3	350	1	250
Kumaon - - - - -	1	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	(c) 2	1,700	-	-	(g) 1	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	350	-	-
Rillibheet - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1,000	-	-	-	-	1	1,000	-	-	2	200	-	-	2	100	1	150
Shahjehanpoore - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	2,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100	-	-
Moradabad - - - - -	-	-	1	2,500	1	2,250	-	-	1	1,000	-	-	-	-	1	1,500	1	1,000	1	400	2	500	10	1,100	1	250
Benares - - - - -	1	3,167	1	2,500	1	2,250	-	-	1	1,000	-	-	2	800	4	3,700	-	-	2	1,000	1	400	5	550	1	250
Azimgurh - - - - -	-	-	1	2,500	1	2,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	400	-	-	-	-	1	600	1	250	3	350	1	350
Ghazeepoore - - - - -	-	-	1	2,500	1	2,250	-	-	1	1,000	-	-	1	400	-	-	-	-	1	600	-	-	5	550	2	500
Goruckpoore - - - - -	-	-	1	2,500	1	2,250	-	-	1	1,000	-	-	1	400	-	-	-	-	1	600	-	-	5	550	2	500
Jannpoore - - - - -	-	-	1	2,500	1	2,250	-	-	1	1,000	-	-	1	400	1	1,000	-	-	2	800	1	150	10	1,050	2	600
Marzapoor - - - - -	-	-	1	2,500	1	2,250	1	2,000	1	1,000	-	-	1	400	-	-	-	-	1	400	1	250	4	400	1	250
Delhi - - - - -	1	3,167	1	2,500	1	2,250	1	2,500	1	1,000	1	400	(u) 2	700	-	-	-	-	1	600	2	500	2	200	1	250
Gurgaon - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	2,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	250	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harriana - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	2,250	-	-	-	-	1	500	1	400	-	-	-	-	1	250	-	-	-	-	1	250
Paniput - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	2,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1,000	-	-	1	250	-	-	1	250	-	250
Rohturk - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	250	-	-	-	-	1	250
Meerut - - - - -	2	6,417	1	2,500	1	2,250	-	-	1	1,500	-	-	2	800	-	-	1	1,000	2	800	-	-	6	700	2	600
Boolundshahur - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	2,250	-	-	1	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1,000	2	800	-	-	1	100	1	400
Dehra Doon - - - - -	-	-	-	-	(a) 1	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	(h) 1	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moozuffernuggur - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	2,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saharunpoore - - - - -	-	-	1	2,500	1	2,250	-	-	1	1,000	1	400	-	-	1	2,000	1	-	1	400	-	-	5	550	2	600
Allyghur - - - - -	-	-	1	2,500	1	2,250	-	-	1	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1,000	1	400	-	-	7	800	1	400
Ajmere - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(d) 1	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	400	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sayoor and Nerbudda - - - - -	1	3,667	-	-	(b) 3	6,000	-	-	(e) 3	3,000	-	-	(i) 7	4,200	-	-	-	-	6	1,500	-	-	-	-	1	350
Bhuttee Territory - - - - -	-	-	-	-	(f) 1	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - - - -	9	27,502	20	51,367	34	74,760	4	8,500	29	29,700	5	2,100	23	10,250	15	18,600	4	4,000	25	10,600	23	5,550	101	11,060	42	12,850

- (a) This is a Military Officer - - - - - 1
- (b) Of these one is a Military Officer - - - - - 1
- (c) Of these one is a Military Officer - - - - - 1
- (d) This is a Military Officer - - - - - 1
- (e) These are Military Officers - - - - - 3
- (f) This is a Military Officer - - - - - 1
- (g) This is a Military Officer - - - - - 1
- (h) This is a Military Officer - - - - - 1
- (i) These are Military Officers - - - - - 7

In all - - - - - 17

The Uncovenanted are as follows:

The Deputy Collectors of Customs - - - - -	5
One of the Officers marked (u) in the Column of Assistants - - - - -	1
Principal Sudder Ameens - - - - -	25
Sudder Ameens - - - - -	23
Moonsiffs - - - - -	101
Deputy Collectors under Regulation IX - - - - -	42

TOTAL - - - - - 197

* The Commissioner of Bareilly not having joined his appointment, the full salary (Rupees 3,166. 10. 8.) does not appear in the Civil Auditor's Books.

† He gets 100 more as Law Officer.

‡ The Books give 300 and 200 Rupees, without details of Establishment.

§ One of these Moonsiffs draws a personal allowance of 60 Rupees.

|| The Civil Auditor's Books (General Department) give 70 Rupees each for Salary and Establishment.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INDIAN TERRITORIES.

Appendix (C.)

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of LOCAL OFFICERS, Covenanted and Uncovenanted, in the North-Western Provinces, and their SALARIES, as proposed.

DISTRICTS.	Commissioners.		Judges.		Magistrates and Collectors.		Collectors of Customs.		Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors.		Deputy Collectors of Customs.		Assistants.		Principal Sudder Ameens.		Sudder Ameens.		Moonsiffa.		Deputy Collectors, Reg. IX.	
	No.	Salaries.	No.	Salaries.	No.	Salaries.	No.	Salaries.	No.	Salaries.	No.	Salaries.	No.	Salaries.	No.	Salaries.	No.	Salaries.	No.	Salaries.	No.	Salaries.
Agra	2	6,167	1	2,500	1	2,000	-	-	1	1,000	1	-	3	1,200	1	400	1	250	4	450	2	-
Etawa	-	-	-	-	1	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Furruckabad	-	-	1	2,500	1	2,000	-	-	1	1,000	-	-	-	-	1	400	-	-	6	700	2	-
Muttra	-	-	-	-	1	2,000	-	-	1	1,000	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Mynpooree	-	-	1	2,500	1	2,000	-	-	1	1,000	-	-	-	-	1	600	-	-	5	550	1	-
Allahabad	1	3,167	1	2,500	1	2,000	-	-	1	1,000	1	-	3	1,200	1	400	1	250	4	450	2	-
Banda	-	-	1	2,500	1	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	400	1	400	-	-	3	300	1	-
Cawnpore	-	-	1	2,500	1	2,000	-	-	1	1,000	-	-	-	-	1	400	1	250	5	550	2	-
Futtehpore	-	-	1	2,500	1	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	400	1	400	-	-	3	350	1	-
Humeerpore	-	-	-	-	1	2,000	-	-	1	1,000	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Bareilly	1	3,167	1	2,500	1	2,000	-	-	1	1,000	-	-	3	1,200	1	600	1	250	8	850	2	-
Bijnour	-	-	-	-	1	2,000	-	-	1	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Budaon	-	-	-	-	1	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Kumaon	1	2,000	-	-	1	2,000	-	-	2	1,000	-	-	1	400	2	200	-	-	2	100	1	-
Phillibheet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shahjehanpoor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Moradabad	-	-	1	2,500	1	2,000	-	-	1	1,000	-	-	-	-	1	400	2	500	10	1,100	1	-
Benares	1	3,167	1	2,500	1	2,000	-	-	1	1,000	-	-	3	1,200	2	1,000	-	-	5	550	2	-
Asimgurh	-	-	1	2,500	1	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	400	1	600	1	250	3	350	1	-
Ghazepore	-	-	1	2,500	1	2,000	-	-	1	1,000	-	-	-	-	1	600	-	-	5	550	1	-
Goruckpore	-	-	1	2,500	1	2,000	-	-	1	1,000	-	-	-	-	2	800	1	250	10	1,050	2	-
Jounpoor	-	-	1	2,500	1	2,000	-	-	1	1,000	-	-	-	-	1	400	1	250	4	400	1	-
Mirzapoor	-	-	1	2,500	1	2,000	1	2,500	1	1,000	1	-	-	-	2	800	-	-	3	350	1	-
Delhie	1	3,167	1	2,500	1	2,000	1	2,500	1	1,000	1	-	3	1,200	1	600	2	500	6	650	2	-
Goorgaon	-	-	-	-	1	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Hurriana	-	-	-	-	1	2,000	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Paniput	-	-	-	-	1	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Rohtuck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meerut	2	6,417	1	2,500	1	2,000	-	-	1	1,000	-	-	3	1,200	1	400	-	-	7	800	2	-
Boolundshuhur	-	-	-	-	1	2,000	-	-	1	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Dehra Dhoon	-	-	-	-	1	1,000	-	-	1	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Moozuffernuggur	-	-	-	-	1	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Beharunpoor	-	-	1	2,500	1	2,000	-	-	1	1,000	1	-	-	-	1	400	-	-	5	550	1	-
Allyghur	-	-	1	2,500	1	2,000	-	-	1	1,000	-	-	-	-	1	400	-	-	7	800	1	-
Ajmere	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	400	-	-	1	-
Saugor and Nerbudda	1	3,167	-	-	3	6,000	-	-	3	3,000	-	-	3	1,200	-	-	6	1,500	-	-	4	-
Bhuttee Territory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	10	30,412	19	47,500	33	66,000	2	5,000	28	27,400	8	3,800	30	12,000	24	10,200	19	4,650	105	11,450	48	15,600

12 on 450; 12 on 350; and 24 on 250

APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM THE

No. 93 of 1842.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

From Junior Secretary to Government of India with the Governor-general to *G. A. Bushby*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, Fort William.

Sir,

THE Governor-general directs me to request that you will draw the attention of the Honourable the President in Council to his Lordship's letter of the 24th of September, transmitting the Second Report of the Bengal Finance Committee, and requesting to be favoured with the opinion of his Honor in Council with respect to the recommendations contained therein.

* 4 October.

The observations of his Honor the Lieutenant-governor on the report referred to are forwarded herewith,* for the information of the President in Council, and the Governor-general is desirous of being enabled, if possible, to transmit to England by the next overland mail the notification that some practical result has followed the institution of the Committee.

I have, &c.

Simla, 2 November 1842.

(signed) *C. G. Mansel*,
Junior Secretary to Government of India
with the Governor-general.

No. 52 of 1842.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

From *R. N. C. Hamilton*, Esq., Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to *T. H. Maddock*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-general, Head Quarters, Simla.

Sir,

I AM desired to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 29th instant, enclosing a copy of a second report of the Bengal Finance Committee, and conveying the desire of the Right honourable the Governor-general to have the sentiments of the Lieutenant-governor thereon.

2. The Lieutenant-governor desires me to express his entire concurrence in the mode in which the Committee have treated the subject in their avoiding any organic changes in the constitution and framework of the service, as it now is constituted.

3. The reduction of the number of judges of the court of *Sudder Dewanny Adawlut* from four to three, noticed in para. 10, has already been effected. His Honor concurs in the propriety of discontinuing the allowance to the Secretary to Board of Revenue, for superintending the survey department, so soon as the work shall have been completed; and in fixing the future salary of the Secretary to the Board at 2,000 rupees per mensem, that being the salary attached to the office of register to *Sudder Dewanny Adawlut*.

4. In respect to the appointment of special Commissioners at *Agra* and *Meerut*, the Lieutenant-governor is of opinion that they should be declared to cease and determine on the 1st January 1844, or at an earlier date should the cases before the Court be disposed of.

5. To enable the Government to put in train the gradual extinction of these officers, I am desired to suggest that a power be invested in the local Government to declare that the appeals from any districts shall be tried by the civil courts of that district under the rules in force for Special Commissioners; and that all cases on the files of the Special Commissioners on the 1st January 1844, shall be transferred for decision to the Civil Judges of the district in which the lands may be situate.

6. The abolition of the additional judge in *Bundelcund* has already been contemplated by the Lieutenant-governor; and the additional salary drawn by Mr. Fraser will cease in his transfer to another appointment.

7. The Lieutenant-governor quite agrees with the Committee in their remarks on the inexpediency of altering the present number of judges, and in apportioning a salary of 2,500 rupees per mensem to the office of judge.

8. His Honor would beg to draw the attention of the Governor-general to the extent of duties in the province of *Rohilcund*, comprising the districts of *Bareilly*, *Shahjehanpoor*, *Budaon* and *Pilibheet*. The *Sudder Court* at *Allahabad* has already recorded an opinion on the necessity for a second judge, to enable the civil and sessions duties to be adequately and

Appendix, No.

and regularly performed; considering the general character of the inhabitants, the necessity for holding gaol deliveries at Bareilly, Shahjehanpore and Budaon, the absence from the Sudder station the circuit involves, and the fact that nine Moonsiffs' courts have to be narrowly supervised, his Honor trusts that on reducing the salary of Mr. Cowell to 2,500, a second judge at Bareilly may be authorised on a salary of 2,000 rupees per mensem, the sanction to this appointment being considered open to reconsideration on the 1st January 1844. To show the extent of the duties in the several judgeships in the North-western Provinces, which devolve on the judge in superintending and controlling the moonsiffs subordinate to each court, a statement is appended, by which it will appear that the duties which devolved on the judges in Rohilcund (Moradabad and Bareilly, 20 moonsiffs, by whom 6,820 cases were decided) in 1841, nearly equal those performed by the judges of Goruckpoor, Ghazeepoor, Azimghur, Jounpoor and Mirzapore, under whom were 25 moonsiffs, who decided 7,113 cases.

9. It is only a deep sense of the inexpediency of disturbing the present system in any material degree which induces his Honor to acquiesce in the continuance of the union in the same individual of the offices of magistrate and collector. Independently of the difficulty of any officer with two duties to discharge, avoiding to give an undue proportion of his time to one or other, there is an incompatibility in the very functions of a collector of revenue and those of a magistrate, which seem to render this union inexpedient. So long, however, as the office is continued on its present footing, the amount of salary, 2,000 rupees per mensem, fixed by the Committee, appears a fair and sufficient remuneration.

10. On the vacancy by Colonel Young's removal or promotion being declared, the Lieutenant-governor considers the proposal to place the Deyrah Dhoon under a joint magistrate on 1,000 rupees very proper. His Honor desires me to observe that the political charge of Ghurwal should be re-attached to Kumaon, and placed under the commissioner of that district. This arrangement is desired by the rajah of Teree, and, it is understood, would be acceptable to the people.

11. The proposed remodelling of the custom department is, with a slight modification in regard to Agra, entirely approved.

12. The Lieutenant-governor would suggest that the appointment at Agra be an independent one, to be held by a covenanted officer, and that the salary attached to it be 1,000 rupees. His Honor urges this modification from a conviction that the duties at that station are of a nature which should be entrusted to a covenanted servant of the Government; the constant references with the durbar of native courts, the traffic which comes from independent states, and the numerous questions which arise with strangers to our rules, require the presence of a responsible officer to decide at once. A reference to Dehlee would involve great loss to parties and much public inconvenience; and as this modification could be effected without increasing the total cost which the Committee propose, the Lieutenant-governor trusts it will be favourably considered by his Lordship. The annexation of Allahabad to Mirzapoor is concurred in by the Lieutenant-governor, who would fix the salary of the Mirzapoor office at 2,000 rupees, leaving that at Dehlee at 2,500 rupees, and having an officer on 500 at Allahabad.

13. On the remarks regarding joint magistrates and deputy collectors, the Lieutenant-governor desires me to observe that for a few months the office of joint magistrate and deputy collector at Rohtuck was suspended; but on the earnest application of the people, and referring to the character of the inhabitants of that part of the country, together with the decided opinion of the local officers in favour of the office, it was found expedient to continue it. As, however, the duties at Dehlee may, now that the settlements are completed and a deputy collector allowed for the treasury, be discharged by a magistrate with an assistant, the Lieutenant-governor would suggest, rather than the office be abolished, that the joint magistrate at Dehlee be ordinarily stationed at Rohtuck, an arrangement which will not entail any expense, and be very conducive to the peace and good order of that part of the country.

14. I am directed to add, that by the employment of Mr. G. H. M. Alexander on deputation without giving to him any extra allowance, there has not been so great an expense as seems to have been considered. Mr. Williams is still employed on his salary as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Pillibhet, officiating for Colonel Young in Dehra Dhoon. Both these officers will be provided for on the first opportunity.

15. The future salary of the superintendent of the Bhutte territory may be 1,000 rupees; but it is hardly a sufficient remuneration for such a charge as that of the Bhutte country, involving as it does a residence in a dreary and far from healthy region, and the maintenance of establishments to admit of moving from point to point, on any occasion of an inroad by the lawless inhabitants of the neighbouring states, or other interruption to the important line of traffic running through that jurisdiction from Dehlee towards Bahawalpore. The Lieutenant-governor would add 250 rupees, as a travelling allowance, to the salary of 1,000 rupees allotted to the office by the Committee.

16. The

16. The Lieutenant-governor concurs in the observation of the Committee regarding the number of assistants necessary for the North-western Provinces being not less than 30.

17. The operations in the Settlement Department have been nearly brought to a close, and it has been his Honor's desire to absorb the officers into their proper grades as opportunities offered. The Lieutenant-governor entertaining the opinion that additional allowances given to the officers in this department should only be enjoyed whilst actually employed on the special duty, has, on all recent occasions, expressly recorded that the additional salary should cease with the duties for which it was granted. This course will be invariably carried out as any occasion may arise.

18. His Honor coincides in the views of the Committee regarding the number of Principal Sudder Ameens and Moonsiffs. The change in the Dehlee Territory, alluded to in para. 52, is too recent to admit of a decided opinion being formed. His Honor apprehends some aid will be required to the four Moonsiffs substituted for four Sudder Ameens; but the necessary assistance can be afforded without any additional cost.

19. His Honor considers the proposed arrangements, regarding the number and distribution of uncovenanted deputy collectors, judicious. In respect to investing this class of officers with magisterial powers, the Lieutenant-governor has some hesitation, conceiving all the objections to the union of fiscal and police powers to possess full force in regard to these officers. The Lieutenant-governor would suggest that the local government might be empowered in special cases, on the recommendation of the Commissioner and Nizamut Adawlut, to invest a deputy collector with the powers of an assistant to a magistrate; such a measure might pave the way to the more extensive introduction of the system, should it be found practically to answer.

20. Of the appointments noted in the margin,* one, that at Benares, may be immediately abolished, should his Lordship deem it expedient to vest the agency in Major Carpenter. Arrangements are now under consideration for the final discontinuance of that at Meerut and Dehlee, and Mr. J. S. Clarke is at present acting for Mr. Begbie, who is acting as commissioner during the absence on leave of Mr. Franco.

21. For Bareilly an arrangement has already been proposed; and as regards Cawnpore the Lieutenant-governor can only observe, that no serious evil has resulted under his observation from the distribution of duties alluded to in para. 68 of the committee's report, and which he found in force on taking charge of the government of these provinces.

22. In the recommendation of the Committee, as noted in para. 62, the Lieutenant-governor entirely concurs, and would suggest that a resolution embodying its terms be passed by the Right honourable the Governor-general, and notified for general information and observance.

23. The reductions noticed in paras. 67 and 68, will be carried into effect from any date the Right honourable the Governor-general may determine, and those in para. 69 as his Lordship may direct.

* Officiating judge at Benares; officiating judge at Meerut and Dehlee; officiating judge at Bareilly; officiating magistrate and collector at Cawnpore.

I have, &c.

(signed) R. N. C. Hamilton,

Secretary to Government, North-western Provinces.

4 October 1842.

STATEMENT alluded to in Paragraph 8 of this Letter.

DISTRICTS.	Number of Moonsiffs.	Number of Cases decided in 1841.	
Dehlee - - - - -	7	2,753	} Rohilcund.
Seharunpoor - - - - -	5	2,768	
Meerut - - - - -	7	2,676	
Allyghur - - - - -	7	2,578	
Moradabad - - - - -	10	3,499	
Bareilly - - - - -	9	3,121	
Agra - - - - -	5	1,926	
Furruckabad - - - - -	6	2,344	
Mynpooree - - - - -	5	1,338	
Cawnpore - - - - -	5	1,510	
Futtehpore - - - - -	3	809	
Bundelcund - - - - -	3	784	
Allahabad - - - - -	4	1,279	
Goruckpore - - - - -	10	2,880	
Azimghur - - - - -	4	683	
Jounpore - - - - -	3	969	
Mirzapore - - - - -	3	834	
Benares - - - - -	5	1,384	
Ghazeepore - - - - -	5	1,747	

(signed) R. N. C. Hamilton,

Secretary to Government, North-western Provinces.

(True copy.)

(signed) C. G. Mansel,

Junior Secretary to Government of India with the Governor-general.

Report of the Finance Committee.

It would have taken very little time to express my opinions on the recommendations contained in the second report of the Finance Committee, communicated to us by the Right Hon. the Governor-general in his letter dated the 24th of September last, but Mr. Prinsep has recorded a minute upon the subject, in which he has entered into details and brought forward statements relating to the expenditure under the Bengal Government not touched upon in that report, and as I am unable to concur either in the correctness of those statements, or in the conclusions which he has drawn from them, I felt it incumbent upon me to place on record such information as was obtainable, in order that, in the situation I at present fill of Deputy-governor of Bengal, it might not be supposed that I am inclined to see blame cast upon former administrations without having the circumstances fully before us, and while the Finance Committee are still engaged in prosecuting those inquiries, by which alone it can be clearly ascertained whether the former administrations referred to are deserving of praise or censure.

2. Previously, however, to entering on the subject of Bengal, I will state as concisely as possible the little I have to say respecting the Committee's report on the provinces under the Agra Government.

3. In the first recommendation I entirely concur, namely, that all offices no longer required be abolished, and the incumbents be appointed to the first vacancies that may occur in which their services will be useful.

4. In the second recommendation I also concur, namely, that in special appointments when allowances are given for the performance of particular duties, over and above what are usually drawn by other officers of the same standing in ordinary appointments, the excess be immediately reduced on the completion of the special duty, and consequent abolition of the office.

5. But in the third recommendation I cannot concur without some qualification. It is quite unobjectionable prospectively that when appointments in the ordinary course of the service are abolished or their emoluments reduced, the difference between the salaries formerly drawn by the incumbents, and those which attach to the offices they subsequently hold, be considered personal, and be continued for a period of three years, unless the incumbent be intermediately appointed to another office of equal or larger emolument, but the rule ought not, in my opinion, to be applied to those who have hitherto been allowed that difference. If the individuals in question are not competent to discharge effectively the duties of the offices to which they were transferred, they should of course be removed altogether. But while they continue capable, they seem to me to be entitled to the continuance of the allowances which they have hitherto enjoyed under an implied assurance of their permanency, until other situations may be offered to them of equal emolument. The new rule would therefore not only press hard upon persons so situated, but would be inconsistent with an arrangement to which the Government is understood to be virtually pledged. Moreover, the saving, as Mr. Prinsep observes, would be very inconsiderable.

6. With the results that would arise in the North-western Provinces from the adoption of the measures and rules above adverted to, the Lieutenant-governor is principally concerned, and it appears from his letter, dated the 4th of October last, a copy of which accompanied Mr. Mansel's communication of the 2d ultimo, that he concurs generally in the Committee's recommendations. There are one or two points, however, on which I wish to make a few observations.

7. The first is in respect to the salary assigned to the office of magistrate and collector, which office, for reasons stated by me elsewhere,* I should gladly see disunited, but as long as the union continues I agree with the Committee and the Lieutenant-governor in thinking that a salary of 2,000 rupees per mensem is a fair and sufficient remuneration. The assistance which this class of officers derive from the uncovenanted deputy collectors appointed under Regulation IX. of 1833 is very considerable, and fully justifies the reduction, besides which the expense of the latter establishment is great, and it is not unreasonable that a portion of it should be borne by the officers of the department whose labours they so effectually diminish, and whose duties in future will neither be so arduous or responsible as heretofore.

8. Next I would express my concurrence in the whole of the 55th paragraph of the Committee's report, and add my own recommendation to theirs for investing uncovenanted officers with the powers of magistrate. In the North-western Provinces, where the union of the offices of collector and magistrate still continues, these powers should be vested in the deputy collectors, but in Bengal, where it does not, and where, from the paucity of junior civil servants, the employment in the magistracy of officers of this description is equally necessary, and will soon become indispensable, they should be vested in individuals unconnected

* Vide Report of the Police Committee, dated 18 August 1833.

ected with the revenue department. To save time, as the concluding sections of Regulation IX. 1833, were drawn up by myself, I annex a draft of Act framed, as suggested by the Committee, on the model of those sections, which may be made over at once for consideration to the Legislative Department.

9. Further, I have only to remark that the Committee have not touched upon the subject of deputation allowance. It has long appeared to me that this is a branch of expenditure which requires immediate revision, and that it is susceptible of great modification. I will not anticipate the Committee in the consideration of this important question, but if it has been laid aside, I intend to bring forward myself certain propositions, which will go the length at least of securing Government against the very heavy extra expense to which we are exposed on account of absentees.

10. Having now stated all that appears to me necessary in regard to the Committee's report, I proceed to make such observations on that part of Mr. Prinsep's minute which relates to Bengal, as may prevent any premature opinion being formed on the subject. The Finance Committee will not fail to ascertain the real state of the case, but they ought not to be allowed to entertain a preconceived idea that there has been needless waste and expenditure, or that the Government has been led on to prosecute the objects in view, without due economy in regard to the means and instruments by which those objects were to be accomplished.

11. In order to illustrate his views regarding the manner in which an inquiry into the financial state of the administration should be conducted in all its details, Mr. Prinsep has given an example of certain branches of expenditure in the judicial and revenue department of the government of Bengal, but the items relate only to 17 districts; a part, instead of the whole territory. Besides this inconvenience they will be found not to tally with the figures used by the Finance Committee, or by the Governor-general in his resolution of 23d June 1842. I should be unwilling to rest any general remarks regarding the judicial administration upon such foundation, or indeed to hazard any opinions upon so important a subject without being in possession of sufficient materials, otherwise I might remark that the figures used by the Governor-general in his resolution above quoted do not at all bear out Mr. Prinsep's observations. On the contrary, they lead (if it were proper now to pursue the disquisition) to a perfectly opposite conclusion.

12. The judicial expenses for the Lower Provinces, according to the Civil Auditor's books, which are those followed by the Governor-general's resolution, were:—

	1835-36.	1840-41.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
Fixed	48,95,478	48,72,566	- - -	22,912
Contingent	7,15,721	10,64,179	3,48,458	—
Net increase			- - - 3,25,546	

Supposing these figures to be correct, they show that the large employment of natives in the judicial branch of the service, and the great improvement of the administration of civil and criminal justice and police, which has notoriously taken place during the interval in question, have been accompanied by a positive reduction of fixed establishment of rupees 22,912. But as already observed, this is not the place for such general conclusions, favourable or unfavourable, nor is the information sufficient. Again, in the revenue branch of the Bengal Government, the imperfect results of statements for a similar portion of the whole territory, are considered by Mr. Prinsep to support the general opinion that there has been needless waste in the multiplication of extra establishments in this particular department, owing mainly to the Governor of Bengal not having deemed it necessary to report each case of new office as is required by the letter and spirit of the Act of Parliament, but having contented himself with a general, and sometimes only constructive authority for new establishments, whereby the applications of public officers in districts have often been allowed too ready acquiescence.

13. As far, however, as my inquiries have gone, I can find nothing upon which to base this heavy censure of a preceding government. There has been increase of expense during the last six years in the land revenue department of the Bengal Government, but increase of expense is not necessarily "waste," and should not be so denominated unless the fact be unquestionably established. There have been carried on during the last six years under the Bengal Government very large and important measures for the resumption and settlement of rent free tenures, and for the improved collection of the general land revenue. These were undertaken with the sanction and authority of the Supreme Government, and it was well understood that they would occasion a large temporary increase of expense.

Appendix, No. 14. The result as to expense, using again the figures of the Governor-general's resolution, is as follows :—

	1835-36.	1840-41.
Fixed - - - - -	23,36,108	41,36,075
Contingent - - - - -	3,22,725	10,47,492

showing an increase of fixed establishment of rupees 17,99,967, the contingencies of course increasing at the same time. On the other hand, the result of the measures for which this expenditure was incurred has been very successful, and the expenditure has long since reached its highest point, and is, as Mr. Prinsep admits, now in course of diminution.

15. The fixed annual demand on account of land revenue in the Lower Provinces in 1835-36, the first year of the series, was rupees 3,30,72,244. The fixed demand for the last year, 1840-41, was rupees 3,38,81,963, showing a permanent addition to the annual land revenue of the country of rupees 8,09,719, and this is known to be still on the increase.

The collections actually realized in—

1834-35 were rupees . - - - - -	3,00,33,170
1835-36 " - - - - -	3,05,10,553
1836-37 " - - - - -	3,00,40,169
1837-38 " - - - - -	3,37,13,082
1838-39 " - - - - -	3,43,93,142
1839-40 " - - - - -	3,33,40,035
1840-41 " - - - - -	3,36,29,863

showing that the improved management of the land revenue collections has raised the annual receipts on this account 36 lacs in six years.

17. This, however, as I have already stated, is not the time for disquisitions of this nature; the inquiry must be gone into before any correct opinion can be formed on the subject. But I have thought it my duty to record these particulars as a set-off against the charge of wastefulness in the management of the revenue affairs of the Lower Provinces, for which I can discover no substantive grounds, and it should be observed that the Honourable Court, in a despatch recently under our consideration, dated the 25th May 1841, remark, that in the aggregate resources from the land revenue in Bengal during the period referred to there had been a marked improvement.

Calcutta, 12 December 1842.

(signed) *W. W. Bird.*

AN ACT for the more extensive Employment of Uncovenanted Agency in the Judicial Department.

1. WHEREAS the exigencies of the public service require that the criminal branch of the Judicial Department should be strengthened by the more extensive employment of uncovenanted agency, it is hereby enacted, that it shall be competent to the local governments of both divisions of the Bengal Presidency to appoint in any zillah or district a deputy magistrate, with the powers hereinafter specified.

2. And it is hereby enacted, that the office of deputy magistrate shall be open to natives of India of any class or religious persuasion. The persons selected shall receive their commissions from Government in the usual mode, under the signature of the secretary in the Judicial Department.

3. And it is hereby enacted, that every person appointed to the office of deputy magistrate under this Act, shall, previously to entering upon the execution of the duties of his office, make and subscribe before the magistrate of the district to which he may be appointed, a declaration according to Act XXI. 1837.

4. And it is hereby enacted, that a deputy magistrate appointed under this Act, shall be in all respects subordinate to the magistrate under whom he may be placed; he shall exercise such of the powers of a magistrate, as the magistrate with the sanction of Government may commit to him, and shall obey all orders that may be issued, and perform all duties that may be assigned to him by that functionary, who shall be at all times competent, subject to such orders as he may receive from the local government, to extend, limit or resume the jurisdiction committed to his subordinate.

5. And

5. And it is hereby enacted; that all proceedings held by a deputy magistrate appointed under this Act, shall be recorded in his own name and on his own responsibility, and shall be appealable either to the magistrate or to the sessions judge under the existing law of criminal appeals, according to the extent of the powers committed to him under which the proceedings may have been held. Appendix, No. 1.

6. And it is hereby enacted, that a deputy appointed under this Act shall not be removable but for misconduct, and with the sanction of the local government. Whenever there may be reason to believe that a deputy is disqualified by neglect, incapacity, or corruption for continuance in office, a report shall be submitted by the local magistrate for the consideration and orders of the local government, which shall be competent to suspend him, and order a further inquiry into his conduct, or to direct his immediate dismissal, as may appear just and proper.

(signed) *W. W. Bird.*

MINUTE by the Honourable *H. T. Prinsep*, dated 10 November 1842.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-general refers for our opinion the suggestions and recommendations of the Finance Committee sitting at his Lordship's head quarters; if those recommendations have our concurrence, we are requested to give immediate directions to carry them into effect. The specific recommendations of the Finance Committee are summed up at the close of their Second Report; they are as follows:— Minute of Lord Auckland, 28 Feb. 1842, and Reports of Finance Committee.

First. To abolish offices no longer required, appointing the incumbents to other situations. The appointments indicated as falling in this category are the additional judgeship at Banda; the collectorships of customs at Agra and at Allahabad; the joint magistracy and deputy collectorship at Rohtuk; the special deputy collectors appointed to investigate rent-free tenures at Barellee, Benares, Meerut, and Allyghur; the settlement officer employed at Agra; and others of the same class, who are to be dispensed with when their settlement operations are respectively concluded.

A new arrangement is proposed for the Customs Department of the North-western Provinces, by which two of the present collectors (Messrs. Parks and Plowden), drawing each 2,000 rupees per mensem, are to be dispensed with; and two superintendents, at 2,500 per mensem, being appointed for the whole frontier, the local custom-houses are to be placed under uncovenanted deputies, eight in number, and divided into three classes, of whom two are to receive 600 per mensem, two 500, and four 400 per mensem. The other offices recommended for abolition were originally temporary appointments, made for special purposes; and under any circumstances would not, or at least ought not, to have been continued beyond the exigency which called for each. The second recommendation of the Committee is that, when consequently upon a reduction of official salaries, the individual incumbent is allowed the difference between the reduced and the former salary as a personal allowance, it should be made a rule that this allowance should last only for three years, upon the assumption, apparently, that that period ought to suffice to enable the individual to obtain an equivalent salary in some other office. The other recommendations are based upon a revision of the number and allowances of the public officers to be employed in the duties of civil administration in the North-western Provinces. The result of their recommendations in this branch, as compared with the years 1830 and 1841, is shown in tables, of which the following are the totals, excluding the customs offices.

	Com- missioners.		Judges.		Magistrates.		Collectors.		Deputy Collectors.		Joint Magistrates.		Registers.		Deputy Collectors.		Assistants at 400.	Sudder Ameens.			Moonsiffs.
	No.	Salary.	No.	Salary.	No.	Salary.	No.	Salary.	No.	Salary.	No.	Salary.	No.	Salary.	No.	No.		Salary.			
1830	13	46,405	24	65,796	4	6,900	33	67,035	5	5,600	8	9,697	17	12,286	2	2,300	57	51	5,500		
1841	9	27,502	20	51,367	34	74,760	29	29,700	42	12,850	15	18,500	4	4,000	25	10,600	23	23	5,550	42,12,550	
Proposed	10	30,419	19	47,500	33	66,000	28	27,400	48	15,600	-	-	-	-	24	10,200	30	19	4,650	1,05,11,450	

A mere glance over these results is sufficient to show that, for financial purposes, the effect will be very small indeed. The discontinuance of settlement and resumption officers, and the reduction of the salaries of collector-magistrates from 27,000, as fixed by the late Governor-general, in diminution of the scale authorised by the Court of Directors, to

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24,000, as arbitrarily declared by the Committee to be proper and sufficient, being the only parts of the scheme which exhibit a saving, and the discontinuance of the temporary officers being evidently a thing that must have taken place of itself when their duties were over.

In order to take up these recommendations in the order they are given, the abolition of temporary offices, and the change in the arrangements for managing the customs and salt duties of the North-western Provinces are first to be considered.

Of course the principle of expediency upon which the abolition of temporary offices is recommended, admits of no contravention. We must suppose that the Lieutenant-governor is himself anxious to carry out that principle, and that the settlement officers, resumption collectors, and special joint magistrates, will be discontinued as fast as their work is completed; but the Lieutenant-governor may be inclined to show consideration for the individuals, and to allow them to continue in the receipt of their special salaries until other means can be found of providing for them equivalent salaries. The rule recommended by the Committee, that on completion of duties for which special salaries have been allowed, the officers employed on them; if kept on expecting other situations, and in the interim employed on deputation, or as substitutes for absentees, shall receive only the average salary of their contemporaries, is a good one, but it is one that can only be brought into operation by the Lieutenant-governor himself, who may be enjoined to bear it in mind, and make special arrangements in conformity with the principle as occasions arise. The three cases cited, viz. those of Messrs. G. H. M. Alexander, R. Alexander, and Cocks, may be pointed out as fit ones to be brought under the immediate operation of the rule.

With respect to the proposed change of system in the Customs Department of the North-western Provinces. The effect of the change will be, to leave as pensioners two officers, whose efficiency does not stand high in public estimation; to extend the authority of the two efficient ones, making them superintendents instead of collectors, and increasing their salaries accordingly; and in the room of the two discharged collectors, to have three more uncovenanted deputies, that is, eight instead of five. I dare say the management of the customs in the North-western Provinces would be improved by this change, but it is scarcely the time to propose a new cast of the executive of this department, when the question of abolishing the transit duties, and reforming altogether the system on which the salt duties are collected, is still under consideration. At present the old law, Regulation IX, 1810, is that under which duties are levied in the North-western Provinces; but the departures from the principle of that law, as well in the rates as in the mode of collecting, and even in the establishments, are such as to call urgently for a consideration of the question; and in lieu of merely recasting the establishments, I should much prefer to hear of the whole system being placed on a proper permanent footing. I see no reason why the system established for Bombay, for the frontier transit both of salt and customable goods, should not be made to apply to the North-western Provinces; and instead of ruwannas, let us have chokey passes, with arrangements for collection of the dues of Government through the land revenue collectors, the officers of customs being only preventive, and having nothing to do with accounts and money receipt, unless specially invested by Government with that duty.

I would not, however, be understood as objecting at all to the change proposed by the Committee in the customs establishments, but would observe, that including the personal allowances of the excluded collectors, I doubt if it will be attended with saving.

The next point to be noticed is the recommendation that the personal allowances of incumbents should last only three years, and the Committee recommend that the incumbents of the last revision of civil allowances, which took place ten years ago, and under which several public servants have been left in the enjoyment of personal allowances for more than three years, shall be brought immediately within the rule. I think this inequitable and inexpedient, and would only apply a rule of the kind prospectively, so as not to touch former incumbents. It is assumed that three years ought to suffice for obtaining another suitable situation, and in the case of persons ordinarily brought into the predicament to be thrown out of a situation by its casual abolition, there can be no doubt that three years is more than sufficient to ensure an opportunity for other employment, and in such cases it will always be in the power of the Government to offer such employment, so as to effect the desired saving. If not opposed, the fault will be that of the Government, not of the incumbent. But this rule will not hold when maximum salaries have been reduced, that is when the salaries of the highest situations in the service have been fixed on a reduced scale for all subsequent nominees, but existing incumbents have been left on the salary to which they have been originally appointed. For instance, the salaries of sudder judges were, before the revision of allowances made by the Finance Committee of 1828-29, 55,000 sicca rupees per annum. The Government, on the recommendation of that committee, fixed 52,200 Company's rupees as the maximum salary for any office under Council, and this recommendation was adopted by the Government, and approved ultimately by the Court of Directors; but the sudder judges, paid at the time of its adoption at 55,000 sicca rupees, were left in the enjoyment of that salary, and of these Mr. Rattray still remains in the same situation he then held. How can it be assumed in his case that three years was a sufficient period for which to respect his rights as an incumbent? Where was or is he to obtain the equivalent salary for that ordered to be curtailed? Mr. Cowell, of Barellee, then chief judge of the abolished provincial court, stands in the same predicament nearly. Unless he had been appointed to the sudder court, he could not have received the full equal salary to that of his previous situation. Either the Govern-

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ment has been in error in respecting the rights of incumbents at all, where extensive changes were made in the scale of allowances, or having reason for thus dealing liberally and fairly with them, the Government should carry out the principle and continue the personal allowances, until by the offer of some other situation the opportunity of making the saving to Government is given to them, which is the present rule already in many instances acted upon in Bengal. If any incumbent refuses the offered situation, he is then rightly deemed to have forfeited as much of the personal salary as Government would have saved by the arrangement. The exigencies of the State are no ground for depriving any one of his fair dues, and that plea should no more be urged against incumbents than it is against State pensioners, or any other consumers of public income, without equivalent rendered in service. The respect for incumbents is not a new principle, applied only on the occasion of the reductions of 1829. The same principle has been uniformly recognised by the Court of Directors, and was so in the Act of Parliament, which in fixing the allowances of the members of the Supreme and of the Presidency Governments on their present scale, left the emoluments of the existing incumbents of 1833-34 on the footing on which they were when those members were appointed.

The saving exhibited in the report, as to result from the new rule, is very inconsiderable; Mr. Cowell, indeed, will be mulcted 1,700 rupees per mensem, Mr. Wemyss 427, and Mr. Tyler 83; there are no others in the North-western Provinces. This gain to Government is not sufficient to warrant the abandonment of a principle if it be fair and equitable. If it be not so, it should never have been established; but being so, the incumbents are entitled to the full benefit of what was so established, and there is no equity in suddenly turning round upon them with a declaration that they have had long enough the benefit conceded to them. If applied to them at all; the limiting and restricting rule should only be so at the end of three years from the time of its being now established, but I doubt if there will be benefit in applying any new rule to them.

I come now to the more important part of the Finance Committee's recommendations: they have thought it their duty to review, and in fact to make a recast of the number and allowances of the officers employed in the departments of civil administration in the North-western Provinces. I do not wonder at their so commencing, for the Committee, sitting as it has done away from the presidency, has only had establishment books and civil auditors' statements to work upon. The real sources of the increase in each department of charge they have not had the power yet to investigate, and never can have, unless they sit where the accounts are kept, with their vouchers, and where the heads of charge may be looked over in the books, and anything out of common be at once raked up, and made matter of inquiry. And what has been the result of this examination of the establishment books? Why it is ascertained that the paid civil servants of the North-western Provinces, excluding temporary officers, such as those for making settlements, and for resumption duties, are less numerous, and receive less salaries than they did ten years ago; there has at the same time been a large increase of native officers and uncovenanted servants. And what do the Committee recommend as the result of their recast? One more commissioner, one less of judges, one less of collector-magistrates, one less of joint-magistrates and deputy collectors, one more of principal sudder ameens and six more of deputy collectors (uncovenanted). There is surely no saving in all this to meet the deficit of two crore and a half, the appalling amount of which called the attention of Government to the necessity for economy and retrenchment. In fact, there is no saving at all in the Committee's scheme upon the ordinary fixed establishments; which result of the examination they have been subjected to may be regarded as conclusively establishing the fact, that it is not in the scale of our fixed establishments that there is extravagance, nor is it by petty retrenchments in them that we can hope to retrieve our finance.

The only extensive reduction the Committee have recommended is the reduction of the salaries of collector-magistrates from 27,000 per annum to 24,000. I am very unwilling to adopt this recommendation for several reasons. In the first place, the allowances of up-country collectors were fixed originally by Lord Wellesley at 2,000 rupees per mensem, with commission on abkaree and stamps, which made some of them better than sicca rupees 3,000 per mensem. The details of settlement were then made by tehseeldars, and each collector had a territory yielding 20 or 30 lakhs of rupees to administer. The number of these officers was afterwards increased by Lord's Hastings and Amherst, in order that they might conduct the settlements in person, but the allowances were left as so originally fixed, until Lord William Bentinck determining to introduce as much as possible of the Madras system, of which he was an admirer, united the collector's office with that of magistrate, and upon the recommendation of a finance committee composed of servants of all three presidencies, recast the whole civil establishments of India. The salary proposed for the collector-magistrate was 30,000 sicca or Company's rupees. In the Madras and Bombay presidencies those officers, called principal collectors, receive as much, and some even more. The Court of Directors, by their despatch, dated 4th May 1836, fixed 28,000 as the proper salary for these officers, but the Government having intermediately reduced the salaries to 27,000, that is having established this rate as the medium of the gradation scale, which was disapproved by the Court, such became from that time the fixed salary of the collector-magistrates of the North-west. In the letter referred to, the Court complain of the Government's having made a reference on the gradation scale principle, instead of carrying out the orders* for regulating allowances, issued originally in 1831; and again, in a subsequent letter, dated 5th September 1838, replying to a further advocacy of the gradation principle, the Court observe, "We cannot but

* 10th August.

Appendix, No.

but regret that in so many instances our orders should either have been wholly disregarded or imperfectly executed. We allude especially to the retention of the gradation system, notwithstanding our distinct and positive instructions for its abandonment. The precipitancy with which it was brought into operation might indeed have raised considerable difficulties in the way of its total abolition, immediately on the receipt of our orders, but a commencement should have been made or at least preparations entered into for commencing at the earliest possible period. So far from this being done, by a needless reference of a subject upon which we had maturely deliberated and finally determined, the execution of our orders is postponed for many months, and the service during the interval remains in that unsettled and feverish state in which by a series of unnecessary changes it has now been kept for several years."

The Court then, by the same despatch, take in their own hands the absolute regulation of the salaries of each class of officers, and prescribe dates from which they are to be established, recognising no incumbency in those who were appointed after the receipt of their previous orders to salaries in contravention of them.

Again, so late as 23d December 1840, the Court of Directors, in finally approving and confirming the arrangements made in execution of the orders referred to, observe in paragraph 16,—

"As our present orders are intended to place the emoluments of our civil servants on a permanent basis, we desire to be immediately furnished with a statement," &c.

I quote these passages to show that the Court of Directors consider the present scale of salaries to be their act, deliberately determined upon, after 10 years of consultation and discussion in correspondence; that they wish what has been so settled to be regarded as permanent, and that they look upon a re-opening of the subject as calculated to produce an unsettled feverish state very undesirable, and of pernicious influence and effect on the public service.

For financial results it is quite obvious that the revision of what was so settled after 10 years of deliberation, can produce little effect.* The whole saving per annum in the North-west Provinces, temporary appointments excluded, would not be one lakh of rupees, and there will be as much expended in the additional uncovenanted appointments as is gained by the reduction of the collectors' salaries. Why then undertake the revision of civil allowances? Are we to expect changes with every change in the head of the Government? each multiplied as it must be by the orders from England upon its details, and each leaving everything unsettled for a necessarily long period. I am inclined to say, let what was declared to be permanent in 1840, have at least its lustrum before being undone.

It will be observed that the above remarks apply only to that part of the Finance Committee's report which proposes the reduction of the salary of collector-magistrates from 27,000 to 24,000 per annum. The Committee themselves repudiate the idea of making organic changes in the constitution and functions or emoluments of the public servants, and, in fact, they cannot have with them the means of entering on the consideration of such a subject for want of the records and materials to show on what the present scheme was based; but being, as the Committee very properly are, thus impressed with the inexpediency of unsettling, I think they have unwisely abandoned their own principle in thus giving their opinion on this one point, and setting aside that of the Court of Directors, of previous governments, and of finance committees, as to the proper salary for collector-magistrates in the North-western Provinces. Let these officers remain as they have been fixed, at least until we have the approval of the Court of Directors to the proposed change, so as to preclude the possibility of some further fresh arrangement afterwards; and, for my own part, I consider that the reduction to 24,000 per annum is not to be recommended, because it would have the effect of making collectorships mere gradation offices, in which incumbents would remain but for very short periods, or at least of rendering them much more so than they are at present, which I should much deprecate. At Madras, where the collector-magistrates are upheld as high officers, and receive more liberal salaries, the same officer is found for years in the same post, which is there considered a great advantage. Why widen the difference between the systems at the two Presidencies by further degrading those officers in the North-western Provinces? With respect to the suggestion of the Committee in regard to individual offices, many of them are judicious, and several of the arrangements recommended will doubtless have been made by the Lieutenant-governor, or be on the eve of completion when he gets the copy of the report transmitted to him by the Governor-general. With those I do not consider that we have any necessity to deal in Calcutta, unless, indeed, the Lieutenant-governor should bring the subject before us, in order to obtain our advice or instructions. I do not mean, therefore, to follow the Committee through their recommendation in this branch.

But

* In 1836-37 there were in active employment in the Bengal establishment 388 civil servants, besides those absent on furlough and out of employ. Of these 63 drew 3,000 per mensem and upwards, 95 between 2,000 and 3,000, and 230 less than 2,000, the assistants included. The total payment to the service was close upon 75 lakh of rupees. It is now considerably less, as the number in effective employ is much diminished by the operation of the annuity fund, and a consecutive short supply of writers.

But the avowed motive of the appointment of finance committees is, the restoration of Indian finance to its wholesome state of a balanced income and expenditure. Lord Auckland, in his minute of February 28th of this year, gave a statement of Indian finance, which exhibited for the two years, 1839-40 and 1840-41, (the latter based upon estimates), a balance of four lakh, and three lakh only on the credit side of our Indian income, leaving the entire home supply, which ranges from two crore and a half to three crore, quite unprovided for. This is equivalent to a deficit to that extent.

	1839-40.	1840-41. Estimate.
Receipts of four Presidencies -	21,37,00,906	20,86,98,925
Charges of ditto - - -	21,32,85,341	20,84,09,109
Surplus - - -	4,15,565	2,89,816
Actual of 1840-41 since ascertained:		
Receipts of four Presidencies - - - -	-	21,95,74,501
Charges of ditto - - - -	-	20,93,47,278
Surplus - - -	-	1,02,27,223

The war charges* of the same two years were stated at (1839-40) 1,38,10,434, and (1840-41 Estimate) 1,32,63,914, to which must be added 50 and 70 lakh for the excess of ordinary military charges* of the two years over the same for 1835-36, arising from the increase to regiments of 360 men, and from several new, irregular, provincial, and other corps. Of the deficit, therefore, of two crore and a half, or three crore, as much as a crore and eighty lakh, or two crore, arises from the military attitude assumed, and from the enterprises and preparations we have been compelled to undertake and maintain in consequence; and if peace be restored to Asia, as we have now good reason to hope will soon be the case, a large portion of this deficit will be provided for by a return to a peace establishment. There is evidently no other way of meeting so large an excess; for I put, of course, out of the question the power of obtaining by accession of territory a correspondent increase of resources, as resulted from previous wars of the days of Lord's Wellesley and Hastings. As a matter of necessity, therefore, rather than of mere financial prudence, we must look to an early settlement of our military establishments on the reduced footing required for a season of tranquillity. This is an obvious means of providing for half of the above-stated deficit; but leaving the military and war charges wholly out of the account, there has been an increase of general expenditure in the years 1839-40 and 1840-41, (a) compared with 1835-36, approaching to, indeed, exceeding a crore. This is distributed as follows:

	1839-40.	1840-41. Estimate.
Total charges - - -	21,32,85,341	20,84,09,109
Deduct war and military -	9,36,81,845	9,53,08,390
TOTAL Charges - - -	11,96,03,496	11,31,00,719

	1835-36.	Actual of 1840-41.
Total charges - - -	18,29,56,003	20,93,47,278
Deduct war and military -	7,53,86,976	9,62,99,756
TOTAL other Charges -	10,75,70,027	11,30,47,522

(a)	1835-36.	1839-40.	1840-41. Estimate.	Excess, 1839-40.	1840-41. Estimate.	Actual of 1849-41.	Excess of Actual in 1840-41.
* Political Pensions	1,28,13,294	1,95,58,599	1,49,78,786	67,45,305	21,65,492	1,55,33,248	27,19,954
General Department.	1,79,29,457	2,06,06,582	2,00,43,923	26,77,125	21,14,466	2,22,65,550	43,36,093
Judicial - -	1,72,29,454	1,87,01,997	1,81,77,738	14,72,543	9,48,284	1,86,28,921	13,99,467
Revenue - -	1,85,76,973	2,01,84,493	1,99,37,123	16,07,520	13,60,150	2,12,59,869	26,82,896
Marine - -	29,54,695	32,14,386	40,96,558	2,59,691	11,41,863	46,88,347	17,33,652
				1,27,62,184	77,30,255		1,28,72,063

These five heads of large increase, accounting as they do entirely for the difference between the periods in the amount of charges general, are fit subjects for close and accurate investigation, and a committee of finance that should test the component items of these large disbursements, and advise which of them are indispensable, and which may easiest be brought

* I am much afraid that these two items, "Military" and "War Charges," do not include Shah Shooja's troops, the charge of which, upwards of 50 lakh per annum, is entered in a different account, being regarded as an advance to Shah Shooja. There is evidently no prospect of the advance being ever repaid, so it will sooner or later have to be written off as a charge.

The actual ordinary charges, military, of 1840-41, were - - - - 8,62,87,539
 Add extraordinary - - - - - 1,00,12,227
9,62,99,756

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Income of 1835-36	-	21,69,42,524
Indian Expenditure	-	18,29,56,003
Surplus of 1835-36 Indian Account	on } - }	3,39,86,521

brought back to the standard of 1835-36, the year of smallest expenditure and of largest surplus in the Indian account, would indeed deserve the thanks of Government. It was my intention to have broken down these large sums by division into Presidencies, and by a classification of the heads of charge comprised in each, so as to have presented to the Government a general view of the real sources of the excess of civil charge which has thus been allowed to grow up; and I had collected several materials for that purpose, when the announcement of the appointment of the Finance Committee led me to suppose that the thing would be much better done by them. But their time has been devoted to a close examination of one particular branch only, that of civil salaries and fixed establishments, in which there has been least difference, and if anything, a reduction of charge. It is not by operating upon that branch that the Government can hope to restore its finance, and it must work in the dark if the real sources of the increase which presses on us are not clearly ascertained as the first thing.

It is, however, only by close examination of the accounts in detail, that this knowledge can be obtained, and on that account, I doubt if a committee of finance sitting anywhere else but at the Presidency will do much good. If at a distance it must rely wholly on the work of others, and that work will never be hearty, nor executed with proper diligence and zeal, if performed with the knowledge that others are to derive the credit while to them is assigned only the labour and the responsibility for inaccuracies. In order to show the kind of detail which I think it would be useful that the Government should possess, as a preliminary to any determination where to apply the shears, and seek the means of necessary retrenchment, I will proceed with one or two of the heads above given, premising that I was unable to obtain immediately the information desired in respect to political pensions, and general department charges, but have furnished to the Accountant-general the forms in which I think they should be passed under review, in order that he may adopt them in reporting on the charges of 1840-41, the accounts of which are on the eve of completion. The judicial charges of all India in 1835-36, were 1,72,29,454. These were distributed as follows, compared with 1840-41:

	1835-36.	1840-41. (Actual.)
Bengal - - - - -	64,40,243	70,37,050
Agra - - - - -	49,53,878	54,40,668
Madras - - - - -	34,30,959	36,13,646
Bombay - - - - -	24,04,374	25,30,029
	1,72,29,454	1,86,22,302

A further distribution gives the following heads for 1835-36:

	BENGAL.	AGRA.	MADRAS.	BOMBAY.
Sudder and Supreme Courts -	12,26,230	4,04,039	6,25,145	6,56,405
Zillah Courts and Establishments { European	18,69,699	14,94,504	10,87,376	17,47,969.
{ Native	17,69,821	16,81,598	10,12,190	
Police - - - - -	8,84,688	11,39,571	6,82,497	
Miscellaneous - - - - -	6,89,805	2,34,166	23,751	
	64,40,243	49,53,878	34,30,959	24,04,374
		1,72,29,454		

I cannot give the same heads precisely for 1840-41, for want of the actual accounts of

the other presidencies for that year; we must be content therefore to follow out the comparison of years in Bengal. Appendix, No.

	1835-36.	1840-41.
Sudder and Supreme Courts - -	12,26,230	12,26,943
Zillah Courts { European - -	18,69,699	17,77,684
{ Native - - -	17,69,821	20,51,627
Police Establishments - - -	8,84,688	9,28,679
Miscellaneous* - - - -	6,89,805	6,29,642
	64,40,243	66,14,575†

This review will show Government that the increase of charge in the Judicial Department, so far as concerns Bengal, lies wholly in the native courts and police, and that this department affords little scope for retrenchment, unless by some change of system the means shall be found of reducing the machinery by which the business of judicial and police administration is conducted.

A Finance Committee, however, would by no means be satisfied with this degree of detail only; and with a view to pursue the comparison more closely, I have obtained statements in detail of the charges of 17 zillahs. To be complete, the statements should include all districts, and complete the totals set down for them in the above abstract. But it is not my object to anticipate what will be better done by the committees, or even by the ordinary accountants of the Government. I merely desire to show the form in which the sources of increased charge can best be laid open, as the first step towards an attempt to retrieve finance by restoring the desired equilibrium between income and expenditure as it stood in 1835-36.

The annexed statements, marked (A.), furnish the following comparison of total judicial charges for 1835-36 and 1840-41, for the same precise 17 districts:—

ALLOWANCES.

	Judges' Salaries.	Establishments, Natives, &c.	Deputation Allowances.	Extra Establishments.	Travelling Charges.	Temporary Establishments.	Ground Rents.	Office Contingencies.	Repairs.	TOTAL.
1835-36	5,39,715	5,53,350	11,859	2,014	None allowed.	4,914	197	4,914	6,102	11,17,094
1840-41	5,08,096	7,05,574	18,980	-	1,431	795	530	7,207	13,878	12,56,497

The above comparison will show at once that the largest increase has been in the native establishments, deputation allowances, and repairs; the former are a necessary incident to the course of policy determined upon by the Government, under which the natives are more largely employed in judicial business and with larger allowances than heretofore. The application of this principle, instead of leading to a reduction of charge, as was expected, has increased the total expenditure of the department about 10 per cent. There is little, however, to afford material for retrieving our finance under any of these heads.

Let us examine similarly the revenue charges of India, by which, of course, must be understood those connected with the administration of the land revenue, separated from customs, salt and opium, and other sources of income for which our accounts have distinct ads.

The

	1835-36.	1840-41.
* This head includes diet of prisoners - - - -	5,78,802	5,87,480
Pensions - - - - -	36,586	37,894
Stamp charges - - - - -	62,723	-
Miscellaneous - - - - -	11,694	4,268
	6,89,805	6,29,642

† This detail was obtained from the Accountant Revenue Department; its non-accordance with the total may arise from its not including the Eastern Settlements:

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Appendix, No. The revenue charges of all India have been stated for 1835-36 at 1,85,76,973, the increase upon which, in 1840-41, was on the estimates, 13,60,150, but on the actual, 26,82,896; in 1839-40, 16,07,520. Divided into presidencies, the charges of 1835-36 stood thus:

	BENGAL.	AGRA.	MADRAS.	BOMBAY.
Boards - - - - -	2,77,023	1,18,175	2,64,141	—
Commissioners - - - - -	4,44,243	3,30,822	- - -	66,178
Collectors { European - - - - -	9,24,642	- - -	11,46,708	6,43,730
{ Native Deputy, including	13,63,520	34,55,084	31,63,345	12,08,790
{ Resumption Officers - -				
Miscellaneous - - - - -	3,77,841 *	17,43,352 †	3,40,741	26,08,629 ‡
	33,87,269	56,47,433	49,14,935	46,27,336
Actual of 1840-41 - - -	55,27,690	54,04,371	56,02,278	50,26,530

The above general comparison shows a disproportionately large native establishment in 1835-36 for collection of the land revenue in the Madras Presidency, but this is a consequence of the Ryotwar settlements and system introduced by Sir Thomas Munro. The comparison with 1840-41, as with the judicial charges, I can at present give only in detail for Bengal, and that not for the entire presidency. The general result, however, for the same 27 districts in the two years, 1835-36 and 1840-41, shows the following comparison of revenue charges under their several heads:

Note—Twenty-seven districts in 1835-36, but increased to 32 in 1840-41.

	Salaries of Collectors and Assistants.	Establishment.	Deputation Allowances.	Travelling Charges.	Temporary Establishment.	Office Contingencies.	Tehsildars.	Abkaree Expenses.	Sayer Payments.	Zemindar Allowances.	Kunooongoes.	Poolbundee.	Repairs.	Extra Allowances.	Ground Rents.	Total of 27 Districts.
1835-36	4,87,682	2,58,548	41,548	60	63,782	42,700	6,747	72,608	51,344	10,214	660	52,536	3,480	4,031	2,053	11,00,136
1840-41	6,08,004 §	6,25,165	52,830	5,345	84,338	63,877	4,382	84,717	85,572	7,092	680	59,927	5,205	8,351	750	16,97,151

The detail of each district will be found in the annexed Statements, marked (B). It will be seen that the increase of nearly 50 per cent. in the charges of the Revenue Department in these 27 districts arises mainly from the extra appointments for resumption and other duties, both of European and native officers; but there is an increase generally under every head. Much of this augmentation will be temporary and susceptible of early diminution, for the resumption and extra establishments are now under process of discontinuance; still the items deserve the early investigation of any officers who may be appointed to advise Government as to sources of retrenchment; and it has always been my opinion that there has been needless waste in the multiplication of extra establishments in this particular department, owing mainly to the Government of Bengal not having deemed it necessary to report each case of new office, as is required by the letter and spirit of the Act of Parliament, but having contented himself with a general, and sometimes only a constructive, authority for new establishments, whereby the applications of public officers in districts have often been allowed too ready acquiescence, under the suggestion of the secretary of the department, who is, of course, more interested in the success of measures recommended by him, than in looking to the economy of the means and instruments by which success is obtained. The above observations, brief and incomplete as they are, as a review of our financial state, will, nevertheless, suffice to show the process, by which I would recommend its being examined, with a view to a special discovery of the sources of augmentation

Note.—Deputy collectors and division of collectors, magistracies, surveys.

* Including Poolbundee Pensions - - - - -	1,04,397
† This item includes pensions Revenue Surveys And Canal charges - - - - -	68,527
	5,64,628
	2,12,092
	9,04,724

‡ In this are included 25,47,267 on account of pension, and 45,158 for surveys.

§ Including resumption officers.

mentation and a consideration of the necessity of the continuance of each. I do not intend to follow the late Governor-general through his suggestions of probable means for restoring the finance. The lapse of political pensions and of jageers is evidently a distantly prospective resource, and the changes in the form and constitution of the Government through which a saving is contemplated, are dependent upon other deliberations than our own. The surplus of 1835-36 was obtained under the present constitution, and with all existing political charges, excepting such as have arisen out of the Afghan policy adopted by the late Governor-general. From the consequences of a prosecution of that policy we are about to be relieved, and if we resolve to revert quickly to a peace establishment, we assuredly ought to restore the old surplus, without looking to incidental or prospective savings, such as are included amongst those referred to in Lord Auckland's minute. A close watching, however, of the Bengal Government is an essential condition to any restoration of our finance; for there has always been a greater tendency to expense in its administrative branches than in those of any of the other presidencies. The review that I have thus recommended may be undertaken by the finance committee, but only from materials, and with the assistance of the officers of the departments of account. I should have recommended obtaining, first, the statements necessary from those officers direct, and then selecting the specific heads, the revision and more economical regulation of which might be entrusted to committees by the special instructions of the Government; for if we launch committees at once into the wide ocean of our finance, without compass or sailing orders, they may lose their time and labour by undertaking useless investigations and pursuing objects which cannot lead to the desired end of restoring the equilibrium of income and expenditure. The Government cannot divest itself of the responsibility attaching to these augmented charges, and ought not to commit to others the duty of discovering their source and taking steps for their correction. It is on this account that I should wish the great heads of increase to be reported upon in the form explained, first, by our own officers of account; then shall we be able to point out to the committees the particular branches of establishment or of other expenditure, which it is desirable they should review for purposes of retrenchment. The comparison with the year 1835-36 will much more effectually answer this purpose than one with 1830-31, or any other period; because, as above stated, was the year of most economical expenditure, and because the system which is now generally established was then also in force at all the presidencies; whereas in 1830-31 that of Bengal and the North-western Provinces was under transition and attended with many extra charges and irregularities.

But when I suggest this particular form of comparison, and the selection of the specific years 1835-36 and 1840-41 for the purpose, it must not be supposed that I do so as if it were a new thing to have the accounts in detail brought under the review of Government by a comparison of the results of years. The Accountant-general annually makes up a report on the receipts of each department, and on each head of disbursement, with a comparison of the same for more than 20 years; but the very length of detail and the size of the report, which is a thick folio volume, deters from that close examination which is expedient; and from the same cause the date by which it is completed is so far in advance of that specifically reviewed, that the report is regarded as better adapted to satisfy the curious as to the past than to answer purposes of present reform or revision. In like manner, the Government receives from the Court of Directors a careful review of the accounts of each year, prosecuted into detail; but though highly elaborate and useful for reference, the despatch affords a retrospect of the state of things at a date so long since passed away, that when received, it commands little immediate interest. Thus the last despatch of the kind which the Government has received from England was dated 25th May 1841, and contains a review in detail of the accounts of the three years 1834-35, 1835-36, and 1836-37, all years of great financial prosperity, being the period when the retrenchments effected by Lord William Bentinck and Sir Charles Metcalfe came into most effective operation. The review of such a period would be extremely useful for comparison, if the results of the years of subsequent embarrassment were sufficiently ascertained to be exhibited in contrast. It is because in the natural course of things such a comparison will not be obtained in the form of these annual reports and despatches for five or six years to come, that I think it will be advantageous to obtain the comparison in detail that I have proposed of the charges of each department as a basis for ulterior measures.

Calcutta, 10 November 1842.

(signed) *H. T. Prinsep.*

(A.)

EXTRACT from the Account of BENGAL RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of 1835-36, in order to show the Particulars of which the Judicial Charges entered in that Account are chiefly composed.

	Salaries of the Judges.	Establishment of the Courts.	Deputation Allowance.	Temporary Establishment.	Contingencies.	Repairs.	Ground Rent.	TOTAL.	Diet of Prisoners.	TOTAL.	GRAND TOTAL.
ZILLAH ADAWLUT.											
Province of Bengal:											
Backergunge - -	28,609 6 2	21,580 2 2	657 10 8	- - -	87 13 1	730 14 9	33 8 -	51,699 3 10	19 10 2	19 10 2	51,718 14 -
Beerbhoom - -	41,250 - -	26,932 1 4	281 10 5	84 11 5	28 5 7	40 15 3	- - -	68,617 12 -	6 10 6	6 10 6	68,624 6 6
Burdwan - -	61,201 14 9	74,034 8 1	- - -	1,066 6 1	1,044 10 3	23 11 3	- - -	137,371 2 5	13 2 10	13 2 10	1,37,384 5 3
Chittagong - -	82,362 5 7	41,329 14 8	1,131 4 9	100 13 5	457 4 2	130 - -	- - -	125,511 10 7	278 10 10	278 10 10	1,25,790 5 5
Dinagopore - -	28,088 14 7	28,558 3 9	466 13 3	55 8 4	416 14 11	2,415 11 11	- - -	60,002 2 9	13 2 4	13 2 4	60,015 5 1
Hooghly - -	26,071 14 -	40,689 4 2	1,555 11 1	- - -	690 8 4	- - -	- - -	69,007 5 7	21 9 -	21 9 -	69,028 14 7
Jessore - -	28,560 15 -	41,690 12 3	42 11 6	- - -	546 2 2	- - -	- - -	70,840 8 11	2 4 -	2 4 -	70,842 12 11
Mymensing - -	30,938 15 4	31,742 9 10	119 2 -	168 13 1	123 8 1	1,062 9 6	- - -	64,155 9 10	- - -	- - -	64,155 9 10
Nuddea - -	15,759 6 -	36,935 7 10	542 11 5	- - -	520 9 -	44 13 9	75 2 -	53,878 2 -	- - -	- - -	53,878 2 -
Purneah - -	26,314 1 -	31,091 12 6	119 9 9	- - -	118 6 3	613 9 6	- - -	58,257 7 -	70 8 -	70 8 -	58,327 15 -
Rajeshayhe - -	28,706 4 -	28,902 4 -	358 - 11	197 13 4	54 5 6	200 - -	- - -	58,418 11 9	51 - 10	51 - 10	58,469 12 7
Rungpore - -	28,706 4 -	23,819 8 -	- - -	- - -	58 2 9	- - -	25 10 -	52,609 8 9	1 15 9	1 15 9	52,611 8 6
North-eastern parts of Rungpore											
Sylhet - -	- - -	9,431 5 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9,431 5 7	- - -	- - -	9,431 5 7
Tipperah - -	28,357 8 -	28,661 2 2	3,067 12 1	252 - -	166 13 10	- - -	- - -	60,505 4 1	11 5 10	11 5 10	60,516 9 11
24 Pergunnahs - -	28,706 4 -	30,471 4 9	124 7 11	56 12 2	478 5 1	240 - -	3 10 -	60,080 11 11	- - -	- - -	60,080 11 11
Agent for the Governor-general at Hazareebaugh - -	39,539 12 -	38,103 10 1	3,392 4 5	31 9 10	122 6 1	600 - -	- - -	81,843 10 5	32 14 -	32 14 -	81,876 8 5
Agent for the Governor-general at Hazareebaugh - -	15,487 7 3	19,376 10 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	34,864 1 10	- - -	- - -	34,864 1 10
TOTAL - - -	5,38,715 3 8	5,53,350 9 9	11,859 14 2	2,014 7 8	4,914 3 1	6,102 3 11	137 14 -	11,17,094 7 3	522 14 1	522 14 1	11,17,617 5 4

APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM THE

(A.) 1840/41.

DETAILS of the JUDICIAL CHARGES of the Province of Bengal.

ZILLAH COURTS.	Salaries of Judges.	Establishment of the Judges' Court.	Deputation Allowances.	Extra Allowances.	Travelling Charges.	Temporary Establishment.
BENGAL PROVINCE:						
ackergunge - -	26,250 - -	25,612 14 7	2,409 10 8	- -	184 - -	45 11 1
eerbhoom - -	36,550 - -	38,853 14 5	- -	- -	- -	- -
urdwan, East - -	30,000 - -	52,671 9 5	1,000 - -	- -	37 8 -	204 5 8
urdwan, West - -	30,000 - -	43,667 13 9	526 2 1	- -	- -	- -
hittagong - -	30,000 - -	71,597 11 6	5,318 8 9	- -	- -	11 6 -
inagpore - -	30,000 - -	35,507 4 3	62 8 -	- -	- -	88 - 3
ooghly - -	34,628 9 1	42,634 8 8	- -	- -	- -	4 15 -
ssore - -	38,683 3 3	52,362 14 7	- -	- -	- -	- -
ymunsing - -	30,000 - -	38,909 11 10	2,634 5 7	- -	- -	109 8 7
uddea - -	30,000 - -	41,589 8 4	- -	- -	- -	221 1 7
irraeah - -	30,000 - -	39,155 9 -	1,934 1 10	- -	141 - -	- -
ajsahae - -	30,000 - -	41,322 13 3	- -	- -	- -	10 8 3
ingpore - -	30,000 - -	33,320 9 2	2,520 - -	- -	- -	43 4 -
ingpore (North East parts) - -	- -	13,613 - 8	- -	- -	- -	18 3 2
hhet - -	33,629 - 6	31,962 7 9	2,295 11 2	- -	- -	- -
pperah - -	30,000 - -	40,779 13 4	- -	- -	- -	- -
Pergunnahs - -	30,000 - -	42,815 9 7	247 4 11	- -	- -	38 7 3
azareebaing - -	5,368 - 6	4,224 2 4	- -	- -	955 8 11	- -
sunbhoom - -	3,188 2 3	14,972 12 7	32 8 -	- -	113 12 -	- -
TOTAL - - -	5,08,096-15 7	7,05,574 13 -	18,980 14 -	- -	1,431 12 11	795 6 10

Ground Rent.	Office and other Contingencies.	Repairs of Public Buildings.	TOTAL.	Diet of Prisoners.	Allowance to Indigent Prosecutors and Witnesses.	TOTAL.	GRAND TOTAL.
35 11 8	269 7 7	1,978 11 1	56,786 2 8	- 15 -	- - -	- 15 -	56,787 1 8
- - -	136 13 -	874 7 8	76,415 3 1	10 15 7	- - -	10 15 7	76,426 2 8
- - -	645 10 3	837 7 7	85,396 8 11	9 3 9	- - -	9 3 9	85,405 12 8
- - -	723 3 7	- - -	74,917 3 5	8 14 6	- - -	8 14 6	74,926 1 11
- - -	462 11 6	2,397 12 2	1,09,788 1 11	51 4 -	7 6 -	58 10 -	1,09,846 11 11
59 3 5	492 12 3	- - -	66,209 12 2	4 - -	- - -	4 - -	66,213 12 2
- - -	564 11 -	- - -	77,632 11 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	77,632 11 9
- - -	779 15 4	- - -	91,826 1 2	11 2 -	70 5 -	81 7 -	91,907 8 2
- - -	318 12 11	2,073 14 3	74,046 6 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	74,046 6 2
78 11 -	712 8 3	10 15 -	72,612 12 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	72,612 12 2
331 13 6	193 8 6	415 9 11	72,171 10 9	20 7 9	- - -	20 7 9	72,192 2 6
- - -	203 1 5	710 4 7	72,246 11 6	13 4 -	- - -	13 4 -	72,259 15 6
21 8 3	262 14 -	652 11 1	66,820 14 6	- 8 3	- - -	- 8 3	66,821 6 9
- - -	103 1 6	- - -	13,734 5 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	13,734 5 4
- - -	320 6 7	1,171 4 1	69,378 14 1	55 8 -	- - -	55 8 -	69,434 6 1
3 14 -	611 15 7	2,671 14 6	74,067 9 5	2 13 9	- - -	2 13 9	74,070 7 2
- - -	406 4 7	- - -	73,507 10 4	38 9 -	- - -	38 9 -	73,546 3 4
- - -	- - -	83 6 6	10,631 2 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	10,631 2 3
- - -	- - -	- - -	18,307 2 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	18,307 2 10
530 13 10	7,207 13 10	13,878 6 5	12,56,497 - 5	237 9 7	77 11 -	305 4 7	12,56,802 5 -

Note.—As the General Account of the Receipts and Disbursements in 1840/41 of the Bengal Presidency had not yet been quite completed, it is possible that the above details may not be perfectly accurate; but they are sufficiently so for all practical purposes.

(B.)

EXTRACT from the Account of BENGAL RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of 1835-36, in order to - - - -

COLLECTORS.	Salary of the Collectors and Assistants.	Establishment.	Deputation Allowance.	Travelling Charges.	Temporary Establishment.	English and Native Office Contingencies.	Tehsildaree Establishment.
BENGAL PROVINCE:							
Backergunge - -	12,756 1 5	11,815 12 1	730 5 6	- -	227 15 5	321 15 8	639 13 2
Beerbhoom - -	31,002 12 -	7,548 - -	- - -	- -	468 6 -	46 3 -	- - -
Burdwan - - -	21,206 14 10	11,870 1 -	2,529 5 2	31 4 -	151 8 6	40 12 6	- - -
Calcutta - - -	21,125 1 7	7,689 10 2	370 15 6	- -	206 15 -	4,098 2 7	- - -
Chittagong - -	29,634 8 8	20,562 6 10	729 9 11	- -	13,937 5 -	8,291 2 2	1,044 - -
Dacca - - -	19,291 5 2	11,755 6 5	4,472 9 10	- -	- - -	396 6 -	- - -
Dinagopore - -	14,576 6 4	10,837 4 7	1,985 4 6	- -	- - -	82 8 -	- - -
Hooghly - - -	31,729 2 6	9,736 7 10	1,086 6 -	- -	28 2 -	23 10 6	- - -
Jessore - - -	17,194 10 10	14,211 5 3	2,176 9 11	- -	306 5 11	321 11 6	- - -
Moorshedabad -	27,497 15 10	14,471 7 3	2,738 4 7	29 8 -	9 12 -	803 8 3	- - -
Mymensing - -	21,699 - 3	14,480 - -	1,887 9 -	- -	719 10 8	282 12 -	- - -
Nuddea - - -	21,857 12 3	9,607 10 8	2,864 7 5	- -	37 8 -	750 15 6	- - -
Purnea - - -	22,123 9 10	8,172 - -	1,148 8 5	- -	37 12 6	424 14 -	- - -
Rajeshayhe - -	13,277 9 8	11,500 8 -	2,044 - 9	- -	66 3 8	443 1 5	- - -
Rungepore - -	30,452 3 9	9,288 9 10	- - -	- -	243 3 3	585 12 10	- - -
Rungepore, North- eastern Parts - }	5,625 10 8	4,499 11 3	3,029 4 1	- -	34 2 -	6,247 9 1	1,217 6 2
Sylhet - - -	16,186 1 9	11,904 12 3	1,416 8 11	- -	8,523 12 10	6,615 9 7	- - -
Tipperah - - -	18,527 8 -	8,926 10 11	2,612 6 2	- -	2,666 3 2	1,536 6 4	- - -
24 Pergunnahs -	19,352 11 2	10,038 11 9	1,872 2 11	- -	938 2 8	522 4 -	- - -
Bagoorah Deputy -	8,611 14 -	3,300 5 4	- - -	- -	303 - -	134 3 -	- - -
Bhulwa - ditto -	13,336 1 -	12,128 13 5	1,866 13 4	- -	32,961 10 9	3,428 5 4	- - -
Burdwan - ditto -	5,741 4 -	2,554 3 -	1,171 6 5	- -	298 - -	637 - 10	- - -
Malda - ditto -	10,974 7 6	4,072 - -	1,785 12 7	- -	806 6 9	674 11 5	- - -
Pubna - ditto -	10,853 2 5	4,811 - 7	1,186 5 1	- -	55 - -	523 9 2	- - -
Furreedpore, ditto -	5,080 11 2	3,327 15 9	254 14 5	- -	548 10 8	364 9 6	- - -
Hazareebaugh - -	30,974 14 7	13,171 1 1	153 15 -	- -	207 2 6	4,225 10 4	3,846 6 11
Soonderbund - -	6,992 9 5	6,263 12 1	1,773 15 7	- -	- - -	862 - 6	- - -
TOTALS - - -	4,87,682 2 7	2,58,545 10 9	41,887 9 -	60 12 -	63,782 15 3	42,700 7 -	6,747 10 3

(B.)

- - - - show the Particulars of which the Revenue Charges entered in that Account are chiefly composed.

Abkarree Estab- lishment and Contingencies.	Sayer Estab- lishment and Contingencies.	Zemindaree Allowance.	Car- rongoes Estab- lishment.	Poolbundie.	Repairs.	Extra Allowance.	Ground- Rent.	TOTAL.
7,883 12 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	340 - -	153 1 8	15 - -	34,883 13 7
1,637 9 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	14 9 -	- - -	- - -	40,717 7 -
2,018 8 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	19,538 - 4	- - -	119 9 9	- - -	57,506 - 3
4,911 11 9	17,008 3 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	201 14 -	55,612 10 1
4,895 9 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	862 14 -	99 4 -	- - -	- - -	80,056 11 7
3,423 7 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	39,339 2 11
1,940 1 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	758 15 11	- - -	23 12 -	30,204 4 5
4,868 8 10	2,296 15 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,197 15 6	50,467 4 4
2,633 12 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	36,844 7 5
9,930 4 1	3,258 8 -	390 4 6	660 - -	27,289 8 -	578 1 -	- - -	194 11 -	87,851 12 6
3,249 8 7	- - -	4,407 13 -	- - -	- - -	106 - -	- - -	200 - -	47,032 5 6
1,089 3 6	2,003 14 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	914 1 10	39,125 9 7
1,556 12 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	204 9 1	1,129 2 2	- - -	34,797 4 1
1,836 12 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,400 - -	200 - -	- - -	- - -	31,797 4 1
2,463 4 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	27 - -	- - -	14 - -	43,074 2 7
5,196 6 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	25,850 1 7
2,751 15 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	781 - -	- - -	- - -	48,179 12 7
978 6 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	80 - -	60 - -	- - -	30 5 -	35,417 14 4
3,002 8 5	26,776 9 8	- - -	- - -	2,366 4 4	252 15 9	1,991 5 4	- - -	68,013 11 5
1,257 7 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 - 4	- - -	- - -	13,626 14 7
438 15 8	- - -	5,416 4 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	69,586 15 8
629 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	41 12 -	11,073 4 3
225 1 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 4 -	639 14 2	- - -	19,182 9 10
1,021 7 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 7 -	- - -	111 - -	18,580 - 1
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9,576 13 6
2,367 12 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 - -	58 8 5	9 5 2	55,034 12 5
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	839 9 11	- - -	16,731 15 6
72,608 9 9	51,344 2 9	10,214 5 8	660 - -	52,536 10 8	3,480 2 1	4,931 3 5	2,953 12 6	11,00,136 1 8

(B). 1840-41.

DETAILS of the Revenue Charges of the Province of Bengal - - - - -

COLLECTORS.	Salaries of Collectors.	English and Native Office Establishment.	Deputation Allowances.	Extra Allowances.	Travelling Charges.	Temporary Establishment.	Ground Rent.
BENGAL PROVINCE:							
Backergunge - - -	22,959 12 3	14,384 1 3	1,108 3 11	25 - -	- - -	795 15 -	16 - -
Beerbhoom - - -	34,265 12 11	15,582 4 8	3,163 - 1	- - -	- - -	70 - -	- - -
Burdwan - - -	35,675 - -	44,937 - 11	8,221 9 11	460 - -	270 8 -	383 6 2	- - -
Calcutta - - -	9,600 - -	10,343 2 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Chittagong - - -	17,797 13 7	90,495 6 4	2,161 11 6	- - -	- - -	8,535 5 -	- - -
Daeen - - -	24,946 12 4	21,190 10 4	2,990 12 8	- - -	685 - -	1,882 7 11	- - -
Dinapore - - -	22,233 5 4	19,463 13 -	2,086 4 10	635 - -	- - -	1,760 11 10	25 6 5
Hooghly - - -	31,768 1 -	33,098 9 3	1,420 - -	855 - -	- - -	10,334 7 7	4 - 4
Jessore - - -	39,887 8 7	35,975 11 3	2,350 - 10	- - -	305 - -	8,531 6 10	- - -
Moorshedabad - -	27,877 9 11	26,573 - 5	3,151 13 5	1,485 - -	29 8 -	1,509 9 9	341 2 -
Mymensing - - -	30,875 - -	38,123 6 6	6,874 - -	890 - -	- - -	5,529 9 3	- - -
Nuddea - - -	24,875 - -	21,214 7 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,787 13 4	8 8 6
Purnea - - -	39,542 13 9	21,865 3 8	2,051 13 3	2,886 2 1	- - -	1,243 4 11	230 - 2
Rajsahee - - -	28,887 10 -	18,171 13 5	208 5 4	- - -	- - -	283 8 10	- - -
Rajmehal - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Rungpore - - -	24,286 15 5	10,617 1 10	1,009 11 11	20 - -	- - -	131 3 7	- - -
Rungpore, North-east- ern parts - - - }	5,422 12 2	6,045 1 6	2,194 8 -	- - -	220 - -	- - -	- - -
Sylhet - - -	22,416 2 1	39,362 1 9	1,300 - -	400 - -	- - -	1,254 6 10	8 - -
Soonderbuns - - -	12,000 - -	5,149 8 -	- - -	- - -	906 10 8	692 3 1	- - -
Tipperah - - -	29,524 3 2	36,968 12 10	1,862 - -	- - -	220 - -	17,847 8 -	- - -
24 Pergunnahs - -	49,608 1 1	35,408 15 9	1,948 14 -	- - -	- - -	8,451 10 4	39 2 -
Burdwan Deputy - -	4,516 2 1	20,541 10 10	1,800 - -	- - -	- - -	14 - -	12 4 3
Bullooah - - -	11,400 - -	26,601 6 9	653 12 8	605 - -	- - -	11,571 14 2	- - -
Bagrah - - -	11,250 - -	4,267 4 9	1,920 - -	- - -	505 - -	125 5 10	- - -
Furreedpore - - -	7,916 2 1	6,366 1 1	1,532 14 6	- - -	- - -	84 - 8	- - -
Malda - - -	10,500 - -	5,289 7 6	1,702 13 9	- - -	65 - -	127 12 -	- - -
Pubna - - -	11,400 - -	9,451 5 4	1,118 6 8	- - -	- - -	59 8 -	59 3 2
Hazareebang - - -	10,736 - 11	5,694 - -	- - -	- - -	1,911 1 9	331 2 8	6 6 4
Maunbhoom - - -	6,376 4 7	1,983 7 10	- - -	- - -	227 8 -	- - -	- - -
TOTAL - - -	6,08,004 15 3	6,25,165 - 7	52,830 13 3	8,351 2 1	5,345 4 5	84,338 5 7	750 - 2

Note.—As the General Account of the Receipts and Disbursements in 1840-41 of the Bengal Presidency had not yet been quite

(B.) 1840-41.

DETAILS of the Revenue Charges of the Province of Bengal.

English and Native Office Contingencies.	Tehsildaree Establishment.	Sayer Establishment and Contingencies.	Abkarree Establishment and Contingencies.	Zemindaree Allowances.	Canongoe Establishment.	Poolbundee Charges.	Repairs of Public Buildings.	TOTAL.
681 3 11	- - -	- - -	6,791 7 10	924 4 4	- - -	- - -	261 15 7	47,948 - 1
560 3 5	- - -	- - -	2,299 2 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 - -	56,302 7 7
2,653 14 9	- - -	- - -	2,238 15 1	- - -	- - -	36,570 7 8	1,651 5 9	1,33,062 4 3
1,961 7 3	- - -	41,484 2 7	2,336 - 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	65,724 12 5
1,652 2 1	1,109 6 10	- - -	5,438 2 7	- - -	- - -	256 15 11	- - -	1,28,446 15 10
334 13 -	- - -	- - -	3,100 13 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	55,131 5 8
2,509 3 3	- - -	- - -	5,974 1 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	505 5 7	55,193 2 10
1,495 13 3	- - -	2,555 3 11	3,136 - 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	84,667 4 3
7,486 14 4	- - -	- - -	1,405 7 8	- - -	- - -	1,822 3 -	- - -	97,764 4 6
891 - 6	- - -	5,999 4 8	15,143 2 7	404 13 -	689 11 -	13,030 15 2	31 2 -	97,157 12 5
1,555 1 6	- - -	- - -	2,736 11 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	428 10 -	87,012 6 7
274 11 7	- - -	28,151 6 7	1,246 5 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	77,558 5 2
2,915 2 1	- - -	- - -	1,500 8 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	334 14 5	72,569 15 3
739 3 5	- - -	- - -	2,000 14 -	- - -	- - -	3,000 - -	334 8 3	53,625 15 3
- - -	- - -	- - -	53 5 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	53 5 3
1,421 11 9	- - -	- - -	4,435 12 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	207 7 5	42,130 - 1
13,656 4 5	420 - -	4,320 13 1	10,095 14 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	877 14 5	43,253 4 5
3,049 2 3	- - -	- - -	2,811 11 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	{ 42 13 - 151 5 5 }	70,734 4 4
1,290 11 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20,039 1 2
9,543 3 11	- - -	- - -	949 14 5	- - -	- - -	80 - -	- - -	96,995 10 4
2,413 - -	- - -	3,061 7 10	2,954 6 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	127 14 -	1,04,013 7 10
394 - 3	- - -	- - -	248 14 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	{ 1 6 - 96 15 8 }	27,625 5 1
2,029 14 11	- - -	- - -	307 8 -	5,332 15 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,02,502 7 6
252 8 8	- - -	- - -	2,045 2 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20,365 5 8
291 15 11	- - -	- - -	788 13 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	16,979 15 10
523 1 2	- - -	- - -	2,467 2 4	- - -	- - -	167 4 -	- - -	20,842 8 5
186 9 10	- - -	- - -	1,248 11 8	430 13, 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	23,954 10 3
2,194 3 4	2,852 15 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,000 - -	150 5 6	28,876 3 10
919 12 1	- - -	- - -	962 8 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10,469 8 6
63,877 2 3	4,382 6 2	85,572 6 8	84,717 10 3	7,092 13 11	689 11 -	59,927 13 9	5,205 15 -	16,97,151 8 4

completed, it is possible that the above details may not be perfectly accurate, but they are sufficiently so for all practical purposes.

No. 1002.

Appendix, No.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

To the Right Honourable Lord *Ellenborough*, Governor-general of India.

My Lord,

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter, dated the 24th September, transmitting for our information the second report of the Bengal Finance Committee, dated the 17th of August, and requesting our opinion on the recommendation of the Committee, relative to the Civil salaries in the Judicial and Customs Departments, in the North-western Provinces.

Minute of the Hon. W. W. Bird, President of the Council, dated 12 December 1842, Draft Act with ditto.

Minute of the Hon. H. T. Prinsep, dated 10 November 1842. Statements with ditto.

2. The President of the Council and the third ordinary member have recorded their opinion separately on the subject of this report, and we beg leave to forward copies of their respective minutes for your Lordship's consideration.

3. In those respects in which Mr. Bird and Mr. Prinsep have differed from the propositions of the Finance Committee, or have differed from each other, the reasons for such dissent are stated in their respective minutes, and your Lordship will not require them to be recapitulated here.

4. We shall address your Lordship again in the Legislative Department, respecting the recommendation, in the 55th paragraph of the Committee's report, for investing uncontracted officers with the powers of magistrate; and the draft Act referred to in the 8th paragraph of our President's minute will be transferred to that department for the purpose therein suggested.

We have, &c.

(signed)

*W. W. Bird.**W. Casement.**H. T. Prinsep.*

Fort William, 14 December 1842.

No. 1 of 1843.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

Financial Department, 22 April 1843.

ENTIRELY concurring with your Honourable Court in your objections to acting appointments, I have, since the government of the North-western Provinces has been in my hands, endeavoured as extensively as I could to diminish their number; and I believe I have, since the 4th of January, placed 27 gentlemen in permanent offices, which were before held temporarily by acting officers; nor have the various changes which have been effected been unproductive of economy; more than two lac of annual expenditure have been saved by means of them.

Packet No. 1 and 2.

2. I enclose lists which have been prepared for me of the offices to which permanent appointments have been made, and likewise an account of savings effected.

Packet No. 3.

3. These savings, amounting to 2,29,104 rupees a year, are exclusive of those effected by the changes in the constitution of the administration in Saugor; of these, also, I enclose an account. Your honourable Court will perceive that the total annual saving under both heads appears to amount to 3,15,104, which will, I hope, be satisfactory to you.

Packet No. 4.

4. There are more officers of the Civil Service allotted to the North-western Provinces than there are offices.

5. This has arisen partly from the increased number of officers lately employed on duties of a temporary nature, and partly from the return from furlough of more officers than have taken it.

6. It is a most serious inconvenience; I am endeavouring to diminish it by placing gentlemen from these provinces at the disposal of the Governor of Scinde, for civil service.

7. Two gentlemen, Mr. Riddell and Mr. Cocks, have been already appointed to Scinde; I entertain the intention of sending from hence one other gentleman to Scinde, and of nominating to that province two gentlemen from the Bombay presidency, at the recommendation of the Governor of Bombay.

8. These, with the three military officers appointed by the Governor of Scinde to be collectors and magistrates of Sukkur, Hyderabad, and Kurrachee, will be sufficient, I think, in the first instance, to carry on the civil administration of the conquered territory.

9. I have been careful to nominate from these provinces young men of much promise; I am happy to state that there is a disposition to volunteer for service in Scinde, which shows a proper spirit in the young gentlemen.

10. They know, indeed, as the military officers do, that reward and honour will certainly follow good and zealous service, and that no one has anything to hope from favour.

11. This conviction must produce valuable service in both departments, and when I have got men into their right places, with the right spirit in them, everything may be accomplished which the Government can desire, and the people justly claim.

Agra, 22 April 1843.

I have, &c.

(signed)

Ellenborough.

— No. 1. —

LIST of OFFICIATING OFFICERS in Appointments made Permanent since 1st January 1843.

NAMES.	OFFICE.	STATION.
Mr. H. S. Boulderson	Member of Sudder Board of Revenue	Allahabad.
- C. Grant		Agra.
- H. Pidcock	Accountant, North-western Provinces	Bareilly.
- W. H. Benson		Fettehpoor.
- C. Macsween	Judges	Moradabad.
- S. Fraser		Mynpooree.
- C. C. Jackson	Magistrates and collectors	Agra.
- H. Armstrong		Azimgurh.
- D. M'Leod		Benares.
- G. Lindsay		Bijnore.
- C. Allen		Campoor.
- J. H. Craigie		Agra.
- Ommanney		Allahabad.
- D. Robertson	Joint magistrate and deputy-collectors	Allygheer.
- A. A. Roberts		Delhi.
- R. H. S. Campbell	Joint magistrate and deputy-collectors	Benares.
- F. B. Gubbins		Bijnore.
- G. Edmonstone, jun.		Bolundshahur.
- W. C. S. Cunningham		Caunpoor.
- A. H. Cocks		Delhi. Transferred to Scinde.
- F. R. Davidson		Etawah.
- W. Muir		Futtehpoor.
- C. Raikes		Futtyghur.
- J. R. Barnes		Hansi.
- G. H. M. Alexander		Calpee.
- J. B. Mill		Moradabad.
- J. Brewster	Paniput.	
- E. J. Colvin	Rhotuch.	
- C. B. Thornhill	Mynpooree.	

(True copy.)

(signed) R. N. C. Hamilton,
Secretary to Government, N. W. P.

— No. 2. —

DISTRIBUTION of the CIVIL SERVICE in the NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, April 1843.

OFFICE.	NUMBER OF OFFICERS.	NAMES.	
Agra Secretariat.	1	Mr. R. N. C. Hamilton.	
Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, Allahabad	4	{ Mr. B. Taylor - - F. Currie - - G. P. Thompson } Judges.	Register, Mr. Smith, sick ; Mr. Edmonstone, officiating.
Sudder Board of Revenue. Allahabad	3	{ Mr. T. J. Turner - - H. S. Boulderson } Members.	Mr. Elliott, Secretary.
Special Commissioners. Meerut	2	{ Mr. H. H. Thomas. - H. T. Owen, sick. }	
Accountant, North-western Provinces. Agra	2	Mr. C. Grant.	
Civil Auditor, North-western Provinces. Agra	-	{ Mr. Lloyd officiating. Mr. Money on duty. }	

DISTRIBUTION of the Civil Service in the North-Western Provinces, April 1843—continued.

DISTRICT.		COMMISSIONER.	JUDGE.	Magistrate and Collector.	Collector of Customs and Opium Agent.	Judge Magistrate and Deputy Collector.	ASSISTANT.
Agra - - - -	7	Mr. J. Davidson - -	Mr. J. S. Boldero - -	Mr. C. C. Jackson - -	Mr. A. U. C. Plowden - -	Mr. J. A. Craigie - -	{ Mr. E. J. Boldero. - St. G. Tucker.
Allahabad - - - -	7	- R. Lowther - -	- A. Lang - -	- T. P. Woodcock - -	- C. C. Parks, sick - -	- Ommaney - -	{ - M. B. Thornhill. - C. G. Hillersdon, on leave.
Allyghur - - - -	3	- - - -	- M. T. Tierney - -	- George Blunt - -	- - - -	- D. Robertson - -	- - - -
Azinghur - - - -	4	- - - -	- R. Neave - -	- H. Armstrong - -	- - - -	- G. F. Edmenstone, on leave.	- - Mr. G. D. Turnbull, exercising powers of joint magistrate.
Bandee - - - -	3	- - - -	{ - R. J. Taylor, sick - - J. Lean officiating - }	- W. P. Masson - -	- - - -	- A. A. Roberts - -	- - - -
Bareilly - - - -	6	{ Mr. W. J. Conolly - E. P. Smith, sick - }	{ - W. Cowell - - Pidcock, additional - }	- R. H. P. Clarke - -	- - - -	- E. H. Monckton - -	Mr. J. D. Inglis.
Benares - - - -	5	{ - D. B. Morrison, officiating - - }	- - - -	- D. McLeod - -	- - - -	- R. H. S. Campbell - -	- W. Roberts.
Bijnour - - - -	3	- - - -	- - - -	- G. Lindsay - -	- - - -	- F. B. Gubbins - -	- - - -
Bolundshuhur - - - -	2	- - - -	- - - -	- N. H. E. Prowet - -	- - - -	- G. Edmonstone, jun.	- - - -
Budaon - - - -	3	- - - -	- - - -	- R. B. Morgan - -	- - - -	{ - W. S. Douricthorne, on leave - - F. Williams, officiating - }	Mr. G. M. Berford.
Caunpoor - - - -	5	- - - -	Mr. A. Spiers - -	{ - C. Allen, magistrate - J. Wemyss, collector }	- - - -	- W. C. S. Cunningham - -	- A. W. Ross.
Delhie - - - -	6	Mr. T. T. Metcalfe - -	- C. Lindsay - -	{ J. Lean, on duty M. R. Gubbins, officiating - }	Mr. G. H. Smith - -	- A. H. Cocks - -	- P. V. Agnew.
Dehra Dhoon - - - -	1	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	{ - H. Vansittart, superintendent - }	- - - -
Etawa - - - -	4	- - - -	- - - -	Mr. A. Shank - -	- - - -	- T. R. Davidson - -	{ - M. H. Court. - J. A. Lock.
Fettehpoor - - - -	4	- - - -	Mr. W. H. Benson - -	{ - H. B. Harrington - J. Thornton, officiating }	- - - -	- W. Muir - -	- Pearson.
Furrackabad - - - -	4	- - - -	- C. R. Cartwright - -	{ - J. S. Clarke, sick - P. C. Trench, officiating - }	- - - -	- C. Raikes - -	- J. P. McWhirter.

Ghazee poor	5	- - - - -	- A. C. Heyland	- E. Wilmot	{ Mr. S. P. Martin, opium agent }	Mr. R. T. Tucker	{ - Wynyard, on settlement duties. - W. J. R. Carnac.
Goorgaon	3	- - - - -	- - - - -	- S. G. Smith	- - - - -	- G. C. Barnes, sick	- - Mr. C. Wingfield, exercising the powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector.
Goruck poor	4	- - - - -	{ - Lushington, sick - W. H. Woodcock, officiating }	- E. A. Reade	- - - - -	- C. Chester	Mr. F. M. Lind.
Hissar	2	- - - - -	- - - - -	- T. H. Sympson	- - - - -	- J. R. Barnes	-
Humeer poor	2	- - - - -	- - - - -	- J. J. W. Taunton	- - - - -	- G. H. M. Alexander	-
Joun poor	3	- - - - -	{ Mr. D. B. Morison, on duty - H. B. Harrington, officiating }	- C. R. Tulloch	- - - - -	- S. J. Becher	-
Kanauon	2	Mr. G. T. Lushington	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	{ - J. H. Batten, principal assistant. - E. C. Bayley.
Meerut	5	- G. F. Franco	Mr. A. W. Begbie	- T. J. C. Plowden	- - - - -	Mr. H. S. Ravenshaw	-
Mirzapoor	4	- - - - -	{ - C. T. Thompson, sick - A. P. Currie, officiating }	{ - A. P. Currie, on duty - W. E. Money, officiating }	Mr. G. Todd	- J. S. Dumergue	-
Motadabad	4	- - - - -	- C. Macsween	- J. C. Wilson	- - - - -	- J. B. Mill	{ - R. Money, on settlement duty. - G. R. Clarke.
Mozuffernaggur	3	- - - - -	- - - - -	- H. W. Deane	- - - - -	- E. M. Wylly	- - Mr. A. Raikes, exercising the power of joint magistrate and deputy collector.
Muttra	2	- - - - -	- - - - -	- W. H. Tyler	- - - - -	- G. D. Raikes	-
Mynpoory	3	- - - - -	Mr. S. Fraser	- H. Unwin	- - - - -	- G. B. Thornhill	-
Paneeput	3	- - - - -	- - - - -	{ - J. P. Gubbins, sick - J. Lawrence, officiating }	- - - - -	- J. Brewster	Mr. A. Shakespear.
Rohtuck	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- E. F. Colvia	-
Saugor	1	- - - - -	Mr. C. M. Caldecott	-	-	-	-
Shahjehan poor	2	- - - - -	- - - - -	Mr. F. P. Buller	- - - - -	- C. B. Thornhill	-
Saharun poor	3	- - - - -	Mr. G. W. Bacon	- G. F. Harvey	- - - - -	- E. Thomas	-
Simla	1	Hon. Mr. J. C. Erskine, sub-commissioner.	-	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM THE

— No. 3. —

SAVINGS effected by Abolition of Extra Appointments.

DEPARTMENT.	NAMES.	DESIGNATION.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.	
Judicial Department	Mr. Pidcock - -	Additional Judge, Bareilly - -	2,166 10 8	3,006 10 8	
	- Lindsay - -	- - ditto - - Benares - -	420 - -		
	- Clarke - -	- - ditto - - Meerut - -	420 - -		
Political - - -	Mr. S. Fraser - -	Agent at Banda - - - -	500 - -	1,000 - -	
	- J. Rivay - -	- ditto - Benares - - - -	500 - -		
Revenue and Judicial	Mr. Caldecott - -	Magistrate, Cawnpore - - -	700 - -	3,335 6 8	
	- Tyler - -	Collector, Muttra - - - -	83 5 8		
	- Elliot - -	Supt. Survey - - - -	250 - -		
	- Williams - -	Joint Magistrate, Pillibheet - -	1,502 - -		
	- Alexander - -	- - ditto - - Rohtuck - -	800 - -		
Settlement Department -	Mr. Allen - -	Settlement Officer, Bundelcund	2,250 - -	10,350 - -	
	- Gubbins - -	- - ditto - - Etawan - -	500 - -		
	- Edmonstone - -	- - ditto - - Mynpoory - -	800 - -		
	- Raikes - -	- - ditto - - Benares - -	800 - -		
	- Alexander - -	- - ditto - - Agra - -	1,500 - -		
	- Money - -	- - ditto - - Mooradabad - -	500 - -		
	- Wyllly - -	- - ditto - - Benares - -	1,000 - -		
	- Muir - -	- - ditto - - Cawnpore - -	1,000 - -		
	- Barnes - -	- - ditto - - Benares - -	1,000 - -		
	- Cocks - -	- - ditto - - Rohilcund - -	800 - -		
	- Barnes - -	- - ditto - - ditto - -	700 - -		
	- Brewster - -	Resumption Officer, Rohilcund	700 - -		1,400 - -
	- Cragie - -	- - ditto - - ditto - -	700 - -		
			Per Mensem - - -	19,092 - 4	
			Per Annum - - -	2,29,104 4 -	

(True copy.)

(signed) R. N. C. Hamilton,
Secretary to Government, N. W. P.

— No. 4. —

STATEMENT of CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories.

DATE.	—	NEW ARRANGEMENT.	—
1 Commissioner - -	3,000 - -	1 Judge - - - - -	2,500 - -
Travelling allowance - -	166 10 8	4 Deputy Commissioners, 1st grade, at 800	3,200 - -
	3,166 10 8	4 - - ditto - - 2d " at 600	2,400 - -
3 Principal Assistants, at 2,000 each -	6,000 - -	4 - - ditto - - 3d " at 500	2,000 - -
3 First Junior Assistants, at 1,000 each -	3,000 - -		
7 Junior Assistants, at 600 each - -	4,200 - -		
		TOTAL - - -	10,100 - -
Military :		Saving per Mensem - 7,166 10 8	
Junior Assistants, at 500 and 400 - -	900 - -	" per Annum - - -	86,000 - -
TOTAL - - -	17,266 10 8		

(True copy.)

(signed) R. N. C. Hamilton,
Secretary to Government, N. W. P.East India House, }
18 May 1852. }JAMES C. MELVILL,
Secretary.

SUMS Subscribed to the 4 and 5 per Cent. LOANS respectively, in each Month, from the 1st January 1838 to the 31st December 1851.

There are no Monthly Returns of Subscriptions to the above Loans prior to November 1841. The Subscriptions from January 1838 to October 1841 are, therefore, shown quarterly from the Quick Stocks.

Quarterly and Monthly Subscriptions.	Subscriptions to the 4 per Cent. Loan.	Subscriptions to the 5 per Cent. Loan.	Monthly Subscriptions.	Subscriptions to the 4 per Cent. Loan.	Subscriptions to the 5 per Cent. Loan.
1838:	Rs.	Rs.	1844—continued.	Rs.	Rs.
January to April - - -	47,89,200	—	18 March to 17 April - - -	25,61,100	7,000
April to July - - -	38,27,900	—	17 April to 4 May - - -	12,82,500	—
July to October - - -	15,78,100	—	4 May to 4 June - - -	10,43,200	—
October to January - - -	22,39,300	—	4 June to 5 July - - -	4,52,200	—
1839:			5 July to 10 August - - -	5,38,400	—
January to April - - -	10,04,000	—	10 August to 17 September - - -	15,25,400	—
April to July - - -	8,94,900	—	17 September to 15 October - - -	4,34,800	—
July to October - - -	8,23,300	—	15 October to 19 November - - -	2,72,000	—
October to January - - -	22,05,700	—	19 November to 20 December - - -	11,19,500	—
1840:			20 December to 20 January 1845 - - -	2,69,000	—
January to April - - -	6,88,000	—	1845:		
April to July - - -	11,17,975	—	20 January to 17 February - - -	15,40,300	—
July to October - - -	20,63,475	—	17 February to 22 March - - -	13,35,700	—
October to January - - -	20,33,675	—	22 March to 19 April - - -	4,90,900	—
1841:			19 April to 10 May - - -	1,82,700	—
January to April - - -	11,53,585	84,79,100	10 May to 9 June - - -	2,32,800	—
April to July - - -	20,40,900	46,41,800	9 June to 9 July - - -	1,59,100	—
July to October - - -	3,709	92,18,600	9 July to 16 August - - -	2,84,100	—
November to 21 December - - -	-	23,02,700	16 August to 18 September - - -	5,16,700	—
21 December to 18 January 1842 - - -	-	11,58,100	18 September to 18 October - - -	1,61,500	—
1842:			18 October to 19 November - - -	1,36,200	—
18 January to 12 February - - -	-	28,49,200	19 November to 20 December - - -	2,15,200	—
12 February to 15 March - - -	-	4,91,200	20 December to 21 January 1846 - - -	1,41,200	—
15 March to 18 April - - -	-	7,38,200	1846:		
18 April to 10 May - - -	-	5,51,300	21 January to 18 February - - -	99,200	—
10 May to 7 June - - -	-	6,33,300	18 February to 20 March - - -	1,73,900	—
7 June to 5 July - - -	-	9,56,700	20 March to 18 April - - -	1,73,800	—
5 July to August - - -	-	45,61,700	18 April to 9 May - - -	21,300	—
August to 13 September - - -	-	11,39,100	9 May to 8 June - - -	64,900	—
13 September to 18 October - - -	-	18,95,900	8 June to 7 July - - -	1,41,500	—
18 October to 16 November - - -	-	70,40,600	7 July to 14 August - - -	32,400	—
16 November to 20 December - - -	-	35,34,200	14 August to 18 September - - -	1,37,700	—
20 December to January 1843 - - -	-	30,75,300	18 September to 19 October - - -	1,43,800	6,82,900
1843:			5 October to 19 October - - -	-	39,79,300
January to 14 February - - -	47,700	9,49,700	19 October to 19 November - - -	-	75,79,200
14 February to 14 March - - -	55,200	1,17,300	19 November to 21 December - - -	-	74,10,000
14 March to 11 April - - -	58,300	18,800	1847:		
11 April to 25 April - - -	93,200	10,000	23 January to 18 February - - -	-	54,49,100
25 April to 6 June - - -	1,71,700	6,300	18 February to 20 March - - -	-	17,32,100
6 June to 4 July - - -	1,37,800	5,900	20 March to 19 April - - -	-	7,29,900
4 July to 8 August - - -	85,200	—	19 April to 8 May - - -	-	3,56,200
8 August to 5 September - - -	48,900	500	8 May to 8 June - - -	-	5,11,000
5 September to 17 October - - -	14,87,000	6,100	8 June to 8 July - - -	-	23,98,800
17 October to 16 November - - -	13,38,500	600	8 July to 14 August - - -	-	4,97,900
16 November to 16 December - - -	10,22,200	5,500	14 August to 18 September - - -	-	21,61,400
16 December to 15 January 1844 - - -	15,23,900	—	18 September to 13 October - - -	-	21,16,800
1844:			13 October to 19 November - - -	-	20,46,600
15 January to 15 February - - -	20,07,300	7,200	19 November to 21 December - - -	-	29,20,600
15 February to 18 March - - -	19,85,300	2,400	21 December to 21 January 1848 - - -	-	9,25,700
1848:			1848:		
21 January to 19 February - - -	-	-	21 January to 19 February - - -	-	5,57,700
19 February to 18 March - - -	-	-	19 February to 18 March - - -	-	4,70,900

APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM THE

Monthly Subscriptions.	Subscriptions to the 4 per Cent. Loan.	Subscriptions to the 5 per Cent. Loan.	Monthly Subscriptions.	Subscriptions to the 4 per Cent. Loan.	Subscriptions to the 5 per Cent. Loan.
1848— <i>continued.</i>	Rt.	Rt.	1850:	Rt.	Rt.
18 March to 19 April - - -	-	6,49,800	22 January to 20 February - -	-	14,97,500
19 April to 8 May - - -	-	1,65,400	20 February to 22 March - - -	-	13,31,700
8 May to 1 July - - -	-	7,64,600	22 March to 20 April - - -	-	35,63,400
1 July to 8 July - - -	-	77,500	20 April to 13 May - - -	-	11,20,500
8 July to 16 August - - -	-	5,86,800	13 May to 13 June - - -	-	6,72,000
16 August to 18 September - -	-	10,22,700	13 June to 13 July - - -	-	10,56,100
18 September to 19 October - -	-	12,13,100	13 July to 19 August - - -	-	25,64,100
19 October to 18 November - -	-	3,90,400	19 August to 21 September - -	-	11,21,300
18 November to 21 December - -	-	2,42,900	21 September to 22 October - -	-	8,73,200
21 December to 20 January 1849 -	-	2,66,700	22 October to 21 November - -	-	9,79,800
1849:			21 November to 24 December - -	-	4,55,400
20 January to 21 February - - -	-	2,45,400	24 December to 23 January 1851 -	-	11,28,800
21 February to 22 March - - -	-	3,54,900	1851:		
22 March to 19 April - - -	-	5,42,800	23 January to 20 February - - -	-	2,33,600
19 April to 8 May - - -	-	6,00,000	20 February to 24 March - - -	-	3,52,100
8 May to 13 June - - -	-	16,05,600	24 March to 23 April - - -	-	2,68,300
13 June to 13 July - - -	-	16,42,900	23 April to 15 May - - -	14,800	68,900
13 July to 20 August - - -	-	33,23,000	15 May to 12 June - - -	10,900	10,400
20 August to 20 September - -	-	53,04,900	12 June to 19 July - - -	44,600	14,000
20 September to 22 October - -	-	26,23,700	12 July to 21 August - - -	51,700	—
22 October to 21 November - -	-	17,31,800	21 August to 20 September - -	26,900	—
21 November to 22 December - -	-	13,04,400	20 September to 22 October - -	20,600	—
22 December to 22 January 1850 -	-	12,22,100	22 October to 22 November - -	10,200	—
			22 November to 22 December - -	54,300	—

(Errors excepted.)

East India House,
May 1852.

James C. Melvill

AMOUNT of the GOVERNMENT STOCK in India held by EUROPEANS and NATIVES respectively, in 1834 and 1850, and the Number of EUROPEANS and NATIVES holding STOCK respectively in each of the above Years.

30 April 1834.

	Europeans.	Natives.	TOTAL.
6 per Cent. Loan of 30 June 1822 - - -	7,03,83,100	43,55,600	7,47,38,700
5 - ditto - of 31 November 1822 - - -	3,89,58,300	80,33,900	4,69,92,200
5 - ditto - of 1825-26 - - -	5,36,39,000	2,47,11,600	7,83,50,600
5 - ditto - of 1829-30 - - -	75,91,600	93,78,000	1,69,69,600
4 - ditto - of 1824-25 - - -	3,35,500	9,00,800	12,36,300
4 - ditto - of 1828-29 - - -	2,73,100	2,58,500	5,31,600
4 - ditto - of 1 May 1832 - - -	3,32,18,100	2,46,15,200	5,78,33,300
<i>Sicca Rupees</i> - - -	20,43,98,700	7,22,53,600	27,66,52,300
At 2 s. the Sicca Rupee - - - £.	20,439,870	7,225,360	27,665,230

AMOUNT of the Government Stock in *India* held by Europeans and Natives, &c.—*continued.*

Appendix, No.

30 April 1847 (the latest Return received).

	Europeans.	Natives.	TOTAL.
4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 - - -	2,97,900	8,67,753	11,65,653
4 - ditto - of 1828-29 - - -	2,66,100	2,29,900	4,96,000
4 - ditto - of 1832-33 - - -	3,90,08,800	3,15,88,224	7,05,97,024
4 - ditto - of 1835-36 - - -	3,00,39,700	2,31,19,200	5,31,58,900
4 - ditto - of 1842-43 - - -	1,64,79,500	95,36,900	2,60,16,400
5 - ditto - of 1825-26 - - -	5,10,60,400	2,95,58,068	8,06,18,468
5 - ditto - of 1829-30 - - -	1,10,36,600	71,05,907	1,81,42,507
5 - ditto - of 1841-42 - - -	5,22,56,400	2,84,92,500	8,07,48,900
5 per Cent. Transfer Loan, 1834-35 - - -	15,78,916	2,18,925	17,97,841
Book Debt Loan of 31st December 1834-35 -	21,50,113	- - -	21,50,113
Ditto, 10th August 1835-36 - - -	75,39,305	42,165	75,81,470
Ditto, 15th January 1835-36 - - -	2,27,55,041	1,32,620	2,28,87,661
<i>Company's Rupees</i> - - -	23,44,68,775	13,08,92,162	36,53,60,937
At 2s. the <i>Sicca Rupee</i> - - - £.	21,981,447	12,271,140	34,252,587

Note.—The number of Europeans and Natives holding Stock is not stated in the Returns received from India.

The Return for the year 1850 has not been received.

(Errors excepted.)

East India House,
18 May 1852. }

JAMES C. MELVILL,
Secretary.

Select Committee on *Indian Territories.*

1852.

P A P E R S.

AN ACCOUNT of the MILITARY FORCE employed under each Presidency in BRITISH INDIA, in each Year from 1834-5 to the latest Period ; distinguishing the Royal Troops from the East India Company's ; and of the Royal Troops, the Cavalry from the Infantry ; and of the Company's, the Cavalry, the Infantry, and the Artillery ; the European from the Native Troops, and the Regular Corps from the Irregular.

A STATEMENT of the Distribution of the Army in India according to the latest Returns.

STATEMENT showing the Number in each Presidency of Military Officers in Civil Employment and on Detached Duty, distinguishing their respective Ranks.

A COPY of the BYE-LAWS of the East India Company.

East India House, }
21 May 1852. }

JAMES C. MELVILL,
Secretary.

10 June 1852.

S 56.

[Great inconvenience having arisen from the Publication of Minutes of Evidence taken before Committees, and of Papers, &c. laid before them, it is particularly requested that Members receiving such Minutes and Papers, will be careful that they are confined to the object for which they are printed, the special use of the Members of such Committees.]

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INDIAN TERRITORIES.

NAMES, TONNAGE, HORSE-POWER and GUNS of SHIPS and VESSELS of the INDIAN NAVY.

NAME.	Tonnage.	Horse-Power.	GUNS.	BOATS' GUNS.
STEAMERS :				
Moozuffer	1,440	500	{ Seven 8-in. 68-pounders - - -	Two 12-pounders, one 3-pounder, and
Ferooz	1,440	500	{ Two 32-pounder 40-cwt. guns - - -	One 12-pounder field piece.
Semiramis	960	300	{ The same as above - - -	- ditto - - ditto.
Queen	760	220	{ Two 8-in. revolving, and two 32-pounder 25-cwt. guns.	
Seostris	876	220	{ Two 68-pounders on circles, and two 34-pounder broadside guns.	
Auckland	946	220	{ Two 8-in. 68-pounder revolving, and two 32-pounder 25-cwt. guns.	
Ajdaha	1,440	500	{ Two - - ditto - - and two - ditto.	
Achar	1,143	350	{ Two 9-feet 65-cwt. guns - - - - }	and two 12-pounder brass howitzer
Atalanta	617	210	{ Four 8-feet 32-pounder 42-cwt. guns - }	guns.
Victoria	705	230	{ Two 8-in. 68-pounder, and four 32-pounder 40-cwt. guns.	
Berenice	664	230	{ One 55-cwt. 32-pounder revolving, and two 32-pounder 25-cwt. guns.	
Zenobia		230	{ One 56 - ditto - ditto - and two - ditto - ditto.	
Medusa	432	70	{ One 32-pounder carronade.	
Assyria	153	40	{ Built in India ; particulars not yet reported.	
Nimrod	153	40	{ Two 24-pounder Congreve revolving, and one 3-pounder brass gun.	
Comet	204	40	{ One 9-pounder iron gun, and four 1-pounder iron swivels.	
Meteor	194	24	{ One - - - - -	
Planet	335	60	{ One 9-pounder Congreve revolving, and four ditto.	
Satellite	335	60	{ One 12-pounder howitzer, and one 3-pounder gun.	
Napier	445	90	{ Four wall pieces.	
Conqueror	259	50	{ Two 12-pounder carronades.	
Meanee	208	40	{ One 9-pounder Congreve revolving, and one 3-pounder brass gun.	
Nitocris	153	40		
Snake	40	10		
SAILING VESSELS :				
Clive	420	-	{ Sixteen 32-pounder carronades, and two 9-pounder brass guns.	
Elphinstone	387	-	{ Fourteen - - ditto - - and two - - ditto.	
Euphrates	255	-	{ Eight 18-pounder short guns, and two 18-pounder medium guns.	
Tigris	258	-	{ Eight - - ditto - - and two 9-pounder brass guns.	
Constance	182	-	{ One 32-pounder 25-cwt. revolving, and two 12-pounder carronades.	
Mahi	157	-	{ One - ditto - - ditto - and two - - ditto.	
Palinurus	192	-	{ Two 9-pounder brass guns - - and two - - ditto.	
Taptee	179	-		
Hastings	566	-	{ Four 32-pounder 25-cwt. guns, and six 12-pounder 7-feet guns.	

Iron Vessels put together in India. (c)
Employed on the Indus.

(c) In addition to the above, three other steamers of suitable size have been furnished for service on the Indus, the particulars of which have not yet been reported from Bombay.

Marine Department, East India House, }
27 May 1852.

J. C. Mason.

NUMBER and DESCRIPTION of SHIPS and VESSELS of the INDIAN NAVY in COMMISSION in each of the following Years.

YEAR.	SEA-GOING VESSELS.					MISCELLANEOUS.									
	Sailing Vessels.				Steamers.	Steam Vessels.	Surveying Vessels.	Tenders.	Cutters.	Pattamars.	Accommodation Boats.	Receiving Ships.	Light Vessels.	Gun Boats.	Block Ships.
	Frigates.	Sloops of War.	Brigs.	Schooners.											
1835	2	4	3	4	1	-	1	1	1	4	-	1	-	1	
1836	2	4	3	4	1	-	1	1	2	3	-	1	-	2	
1837	-	4	4	4	1	-	1	1	2	2	-	1	1	2	
1838	-	3	4	6	4	1	1	1	2	2	-	1	1	2	
1839	-	3	4	5	4	-	3	-	2	2	-	1	1	2	
1840	-	3	4	6	5	5	-	1	2	2	-	1	1	2	1
1841	-	3	4	6	8	7	-	1	2	2	-	1	1	2	1
1842	-	3	4	6	8	8	-	1	2	2	-	1	1	2	1
1843	-	3	4	4	10	5	-	-	2	2	-	1	2	2	1
1844	-	3	3	4	11	6	1	-	2	2	-	1	2	2	1
1845	-	3	2	3	9	8	3	-	1	2	1	1	2	2	1
1846	-	2	1	3	9	9	3	-	1	2	3	1	2	2	1
1847	-	2	2	3	11	8	4	1	1	2	3	1	2	2	1
1848	-	2	2	3	9	6	4	1	-	2	3	1	2	2	
1849	-	2	2	3	9	7	4	-	-	2	3	1	2	2	
1850	-	2	2	2	11	11	2	-	1	2	3	1	2	2	

Marine Department, East India House, }
27 May 1852.

J. C. Mason.

EUROPEAN and NATIVE ESTABLISHMENT of each Description of SHIPS and VESSELS when in Commission, in Peace and War, (taken from Returns made up to the 30th April 1850, the latest reported Home from Bombay).

Table with columns for ship names, stations, descriptions, and detailed personnel counts for Europeans and Natives across various roles like Captains, Surgeons, Gunners, etc.

Note.—The names of the ships which (with their tonnage, armament, &c.) are returned in Statement 50, are also here inserted, because the establishment of each class vessel is found to differ.

Note.—The returns from Bombay do not specify whether the above are the peace or war establishments of the vessels.

STATEMENT of the DISTRIBUTION of the ARMY in India, according to the latest Returns.

BENGAL. (Return, dated 1 October 1851). DIVISIONS OF THE ARMY.	Dragoons.		Light Cavalry.			Horse Artillery.				Foot Artillery.				Sappers and Miners.			
	European Commissioned Officers.	European Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	European Commissioned Officers.	European Non-Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	European Commissioned Officers.	European Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Lascars.	European Commissioned Officers.	European Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Gun Lascars.	Gun Drivers.	European Commissioned Officers.	European Non-Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned, and Rank and File.
Presidency (including the garrison) -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	121	408	27	60	-	-	-
Dinapore -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	89	-	36	63	1	4	*208
Benares -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	187	-	71	63	-	-	-
Fortress of Allahabad -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	104	-	-	-	-	-
Cawnpore -	-	-	23	6	999	-	-	-	-	10	100	311	35	126	-	-	-
Meerut -	21	676	25	7	1,295	11	117	112	54	12	107	439	36	189	-	-	-
Sirhind -	24	669	23	6	980	15	221	115	81	6	363	1	134	66	10	69	641
Bewar, Station of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kerwarrah, Station of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jullundur Field Force	-	-	17	5	967	7	107	113	54	2	197	101	63	132	-	-	-
Cis-Jhelum -	25	710	14	3	487	13	332	6	81	19	639	305	234	349	2	3	130
Trans Jhelum -	-	-	11	3	495	5	220	4	54	7	477	102	161	132	4	4	239
Sind Sagur District	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	100	27	2	2	105	-	65	-	3	60
Mooltan (included in the Cis Jhelum Division)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab Irregular Force	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

European Infantry.		Native Infantry.			Assam Local Artillery.			Local and Irregular Corps.					TOTAL.			BENGAL. (Return, dated 1 October 1851). DIVISIONS OF THE ARMY.	
European Commissioned Officers.	European Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	European Commissioned Officers.	European Non-Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	European Commissioned Officers.	European Non-Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Horse.		Foot.			Europeans.	Natives.	TOTAL.		
								European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	European Commissioned Officers.	European Non-Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.					
29	981	107	18	10,329	1	1	119	-	-	24	10	5,237	1,298	16,180	17,478	Presidency (including the garrison). Dinapore. Benares. Fortress of Allahabad. Cawnpore. Meerut. Sirhind. Bewar, Station of Kerwarrah, Station of. Jullundur Field Force. Cis-Jhelum. Trans Jhelum. Sind Sagur District. Mooltan (included in the Cis-Jhelum Division). Punjab Irregular Force	
24	968	39	6	3,411	-	-	-	5	790	11	6	1,988	1,156	6,496	7,652		
-	-	51	8	4,636	-	-	-	4	588	4	-	914	261	6,272	6,533		
-	-	26	4	2,282	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	2,386	2,417		
35	933	106	16	9,271	-	-	-	4	596	20	8	3,988	1,261	15,326	16,587		
78	2,861	133	21	12,726	-	-	-	2	588	14	5	2,179	4,090	17,618	21,708		
125	3,907	97	18	10,333	-	-	-	7	1,403	14	9	4,416	5,583	18,170	23,753		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	762	5	762	767		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1,032	4	1,032	1,036		
26	1,029	113	17	10,366	-	-	-	10	2,121	5	5	1,820	1,540	15,737	17,277		
93	2,907	126	22	12,491	-	-	-	15	2,388	-	-	-	4,923	16,471	21,394		
56	1,879	63	9	5,612	-	-	-	8	1,428	3	-	561	2,749	8,788	11,537		
30	991	37	6	3,424	-	-	-	6	1,153	2	-	1,072	1,084	6,015	7,099		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
-	-	-	-	-	3 Punjab Light Field Batteries.			5	340	13	2,906	9	15	4,465	45		7,711

* Secondary Sappers and Miners: 225 European Invalids, &c., not included. The Governor general's body guard is included with the light cavalry.

APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM THE

STATEMENT of the DISTRIBUTION of the ARMY in India, according to the latest Returns.

MADRAS. (Return, dated 1 November 1851). DIVISIONS OF THE ARMY.	Dragoons.		Light Cavalry.			Horse Artillery.			Foot Artillery.			
	European Commissioned Officers.	European Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	European Commissioned Officers.	European Non-Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	European Commissioned Officers.	European Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	European Commissioned Officers.	European Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Lascars.
Centre Division	-	-	3	2	125	-	-	-	14	590	267	211
Mysore Division	26	672	16	3	389	7	154	3	5	154	23	37
Malabar and Canara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	56	10
Northern Division	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	82	16
Southern Division	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	95	-	33
Ceded Districts	-	-	12	3	374	-	-	-	2	95	-	34
Madras Troops, Southern Mahratta Country	-	-	16	3	412	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagpore Subsidiary Force	-	-	16	3	372	3	102	-	4	189	-	63
Saugor Division	-	-	27	6	902	-	-	-	12	203	86	62
Hyderabad Subsidiary Force	-	-	27	6	837	15	223	213	9	213	-	73
Tenasserim Provinces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	91	-	33
Penang and Straits of Malacca	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	49	97	37
On Service, Aden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	128	68	57
TOTAL	20	672	117	26	3,411	25	479	216	70	1,807	679	683

Sappers and Miners.			European Infantry.		Native Infantry.			Veteran Battalions and Companies.			TOTAL.			MADRAS. (Return, dated 1 November 1851). DIVISIONS OF THE ARMY.
European Commissioned Officers.	European Non-Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	European Commissioned Officers.	European Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	European Commissioned Officers.	European Non-Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	European Commissioned Officers.	European Non-Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Europeans.	Natives.	Total.	
-	37	-	33	984	61	8	3,774	19	167	2,738	1,918	7,115	9,033	Centre Division.
13	19	459	34	992	83	10	4,102	-	-	-	2,188	6,013	7,201	Mysore Division.
-	-	-	36	996	51	6	2,477	-	-	-	1,091	2,543	3,634	Malabar and Canara.
-	-	33	-	-	118	16	6,651	5	70	-	211	6,762	6,993	Northern Division.
-	-	-	43	1,001	91	12	5,029	1	-	229	1,246	5,291	6,537	Southern Division.
-	-	29	36	1,030	50	6	2,488	-	-	-	1,234	2,925	4,159	Ceded Districts.
-	-	-	-	-	35	4	1,673	-	-	-	58	2,085	2,143	Madras Troops, Southern Mahratta Country.
-	-	-	-	-	58	8	3,391	-	-	-	383	3,828	4,211	Nagpore Subsidiary Force.
-	4	-	-	-	94	12	5,030	-	-	-	359	6,100	6,459	Saugor Division.
-	-	-	27	1,003	123	14	5,854	-	-	-	1,660	6,977	8,637	Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.
-	-	-	-	-	33	4	1,679	-	-	-	131	1,712	1,843	Tenasserim Provinces.
3	2	299	-	-	20	2	1,193	-	-	-	77	1,322	1,399	Penang and Straits of Malacca.
-	-	-	-	-	14	2	913	-	-	-	156	1,337	1,493	On Service, Aden.
16	62	620	209	6,006	831	104	44,254	25	237	2,967	10,712	53,079	63,782	TOTAL.

STATEMENT of the DISTRIBUTION of the ARMY in India, according to the latest Returns.

BOMBAY. (Return, dated 1 November 1851). DIVISIONS OF THE ARMY.		Dragoons.		Light Cavalry.			Horse Artillery.			Foot Artillery.			Sappers and Miners.						
		European Commissioned Officers.	European Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	European Commissioned Officers.	European Non-Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	European Commissioned Officers.	European Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	European Commissioned Officers.	European Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Europeans.	European Commissioned Officers.	European Non-Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.			
Presidency Garrison	-	-	-	-	-	49	-	-	-	5	101	62	73	-	-	-			
Southern Division	-	-	-	13	2	426	-	-	-	8	190	85	166	-	-	-			
Poona Division	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	221	50	20	488	269	179	8	26	290			
Northern Division	-	-	-	18	2	499	5	110	25	8	2	275	53	-	-	-			
Asseerghur Fortress	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Aden Force	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	128	81	48	4	2	363			
Scinde Division	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	150	25	10	103	235	245	1	3	174			
Rajpootana Field Force	-	-	-	28	3	939	-	-	-	8	100	81	131	-	-	-			
TOTAL	-	-	-	30	655	59	7	1,913	19	484	100	70	1,115	1,088	895	13	31	827	
Deduct Madras Troops	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	2	426	-	-	-	11	128	81	48	4	2	363
Deduct Local and Police Corps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	30	655	46	5	1,487	19	484	100	59	987	1,007	847	9	29	464	

European Infantry.		Native Infantry.			Local and Irregular Corps.					Provincial Battalions.			TOTAL.			BOMBAY. (Return, dated 1 November 1851). DIVISIONS OF THE ARMY.		
European Commissioned Officers.	European Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	European Commissioned Officers.	European Non-Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Horse.		Foot.			European Commissioned Officers.	European Non-Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Europeans.	Natives.	TOTAL.			
					European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	European Commissioned Officers.	European Non-Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.									
13	506	47	3	3,089	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	678	3,264	3,942	Presidency Garrison.		
31	1,048	90	8	5,250	4	654	5	-	1,536	-	-	-	1,399	8,117	9,516	Southern Division.		
61	2,114	88	1	5,676	4	934	5	1	3,331	-	-	-	3,736	10,729	14,465	Poona Division.		
35	1,086	97	5	6,174	5	3,806	3	-	996	-	-	-	1,376	11,828	13,204	Northern Division.		
-	-	13	1	573	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	573	587	Asseerghur Fortress.		
32	466	14	2	913	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	659	1,405	2,064	Aden Force.		
75	2,006	78	3	5,591	6	1,602	17	3	5,092	-	-	-	2,461	12,964	15,425	Scinde Division.		
-	-	40	2	2,606	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	181	3,757	3,938	Rajpootana Field Force.		
250	7,226	467	25	29,863	19	6,996	30	4	10,955	-	-	-	10,504	52,637	63,141	TOTAL.		
-	-	41	6	2,586	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	207	3,504	3,711	Deduct Madras Troops.		
-	-	-	-	-	19	6,996	30	4	10,955	-	-	-	53	17,951	18,004	Deduct Local and Police Corps.		
250	7,226	426	19	27,277	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,244	31,182	41,426	TOTAL.		

N.B.—European commissioned officers on staff employ, and beyond the limits of the Presidency, not included. Native veterans are included in infantry.

East India House,
21 May 1852.

Philip Melville,
Sec. Mil. Dept.

STATEMENT showing the Number in each PRESIDENCY of MILITARY OFFICERS in Civil Employment, and on Detached Duty, distinguishing their respective Ranks.

	Colonels.	Lieut.-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Cornets or Ensigns.
BENGAL:						
Artillery - - -	3	3	2	18	11	—
Cavalry - - -	1	1	1	23	21	—
Infantry - - -	11	23	20	207	214	22
	15	27	23	248	246	22
MADRAS:						
Artillery - - -	1	1	1	17	13	—
Cavalry - - -	—	1	1	13	6	—
Infantry - - -	13	7	9	107	60	2
	14	9	11	137	79	2
BOMBAY:						
Artillery - - -	1	1	1	9	6	—
Cavalry - - -	1	—	1	1	1	—
Infantry - - -	6	10	12	84	68	5
	8	11	14	94	75	5

SUMMARY.

BENGAL - - -	15	27	23	248	246	22
MADRAS - - -	14	9	11	137	79	2
BOMBAY - - -	8	11	14	94	75	5
	37	47	48	479	400	29

East India House, }
21 May 1852. }

Philip Melvill,
Sec. Mil. Dept.

East India House, }
21 May 1852. }

JAMES C. MELVILL,
Secretary.

BY-LAWS for the GOVERNMENT of the Corporation of the EAST INDIA COMPANY, 1846.

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CHAP. I.—ACCOUNTS.

Sect. 1.—It is ordained, That the books containing the general accounts of this Company in England shall be balanced to the 30th day of April yearly, and the balance be drawn out within six calendar months after the receipt of the Indian books of account, corresponding in period with the books about to be balanced in England.

Books of the Company in England to be balanced yearly to the 30th April, and balance drawn out within six months of receipt of Indian books.

Sect. 2.—*Item*, It is ordained, That the books of this Company's affairs in India shall, once every year, be balanced in every of the said Company's stations to the 30th April in each year; and transcripts or copies thereof, signed by the chief civil servant of each station, and those from the presidency by the Accountant-general, shall be sent to England by the first opportunity following; that those persons whose duty it shall be to make up the same, and who shall refuse or neglect so to do, shall become thereby liable to dismissal from the Company's service; and that those accounts, when prepared, shall be accordingly transmitted to England by the first safe conveyance.

Indian books to be balanced yearly to the 30th April, and copies sent home duly signed. Officers neglecting liable to dismissal.

Sect. 3.—*Item*, It is ordained, That the secretary or his assistant in the department of accounts, or such other officer as the Court of Directors may appoint, with the person keeping the journal in that department do, within fourteen days after the end of every month, examine all entries of receipts and payments of that month by their respective vouchers, and the additions and balance thereof, and certify under their hands, upon the cash-book, that they have so done, and how they find the same.

Secretary, assistant, or other officer, with person keeping Journal in department of accounts, to examine all entries of receipts and payments monthly and certify the result.

Sect. 4.—*Item*, It is ordained, That all accounts shall be examined by the respective Committees, and pass the Court of Directors quarterly.

Accounts to be examined by Committees, and pass Court of Directors quarterly.

CHAP. II.—BUYING, SELLING, HIRING, AND CONTRACTING.

Sect. 1.—*Item*, It is ordained, That an abstract, containing the substance of every tender for selling or furnishing to this Company any sort of goods or merchandize, or for performing any business whatsoever, shall be entered as the same is received, and remain upon the records of the Company.

Abstracts of all Tenders to be entered, and to remain on the Records.

Sect. 2.—*Item*, It is ordained, That all purchases for exportation by the Court of Directors, or any Committee thereof, excepting bullion, be made by open competition (excepting in cases where the Court or Committee shall be of opinion that this mode cannot be adopted beneficially for the Company); and that, in all such cases, no private contract shall be completed without the concurrence and approval of the Court of Directors to such contract.

Purchases for exportation, with certain exceptions, to be made by open competition, and no private contract completed without approval of Court of Directors.

Sect. 3.—*Item*, It is ordained, That all the provisions regulating the mode of building, hiring, and contracting for ships for the service of the Company, which are contained in the Act of the 58th Geo. 3, c. 83, intituled, "An Act to amend and reduce into one Act the several Laws relating to the manner in which the East India Company are required to hire Ships," shall be and be considered as by-laws of this Company.

Provisions of Act 58 Geo. 3, c. 83, relating to building, hiring and contracting for ships for Company's service to be considered By-laws of Company.

Sect. 4.—*Item*, It is ordained, That the Court of Directors shall not accept the tender of any ship, but such as shall be first made by one or more of the owners in writing, wherein shall be expressed the names of all the other owners.

Tenders of ships to be made by one or more owners in writing, and to express names of all other owners.

CHAP. III.—BY-LAWS.

A Committee of by-laws to be chosen annually in June. Number to be 15. Quorum five. To meet twice at least in the year. Duties. To be summoned by Secretary on requisition of two members. By-laws to be read on certain occasions.

By-laws not to be varied without consent of two General Courts. Notice to be given.

Sect. 1.—Item, It is ordained, That at the General Court to be held yearly in the month of June, a committee of fifteen shall be chosen, whereof five to be a quorum, who being hereby authorized and empowered, are required to meet at least twice in the year, to inspect the by-laws, and to make inquiry into the observance and execution of them, and to consider what alterations and additions may be proper to be made, and to report their opinion from time to time to the General Court; and that the said Committee shall be summoned to meet, by the secretary for the time being, on the requisition of any two members thereof.

Sect. 2.—Item, It is ordained, That the by-laws shall be read in the first Court of Directors, and first General Court after every annual election.

Sect. 3.—Item, It is ordained, That no by-laws shall be ordained, altered, repealed, or suspended, without the consent and approbation of two General Courts, specially to be called for that purpose; of the first of which General Courts 14 days' public notice at the least shall be given.

CHAP. IV.—CASH.

Company's money not to be invested in Company's stock, without consent of General Court.

Company's money not to be invested in shipping, except for Company's service.

Cash to be kept at Bank of England.

Write-off or draft for sums drawn out of the Bank of England to be signed by certain Directors.

Countersigned and presented for payment by certain officers. Exceptions as to presentation for payment.

No money to be disposed of without order of Court of Directors. All profits to be brought to account of Company.

Book containing state of cash to be laid before Court of Directors weekly, signed by Cashier.

Chairman, deputy, and two Directors to examine and certify balance of cash monthly.

No unlimited vote of credit to be given to Finance and Home Committee.

No bills, drafts, or notes to be taken except notes of the Bank of England, and Banker's notes payable on demand, for which parties paying shall be responsible.

Reports of Committees to be laid before Court of Directors within eight days.

Quorum of Finance and Home Committee to be three.

Sect. 1.—Item, It is ordained, That the Court of Directors shall not invest any of the Company's money in purchasing any part or share in the capital stock of this Company, without the consent of the General Court first had.

Sect. 2.—Item, It is ordained, That the Court of Directors shall not invest any of the Company's money in shipping, excepting for the service of the Company.

Sect. 3.—Item, It is ordained, That the cash of this corporation, except such sums as the Court of Directors shall think necessary to trust under the care of the Company's cashier, from time to time, for the current business, shall be kept at the Bank of England, in such method as the Court of Directors shall appoint.

Sect. 4.—Item, It is ordained, That for every sum drawn out of the Bank of England, a write-off or draft shall be signed by the chairman or deputy-chairman for the time being, and one other Director of the Finance and Home Committee, and countersigned by the principal cashier or his first assistant, or by such other officer or officers as the Court of Directors shall appoint for that purpose, and that no other person but the principal cashier or his first assistant shall present the said write-off or draft for payment; excepting nevertheless, that all bills of exchange accepted by order of the Court of Directors, and the dividends on the Company's capital stock, and also orders for monies made payable to others than the cashier, or his first assistant, may, if the Court of Directors should think fit so to direct, be paid at the Bank of England in such manner as may be arranged between the Court of Directors and the Bank.

Sect. 5.—Item, It is ordained, That no money relating to the affairs of the Company shall be disposed of without an order of the Court of Directors; and that the interest, and all other advantages arising and growing upon the cash of the Company, shall be brought to the account of the said Company.

Sect. 6.—Item, It is ordained, That the book containing the state of the cash shall be laid before the Court of Directors once in every week by the cashier, and that he sign the same.

Sect. 7.—Item, It is ordained, That the chairman or deputy chairman, and two of the Court of Directors, do once a month, or oftener, examine the several species whereof the balance of the cash consists, and certify the same under their hands.

Sect. 8.—Item, It is ordained, That no unlimited vote of credit shall be given by the Court of Directors to the Finance and Home Committee on the Company's account.

Sect. 9.—Item, It is ordained, That no bill of exchange, draft, or note other than notes of the Bank of England, shall be taken in any payments whatsoever to the Company, except banker's notes payable on demand, for the due payment whereof the parties paying them in shall engage to be responsible for the three following days.

CHAP. V.—COMMITTEES.

Sect. 1.—Item, It is ordained, That the Report of every Committee appointed by the Court of Directors shall be signed and laid before a Court of Directors within eight days.

Sect. 2.—Item, It is ordained, That the quorum of the Finance and Home Committee shall never consist of less than three Directors.

CHAP. VI.—DIRECTORS, OFFICERS, AND SERVANTS.

Sect. 1.—Item, It is ordained, That a Court of Directors shall be summoned and held once in every week, at the least.

A Court of Directors to be held once in every week.

Sect. 2.—Item, It is ordained, That at the first Court of Directors after every annual election, a chairman and deputy chairman shall be chosen for the year by the ballot, and that each of them be allowed 500*l.* a year, and every other Director 300*l.* a year, for his attendance upon the business of this Company.

Chairman and deputy chairman to be chosen annually by ballot, and allowed 500*l.* a year, Every other Director to be allowed 300*l.* a year.

Sect. 3.—Item, It is ordained, That in all cases, no Director of this Company shall have any dealings or business with the Company upon his own account, either separately or in conjunction with any other person or persons, for or in respect of buying for, or selling to the Company, any bullion or other goods, or in the making of any other bargain or contract by, to, or with this Corporation, other than at any of the Company's public sales.

No Director to have any dealings with the Company except at its public sales.

Sect. 4.—Item, It is ordained, That no Director of this Company shall, directly or indirectly, tender to the Court of Directors any ship or vessel of which he shall be an owner or part-owner; and that in case any ships, or shares of ships, in the service of the said Company shall come to a Director by bequest, or marriage, or as next of kin of any person who shall die intestate, such Director shall give notice in writing to the Court of Directors of his being so interested, and shall sell and dispose of his interest in such shipping within 12 months next after the same shall have accrued, or in default thereof shall be liable to be removed from the office of a Director.

No Director to tender any ship in which he is interested.

Interest in ships in Company's service acquired incidentally to be reported to Court of Directors, and disposed of within 12 months.

In default, Directors liable to be removed.

Sect. 5.—Item, It is ordained, That no Director shall give his vote for any lot of goods bought at the Company's sale, or for making any allowance for any goods so bought, wherein he shall be directly or indirectly concerned.

No Director to give a vote respecting goods wherein he is concerned.

Sect. 6.—Item, It is ordained, That if any debate shall arise in the Court of Directors concerning any Director, or any matter or thing wherein any Director shall be personally concerned, every such Director, having been first heard, shall withdraw during such debate, and when the question thereon is put.

Directors to withdraw during debates in which they are personally concerned, and when question put.

Sect. 7.—Item, It is ordained, That if any Director shall take any fee, present, or reward, directly or indirectly, upon any account whatsoever, relating to the business or affairs of the Company, or his office of a Director, he shall forfeit to the use of this Company double the amount received, be liable to be removed from his office of Director, and shall be, *ipso facto*, incapable thereafter of holding any other place whatsoever, or any employment or pension under the Company.

Director taking any fee, present, or reward, to forfeit double the amount received, be liable to be removed, and be incapacitated from holding office or pension under Company.

Sect. 8.—Item, It is ordained, That if any member of this Corporation shall offer any present or reward, directly or indirectly, to any Director or other officer of this Company, upon any account whatsoever relating to the business or affairs of this Company, such member shall forfeit to the use of this Company double the amount offered; and, if a Director, shall be liable to be removed from that office, and in all cases shall be for ever incapable of holding any pension, employment, or office, the qualification for which is subject to regulation by the General Court.

Member of corporation offering present or reward to Director or officer, to forfeit double the amount offered; if a Director, liable to be removed, and in all cases incapacitated from holding pension or office.

Sect. 9.—Item, It is ordained, That every Director going beyond sea shall make a report thereof to the Court of Directors, who shall notify his absence to the General Court after it shall have exceeded the period of one year, and such Director shall thereupon be liable to be removed from his office of Director.

Director going beyond sea to make report to Court of Directors.

Absence of more than a year to be notified to General Court, and Director liable to be removed.

Sect. 10.—Item, It is ordained, That any Director who shall hold any office or place of emolument under the Crown, shall be liable to be removed from his office of Director. Provided always, that this by-law shall not affect any person at present in the Direction, who may have held an office under the Crown when this liability was first imposed, or preclude his being re-elected to be a Director, or subject him to be liable to be removed from the said office.

Director holding office under the Crown, liable to be removed.

Except held when such liability first imposed.

Sect. 11.—Item, It is ordained, That if any Director shall be guilty of a wilful breach of any of the by-laws of this Corporation, to which any other special penalty is not annexed, and shall be so adjudged by a General Court, he shall be liable to be removed from his office of Director, and shall be incapable thereafter of holding any other office or employment under this Company; and if any other officer or servant of this Company shall be guilty of a wilful breach of any of the by-laws of the Corporation, to which any other special penalty is not annexed, he shall be dismissed from the service, and be incapable of holding any office or employment under this Company, the qualification for which is subject to the regulation of the General Court.

Director guilty of wilful breach of by-laws, to which no other special penalty is annexed, to be liable to be removed, and to be incapacitated from holding office.

Other officer so offending to be dismissed and incapacitated.

Sect. 12.—Item, It is ordained, That whenever there shall be a vacancy of the place of a Director, another shall be chosen in his room within a convenient time, not exceeding 40 days after every such vacancy shall have been declared in the Court of Directors; and that 10 days' public notice shall be given of the day upon which such choice shall be made.

Vacancies in the direction to be filled up within forty days after declaration thereof.

Public notice to be given.

Directors may take copies of all papers except those before the Secret Committee.

Directors may enter dissents on Court's Minutes.

Resolutions of protest by Court of Directors against Orders of Board of Commissioners to be laid before General Court.

No orders to be sent beyond the Cape of Good Hope, or obeyed there, unless signed by 13 or more Directors. Except orders from the Secret Committee.

No Director, officer, or servant, in Europe, to trade to or from India, either as principal or agent, otherwise than in the Company's Joint Stock.

Offender to forfeit value of choses in trade, and be incapable of holding office.

If Director, liable to be removed.

No officer or servant in Europe to deal with Company, except by express permission of Court of Directors in writing.

No fees to be demanded or accepted, except such as are allowed by Court of Directors, and contained in a printed table publicly exhibited.

No officer or servant of Company to be a broker.

Sect. 13.—Item, It is ordained, That every Director shall have liberty to take copies of all accounts, letters, and papers relating to the Company's affairs, except such as are before the Secret Committee appointed by the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85.

Sect. 14.—Item, It is ordained, That any Director who shall dissent from any resolution of the Court of Directors, shall have the liberty of entering his dissent, with the reasons thereof, on the minutes of the said Court, within 14 days from the passing of such resolution; and that whenever the Court of Directors shall pass a resolution of protest against orders or instructions given by the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, after reimonstrance on the part of the Court, such resolution of protest shall be laid before the next General Court.

Sect. 15.—Item, It is ordained, That no orders shall be sent by the Directors to, or be obeyed by any persons employed in the service of this Company in India, or any other parts beyond the Cape of Good Hope, but such as shall be signed by 13 or more of the Directors for the time being; except such orders as are directed or allowed to be issued by the Secret Committee, pursuant to the Act of Parliament, 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85.

Sect. 16.—Item, It is ordained, That no Director, officer, or servant of this Company in Europe, shall trade, either as principal or agent, or execute any mercantile commission, either directly or indirectly; under any colour or pretence whatever, to or from India, otherwise than in the joint stock of the Company, or transact any kind of business for persons resident in India, for any gain or emolument whatever; and that whatsoever Director, officer, or servant of this Company in Europe, shall offend against this ordinance, shall forfeit to the use of this Company the value of such goods, merchandizes, and money, as he or they shall trade for, or be concerned in executing any mercantile commission for, contrary to this ordinance, and shall be incapable of serving the Company in any place or office whatever, the qualification for which is subject to regulation by the General Court; and, if a Director, shall be further liable to be removed from that office.

Sect. 17.—Item, It is ordained, That no officer or servant of this Company in Europe shall have any dealings or business with this Company, upon his own account, or for his own profit and advantage, directly or indirectly, solely or in conjunction with any other person or persons, or in any manner whatsoever, without the express permission and authority of the Court of Directors, in writing, signed by the secretary.

Sect. 18.—Item, It is ordained, That no officer or servant belonging to the Company shall, directly or indirectly, demand or accept any fee, reward, or present, other than such as shall be allowed and established by the Court of Directors, and contained in a table or tables of fees, to be printed and exposed to public view in every office where fees are allowed to be taken.

Sect. 19.—Item, It is ordained, That no officer or servant of this Company shall be or take upon himself the office of a broker.

CHAP. VII.—ELECTIONS AND BALLOTS.

Member of Company endeavouring to obtain vote for election of Director by violent or corrupt means, if declared guilty by General Court, to be incapable of holding office, and if Director to be liable to be removed.

No lists to be received after glass finally sealed up.

Upon an equality of votes, election of Directors to be determined by lot.

Questions relating to names of candidates to be determined by scrutineers, or if they are equally divided, by lot.

Seven months' public notice of annual election of Directors to be given, and lists of members qualified to vote, be ready for delivery at two stated periods antecedent to the day of election.

Sect. 1.—Item, It is ordained, That if any member of this Company shall, by menaces or promises, collusive transfer or transfers of stock, by any fee, present, reward, or remuneration, under the plea of defraying travelling expenses, or under any other plea or pretence whatsoever, directly or indirectly, obtain, or endeavour to obtain, any vote for the election of himself or any other to be a Director, and be declared guilty thereof at a General Court to be called for that purpose, such person shall be incapable thereafter of holding any office, the qualification for which is subject to the regulation of the General Court; and, if a Director, be further liable to be removed from his office.

Sect. 2.—Item, It is ordained, That no lists shall be received for any election after the glass is finally sealed up according to the time prefixed.

Sect. 3.—Item, It is ordained, That if, upon the scrutiny for Directors, any two or more persons qualified shall have an equal number of votes, the election, in such cases, shall be determined by drawing lots in the General Court in which such scrutiny shall be reported.

Sect. 4.—Item, It is ordained, That if on the scrutiny, two or more persons qualified for the same office have the same Christian and surnames, and are not distinguished by their additions, or if a wrong christian name in any list is placed to a surname when but one person of that surname is qualified, or literal mistakes are made in christian or surnames; in every of the said cases, the majority of the scrutineers may determine the person or persons intended; but in case of the scrutineers being equally divided, the question shall be decided by drawing lots.

Sect. 5.—Item, It is ordained, That previous to every annual election of Directors, at least seven months' public notice shall be given thereof, and two printed lists of the names of the members who appeared qualified to vote shall be ready to be delivered; the first at least five months, and the second at least 14 days before the day of election.

Sect. 6.—

Sect. 6.—Item, It is ordained, That a list shall be published 30 days before the annual election of Directors, containing the names of such proprietors, qualified agreeable to law, as shall signify in writing to the secretary their desire of becoming candidates for the Direction, 32 days before such annual election.

List of candidates for the direction to be published 30 days before annual election.

Sect. 7.—Item, It is ordained, That in all elections to be annually made of Six Directors, for four years, in pursuance of the Act of Parliament of the 13th year of His Majesty King George 3, c. 63, each proprietor voting shall give in a list, containing not more than six names of persons duly qualified to be Directors; and if any list shall contain the names of more than six persons duly qualified, every such list shall be totally rejected.

Proprietors voting at annual elections of Directors to give in list of six names. Lists containing greater number to be rejected.

Sect. 8.—Item, It is ordained, That the fourth and seventh sections of this chapter shall be inserted at the end of every printed list delivered to the proprietors, at or before the annual election.

Certain sections of this Chapter to be inserted at end of printed lists delivered to proprietors.

Sect. 9.—Item, It is ordained, That in all elections of Committees made by ballot in a General Court, the same method (so near as the case will admit) shall be observed, under such penalties as are before prescribed concerning the election of Directors.

Election of Committees by ballot in General Court to be conducted in same method as elections of Directors and under same penalties.

Sect. 10.—Item, It is ordained, That whenever two or more ballots are to be taken on distinct questions on the same day, the same ballots to be taken in separate rooms; and that upon every public ballot, the Directors in charge of the glasses, at their being opened, shall require the scrutineers, should any be then present, to satisfy themselves of their being empty, and that at the conclusion of each ballot the Directors in charge of the glasses deliver the same, sealed up, to the scrutineers.

Ballots on distinct questions occurring on the same day to be taken in separate rooms.

Glasses may be examined when opened, and are to be delivered sealed up when ballot is concluded.

Sect. 11.—Item, It is ordained, That in lieu of the oath or affirmation required by the Act of the 13th year of King George 3, c. 63, to be taken by proprietors of East India stock at every ballot in any General Court, before being admitted to vote at such ballot, and in lieu of the affidavit or affirmation required by the Act of the 3 & 4 of King William 4, c. 85, to be made by proprietors voting by letter of attorney on the election of a Director or Directors of the East India Company, a declaration in the form hereafter prescribed be substituted in the respective cases hereafter mentioned; (that is to say),

When the right of such proprietor to vote shall be in respect of stock whereof such proprietor shall have been possessed for the space of 12 calendar months, or upwards, such declaration shall be in the following form; (that is to say),

I, A. B., do solemnly and sincerely declare, that the sum of £. of the capital stock of the East India Company, standing in my name, doth at this time belong, and hath for the space of 12 calendar months actually belonged to me in my own right, and not in trust for any person or persons whomsoever, and that I have been in the actual receipt of the dividends and profits thereof for my own use, freed and discharged of all incumbrances which can or may affect the same for the said space of 12 calendar months, and that such stock has not been transferred or made over to me fraudulently or collusively on purpose to qualify me to give my vote, and that I have not before given my vote on this ballot. And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the session held in the fifth and sixth years of the reign of his late Majesty, intituled, "An Act to repeal an Act of the present Session of Parliament, intituled, 'An Act for the more effectual Abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the State; and to substitute declarations in lieu thereof, and for the more entire Suppression of voluntary and extrajudicial Oaths and Affidavits, and to make other Provisions for the Abolition of unnecessary Oaths."

Declaration in lieu of oath or affidavit for persons possessed of the qualification for 12 months.

And that when the right of such proprietor to vote shall be in respect of stock, whereof such proprietor shall have been possessed for a less period than 12 calendar months, but such stock shall have been acquired or shall have come to such proprietor in some of the modes by the Act of Parliament in that behalf specified; (that is to say), by bequest, or by marriage, or by succession to an intestate's estate, or by the custom of the City of London, or by any deed of settlement after the death of any person who shall have been entitled for life to the dividends of such stock, such declaration shall be in following form, *mutatis mutandis*, to suit the particular case to which such declaration shall be applicable; (that is to say),

If qualification possessed for less than 12 months.

13 Geo. 3, c. 63, s. 3.

I, A. B., do solemnly and sincerely declare, that the sum of £. of the capital stock of the East India Company, standing in my name, doth at this time belong to me in my own right, and not in trust for any person or persons whomsoever, and the same came to me by [here insert such of the following words as are applicable to the fact, viz. bequests, or marriage, or succession to an intestate's estate, or the custom of the City of London, or settlement], and that such stock has not been transferred or made over to me fraudulently or collusively on purpose to qualify me to give my vote, and that I have not before given my vote on this ballot. And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act passed in the Session held in the fifth and sixth years of the reign of his late Majesty, intituled, "An

Act to repeal an Act of the present Session of Parliament, intituled, 'An Act for the more effectual Abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in the various Departments of the State, and to substitute declarations in Lieu thereof, and for the more entire Suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits, and to make other Provisions for the Abolition of unnecessary Oaths.'"

CHAP. VIII.—GENERAL COURTS.

A ballot to be taken when demanded by nine members present at a General Court.

Exceptions.

Motions for adjournment, previous question, and amendments to be determined by division.

Questions, with certain exceptions, to be stated in writing, if required.

General Court not to be adjourned or dissolved

Notice of motions to forgive offences or grant money to be given and published.

Notices of motions in General Court to be advertised.

No persons to be present at General Court unless possessed of 500*l.* stock.

Sect. 1.—Item, It is ordained, That if at any General Court, nine of the members present, duly qualified to vote, shall demand a ballot for determining any question, except for adjournment, or the previous question, or an amendment, such question shall be put by the ballot, and not otherwise.

Sect. 2.—Item, It is ordained, That if any doubt shall arise in the General Court, upon or relating to any declaration which shall be made from the Chair, upon the question for adjournment, or the previous question or an amendment, such question shall be determined by a division of the proprietors duly qualified to vote then present.

Sect. 3.—Item, It is ordained, That all questions in any General Court, except the previous question, or for adjournment, shall, if required, be stated in writing, before the same shall be put, and the Chairman shall not adjourn or dissolve the Court without a question.

Sect. 4.—Item, It is ordained, That no motion shall, in future, be made in a General Court, to forgive any offences committed by any of the Company's servants, or to make any grants of any sums of money out of the Company's cash, without notice being given in writing by the persons proposing the same, and published by the Court of Directors at least 14 days previous to the holding of such General Court.

Sect. 5.—Item, It is ordained, That all notices of motions for consideration in the General Court, shall be advertised in two or more of the London morning newspapers, at least three days before the day of meeting, at which the motion is to be taken into consideration.

Sect. 6.—Item, It is ordained, That no persons be admitted to be present at any General Court, who shall not, at the time, be possessed of 500*l.* stock.

CHAP. IX.—OFFICES, SALARIES, PENSIONS, AND GRATUITIES.

No new office to be created of more than 200*l.* per annum without approbation of two General Courts.

No additional salary exceeding 200*l.* per annum to be annexed to any office without approbation of two General Courts.

Resolution of Court of Directors granting new or increased pensions exceeding 200*l.* per annum to be laid in form of a report before two General Courts, and approved previously to being submitted to Board of Commissioners.

Grounds to be stated.

Resolution and report to be signed by

Directors approving. Documents upon which resolutions formed to be open to inspection of Proprietors. Superannuation allowances to servants in England authorized by 53d Geo. 3, c. 155, to be laid before next General Court.

Resolution of Court of Directors bestowing gratuity exceeding 500*l.* to be laid in form of a report before two General Courts and approved.

Grounds to be stated.

Resolution and report to be signed by

Directors approving.

Documents on which resolution formed to be open to inspection of proprietors.

Sect. 1.—Item, It is ordained, That no new office, either at home or abroad, shall be created by the Directors, with any salary exceeding the sum of 200*l.* per annum, without the approbation of two General Courts to be summoned for that purpose.

Sect. 2.—Item, It is ordained, That no additional salary, exceeding in the whole 200 per annum, shall be annexed to any office, without the approbation of two General Courts to be summoned for that purpose.

Sect. 3.—Item, It is ordained, That every resolution of the Court of Directors for granting a new pension or an increase of pension, exceeding in the whole 200*l.* per annum, to any one person, shall be laid before and approved by two General Courts specially summoned for that purpose, before the same shall be submitted to the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, in the form of a report stating the grounds upon which such grant is recommended, which resolution and report shall be signed by such Directors as approve the same; and that the documents upon which such resolution may have been formed, shall be open to the inspection of the proprietors from the day on which public notice has been given of the proposed grant; and that such allowances, in the nature of superannuations, as the Court of Directors are empowered to grant to their officers and servants in England, by 53 George 3, c. 155, s. 93, shall be laid before the next General Court.

Sect. 4.—Item, It is ordained, That every resolution of the Court of Directors for granting to any person, by way of gratuity, any sum of money, exceeding in the whole 500*l.*, shall be laid before and approved by two General Courts specially summoned for that purpose, in the form of a report, stating the grounds upon which such grant is recommended, which resolution and report shall be signed by such Directors as approve the same, and that the Documents on which such resolution may have been formed shall be open to the inspection of the proprietors, from the day on which public notice has been given of the proposed Grant.

CHAP. X.—PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS AND PROCEEDINGS.

Sect. 1.—Item, It is ordained, That copies of such accounts and papers as may from time to time be laid before either House of Parliament by the Court of Directors, and copies of all Bills or Resolutions in either House, in anywise regarding the East India Company, shall be laid upon the table of the reading room appropriated to the proprietor, and shall be laid before the next General Court; and that all Proceedings of Parliament which, in the opinion of the Court of Directors, may affect the rights, interests, or privileges of the East India Company, shall be submitted by them to the consideration of a General Court to be specially summoned for that purpose, before the same shall be passed into a law.

Copies of Accounts and Papers laid before Parliament by Court of Directors, and of Bills and Resolutions in Parliament regarding Company to be laid on table of proprietors' reading-room and before next General Court.
Proceedings of Parliament affecting Company to be submitted (before becoming law) to a General Court.

CHAP. XI.—REGISTER OF BONDS AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS.

Sect. 1.—Item, It is ordained, That the Court of Directors do cause a register of all bonds for money borrowed at interest, to be kept, under the inspection of those who have the custody of the seal.

Register of all bonds for money borrowed at interest to be kept.

Sect. 2.—Item, It is ordained, That a register be kept, in like manner, for the entry of all other bonds and instruments, of what kind soever, which shall pass under the Company's seal.

Also, register of all other instruments passing under Company's seal.

Sect. 3.—Item, It is ordained, That the secretary for the time being do see that the said register-books be laid before the Court of Directors at the first Court in every calendar month.

Register books to be laid before the Court monthly.

CHAP. XII.—SEAL OF THE COMPANY.

Sect. 1.—Item, It is ordained, That the common seal of this Corporation shall be kept under three locks. That the key of one of the said locks shall be kept by the Chairman or Deputy Chairman for the time being; that the key of another of the said locks shall be kept by the Secretary or his assistant; and that the key of the third lock shall be kept by the Examiner of India Correspondence or his assistant. That in case of the indispensable absence of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, they be authorized to place their key in the custody of such other officer as they may select for that purpose; and that the said seal shall not be set to any writing or instrument but by an order of the Court of Directors first had for that purpose; and in the unavoidable absence of the Chairman or Deputy Chairman, not to be affixed but in the presence of the Secretary and the Examiner of India Correspondence, or their respective assistants, and of the officer who may be in charge of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman's key.

Company's seal to be kept under three locks. Keys to be kept by chairman or deputy, secretary or assistant, and examiner or assistant.

Chairman or deputy may place key in custody of officer.

Seal not to be set to any writing but by order of Court of Directors.

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No person to be admitted to, unless possessed	fied persons, to be rejected - - - - - <i>ib.</i>
of 500 <i>l.</i> stock - - - - - <i>ib.</i>	No lists to be received after glasses finally
Approval by two, necessary to creation of	sealed up - - - - - 12
new offices with salaries exceeding 200 <i>l.</i>	Scrutineers to correct errors and omissions in <i>ib.</i>
per annum - - - - - <i>ib.</i>	Locks :
Approval by two, necessary to annexation of	Seal of the corporation to be kept under
additional salary to office exceeding 200 <i>l.</i>	three - - - - - 15
per annum - - - - - <i>ib.</i>	By whom keys to be kept - - - - - <i>ib.</i>
Approval by two, necessary to grant of pen-	Lots :
sion or increase of pension exceeding 200 <i>l.</i>	To be drawn if two or more candidates for
per annum - - - - - <i>ib.</i>	Direction have equal number of votes - - - - - 12
Approval by two, necessary to grant of gratuity	To be drawn if scrutineers equally divided - <i>ib.</i>
exceeding 600 <i>l.</i> - - - - - <i>ib.</i>	Menaces :
Copies of Accounts and Papers laid before	To influence votes at elections of Directors
Parliament by Court of Directors to be	prohibited - - - - - <i>ib.</i>
submitted to - - - - - 15	Penalty - - - - - <i>ib.</i>
Copies of all Bills, Resolutions, and proceed-	Minutes of Court :
ings in Parliament affecting the Company	Directors may enter dissents upon - - - - - <i>ib.</i>
to be submitted to - - - - - <i>ib.</i>	Mistakes :
Glasses :	In names or description, at elections of Direc-
No lists to be received at elections after final	tors, to be corrected by scrutineers - - - - - <i>ib.</i>
sealing up - - - - - 12	Money :
May be inspected by scrutineers previously	(See Cash.)
to ballot - - - - - 13	Money; Grants of :
To be delivered sealed to scrutineers after	New or accumulated pensions exceeding 200 <i>l.</i>
ballot - - - - - <i>ib.</i>	per annum, to be subject to approval of two
Goods :	General Courts - - - - - 14
Directors not to vote on goods in which they	Gratuities exceeding 600 <i>l.</i> to be subject to ap-
are concerned - - - - - 11	proval of two General Courts - - - - - <i>ib.</i>
Grants of Money :	Motions for, in General Court.
Motion for, in General Court, must be pre-	(See Motions.)
ceded by fourteen days' notice - - - - - 14	Motions :
By way of pension or increase of pension, ex-	For pardon of offences, or for grants of money,
ceeding 200 <i>l.</i> per annum, to be submitted	not to be made in General Court without
to two General Courts - - - - - <i>ib.</i>	14 days' notice - - - - - <i>ib.</i>
Grounds to be stated - - - - - <i>ib.</i>	All notices of motions in General Court to be
Resolution and report recommending grant,	advertised in London morning newspapers <i>ib.</i>
to be signed by Directors who approve - <i>ib.</i>	Names and Descriptions :
Documents to be open to inspection of Pro-	Errors in, at elections of Directors, to be cor-
rietors - - - - - <i>ib.</i>	rected by scrutineers - - - - - <i>ib.</i>
Superannuation allowances under 53 Geo. 3.,	Newspapers, London Morning :
cap. 155, to be laid before General Court - <i>ib.</i>	Notices of motion in General Court, to be
By way of gratuity. (See Gratuity.)	advertised in two or more - - - - - <i>ib.</i>
Gratuity :	Notes :
Resolution for granting any, exceeding 600 <i>l.</i>	None to be taken in payment but Bank of
to be submitted to two General Courts, in	England notes, or bankers' notes payable
form of a report - - - - - <i>ib.</i>	on demand - - - - - 10
Grounds to be stated - - - - - <i>ib.</i>	Restriction as to the latter - - - - - <i>ib.</i>
Resolution and report to be signed by Direc-	Notice :
tors who approve - - - - - <i>ib.</i>	Required of first General Court, for alteration
Documents to be open to inspection of Pro-	of by-laws - - - - - <i>ib.</i>
rietors - - - - - <i>ib.</i>	Of supplying vacancies in direction - - - - - 11
Home Committee :	Of annual election of Directors - - - - - 12
(See Finance and Home Committee.)	Of motions in General Court for pardoning
India :	offences or granting money - - - - - 14
Books to be balanced there annually, and	All notices of motion in General Court to be
transcripts sent home - - - - - 9	advertised - - - - - <i>ib.</i>
Penalty for neglect - - - - - <i>ib.</i>	
Transcript, by whom to be signed - - - - - <i>ib.</i>	

Oath :	Page.	Pension—continued.	Page.
Declaration prescribed in lieu of - - -	13	Document to be open to inspection of Proprietors - - - - -	14
Offences :		Present or Reward :	
Motions in General Court, for pardon of, to be preceded by 14 days' notice - - -	14	Penalty for Director receiving - - - - -	11
Office :		Penalty for member offering, to Director or other officer - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>
New, with salary exceeding 200 <i>l.</i> per annum, not to be created without approbation of two General Courts - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>	None to be taken by officer or servant, except such as are authorized and contained in a Table publicly exhibited - - - - -	12
Additional salary, exceeding in whole 200 <i>l.</i> per annum, not to be made without approbation of two General Courts - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>	Penalty for endeavouring to procure votes by, at elections of Directors - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>
Officers :		Previous Question :	
In India, neglecting to make up books, liable to dismissal - - - - -	9	Motion for, in General Court, how to be determined - - - - -	14
Penalty for wilful breach of by-laws by officers and servant - - - - -	11	Motion for, need not be in writing - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>
In Europe, not to trade to or from India, except in Company's joint stock - - - - -	12	Private Contract :	
Not to transact business for persons in India for gain - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>	Not to be completed without approval of Court of Directors - - - - -	9
Penalty - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>	Proceedings in Parliament	
None in Europe to have dealings with the Company, except with permission of Court of Directors - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>	Affecting the Company, to be submitted to General Court - - - - -	15
Not to take fees, except such as are authorized and exhibited - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>	Profits :	
Not to be brokers - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>	Upon Cash, to be brought to Company's account - - - - -	10
Superannuation allowances to, under 53 Geo. 3, c. 155, to be reported to General Court - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>	Promises :	
Omissions and Errors :		To influence votes at elections of Directors, prohibited - - - - -	12
In names and descriptions at elections of Directors to be rectified by scrutineers - - - - -	14	Penalty - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>
Orders :		Proprietor :	
Sent beyond the Cape, to be signed by 13 or more Directors - - - - -	12	Voting at annual elections of Directors, to give in lists of names - - - - -	13
Not to be obeyed unless thus signed - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>	Proprietors' Room :	
Exception - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>	Copies of Papers laid before Parliament by Court of Directors, and of Bills and Resolutions in Parliament affecting Company, to be placed there - - - - -	15
Owners of Ships :		Protests :	
To make tenders in writing - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>	Of Court of Directors against Instructions of Board of Commissioners for Affairs of India to be laid before General Court - - - - -	12
Names of all to be expressed in tenders - - - - -	9	Purchases for Exportation :	
No director to tender a ship in which he has an interest - - - - -	11	To be made by open competition - - - - -	9
If interest acquired by Director in ship in Company's service, notice to be given and interest disposed of - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>	Exceptions - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>
Penalty - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>	Questions :	
Papers and Accounts :		What question may be put to the ballot - - - - -	14
Directors may take copies of all, except those before Secret Committee - - - - -	12	What questions are to be determined by a division - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>
Laid before Parliament, to be laid on table of reading room, and before General Court - - - - -	15	What questions are to be stated in writing - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>
Pardon of offences :		General Court not to be adjourned or dissolved without a question - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>
Motions for, in General Court, must be preceded by 14 days' notice - - - - -	14	Question, Previous :	
Parliamentary Proceedings :		How to be determined - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>
Affecting the Company, to be brought before General Court - - - - -	15	Need not be in writing - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>
Payment and Receipts :		Quorum :	
To be examined monthly by certain officers - - - - -	9	Of Committee of by-laws - - - - -	10
Penalty :		Of Finance and Home Committee - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>
For neglecting to make up books of Company's affairs in India - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>	Reading Room :	
For Director neglecting to give notice and dispose of his interest in ships in Company's service - - - - -	11	Copies of Papers laid before Parliament, and of Bills and Resolutions in Parliament affecting Company, to be placed there - - - - -	15
For Director taking fee, present, or reward - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>	Receipts and Payments :	
For member offering Director present or reward - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>	Secretary or assistant and keeper of journal to examine all entries of, by vouchers, and certify the same - - - - -	9
For Director remaining beyond sea more than twelve months - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>	Register of Bonds :	
For Director holding office or place of emolument under the Crown - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>	To be kept - - - - -	15
For wilful breach of the by-laws by Director, officer, or servant - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>	To be laid before the first Court of Directors in every calendar month - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>
For Director, officer, or servant trading with India, except in Company's joint-stock, or transacting business for gain for persons in India - - - - -	12	Of all other instruments passing under the corporation seal to be kept - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>
For endeavouring to obtain vote for Direction by corrupt means - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>	Of all other instruments passing under the corporation seal to be laid before Court of Directors monthly - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>
Pension :		Remuneration :	
Resolution for granting any, or increase upon any, exceeding 200 <i>l.</i> per annum, to be submitted to two General Courts in form of a report - - - - -	14	(See Fee, Present, Reward.)	
Grounds to be stated - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>	Repeal :	
Resolution and report to be signed by Directors who approve - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>	Of by-laws, must be approved by two General Courts - - - - -	10
		Reports :	
		Of committees to be signed and laid before Court of Directors within eight days - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>
		Of Court of Directors recommending any pension or increase of pension, exceeding 200 <i>l.</i> per annum, to be laid before two General Courts - - - - -	14
		To state grounds - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>
		To be signed by Directors who approve - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>

	Page.		Page.
Reports—continued.		Servants—continued.	
Recommending any gratuity exceeding 600 <i>l.</i>	- 14	Not to transact business for persons in India	- 12
to be laid before two General Courts	- <i>ib.</i>	for gain	- <i>ib.</i>
Grounds to be stated	- <i>ib.</i>	Penalty	- <i>ib.</i>
To be signed by Directors who approve	- <i>ib.</i>	In Europe, not to have dealings with Com-	- <i>ib.</i>
Resolutions:		pany without permission	- <i>ib.</i>
Of Court of Directors protesting against in-	- 12	Not to take fees, except such as are autho-	- <i>ib.</i>
structions of Board of Commissioners for		rized and publicly exhibited	- <i>ib.</i>
Affairs of India, to be laid before General	- 12	Not to be brokers	- <i>ib.</i>
Court		Motions in General Court for pardoning	- 14
Recommending pension exceeding 200 <i>l.</i> per an-	- 14	offences committed by, must be preceded by	- 14
num to be approved by two General Court	- <i>ib.</i>	fourteen days' notice	- 14
Recommending gratuity exceeding 600 <i>l.</i> to	- <i>ib.</i>	Superannuation allowances to, under 53 Geo.	- <i>ib.</i>
be approved by two General Courts	- <i>ib.</i>	3, cap. 155, to be reported to General Court	- <i>ib.</i>
Of Parliament, concerning Company, copies		Shipping:	
of to be placed in Proprietors' room, and	- 15	Provisions of Act 53 Geo. 3, cap. 83, relating	- 9
laid before General Court	- 15	to Company's shipping, to be considered	- 9
Reward or Present:		by-laws	- 9
Penalty for Director receiving	- 11	All tenders of ships to be made by one of the	- <i>ib.</i>
Penalty for member offering, to Director or	- <i>ib.</i>	owners, in writing, and to contain names of	- <i>ib.</i>
other officer	- <i>ib.</i>	all other owners	- <i>ib.</i>
None to be taken by officer or servant, except	- 12	Company's cash not to be invested in shipping,	- 10
authorized fees contained in Table publicly	- 12	except for Company's service	- 10
exhibited	- <i>ib.</i>	Director not to tender any ship in which he	- 11
Penalty for endeavouring to procure votes by,	- <i>ib.</i>	is interested	- 11
at elections of Directors	- <i>ib.</i>	Director acquiring interest in ships in Com-	- <i>ib.</i>
Salary:		pany's service, to give notice and dispose of	- <i>ib.</i>
Additional, exceeding 200 <i>l.</i> per annum, not	- 14	interest	- <i>ib.</i>
to be annexed to any office without appro-	- 14	Stock of the Company:	
bation of two General Courts	- 14	Company's cash not to be invested in, without	- 10
Salaries:		consent of General Court	- 10
Of chairman, deputy, and Directors	- 11	Collusive transfers of, to influence elections,	- 12
Sales:		prohibited	- 12
No Director to vote when directly or indirectly	- <i>ib.</i>	Penalty	- <i>ib.</i>
concerned	- <i>ib.</i>	No person not possessed of 500 <i>l.</i> is to be pre-	- 14
Scrutineers:		sent in General Court	- 14
To determine at elections for Directors, in	- 12	Superannuation Allowances:	
cases of error or imperfection in name or	- 12	Under Act 53 Geo. 3, cap. 155, to be laid be-	- <i>ib.</i>
description	- <i>ib.</i>	fore General Court	- <i>ib.</i>
If equally divided, decision to be by lot	- 13	Suspension:	
May inspect glasses before ballot	- 13	Of by-laws, sanction of two General Courts	- 10
To receive glasses sealed up at conclusion of	- <i>ib.</i>	requisite for	- 10
ballot	- <i>ib.</i>	Tenders:	
Scrutiny for Directors:		Abstracts of, to be entered, received, and	- 9
How elections to be determined in case of	- 12	remain upon the records of the Company	- 9
equality of votes	- <i>ib.</i>	Of ships, to be made by one of the owners, in	- <i>ib.</i>
How errors in name or description to be	- <i>ib.</i>	writing	- <i>ib.</i>
rectified	- <i>ib.</i>	To contain the names of all other owners	- <i>ib.</i>
Sea:		Transcripts of Books:	
Directors going beyond, to give notice	- 11	In India, to be sent to England	- <i>ib.</i>
Continuance beyond, more than a year, to be	- <i>ib.</i>	By whom to be signed	- <i>ib.</i>
notified to General Court	- <i>ib.</i>	Transfers of Stock:	
Consequent liability to removal	- <i>ib.</i>	Collusive, prohibited	- 12
Seal of Company:		Penalty	- <i>ib.</i>
To be kept under three locks	- 15	Trade to and from India:	
By whom keys are to be kept	- <i>ib.</i>	Directors, officers, and servants in Europe,	- <i>ib.</i>
Not to be set to any writing but by order of	- <i>ib.</i>	not to engage in, except in Company's	- <i>ib.</i>
the Court of Directors	- <i>ib.</i>	joint stock	- <i>ib.</i>
How to be affixed in absence of chairman or	- <i>ib.</i>	Penalty	- <i>ib.</i>
deputy	- <i>ib.</i>	Travelling Expenses:	
Secretary:		Not to be given at elections of Directors	- <i>ib.</i>
Or assistant and keeper of journal (or other	- 9	Vacancies:	
officer), to examine monthly receipts and	- 9	In the Direction how to be filled up	- 11
payments, and certify	- 15	Vote of Credit:	
To see that register books be laid before Court	- 15	No unlimited one to be given by the Court	- 10
of Directors monthly	- <i>ib.</i>	of Directors to the Finance and Home	- 10
Or assistant, to keep key of one of the locks	- <i>ib.</i>	Committee	- 10
under which Company's seal is deposited	- <i>ib.</i>	Votes:	
Servants:		Upon an equality, the election to be deter-	- 12
In India, neglecting to make up books, liable	- 9	mined by drawing lots	- 12
to be dismissed	- 11	Write-off. See Draft.	
Penalty for wilful breach of by-laws by	- 11		
In Europe, not to trade to or from India, ex-	- 12		
cept in Company's joint-stock	- 12		

Select Committee on *Indian Territories*. 1852.

P A P E R S.

RETURN of the FINANCES of *India* at the present Time, as compared with that at the last Period in which a Surplus was realized.

East India House, }
27 May 1852. }

JAMES C. MELVILL,
Secretary.

11 June 1852.

Ann 8 556

[Great inconvenience having arisen from the Publication of Minutes of Evidence taken before Committees, and of Papers, &c. laid before them, it is particularly requested that Members receiving such Minutes and Papers will be careful that they are confined to the object for which they are printed, the special use of the Members of such Committees.]

APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM

RETURN of the FINANCES of *India* at the present Time, as compared - - - -

	1837/38.			
	REVENUES.	CHARGES.	NET REVENUES	NET CHARGES.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Land Revenue - - - - -	11,205,084	-	-	-
Sayer Abkarry and Motorpha - - - - -	777,487	-	-	-
Excise Duties in Calcutta - - - - -	18,166	-	-	-
Subsidies and Tributes - - - - -	571,606	-	-	-
House Tax in Calcutta - - - - -	22,319	1,541,235	-	-
Town Assessment at Madras - - - - -	9,822	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Revenue Department, including Interest on Arrears of Revenue, and Unclaimed Revenue Deposits - - - - -	164,956	-	-	-
Sale of Tobacco at Madras - - - - -	75,686	-	-	-
Allowances and Assignments payable out of the Revenues, in accordance with Treaties or other Engagements - - - - -	-	1,536,020	-	-
	12,845,126	3,077,255	9,767,871	-
Customs - - - - -	1,374,610	186,991	1,187,619	-
Salt - - - - -	1,991,342	548,813	1,442,529	-
Opium - - - - -	2,138,611	651,320	1,487,291	-
Stamps - - - - -	378,335	31,502	346,833	-
Mints - - - - -	89,942	56,500	33,442	-
Post Office - - - - -	129,266	116,020	13,246	-
Profits of the Madras Government Bank - - - - -	9,297	-	9,297	-
Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca - - - - -	45,920	61,174	-	15,254
Gwalior Government, on account of War Charges, and in part Compensation for Losses sustained during and in consequence of the late Hostilities at Gwalior; Article 5 of the Treaty of Gwalior, dated 13th January 1844 - - - - -	-	-	-	-
Receipts from the Lahore Durbar, for the Maintenance of British Troops at Lahore; Article 9 of the Treaty, dated 16th December 1846 - - - - -	-	-	-	-
Receipts from Rajah Golaub Sing, on account of transfer to him of Territory in the Punjaub; Article 3 of the Treaty, dated 16th March 1846 - - - - -	-	-	-	-
	19,002,449	4,729,575	14,268,128	15,254
			Deduct 15,254	
NET REVENUES, after Payment of Allowances and Assignments, and Charges of Collection - - - - -			14,272,874	
CHARGES (deducting RECEIPTS).				
Charges of the Civil and Political Establishments, including Contingent Charges - - - - -		1,667,107		1,332,256
Miscellaneous Civil Receipts - - - - -	334,851	-		
Judicial and Police Charges - - - - -		1,714,148		1,604,012
Judicial Receipts - - - - -	110,136	-		
Marine Charges - - - - -		247,992		160,524
Marine Receipts - - - - -	87,468	-		
Military Charges - - - - -		6,725,937		6,725,937
War Charges - - - - -		-		
Interest on Debt - - - - -		1,365,382		1,365,382
	19,534,904	16,450,141	14,272,874	11,188,111
Territorial Payments in England - - - - -		2,066,016		2,066,016
Invoice Value of Political Stores exported to India - - - - -		238,429		238,429
£.	19,534,904	18,754,586	14,272,874	13,492,556
SURPLUS - - £. 780,318.				
£.				
Total Revenue and Receipts - - - - -				19,534,904
Charges - - - - -				18,754,586
SURPLUS - - - £. 780,318				
Net Receipts from Produce of the Commercial Assets, both in England and India - - - - -				718,705
SURPLUS, including Net Produce of Commercial Assets - - - } - - £. 1,499,023				
The Amount of Indian Debt outstanding on 30th April 1838 was - - - - -				30,249,893
The Amount of the Home Bond Debt outstanding on 30th April 1838 was - - - - -				3,522,825
TOTAL - - - £. 33,772,718				

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INDIAN TERRITORIES.

with that at the last Period in which a Surplus Revenue was realized.

1849/50.				ESTIMATE 1850/51.			
REVENUES.	CHARGES.	NET REVENUES.	NET CHARGES	REVENUES.	CHARGES.	NET REVENUES.	NET CHARGES.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
14,674,126	-	-	-	14,964,562	-	-	-
1,139,490	-	-	-	1,206,420	-	-	-
25,482	-	-	-	26,831	-	-	-
521,233	-	-	-	535,563	-	-	-
-	1,752,013	-	-	-	1,925,219	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
86,320	-	-	-	99,440	-	-	-
82,600	-	-	-	82,219	-	-	-
-	2,273,159	-	-	-	2,359,669	-	-
16,529,251	4,025,172	12,504,079	-	16,915,035	4,284,888	12,630,147	-
1,374,252	184,117	1,190,135	-	1,516,652	185,473	1,331,179	-
2,419,107	392,362	2,025,745	-	1,979,689	446,497	1,533,192	-
4,216,176	906,539	3,309,637	-	3,656,164	955,502	2,700,662	-
453,712	24,883	428,829	-	443,539	23,044	420,495	-
66,232	50,413	15,819	-	63,203	54,540	13,663	-
183,067	194,608	-	11,541	185,362	192,358	-	6,996
63,206	64,596	-	1,390	64,841	74,497	-	9,656
27,448	-	27,448	-	-	-	-	-
10,320	-	10,320	-	-	-	-	-
64,077	-	64,077	-	-	-	-	-
25,406,843	5,843,690	19,576,089	12,931	24,829,485	6,216,799	18,629,338	16,652
-	-	Deduct 12,931	-	-	-	Deduct 16,652	-
-	-	19,563,158	-	-	-	18,612,686	-
-	2,101,412	-	2,054,361	-	2,373,036	-	1,993,989
47,051	-	-	-	379,047	-	-	-
-	2,046,556	-	1,914,334	-	2,173,123	-	2,048,846
132,222	-	-	-	124,277	-	-	-
-	348,577	-	253,363	-	433,631	-	338,411
95,214	-	-	9,406,417	95,220	-	-	9,933,545
-	9,406,417	-	778,624	-	9,933,545	-	58,313
-	778,624	-	2,050,935	-	58,313	-	2,201,105
-	2,050,935	-	16,458,034	-	2,201,105	-	2,352,800
25,681,335	22,576,211	19,563,158	16,458,034	25,428,029	23,389,552	18,612,686	16,574,209
-	2,372,837	-	2,372,837	-	2,352,800	-	2,352,800
-	378,100	-	378,100	-	364,386	-	364,386
25,681,335	25,327,148	19,563,158	19,208,971	25,428,029	26,106,738	18,612,686	19,291,395
SURPLUS - - £. 354,187.				DEFICIT - - £. 678,709.			
£.				£.			
Total Revenues and Receipts	-	-	25,681,335	Total Revenues and Receipts	-	-	25,428,029
Charges	-	-	25,327,148	Charges	-	-	26,106,738
SURPLUS - - £. 354,187				DEFICIT - - £. 678,709			
Net Receipts from Produce of the Commercial Assets	-	-	150	Net Receipts from Produce of the Commercial Assets	-	-	328
SURPLUS, including Net Produce of } Commercial Assets - - - } £. 354,337				DEFICIT, deducting Net Produce of } Commercial Assets - - - } £. 678,381			
The Amount of Indian Debt outstanding on 30th April 1850 was	-	-	46,908,064	Estimated Amount of Indian Debt outstanding on 30th April 1851 was	-	-	47,877,734
The Amount of Home Bond Debt outstanding on 30th April 1850 was	-	-	3,899,500	Amount of the Home Bond Debt outstanding on 30th April 1851 was	-	-	3,899,500
TOTAL - - £. 50,807,564				TOTAL - - £. 51,777,234			

James C. Melville,
Secretary.

Select Committee on *Indian Territories*. 1852.

P A P E R S.

NUMBER of OFFICERS of the INDIAN NAVY on the RETIRED LIST and on FURLOUGH respectively, who have actually served Ten Years in *India*.

NUMBER of OFFICERS of the INDIAN NAVY, and the PAY and ALLOWANCES of each Rank.

CONDITIONS on which PENSIONS are granted to OFFICERS of the INDIAN NAVY, and the Amount thereof.

THE NAMES, TONNAGE, HORSE-POWER, and GUNS of SHIPS and VESSELS of the INDIAN NAVY.

NUMBER and DESCRIPTION of SHIPS and VESSELS of the INDIAN NAVY in COMMISSION, in each Year from 1834 to 1851.

THE EUROPEAN and NATIVE ESTABLISHMENT of each Description of SHIP and VESSEL of the INDIAN NAVY, in Peace and in War.

East India House, }
27 May 1852. }

JAMES C. MELVILL,
Secretary.

14 June 1852.

[Great inconvenience having arisen from the Publication of Minutes of Evidence taken before Committees, and of Papers, &c. laid before them, it is particularly requested that Members receiving such Minutes and Papers will be careful that they are confined to the object for which they are printed, the special use of the Members of such Committees.]

APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM

NUMBER of OFFICERS of the INDIAN NAVY on the RETIRED LIST and on FURLOUGH respectively, who have actually served Ten Years in India.

Officers on the Retired List	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53
Ditto on Furlough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Marine Department, East India House, }								J. C. Mason.
27 May 1852.								

NUMBER of OFFICERS of the INDIAN NAVY, and PAY and ALLOWANCES of each Rank.

NUMBER OF OFFICERS.	DESIGNATION.	PAY AND ALLOWANCES PER MONTH.
		<i>Rupees.</i>
1.	Commodore and Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy	2,500 (a)
8.	Captains of a First Rate Ship	900
	Ditto - Second ditto	800
	Commanders of a Second Rate Ship	700
16.	Ditto - Third ditto	600
	Ditto - Fourth ditto	500
68.	Lieutenants, the First Fifteen on the List	150
	Ditto - the remainder	120 (b)
	Mates under Three Years' standing	80
110.	Ditto above - ditto	100
	Midshipmen	50
	Pursers of a First Rate Ship	300
14.	Ditto - Second ditto	270
	Ditto - Third ditto	250
	Ditto - Fourth ditto	220
12.	Captains' Clerks	50
TOTAL	229	

(a) Has an official residence in the Dockyard, or 200 rupees per month for house rent.

(b) With 25 rupees per month as "Table Allowance," while afloat.

Marine Department, East India House, }
27 May 1852. } J. C. Mason.

CONDITIONS on which PENSIONS are granted to OFFICERS of the INDIAN NAVY, and Amount thereof.

SENIOR LIST PENSIONS.

This List comprises the Four Senior Officers of the Service, who are allowed a Pension of 800 *l.* per annum each.

When a vacancy in this List occurs, it is filled up by the Officer next in order of succession. On no occasion can the List exceed four in number.

A Captain of seven years' standing, or an Officer of whatever rank, if he have served 30 years in India, may retire from active service, and return to Europe, with a Pension of 360 *l.* a year, and eventually succeed to the Senior List Pension of 800 *l.* per annum.

Every Officer who has actually served 22 Years, or upwards, in India, is permitted to retire on the following Pay:—

Captains	-	-	-	-	-	£. 360 per Annum.
Commanders	-	-	-	-	-	290 "
Lieutenants	-	-	-	-	-	190 "
Pursers	-	-	-	-	-	190 "

All Officers retiring from Ill Health, after 10 Years' Service, and before they have completed that of 22 Years, are granted the following retiring Allowances:—

Captains	-	-	-	-	-	£. 200 per Annum.
Commanders	-	-	-	-	-	170 "
Lieutenants	-	-	-	-	-	125 "
Pursers	-	-	-	-	-	125 "

Marine Department, East India House, }
27 May 1852. } J. C. Mason.

AN ACCOUNT of the MILITARY FORCE employed under each PRESIDENCY in BRITISH INDIA, in each Year from 1834-5 to the Latest Period; distinguishing the ROYAL TROOPS from the EAST INDIA COMPANY'S; and of the ROYAL TROOPS, the CAVALRY from the INFANTRY; and of the COMPANY'S, the CAVALRY, the INFANTRY, and the ARTILLERY; the EUROPEAN from the NATIVE TROOPS, and the REGULAR CORPS from the IRREGULAR.

	ROYAL TROOPS.														COMPANY'S TROOPS.																								GRAND TOTAL.																																								
	Dragoons.				Infantry.				ARTILLERY.						NATIVE CAVALRY.						INFANTRY.												VETERANS.			MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.				TOTALS.																																							
	Number of Regiments.		Officers.		Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.		Number of Regiments.		Officers.		Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.		T O T A L.		European Officers.		European Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.		Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.		Gun Lascars.		Number of Battalions.		Officers.		Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.		Gun Lascars.		Ordnance Drivers.		T O T A L.		Number of Regiments.		European Officers.			European Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.		T O T A L.		Number of Corps.		European Officers.		Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.		T O T A L.		Number of Regiments.		European Officers.		European Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.		T O T A L.		European Officers.		European Men.		Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.		T O T A L.		European Officers.		Apothecaries and Stewards.		Native Doctors.		European Warrant Officers.		Europeans.		Natives.	
	Number of Regiments.		Officers.		Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.		Number of Regiments.		Officers.		Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.		T O T A L.		European Officers.		European Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.		Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.		Gun Lascars.		Number of Battalions.		Officers.		Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.		Gun Lascars.		Ordnance Drivers.		T O T A L.		Number of Regiments.		European Officers.			European Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.		T O T A L.		Number of Corps.		European Officers.		Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.		T O T A L.		Number of Regiments.		European Officers.		European Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.		T O T A L.		European Officers.		European Men.		Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.		T O T A L.		European Officers.		Apothecaries and Stewards.		Native Doctors.		European Warrant Officers.		Europeans.		Natives.	
	Number of Regiments.		Officers.		Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.		Number of Regiments.		Officers.		Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.		T O T A L.		European Officers.		European Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.		Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.		Gun Lascars.		Number of Battalions.		Officers.		Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.		Gun Lascars.		Ordnance Drivers.		T O T A L.		Number of Regiments.		European Officers.			European Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.		T O T A L.		Number of Corps.		European Officers.		Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.		T O T A L.		Number of Regiments.		European Officers.		European Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.		T O T A L.		European Officers.		European Men.		Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.		T O T A L.		European Officers.		Apothecaries and Stewards.		Native Doctors.		European Warrant Officers.		Europeans.		Natives.	
1835:	Bengal	2	76	1,279	9	350	6,472	8,177	56	24	1,191	1,271	3	51	1,004	353	324	5	89	2,021	926	564	2	32	8	1,985	-	189	7,546	10	154	30	4,973	5,167	6	18	3,679	3,697	1	30	821	851	74	1,179	148	54,742	56,069	12	38	16	9,788	9,842	42	208	-	250	312	-	230	115	14,573	78,944	93,517																
	Madras	2	36	640	7	225	5,046	5,947	36	23	1,079	1,138	1	30	402	481	-	3	51	1,397	395	569	1	14	5	658	136	48	4,246	8	113	20	4,084	4,167	-	-	-	1	27	745	772	52	778	104	38,909	39,791	-	-	-	30	265	1,391	1,686	209	309	-	71	10,636	47,700	58,336																			
	Bombay	1	27	662	4	124	2,742	3,555	38	28	486	552	1	20	440	-	99	2	29	702	451	21	1	16	2	672	240	-	2,752	3	41	5	1,409	1,455	1	2	846	848	1	31	757	768	26	393	10	19,726	20,129	1	2	1	531	534	9	25	866	900	156	-	190	48	5,613	26,294	31,907																
	TOTAL	4	139	2,581	20	699	14,260	17,679	130	75	2,756	2,961	5	101	1,906	834	423	10	169	4,180	1,772	1,154	4	62	15	3,315	376	237	14,544	21	308	55	10,416	10,779	7	20	4,525	4,545	3	88	2,323	2,411	152	2,350	262	113,377	115,989	13	40	17	10,319	10,376	81	498	2,257	2,536	677	309	420	234	80,822	182,938	183,760																
1836:	Bengal	2	67	1,285	8	320	6,387	8,059	56	35	1,124	1,215	3	53	1,010	318	324	5	87	2,243	926	567	2	34	8	2,008	-	189	7,767	10	142	30	4,991	5,163	6	18	3,671	3,689	1	30	779	809	74	1,140	147	55,088	56,375	13	39	17	10,715	10,771	40	226	-	266	304	-	277	99	14,596	80,198	94,794																
	Madras	1	25	663	8	249	6,039	6,976	41	29	995	1,065	1	30	469	461	-	3	58	1,375	397	513	1	18	3	682	136	49	4,191	8	116	20	4,036	4,177	-	-	-	1	32	753	785	52	755	104	38,661	39,520	-	-	-	29	267	1,619	1,915	217	443	-	73	11,813	47,549	59,362																			
	Bombay	1	27	657	4	131	2,810	3,625	40	28	476	544	1	18	437	-	100	2	32	694	430	20	1	16	3	666	225	-	2,641	3	44	13	1,457	1,514	1	2	844	846	1	28	708	736	26	394	12	19,663	20,069	1	2	1	519	522	11	20	944	975	151	-	215	45	6,324	25,559	31,883																
	TOTAL	4	119	2,605	20	700	16,236	18,600	137	92	2,595	2,824	5	101	1,916	779	424	10	177	4,312	1,753	1,100	4	68	14	3,356	361	238	14,599	21	301	69	10,484	10,854	7	20	4,515	4,535	3	90	2,240	2,330	162	2,289	263	113,412	115,964	14	41	18	11,234	11,293	80	518	2,563	3,156	672	443	492	217	32,733	153,306	186,039																
1837:	Bengal	2	66	1,205	8	327	6,370	7,968	52	33	1,084	1,169	3	53	1,069	347	324	5	90	2,315	923	564	2	31	8	1,984	-	189	7,897	10	149	30	4,988	5,167	6	18	3,765	3,783	1	34	777	811	74	1,140	146	55,228	56,514	14	41	19	11,725	11,785	40	211	-	251	297	-	245	93	14,614	81,366	95,980																
	Madras	1	29	648	8	254	5,931	6,862	34	23	907	964	1	32	452	437	-	3	60	1,344	389	510	1	18	3	666	134	49	4,094	8	125	26	4,026	4,177	-	-	-	1	29	764	793	52	763	104	37,960	38,847	-	-	-	35	263	1,828	2,126	228	227	232	81	11,473	47,158	58,631																			
	Bombay	1	31	639	4	133	2,891	3,694	39	27	455	521	1	17	451	-	93	2	31	737	295	20	1	17	2	674	211	-	2,568	3	42	12	1,463	1,517	1	2	845	847	1	26	692	718	26	370	22	19,620	20,012	1	2	1	527	530	10	-	1,072	1,082	154	-	280	47	6,415	25,565	31,920																
	TOTAL	4	126	2,492	20	714	15,192	18,524	125	83	2,446	2,654	5	102	1,972	784	417	10	181	4,416	1,607	1,094	4	66	13	3,324	345	238	14,559	21	316	68	10,477	10,861	7	20	4,610	4,630	3	89	2,233	2,322	152	2,273	272	112,828	115,373	15	43	20	12,262	12,315	85	474	2,900	3,459	679	227	707	221	32,502	154,029	186,531																
1838:	Bengal	2	77	1,118	8	309	5,814	7,313	50	20	955	1,025	3	54	1,197	339	324	5	84	2,138	926	566	2	33	8	1,976	-	189	7,834	10	142	29	4,985	5,156	6	18	3,744	3,762	1	32	798	830	74	1,141	148	54,761	56,050	14	43	21	12,178	12,242	35	222	-	257	294	-	229	90	13,910	81,172	95,082																
	Madras	1	28	640	8	267	5,696	6,631	32	21	847	900	1	33	481	425	-	3	53	1,325	393	535	1	15	3	661	136	128	4,188	8	120	26	4,008	4,154	-	-	-	1	25	759	784	52	804	104	38,102	39,010	-	-	-	39	213	1,927	2,179	242	247	288	101	11,274	47,250	58,524																			
	Bombay	1	31	641	4	139	2,800	3,611	40	10	438	488	1	18	428	-	96	2	28	749	292	20	1	20	2	690	163	-	2,506	3	50	14	1,463	1,527	1	2	845	847	1	28	690	718	26	403	24	19,587	20,014	1	2	1	531	534	14	-	1,004	1,018	159	-	229	49	6,342	25,358	31,700																
	TOTAL	4	136	2,394	20	715	14,310	17,555	122	51	2,240	2,413	5	105	2,106	764	420	10	165	4,212	1,611	1,121	4	68	13	3,327	299	317	14,528	21	312	69	10,466	10,837	7	20	4,589	4,609	3	85	2,247	2,332	152	2,348	276	112,450	115,074	15	45	22	12,709	12,776	88	435	2,931	3,454	695	247	546	240	31,526	153,780	185,306																
1839:	Bengal	2	75	1,125	8	308	5,750	7,258	49	28	785	862	3	52	1,080	345	324	5	80	2,009	921	568	2	32	9	1,983	-	227	7,550	10	154	28	4,930	5,112	6	18	4,313	4,331	1	38	699	737	74	1,172	147	66,917	68,236	14	45	21	12,305	12,371	44	245	-	289	289	-	230	88	13,585	93,788	107,373																
	Madras	1	25	633	8	262	5,624	6,594	29	16	804	849	1	30	467	392	-	3	50	1,363	394	590	1	15	3	660	136	112	4,212	8	112	26	3,901	4,039	-	-	-	1	30	765	795	52	856	104	42,887	43,847	-	-	-	48	208	1,956	2,212	255	233																								

Select Committee on *Indian Territories.*

Annex 10 558.

1852.

P A P E R S.

STATEMENT of the Amount of EXTRAORDINARY CHARGES incurred in each Year, under the several Heads of Subscriptions, Presents, Gratuities, House Dinners, Entertainments, and Miscellaneous.

	Subscriptions to Charities, Societies, Hospitals, and Schools.	PRESENTS AND GRATUITIES.		House Dinners and Refreshments; in- cluding Entertain- ments to Governors- General, Govern- ors, Commanders- in-Chief, and other Functionaries, and Persons of Distin- ction connected with India.	Miscellaneous:—Compr- ising Charges incurred in view to the Improvement of Cotton Cultivation, Ex- penses on account of the Experimental Navigation of the Euphrates; Ex- penses relating to the Trigonometrical Survey of India, Books, Maps, and Charts relating to India; Remuneration to Officers for Expenses incurred, and Losses sustained on Service Abroad; Money issued by order of the Secret Committee; Papers Printed by order of the Court of Proprietors; and various other Extraordi- nary and Miscellaneous Charges.
		To Servants of the Civil, Military, and Marine, &c., Esta- blishments of India, and to their Fami- lies; also to Ser- vants of the Home Establishment; in- cluding Donations for Relief granted to Soldiers and Sea- men.	Special Grants and other Presents, and Gratuities.		
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1834/35	668	3,239	- - -	3,606	5,657
1835/36	619	1,775	1,905	2,149	2,523
1836/37	1,041	2,667	- - -	2,640	3,602
1837/38	865	2,884	20,735 (a)	2,067	12,724
1838/39	1,006	2,378	5,697 (b)	2,728	4,600
1839/40	1,413	2,183	1,650	2,907	9,103
1840/41	1,027	2,212	2,165	3,514	19,530
1841/42	1,171	1,078	200	2,808	8,405
1842/43	1,043	884	755	3,042	5,310
1843/44	1,209	1,993	612	3,076	10,216
1844/45	1,207	2,390	3,000 (c)	3,082	4,046
1845/46	1,138	2,113	5,017 (d)	3,008	10,308
1846/47	2,271	1,351	215	3,129	8,995
1847/48	1,071	1,174	4,075	4,760	7,620
1848/49	1,014	953	1,650	3,448	5,065
1849/50	1,959	1,330	50	3,475	7,912
1850/51	1,008	1,497	344	4,039	5,298

(a) Includes 20,000 l. Grant to the Marquess Wellesley.

(b) Ditto 5,000 l. ditto Family of the late Mr. W. Fraser (Commissioner at Delhi, and Agent to the Governor-general) who was assassinated at Delhi on the 22d March 1835.

(c and d) Ditto 7,111 l. Testimonial presented to Mehemet Ali, Pacha of Egypt.

East India House, }
25 May 1852. }James C. Melvill,
Secretary.

APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM

STATEMENT of the Amount of CHARGES AT HOME in each Year, from 1834,

	1834/35.	1835/36.	1836/37.	1837/38.	1838/39.
PERMANENT AND FIXED CHARGES:					
Dividends to Proprietors of East India Stock, 630,000 l. per annum	£ 636,826	£ 626,098	£ 637,086	£ 626,570	£ 632,559
Payments under Act 4 Geo. 4, c. 71, on account Retiring Pay, Pensions, &c. of the Royal Troops serving, or having served in India, 60,000 l. per annum, payable by quarterly instalments	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
Her Majesty's Paymaster-General, for Claims accrued against the Company in respect of the Royal Troops serving in India, the advances on account of which are now fixed at 200,000 l. annually, payable in quarterly instalments, the Balances necessarily varying in amount, being subsequently adjusted	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000
Her Majesty's Mission to the Court of Persia, portion of the charge borne by the Company, now fixed at 12,000 l. per annum, payable by quarterly instalments	6,000	6,000	15,000	12,000	12,000
Her Majesty's Government, on account of the proportion agreed to be borne by the Company of the amount payable under Contract between Her Majesty's Government and the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, for an extended Communication with India and China, 70,000 l. per annum, payable by quarterly instalments	-	-	-	-	-
Donation to the Bengal Civil Fund, payable annually	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
Salaries of the Court of Directors, 7,600 l. per annum	7,900 including an arrear.	7,587	7,584	7,589	7,589
£.	833,226	822,185	842,170	828,659	834,648
PERMANENT CHARGES, BUT VARYING IN AMOUNT:					
Interest on the Home Bond Debt	92,858	83,556	115,152	139,341	84,396
Military and other Public Stores exported and to be exported	202,855	186,484	277,339	226,751	236,121
Purchase and equipment of Steam Vessels, and various Expenses connected with Steam Communication with India	-	-	-	37,813	136,549
Transport of Troops and Stores	44,412	23,710	26,222	19,537	30,012
Furlough and Retired Pay to Military and Marine Officers of the Indian Establishments; including Offreckonings	521,317	475,577	489,200	488,571	520,907
Civil Establishments of India:—Absentee Allowances and Passage Money, under Regulations	38,633	39,792	32,483	33,170	43,345
Her Majesty's Establishments in China, portion paid by the Company of the actual Charge in each Year	7,633	7,633	-	11,286	-
Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, comprising Salaries of the President and Officers of the Board, and Superannuation Allowances granted by warrant of the Crown, under the Act 53 Geo. 3, c. 55, s. 91	31,310	31,378	29,802	29,444	29,455
Recruiting Charges:—Pay of Officers and Non-commissioned Officers of Recruiting Establishments, and of Recruits previous to embarkation; Bounty, Clothing, Arms, Accoutrements, &c.	20,901	23,161	23,420	24,418	23,641
Salaries and Allowances of the Secretaries and Officers of the Court of Directors, deducting amount applied from the Fee Fund in part payment thereof	74,960	75,214	67,433	69,572	75,255
Annuitants and Pensioners, exclusive of Compensation Annuities, under Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85	120,143	128,643	120,006	120,266	109,567
Lord Clive's Fund—Net payment for Pensions, &c.	47,792	43,109	46,410	47,348	49,348
Donations under deed to Widows' Funds for the Home Service	2,600	2,600	1,900	1,100	1,739
Paymaster-General of the Forces, for Claims accrued against the Company in respect of the Royal Troops serving in India: in excess of the annual Advances stated under the head of Permanent and Fixed Charges	-	-	-	-	236,201
£.	1,205,414	1,120,857	1,229,347	1,248,617	1,626,535

distinguishing Permanent and Fixed Charges from those varying in Amount.

1839/40.	1840/41.	1841/42.	1842/43.	1843/44.	1844/45.	1845/46.	1846/47.	1847/48.	1848/49.	1849/50.	1850/51.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
626,477	631,645	632,545	625,885	631,591	629,009	623,163	632,544	627,393	631,497	629,435	636,495
60,000	60,000	60,000	45,000	60,000	60,000	75,000	60,000	60,000	45,000	75,000	45,000
120,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	187,500	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
4,570	11,000	17,557 including an arrear.	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
-	-	-	-	-	12,578	63,707	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000
2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
7,581	7,558	7,560	7,598	7,579	7,582	7,576	7,600	7,581	7,600	7,600	7,559
821,128	862,703	870,162	842,983	863,670	911,169	983,946	984,644	979,474	968,597	996,535	973,554
51,828	51,383	61,373	62,257	59,303	64,339	69,271	70,010	102,984	150,509	173,723	144,970
286,122	329,395	409,471	394,431	364,987	424,952	476,506	655,165	598,540	452,582	350,830	315,864
132,580	83,142	143,625	100,669	78,131	62,894	118,535	97,970	86,923	53,657	50,544	44,273
61,269	73,213	55,731	71,598	55,497	40,296	52,085	62,338	64,557	60,297	46,788	31,061
488,701	502,053	535,608	532,799	541,686	577,636	597,099	597,150	604,873	625,819	614,394	641,313
45,644	44,437	44,240	40,686	46,571	46,100	40,342	39,216	37,919	32,437	32,383	29,895
5,142	4,117	4,783	4,450	-	-	-	16,058	10,093	9,486	-	8,781
29,581	28,290	28,051	28,383	28,565	29,641	30,554	29,909	29,867	30,123	30,523	28,610
49,923	50,414	36,096	35,586	44,777	34,302	33,526	41,421	61,889	41,264	43,438	41,854
80,905	81,483	84,849	86,519	89,091	89,904	88,388	91,844	89,856	94,163	93,794	95,573
109,722	107,534	104,124	102,852	93,341	100,935	94,442	102,243	98,117	99,309	91,768	89,074
51,628	53,246	54,163	56,274	59,162	61,377	65,264	67,819	70,978	70,733	36,519	106,326
1,738	1,738	1,738	1,738	1,738	1,738	1,738	1,738	1,738	1,738	1,738	1,738
100,000	150,000	250,000	-	450,000	-	250,000	100,000	-	150,000	-	-
1,494,783	1,560,445	1,813,852	1,518,242	1,912,849	1,534,114	1,917,750	1,972,881	1,857,834	1,872,117	1,565,462	1,579,532

APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM

STATEMENT of the Amount of Charges at Home in each Year, from 1834, distinguishing

	1834/35.	1835/36.	1836/37.	1837/38.	1838/39.
MISCELLANEOUS AND CONTINGENT CHARGES VARYING IN AMOUNT:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Contingent Expenses of the Courts of Directors and Proprietors; consisting of Repairs to the East India House, Taxes, Rates, Tithes, Coals, Candles, Printing, Stationery, House Dinners, Entertainments, Books, Maps and Charts, Bookbinding, Stamps on Bills of Exchange and other Instruments, and various Petty Charges	28,622	25,748	21,729	29,158	24,717
Charges of the Store Department; articles for use in inspection of Stores, Labour, &c.	3,609	4,836	4,534	5,392	5,330
Law Charges	7,214	2,054	2,890	1,551	6,463
Haileybury College; net Charge after deducting Receipts from Students	9,914	9,535	8,327	10,883	10,232
Military Seminary at Addiscombe; net Charge after deducting Receipts from Cadets	13,530	11,308	9,546	6,888	1,565
Maintenance of Lunatics	4,992	4,946	4,923	4,875	5,247
Cultivation and Manufacture of Cotton, &c. in India (Expenses incurred in view to the Improvement of)	-	-	-	-	-
Expense of Overland and Ships Packets, Maintenance of Natives of India, Donations to Soldiers, Seamen, and others for Services and Relief, and various Miscellaneous Expenses, deducting Miscellaneous Receipts	4,104	2,443	6,651	5,667	4,199
Expenses on account of Convicts transported from India to Van Diemen's Land, paid to Her Majesty's Paymaster-General	-	-	-	-	-
Passage and Outfit of Governors, Church Dignitaries, Commanders-in-Chief, Judges, Officers in Her Majesty's and Company's Service, proceeding to join their Regiments; Veterinary Surgeons, Chaplains, Aides-de-Camp, Volunteers for the Pilot Service, &c.	23,473	18,993	20,519	16,279	18,484
Disbursements under orders of the Secret Committee	-	-	-	-	53,050*
Board of Ordnance, for Arms and Accoutrements supplied to Her Majesty's Troops embarked for India	-	-	-	-	-
Discount on anticipated Receipts of Remittances, and Interest allowed on Balances of Funds in the Company's Treasury in excess of Interest realized from investment of Cash Balances	-	-	-	-	-
£.	95,458	79,863	79,119	80,693	129,287
TEMPORARY CHARGES, AND CHARGES WHICH HAVE NOW CEASED:					
Expenses of the Tanjore Commission in England	7,927	7,922	7,884	7,908	7,499
Canton Agency Charges	-	1,200	3,810	13,673	3,961
Commission to Agents at the Outports on realization of Remittances	-	-	-	1,089	335
Experimental Navigation of Euphrates	-	-	-	8,000	173
Grant to the Marquess Wellesley	-	-	-	20,000	-
Grant to the Estate of the late Mr. W. Fraser, late Commissioner and Agent at Delhi, who was assassinated in that territory	-	-	-	-	5,000
Interest paid to Indian Railway Companies on Sums provisionally deposited by them in the Home Treasury; viz. to the 17th August 1849; the Date of their respective Deeds of Contract with the East India Company	-	-	-	-	-
Compensation Annuities under Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85	25,315	121,960	131,109	139,740	144,186
Annuities of the Madras Civil Fund of 1818, borne by the Company	-	-	-	-	-
Retired Pay and Pensions of Persons formerly belonging to the St. Helena Establishment, not chargeable to the Crown	-	-	-	-	10,260
Mission to the Court of Persia; Company's Mission	500	17,733	-	-	-
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, in Aid of the Extension of Steam Communication with India	-	-	-	-	-
PAYMENTS UNDER THE ACT 3 & 4 WILL. 4, c. 85, CHARGEABLE AGAINST THE PROCEEDS OF THE COMMERCIAL ASSETS:					
To Owners of Ships with unexpired Contracts	89,500	45,000	-	-	-
Compensations by way of Gratuity, and Commutation of Compensation Annuities	56,998	244,282	63,882	10,272	28,197
Bills of Exchange and Certificates from China	29,958	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Payments on account of the late Commercial Department in excess of Receipts	-	-	-	-	-
	210,198	438,097	206,685	200,682	199,611
£.	2,344,296	2,461,002	2,357,321	2,358,651	2,790,081

* These Sums include an expenditure of 111,300 *l.* 10 *s.* 9 *d.* incurred in placing at the disposal of the Government of India Steam Vessels Bay of Bengal, the measures adopted by the Secret Committee in relation to

East India House, }
27 May 1852. }

Permanent and Fixed Charges from those varying in Amount—*continued.*

1839/40.	1840/41.	1841/42.	1842/43.	1843/44.	1844/45.	1845/46.	1846/47.	1847/48.	1848/49.	1849/50.	1850/51.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
26,459	25,302	28,869	26,905	31,210	26,506	25,211	29,387	28,257	27,496	28,829	28,973
5,832	6,364	6,481	5,750	6,591	6,841	7,185	8,001	8,555	7,602	6,201	5,615
16,720	-	11,655	3,710	3,353	5,896	15,893	10,598	22,105	2,691	12,215	17,800
9,673	10,214	10,736	8,650	7,957	7,963	10,129	9,800	11,323	9,802	9,074	9,769
5,864	3,904	4,031	3,729	2,435	3,362	3,816	3,138	5,201	4,856	4,057	5,030
5,353	5,523	5,876	5,476	5,992	5,891	5,660	5,862	5,922	6,001	6,466	6,183
2,300	9,324	2,418	284	-	-	182	125	728	163	547	29
5,455	9,748	9,269	Excess of Receipts 2,051	6,631	3,784	15,523	11,670	10,251	8,254	3,419	7,272
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	936	-	-	-	4,999
25,727	25,704	34,543	39,362	16,995	21,023	21,335	33,778	25,825	25,968	22,655	19,496
62,700*	3,498	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4,619	-	-	26,397	-	-	2,463	-	14,928	6,097	14,581	-
-	-	-	-	4,801	-	-	-	-	22,201	6,377	-
170,702	99,581	113,877	118,212	86,465	81,266	107,397	113,295	133,095	121,131	114,421	105,166
4,702	1,831	269	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4,623	6,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
597	442	1,188	206	196	-	14	818	2,288	1,285	260	333
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
146,184	143,140	143,713	140,373	141,139	128,906	125,648	121,087	115,403	109,755	106,411	104,181
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,755	15,612	15,388	14,690
19,166	11,678	10,733	9,540	8,928	9,863	7,125	6,473	5,046	7,445	5,795	3,533
-	-	-	-	20,000	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11,169	3,680	2,509	4,097	2,019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	192	123	1,613	1,481	-	-	1,638	-	-
186,441	167,021	158,412	154,408	172,405	160,382	134,268	128,378	139,492	135,735	132,559	122,737
2,673,054	2,689,750	2,956,303	2,633,845	3,035,389	2,686,931	3,143,361	3,199,198	3,109,895	3,097,580	2,808,977	2,780,989

constructed or purchased in England for service on the Euphrates and Tigris Rivers and on the Indus, and partly available for service in the which were communicated to the Court of Directors on the 16th September 1840.

James C. Melvill,
Secretary.

10.

Select Committee on INDIAN TERRITORIES.
1852.

P A P E R S.

16 June 1852.

[Great inconvenience having arisen from the Publication of Minutes of Evidence taken before Committees, and of Papers, &c. laid before them, it is particularly requested that Members receiving such Minutes and Papers, will be careful that they are confined to the object for which they are printed, the special use of the Members of such Committees.]

Select Committee on *Indian Territories*. 1852.

P A P E R S.

(Confidential).

FINANCIAL.

LETTER of the Court of Directors of the East India Company to the Governor-general of India in Council, in the Financial Department. Dated 25th October 1848.

The Court of Directors of the East India Company to the Governor-general of India in Council, in the Financial Department.

25 October 1848. (No. 41.) Appendix, No. —

1. THE important and interesting letter which our late Governor-general, Viscount Hardinge, addressed to us in the Foreign department, under date 9th December 1847, No. 35, on the bearings which the reductions proposed by his Lordship in the military establishments of the three Presidencies would have on the finances of India subsequently to 1st May 1848, has induced us to enter upon a short review of the results of the last ten years, which may be regarded as a period of war, entailing, from the distance of the operations from the resources, particularly in the earlier stages of hostilities, great difficulties and vast expenditure. The surplus of the few preceding years which had accumulated in the cash balances, was consequently soon exhausted, and the further aid necessary to bring those operations to a successful termination was obtained by loans from the public, to the extent, as the Governor-general observed, of 12,000,000*l.* sterling.

2. On the restoration of peace, Lord Hardinge promptly applied his energies to the consideration of the best means of again bringing the expenditure within the revenue of the country. His Lordship at once saw that this could only be effected by an extensive reduction in our "large military establishments, which cost the State upwards of 11,000,000*l.* sterling a year, and absorb more than half the revenue of the Indian Empire."

3. Although Lord Hardinge was sensible that it was chiefly from a reduction of this large expenditure that any well-grounded hope could be entertained of bringing the total charges within the revenue, his Lordship, nevertheless, considered it "most important to make a simultaneous effort in every department of the State, to bring down our expenses to a level with our means."

4. We are sure that our present Governor-general, Earl Dalhousie, has this object also warmly at heart, and that, with the assistance of his Council, he will apply himself to the consideration of the most prudent and judicious measures, not only for equalizing the expenditure to the revenue, but for securing a surplus to meet, as Lord Hardinge suggested, any sudden contingency that may occur from a failure in the resources of the opium trade, or from the effects of drought or other circumstances affecting the Land Revenue. But there is another important object to be kept in view, which requires the realization of a surplus revenue, namely, the necessity of providing means for the gradual liquidation of the India Debt, which, as already stated, had increased during the last ten years in the sum of 12,000,000*l.*

5. We shall now briefly notice the financial results of the several years comprised in that period, beginning with the year 1838-39, when the expedition to Afghanistan was undertaken, and ending with the estimate for 1847-48, the year after peace had been established in the Punjaub. Throughout this series of ten years, the expenditure greatly exceeded the revenue, owing to the very heavy charges consequent on the Afghan war and the operations in Scinde, and subsequently to the necessity for repelling with promptitude and energy the unprovoked and aggressive attacks on our territory by the Sikhs. The restoration and establishment of peace, however, on a basis which, we trust, will prove lasting, had already enabled Lord Hardinge to adopt measures for effecting a reduction of military charge, to an extent which his Lordship hoped would immediately bring the total expenditure within the revenue, and lead to a surplus in the official year 1848-49.

APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM THE

Appendix, No.

6. Although we cannot indulge so sanguine an expectation of the early realization of a surplus revenue, his Lordship has undoubtedly laid the foundation for accomplishing that important object; and we trust that the Governments of Madras and Bombay will have given full and prompt effect to his Lordship's views in respect of the reductions in the military establishments at those Presidencies, and that by united efforts on the part of our several Governments to reduce and keep down the expenditure generally, the anticipations of our late Governor-general will eventually be realized.

7. In the three years prior to the expedition to Afghanistan there was an average surplus, after defraying the home charges, of upwards of a million sterling per annum,* since which there has been an annual deficiency, varying in amount according to the extent of the extraordinary expenditure to which it is attributable, but averaging considerably more than the above surplus. In our general financial review, dated 19th August 1846, No. 22, paragraph 323, we showed that the annual deficit on a detailed examination of the actual accounts of the revenues and charges in the years from 1838-39 to 1841-42, amounted to the sums stated in the margin,† and from the accounts which we have since submitted to Parliament, which bring the actual transactions down to the year 1845-46, the deficit in each year subsequently to 1841-42 is shown to have amounted to the sums also stated in the margin. These combined results show that the expenditure exceeded the revenue in the eight years of actual account, from 1838-39 to 1845-46, in the sum of 11,175,833 £.

8. To complete the view for the series of ten years from 1838-39 to 1847-48 we have had recourse to the estimates for the last two years. To the estimated charges of Bengal in 1846-47 we have added 40 lacs of rupees, which appear by your letter, dated 2d July 1847, No. 22, paragraph 3, to have been omitted in the statement for 1845-46, for the want of certain pay and commissariat accounts. The amount thus omitted will doubtless have been included in the actual accounts for the year 1846-47. We therefore only anticipate the Bengal view by charging it in that year. The final result after this and some other adjustments which are explained in the margin, is an estimated deficit in 1846-47 of 1,007,846 £. ‡

9. In 1847-48, we fear, from the estimated results shown in the margin, that there will also

		£.			£.
* 1835-36	- - Surplus	1,556,220	† 1838-39	- - Deficit	352,545
1836-37	- - "	1,100,320	1839-40	- - "	2,214,604
1837-38	- - "	668,610	1840-41	- - "	1,810,518
		<u>3,325,159</u>	1841-42	- - "	1,778,975
			1842-43	- - "	1,346,173
			1843-44	- - "	1,439,128
Average	- - -	<u>£. 1,108,386</u>	1844-45	- - "	743,514
			1845-46	- - "	1,495,276
					<u>£. 11,175,833</u>

		Rs.
‡ 1846-47 :		
Bengal-deficit, per estimate	- - - - -	1,27,08,765
Add for military charges appertaining to 1845-46, but omitted in the statement, for want of the accounts	- - - - -	40,00,000
Two-thirds freight of stores charged to London	- - - - -	30,000
		<u>Rs. 1,67,38,765</u>
Deduct for Europe stores included in the above deficit	- - - - -	32,00,000
And for off-reckonings payable in England	- - - - -	4,68,853
		<u>36,68,853</u>
Deficit after adjustment	- - - - -	<u>Rs. 1,30,69,912</u>
		<u>Rs.</u>
Bombay deficit, as per estimate	- - - - -	56,71,208
Add sundry charges improperly debited to "London"	- - - - -	9,52,036
		<u>66,23,244</u>
Deduct for Europe stores included in deficit	- - - - -	17,42,000
Steam passage-money improperly credited to London	- - - - -	4,00,000
		<u>21,42,000</u>
Deficit after adjustment	- - - - -	<u>44,80,244</u>
		<u>Rs. 1,75,50,256</u>
Agra surplus, per estimate	- - - - -	3,82,60,200
Madras ditto, after excluding from the charges the sum of Rs. 37,58,404 for Europe stores	- - - - -	12,50,473
		<u>3,95,10,673</u>
Indian surplus	- - - - -	<u>Rs. 2,19,60,417</u>
Or, at 2 s. the Sicca rupee	- - - - -	<u>£. 2,058,789</u>
Home charges	- - - - -	<u>3,066,635</u>
Estimated final deficit	- - - - -	<u>£. 1,007,846</u>

also also be a deficit of nearly 400,000 l.* This result, however, will comprise an extraordinary charge of Rs. 994,479 on account of the Deccan prize fund. Appendix, No. .

10. The excess of expenditure beyond the revenue in the series of the ten years from 1838-39 to 1847-48, may therefore be assumed at 12,582,041 l., which amount has almost wholly been raised by borrowing from the public;† the increase in the registered debt of India between the years 1838 and 1848, being nearly 12 crores and a half of rupees, three-fourths of which were borrowed at an interest of five per cent. and the remainder at four per cent. per annum.‡ The additional charge for interest alone, consequently, now amounts to Rs. 58,83,491 per annum.

11. The cash balances of India, at the commencement and termination of the period in question, differ in amount to the extent of 11 lacs only, § although they underwent considerable fluctuations within that period. On the 1st May 1838, the amount of the balances was Rs. 10,62,20,932. On the 1st May 1842, it was Rs. 8,35,59,567, being a reduction of more than two crores and a quarter. It was, however, speedily raised again by large subscriptions to the five per cent. loan. On the 1st May 1848, according to the Indian estimates, the cash balances will amount to Rs. 10,51,16,083. The subscriptions to the five per cent. loan having been larger than was estimated, will have still kept up the amount of that balance in the course of the year 1847-48. We continue to be of opinion, that, in time of peace, no inconvenience could arise from the reduction of the cash balances of India to eight crores of rupees. We, therefore, wish you to consider whether, with an excess of 2½ crores above that amount, the five per cent. loan might not be closed; and whether, after meeting all charges, both abroad and at home, a considerable sum would not be available towards

	* 1847-48 :	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal deficit, per sketch estimate - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	1,02,23,875
Deduct for Europe stores included therein - - - - -	- - - - -	29,00,000	
And for off-reckonings payable in England - - - - -	- - - - -	4,06,057	
		-	33,06,057
Deficit after adjustment - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	69,17,818
Bombay deficit, per estimate - - - - -	- - - - -	78,75,438	
Add charge improperly debited to London - - - - -	- - - - -	15,000	
		-	78,90,438
Deduct Europe stores included - - - - -	- - - - -	10,81,500	
Deficit after adjustment - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	68,08,938
			Rs. 1,37,26,756
Agra surplus per estimate - - - - -	- - - - -	3,98,98,600	
Madras ditto, after excluding from the charges the sum of Rs. 40,86,890 for Europe stores - - - - -	- - - - -	22,61,566	
		-	4,21,60,166
Indian surplus - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	Rs. 2,84,33,410
Or, at 2 s. the Sicca rupee - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	£. 2,665,632
Home charges estimated at - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	3,063,994
Estimated final deficit - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	£. 398,362
			£.
† Deficit from 1838-39 to 1845-46 - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	11,175,833
Estimated deficit 1846-47 - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	1,007,846
" " 1847-48 - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	398,362
			£. 12,582,041

‡ REGISTERED DEBT OF INDIA.

	1st May 1838.	Rs.
Loans at 6 per cent. per annum - - - - -	- - - - -	1,14,24,750
" 5 " " - - - - -	- - - - -	14,96,04,484
" 4 " " - - - - -	- - - - -	12,07,22,853
		Rs. 28,17,52,087
	May 1, 1848, as estimated.	
Loans at 6 per cent. per annum - - - - -	- - - - -	Rs. 1,07,20,600
" 5 " " - - - - -	- - - - -	Rs. 20,21,02,860
Estimated to be incurred in 1846-47 - - - - -	- - - - -	2,80,00,000
" " 1847-48 - - - - -	- - - - -	1,19,00,000
		24,20,02,860
Loans at 4 per cent., May 1, 1846 - - - - -	- - - - -	15,23,68,377
Estimated to be incurred in 1846-47 - - - - -	- - - - -	5,00,000
		15,33,68,377
		Rs. 40,60,91,837
		Rs.
§ May 1, 1838, amount of the cash balances - - - - -	- - - - -	10,62,20,932
May 1, 1848, estimated ditto - - - - -	- - - - -	10,51,16,083
Decrease - - - - -	- - - - -	Rs. 11,04,849

Appendix, No. . towards the supply of the deficiency of the year 1847-48, and of the current year, if, as we apprehend, a deficiency shall be found to exist. We shall be gratified to find that the prospect of the succeeding year shall be such as to enable you to take measures for the discharge of a portion of your debt.

12. We shall now briefly notice the most important heads of our Indian resources since 1838-39.

13. The Land Revenue, the great source of permanent income to Government, appears, from the statement in the margin,* to be, on the whole, in a satisfactory state. In Bengal, comprising the provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, the receipts were larger in 1841-42 than in any previous or succeeding year, the amount having exceeded 376 lacs. In the two succeeding years the receipts averaged about 359 lacs, but subsequently they have not much exceeded 353 lacs. This amount is, however, an improvement upon the receipts prior to 1841-42.

14. In Agra, or the North-Western Provinces, the land revenue since 1841-42 has also been in an improving state. The marked increase estimated in 1846-47 and 1847-48, as compared with the collections in preceding years, is attributable to the receipts expected from the "Trans-and Cis-Sutlej Territories," which are set down at 30 lacs per annum.

15. The Madras Land Revenue exhibits a considerable improvement since 1844-45. In the 10 years from 1829-30 to 1838-39, the depression in this most important branch of revenue, was such as to occasion us great anxiety, the average receipts during that period having been upwards of 24 lacs per annum less than the average amount of the fifteen years preceding 1829-30. Since 1838-39, the aspect has materially brightened. In 1844-45, the receipts more than equalled the average amount realized from 25 to 30 years ago, or before the deterioration already alluded to commenced; and in 1845-46, there was a further improvement of eight lacs, while the actual receipt in 1846-47, and the estimate of 1847-48, are still more favourable.† We, therefore, hope that we may safely pronounce the condition of the great body of the people employed under the Presidency of Madras, in agriculture, to have been much improved of late, and our anxiety for the permanent prosperity of the Land Revenue is consequently relieved.

16. The receipts from this source at Bombay do not, on the whole period noticed, present an unfavourable view. The large increase observable in 1842-43, and subsequent years, is, however, nominal, and arises from the bringing to account the income from certain service lands, which is again issued to zemindars and others, in accordance with engagements. In the years 1844-45 and 1845-46, there was a declension of about 10 lacs in the Land Revenue, as compared with the two preceding years. But, according to the actual account for 1846-47,

* LAND REVENUE.

	Rupees.	Rupees.		Rupees.	Rupees.
1838-39. Bengal -	- 3,47,34,131		1843-44. Bengal -	- 3,58,17,424	
Agra -	- 4,18,76,843		Agra -	- 4,42,43,755	
Madras -	- 3,25,98,778		Madras -	- 3,27,49,630	
Bombay -	- 1,41,92,180		Bombay -	- 1,91,67,696	
		12,34,01,932			13,22,78,505
1839-40. Bengal -	- 3,37,81,341		1844-45. Bengal -	- 3,53,76,145	
Agra -	- 3,98,88,950		Agra -	- 4,45,25,259	
Madras -	- 3,27,54,884		Madras -	- 3,38,58,454	
Bombay -	- 1,62,90,884		Bombay -	- 1,85,60,186	
		12,27,15,959			13,23,26,024
1840-41. Bengal -	- 3,48,91,031		1845-46. Bengal -	- 3,53,03,244	
Agra -	- 3,79,56,523		Agra -	- 4,50,86,737	
Madras -	- 3,31,25,056		Madras -	- 3,46,64,463	
Bombay -	- 1,71,24,587		Bombay -	- 1,85,32,955	
		12,30,97,197			13,35,87,399
1841-42. Bengal -	- 3,76,31,780		Estimated		
Agra -	- 4,32,08,204		1846-47. Bengal -	- 3,52,25,000	
Madras -	- 3,26,73,774		Agra -	- 4,83,43,000	
Bombay -	- 1,75,00,403		Madras -	- 3,44,54,140	
		13,10,14,161	Bombay -	- 1,96,86,325	
					13,77,08,475
1842-43. Bengal -	- 3,60,11,124		Estimated		
Agra -	- 4,48,35,121		1847-48. Bengal -	- 3,53,05,000	
Madras -	- 3,27,40,722		Agra -	- 4,85,68,000	
Bombay -	- 1,96,87,745		Madras -	- 3,55,22,150	
		13,32,74,712	Bombay -	- 2,09,88,040	
					14,03,83,190

† MADRAS LAND REVENUE.

1838-39	- - - -	Rs. 3,25,98,778	1845-46	- - - -	Rs. 3,46,61,463
1844-45	- - - -	3,38,58,454	1846-47	- - - -	3,53,99,101
1814-15 to 1818-19 avge.	- - - -	3,33,96,609	1847-48 Estimated.	- - - -	3,55,22,150

47, the receipts from this source amounted to Rs. 2,05,61,669, and in 1847-48, they are assumed at a still higher amount.* Appendix, No.

17. The receipts from land in the years 1846-47 and 1847-48, in Agra, Madras, and Bombay, may therefore be considered, upon the whole, satisfactory. The amount assumed in 1847-48 being 14 crores. We trust that, under the blessings of peace, and with attention to improvements in agriculture, aided by the fostering care and support of Government in facilitating the means of transporting the fruits of the earth to the best markets, we may look not only for the security of the revenue, but for the permanent advantage of the people committed to our rule.

18. The Customs receipts in Bengal, after the abolition of the transit duties in 1835-36, continued in a very depressed state for some years. In 1838-39, the receipts from this source did not quite amount to 29½ lacs, but in the following year they progressively and largely increased. In the year 1845-46, the latest actual returns, the receipts had reached to the extent of nearly 83½ lacs, of which, however, upwards of 44 lacs were derived from the importation of salt. But according to the estimates for 1846-47 and 1847-48, the salt duties were expected to realize only 34 lacs and 27 lacs respectively, from which cause the Customs receipts in those years are estimated at only Rs. 73, and 64 lacs respectively.†

19. The Agra Customs receipts in 1838-39 amounted to nearly 51 lacs. In the succeeding four years they were considerably less in amount, but in 1843-44, by increasing the duty on salt, they amounted to 52 lacs, and in 1844-45 they rose to 61½ lacs. In 1845-46 they again receded, the receipts having been less than 54 lacs. According to the estimate for 1847-48, the amount expected to be realized is upwards of 67 lacs, 53 lacs of which are anticipated from the salt duty.‡

20. The Madras Customs receipts in the six years from 1838-39 to 1843-44 yielded an average income of nearly 42 lacs. In the latter year, the transit duties at this Presidency were also abolished, and the effect has been an average diminution in this branch of revenue of nearly 25½ lacs per annum since that period. The Customs receipts at Madras have deteriorated from Rs. 42,35,451 in 1843-44, to Rs. 14,03,670 in 1847-48.§

21. The Bombay Customs receipts have lost the benefit of transit duties since 1837-38. The fluctuations observable in the margin from this source of income are, therefore, we presume, attributable to causes arising out of the course of trade. The falling off in the estimated receipts in 1846-47 is, however, remarkable. ||

22. The total Customs receipts, including salt duties, had risen from 149 lacs in 1838-39, to 193 lacs in 1843-44; and but for the abolition of the transit duties at Madras in the latter

* BOMBAY LAND REVENUE.					
1841-42	- - -	Rs. 1,75,00,403	1845-46	- - -	Rs. 1,85,32,955
1842-43	- - -	1,96,87,745	1846-47 Estimated	- - -	1,96,86,335
1843-44	- - -	1,94,67,696	1847-48 Estimated	- - -	2,19,88,040
1844-45	- - -	1,85,66,186			
† BENGAL CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.					
1838-39	- - -	Rs. 29,44,604	1843-44	- - -	Rs. 60,68,547
1839-40	- - -	39,91,530	1844-45	- - -	64,53,256
1840-41	- - -	48,51,319	1845-46	- - -	83,35,074
1841-42	- - -	50,00,382	1846-47 Estimated	- - -	73,40,800
1842-43	- - -	53,13,379	1847-48 Estimated	- - -	64,41,600
‡ AGRA CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.					
1838-39	- - -	Rs. 50,82,972	1843-44	- - -	Rs. 51,98,401
1839-40	- - -	47,16,302	1844-45	- - -	61,58,324
1840-41	- - -	45,66,129	1845-46	- - -	53,90,816
1841-42	- - -	46,59,656	1846-47 Estimated	- - -	55,20,000
1842-43	- - -	44,23,470	1847-48 Estimated	- - -	67,40,000
§ MADRAS CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.					
1838-39	- - -	Rs. 40,72,061	1844-45	- - -	Rs. 20,01,667
1839-40	- - -	41,02,878	1845-46	- - -	16,51,054
1840-41	- - -	42,76,344	1846-47 Estimated	- - -	16,22,980
1841-42	- - -	41,57,915	1847-48 Estimated	- - -	14,03,670
1842-43	- - -	42,76,720			
1843-44	- - -	42,35,451			
		2,51,21,369			
Average	- -	Rs. 41,86,895	Average	- -	Rs. 16,69,843
BOMBAY CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.					
1838-39	- - -	Rs. 28,21,255	1843-44	- - -	Rs. 38,42,374
1839-40	- - -	23,56,013	1844-45	- - -	37,04,923
1840-41	- - -	33,40,118	1845-46	- - -	33,06,518
1841-42	- - -	32,18,517	1846-47 Estimated	- - -	28,89,703
1842-43	- - -	34,62,161	1847-48 Estimated	- - -	33,13,600

Appendix, No. latter year, it is evident, from the income from Customs at the other Presidencies, that the total receipts in the years subsequently to 1843-44, would have exceeded two crores per annum.*

23. The net receipts from the salt monopoly in Bengal experienced a decline of 28 lacs in 1839-40, as compared with the preceding year. In 1841-42, they experienced a further decline of nearly eight lacs, with a tendency towards a greater depreciation. In 1845-46, the falling off, as compared with 1838-39, amounted to upwards of 71½ lacs. The estimates for 1846-47 and 1847-48 lead us, however, to hope for more favourable results, particularly in the last year of the two.†

24. At Madras and Bombay, the net receipts from salt exhibit, on the whole, considerable improvement during the period reviewed. In the total income from this source of revenue there was, nevertheless, a material falling off in the last seven years of actual account.

25. The fluctuations in the income from opium in the ten years noticed in the margin,‡ shows to what extraordinary vicissitudes this source of revenue is liable, and how incumbent it is to regulate the charges of Government, without depending too much on the results of the opium receipts. In the four years from 1838-39 to 1841-42, owing to the state of our relations with China, the income from opium scarcely averaged 80 lacs per annum, including the receipts from passes granted by the Government of Bombay on Malwa opium. In the succeeding six years, from 1842-43 to 1847-48, the income will have averaged nearly 230 lacs per annum, should the commercial crisis in India not have materially affected the views contained in the estimates for 1846-47 and 1847-48.

26. It is scarcely necessary to observe how opportune this great source of increase has proved towards defraying the extraordinary expenditure of India in the last few years. Had the net receipts from opium continued at their average rate during the 15 years prior to 1842-43, instead of being augmented to the extent already stated, your Government must have borrowed seven crores more than it has done to supply the annual deficiency. In a financial point of view, the prosperity of the opium trade has therefore been most seasonable and serviceable to the interests of India. It should nevertheless be regarded, from the many contingencies to which it is liable, rather as an auxiliary to your permanent resources, than a certain source of revenue which can be safely relied upon.

27. The Sayer and Abkaree receipts in Bengal, Agra, and Madras, progressively increased in the period under review. But in Bombay those receipts have fallen off since the

* TOTAL CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

1838-39 - - -	Rs. 1,49,20,892	1843-44 - - -	Rs. 1,93,44,773
1839-40 - - -	1,51,06,723	1844-45 - - -	1,83,18,170
1840-41 - - -	1,70,33,910	1845-46 - - -	1,80,89,402
1841-42 - - -	1,70,36,470	1846-47 Estimated -	1,73,73,483
1842-43 - - -	1,74,75,730	1847-48 Estimated -	1,78,98,870

† NET RECEIPTS from the Sale of Salt, including Excise Duty at Bombay.

	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1838-39 - - -	1,75,98,014	34,71,763	12,57,719	2,23,27,496
1839-40 - - -	1,47,93,307	33,94,768	13,96,933	1,95,85,008
1840-41 - - -	1,47,95,477	30,46,873	15,90,854	1,94,33,204
1841-42 - - -	1,40,00,503	33,62,439	15,01,731	1,88,64,673
1842-43 - - -	1,36,96,782	31,98,772	16,83,005	1,85,78,559
1843-44 - - -	1,26,75,486	37,45,462	18,60,563	1,82,81,461
1844-45 - - -	1,32,91,963	37,85,118	20,04,122	1,90,81,203
1845-46 - - -	1,04,37,885	40,40,398	22,74,754	1,67,53,037
1846-47 Estimated -	1,15,52,133	40,16,780	23,42,156	1,79,11,069
1847-48 Estimated -	1,42,90,622	39,20,180	23,15,780	2,05,26,582

‡ NET RECEIPTS from Opium.

	Bengal.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1838-39 - - -	69,70,546	25,47,904	95,18,450
1839-40 - - -	32,37,501	1,15,993	33,53,494
1840-41 - - -	64,66,339	22,46,416	87,12,755
1841-42 - - -	79,88,731	21,48,667	1,01,37,398
1842-43 - - -	1,32,12,256	25,41,737	1,57,53,993
1843-44 - - -	1,67,39,957	34,87,266	2,02,27,223
1844-45 - - -	1,78,17,876	37,30,935	2,15,48,811
1845-46 - - -	2,20,56,799	59,54,441	2,80,11,240
1846-47 Estimated -	2,20,16,563	75,66,560	2,95,83,123
1847-48 Estimated -	1,87,07,629	40,66,050	2,27,73,679

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INDIAN TERRITORIES.

7

the abolition of the Moturpha tax, in 1844, to the extent of between five and six lacs per annum.* Appendix, No.

28. The income from the sale of stamps in the ten years under consideration, has on the whole been sustained; the diminution observable at Madras having been supplied by additional receipts at the other Presidencies.†

29. The Nagpore subsidy of eight lacs per annum appears to have been regularly discharged; but not so the other tributes under the Presidency of Bengal. The diminution observable since 1840-41, is chiefly owing to the cessation, from that period, of the subsidy from Scinde, and the diminution of the Jyepore tribute. Irregularity also prevailed in the realization of the Kattywar and other tributes at Bombay. At Madras, the Mysore, Travancore, &c., tributes were discharged with punctuality.†

30. The net receipts from the tobacco monopoly at Madras exhibit an average return of about Rs. 6,20,000 per annum. In the year 1842-43, there was a considerable increase, and, in later years, there has been a tendency towards improvement in this source of revenue.‡

31. The total revenues of Singapore, Penang, and Malacca, maintained the improvement to which they had attained in 1841-42, throughout the succeeding four years of actual account

* SAYER and ABKAREE, including the Moturpha Tax at Madras.

	Bengal.	Agra.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
1838-39	22,26,426	16,33,216	26,26,847	12,41,399	77,27,888
1839-40	21,70,797	16,46,603	26,00,816	13,94,546	78,12,762
1840-41	20,65,723	19,00,914	26,49,373	13,79,633	79,95,643
1841-42	22,53,121	19,57,834	27,44,998	13,45,383	82,01,336
1842-43	23,07,564	20,56,632	29,46,851	14,24,368	87,35,415
1843-44	24,25,050	22,00,113	30,84,389	14,98,105	92,07,637
1844-45	23,98,509	23,21,072	31,60,707	9,83,062	88,63,350
1845-46	26,46,066	24,95,182	32,66,017	9,23,812	92,71,077
1846-47 Estimated	26,84,100	23,25,000	32,01,260	9,34,565	91,44,925
1847-48 Estimated	28,09,400	25,50,000	31,78,140	8,96,280	94,33,820

† STAMP DUTIES.

	Bengal.	Agra.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
1838-39	19,24,889	11,97,865	4,82,018	4,38,521	40,43,293
1839-40	21,05,505	11,98,750	4,83,862	4,91,441	42,79,558
1840-41	21,86,005	12,53,287	4,99,822	5,08,251	44,47,365
1841-42	22,58,605	13,58,593	4,76,145	5,08,030	46,01,373
1842-43	22,36,359	12,36,845	4,75,468	4,99,263	44,47,965
1843-44	22,55,010	12,92,954	4,46,161	5,14,406	45,08,531
1844-45	23,69,630	13,45,209	3,64,565	4,89,442	45,68,846
1845-46	24,11,824	13,44,894	2,32,540	5,07,087	44,96,345
1846-47 Estimated	24,07,400	14,00,000	2,15,950	5,07,200	45,30,550
1847-48 Estimated	23,74,200	14,00,000	2,50,550	5,17,900	45,42,650

‡ TRIBUTES including Paishcush and Subsidies.

	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
1838-39	17,10,167	35,26,639	4,96,570	57,33,376
1839-40	22,70,608	34,73,167	9,81,485	67,25,260
1840-41	18,62,448	34,46,430	10,10,878	63,19,756
1841-42	13,64,021	34,46,430	7,98,894	56,09,345
1842-43	11,99,618	34,46,431	7,64,896	54,10,945
1843-44	13,63,038	34,46,431	10,93,521	59,02,990
1844-45	15,60,340	34,46,431	8,96,337	59,03,108
1845-46	13,96,132	34,46,430	8,57,482	57,00,044
1846-47 Estimated	17,57,481	34,46,431	9,13,953	61,17,865
1847-48 Estimated	18,78,281	34,46,431	8,83,750	62,08,462

§ MADRAS TOBACCO-MONOPOLY.

1838-39	<i>Rs.</i> 5,71,902	1843-44	<i>Rs.</i> 6,07,865
1839-40	5,79,679	1844-45	6,39,050
1840-41	5,69,869	1845-46	6,73,700
1841-42	5,63,131	1846-47 Estimated	6,39,000
1842-43	7,31,595	1847-48 Estimated	6,36,240

Appendix, No. account; but according to the estimate for 1846-47 and 1847-48, a deterioration was expected of nearly one lac per annum.*

32. The Land Revenue, Syer and Abkaree receipts, in the territory ceded by the Burmese, present a satisfactory view. From 1838-39 to 1845-46, improvement is observable in almost every year; the difference between the receipts at the two periods stated being an increase of upwards of 3½ lacs, or nearly 25 per cent.†

33. The revenues from the province of Scinde yield an average return of about 27½ lacs per annum, without any apparent expectation of improvement, judging from the estimate for the year 1847-48.‡

34. The only other items of receipt which we shall notice, are those derivable under the Treaties with the Gwalior State and the Government of Lahore.

35. In 1843-44 you obtained payment from the Gwalior Durbar of Rs. 3,20,220, "in part of compensation for losses sustained during and in consequence of the late hostilities" with that State. The expenditure assumed in the Treaty on that account was 5 lacs, but we do not find that any payment was obtained beyond the sum of Rs. 3,20,200, already stated, excepting the 10 lacs also stipulated to be paid on account of the war charges.§

36. In 1845-46, there was brought to account, Rs. 2,98,184 (equivalent, we presume, to 3 lacs of Nanuckshyee rupees), in part payment by the Lahore Government of the indemnification for the expenses of the war, as stipulated by Treaty with the Maharajah Dhuleep Sing, under date 9th March, 1846. In 1846-47, a further instalment of 47 lacs was estimated to be received from Dhuleep Sing, and 75 lacs from Golab Sing. In 1847-48, another instalment of 19½ lacs was expected from Golab Sing, leaving a balance of 5½ lacs still unpaid of the crore-and-half indemnity money guaranteed by the above Treaty, and by the Treaty with the Maharajah Golab Sing, on the 16th March 1848.||

37. In the Bengal estimate for 1847-48, we find included on both sides of the Debt account, the sum of 22 lacs payable annually for the maintenance of the British forces remaining in Lahore, in accordance with the articles of Agreement dated 16th December 1846. It is very important, in order to preserve a correct view of the state of the Indian finances, that your accounts with native states should be carefully attended to, and balanced annually; and in the event of your disbursements or expenses exceeding the sums stipulated to be paid, the cases in which this may occur, with explanations of the causes of failure, should be reported for our consideration and orders, as we consider it a great evil to allow irrecoverable claims to accumulate and continue in the "Debt Account."

Indian Charges.

38. We shall now briefly notice the principal heads of Ordinary Charge, in the ten years under consideration.

39. The Charges General of the Civil department, including stipends, political and other pensions, would appear, from the statement in the margin, to have increased from
Rs. 3,66,27,666

* EASTERN SETTLEMENTS.					
1838-39	- - - -	Rs. 4,92,097	1843-44	- - - -	Rs. 7,74,622
1839-40	- - - -	4,67,282	1844-45	- - - -	7,39,808
1840-41	- - - -	5,56,329	1845-46	- - - -	7,59,040
1841-42	- - - -	7,11,347	1846-47	Estimated	6,63,200
1842-43	- - - *	7,29,088	1847-48	Estimated	6,61,050

† BURMESE TERRITORY.					
1838-39	- - - -	Rs. 14,68,934	1843-44	- - - -	Rs. 17,85,719
1839-40	- - - -	15,40,305	1844-45	- - - -	17,48,422
1840-41	- - - -	15,75,851	1845-46	- - - -	18,25,343
1841-42	- - - -	15,36,271	1846-47	Estimated	18,90,900
1842-43	- - - -	16,08,296	1847-48	Estimated	17,00,500

‡ PROVINCE OF SCINDE.					
1843-44	- - - -	Rs. 9,27,566	Estimated 1846-47	- - - -	Rs. 28,27,800
1844-45	- - - -	27,18,610	" 1847-48	- - - -	27,31,300
1845-46	- - - -	27,74,201			

§ GWALIOR.			
Extraordinary Civil Receipt	- - - -	- - - -	Rs. 3,20,220
" Military	- - - -	- - - -	10,00,000
			<u>Rs. 13,20,220</u>

LAHORE.			
1845-46. Received on account of the expenses of the war, Company's	- - - -	- - - -	3,00,000
Rs. 2,98,184 or Nanuckshyee Rs.	- - - -	- - - -	
Estimated 1846-47. On account ditto	- - - -	N. Rs. 47,00,000	
From Golab Sing	- - - -	" 75,00,000	
Estimated 1847-48. Ditto	- - - -	- - - -	1,22,00,000
			<u>19,50,000</u>
			<u>N. Rs. 1,44,50,000</u>

Rs. 3,66,27,666 in 1838-39, to Rs. 4,25,03,246 in 1845-46.* Nearly a moiety of the difference (Rs. 58,75,520) between those sums is, however, nominal, and results from the bringing to account at Bombay of larger payments than formerly in respect of enams, &c. There was likewise a new charge, subsequently to 1838-39, in Bengal, on account of Scinde, which in 1845-46 amounted to Rs. 15,33,620. This sum, added to the increase of payments at Bombay in respect of enams, &c., viz., Rs. 27,97,980, accounts for 43 lacs out of the difference of 58 lacs alluded to, leaving 15 lacs still unexplained.† We fear that a large portion of this amount must be ascribed to increase of charge under various heads, the most part of which appears to have been incurred at Bombay. Indeed, we are sorry to perceive a tendency at that Presidency to increased outlay for objects not imperatively required.

Appendix, No. —

40. The Judicial charges also exhibit an increase of no less than Rs. 16,30,235 between the years 1838-39 and 1845-46; a large portion of which we perceive arises from the formation of a military police force in the North-West Provinces.‡

41. In Bengal the increase in the Judicial charges between 1838-39 and 1845-46 amounts to nearly 5 lacs, and in Bombay the increase was upwards of two lacs. At Madras the Judicial charges appear to have undergone a reduction between the two periods in question of nearly one lac, and on the whole series there was a tendency to gradual increase under Bengal, and for the most part at Agra likewise, from 1839-40 to 1847-48, with the exception of an estimated reduction at Agra in the last year.§

42. It

* GENERAL CHARGES, INCLUDING STIPENDS AND PENSIONS.

	Rupees.	Rupees.		Rupees.	Rupees.
1838-39. Bengal -	1,28,10,284		1843-44. Bengal -	1,46,95,107	
Agra -	62,36,654		Agra -	60,81,344	
Madras -	87,38,042		Madras -	88,37,502	
Bombay -	88,42,686		Bombay -	1,18,93,969	
		3,66,27,666			4,15,07,922
1839-40. Bengal -	1,49,40,369		1844-45. Bengal -	1,33,98,311	
Agra -	61,97,291		Agra -	67,61,425	
Madras -	90,61,921		Madras -	95,17,253	
Bombay -	92,17,394		Bombay -	1,18,11,086	
		3,94,16,975			4,14,88,075
1840-41. Bengal -	1,35,62,011		1845-46. Bengal -	1,45,97,160	
Agra -	58,66,494		Agra -	66,35,214	
Madras -	89,32,267		Madras -	89,39,505	
Bombay -	93,32,985		Bombay -	1,23,31,367	
		3,76,93,757			4,25,03,246
1841-42. Bengal -	1,70,19,287		Estimated.		
Agra -	58,82,155		1846-47. Bengal -	1,64,27,382	
Madras -	88,87,152		Agra -	69,91,700	
Bombay -	1,01,47,504		Madras -	92,20,406	
		4,19,36,098	Bombay -	1,29,99,447	
1842-43. Bengal -	1,39,45,214		Estimated.		
Agra -	76,26,927		1847-48. Bengal -	1,47,79,725	
Madras -	91,73,567		Agra -	68,71,700	
Bombay -	1,12,84,767		Madras -	92,36,054	
		4,20,30,477	Bombay -	1,41,58,599	
					4,50,46,078

† 1845-46. Pensions to Ex-Ameers of Scinde -	Rs. 2,31,611	1838-39. Bombay stipends, enams, and pensions -	Rs. 57,64,426
Civil charges of Scinde -	13,02,009	1845-46. Ditto -	85,62,406
	Rs. 15,33,620	Increase -	Rs. 27,97,980

† 1838-39, Judicial charges -	Rs. 1,88,17,598
1845-46 „ -	2,04,47,833
Increase -	Rs. 16,30,235

§ JUDICIAL CHARGES.

	Rupees.	Rupees.		Rupees.	Rupees.
1838-39. Bengal -	69,17,864		1841-42. Bengal -	69,70,547	
Agra -	58,85,054		Agra -	56,82,314	
Madras -	36,02,617		Madras -	35,03,873	
Bombay -	24,12,063		Bombay -	24,44,091	
		1,88,17,598			1,86,00,825
1839-40. Bengal -	68,33,796		1842-43. Bengal -	70,35,468	
Agra -	55,33,461		Agra -	54,49,428	
Madras -	37,35,911		Madras -	36,37,918	
Bombay -	25,38,026		Bombay -	23,92,515	
		1,86,41,194			1,85,15,329
1840-41. Bengal -	69,55,443		1843-44. Bengal -	70,19,891	
Agra -	54,40,668		Agra -	58,11,951	
Madras -	35,89,119		Madras -	35,29,926	
Bombay -	24,96,686		Bombay -	24,55,222	
		1,84,81,916			1,88,16,990

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(continued)

Appendix, No.

42. It will therefore be desirable for you to inquire into the causes of this augmentation of charge, with the view of effecting every practicable reduction therein.

43. In the total amount of revenue charges a material reduction is observable in the three years from 1843-44 to 1845-46, as compared with the amount in the four years preceding 1843-44. But confining the view to Bombay the result is, that the revenue charges of that Presidency have gradually increased of late years.*

44. The estimates for the two years 1846-47 and 1847-48 embrace the charges on account of the newly-acquired territories on the Sutlej, which added to a large item of Rs. 3,70,000 for "Law and other Miscellaneous charges" in the North-West Provinces in 1846-47, and including in the charges of 1847-48 an unusually large sum estimated for the repair of tanks, &c., at Madras, will account for the augmentation in the revenue charges for those years, as compared with the amount of charges in the three preceding years.

45. The abolition of the transit duties at Madras in 1844 appears to have occasioned a reduction of at least a moiety of the Customs charges at that Presidency. But the progressive increase in the Customs charges at the other Presidencies has counterbalanced this saving, the total charge estimated for the year 1847-48 being somewhat larger than the total charge incurred in the year 1838-39.†

46. The

JUDICIAL CHARGES—continued.

	Rupees.	Rupees.	Estimated.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1844-45 Bengal	- - 72,54,146		1846-47. Bengal	- - 73,64,500	
Agra	- - 64,59,432		Agra	- - 69,14,800	
Madras	- - 35,33,799		Madras	- - 35,26,044	
Bombay	- - 25,10,881		Bombay	- - 26,97,066	
		1,97,58,258			2,05,02,410
1845-46 Bengal	- - 73,96,912		Estimated.		
Agra	- - 68,87,618		1847-48. Bengal	- - 75,30,550	
Madras	- - 35,15,184		Agra	- - 65,16,100	
Bombay	- - 26,48,119		Madras	- - 35,89,739	
		2,04,47,833	Bombay	- - 26,06,210	
					2,02,42,599

* REVENUE CHARGES.

	Rupees.	Rupees.		Rupees.	Rupees.
1838-39. Bengal	- - 46,13,326		1843-44. Bengal	- - 44,13,799	
Agra	- - 46,90,284		Agra	- - 44,08,967	
Madras	- - 48,01,954		Madras	- - 47,56,709	
Bombay	- - 22,94,174		Bombay	- - 25,23,691	
		1,63,99,738			1,61,03,166
1839-40. Bengal	- - 47,82,083		1844-45. Bengal	- - 42,84,005	
Agra	- - 52,77,614		Agra	- - 42,56,843	
Madras	- - 48,17,826		Madras	- - 49,80,260	
Bombay	- - 28,07,596		Bombay	- - 25,74,923	
		1,71,85,119			1,60,96,031
1840-41. Bengal	- - 49,10,442		1845-46. Bengal	- - 43,11,145	
Agra	- - 51,19,760		Agra	- - 43,61,320	
Madras	- - 48,55,388		Madras	- - 49,06,281	
Bombay	- - 24,04,025		Bombay	- - 26,14,936	
		1,72,89,615			1,61,93,682
1841-42. Bengal	- - 49,75,083		Estimated.		
Agra	- - 54,59,682		1846-47. Bengal	- - 59,18,600	
Madras	- - 47,11,193		Agra	- - 49,60,300	
Bombay	- - 23,73,733		Madras	- - 50,60,140	
		1,75,19,691	Bombay	- - 26,90,907	
					1,66,30,247
1842-43. Bengal	- - 48,73,047		Estimated.		
Agra	- - 50,26,638		1847-48. Bengal	- - 41,24,300	
Madras	- - 46,72,464		Agra	- - 44,03,600	
Bombay	- - 23,20,483		Madras	- - 55,14,396	
		1,68,92,632	Bombay	- - 27,43,770	
					1,67,86,066

† CUSTOMS CHARGES.

	Rupees.	Rupees.		Rupees.	Rupees.
1838-39. Bengal	- - 4,37,459		1841-42. Bengal	- - 5,01,568	
Agra	- - 6,70,672		Agra	- - 6,65,296	
Madras	- - 5,60,105		Madras	- - 5,09,295	
Bombay	- - 3,76,572		Bombay	- - 3,97,446	
		20,44,808			20,73,605
1839-40. Bengal	- - 4,62,254		1842-43. Bengal	- - 5,07,699	
Agra	- - 6,49,696		Agra	- - 6,77,806	
Madras	- - 5,16,968		Madras	- - 5,03,247	
Bombay	- - 3,96,179		Bombay	- - 3,80,359	
		20,25,097			20,71,113
1840-41. Bengal	- - 4,96,184		1843-44. Bengal	- - 5,05,322	
Agra	- - 6,67,094		Agra	- - 6,41,840	
Madras	- - 5,03,234		Madras	- - 5,12,787	
Bombay	- - 3,88,032		Bombay	- - 4,09,527	
		20,54,544			20,69,476

46. The large increase in the ordinary Marine charges of India, which occurred in the years from 1839-40 to 1841-42, and which we particularly noticed in our despatch dated 19th August 1846, No. 22, remains undiminished. The reductions effected since 1844-45 in the Bengal establishment having been counterbalanced by an increase in the Bombay charges, and by the transfer from that Presidency to Madras of the "Hugh Lindsay" steamer.*

47. It is satisfactory to observe a nearer approximation in the Bengal pilotage receipts of late years to the charges, than the accounts formerly exhibited in respect of this branch of the Marine service.

48. Although we are not at present prepared to issue any specific instructions for a reduction in the Marine and Indian Navy charges, yet we desire your special attention to this important subject in reference to all its bearings; and if you should be satisfied, as we are inclined to believe, that a saving of expense can be effected in some of the Marine charges of India, without detriment to the public interests, your views will receive our best attention.

49. The Military charges of India in the ten years, from 1838-39 to 1847-48, as shown in the margin,† consist of what is termed in the accounts, Ordinary Expenditure only, and does

Appendix, No. —

CUSTOMS CHARGES—continued.

	Rupees.	Rupees.	Estimated.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1844-45. Bengal	-	5,14,074	1846-47. Bengal	-	5,55,300
Agra	-	7,88,077	Agra	-	7,44,500
Madras	-	2,45,631	Madras	-	2,20,420
Bombay	-	3,98,835	Bombay	-	4,05,391
		19,46,617			19,25,611
1845-46. Bengal	-	5,35,367	Estimated.		
Agra	-	7,49,310	1847-48. Bengal	-	5,30,000
Madras	-	2,13,823	Agra	-	8,63,000
Bombay	-	4,08,692	Madras	-	2,36,180
		19,07,192	Bombay	-	4,26,322
					20,55,502

* MARINE CHARGES, EXCLUSIVE OF THE COST OF EUROPE STORES.

	Rupees.	Rupees.		Rupees.	Rupees.
1838-39. Bengal	-	16,76,595	1843-44. Bengal	-	22,22,682
Madras	-	1,82,367	Madras	-	64,097
Bombay	-	12,65,048	Bombay	-	19,67,769
		31,24,010			42,54,448
1839-40. Bengal	-	19,46,510	1844-45. Bengal	-	22,83,691
Madras	-	1,78,424	Madras	-	64,219
Bombay	-	15,35,520	Bombay	-	21,29,731
		36,60,454			44,77,641
1840-41. Bengal	-	22,27,572	1845-46. Bengal	-	20,09,238
Madras	-	1,66,206	Madras	-	71,678
Bombay	-	18,33,892	Bombay	-	22,89,832
		42,27,670			43,70,748
1841-42. Bengal	-	23,24,367	Estimated.		
Madras	-	1,76,365	1846-47. Bengal	-	20,16,950
Bombay	-	19,22,388	Madras	-	1,52,896
		44,23,120	Bombay	-	23,39,150
					45,08,996
1842-43. Bengal	-	20,13,965	Estimated.		
Madras	-	1,30,183	1847-48. Bengal	-	20,30,800
Bombay	-	18,99,444	Madras	-	1,42,717
		40,43,592	Bombay	-	21,74,720
					43,48,237

† MILITARY CHARGES, EXCLUSIVE OF THE COST OF EUROPE STORES.

	Rupees.	Rupees.		Rupees.	Rupees.
1838-39. Bengal	-	3,87,55,473	1843-44. Bengal	-	5,12,21,783
Madras	-	2,56,83,025	Madras	-	2,95,98,737
Bombay	-	1,23,30,054	Bombay	-	1,57,57,289
		7,67,68,552			9,65,77,809
1839-40. Bengal	-	3,74,13,572	1844-45. Bengal	-	4,96,27,275
Madras	-	2,96,04,725	Madras	-	3,02,29,028
Bombay	-	1,13,77,814	Bombay	-	1,79,38,975
		7,83,96,111			9,77,95,278
1840-41. Bengal	-	4,14,86,308	1845-46. Bengal	-	5,26,55,763
Madras	-	2,90,17,435	Madras	-	3,15,30,416
Bombay	-	1,26,62,792	Bombay	-	1,83,15,998
		8,31,66,535			10,25,02,177
1841-42. Bengal	-	3,98,79,932	Estimated.		
Madras	-	2,88,77,648	1846-47. Bengal	-	5,34,39,507
Bombay	-	1,30,96,069	Madras	-	2,98,32,160
		8,18,53,649	Bombay	-	1,90,96,864
					10,23,68,531
1842-43. Bengal	-	4,90,45,238	Estimated.		
Madras	-	2,94,34,436	1847-48. Bengal	-	5,17,88,257
Bombay	-	1,34,38,403	Madras	-	2,87,23,650
		9,19,18,077	Bombay	-	1,82,94,550
					9,88,06,547

with a short notice of the charges of the province of Scinde since it came into the Company's possession in 1843-44. Those charges are stated so irregularly in the accounts, that we find it impossible to distinguish the ordinary from the extraordinary expenditure. We therefore insert in the margin* the amounts in each year as they are entered in the Bengal statements and estimates. Appendix, No. —

56. It will be observed that the aggregate of the five years' expenditure on account of Scinde, is three crores and a half, or 70 lacs per annum, but this is exclusive, we apprehend, of the pay and allowances of the regular troops employed in that territory, which merge in the ordinary military charges.

57. In the margin of paragraph 33, we inserted the amount of the revenues of Scinde in the five years in question, the aggregate of which is not quite 120 lacs. Deducting that sum, however, from the above total charge of 350 lacs, we arrive at an excess of expenditure of 230 lacs, exclusive, as already observed, of the pay to the regular troops. For four years prior to the occupation of the territory of Scinde, India was subjected to a large annual expenditure on account of the "Scinde field force," employed on the frontier in furtherance of our operations against Afghanistan.† This expense is therefore more applicable to the Afghan war than to Scinde; and as we presume the greatest portion of that expense would have ceased with the termination of our hostilities with Cabul, we must ascribe the chief part of the charges which have been incurred since 1843-44, on account of Scinde, to our occupation of that province.

58. Assuming from the tranquil state of the country, and the little variation in the income from Scinde, that the estimate for the year 1847-48 exhibits something like a standard for the future, we fear that the permanent expenditure in excess of the receipts on account of the province of Scinde will not fall short of 300,000*l.* per annum, which sum added to the increase 700,000*l.* for interest on debt, as shown in paragraph 53, make 1,000,000*l.* per annum more of permanent charge in 1847-48 than existed in 1839-40.

59. The financial prospects of India, under the most favourable circumstances, therefore require that the most vigilant economy shall be exercised in every department of the State, for the restoration of affairs, if possible, to the position which they had attained in 1837-38, the year immediately preceding that in which the Afghan war commenced.

60. Since

* CHARGES ON ACCOUNT OF SCINDE.

	1843-44.	1844-45.	1845-46.	Estimated 1846-47.	Estimated 1847-48.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Allowances to the ex-Ameers of Scinde - - - - -	1,50,000	2,34,266	2,31,611	2,42,148	2,90,300
Officer in charge of the Ameers - - - - -	51,364	1,14,849	58,869	57,600	55,000
Ordinary Civil Charges - - - - -	6,42,557	11,22,789	13,02,009	33,05,030	15,56,654
General Treasury in Scinde - - - - -	16,780	—	—	—	—
Ordinary Military Charges for Salary, &c., of Executive Officers, Pay of Irregular Corps, &c. - - - - -	—	—	12,46,341	—	17,79,300
Extraordinary Civil Charges for Public Works, &c. - - - - -	19,356	5,06,825	3,19,210	13,80,000	2,31,800
Military Charges - - - - -	—	33,55,149	32,96,428	37,25,000	—
Batta, Ration Money, &c., to Officers and Men of Regiments employed in Scinde - - - - -	—	50,680	71,909	—	—
Extraordinary Military Charges of the Scinde Force - - - - -	30,88,148	—	—	—	9,55,600
Ditto War Charges in Scinde - - - - -	30,46,070	—	—	—	—
Army of Scinde Commissariat Charges - - - - -	4,95,878	—	—	Included in Bombay Charges above.	8,00,000
Buildings and Dead Stock - - - - -	1,61,926	2,14,679	—	Ditto.	—
Extraordinary Military Charges per Bombay Accounts - - - - -	—	2,53,018	3,37,763	3,50,000	2,60,000
Deduct—	76,72,059	58,52,255	68,64,140	90,59,778	59,78,654
Extraordinary Civil and Military Receipts - - - - -	19,453	43,391	60,245	1,80,000	1,42,300
Total Charges - - - - -	76,52,606	58,08,864	68,03,895	88,79,778	58,36,354
Deduct also the Revenues of Scinde, as stated in the margin of par. 33 - - - - -	9,27,566	27,18,610	27,74,201	28,27,800	27,31,300
Excess of Charge - <i>Rs.</i>	67,25,040	30,90,254	40,29,694	60,51,978	31,05,054

† EXPENSE OF SCINDE FORCE.

1839-40 - - - - -	<i>Rs.</i> 59,67,444	1841-42 - - - - -	<i>Rs.</i> 86,82,892
1840-41 - - - - -	54,33,130	1842-43 - - - - -	59,23,064

Later Estimate
from Bengal for
1847-48.

60. Since the foregoing paragraphs were written, we have received the Bengal regular estimate for the year 1847-48, from which we regret to find that instead of a deficiency of Rs. 1,02,23,875, as assumed on account of that Presidency in the sketch estimate, and from which the result stated in the margin of paragraph 9 was obtained, the Bengal deficiency in 1847-48 is now expected to amount to Rs. 1,80,33,844, being a more unfavourable view than that previously given, of 78 lacs.* This difference is explained by a diminution of 60 lacs in the receipts, and by an increase of 18 lacs in the charges.

61. The falling off in the opium receipts, which is attributed to the depressed state of the markets, from failures, &c., is expected to amount to 45½ lacs; while the advances to cultivators, and the charges, are estimated at 7½ lacs higher than they were in the sketch estimate, making together a worse result in respect of opium, of 52½ lacs.

62. The next principal difference between the results of the two estimates arises from the exclusion from the regular estimate of the sum of 22 lacs, payable annually by the Lahore Government for the maintenance of a British force for the protection of the Maharajah and the preservation of the peace of the country. Under the treaty or agreement between the British Government and the Lahore Durbar, of 16th December 1846, the above sum was "to be paid by two instalments, or Rs. 13,20,000 in May or June, and Rs. 8,80,000 in November or December of each year." As no portion of the above sums had been realized up to the 4th December 1847, according to a letter which you had received from the resident at Lahore, bearing that date, we must presume that you had good reason to suppose that no payment would be made on that account during the remainder of the official year 1847-48, or the whole amount would not have been struck out of your last estimate. On the other hand, we find five lacs more credited in the regular than in the sketch estimate, on account of the crore and half of indemnity money from the Sikh Government.

63. The customs duty on salt is stated at eight lacs higher in the regular than in the sketch estimate. On the other hand, the proceeds from the sale of salt are assumed at ten lacs less, or deducting two lacs less for the purchase of that article, the result in respect of salt is found to be the same in the regular as in the sketch estimate.

64. We deem it unnecessary to advert to any other items of Bengal receipts and charges contained in the respective estimates, because the differences between the two views are not important.

65. The falling off in the opium receipts, and the nonpayment of the Lahore subsidy, nearly account for the serious deterioration shown in the regular estimate, as compared with the sketch estimate for 1847-48, and the final result of that year must, we apprehend, exhibit a deficiency of upwards of 1,000,000 l. sterling, instead of 500,000 l. as assumed in paragraph 9.

66. These results add great force to the remarks which we have made above in the 59th paragraph of this despatch. They, at the same time, place at a greater distance that equalization of your income and expenditure, which the late Governor-general deemed to be near its accomplishment.

67. We doubt not that the anxious attention of his successor will be directed to that indispensable object, and we shall be glad to be favoured with any views or suggestions of his Lordship, whereby the important purpose which Lord Hardinge had in view may be accomplished.

We are, &c.

<i>J. L. Lushington.</i>	<i>J. P. Muspratt.</i>
<i>A. Galloway.</i>	<i>J. Masterman.</i>
<i>J. Loch.</i>	<i>R. D. Mangles.</i>
<i>C. Mills.</i>	<i>W. L. Melville.</i>
<i>J. Cotton.</i>	<i>H. Alexander.</i>
<i>R. Ellice.</i>	<i>H. S. G. Tucker.</i>
<i>E. Macnaghten.</i>	

* ESTIMATED BENGAL DEFICIENCY IN 1847-48.

Per Regular Estimate	- - - - -	Rs. 1,80,33,844
Sketch ditto	- - - - -	1,02,23,875
Increase	- - - - -	<u>Rs. 78,09,969</u>

11.

Select Committee on INDIAN TERRITORIES.
1852.

P A P E R S.

17 June 1852.

[Great inconvenience having arisen from the Publication of Minutes of Evidence taken before Committees, and of Papers, &c., laid before them, it is particularly requested that Members receiving such Minutes and Papers will be careful that they are confined to the object for which they are printed—the special use of the Members of such Committees.]

Select Committee on *Indian Territories*. 1852.

P A P E R S.

TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENSE of the MILITARY FORCE under each Presidency, in each Year from 1834-35, according to the Annual Military Statements received from India.

East India House, }
8 June 1852. }

JAMES C. MELVILL,
Secretary.

21 June 1852.

[Great inconvenience having arisen from the Publication of Minutes of Evidence taken before Committees, and of Papers, &c. laid before them, it is particularly requested that Members receiving such Minutes and Papers will be careful that they are confined to the object for which they are printed, the special use of the Members of such Committees.]

APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM THE

TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENSE of the MILITARY FORCE under each Presidency, in each Year

	ROYAL TROOPS.			COMPANY'S TROOPS.							
	Dragoons.	Infantry.	TOTAL.	Engineers and Sappers.	ARTILLERY.				NATIVE CAVALRY.		
					Horse.	European Foot.	Native Foot.	TOTAL.	Regular.	Irregular.	TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1834-35 :											
Bengal - -	76,197	217,491	293,688	26,973	95,746	96,996	36,115	228,857	236,581	109,613	346,194
Madras - -	36,571	185,663	222,234	33,668	56,692	68,038	17,247	141,977	202,131	-	202,131
Bombay - -	39,640	100,833	140,473	32,996	36,642	42,640	17,486	96,768	75,090	34,062	109,152
TOTAL - -	152,408	503,987	656,395	93,637	189,080	207,674	70,848	467,602	513,802	143,675	657,477
1835-36 :											
Bengal - -	79,830	230,301	310,131	22,959	95,423	96,062	38,931	230,416	236,827	108,723	345,550
Madras - -	36,165	211,885	248,050	28,317	51,994	61,783	15,289	129,066	188,479	-	188,479
Bombay - -	38,534	101,927	140,461	20,830	34,410	40,007	17,770	92,187	73,485	33,313	106,798
TOTAL - -	154,529	544,113	698,642	72,106	181,827	197,852	71,990	451,669	498,791	142,036	640,827
1836-37.											
Bengal - -	72,960	218,308	291,268	21,397	91,344	93,714	34,857	219,915	228,687	112,657	341,344
Madras - -	37,218	218,385	255,603	26,540	50,935	60,729	14,694	126,358	194,340	-	194,340
Bombay - -	38,568	106,432	145,000	18,025	35,040	39,323	18,177	72,540	75,764	33,471	109,235
TOTAL - -	148,746	543,125	691,871	65,962	177,319	193,766	67,228	438,813	498,791	146,128	644,919
1837-38 :											
Bengal - -	68,929	209,297	278,226	19,940	94,254	88,881	36,948	220,083	226,287	111,932	338,219
Madras - -	37,619	223,062	260,681	24,959	52,219	61,346	14,669	128,234	195,005	-	195,005
Bombay - -	40,224	109,779	150,003	18,079	36,759	39,347	19,460	95,566	79,307	33,630	112,937
TOTAL - -	146,772	542,138	688,910	62,978	183,232	187,574	71,077	443,883	500,599	145,562	646,161
1838-39 :											
Bengal - -	74,890	209,070	283,960	20,252	94,558	84,277	40,353	219,188	228,778	131,737	360,515
Madras - -	33,142	216,011	249,153	25,921	48,954	57,732	15,371	122,057	193,598	-	193,598
Bombay - -	41,488	104,729	146,217	20,622	40,654	37,883	19,654	98,191	82,150	33,678	115,828
TOTAL - -	149,520	529,810	679,330	66,795	184,166	179,892	95,378	439,436	504,526	165,415	669,941
1839-40 :											
Bengal - -	87,578	253,858	341,436	18,958	93,454	82,117	41,455	217,026	240,448	130,705	371,153
Madras - -	40,121	245,365	285,486	33,550	54,399	64,915	17,873	137,187	197,695	-	197,695
Bombay - -	39,777	114,830	154,607	10,865	36,332	35,384	20,973	92,689	70,839	149,275	220,114
TOTAL - -	167,476	614,053	781,529	63,373	184,185	182,416	80,301	446,902	508,982	279,980	788,962
1840-41 :											
Bengal - -	83,203	352,080	435,283	19,658	97,658	84,204	44,211	226,073	235,262	154,882	390,144
Madras - -	32,901	176,511	209,412	28,206	47,108	60,736	17,687	125,531	190,522	-	190,522
Bombay - -	37,227	115,054	152,281	11,889	35,961	38,608	16,259	90,828	74,849	202,679	277,528
TOTAL - -	153,331	643,645	796,976	59,753	180,727	183,548	78,157	442,432	500,633	357,561	858,194
1841-42 :											
Bengal - -	81,308	400,768	482,076	16,546	93,186	89,396	39,070	221,652	213,985	179,492	393,477
Madras - -	35,431	149,922	185,353	25,113	48,295	59,865	16,437	124,597	198,234	-	198,234
Bombay - -	40,439	96,157	136,596	11,478	37,917	35,115	19,635	92,667	93,698	202,487	276,185
TOTAL - -	157,178	646,847	804,025	53,137	179,398	184,376	75,142	438,916	485,917	381,979	867,896

from 1834-35, according to the Annual Military Statements received from India.

COMPANY'S TROOPS.										
INFANTRY.				Veterans.	Medical Department.	Ordnance.	Commissariat.	Staff.	Buildings, Works and Stores, and other Military Charges not included under any of the foregoing Heads.	TOTAL.
European.	NATIVE.		TOTAL.							
	Regular.	Irregular.								
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
21,947	1,180,435	107,656	1,310,038	32,108	43,727	51,407	454,910	107,624	643,123	3,538,649
31,808	832,147	-	863,955	43,024	30,681	42,509	156,513	122,828	360,986	2,220,506
26,497	389,873	9,230	425,600	14,090	24,151	37,768	143,580	96,846	160,583	1,282,007
80,252	2,402,455	116,886	2,599,593	89,222	98,559	131,684	755,003	327,298	1,164,692	7,041,162
23,519	1,157,003	117,009	1,297,531	32,031	44,011	51,138	355,982	124,135	664,799	3,478,683
29,459	741,089	-	770,548	38,915	28,766	45,764	131,377	157,698	331,141	2,098,321
26,315	384,446	8,762	419,523	14,555	22,345	39,413	146,490	107,425	160,065	1,278,092
79,293	2,282,538	125,771	2,487,602	85,501	95,322	136,315	633,849	389,258	1,156,005	6,847,096
26,970	1,108,563	119,976	1,255,509	30,166	41,902	49,936	334,634	111,045	676,767	3,373,883
32,091	743,438	-	775,529	41,853	30,836	45,475	126,488	158,437	457,217	2,238,676
25,819	384,005	9,123	418,947	16,593	23,291	36,884	137,770	106,749	168,258	1,273,292
84,880	2,236,006	129,099	2,449,985	88,612	96,029	132,295	598,892	376,231	1,302,242	6,885,851
23,319	1,141,972	127,863	1,293,154	30,069	41,509	52,975	359,773	118,705	660,597	3,413,250
29,617	778,553	-	808,150	41,942	49,418	46,324	161,084	122,734	579,704	2,421,235
23,497	398,335	9,123	431,029	16,074	21,278	35,345	135,659	109,266	181,718	1,306,954
76,433	2,318,840	137,060	2,532,333	91,085	112,205	134,644	656,516	350,705	1,422,019	7,141,439
22,717	1,244,894	143,643	1,411,254	33,760	40,108	46,431	411,737	166,030	533,534	3,526,769
29,227	824,939	-	854,168	45,477	50,334	47,030	235,246	131,487	563,543	2,518,014
29,142	473,049	11,271	513,462	19,537	25,300	46,935	275,733	158,883	142,123	1,562,731
81,088	2,542,882	154,914	2,778,884	98,774	115,742	140,396	922,716	456,400	1,239,100	7,607,514
38,760	1,238,593	234,197	1,511,550	36,321	41,847	46,880	338,495	145,448	707,540	3,776,654
53,372	971,688	-	1,025,060	48,712	55,064	50,731	312,760	137,755	512,221	2,796,221
34,638	448,643	38,335	521,616	16,326	26,297	69,233	408,432	119,454	241,700	1,881,333
126,770	2,658,924	272,532	3,058,226	101,359	123,208	166,844	1,059,687	402,667	1,461,461	8,454,208
46,931	1,350,357	229,795	1,629,083	39,525	41,868	47,228	469,332	153,402	557,514	4,009,200
55,398	993,136	-	1,048,534	50,345	58,951	53,567	303,174	130,283	557,765	2,756,290
44,327	473,497	53,654	571,478	17,645	30,212	56,725	639,765	135,518	257,074	2,240,943
148,656	2,816,990	283,449	3,249,095	107,515	131,031	157,520	1,412,271	419,293	1,372,353	9,006,433
47,191	1,260,986	294,318	1,602,495	39,362	43,334	47,890	545,257	165,396	624,608	4,182,093
55,002	1,005,950	-	1,060,952	52,127	58,903	49,867	357,046	140,085	502,833	2,755,100
46,280	473,792	53,564	573,636	19,501	38,612	54,829	640,066	136,087	276,885	2,256,542
148,473	2,740,728	347,882	3,237,083	110,990	140,849	152,586	1,542,369	441,568	1,404,326	9,193,745

APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM THE

TOTAL Annual Expense of the Military Force under each Presidency, in each Year

—	ROYAL TROOPS.			COMPANY'S TROOPS.								
	Dragoons.	Infantry.	TOTAL.	Engineers and Sappers.	ARTILLERY.				NATIVE CAVALRY.			
					Horse.	European Foot.	Native Foot.	TOTAL.	Regular.	Irregular.	TOTAL.	
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
1842-43 :												
Bengal - -	112,382	396,201	508,583	25,076	104,624	109,482	44,046	258,152	232,357	196,835	429,192	
Madras - -	39,158	283,895	323,053	32,116	52,886	63,712	16,876	133,474	184,688	-	184,688	
Bombay - -	39,300	180,570	219,870	12,054	37,010	43,427	22,672	103,109	73,448	205,063	278,511	
TOTAL - -	190,840	860,666	1,051,506	69,246	194,542	216,621	83,594	494,735	490,493	401,898	892,391	
1843-44 :												
Bengal - -	111,766	297,379	409,145	27,256	102,565	102,825	51,338	256,728	233,131	231,689	464,720	
Madras - -	32,598	222,638	255,236	24,083	46,944	65,410	17,195	129,549	185,282	-	185,282	
Bombay - -	39,362	180,422	219,784	13,201	37,900	37,948	22,557	98,405	73,393	207,854	281,247	
TOTAL - -	183,762	700,439	884,165	64,540	187,409	206,183	91,090	484,682	491,706	439,543	931,249	
1844-45 :												
Bengal - -	112,356	523,201	435,557	26,118	105,310	105,957	51,997	263,264	237,921	264,357	502,278	
Madras - -	38,558	224,769	263,526	26,777	61,433	64,827	20,648	146,908	186,453	-	186,453	
Bombay - -	39,467	174,830	214,297	14,383	39,148	39,432	21,557	100,137	73,753	236,338	310,091	
TOTAL - -	190,381	722,999	913,380	67,278	205,891	210,216	94,202	510,309	498,127	500,695	998,822	
1845-46 :												
Bengal - -	147,056	336,087	483,143	31,061	115,188	114,556	59,914	289,658	248,408	394,693	643,101	
Madras - -	37,127	194,380	231,507	26,251	48,052	80,706	22,013	150,771	187,181	-	187,181	
Bombay - -	-	191,625	191,625	16,696	39,592	51,074	29,519	120,185	69,123	253,875	322,998	
TOTAL - -	184,183	722,092	906,275	74,008	202,832	246,336	111,446	560,614	504,712	648,568	1,153,280	
1846-47 :												
Bengal - -	109,245	364,823	474,068	31,418	113,552	115,704	57,942	287,198	234,639	410,808	645,447	
Madras - -	34,707	152,921	187,628	28,528	45,834	74,028	21,013	140,875	180,589	-	180,589	
Bombay - -	39,534	182,996	222,530	15,366	37,179	41,328	31,765	110,272	69,810	253,575	323,385	
TOTAL - -	183,786	700,740	884,226	75,312	196,565	231,060	110,720	538,345	485,038	664,383	1,149,421	
1847-48 :												
Bengal - -	113,511	294,842	408,353	28,278	112,611	122,765	56,002	291,378	232,493	339,751	572,244	
Madras - -	36,190	130,705	166,895	31,917	45,346	80,054	19,262	144,662	168,139	-	168,139	
Bombay - -	42,340	164,338	206,678	13,914	38,391	46,125	37,268	121,784	71,039	291,146	362,185	
TOTAL - -	192,041	589,885	781,926	74,009	196,348	248,944	112,532	557,824	471,971	630,879	1,102,868	
1848-49 :												
Bengal - -	118,654	296,293	414,947	29,091	117,509	127,008	57,684	302,201	239,367	341,503	580,870	
Madras - -	35,407	124,426	159,833	31,707	48,093	80,905	19,749	148,747	175,320	-	175,320	
Bombay - -	41,499	170,128	211,627	16,715	37,091	54,180	35,226	126,497	77,706	290,220	367,296	
TOTAL - -	195,560	590,847	786,407	77,513	202,693	262,093	112,659	577,445	491,763	631,723	1,123,486	
1849-50 :												
Bengal - -	114,889	482,533	597,422	25,462	112,409	122,352	62,504	297,265	233,878	438,267	672,145	
Madras - -	36,296	121,006	157,302	32,982	48,973	82,522	19,586	151,081	173,792	-	173,792	
Bombay - -	37,466	167,609	205,075	17,660	37,556	51,004	39,312	127,972	71,405	289,980	361,385	
TOTAL - -	188,651	771,148	959,799	76,104	198,938	255,798	121,402	576,318	479,075	728,247	1,207,322	
1850-51 :	Statements not yet received.			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note.—This account includes the charges of the Local and Police Corps, appertaining to the civil and judicial departments, in accordance of the House of Commons, in obedience to their Order of the 6th February 1832; and also in agreement with a Return of the Military Force may be considered as an adjunct.

East India House,
8 June 1852.

(Errors excepted.)

from 1834-35, according to the Annual Military Statements received from India—continued.

COMPANY'S TROOPS.										
INFANTRY.				Veterans.	Medical Department.	Ordnance.	Commissariat.	Staff.	Buildings, Works and Stores, and other Military Charges not included under any of the foregoing Heads.	TOTAL.
European.	NATIVE.		TOTAL.							
	Regular.	Irregular.		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
58,374	1,460,544	205,072	1,723,990	43,069	39,798	50,289	592,010	140,284	237,285	4,647,728
52,994	1,016,503	-	1,069,497	52,167	64,899	51,729	299,519	125,054	404,297	2,740,493
49,945	505,198	53,580	608,723	17,949	39,656	55,473	487,544	123,191	228,223	2,174,303
161,313	2,982,245	258,652	3,402,210	113,185	144,353	157,491	1,379,073	388,529	1,469,805	9,562,524
61,479	1,420,796	229,633	1,711,908	48,556	44,633	50,179	565,645	129,560	965,237	4,673,567
51,842	1,003,315	-	1,055,157	54,678	64,655	50,300	284,740	121,349	528,842	2,753,871
47,698	480,342	53,676	581,716	17,848	33,779	50,403	460,874	137,263	236,348	2,130,868
161,019	2,904,453	289,309	3,348,781	121,082	143,067	150,882	1,311,259	388,172	1,730,427	9,558,306
56,483	1,467,582	243,420	1,767,485	50,904	44,718	51,744	554,002	139,072	729,486	4,564,628
49,610	989,277	-	1,038,887	55,467	56,242	49,647	333,766	125,723	556,752	2,840,148
47,709	521,235	61,961	630,905	17,894	34,744	50,511	505,602	116,094	335,551	2,230,209
153,802	2,978,094	305,381	3,437,277	124,265	135,704	151,902	1,293,730	380,889	1,621,789	9,634,985
51,987	1,501,043	249,252	1,802,282	50,421	53,396	57,556	537,224	159,715	1,285,231	5,392,788
48,312	1,000,626	-	1,048,938	58,735	55,146	49,636	368,411	125,440	509,382	2,811,398
49,412	543,894	58,565	651,871	18,250	36,902	57,430	419,358	105,940	238,808	2,180,063
149,711	3,045,563	307,817	3,503,091	127,406	145,444	164,622	1,324,993	391,095	2,033,421	10,384,249
52,002	1,464,467	270,715	1,787,184	53,774	51,283	53,974	613,632	157,107	1,281,870	5,436,955
55,219	969,084	-	1,024,303	54,345	59,947	48,230	325,226	123,174	646,082	2,806,927
50,843	525,018	108,229	684,090	17,858	33,000	65,197	389,508	110,852	381,076	2,354,134
158,064	2,958,561	378,944	3,495,577	125,977	144,230	168,401	1,328,366	391,133	2,297,028	10,598,016
58,755	1,351,017	281,163	1,690,935	53,239	58,650	55,535	530,940	142,982	1,040,576	4,868,110
58,066	915,286	-	973,352	56,684	54,493	48,586	287,819	141,579	663,690	2,738,016
55,448	512,312	112,741	680,501	15,371	33,513	47,518	252,552	116,008	476,059	2,326,083
172,269	2,778,615	393,904	3,344,788	125,294	141,656	151,639	1,071,311	400,569	2,180,325	9,932,209
59,273	1,482,346	317,733	1,859,352	56,559	51,325	54,006	1,313,487	227,372	873,579	5,762,789
60,905	929,450	-	990,355	57,608	57,061	48,563	286,481	141,937	526,197	2,624,109
60,033	517,239	107,619	684,891	13,495	31,827	50,884	256,123	131,362	462,032	2,352,749
180,211	2,929,035	425,352	3,534,598	127,662	140,513	153,453	1,856,091	500,671	1,861,808	10,739,647
59,248	1,459,124	330,536	1,848,908	57,546	56,234	58,232	710,535	149,217	796,650	5,269,616
62,176	922,330	-	984,506	57,040	54,877	50,650	234,578	148,106	491,202	2,536,116
54,530	498,600	101,321	654,451	13,671	30,927	45,931	303,873	118,539	413,710	2,293,194
175,954	2,880,054	431,857	3,487,865	128,257	142,038	154,813	1,248,986	415,862	1,701,562	10,098,926
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

with the principle observed in framing an account of the annual expense of the military force of India presented to the Select Committee of India, presented to the House of Lords, and Select Committee of the House of Commons on the 21st May last, and to which this Account

(Errors excepted.)

James C. Melvill,
Secretary.

Select Committee on INDIAN TERRITORIES.

1852.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

Taken before Select Committee appointed, to inquire into the Operation of the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85, for the better Government of Her Majesty's INDIAN TERRITORIES; and to Report their Observations thereupon.

Veneris, 30^o die Aprilis, 1852.

MEMBERS PRESENT :

Mr. Baring. Mr. Herries. Sir R. H. Inglis. Sir James Hogg. Mr. Wilson. Mr. Banks. Sir Edward Colebrooke. Mr. Spooner. Viscount Jocelyn. Viscount Mahon. Mr. Hume. Mr. Hilliard. Sir William Molesworth.	Sir J. E. Tennent. Mr. Baillie. Mr. Hardinge. Lord John Russell. Mr. Vernon Smith. Mr. Mangles. Mr. Labouchere. Mr. Newdegate. Mr. Plowden. Mr. Cobden. Mr. Cardwell. Mr. M. Gibson.
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THOMAS BARING, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR,

James Cosmo Melvill, Esq. ; Examined.

1. *Chairman.*] IN what capacity are you connected with the East India Company?—I am Secretary to the Court of Directors.

2. For how long a time have you acted in that capacity?—I have been 45 years in the service, and during 30 years of that period, I have been at the head of departments; first as auditor of Indian Accounts; then as financial secretary, and since 1836, as secretary, under the arrangements which were then made consequent upon the Act of 1834, for consolidating the financial department, with the secretariat.

3. Has your situation given you ample means of observation and cognizance of the working of the Act of 1834, as regards the machinery of the government of India?—At home, certainly it has.

4. It is the wish of the Committee, at present, to confine its inquiry entirely to the mode of administering the affairs of India, at home and abroad, under the changes introduced by the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85; and we will begin with the mode of conducting the government of India at home. Will you state what changes in the constitution of the government of India, at home, were caused by the Act of 1834, 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85?—Previously to 1834, the East India Company were a trading corporation; they were also invested with the government of India. Under the Act of 1834 they ceased to trade, and were restricted to the government of India. The consequence of that arrangement has been, that, among the holders of East India stock, the number of persons concerned in trade has diminished, and the number of persons interested in India has increased.

J. C. Melvill, Esq.

30 April 1852.

J. C. Maxwell, Esq.

30 April 1852.

increased. I find that the number of voters connected with India in 1834, was 345; the number of voters now connected with India is 458. The consequence has been, that the Directors are more connected with India than they were; and of fifteen Directors, elected since 1834, one only was wholly unconnected with India. Another change which has taken place, is this: previously to 1834, the proprietors could only vote by ballot personally, that was secret voting; under the Act of 1834, they were allowed to vote by proxy, that is open voting. The effect of this has been largely to increase the number of votes given. At the three contested elections previously to the Act of 1834, the average number of votes given was 1,467; and at the three last contested elections, under the system of proxy, the average number has been 2,036. Previously to 1834, the East India Company had large territorial claims upon India; under the Act of 1834, those claims were all relinquished, and from thenceforward the East India Company were declared to hold the property of India as trustees for the Crown. In 1834, the powers of the Board of Control were enlarged, so as to meet the altered circumstances of the case. Previously to 1834, a large quantity of business was discharged, without control on the part of the Board of Commissioners, being business relating to trade, but consequent upon the cessation of trade, it was declared that all the powers of the Court of Directors should be subject to control on the part of the Board, except in the particular cases with respect to the appointment of the servants and officers which are mentioned in that Act. The powers of the secret committee, which had previously been limited to cases of peace or war, or negotiations with native states and princes in India, were extended, so as to include other princes and states. Previously to 1834, the Court of Directors had the power of making grants of money to any one person, exceeding 600*l.* in one sum, and any annuity of 200*l.* a-year, without reference to the Board of Control; under the Act of 1834, all money grants are subject to that Board. The only other change that I would mention as affecting the Court, in the Act of 1834, is, that in cases in which the Court of Directors might doubt whether the instructions of the Board of Commissioners were consistent with the law, it was provided that the Court of Directors might draw up a case which, when approved by the Board, should be submitted to three Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, whose decision upon the point at issue should be final. This authority, there has never been any occasion to act upon.

5. What powers do the Court of Proprietors possess beyond that of electing Directors?—They have the power of making bye-laws, which bye-laws, if not repugnant to the statute, are binding upon the Court of Directors. They have the power of making and controlling grants of money of certain amounts, subject to control on the part of the Board; they may call for papers, any papers which are in the custody of the Court of Directors, the Court of Proprietors, may, by resolution, call for; they may meet and discuss any questions connected with the administration of India, although they are expressly forbidden from altering, varying or rescinding any resolution of the Court of Directors after it has been approved by the Board of Commissioners.

6. Is there any limit to the grants of money that they may make?—There is no limit to their absolute power of granting money; any proprietor may give notice that on a certain day he will move the grant of a sum of money without limit; he names the sum, and if the Court of Proprietors pass that resolution, it is subject only to control on the part of the Board of Commissioners. The limit applies to cases in which the Court of Directors bring, as they are required to do, before the General Court pecuniary grants. The Court of Directors cannot grant more than 600*l.* without reference to the Court of Proprietors, nor can they grant pensions or salaries exceeding 200*l.* a year without reference to that Court.

7. Do you think it desirable that the proprietors should have a power of discussion with regard to the affairs of India, when they have no power of interfering with or deciding a question?—I see no objection, but, on the contrary, an advantage in their possessing the power of discussing. The General Court offers a vent for grievances, either real or supposed; questions are consequently raised and discussed there, instead of being raised and discussed in Parliament. I think, also, that there is an inducement in the knowledge that subjects may be discussed in the General Court, to persons conversant with Indian matters, to become proprietors; and it certainly was contemplated by the parties to the arrangement

arrangement of 1834, that the General Court should have the power of discussion. Lord Glenelg, then Mr. Grant, on the 12th of February 1833, wrote in these terms to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Court of Directors: "The plan allots to the proprietary body important powers and functions in the administration of Indian affairs; and in order to ensure their properly exercising such powers and functions, his Majesty's Ministers deem it essential that they shall be linked and bound, in point of interest, to the country which they are to assist in governing. The measure, therefore, of connecting them immediately with the territory of India, is evidently not an incidental or immaterial, but a vital condition of the arrangement, and in proportion as this condition is dispensed with, the advantages of the arrangement are sacrificed."

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8. Is any number of proprietors requisite to constitute a quorum of the General Court?—There is no quorum required; I am aware that there have been often long, tedious and probably useless debates in that court, which have not tended to advance them in public estimation, and I think it would be desirable that there should be a quorum, in order that there might be an opportunity of counting out the court, and preventing the influence of a very small body of persons; I say this, having been frequently present myself when three or four proprietors only remained to hear the speeches.

9. And the Directors must sit till the discussion has terminated?—Yes; at least the Chairman must sit till the discussion has terminated.

10. What, in your opinion, has been the effect of the change of 1834, upon the efficiency of the Court of Directors?—From constant observation of the proceedings of the Court of Directors, having been always present during their discussions, I am enabled to say, that the effect of the change made in 1834, has been vastly to increase the efficiency of that body in the administration of the government of India, their attention, instead of being necessarily engaged as it used to be in the details of the management of their great trade, including the China monopoly, is now exclusively given to the affairs of the government, which are fully sufficient in extent and importance to absorb the undivided attention of the Court; the increase of business, I may add, has been very large; in 1834, the number of despatches received from India was 778; in 1851, the number was 2,090; the number of despatches to India in 1834 was 667, and in 1851, the number was 1,012; the number of miscellaneous letters addressed to persons in this country in 1834, was 2,850, and in 1851 the number was 4,500.

11. How are the Chairman and Deputy Chairman chosen?—By the Court of Directors, by selection from among their own body.

12. By majority, in case it comes to a division?—Yes; by the majority, the votes being taken by ballot.

13. Into how many committees are the Directors divided?—There are three committees; the Committee of Finance; the Committee on Political and Military matters, and the Committee on Revenue and Judicial matters.

14. What are the functions of those committees?—The functions of those committees comprise correspondence with India in the respective departments indicated by their designations, and also correspondence of a like character with individuals and others in this country.

15. How are those committees chosen?—By the Court of Directors, at their first meeting after every annual election; the three first Directors in order of seniority, are taken: the first is appointed to the Finance Committee, the second to the Political and Military Committee, and the third to the Revenue and Judicial Committee, and so through the whole Court in the same manner; exchanges are then permitted from one committee into another, provided they are made within one week after the appointment of the committee.

16. Are those exchanges subject to the approval of the Chairs?—They are sanctioned by the Court at large; but they are always matter of arrangement between the individual Directors.

17. Is the attendance of the Directors frequent and regular?—The Chairman and Deputy attend every day, and once a week they confer personally with the President of the Board of Control; the average attendance of the Directors on court days has been upwards of 20, exclusive of the chairs; we have no record of the daily attendance of the Directors on ordinary days; but from observation, and from daily experience, I may say that eight is about the number that attend usually on ordinary days, not court days; on Saturdays there are probably a fewer number than on other days.

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18. Twenty-four is the number of Directors?—Yes.

19. And that includes the two chairs?—It does.

20. Now that the Board of Control controls every act of the Court, does the Court of Directors possess any real power?—I think it possesses great power; in ordinary cases the Court originates everything, even if the Board of Commissioners see occasion to think that subjects which ought to be taken up are neglected to be taken up the Court, they can only rectify the evil by calling upon the Court of Directors to frame orders upon the particular subject, and it is only in the event of the Court of Directors failing to respond to that call, that the Board can write a despatch upon the subject themselves; then, in regard to grants of money, the Board are altogether prohibited from making or increasing any pecuniary grant proposed by the Court of Directors; they may say "No," to any grant, they may reduce any grant, but they cannot originate any grant; consequently, the power of originating grants of money is with the Court of Directors.

21. Can they increase a grant?—No; having, therefore, the power of originating orders to India, and granting money, I conceive that it must be admitted that the Court of Directors have great power.

22. Has the Board of Control any power to make appointments to offices in India or at home?—The President of the Board, as the adviser of the Crown, recommends for particular offices, as Bishops and Judges of the Supreme Court, to which by law the Sovereign appoints; in regard to the offices of Governor-general, Govenor, Commander-in-Chief, and fourth ordinary Member of the Council of India, usually called the Legislative Councillor, the power of appointment is with the Court of Directors, subject, however, to the approval of the Crown, which approval must be countersigned by the President of the Board; but the Board are expressly prohibited from nominating or appointing any servants of the Company, or from interfering with the absolute right of the Court to recal and dismiss their servants at pleasure.

23. Will you now explain the mode of preparing the despatches for transmission to India?—Each despatch from India is laid before the Court of Directors. When a despatch comes from India it comes accompanied by a collection of papers bearing upon the subject, and of course that collection contains the former correspondence relating to the subject of the present proceeding of the Government upon it. This despatch comes then to the Secretary's office, and from the Secretary's office it is immediately transferred to the department to which it relates. In that department an abstract of the contents of the despatch is made; this is lithographed, and copies of it are sent to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, and the members of the committee, having the superintendence of the department to which the despatch relates. The officer in charge of that department then communicates with the Chairman and Deputy upon the despatch, and in cases in which the subjects are not mere routine, receives instructions as to the tenor of the reply. A draft of the reply is then prepared, and submitted with corrections to the Chairman and the Deputy; they confer together, and with the officer, upon the subject; and when that draft conforms to their views, they place their initials upon it as the authority for its being sent to the President of the Board, in what is technically called "P. C."; that is to say, previous communication. In due time the draft is returned either unaltered, or with alterations made in it by the President of the Board; if unaltered the draft is immediately submitted to the committee of the Court having superintendence of the department in which it is. If altered, the officer communicates with the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, who, either allow wholly, or partially, or reject entirely the alterations. The draft is finally arranged by the Chairman and Deputy, and is then in like manner submitted to the committee. The drafts generally lie on the table of the committee for a week, during which time, both the draft and any papers bearing upon the case, are perused by the members of the committee. The committee then discuss the draft, and adopt or alter it as they think fit, and then it is submitted to the Court, who usually take a week for consideration, and then the draft comes on for discussion. Every director has an opportunity of expressing his sentiments, and if he differs from the majority, of recording a dissent. When the draft is approved by the Court, the secretary sends it officially, with all the papers, including the dissents, if any, to the Board of Commissioners, and the Board return it within two months, the period limited by law, approved

or altered; and if altered, with a statement of their reasons for making the alteration. The unaltered drafts are immediately transcribed, and fair copies, signed by at least 13 members of the Court, and despatched to India. The altered drafts are referred to the proper committee, upon whose report the Court decide, either that the alteration shall be acquiesced in, in which case the draft is signed and despatched to India, or that a remonstrance shall be addressed to the Board against the alterations; in which case, the draft is sent back until the final decision of the Board is communicated, and then the despatch is forwarded. Such is the ordinary course of proceeding, but it frequently happens that important questions are raised by the government of India, requiring prompt attention, and those are, both by the Court and the Board, taken out of the usual course and quickly disposed of; so that replies to references from India are often, now that the communication is so accelerated, received within six months from the date of the reference, and in some cases, earlier than that.

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24. Suppose an Indian despatch not to be of urgent importance, and that no difficulty is thrown in the way of an answer, how long a time does it generally take to send an answer in the shape of a despatch to India?—The time occupied varies very much with the subject; but I should say, that in ordinary cases, a period of six or eight months elapses in this country before the despatch is finally transmitted.

25. Do you apprehend that any injury or inconvenience has arisen from that delay?—Delay is always an evil, I admit; but considering that in those ordinary cases the despatch is, generally speaking, a revision of acts done by the government of India; the evil of delay is, I think, not of great consequence, and it is more than counterbalanced by the sifting which the despatch undergoes.

26. Are cases of controversy or collision between the Court and the Board frequent, or of a serious character?—Considering the nature and extent of the business, the cases of serious difference are not numerous, objections are, in the first instance, raised and discussed. Friendly communication between the Chairman and the President, and so far as my observation has enabled me to judge of any controversial correspondence that may have arisen, there has been a mutual disposition evinced to compromise minor differences, and to struggle only for the principle at issue. Of course, after discussion and remonstrance, the Board's decision is final; but the instances are not numerous in which the Board finally overrule the Court. I have found, upon inquiry, that of the drafts that go to the Board in "P. C." (previous communication), more than one half come back without any alteration at all. Of the altered drafts, a very large proportion consist of alterations that are little more than verbal, and the alterations are very generally acquiesced in by the Chairman and Deputy Chairman before the draft goes to the committee; and I find that of the drafts that being approved by the committee and the Court, go to the Board officially, and are returned by them, not more than five per cent. contain any alterations at all. Thus showing how the previous communication works in bringing about an agreement between the Chairman and the President of the Board.

27. I understand you to speak with reference to the period that has elapsed since 1834?—Exactly.

28. Do the Court ever record dissent from the decisions of the Board of Control?—As a Court collectively, they have not done so since 1834, a bye-law of the General Court, made after the arrangement of 1834, provides, that whenever the Court of Directors shall pass a resolution of protest against orders or instructions given by the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, after a remonstrance on the part of the Court, such resolution of protest shall be laid before the next General Court. It is only in a case believed to be of very serious importance, that the Court of Directors would ever have recourse to such a proceeding, and there has been no such case since 1834.

29. Does the general Court of Proprietors afford any opportunity or power of publicity?—It does. The practical effect of the bye-law to which I have referred, is to give to the Court of Directors the power of publishing to the world, through the Court of Proprietors, any case in which the Court of Directors may think that the interference of the Board is calculated to produce evil; and the Court of Directors have also the power of laying before the Court of Proprietors any papers not in the secret department which they may think fit, and the Board of Control have no power to prevent their doing so.

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30. With reference to the secret committee, have any material enlargement of the powers and jurisdiction of that committee been made by the last Act?—The secret committee consists of three Directors; the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman, and the senior member of the Court, are the Directors usually chosen for that committee; their jurisdiction is expressly restricted to cases “in which the Board of Commissioners shall be of opinion that their deliberations concerning peace and war, and treating or negotiating with native states and princes, and with other states and princes, or touching the policy to be observed toward such states, shall be of a nature to require secrecy;” the only addition, as I have stated before to the Committee, made by the Act of 1834, was to include “other states and princes,” adding those words after the words “native states and princes.” The secret committee is purely ministerial; the despatches they receive are immediately sent forward, and the despatches sent to India emanate from the Board of Commissioners; in both cases the secret committee retains copies of despatches received, as well as of despatches sent.

31. Does your experience enable you to suggest any improvement in the constitution and powers of the secret committee?—I think not, presuming always that the subjects managed by the secret committee are strictly confined to those specified in the law. It has occasionally occurred to me, that it might be desirable to give to the secret committee a similar power of remonstrance to that which the Court of Directors possess in public meeting; but mature reflection induces me to doubt whether the advantages of any such change would not be counterbalanced by the disadvantages of it. Important political questions involving war, must, I think, always be left to the Government of the country; I presume, in saying this, that the orders upon these subjects emanate not merely from the President of the Board himself, but from the Cabinet, the Committee being aware that the Board comprehends not only the President of the Board, but the First Lord of the Treasury, the three Secretaries of State, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and, I think, the Lord President of the Council, and the Lord Privy Seal. I do not think, upon such questions, that it would be desirable that there should be any division of responsibility, and I feel that the power could not be satisfactorily exercised if there were such a division; they are questions which very generally require to be dealt with more promptly than perhaps would be consistent with a reference to two bodies. Whenever the information of the members of the secret committee would be useful in the consideration of such questions, the President of the Board has an opportunity of consulting them; and, on the other hand, the members of the secret committee, being conversant with all that is passing, have an opportunity, if they think fit, of pointing out to the President of the Board, either verbally or by letter, whatever they may deem of importance in the secret department.

32. Then I understand your opinion is, that it is better that the power and responsibility in these matters, should rest entirely with the Government?—I think so.

33. As the secret committee has practically no power, what is the advantage of maintaining it as the channel of communication with the Government of India?—One advantage is, that a body identified with the Court of Directors, ought I think to know everything that is passing, affecting the good government of India; and also the members of the secret committee can see whether or not the limits of their powers are exceeded; and it is likewise necessary, that instructions affecting the movement of troops in India, should be known to the organ of the Court of Directors, inasmuch as they may affect arrangements connected with the equipment or efficiency of the army in India. It is also necessary for another purpose; the powers of the secret committee have occasionally been used with reference to operations external to India; such for example, as the China war. It is important, that members of the East India Company should know that, in order that they may guard the purse of India, and make the requisite arrangements with the Government of the country, that the expense about to be incurred, should be reimbursed; it therefore seems to me to be very important, that though they have no practical power to control the orders, the secret committee should know all that is passing.

34. Were any charges made in the home establishment, consequent upon the Act of 1834?—Yes, there were changes made; all the commercial servants were reduced, and various offices having previously a mixed character, partly territorial and

and partly commercial were consolidated; such were the general changes that were made. J. C. Melvill, Esq.

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35. How is the home establishment now constituted?—There are four distinct departments or offices; the Secretary's, the Examiner's, the Military Secretary's and the Statistical; there is also a department for the provision and examination of all stores sent to India. The secretary has a deputy, and there are under him six branches, minuting the correspondence, including the financial correspondence, accounts, pay, audit, marine and will and administration; at the head of each of those branches, is an officer, designated assistant to the secretary in that department; the examiner has three assistants and two clerks, all of whom are exclusively employed in the correspondence, a separate department being assigned to each. The military secretary has an assistant, and is charged with the military correspondence. The statistical reporter is engaged in collecting information and furnishing returns. In each office there is an establishment of clerks acting under the chiefs and assistants. There are also extra clerks or writers, by whom the business of copying is performed, but many of them are usually or regularly engaged in duties of a higher character.

36. Mr. *Vernon Smith*.] In the early part of your examination you spoke of the alteration made by the Act of 1834, in the constitution of the voters and of the Directors, and you stated that the voters as well as the Directors were more connected with India than they had been before, will you be kind enough to explain what you meant by the expression, "connected with India"?—I mean persons who formerly resided in India.

37. Do you carry it beyond that, do you mean persons connected by family with those who have resided in India?—No, I mean persons who have been resident in India.

38. You said that all money-grants had been subject to the Board of Control since 1834, and you added, in a subsequent part of your examination, "the proportion of what are known by the name of 'P. C.' papers, which were altered by the Board of Control, having been sent up by the Court of Directors;" can you state the proportion of money-grants that have been proposed by the Court of Directors, and have been rejected or diminished by the Board of Control since 1834?—I have not that information with me, but I can furnish it.

39. In speaking of the attendance of the Directors of the Court, you stated that it averaged upwards of 20; may I ask you whether the emoluments of the Directors in any way depend upon their attendance, or are the Directors paid by salaries?—The Directors have a system of fine, but it is a system among themselves; a Director is charged for non-attendance, and the aggregate of these fines is divided at the end of the year among the Directors, in the proportion in which they have attended.

40. Then a Director has a direct pecuniary interest in attending?—Yes, but it is very small.

41. Mr. *Hume*.] What is the amount of the fine?—The fine is 10 s.

42. Mr. *Vernon Smith*.] You have told the Committee what the appointments are that are in the hands of the President of the Board of Control, viz. the bishops and the judges; there are, besides those, many minor appointments in the hands of the President of the Board, are those by courtesy or by law, for instance, writerships and cadetships?—By courtesy; it is the practice of the Court of Directors to allot to the President of the Board a share of the patronage equal to that which is given to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman.

43. But that is entirely at the discretion of the Court of Directors?—Entirely.

44. But the practice of the Court in that respect has been invariable?—It has.

45. In transmitting despatches from the Court of Directors to the Board of Control, you have stated that in ordinary cases the time that elapsed was sometimes as much as six or eight months; and you stated subsequently that that delay occurred, not from the necessity of sifting the despatches, but from the time occupied by the communications between the two authorities?—Undoubtedly; what I meant to say was, that by having two authorities to sift the despatches delay was caused.

46. When the "P. C."s, as you call them, are returned unaltered, are they subsequently submitted to the same examination, and returned, in draft, to the Board of Control?—They are returned in draft always to the Board of Control.

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47. Do

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47. Do you consider that necessary?—Yes, I think it is: the “P. C.” papers are to be regarded as containing the communications between the President and the Chairman; but there must be some official character given to the approval of the President of the Board, and that official character is only given when the draft has been approved by the Court.

48. You are still of opinion that where there is no difference of opinion between them on the first communication, the same forms should be gone through, and the same delay arise, although no result is gained by it?—The delay arises merely in getting the formal approval of the Board to that which the President has previously approved of; it is only a delay of a day or two.

49. I understand you to say that there was a fortnight’s delay after the draft was submitted to the Court of Directors; does that delay occur in all cases whether the draft is altered or not?—Certainly, because the Court of Directors have not previously had an opportunity of considering the subject.

50. Then that fortnight’s delay takes place unnecessarily, inasmuch as the decision of the Court might be come to at once?—I can hardly say where the delay takes place, but it gives to the Court of Directors an opportunity of investigating the question for themselves.

51. I am supposing that there has been a previous communication?—But there has been no previous communication with the Court of Directors until the matter comes before them to be discussed.

52. The matter has already come before the Court?—No, never; the communication upon the “P. C.” papers is entirely between the Chairman and Deputy, and the President of the Board.

53. *Mr. Hume.*] In the questions that have been put to you, it appears to be assumed that great delay takes place after the papers are submitted to the Court of Directors; but, in fact, there is no delay at all, the papers are returned immediately?—Yes.

54. *Mr. Wilson.*] The “P. C.” papers come before the Court of Directors for the first time, and they have had no opportunity whatever previously to that, of considering the subject?—No.

55. And, therefore, it is quite necessary when the papers are returned to them by the Board of Control, that they should have an opportunity of considering them, as they must have in every case, and of giving their assent or dissent?—Certainly.

56. *Mr. Hume.*] Does not the opportunity which the Chairs have of communicating personally with the President of the Board, tend to prevent delay by removing, by explanation, little differences which might arise from want of explanation?—Certainly.

57. And after that conference, which occupies one or more days, according to the nature of the circumstances, the “P. C.” put upon the papers, shows that both the Chairs and the President of the Board have concurred?—Certainly.

58. And no delay after that takes place; but the papers are laid by the Chairs before the Court of Directors for their consideration?—Exactly.

59. *Mr. Wilson.*] In fact, delays can only occur where there are differences of opinion, which require discussion?—The only delay that occurs in the despatch is the delay occupied in the preparation of it.

60. In whatever way the business is done some time must be occupied; but the adoption of this particular mode leads to no material delay usually, except where there is a difference of opinion which leads to discussion?—Exactly.

61. *Mr. Herries.*] Delay must occur on account of the voluminous character of almost all the despatches, and also the great number of subjects to which they relate?—Yes.

62. There must necessarily be delay in the examination of the papers, both by the Court of Directors, and also by the Board of Control?—Certainly.

63. In your evidence you adverted to the fact, that the Court of Proprietors had power to call for all papers; might not that lead, and practically, do you know, whether it has led to any inconvenience, inasmuch as a portion of the papers which pass through the Court of Directors are of a secret character, has the Court of Proprietors the power of requiring the production of those papers which are in the secret department, and which would disclose the policy of the Government?—They cannot call for any papers which are in the secret committee, because those papers are not before the Court of Directors; but if the secret committee

committee

Committee have communicated the papers to the Court of Directors, then the Court of Proprietors may undoubtedly call for them. *J. C. Mehill, Esq.*

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64. In what way are the despatches which pass through the secret committee recorded; copies, you say, are kept, where are they deposited?—They are deposited with the examiner, who is clerk to the secret committee.

65. Viscount *Jocelyn*] And a sworn officer?—Yes.

66. Mr. *Hume*.] Are we to understand you to say, that all papers in the secret department remain in the secret department until the Board or the Chairs think fit to lay them before the Court?—Yes.

67. And as soon as any such paper is laid before the Court of Directors, the Court of Proprietors may call upon the Directors to produce it?—Certainly.

68. May not the Court of Directors refuse to produce it, if the Chairs shall say that they think it right that the paper should not be produced?—Yes.

69. Has that occurred to your knowledge?—Yes.

70. The Chairs have objected to the demand of the Court of Proprietors, as involving an unfair disclosure?—They have.

71. Mr. *Herries*.] Would that declaration, on the part of the Chairs, avail against the vote of the Court of Proprietors?—No, it would not, but it generally avails to prevent the vote being come to.

72. Sir *E. Colebrooke*.] Is there not, generally speaking, a disposition on the part of the proprietors to act upon the opinion of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, as to the expediency or in expediency of the production of any papers?—Yes, I think there is.

73. Have you known of any instance of the Court of Proprietors acting very strongly against any decided opinion of the Court of Directors?—Not in regard to the production of papers.

74. Have you in any other cases?—I think there have been such cases, but only very rarely.

75. But generally the Court of Proprietors show great deference to the opinion of the Directors?—I think they do.

76. Do you think the number of the Directors, according to your experience, has been any practical obstacle to the despatch of business?—I think not.

77. The attendance of the Directors are very numerous; when the despatches are laid before them and discussed at length, in your opinion, that has not led to any long discussion or any practical difficulties in the administration?—There are occasionally long discussions and long sittings; but I have not observed any inconvenience to result from that.

78. The practice of dividing the Court into separate committees of course facilitates the business, and prevents those long discussions when the matters come before the Court?—Yes it does, very much.

79. When despatches are laid before the Court, I presume deference would, generally speaking, be shown to the opinions of the separate committees?—A certain degree of deference is shown; but I think the individual Directors exercise their own judgment.

80. With regard to the secret committee, you have stated that there is an advantage in the despatches going through the secret committee of Directors; viz. that the Court becomes generally acquainted with the course taken by Her Majesty's Government; would not the same advantage arise if the Government decided the question upon its own responsibility, and sent out the despatch signed by the President of the Board, merely communicating that fact to the Court or to the secret committee of the Court?—Yes, the same advantage, in point of information, would be possessed by the members of the secret committee; but I never supposed it possible that the Court of Directors were to be made acquainted with what passed; my idea was, that the members of the secret committee, being members of the Court of Directors, should know all that passed, in order that they might watch the proceedings with jealousy, which became them as the guardians of the privileges and purse of the Company.

81. Would not they watch these proceedings with the same effect if the despatch were merely communicated to them, without their being obliged to sign a despatch from which they may differ *in toto*?—Certainly the same amount of knowledge would be possessed by them, whoever signed the despatch; but there might be a constitutional objection taken to anybody signing a despatch to

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the Government of India but the Court of Directors, or some members of that Court.

82. In your experience, has the interference of the secret committee in the affairs of India been limited exactly to the cases specified in the Act of Parliament?—The Committee are aware that every officer of the secret committee is sworn.

83. You stated that it was confined to cases referring to war and peace, treaties with states, and the general policy to be observed with those states; is it not the case that the administration of the government of Scind was retained in the secret department for several years?—Not for several years; of course, when a new province is acquired as the result of military operations, the record of those military operations having been necessarily conducted in the secret department, it follows that, for some time at least, the proceedings consequent upon the acquisition continue in that department, and it is difficult to define the precise period when they should cease to be in that department.

84. Can you state for how long a time the administration of Scinde was retained in the Secret Department?—To the best of my recollection it was for two or three years.

85. And it was, during that time, actually annexed to the British Empire, and the government of it was administered in the same way as any other province of the British Government?—Not exactly in the same way as any other province; the government was administered under the military authorities.

86. Viscount *Jocelyn*.] The regulations of the East India Company were not applied to that province?—No.

87. Sir *E. Colebrooke*.] No remonstrance was made during that time against its being retained in the Secret Department?—I am not aware that any formal remonstrance was made; it was the subject of conversation.

88. You have stated, that the powers possessed by the Court of Directors are very large, and that they have very decided powers, especially the power of originating grants; will you state, from your experience, whether the weight that belongs to the Court from its being composed of a great number of distinguished members of the public service in India, as well as from their general knowledge of India, does not practically give very great power to the Court in their communications with the Board of Control?—I think it must have a material influence.

89. And it is a very import element in their power?—I think so.

90. Viscount *Jocelyn*.] In the former part of your evidence you stated, that you considered, that provided the secret committee strictly confined itself to the subjects specified in the law, no injury was done to the public service; I wish to ask you, upon that point, whether you consider that there have been matters which the secret committee have kept to themselves which were not specified in the law?—There have been occasionally matters which have been kept perhaps too long in the secret committee, but I certainly have seen no disposition on the part of the Board, to transgress the limits of the secret committee; there have been matters occasionally which have been kept a little too long, which were secret, but had ceased to be secret.

91. Who is the person to say when a matter becomes no longer a subject for the secret committee, but ought to be given to the public?—That rests with the secret committee and the President of the Board; the secret committee may apply to the President of the Board, for permission to communicate the papers to the Court of Directors, and the President of the Board may either acquiesce or refuse, in the exercise of his discretion; if the secret committee do not make any such application to the President of the Board, and the subject is one which he thinks ought to be communicated to the Court, he volunteers the communication.

92. Mr. *Labouchere*.] Do you think that the evil of keeping matters for too long a time in the secret department, has prevailed to an inconvenient extent?—I think not.

93. Viscount *Jocelyn*.] Have you known any instances of it?—A case was mentioned by a member of the committee; the Scinde papers were kept, perhaps, too long in the secret department.

94. Mr. *Hume*.] Did the Court make an application that those papers might be communicated to them?—I do not remember any formal application; the

Chairman

Chairman was frequently questioned upon the subject, and I have no doubt that he communicated that to the President of the Board, and that the result of that was, that the whole thing was changed, and the Scinde papers, which had been kept in the secret committee, were communicated to the Court.

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95. If any application had been made in the Court, would it have been communicated to the President of the Board?—Certainly; I have no doubt that the Chairman, in his interviews with the President of the Board, would state any question that had been put to him upon the subject in the Court, and his anxiety on the matter.

96. Any communication that has occurred in which members of the secret committee have applied for permission to lay the facts before the Court, would be a verbal communication?—Yes.

97. Viscount *Jocelyn*.] How long were the papers kept in the secret committee?—Two or three years.

98. How long after the close of the war?—I think for that period of two or three years, but during that period there were many political negotiations passing which it might have been necessary to keep in the secret committee, and it was administered by martial law.

99. Can you state what has been the practice pursued in similar cases; take the case of the Punjaub; how long were the matters relative to the Punjaub kept in the Secret Department?—After Lord Hardinge's first appearance in the Punjaub, the whole arrangements remained for some time in the Secret Department.

100. Are they in the Secret Department at present?—No; they have been communicated.

101. When were they communicated?—Most of them were communicated when they were laid before Parliament; the arrangements under which the Punjaub has become a part of the British Territory were then communicated for the first time, and all the arrangements, except such political arrangements as are of a secret character, were then communicated.

102. Can you state to the Committee how long the Affghanistan papers were kept in the Secret Department?—I think during the principal part of the time that Affghanistan was occupied.

103. Mr. *Hardinge*.] Has it not been an advantage to the country to confide such matters as regard the administration of a newly conquered province to the secret committee?—Immediately on its conquest it is an advantage, but it is a question to what extent it should be carried.

104. Do not you conceive that a great advantage has accrued to the public service from keeping such subjects for a considerable time within the province of the secret committee?—Provided they are not kept too long in the secret committee, there is an advantage.

105. Mr. *Wilson*.] No general rule can be laid down, but it must be a matter of discretion with the authorities for the time being, upon whose responsibility the communication is to be made?—Certainly.

106. Mr. *Herries*.] I understood you to say, that all despatches to India originated in the Court of Directors except those which were transmitted through the secret committee by the Board of Control; is there no case in which the Board of Control directly communicates with the Court, and originates directions to India by recommending to them to adopt this or that line of policy or finance; has the Board of Control no power of originating directions to India except in the case of what occurs through the secret committee?—The Board of Control have, as I explained to the Committee, the power of directing the attention of the Court to any case in which the Board may think that orders ought to be given; upon receiving an intimation of that kind, the Court of Directors are bound to prepare a despatch upon the subject, and to send it to the Board; if they fail to do so within a certain time, I think 14 days, then, and not till then, are the Board authorized themselves to frame a despatch.

107. I understand you to state that a power exists in the Board of Control of directing by a communication to the Court of Directors the adoption of any line of policy; not in the Secret Department only, but in regard to the general policy of administration of the affairs of India?—I think the Board may, under the enactment which I have mentioned, desire the Court to frame a despatch upon a particular subject, but constitutionally I think the power of the Board would

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stop there, without expounding their own views they would wait till they got the despatch of the Court of Directors, and they would then alter it as they might think fit.

108. It is then your opinion, that all such despatches should originate with the Court of Directors?—I think so.

109. *Mr. Labouchere.*] Do you mean to say that the President of the Board, if he thought fit, might strike his pen through the whole of the despatch sent to him by the Court of Directors, and write an entirely new despatch?—Yes, but he must give his reasons at large for doing so.

110. *Viscount Jocelyn.*] And the Court of Directors might record their dissent?—They might.

111. *Mr. Wilson.*] I believe there is only one case in which a despatch can possibly originate with the Board of Control, and that is provided for by the Act of 1834. In the event of the Court receiving a communication either at home, or from India, and failing to reply to that despatch or letter, after having been required by the Board of Control to frame such a reply or despatch within a certain time, it is competent for the Board to originate a despatch upon the subject, but in no other case?—Yes, and under that enactment the Board are not restricted to cases which may arise out of correspondence with India, but the Board may give instructions to the Court to prepare a despatch upon any given subject connected with the administration of India.

112. *Mr. Labouchere.*] And if the President of the Board of Control, does not approve of that despatch, he possesses the power of altering it as he sees fit?—Certainly giving his reasons at large, and the Court of Directors being allowed the privilege of remonstrance and dissent if ultimately necessary.

113. *Mr. Wilson.*] If the despatch is not prepared according to the request of the Board, they have the power of originating a despatch?—They have.

114. *Sir J. Hogg.*] The power of the Board is to suggest the subject, but not the manner in which that subject is to be dealt with?—Clearly.

115. When the Court of Directors have prepared the despatch in question, at the suggestion of the Board of Control, the Board have the same power over that despatch, which they have over any other despatch which originate with the Court, and neither more nor less?—Clearly so.

116. *Viscount Jocelyn.*] The Court have only a power of remonstrance against that despatch; the despatch must go to India?—Clearly.

117. *Sir R. H. Inglis.*] You have stated that the secret committee consists of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, and another Director, usually the senior Director. By the expression "usually," it is implied that occasionally some other than the senior Director is chosen. Will you state to the Committee, whether that inference is correct, and whether you conceive that there ought to be such a discretion on the part of the Court to enable them to supply the place of the senior Director, who might not possibly be as competent as some other member of the Court, to discharge the functions of the secret committee?—The Court of Directors ought I think to have the power of selecting the person to be upon that committee, but the rule is always uniform of taking the senior member, together with the Chairman and Deputy.

118. The excepted case is made under the distinct impression that the senior member of the Directors is not one in whom the same confidence can be reposed, as in the gentleman who is substituted?—It is only under that impression, that any deviation from the rule is made.

119. You conceive that the Court have a discretion to elect any Director as the third member of the secret committee?—They may elect whom they please; they are not bound to elect even the Chairman or Deputy Chairman for this secret committee; the Act merely says that there shall be three members on the committee.

120. *Mr. Hume.*] In reference to the question which I put to you respecting the period for which the proceeding with Afghanistan had remained in the Secret Department, are you at liberty to state what the length of time was?—I should feel at perfect liberty to state it, if I were aware of the time; but I am afraid of misleading the Committee.

121. Can you state to the Committee the period which elapsed between the date of the orders that were issued by the Board to the secret committee to commence the hostilities which took place in Afghanistan, and the time when the

the result of those hostilities was communicated to the Court of Directors?—*J. C. Melvill, Esq.*
I am not aware that there were any such instructions to the secret committee.
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122. Can you state when the first despatch, announcing the commencement of hostilities in Affghanistan, arrived in this country?—I can give the date of that.

123. Do I understand you to say that the operations against Affghanistan were commenced and completed, and all the expenses incurred, before the result was communicated to the Court of Directors, as a Court?—I believe that to have been the case.

124. *Mr. Cobden.*] I understood you to draw a distinction, in speaking of the powers of the Court of Directors and the Board of Control, as to business which was called secret, and that which was of a more public character; I understood you to say, that in the business called secret, the Board of Control had the absolute power of giving orders which the secret committee of the Court of Directors was bound to carry out?—That is the case.

125. Who has the power of deciding what shall be called secret, and what shall be called public business?—The Act of Parliament defines it.

126. *Mr. Hildyard.*] But who has the discretion of determining to what the Act of Parliament applies?—If the members of the secret committee were to observe any proceeding or order of the Board, that was beyond their competency or power, it would be the duty of the members of the secret committee to point that out to the President of the Board, and to say, “We can be no parties to this transgression of the law.”

127. *Mr. Cobden.*] I understood you to say, that declaring war, or annexing territory, were within the provisions of the law?—Yes.

128. Supposing the Board of Control were, by a secret despatch, to order that the present Governor of Bombay should be suspended, or that any of the chief functionaries of the government should be suspended from their offices, would that be within their power?—Certainly not.

129. *Chairman.*] In case the secret committee conceives the orders of the Board of Control to be illegal, a reference is made, as you said before, to three judges?—No; that is in cases in which the Court of Directors may consider that the orders given to them are contrary to law. The object of that was to prevent mandamus cases precisely.

130. Has the secret committee any power of appeal in such a case?—The secret committee would not be entitled, in my judgment, to sign anything that was beyond the power of the secret committee. If the secret committee should receive a despatch from the Board to the government of India, not within the legal competency of the secret committee, and should be advised by their standing counsel that it was not so competent to the secret committee, they would say to the President of the Board of Control, “We decline to sign this despatch.”

131. What would be the result of that?—It could not go.

132. *Viscount Jocelyn.*] Is the standing counsel sworn?—Yes, he is sworn.

133. *Mr. Hume.*] He does not form the part of the secret committee?—No; but the Act of Parliament authorizes the secret committee, with the consent of the Board, to administer an oath to such of the Company’s officers as may be named; and the consequence is, that several of the Company’s officers, including their law officers, have taken that oath.

134. *Chairman.*] If the secret committee refuses to transmit the despatch, has not the Board of Control a right to send that despatch itself?—Certainly not.

135. Therefore the despatch cannot go without the assent of the secret committee?—It cannot; it is an extreme case; but I have known cases in which the secret committee have pointed out to the President of the Board matters that did not properly belong to them, and he has immediately given way.

136. *Mr. Herries.*] The only objection that the secret committee can make, is that the orders so given are not within the provisions of the law?—Exactly.

137. They cannot object on any other ground?—Certainly not.

138. *Mr. Cobden.*] In all cases of declaration of war, it is within the power of the Board of Control to act through the secret committee, without the concurrence of the Court of Directors?—Certainly.

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139. Then orders might be sent out by the President of the Board through the Secret Committee, to annex the Burman empire to India?—Yes.

140. Or the Chinese Empire?—Yes.

141. Without the English people knowing anything about that order?—The Court of Directors could not know it.

142. How are the English people to know it, if the Court of Directors do not know it?—Till it comes back from India; till it is a *fait accompli*, they cannot know it.

143. In the case of the Affghan war, I understood you to say that it was two or three years before the English people knew the causes of the war?—Yes.

144. I understood you to say that ordinary business sent home from India for revision in England, takes six or seven months to be completed?—Yes.

145. Am I to understand you to say that that is six or seven months from the time the despatches leave India and return again, or are the papers six or seven months in England?—They are six or seven months in England.

146. Does that apply to the ordinary business of the Indian Government?—Yes, to cases in which the home authorities exercise a revision; but I wish to impress upon the Committee, that instances in which the Government of India have a suggestion to make to the Home Government, and want their opinion quickly, those cases are taken out of the ordinary routine, and disposed of immediately.

147. In five months?—Even in less time than that; they are received in India within six months at the most from the date of the reference.

148. I understood you to say, in explanation, that as the business which comes home from India for revision, is not, generally speaking, interfered with or altered by the Home Government, much inconvenience does not arise from the delay?—No; what I meant to say was, that being a revision of things which had been done, there was not the same inconvenience that would arise if it were business waiting the result of the reference.

149. Are those decisions of the Indian Government which come to England for revision, acted upon in India upon the assumption that they will not be at all interfered with or altered?—That is the case; a great part of the government of India is done in India, and revised at home.

150. The government of India proceed to act upon its own decision, assuming that the acts they do will be authorized when the papers arrive in England?—Yes.

151. I understood you to say that each act of the Indian Government, which come to England for revision, remained here for six or seven months?—I stated that that was the average time.

152. Does that delay arise from the business being in arrear, or because, owing to the form of proceeding at the India House, you require six months to pass an act of revision through the necessary stages?—I think, necessarily, there must be a considerable time occupied; the Indian Government is a very large machinery; the proceedings that come home are very voluminous. Take the whole of the revenue administration for example; all the arrangements that are made with respect to the assessment of the land revenue, and all the details of those arrangements, and the discussions that have passed upon them, are reported to the Court of Directors, and the whole of the proceedings come in review before that Court.

153. I will take one individual case, and I ask, whether this case coming here for revision occupies six or seven months because you have an arrear of business?—Not because there is an arrear of business; but because of the voluminous nature of the subjects that come before the Court.

154. Surely, unless there were an arrear of business you might despatch one case in less than six months?—But the despatch which comes home comprises 60 or 100, or 200 cases.

155. You were at the India House at the time when all communications came round by the Cape?—Yes.

156. At that time, to communicate with India and receive an answer would have taken upon the average, probably four times the period it takes now?—Yes.

157. Has the mode of transacting business at the India House with the Indian Government been accelerated since the time that the communication has been opened overland with India?—Decidedly it has.

158. Then in former times, the average time occupied in revising the acts of the Indian Government was more than six months?—Yes, it was. J. C. Melvill, Esq.

159. As we get railroads across the Isthmus of Suex, and across India, do you think it will be possible still further to accelerate the transaction of business at the India House?—As far as my experience has gone, every acceleration of the mode of communication has quickened the communication with the India House. 30 April 1852.

160. Mr. *Hume*.] Taking those cases of urgency to which allusion has been made, namely, military despatches, are you able to state that frequently they are not kept waiting even till the Saturday comes round; is it not the fact that the Chairs often, before the Saturday, require a conference with the Board. in order to accelerate that business, and that within a very few days, or by the first opportunity, the military despatch is sent out?—The military correspondence is conducted with marvellous promptitude; there are exceptions, but, generally speaking, the replies to military despatches are sent from this country within three, or at most, four mails after they are received here, and often by return of post.

161. The Committee are to understand that in the case of despatches on revenue and judicial and general business, the greater part of which is, in fact, done by the Government of India, and merely requires revision here; six months elapse on the average; some of those being matters that require serious consideration how far the plans that have been adopted and carried on there are fit and proper?—Yes.

162. But in all urgent matters in which naval or military operations are concerned, the acceleration of the communication has now enabled you to communicate with India in a very days, or as you have now said, by return of post?—Yes, it has.

163. Mr. *Herries*.] In the case of secret correspondence, such as Mr. Hume has alluded to, is it not the fact that the answer is often made instanter in a secret despatch, so that the answer goes out by the ensuing mail?—Certainly, that is the case in the Secret Department.

164. In a recent instance, where a despatch was received with reference to Rangoon, the answer of the Government went out within one mail after the secret despatch was received from the Governor-general?—It did so.

165. Viscount *Jocelyn*.] Take the military despatches of 1851; do you believe that all the military despatches of 1851 have been replied to?—Yes, and the financial despatches too.

166. Mr. *Herries*.] To revert to the topic of the despatch to the secret committee not coming within the provisions of the law, the remedy in that case, if I rightly understood your previous statement, would be, that that not being within the provisions of the law with respect to the secret committee, the Board of Control would address a communication upon the particular subject to the Court of Directors, upon which the despatch would be prepared, and then it would go forward in the usual course?—Certainly.

167. *Chairman*.] The Court of Directors might then appeal to the three Judges?—No, it does not follow because it was out of the province of the secret committee, that it was out of the province of the Court of Directors.

168. Mr. *Vernon Smith*.] The secret committee cannot appeal to the three Judges?—No; the Court of Directors can.

169. On the secret committee refusing to comply with the direction of the Board of Control, the President of the Board of Control may give the same orders to the Court of Directors; but supposing that the Court of Directors refuse to comply with his directions, what happens?—The Court of Directors can only refuse upon the ground of its being illegal, and then they may refer to the three Judges.

170. Sir *E. Colebrooke*.] With reference to the delay which has arisen from the discussions in this country; do not those discussions, by checking the power which the Board of Control and the Court of Directors have, rather add to the power and discretion of the local Government?—I should think the more the orders from home are deliberately framed, the more likely they are to commend themselves to the attention of the local Government.

171. If the whole power of the home Government were held by a Secretary of State or by the Court of Directors, independently of the Board of Control, do

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not you suppose that it would practically lead to very much greater interference with the details of the Government in India than takes place at present?—I do not know whether it would lead to greater interference with the details of the Government of India than at present; but I think the change would be mischievous.

172. In addition to the power exercised by the Board of Control in retaining subjects in the Secret Department, do the local Government exercise a similar power by addressing the Secret Department?—The Government of India have, by statute, the power of addressing the secret committee upon any subject connected with the Government of India that they consider it right to keep secret. The Government of India have the power, by express statute, of taking any communication that they think it important to keep secret, and sending it under cover to the secret committee, and the secret committee are to send that to the Board of Control; but the secret committee are not required, it is so laid down in the statute, to keep any despatch secret which does not relate to subjects within the limits of the secret committee.

173. Is that power largely exercised?—It is not.

174. Has any collision ever arisen between the secret committee and the Court of Directors in consequence of both bodies addressing the local Government on the same subject?—No, I think not; the secret committee themselves, and the Board of Control would take care that the collision did not take place.

175. With regard to the right of voting of the proprietors, do you think the change which took place under the Act of 1834 was an improvement in the system?—It has practically enabled the proprietors to exercise their privilege; it certainly was an alteration of the system, because, instead of the voting being altogether secret by ballot, it was partially secret and partially open. I am not aware that any inconvenience has resulted from it.

176. Has not the power of voting by proxy prevented combinations among a small number of voters in order to carry a particular object?—I am not aware that it has.

177. Have you any suggestion to make with regard to an improvement of the system of voting?—No.

178. Do you think it would be an advantage to allow civil and military servants of long standing to vote without being holders of stock?—I do not.

179. *Mr. Cardwell.*] What separates, from the general correspondence relating to India, that part which is attended to only by the secret committee?—The act of the Government of India, or the act of the Board of Control.

180. When the despatch originates in India, the Governor-general may address it, especially to the secret committee?—He may.

181. Have other persons the power of doing so?—The Governors of Madras and Bombay have that power.

182. *Mr. Hume.*] What, in your opinion, would be the effect of giving power under the Act, to the secret committee to make any communication upon any question of war or otherwise, which is now kept secret for a considerable period. Do you think that a power might be given to the secret committee to make a communication in such a case to the Court of Directors, in order that they might have their opinion on any matter which they considered affected the finances or general interest of India, and of which they are considered in England the immediate guardians, and that such power, if given, would be exercised with safety, so as to prevent the large expenditure going on for the period that it has done without the knowledge of the Court?—There are cases in which that power might be very safely exercised; but I have, I confess, great doubts whether that power should be given generally.

183. Do you not consider that a discretion might be given to the Chairs and the third Director, forming the secret committee in every case, and that it would be attended with advantage?—I think it would be desirable that it should be given also to the Government, who should go along with them in the exercise of that discretion as at present. I should be afraid of a division of responsibility in those very important cases.

184. *Mr. Wilson.*] You have been asked questions as to the power of the President of the Board of Control, with reference to instituting proceedings of war and peace, and particularly with reference to the Affghanistan war; and also whether the President of the Board of Control has not the power to send
 out

out directions to annex the Burmese empire or the Chinese empire to our Indian territories; if the President of the Board has that power he has that power as a member of the Cabinet, and he is responsible to Parliament for the exercise of that power?—Certainly.

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185. There is nothing peculiar in his power with reference to that matter, as contradistinguished from the power which a Secretary of State, or the head of any other department of the Government possesses?—I think not.

186. He is simply a Minister of the Crown, responsible to Parliament for the exercise of his power?—Exactly.

187. The power that he has with regard to India, in communicating the policy of the Cabinet to the Governor-general through the medium of the secret committee is, in fact, exactly similar to the power of the Secretary of State for the Colonies in communicating the policy of the Cabinet to the governor of a colony as to peace or war?—Yes, it is exactly similar except that it is done through the secret committee.

188. But the secret committee is merely the medium of communication?—Yes; that is, presuming that the President of the Board always consults the Board, or the Cabinet, in fact?—The Government of the day are responsible for the acts of the President of the Board of Control, as a Minister, in the same way as they are responsible for the acts of any other office of state?—Certainly.

189. *Mr. Herries.*] You are, in point of form, acquainted with all despatches which go out under the orders of the President of the Board of Control; are they generally signed not only by the President, but by one other member of the Board or by a Secretary of State?—I understand that to be the case.

190. So that you have the signatures of the members of the Government to all despatches that go out?—Yes.

191. *Mr. Vernon Smith.*] I wish to ask one question with reference to the transaction of business between the Board of Control and the Court of Directors; you are aware that there is a proviso in the 30th section of the Act of 3 & 4 Will. 4, which enables the Board of Control to make minutes as to certain official communications which may be sent out by the Court of Directors, without reference to the Board, or without being on record; are you aware of any minutes that have been so made?—Yes, there was a correspondence with the President of the Board of Control upon the subject, and the enactment under which we now act was the result.

192. What did that lead to?—Every thing is generally sent to the Board, except routine cases, which are merely carrying into effect the rules to which the Board have been before parties.

193. *Mr. Wilson.*] There is one of your former answers, which, as it now stands, I think will be hardly clear, and therefore I will put a question upon it; in describing the despatches which came home, you said that they were frequently of a voluminous character, and that they contained copies of former correspondence; are we to understand you to mean, that the Government of India send home all the correspondence which has taken place upon the same subject, prior to the writing of that despatch?—Yes; I meant to say, not only the correspondence which is incident to or has given rise to that despatch, but all that has passed previously upon the same subject.

194. Is it not the case, that with the despatch there is sent from India the collection of papers to which you refer, and which you say are of a voluminous character, containing every despatch or letter or report that has been written by the various local officers in different parts of India on that subject, which are accumulated in the head office of the Government in India?—Yes, that is the case.

195. The whole of these reports and despatches from the local officers in India accompany that despatch?—Yes.

196. That adds to the voluminous character of the despatches, and to the length of time required to examine them?—Yes, it does.

197. But it affords the home authorities a great amount of information, which enables them to come to a conclusion, which otherwise they could not so well arrive at?—Certainly.

198. *Sir J. Hogg.*] The Government of India, in reporting to the Court of Directors any orders they have issued, or any act they have done, transmit with

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their despatch all the documents, papers and reports upon which their judgment was founded?—They do.

199. So that the home Government, in revising the decision, have before them all the grounds and all the reasons which induced the local government to arrive at that particular decision?—They have.

200. *Mr. Hume.*] And in case the members of the Government in India disagree on any subject, and record their dissent, the Government at home have the dissent of the members expressed at the time the matter came before them as part of the proceeding?—They have.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next, at One o'clock.]

Select Committee on INDIAN TERRITORIES
1852.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

Taken before Select Committee appointed to inquire into the Operation of the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85, for the better Government of Her Majesty's INDIAN TERRITORIES; and to Report their Observations thereupon.

Veneris, 30^o die Aprilis, 1852.

James Cosmo Melvill, Esq.

[Great inconvenience having arisen from the Publication of Minutes of Evidence taken before Committees, and of Papers, &c. laid before them, it is particularly requested that Members receiving such Minutes and Papers, will be careful that they are confined to the object for which they are printed, the special use of the Members of such Committees.]

Select Committee on INDIAN TERRITORIES,
1852.

Martis, 4^o die Maii, 1852.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. Baring.
Mr. Herries.
Mr. Hardinge.
Mr. Labouchere.
Mr. Cobden.
Sir James Hogg.
Mr. Hildyard.
Mr. Hume.
Mr. Spooner.
Mr. Banks.

Mr. Baillie.
Viscount Jocelyn.
Lord John Russell.
Sir R. H. Inglis.
Mr. Plowden.
Sir Edward Colebrooke.
Mr. Gladstone.
Viscount Mahon.
Mr. V. Smith.

THOMAS BARING, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

James Cosmo Melvill, Esq., called in; and further Examined,

202. *Chairman.*] YOU have stated in the course of your evidence the mode in which despatches are transmitted to the Government of India. To whom are they addressed?—To the local Government, the Governor-general of India in Council, or to the Governor in Council of Madras, or the Governor in Council at Bombay, or the Governor of Fort William. *J. C. Melvill, Esq.*

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203. All despatches are addressed in that mode?—They are.

204. *Mr. Herries.*] Are any despatches addressed to the Lieutenant-governor of the North-western Provinces?—None. The whole of the correspondence with Agra is conducted through the Governor-general of India.

205. *Viscount Jocelyn.*] Are duplicate despatches sent from the separate Presidencies or the Supreme Government of India to the Home Government?—Yes; the despatches from India always come in duplicate; one copy being for the Court of Directors, and another copy for the Board of Commissioners.

206. *Chairman.*] Does the copy for the Board of Commissioners pass through the India House?—It does.

207. *Mr. Labouchere.*] To whom are the despatches addressed?—To the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

208. *Mr. Hume.*] A good deal was said in your last examination about the "P. C." When was that system first introduced?—I think it must have been introduced as early as 1793. At the commencement it was restricted to great questions of principle, but gradually it has extended itself to all the details of the correspondence. The title "P. C." used to be a mysterious cognomen not known to the world; but the late Mr. Canning was the first who communicated, which he did to the House of Commons, the whole system of "P. C." in a speech consequent upon a motion made by the late Mr. Creeby regarding the constitution.

209. *Mr. Herries.*] Did that mode of communication obtain between 1784, when first the Board of Control was appointed, and 1793?—I think not. I cannot speak with any degree of confidence, but I have no doubt that communications in the shape of discussions between the President of the Board and the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, previously took place.

210. *Viscount Mahon.*] What trace is there of those previous communications in the year 1793?—I have not myself endeavoured to trace it, but I have no doubt

that we have the means at the India House of tracing it, because although the "P. C." is confined to the Chairman and Deputy-chairman and the President of the Board, still the officer in whose department it is, retains a record of what passes.

211. Mr. *Hardinge*.] Will you be good enough to state to the Committee whether you think it advisable, in the case of the Secret Committee declining to sign a despatch, that they shall have the power of making an appeal, or of entering a protest upon the Board's orders?—Upon the best consideration that I have been able to give to that question, I can only repeat what I said before, that I do not think it desirable.

212. You stated in your evidence on the former occasion, that the business had more than doubled in consequence of the bi-monthly communications. Has the staff of clerks in the India House increased in consequence?—No, there has been no material increase since 1834.

213. Mr. *Hume*.] How long have you known drafts upon "P. C." remain with the Board before they were returned to the Chairs during the last Charter?—I think, generally speaking, they are returned within three months, and often much sooner than that; but there have been particular cases in which a much longer period has elapsed.

214. Have they ever remained with the Board more than a year?—I should think in extreme cases that has happened.

215. More than a year and a half?—I cannot call to mind any case; a case may have arisen, but it would be known only to the officer in whose department it is.

216. Not knowing the particular instances, you are not able to say how far the public interests may have been prejudiced by that delay of the Board?—I think, as I said before, that whatever delay occurs is in a degree prejudicial, but that there are advantages countervailing arising from the sifting process which the draft undergoes.

217. As you have not charge of that department, you are not able to specify the particular instances in which that long delay has taken place?—I have charge of one department of the correspondence, viz., the Financial, and I cannot call to mind any case in which such a delay has occurred in that department. I cannot speak as to other departments.

218. As regards the Political or the Revenue Departments, you cannot say what delay has occurred?—No, I cannot.

219. Mr. *Herries*.] Are you of opinion that those very long delays which do occasionally occur arise from neglect or inattention, or from the difficulty which may attend the decision upon the subject?—I have no idea that they arise from neglect or inattention.

220. Viscount *Jocelyn*.] May not the delay have arisen from a difference of opinion between the Board and the Court of Directors?—That may have caused delay.

221. Mr. *Herries*.] There are some questions of so much difficulty that they require considerable time to deliberate upon?—There are. A case of that kind is before the Board at this moment, respecting the North-western Provinces. From the extensive nature of the subject, and the necessarily voluminous nature of the details, I believe the despatch has been a long time before the Board in "P. C."

222. *Chairman*.] Are you acquainted with the system of patronage in filling up appointments to the services in India?—Yes, I am.

223. What is the number of appointments usually made?—Upon the average, since 1834-35, there have been 35 civil appointments in each year, 286 cadetships, 44 medical appointments, and 9 Indian Navy appointments.

224. Mr. *Labouchere*.] Do the numbers vary much from year to year?—I can give the Committee the details; I have them in my hand.

[*The Paper was delivered in, and is as follows:*]

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YEARS.	Writerships.	Cadetships, including Seminary Appointments.	Assistant Surgeons.	Indian Navy.
1834-5	28	168	28	—
1835-6	28	196	28	—
1836-7	26	252	56	—
1837-8	56	196	56	—
1838-9	56	224	56	—
1839-40	56	364	56	—
1840-1	56	596	84	28
1841-2	28	266	42	28
1842-3	28	420	28	—
1843-4	28	252	28	—
1844-5	28	448	56	28
1845-6	28	336	84	—
1846-7	28	280	28	28
1847-8	28	252	56	—
1848-9	28	224	-	28
1849-50	28	252	28	—
1850-1	28	196	28	28
1851-2	56	224	56	—
TOTALS	642	5,146	798	168
Average per Annum	35 $\frac{2}{3}$	286	44 $\frac{1}{3}$	9 $\frac{1}{3}$
		375 $\frac{1}{3}$		
Numbers not actually filled up on 30 September 1851 -)	50	92	40	9

225. *Chairman.*] Will you explain how, and to whom the patronage of the civil, military, naval and medical appointments as writers, cadets, midshipmen, and assistant surgeons is distributed?—The Act or Parliament has provided that no larger number of appointments shall be made than the service requires. An estimate of the wants of the service in each branch is made annually, and upon that estimate the number of appointments is fixed. The total number is divided into 28 portions, of which two go to the Chairman, two to the Deputy Chairman, one to each of the remaining 22 Directors, and two to the President of the Board of Commissioners. That relates to the whole of the patronage.

226. Are the appointments all filled up within the year?—Not all; an allowance is always made for a few appointments remaining unfilled at the end of the year. In making the estimate, we find that a few appointments remain unfilled, and we allow for a similar number remaining unfilled at the end of the coming year.

227. Are estimates forwarded to the Court of Directors from India of what is necessary for the service?—No, the calculation is made in England of the military appointments. Of the civil appointments an estimate comes from India, under the last Act of Parliament, and the estimate for the medical appointments is made in this country, and the navy in the same way.

228. *Mr. Herries.*] Upon what ground do the authorities in this country who prepare the estimate proceed?—We take the latest intelligence which we have of the effective list of each class of servants, and compare it with the establishment, and then we allow a per-centage of casualties for the ensuing year, and thus we arrive at the result of the wants of the service for that year.

229. *Mr. Hume.*] Do you not from time to time receive from the Government of India a representation of the want of cadets, surgeons, and other officers; and do not these papers assist the Court at home to prepare their estimates?—We occasionally receive from the Government of India representations showing that the establishments are not sufficiently supplied; and, of course, that information assists us in the formation of the estimate.

230. *Chairman.*] Is the proportion which you state is allotted to the Board, by right or by courtesy?—By courtesy.

231. Are the Board parties to the extent of the annual allotment?—Yes; the annual

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annual estimate is invariably sent by the Chairman to the President of the Board, and is not proceeded with until we receive from the President his approval.

232. Are the appointments by the Board made in the name of the Board, or in the name of the Court of Directors?—It is the Court of Directors who make all the appointments.

233. Is the power of appointment with the Court at large, or with the individuals to whom the patronage may have been allotted?—With the Court at large; the persons in whom the patronage has been vested present, and the Court, when satisfied that all the regulations applicable to the case have been observed, and that the nominee is duly qualified, formally make the appointment.

234. Do the Court of Directors as a court make such an appointment on public grounds?—They do not.

235. How are claims which may be considered to rest on public grounds met?—By the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, the Directors, and the President of the Board, in the exercise of their individual patronage.

236. Are you prepared to state to what extent such claims are met?—Since the year 1834, more than one half of the civil appointments have been given to the sons of the Company's officers, civil and military. A return of military appointments as yet has only been made out for the last 11 years, and that shows a proportion of one-third of the whole of the military appointments given to sons of the Company's officers, civil and military.

237. In what direction are the remaining appointments given?—Many to sons of officers of the royal army and navy; many to sons of the clergy, and generally to the middle class in this country.

238. Are you aware of any strong public claim which has not been so met?—I am not. If there is any such claim, I am quite satisfied that the rejection of it must have arisen from its not having been brought forward in a proper manner.

239. Has any petition ever been addressed to the Court of Directors upon the subject?—An application has been made that a portion of the patronage should be annually allotted as of right to belong to the army to meet public claims.

240. From whom did that petition proceed?—It proceeded from an individual officer, who collected the names of several officers of the Indian army, who were prepared to concur in it.

241. Does this appear to you to be reasonable and advantageous?—Quite the reverse, I think; nothing, in my judgment, could be more unreasonable than that any class of Her Majesty's subjects should claim as of right to receive certain appointments; it would also be very disadvantageous to the service as a body; any such appointment could hardly be so great as the proportion that, as I have explained to the Committee, is now given to the service individually; and the difficulty of allotting the same amount of claimants would give rise to jealousies and heartburnings.

242. Has it ever occurred to you that it might be desirable to sell a portion of the patronage on the public account?—I have occasionally heard a question of that kind raised, but the proposal appears to me to be altogether untenable. The sale of appointments on the public account is, I believe, never resorted to by the Government of this country, and as respects the Company's service, the practice would be distinctly opposed to the express provisions of the Legislature. The effort of the Court of Directors has been great, and continues to prevent their appointments from being sold. If a portion were declared for sale, I hardly know what security you would have for the continuance of the present system, as respects the remainder; and it appears to me also that such a proposal would be opposed to obvious considerations of policy; that its tendency would be to weaken the obligations of duty. A government which sells its offices must not be surprised if some of the persons purchasing those offices deem it legitimate to make more of their appointments than their authorized emoluments. Its tendency seems to me to be also to relax the bonds of subordination. A man who has paid the Government for his office is not so likely to yield implicit obedience as the man who has obtained his office by an act of grace and favour; and further, to require a man to purchase from Government an office or appointment is virtually to reduce the salary or allowances of his appointment. If the Government require such a reduction to be made, it seems to me that it would be far preferable to reduce the allowances directly, and thus place all men in the service on an equal footing.

243. But

243. But as commissions are frequently obtained in the Royal army by purchase, what distinction do you draw between the two services?—I am aware of that fact, but the purchase is not made from the Government; all commissions or civil appointments granted by the Crown are conferred gratuitously, so far as the Crown is concerned; the Crown requires certain services to be performed, and assigns a certain remuneration for their due performance; but it never, so far as I am informed, requires that the individuals shall purchase the privileges of being so employed; even the fees on commissions, which used to be exacted, have been abolished, and the stamp duty alone is now charged; I am aware that it has been the usage from time immemorial for the Crown to permit officers in the army to sell their commissions, and in consequence a large number of officers purchase in the army, and purchase promotion in it; but the Crown has nothing whatever to do with that, further than to see that the rules for making such arrangements between one officer and another are duly maintained.

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244. Do you think that the possession of this patronage gives importance and position to the Court of Directors?—I most decidedly think so; such a body as the Court of Directors, acting intermediately in a political capacity requires all the aids that can be afforded to it to give it importance in the public eye; and I consider the patronage to be essential in this respect; besides which, it constitutes almost the only reward for the devotion of talent and time on the part of the Directors to the public service; and it seems to me also that it has a tendency most beneficial to the service by keeping up a sympathy between the persons employed in India and their employers at home, to whom the information derived from the local experience of those persons abroad must be of the greatest possible use.

245. Are you of opinion that the exercise of patronage by the Court has been upon the whole judicious and satisfactory?—Yes, I think so; there may be, and doubtless have been exceptions; but generally speaking my observation has shown to me that by far the major part of the Directors regard their patronage as a serious trust, and I frequently have witnessed a generous pride in bestowing it upon persons who in the different spheres in which they might move, seemed entitled to consideration.

246. Do you think that the same advantages would arise if the patronage were transferred to the Queen's Government?—I think not; it may be presumption in me to say so; but it appears to me that apart from any objection affecting this country, it would be impossible if the patronage were in the hands of the Queen's Government, to prevent party and other politics from exercising a most pernicious influence on the administration of affairs in India.

247. My questions have hitherto referred to the nominations of writers, cadets, and assistant-surgeons. Are there any other appointments in the gift of the Court?—There are chaplains, and also there are volunteers for the pilot service.

248. How are the chaplains appointed?—They are appointed by the Directors in rotation.

249. What number of chaplains are there?—I think the appointments are about eight or ten in the year.

250. The whole establishment of chaplains is of a limited number?—Yes, I think the number is 65 in Bengal and 30 in Madras, and about 20 in Bombay; but I am not quite certain as to the precise numbers.

251. Are those nominations that are made on the recommendation of individual Directors submitted to the Court?—Yes, they are.

252. Subject to what rules?—No person can be appointed as chaplain without the previous approbation, in writing, of the Archbishop of Canterbury or the Bishop of London.

253. How long has that rule obtained?—It dates from the original Charter of the Company.

254. How are the archdeacons appointed?—The archdeacons are now appointed by the selection of the Bishop from among the chaplains upon the establishment.

255. Are they appointed by the Court of Directors?—The chaplains are appointed by the Court of Directors, but the archdeacons are not; they are selected by the Bishop from among the chaplains.

256. How are the volunteers for the Bengal pilot service appointed?—By the Court of Directors, in rotation.

257. Will you inform the Committee as to any specific appointments in the

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Court's gift by selection from persons already in the Company's service?—The Court of Directors have the power of appointing general officers on the staff of the Company's army; they have also the power of appointing the law officers to act at the several presidencies, and they have the power of appointing marine officers to fill the situation of master attendant at each of the presidencies. I am not aware of any others.

258. *Mr. Hardinge.*] Is not the office of Superintendent of the Indian Navy in their gift?—Yes, that is one of the higher appointments.

259. *Chairman.*] How are the promotions in India made?—They are entirely made by selection by the local Government. The law deprives the Court of Directors of any power of interference with the local Government in the selection for offices there.

260. *Mr. V. Smith.*] Have you ever known any natives appointed to the early service of the East India Company, viz., writerships or cadetships?—No, I have not known any instance in which a pure native of India has been appointed a writer or cadet; but the natives have been very extensively employed during the present Charter in the administration of India, in the Judicial and Revenue Departments.

261. You state that you have never known a native appointed a writer or cadet; have the Court of Directors laid down any rule upon that subject?—I think not.

262. Have you ever known any instance where they have refused to appoint a native?—Certainly not.

263. *Mr. Labouchere.*] Is there any way of entering into the Indian service, except by being appointed as a writer or cadet?—Not into the regular service.

264. *Mr. Herries.*] The natives are not made covenanted servants?—They are not. There is a distinction between the covenanted and uncovenanted service. The natives enter extensively into the uncovenanted service.

265. *Mr. Labouchere.*] What are the comparative advantages and disadvantages of the covenanted and uncovenanted services?—The advantages are in favour of the covenanted service.

266. *Sir R. H. Inglis.*] You are probably able to state the proportion in which uncovenanted servants of the Company have been appointed from the rank of the native subjects?—Such a return can be given. There has been a very large increase in the present year in the number of such appointments.

267. Previous to the present Charter the number was very small; indeed, up to the year 1830 it was scarcely a measurable number?—Certainly.

268. *Mr. Baillie.*] I understood you to say that you were not aware of any person having a claim upon the Indian Government who was not able to get an Indian appointment?—I stated that I was not aware of any case of an individual having a claim upon public grounds to an Indian appointment, had sought for it, and had failed; and that I apprehended that if there had been such a case, it must have been from his going about it in an improper way.

269. Are there any appointments reserved by the Court for strong public claims of that description?—No.

270. How are such claims met if there are no appointments reserved to meet such claims?—The party would go to the Chairman and state his case, and if he had a claim upon public grounds it would be attended.

271. *Mr. Hardinge.*] Are there not cases in which the Chairs, as well as the Board, have given the appointments of writers to the public schools?—Individuals have occasionally adopted that course.

272. Do you find that that has answered?—I am scarcely able to say. I do not know that there are any instances of great distinction in the service in India of men who have so obtained their appointments.

273. Do you consider the test of qualification at Haileybury sufficiently high to ensure proficiency in the public service?—Yes, I think it is.

274. Between what ages do the youths enter the college?—They must be 17, and they cannot go to India after 23; and being required to reside two years at Haileybury, the maximum age on admission to the college must be 21.

275. Under the Act of 1833, were there not four candidates nominated for a vacancy, and one only admitted; and was there not in 1837 an Act passed which gave power to the Court to suspend the clauses in the Act of 1833?—The fourfold system was never brought into operation; it was suspended by the Act which you have mentioned.

276. What

276. What proportion of the students entering Haileybury College succeed in passing their examination?—I am not aware of the exact proportion. The Committee are aware that there is a preliminary test, and rather a high one, upon admission to the college; the consequence is, that most men who get into the college pass the examination and get their appointments. J. C. Melvill, Esq.

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277. Viscount *Mahon*.] By preliminary test do you mean an examination?—I do; examination by persons independent of the East India Company, and independent of Haileybury, who are nominated by the Board of Control.

278. Sir *E. Colebrooke*.] Are any applications made to the Court for appointments on public grounds?—Repeatedly; and those applications, although negatived by the Court, are read to the Court of Directors, in order that any individual Director may thereby become acquainted with any case of which he may not have previously heard.

279. Do you think that any advantage would arise from allowing a certain number of appointments to be made by the Court as a Board?—I do not; on the contrary, I think it would be a disadvantage. I think the Directors, who now feel themselves bound to attend to the claims of individuals who have served in India would feel themselves released from any such obligation if there were a reserve of that kind.

280. Mr. *Baillie*.] Should you consider the claim of distinguished officers in the Indian service one which the Court of Directors ought to admit?—I think the claim of a distinguished Indian officer entitled to every consideration, but I think it desirable that that consideration should be given through the individual Directors, and not through the body at large.

281. Sir *R. H. Inglis*.] And still less as a claim of right?—And still less as a claim of right.

282. Sir *E. Colebrooke*. With regard to the Act of 1833, can you state whether any reasons were given at the time for not following up the provisions by which Haileybury had the nomination of right?—To the best of my recollection some reasons were given, but it was deemed to be impracticable, and utterly inconsistent with the college as it was then constituted.

283. What difficulty would there have been in making such appointments?—In the first place there would be three-fourths of the men sent up for every examination rejected.

284. Would you not have secured a higher qualification in the persons that were selected?—I believe that you would have secured a higher qualification, but I doubt whether that higher qualification would have been beneficial the Indian service.

285. Is your objection to the rejection of candidates one that would apply to opening the appointments in any way to competition?—I think it is.

286. Do you think that a sufficient standard of qualification is attained without competition?—I think so. I think the present standard of qualification a very high one.

287. Is the present standard higher than that which existed previously to 1833? Yes; the qualification has been increased.

288. Are many of the candidates now rejected who come forward?—A great many are turned back for six and twelve months, and have to come up again, and some have been ultimately rejected; but the standard being known to the public, parties who expect to get nominations are previously prepared for the examination.

289. Is there more caution in the candidates coming forward under the present system than there was formerly?—I think there is more caution.

290. Have you heard the testimony of any officers who have served in India as to the qualifications of candidates having been raised under the present system?—I have repeatedly heard that the qualifications of the persons employed in the civil service had greatly improved.

291. Since the Act of 1833?—Yes.

292. The Act of 1833 was not repeated till four years afterwards; where the appointments that were made in the intervening time under the present system, or in what way were they made?—The college was full at the time the Act passed, and then there were some outstanding appointments; the service was supplied from men in the college, and from outstanding appointments.

293. You are aware that the students of the college only remained for two years

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years there, and therefore they could not have supplied appointments for four years?—I think it was not quite four years.

294. You said that some communication passed upon the subject; do you think you could produce any papers or communications that passed between the Board and the Court of Directors on the subject of the Act?—I think I could.

295. Do you think the age at which students are now sent out to India for the civil service, being 17 years, is a proper age?—The age by the first Act of Parliament, down to the time of the last Charter in 1834, was 16; it was then increased to 17; and I think it was very advisable that it was so increased.

296. Would you increase it still further?—I think not, because I practically believe that students now enter the college at an average age beyond that.

297. At what age do you suppose on an average they are brought into employment in India?—I should think, upon an average, at 21 or 22.

298. The situations that they have to fill then are generally of a very responsible nature?—They are responsible; at first they become as assistants.

299. Do you think that they are generally equal to their employment?—I have not heard any complaint in that respect.

300. *Mr. Herries.*] Do I understand you to say that no original appointments to the civil service in India can be made, except in favour of persons who have passed through the college?—None.

301. *Viscount Mahon.*] Who appoint the examiners whose duty it is to test the qualifications of the candidates?—The Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

302. The Court of Directors have no control over those parties?—No.

303. Are they sometimes appointed for successive years?—It has so happened that for successive years the Board have appointed the same gentlemen.

304. There is no limit as to the number of times for which gentlemen may hold the office?—They are appointed for one year, and at the end of that year they are appointed again.

305. And they may be appointed for any number of years in succession?—They may.

306. *Mr. Labouchere.*] Who were those gentlemen who have been appointed? *Mr. Dale, Mr. Stone, and Mr. Eden.*

307. *Viscount Mahon.*] By whom are the professors of Haileyburg appointed?—The professors are appointed by the Court of Directors, with the approbation of the Board.

308. *Mr. Hardinge.*] Is it in the power of the Court of Directors to alter the system of education, as regards the proportion of oriental and European literature which shall be taught at Haileybury?—The Court of Directors have not any power in that respect; the Board of Commissioners have the power.

309. *Viscount Mahon.*] Have natives of India at any time held office at Haileyburg, as teachers of oriental languages?—A native of Persia held office there.

310. *Sir E. Colebrooke.*] Can you state what proportion of cadets that are nominated go to Addiscombe?—Addiscombe contains 150 cadets.

311. What proportion of cadets annually appointed go to Addiscombe, and what proportion go to Haileybury?—They reside at Addiscombe two years; therefore you may take 70 or 75 as the proportion of Addiscombe appointments annually.

312. Do you think any advantage would arise from all the cadets going to Addiscombe?—I should think not; Addiscombe was built for the purpose of providing a suitable education for officers intended for the scientific branches of the army; and it happened to be able to accommodate a larger number, and therefore the excess not required for the engineers or artillery is used for the infantry.

313. *Viscount Jocelyn.*] Do not those cadets who do not pass through Addiscombe undergo an examination?—They do; there has been a system of examination lately introduced.

314. *Mr. Hardinge.*] Do they undergo an examination in this country?—They do.

315. *Mr. Labouchere.*] Those who enter Addiscombe also undergo a preliminary examination?—They do.

316. Sir

316. Sir *E. Colebrooke*.] If Addiscombe were enlarged it, would give a larger power of selection for the officers of the civil service?—Certainly. *J. C. Melville, Esq.*

317. Mr. *Hardinge*.] Has not the test been raised of the examination of the cadets in consequence of the test being raised for the Royal army?—Previously to the arrangement which has recently been made there was no test for cadets. *4 May 1852.*

318. Sir *E. Colebrooke*.] How long since was that test first applied?—The year before last.

319. Can you lay before the Committee the tests for both civil and military appointments?—Certainly.

320. Mr. *Vernon Smith*.] Did not Mr. Wynne, when he was President of the Board of Control, offer a writership to competition of the public schools?—I think he did.

321. Do you know how that succeeded?—A gentleman was appointed to the Bombay establishment from Westminster school, that was Mr. Escombe.

322. Has he succeeded?—Unfortunately he died very early in the period of his service.

323. Has that experiment been tried since?—Yes; I have seen that individual Directors have occasionally given appointments by competition to public schools.

324. Sir *R. H. Inglis*.] Has not Sir Henry Willock done so?—I think he has; but it is from private means of knowledge that I obtain that information.

325. Mr. *Hardinge*.] Did not Lord Broughton do it?—I saw it stated in the public newspapers that he had done so.

326. Mr. *Herries*.] Can you state whether the establishment of these preparatory institutions, Addiscombe and Haileybury, has tended to improve the character and efficiency of the civil and military servants in India?—I think it has.

327. Viscount *Jocelyn*.] From your knowledge of what goes on in India, with regard to the cadets that are sent out there, and are employed afterwards, can you state whether those appointments which are made from Addiscombe are generally of young men who turn out to be more efficient than those who go by direct appointment to India?—I have no means of judging; the Honourable Member's question, of course, applies only to the infantry.

328. I apply it to all the services?—The officers of the engineers and artillery all go through Addiscombe; those appointments are the prizes of the institution.

329. In reference to the infantry and the cavalry, can you make a comparison?—No, I have not the means of doing so, those appointed to the cavalry go direct to India; none of them go through Addiscombe.

330. Mr. *Hume*.] You were asked a question whether attention had been paid to the claims of public officers who had been in India, and your answer was, that one half of the civil service had been the sons of public servants in India; you meant by that, that that was by individual presentation of the Directors, not by presentation of the Court?—It was by individual presentations.

331. What rule is followed when the number of assistant surgeons, or other officers to be appointed, do not equal the number of the Court. You begin with the Chairs, and then each member of the Board would in turn appoint those Directors who would remain at the bottom of the list, commence in the next year, or would they go without any appointments?—The case does not often happen; it has occasionally happened with cavalry appointments, and when it has happened with cavalry appointments then some arrangement has been made by which the Directors get infantry appointments instead of cavalry, or the following year they get cavalry appointments.

332. You were asked in what way the transfer of patronage from the Directors to the Government would operate. Do we understand you to say, that your deliberate opinion is, that the appointments are now made less on political grounds and more on the merits of the connexion of the parties than could be done if the patronage were so transferred?—That is my deliberate opinion.

333. You have heard the question raised how far Haileybury, as a separate institution for education in a particular branch, should be continued. I wish to ask you how far you think, looking to the qualifications and tests fixed as they now are or as they might be improved, any advantage would be derived from the youths who were going to India having an opportunity of acquiring the same knowledge, and of mingling with their countrymen at the different colleges and establishments in this country?—I think there is a great advantage in the young men going to India at a comparatively advanced period of life. I think nothing

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can compensate for the loss that they sustain by not spending a few years more in this country.

334. You mean that the intercourse with those of their own age, or who are older than themselves, gives them a knowledge of the institutions and habits of this country, and benefits them as public servants?—I think so.

335. Would not that lead rather to making the age at which they should go to India beyond 19 or 20, which is the average now?—I would certainly rather increase the age than diminish it.

336. Following up the question which I have put, how far do you think that arrangements could be made with the different colleges or public institutions for the youths destined for service in India being educated there and merged with other youths educated there, instead of all being sent to one college, inasmuch as they may form opinions of their own probably, which are not consonant with what they would form if they had a general introduction to the world by attending these different colleges?—I am, I confess, disposed to think that there is a great deal in that argument.

337. Do you think it is a subject which could be elucidated by any experiments which have been tried. Take, for example, the period when the civil service required a greater number of civil servants to be sent out, and when the rule respecting the entrance of all youths at Haileybury was obliged to be dispensed with, do you think any evidence could be obtained by examining that class as compared with the class sent out at the same time from Haileybury, with a view to show how far the interests of the Company have been benefited or otherwise, by young men being at Haileybury?—I have understood that generally the result of the examination by what was called the London Board, in 1826, did not prove a very successful one. Though at the same time some of our most distinguished servants who are now in India were appointed under that examination. Sir Henry Elliot is an instance of it.

338. The point I wish to ask you is this, how far, taking into account the important duties that these young men have to perform in India, they would, on the whole, be better or worse public servants, by having two or three years' communication with talented men in this country?—I think there would be an immense advantage in such communication; at the same time the Committee are aware that Haileybury presents great opportunities for acquiring a knowledge of the rudiments, at least of Oriental languages.

339. Inasmuch as there is only one important subject, viz., the Oriental languages, which is specially taught at Haileybury, might not provision be made for that, and thus the separate establishments of Haileybury become unnecessary. My object is to ask you whether the question of the expediency of abolishing Haileybury, and rendering the education of the youths more national by mixing with other youths in some of the established universities, is not a question deserving of serious consideration?—I think there is a great deal in the argument.

340. You have stated that an estimate comes home as regards the wants of the civil service in India; could a copy of that be produced?—It could.

341. Will you have the goodness to produce it?—I will.

342. You have also stated that as regards the army and the assistant surgeons, an estimate is prepared by the Court; can you also furnish a copy of that; and likewise, if allusions in estimates have been made to any communications from the Government abroad, as reasons why an increase or decrease should take place, can you furnish those?—Certainly.

343. You were asked whether a petition had not been presented by certain officers, calling upon the Court to pay attention to the sons of distinguished public servants; what is the date of that petition?—It is within the last two months.

344. Can you produce a copy of that petition?—I can.

345. I understand you to say distinctly, that in your opinion, yielding to that petition would not tend to benefit the service?—That is my opinion.

346. May I draw the conclusion from your general answer, that it would tend not only to subordination, but to attention to the merits and claims of individuals if the present system was continued, instead of changing it, by giving a right to any class of the Company's servants to appointments in India?—Yes; I think it desirable that individuals who are to hold offices in India should hold them by an act of grace and favour from the Directors of the East India Company.

347. All appointments in India are made by the Government there, and the home

home authorities have no right to interfere?—All promotions are made by the Government in India. *J. C. Mehill, Esq.*

348. The practice which existed of appointing by seniority is abolished, is it not?—Yes. *4 May 1852.*

349. Where the Governors in India have found themselves obliged to select in order to fill particular offices, young men whose standing in the service hardly appeared to warrant their being so appointed, do not those Governors send to the Court, an explanation of why and wherefore they have made a deviation from the ordinary rules of the service?—Not necessarily; but if individuals complain of those appointments and memorialize the Court, then the Government in transmitting the memorial gives what explanation it thinks fit to give.

350. Then I understand you to say that wherever a supersession in the opinion of a public servant abroad takes place, his representations to the Government are sent home to the Court, and then the Court of Directors, as well as the Board, have an opportunity of confirming the appointment, or of listening to the representation of the officer?—They have an opportunity of considering the representation; but it is almost the invariable rule not to interfere with the local Government in the selection of persons for offices.

351. On the whole, is it your opinion that the general administration, as regards the appointment of servants and their promotion, should be left to the local Government?—I think it should.

352. In your last examination you stated that virtually India was governed by the local Government?—It is governed in India.

353. It is only on questions where a doubt may arise, or something important may occur, that a reference is made to the Court of Directors, and you think it right that those matters should remain subject to the examination of the Court of Directors and the Board?—I think so. The law has declared that the Government of India shall be dependent upon the home authorities; and the number of cases in which the Government in India has referred home for instructions, has increased with the facility of communication.

354. Will not the increased and increasing communication tend to the better government of India, in so far as a more speedy attention will be given to every subject submitted to the home authorities, whether public or private?—Decidedly.

355. *Viscount Jocelyn.*] What is the cost of a pupil educated at Haileybury?—The payment to the East India Company is 100 guineas a year; that includes his board, and it includes his education.

356. *Mr. Labouchere.*] There is nothing in the nature of exhibitions at Haileybury, in which young men who have deserving parents can participate?—There is not.

357. *Viscount Jocelyn.*] What is the cost of a pupil educated at Addiscombe?—The payment there is, I think, 100 guineas a year.

358. Do you consider that that covers all expenses attendant upon the education?—Yes.

359. And their board during the time they are there?—Yes.

360. *Mr. Labouchere.*] At what sum would you place the whole expense of a young man educated at Addiscombe?—I do not think it ought to exceed 120 *l.* or 130 *l.* a year.

361. And at Haileybury, what would be the expense?—It ought not to exceed 200 *l.* a year.

362. You stated that a petition had been presented by officers to the Court of Directors upon the subject of patronage; what became of that petition?—It is now on the table of the Court of Directors.

363. Was any answer given to it?—No. It was brought before the Court of Proprietors, and the Chairman had an opportunity of expressing his sentiments upon it in debate.

364. And the Proprietors were satisfied with the explanation that the Chairman gave?—Yes.

365. *Lord J. Russell.*] Have there been any reports from the Governor-general, or any other of the authorities in India upon the question of the education given at Haileybury, as to whether it was found advantageous or not?—No communication has been received by me upon the subject.

366. *Mr. Bankes.*] You have stated that there is now a previous examination of the cadets who do not go to Addiscombe?—There is.

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367. Where is it carried on?—It is carried on at Addiscombe by examiners appointed by the Court of Directors for the purpose.

368. Are they obliged to reside at Addiscombe?—No, they merely go to Addiscombe to be examined.

369. *Mr. Labouchere.*] Have any been rejected?—A great many have been remanded, but none finally rejected.

370. *Chairman.*] With regard to the composition of the establishment at the India House itself, in what way are appointments made?—They are made by the Directors in rotation, the Chairman and Deputy Chairman always taking precedence.

371. How are the promotions made, by long service or by merit?—The general system of promotion is by service, but the Court of Directors exercise their discretion in appointing to any office deemed important. They fill up the vacancy by selection, giving a preference to seniority in cases in which it may be deemed consistent with the public service to do so.

372. *Mr. Hume.*] In point of fact are not a considerable number of the appointments at the India House the appointments of the sons and connexions of those already in the India House?—That is the case.

373. Where a public servant gives satisfaction in that as well as in every other department, the appointments are made by the Chairs for the time, or by the Directors who have the power of exercising the patronage in favour of those individuals?—Such examples are of constant occurrence.

374. *Mr. Labouchere.*] How is the scale of payment at the India House as compared with the scale of payment in other public offices?—I think the system of payment at the India House is a very liberal one.

375. *Viscount Jocelyn.*] Could you furnish us with a return of the establishment at the India House, and the salaries received?—Such a return has been called for, and is now being prepared.

376. *Mr. Labouchere.*] Have you a system of superannuation?—Yes, we have a system of superannuation prescribed by the Act.

377. *Chairman.*] Can you inform the Committee as to the system of disposal of the patronage in India?—I can only state generally that Parliament has expressly prescribed that all appointments in India shall be made by the local Government, and that the home authorities shall not interfere with them; the Governor-general and the Governors make their selections for offices.

378. Are those appointments referred for approval to the Court of Directors?—No, they are not.

379. Have the Court of Directors no power of rescinding them?—Yes; the Court of Directors might rescind any appointment, because the Government of India are bound to obey the orders of any 13 of the Directors.

380. *Mr. Herries.*] Not with respect to appointments, but with respect to removals?—With respect to removals; but, I think if any case of injustice (and I know such a case) were reported from India and complained of, any individual who thought himself aggrieved, it would, even in the case of an appointment, be in the power of the Court of Directors, with the approbation of the Board, to desire the arrangement to be changed.

381. *Lord J. Russell.*] Have you known such cases occur?—I have.

382. *Mr. Herries.*] If I understood the former part of your evidence rightly, the home authorities are not entitled to make the appointment in India?—No, they are not.

383. *Mr. V. Smith.*] Are the appointments made in India reported to the home authorities?—They are all gazetted, and the Gazettes sent home.

384. *Mr. Herries.*] But they are not sent home for approval?—Certainly not.

385. *Viscount Jocelyn.*] Is it decided in this country or in India to what class of the service, whether civil or military, a person shall belong?—That takes place in India.

386. *Mr. Hume.*] You were asked a question as to covenanted and uncovenanted service; that applies entirely to the civil service?—Yes.

387. With regard to cadets and officers upon the establishment the appointments are all made in England; but as regards the irregular corps who settles the manner in which they shall be raised and shall be officered?—That is done in India entirely.

388. Do you mean to say that all those irregular corps of cavalry and infantry, which on great emergencies in time of war are raised, depend only on the judgment

ment of the Government of India, and that the Court of Directors do not interfere in any way?—That is the case; they do not interfere at all.

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389. Is not the raising of those irregular corps considered of great advantage with regard to efficiency as a part of the army, and in regard to finance in respect to the payment?—I have understood that to be the case.

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390. Does it not enable the Government to raise at a moment any number of troops, and by appointing experienced officers to command them, does it not enable them to employ a force and put an end to hostilities without incurring the heavy expense that would arise if an army were employed?—I should think so; but perhaps the Committee would be better satisfied with the opinion of some military man on a matter of that kind.

391. *Mr. Hardinge*] What is the test required of candidates for assistant-surgeonships?—They produce a diploma, and show that they have passed through certain medical schools; and then there is an examination by the Company's examining physician.

392. The appointment of full surgeon rests with the local Government?—Yes; the promotion rests entirely with the local Government.

393. *Sir R. H. Inglis*.] In the early part of your evidence, reference being made to the despatches which passed between India and England, you stated that they were generally addressed in a special form by the Governor-general and the Governors to the Court of Directors; are you aware of any instance in which that special form has not been adopted?—Despatches are always addressed in the same form.

394. Do you know of any instance in which the Governor-general of India deviated from that form?—I have an indistinct recollection that there was such a case in Lord Hastings' time; but since that I am not aware of there having been any case.

395. *Chairman*] At any rate no such case has occurred since the last Act?—Certainly not.

396. *Mr. Hume*.] You stated that appointments to the Bombay Marine (commonly called the Indian navy) are made by the Court here; is that a service subject to martial law?—Yes, it is.

397. Are all vessels that are employed by the Company officered by those officers who are so appointed and subject to martial law?—They are; that is the general rule; I believe occasionally individuals are taken into employment in the Indian navy to supply deficiencies in the service.

398. Are you aware that several ships, viz., the "Nemesis," the "Pluto," and other ships have been employed under the Bengal Government; and are they not under martial law, though employed in various military proceedings; and are not the appointments made by the Bengal Government in a different manner from the ordinary appointments to the Bombay Marine?—I think they are.

399. *Chairman*.] Will you state what changes were effected in the constitution of the Government of India by the Act of 1834?—Previously to 1834 there were three Governments in India; the Governor-general in Council of Fort William; the Governor in Council of Madras, and the Governor in Council of Bombay; the Governor-general in Council being invested with a general power of control over Madras and Bombay. By the Act of 1834, the Government of all India was placed in one general central government, denominated the Governor-general of India in Council, consisting of the Governor-general, with four ordinary members, three of whom must be servants of the Company, either civil or military; and the fourth, commonly called the Legislative Councillor, must be a person not previously in the Company's service. Power was also given to the Court of Directors to appoint the Commander-in-Chief an extraordinary member of the Council in India. Four subordinate Governments were constituted to act under this central and superintending Government, namely, Fort William or Bengal, Agra, Madras, and Bombay. The Governor-general was declared to be the Governor of Fort William; and power was given to him whenever the exigencies of the public service required, to nominate as Deputy-governor any one of the ordinary members of his Council. The constitution of these subordinate Governments was fixed in the Act to consist of a Governor and three members of Council; the Court of Directors, with the approbation of the Crown, to appoint the Governor, and of their own authority to nominate the members of Council, who must, however, be civil servants of not less than 12 years' standing; but the local Commander-in-chief might, if the Court pleased, be one of the members of Council, and this being

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always the case, the practical constitution under the law is a Governor, the Commander-in-Chief, and two civil councillors. Although this was the constitution of the subordinate Governments, recognized by the Act, yet authority was at the same time given to the Court of Directors to do away in whole, or in part, with Councils at the subordinate Presidencies, subject to the approbation of the Board of Commissioners. The Supreme Government has, by that Act, enlarged powers of control over all the subordinate Governments, who are precluded from creating offices, or its spending money in any way without the previous sanction of the Supreme Government. A new power, that of legislation for all India, extending to interference with Acts of Parliament passed previously to 1834, and extending also to interference with the Supreme Courts, was given to the Supreme Government by the Act of 1834, and to enable them the better to exercise it, the fourth ordinary member was added, whose power is limited to sittings of the Council in which measures of legislation are proposed. Such were the principal changes made by the Act of 1834. I will only add, that all the powers of the Government of India are exercised, subject to the orders of the home authorities, agreeably to the Act of the 13th of Geo. 3, chap. 9, and that laws passed by the Government of India, although they have immediate effect, are liable to be disallowed by orders from home.

400. You say that the Council of the Supreme Government is composed of three ordinary members, civil or military, and of the Legislative Councillor, and that the Governor can add, as an extraordinary member, the Commander-in-Chief? —Yes.

401. Any person may be appointed a member of the Council who has had 12 years' service under the East India Company?—That applies to the Councils of the subordinate Governments. The old law was, that 12 years' residence in the civil service was the qualification for members of Council; that old law was changed by the Act of 1834 as respects the Supreme Council, but it continued in force, and continues still as respects the Councils for the subordinate Governments.

402. Who are included in the title "civil servants"?—The members of the covenanted civil service, who were originally appointed as writers, and rise upon the list of covenanted servants of the Government,

403. The uncovenanted service is not included?—Certainly not.

404. What steps did the Court of Directors take to give effect to the changes to which you have referred?—They communicated the arrangements provided by the Act to the local Governments; they declared that the Governments of Madras and Bombay should continue to have Councils composed of two civil servants and of the Commander-in-Chief, if appointed by the Court. They directed the division of territory in view to a separation of the new Government of Agra from Bengal; but they determined that neither in Bengal nor at Agra should there be any Council, it being thought, that owing to the proximity of the Supreme Government, the details of the administration of Bengal and Agra would more closely come under the eye of the Supreme Government, than in the case of the more distant Presidencies.

405. Has the Court power to retain or discontinue the Council as they please? —The Court has, with the approbation of the Board, the power of discontinuing the Council, of restoring the Council, or of reducing the number of the members of Council.

406. Have they the power of increasing the number of members?—Not beyond the limit fixed by the Act of Parliament.

407. Then the Governments of Madras and Bombay are the only subordinate Governments with Councils?—That is the case.

408. What has been the effect of these changes upon the Governments of Bengal and Agra?—In Bengal the Governor-general has thrown upon him individually all the details of the Presidency of Fort William. He may relieve himself of those details by appointing one of the ordinary members of his Council to be Deputy-governor of Fort William; practically, however, the Governor-general himself, when residing at Calcutta, fills the office; and whether he or a Deputy-governor acts, the Government of the subordinate Presidency of Fort William is administered by a functionary, whose proceedings are subject to the control of a superior body, of which he is himself a member.

409. Then the power of the Governor-general so to appoint a deputy is not confined only to cases of absence; he can appoint a deputy when he is present? —When absent, he must appoint a deputy; but when present, he may do so.

410. With

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410. With respect to Agra; what has been the effect of the change?—With respect to Agra, as soon as the arrangements for constituting it a separate Government were made known in India, serious objections were taken to it, and it was shown to be unnecessary and inexpedient where there was to be no political authority, and where there could be no separate service, to have the expensive machinery of a distant Government. The Court of Directors upon hearing this, and participating themselves in the objection, proposed that the Supreme Government should continue to administer the Government of Bengal and Agra, as they used to do, with power to the Supreme Government to appoint a Lieutenant-governor of Agra. This proposal was partially effected. An Act was passed, under the authority of which the formation of a separate Government for Agra was and still continues to be suspended; and a Lieutenant-governor was appointed, chosen by the Governor-general in Council, from amongst the civil servants of the Company; and that arrangement for Agra has been found to work most satisfactorily.

411. Would it not be desirable to constitute the other subordinate Governments upon the same footing as Agra has been constituted?—I confess with respect to Bengal, I should myself have been glad if it had been possible to revert to the old system under which Bengal was administered by the Governor-general of India, in Council. With respect to Madras and Bombay, I do not see how it would be possible or advantageous to reduce to Lieutenant-governors the Governors of Madras and Bombay, where there are separate armies and separate services; acting as those Governments do in immediate communication with the home authorities, although subject to the control of the Supreme Government, it appears to me to be necessary that the constitution of Governors in Council at Madras and Bombay should be maintained. Upon this subject, if the Committee will allow me, I will quote the opinion of a former President of the India Board, in which the Court of Directors have expressed their entire concurrence. It is dated in 1834: "The Government of India, by a Council, makes the Government one of record; it renders necessary discussion before action; it imposes reflection upon arbitrary power, by the minutes of the several members of Council, in matters of importance and of difference. It draws to those matters the attention of the home authorities; enables them to see upon what grounds, and to judge whether upon good grounds, any measure has been adopted; and thus places upon those who are necessarily entrusted with power, of which the immediate action is unlimited, the salutary restraint arising from the consciousness of ultimate responsibility. It is by this institution alone that we have been enabled to secure to India all the advantages of absolute monarchy, combined with many of those which in other countries are only attached to limited and constitutional Government."

412. Whose opinion was that?—That was the opinion of Lord Ellenborough when president of the India Board; it was expressed on the 30th of December, 1834, in a letter written to the Chairman and Deputy-chairman.

413. You continue of the same opinion now?—I do.

414. You stated that you thought it would be desirable to revert to the old system as regards the Government of Bengal. Will you state your reasons for entertaining that opinion?—The seat of the Supreme Government, viz. the Governor-general of India in Council, being Calcutta, and that Government having to control all the details of the Government of Bengal, sitting at the same place, it would seem to be the simpler and more practical method, that the Governor-general of India, in Council, should administer directly the Government of Bengal as he used to do.

415. Mr. *Herries*.] Referring to an answer you have given, I would ask you whether, in point of fact, the administration of Agra, or of the North Western Provinces by a Deputy-governor, has not been practically very successful?—I think it has.

416. Mr. *Labouchere*.] You state that those councillors who now assist the Governor-general in his duties, as Governor-general over the whole of India, might advantageously assist him in the local Government of Bengal?—I think so.

417. Sir *E. Colebrooke*.] Which they did before the Act of 1834?—Yes.

418. Do you think that the central Government ought to have a very large power of controlling the local authorities in the appointment of officers and the expenditure of money?—It is not in the appointment of officers; it is only in the creation of new offices that they have a power of control.

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419. Is that power derived from the instructions of the Government at home, or from anything in the Act of Parliament?—The Act of Parliament expressly provides it.

420. And it also provides with regard to the expenditure of money?—It does.

421. Do you think it necessary that the central power should legislate in matters of detail for the separate Presidencies?—I think so.

422. Do not you think that the local Government, with the assistance of its Council, and its communication with the heads of department, and the heads of the law, must have better means of deciding upon the laws, necessary for those Presidencies, than the central power sitting in Calcutta with very little knowledge upon such subjects can have?—I think it would be the duty of the subordinate Government, to give all that information to the Supreme Government; but I certainly think it desirable, that upon such a matter as the creation of new offices, there should be a reference to the central power, conformably with the views expressed by the Legislature, in the Act of 1834. I think the system of legislation for all India should be in the hands of one authority.

423. Is there any great difference between the systems of administration which prevail in the different Presidencies?—I think the Committee will have better information upon that subject than I can give, from gentlemen who have filled offices in India.

424. Viscount Jocelyn.] Is there not a great difference between the position of the Lieutenant-governor of Agra, and the position of the Deputy-governor of Bengal?—There is an important difference.

425. But the effect of the arrangement is this: that whilst the Lieutenant-governor of Agra is selected by the Governor-general of India from amongst the highest civil officers, the Deputy-governor of Bengal is generally appointed by the Governor-general of India from amongst the members of the Council?—He must be selected from amongst the members of the Council.

426. And the effect of that is, that in the course of the last 10 years there have been frequent changes of the Deputy-governors of Bengal?—There have been frequent changes.

427. How many Deputy-governors have there been in that time?—There must have been four or five Deputy-governors.

428. In the course of the last five years, can you state how many Deputy-governors of Bengal there have been?—I think there have been two.

429. Lord J. Russell.] The Governor-general when he leaves Calcutta is obliged to appoint a Deputy-governor?—Yes, he is.

430. When he returns to Calcutta he resumes the duties of Governor of Bengal?—That is generally the case; he need not do so unless he desires it.

431. Is there not some inconvenience in that practice, in his not administering the government of Bengal when he is away, and when he comes back, being obliged to direct his attention to the local duties of the Government of Bengal?—Yes, I think there is.

432. Viscount Jocelyn.] Do you see any reason why there should not be a Governor appointed for Bengal in the same way as there is a Governor appointed for Agra?—If the separate Government of Fort William is continued, I am disposed to think that would be a good arrangement; it would be more consistent with sound principle that the person appointed as Governor should not be a member of the Council which is control his own acts.

433. Mr. Hardinge.] On the Governor-general returning to Calcutta, may he not, if he thinks fit, allow the Deputy-governor to retain the administration in his own hands?—He may.

434. From your knowledge of Indian business, do you not consider it impossible for the Governor-general to conduct the vast administration of the Government of India, and, at the same time, to pay due attention to the Government of Bengal?—I think that the arrangement involves immense labour to the Governor-general, but any attempt to remedy it would raise practical difficulties in regard to patronage.

435. When the Governor-general leaves Calcutta, he appoints the President of the Council?—Yes.

436. Is that President of the Council *ex officio* Governor of Bengal?—No; the Governor-general appoints the Deputy-governor.

437. Might not the President of the Council hold both offices?—I apprehend he might, if the Governor-general thought fit to appoint him to both offices.

438. Did

438. Did not Sir Herbert Maddock hold both offices?—Yes; and Sir John Littler has done the same. *J. C. Melvill, Esq.*

439. Has the Commander-in-Chief a right, under the Act, to take his seat at the Council-board?—Not unless he is appointed an extraordinary member by the Court of Directors. *4 May 1852.*

440. What advantage do you conceive results to the service from his taking a seat at the Board?—I conceive great advantage results from it; I can remember when great inconvenience arose at Madras from the Commander-in-Chief not being appointed to a seat in the Council; it was supposed to be one of the causes of the Madras mutiny, in 1809.

441. Mr. *Herries*.] Has not some difference of opinion arisen as to the respective power of the Governor-general when absent from Calcutta, and the President in Council remaining on the spot?—Yes, there has; before the Governor-general goes away, the Governor-general in Council is authorised to pass a law declaring what the powers of the Governor-general shall be when he is absent, and the law, when the Governor-general went away, having given him all the powers of the Governor-general of India in Council, the question arose, what power remained to the President of the Council.

442. Has that difference been adjusted finally?—It has been since adjusted; because the Governor-general was shown to be in the right in the view he took.

443. Has not the Governor-general expressed an opinion that it would be better to make that point clear by an enactment for the purpose?—I am not aware of that.

444. Mr. *Labouchere*.] Would it be easy for the Governor-general to find, among the civil servants of India, men of sufficient standing and reputation to put above the Council of Calcutta?—He would not be above the Council of Calcutta any more than Mr. Thomas is at Agra.

445. Is not the position of the Governor at Calcutta very different from that of the Governor of Agra?—Yes; it is.

446. You would require a man of higher standing to be Governor at Calcutta?—Yes; but the service of India is very productive of good men.

447. You see no difficulty, in relation to his standing in the service, in a suitable man being selected to fill that high office?—I think the Governor-general would be able to make a selection of a suitable man.

448. Mr. *Hume*.] You have stated that a declaration is published by the Governor-general to the Governor of Bengal; does that set forth the offices that the Governor of Bengal can appoint to; that is to say, the patronage that he is to exercise; can you give us a copy of the declaration?—You can have a copy of the local Act which is passed when the Governor-general goes away from Calcutta.

449. That defines the powers of the Governor of Bengal?—No; that is sometimes done by a minute which the Governor-general makes before he goes away, as to the division of the business; I apprehend that the patronage of the Government of Bengal is, for the time being, in the hands of the Governor of Bengal.

450. Does the minute set forth generally what the powers of the Governor of Bengal are to be?—Yes, the minute arranges the division of the business.

451. Are both the Act and the minute published at the same time?—The minute is not published; it is communicated to the persons whom it concerns, but the Act is published.

452. With respect to the Governments of Bombay and Madras, are they not limited at the present time against expenditure of every kind, except what is called simple routine with regard to the civil service?—That is the case.

453. For example, if expenditure for a prison, or a penitentiary, or for a road, is required in the Presidency, must not all those matters be submitted to the Governor-general in Council before the expenditure can be incurred?—They must.

454. Does not that give rise to delay and inconvenience; and if those matters are requisite, to impediments to the service?—I think inconvenience occasionally arises from the necessity of reference.

455. In giving the opinion that the Councils of Madras and Bombay should remain, do you consider that they should be limited within such strict and narrow bounds as they are now, in respect to any of those general measures which the Presidency may require?—I think it necessary that a restriction should exist; the mode in which it may be exercised may perhaps admit of qualification.

456. Are you aware what has taken place at Madras respecting the building of a penitentiary

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penitentiary and prisons and public works; and are you not aware that great complaints have existed of delay in the execution of those works?—Yes, I have heard such complaints.

457. Have there not been representations made to the Court of Directors which show that delays have occurred, and that complaints have arisen from those delays?—There have been, I think, occasionally such representations, but I cannot see why there should be any great delay; the period occupied in communication with the Government of India is not very long.

458. If a power of controlling general expenditure on such general works as I have stated, remained with the Governor-general, would not a Governor at Madras and Bombay, without a Council, be adequate to conduct the details of the Presidencies?—I think not; there is a separate army at Madras, and a separate army at Bombay, and there are separate Courts of Judicature.

459. *Mr. Hildyard.*] You have stated that the Court of Directors may add the Commander-in-Chief to the Council?—They may.

460. In that case he takes rank after the Governor-general?—Yes.

461. Supposing the Governor-general to be absent, can the Governor-general appoint the Commander-in-Chief President of the Council, or must he appoint a civilian?—He must appoint a civilian. He must appoint one of the ordinary members of the Council.

462. Then in that case, the Commander-in-Chief loses rank, having before ranked next to the Governor-general; he then ranks after the President of the Council?—Such is the law.

463. *Mr. Baillie.*] Is it not the fact that of late years the Governor-general has resided almost entirely in Northern India?—During the political excitement that of late years has taken place in India, the Governor-General has generally been on the frontier.

464. Do you think that there would be any advantage in changing the seat of Government to a more central position in India?—I do not myself think there would be any advantage in it. The law enables the Council to assemble in any part of India. The Governor-general may go to any part of India and take his Council with him.

465. Seeing the extension of territory which has lately taken place in India, do you think there would be any advantage in establishing an additional Presidency in Northern India?—I do not know. The Punjab and Scinde might, perhaps, form a separate Presidency.

466. And you might have a Deputy-governor there?—Yes; but perhaps the Committee would hardly set any value upon any opinion that I might give upon that point.

467. *Mr. Hildyard.*] In the case that I suggested, it might occur that a junior officer might take rank above a senior officer?—A military man might be an ordinary member of the Council.

468. And in that case you might have a junior officer take rank above a senior officer?—Yes, but he merges his military character in his character as ordinary member of the Council.

469. Do you think that that is a convenient regulation?—I see no objection to it; it is the principle that the Government should be in the hands of a civilian, and not of a military man.

470. *Sir J. Hogg.*] With reference to that restriction, I believe it is not introduced by the recent Act, but at all times the rule was, that in the case of the death of the Governor-general, the Government vested in the senior member of Council, not being a military man?—Always.

471. A military man being expressly excluded from the Government, both before and since the recent Act?—Yes; except that by the recent Act a military man may be selected as an ordinary member of Council of India, and in that case he may succeed as Sir John Littler has done.

472. Up to the passing of that recent Act, there was never more than one military man in the Council, that military man being the Commander-in-Chief?—Yes.

473. And that military man being the Commander-in-Chief was expressly precluded from being Governor-general?—Yes.

474. *Mr. Hume.*] With reference to the limitation of the power of expenditure, is that limitation by order of the Court of Directors to the Governor-general, or by order

order from the Governor-general to the Governments at Madras and Bombay?— *J. C. Mehall, Esq.*
It is by enactment of the Legislature.

475. What is the nature of that enactment as to the limits?—There is no limit; the Governor-general is to control the subordinate Governments; they are precluded from creating offices, or expending money without the sanction of the Governor-general in Council.

476. To what extent does that limit proceed as regards the Government of Bombay or Madras?—I am not aware that there is any limit.

477. Is there any limit by the Court of Directors upon the Governor-general as to his expending money without their sanction?—Yes.

478. What is the limit?—The general order is that the Governor-general is not to increase salaries subject to a wide discretion. The general order is that in all cases of increase of expense arising out of a proposal to increase salaries, or to create new offices, or expend money on public works, he shall refer home for previous sanction, except that there was a limit. I think, to the best of my recollection, he may 10,000 rupees or 1,000*l.* without reference to the Court, and that has been since increased, I believe, to 50,000 rupees, or 5,000*l.*

479. Supposing the Governor anxious to complete the formation of a canal for the purpose of irrigation, or the formation of a line of railway, can he do so without sanction from home?—The order requires previous reference; therefore, if he did not make the previous reference, he would do it upon his own responsibility, and he would have to justify himself for so departing from the order of the Court.

480. In the commencement of the great irrigating canal in Upper India which was begun in Lord Ellenborough's time, did he obtain the sanction of the Court of Directors before he undertook that?—I think he did.

481. But as regards Madras and Bombay you are not aware what the limits are to the control exercised over their expenditure?—I am not aware that there is any limit; the law is imperative that before incurring any expenditure, such as I have mentioned, they should obtain sanction from home.

482. *Mr. V. Smith.*] Under the last Act there was a new officer appointed for the Government of India, called the Legislative Councillor?—There was.

483. In whose appointment is that?—It is in the gift of the Court of Directors, subject to the approbation of the Crown, that approbation being countersigned by the President of the Board of Commissioners.

484. The appointment emanates in the first instance from the Court of Directors?—They have the initiative.

485. Can you state to the Committee anything of the working of that new office, whether it has been successful or otherwise?—I believe it has been successful, and that the Council of India, as a legislative one, has worked successfully; but Mr. Prinsep will be able to give you more satisfactory evidence upon that point.

486. What are the peculiar duties of the Legislative Councillor?—To frame a system of laws for all India.

487. Has that system of laws been framed?—Laws have been framed; the Act of Parliament contemplated an entire civil and military code being drawn up.

488. *Mr. Hardinge.*] Has anything resulted from Mr. Macaulay's code?—It is now under consideration.

489. *Mr. Hume.*] You have stated that on every question requiring reference to the Home Government, collections of papers are made, which are in many cases voluminous. In cases where the Government of Bombay, or of Madras, differ from the Supreme Government, does the Supreme Government send home all the papers which have been sent from Madras or Bombay to them along with their collection of papers?—Very generally the reference home comes from the subordinate Government; the subordinate Government transmit their correspondence with the Supreme Government.

490. Have you not the ultimatum from the Supreme Government?—The ultimatum of the Supreme Government is sent to the Government of Madras or of Bombay, and the Government of Madras or Bombay send it home to the Court of Directors.

491. Does not the Governor-general in Council know what collection of papers is sent home; supposing the opinion of the Governor of Madras or Bombay to be adverse to his opinions, has he not an opportunity of sending home other papers

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bearing upon the subject?—Yes; everything which is sent home to the Court of Directors is sent to the Supreme Government.

493. Then you receive collections of papers from the Supreme Government, and also from the Government of Madras or Bombay?—We may do so.

494. *Sir R. H. Inglis*] You have referred to the absence of the Governor-general from Calcutta during the last 10 or 12 years of excitement; can you state to the Committee whether any representations have been made to the Court touching any inconvenience to the public service which such absence may have been found to occasion?—There have been none that I am aware of.

494. Do you conceive that there has been any great advantage to the public service in India, when the office of Captain-general has been united to that of Governor-general, as in the case of Lord Wallace, Lord Wellesley, and Lord Hastings?—I am not aware of any particular advantage resulting from it; if there is any, it must be of a military character.

495. Does the combination of the two offices appear likely to produce a more perfect unity of action than could exist when the two supreme functions were divided?—I am not aware that any inconvenience practically arose when the offices of Governor-general and Commander-in-chief were united.

496. The question was rather whether any disadvantage arose from disjoining the offices?—I am not aware of any.

497. Have there at any time been any differences of opinion between the Governor-general and the Commander-in-chief?—There have been occasionally differences of opinion.

498. But you think the evil of such differences has not been to such an extent as to induce you to recommend the perpetual union of the two offices of Captain-general and Governor-general?—No, I think not, because that would involve the necessity of a constant selection of military men as Governor-generals.

499. Not necessarily, because Lord Wallace was not a military man?—The office of Captain-general was in Lord Wallace's time, but it is very distinct from that of Commander-in-chief.

500. Did not the office of Captain-general involve the command of all the troops?—I am not able to say what was the distinction between the Captain-general and the Commander-in-chief; it was a peculiar office of a military character vested in a civilian.

501. *Chairman.*] I understand you to say that when the Governor-general is absent from Calcutta he can limit the powers of the Deputy-governor to any extent he pleases?—The Governor-general of India in Council has great powers; I should think he could limit the powers of the Deputy-governor.

502. Does the Governor-general, when he appoints a Deputy-general, still retain the patronage of the Government of Bengal?—I am not aware; he may or may not do so; it is not prescribed by law.

503. *Mr. Hardinge.*] Does not the Lieutenant-governor of Agra retain the patronage of the North Western Provinces?—Yes, he does, I believe, but it is by arrangement with the Governor-general. The Governor-general never interferes with selection of officers.

504. In the same way the Governor-general would have the power of giving to the Governor of Bengal all the patronage?—Yes.

505. Do not you think great disadvantage would accrue from the patronage remaining with the Governor of Bengal permanently?—Disadvantage would arise from the Governor-general losing the right of appointing officers.

506. *Mr. Hume.*] Do you consider that the Governor-general, for example, during Viscount Hardinge's time, when he was employed in the Punjaub during the wars, could, at the same time, attend to the patronage in Bengal?—In his absence, I think, he generally allows the parties who administer the Government to exercise the patronage, except in political appointments.

507. Your observation refers to the period when he is absent?—Yes.

508. You state that the Acts of Council come into immediate force, but that they might be disallowed in coming home here; what is the nature of those particular Acts, which may be so disallowed?—Any law which the Governor-general of India in Council passes may be disallowed.

509. Supposing an Act to have come into law which may have affected the pecuniary interests of any portion of the community there when it is disallowed, are the Acts which take place under that law valid, or are they rendered invalid, notwithstanding

notwithstanding that the Acts have been declared by enactment to be of full force? *J. C. Melvill, Esq.*
 —The Court of Directors may, with the approbation of the Board, disallow them.

510. Supposing the interests of parties to be injuriously affected at any time by such disallowance, will their interest be attended to, or will the matter pass as though nothing had happened?—I cannot imagine that such a case would occur, for the cases are very rare in which the Court of Directors interfere with any laws that are passed.

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511. *Lord J. Russell.*] Are the limits very clearly defined of the powers of the Governor-general when he is absent from Calcutta, and those which remain with the Council?—They are defined by law.

512. I wish to ask you to go back to another subject; have you any paper which would give the Committee the total number of clerks and other officers employed by the Company at home?—Such a paper has been called for, and will be prepared in a few days.

513. Has there been a considerable reduction in the number of clerks employed at the India House since 1833?—Very large.

514. Can you state to what extent that reduction has been?—The reduction has been from 686 persons to 281, exclusive of labourers; and the expense has been reduced from 212,077*l.* to 109,688*l.*

515. *Mr. Hume.*] That includes all commercial servants who were employed in warehouses, and so on?—Yes.

[Adjourned to Friday next, at One o'clock.]

Select Committee on INDIAN TERRITORIES.
1852,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Martis, 4^o die Maii, 1852.

James Cosmo Melvill, Esq.

[Great inconvenience having arisen from the Publication of Minutes of Evidence taken before Committees, and of Papers, &c. laid before them, it is particularly requested that Members receiving such Minutes and Papers, will be careful that they are confined to the object for which they are printed, the special use of the Members of such Committees.]

Select Committee on INDIAN TERRITORIES.

1852.

Veneris, 7^o die Maii, 1852.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. Baring.
Mr. Herries.
Mr. Cardwell.
Sir Edward Colebrooke.
Mr. Hildyard.
Mr. Baillie.
Viscount Jocelyn.
Mr. Hume.
Mr. Labouchere.
Mr. Cobden.
Sir James Hogg.

Sir William Molesworth.
Mr. Milner Gibson.
Viscount Mahon.
Sir R. H. Inglis.
Mr. Vernon Smith.
Mr. Hardinge.
Mr. Plowden.
Mr. Spooner.
Mr. Alderman Thompson.
Mr. Banks.

THOMAS BARING, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Thomas Waterfield, Esq., called in; and Examined.

516 *Chairman.*] IN what situation are you in the Board of Control?—Senior *T. Waterfield, Esq.*
clerk in the Political and Secret Departments.

517. Has that situation given you ample means of knowing the working of that department in connexion with the Government of India and the East India Company since the last Act?—It ought to have done so.

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518. How long have you been at the Board of Control?—Since 1818; I was first appointed in that year.

519. You are aware that a paper was submitted to the Committee of the House of Commons on official salaries by Lord Broughton in 1850, explanatory of the system adopted by that Board, its constitution, and its duties; is that the paper (*the same being shown to the Witness*)?—It is. The only difference that I know of between the establishment at that time and the present is, that the establishment at that time consisted of 13 junior clerks. Lord Broughton reduced the establishment to 12 junior clerks. In other respects, I believe, the paper correctly represents the present establishment.

520. Will you read it?

[*The same was read, as follows:*]

The Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India was established by the Act of 24 Geo. 3, c. 25, 1784.

By that Act the Board was to consist of any persons, not exceeding six in number, being of the Privy Council, of whom one of the Secretaries of State and the Chancellor of the Exchequer were always to be two.

The constitution of the Board was altered by the 33 Geo. 3, c. 52, 1793, so as to admit any number of Privy Councillors (of whom the two Principal Secretaries of State and the Chancellor of the Exchequer were always to be there), and any other two persons.

And by the latest Acts on the subject, c. 85 of the 3 & 4 Will. 4, 1833, the Sovereign may appoint as Commissioners any number of persons, whether of the Privy Council or not; and it is provided that the Lord President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Principal Secretaries of State, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, shall be, by virtue of their respective offices, members of the Board.

It was not till 1793 that any sum was assigned by Parliament out of the revenues of India for the expenses of the Board.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE TAKEN BEFORE

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From that period to 1834, the officers, being Members of one of the Houses of Parliament, who received salary in consequence of their connexion with the Board, were

The President,
Two other Commissioners, and
The chief secretary.

Since 1834, such officers have been

The President, and
Two Parliamentary secretaries.

In 1793, the salary of the President was 2,000 *l.* a year, and that of the two other Commissioners and the chief secretary, 1,500 *l.* each.

In 1811, the salary of the President was raised to 5,000 *l.*, and in 1818, that of the secretary to 1,800 *l.* In 1831, the President was reduced to 3,500 *l.*, the two other Commissioners to 1,200 *l.* each, and the secretary to 1,500 *l.*

In 1834, when the two puisne paid Commissioners were abolished, and another Parliamentary secretary appointed, the salaries were fixed at 3,500 *l.* for the President, and 1,500 *l.* for each of the two Parliamentary secretaries.

In 1834, the office establishment of the Board consisted of

One assistant secretary,
Six senior clerks,
Six assistant clerks,
Twelve junior clerks,
One clerk, originally appointed for granting licences under the East India Act of 1813.

In 1838, the last-mentioned clerkship was abolished, and in 1835 the office of assistant secretary was abolished as a separate office.

The establishment now consists of

Six senior clerks,
Six assistant clerks,
Thirteen junior clerks.

It has been stated above, that the India Board was established in 1784; but the superintendence of the King's government over the administration of India commenced in some degree, three years earlier.

By the Act of 21 Geo. 3, c. 65, 1781, the Court of Directors of the East India Company were required to deliver to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury a copy of all orders which they intended to send to India, relating to the management of the revenues of the Company, and to one of the Principal Secretaries of State, a copy of all intended orders relating to the civil and military affairs and government of the Company; and the Court were bound to obey such instructions as they might receive from one of the Secretaries of State, so far as related to the transactions of the Company with the country powers in the East Indies, and also to the levying of war and making peace.

By the Act of the 24 Geo. 3, c. 25, 1784, the Board of Commissioners was established for the better government and security of the territorial possessions of this kingdom in the East Indies; and the Board was authorised to superintend, direct, and control all acts, operations, and concerns which in anywise relate to the civil or military government or revenues of those possessions; and, to the intent that the Board might be duly informed of all transactions of the Company in respect to the management of their concerns in the East Indies, it was enacted, that all the members of the Board should, at all convenient times, have access to all papers of the Company, and should be furnished with such copies thereof as they should require; and that the Court of Directors should deliver to the Board a copy of all minutes, orders, resolutions, and other proceedings of all courts, so far as relate to the civil or military government or revenues of British India; and also a copy of all despatches which the Directors should receive from any of their servants in the East Indies; and a copy of all letters, orders, and instructions whatsoever, relating to the civil or military government or revenues of British India, proposed to be sent by the Directors to any of the servants of the Company in the East Indies; and that the Directors should be bound by such orders as they should receive from the Board on those subjects, which orders were to be signified within a certain specified time.

It was thus required that the King's Government should not only have cognizance of the orders of the Directors, but should express a positive opinion upon them; and that no despatch relating to the subjects mentioned should be sent to India without the previous sanction of the Board.

The control of the Board was somewhat extended by the Legislature between 1784 and 1833, and in the last mentioned year, under the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85, 1833, their powers and duties were considerably augmented; they were invested with full authority to superintend, direct, and control all acts, operations, and concerns of the East India Company which in anywise relate to the Government or revenues of the British territories in India, and all grants of salaries, gratuities, and allowances, and all other payments and charges whatever, out of or upon the said revenues, with a few specified exceptions; and it was enacted, that no orders, instructions, despatches, official letters or communications whatever, relating to the said territories or the government thereof, or to any public matter whatever, shall

shall be sent or given by the Directors, until the same shall have been approved by the Board. *T. Waterfield, Esq.*

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Under this Act an important change was effected by the transfer to the Board of the control of the Home Treasury of the East India Company, which, with the exception of certain political charges paid in England, had been vested in the Court of Directors so long as the Company carried on trade with India and China.

The remittances from the revenues of India for the supply of that treasury amount to about 3,500,000 *l.* annually; and the realization of that amount, and the expenditure of a great part of it, not settled by Act of Parliament, requires the supervision and sanction of the Board.

The extent and importance of the duties of the Board under this last Act may perhaps be best understood from a statement of the few subjects connected with the administration of India, which the Legislature has still kept from their control.

The Board have not the power of appointing, or of preventing the dismissal of any of the servants of the Company, but their sanction is required for the number of civil and military officers annually appointed. They have not the power of directing or interfering with the officers and servants of the Company employed in the Home Establishment, but their sanction is required for the total sum to be annually expended in the salaries and expenses of that establishment. They cannot order the payment of any extraordinary allowance, or increase any established salary, but their sanction is required for any such payment or augmentation, and they can order any reduction of salary, except as to the Company's Home Establishment.

It is not necessary for the Court of Directors to submit for the consideration of the Board their communications with the officers or servants employed in the Home Establishment, or with the legal advisers of the Company; but all other communications made by the Court of Directors, whether to departments of Her Majesty's Government, to other public bodies, or to individuals, are subject to the control of the Board.

The principal duty, however, of the Board, is the superintendence of the despatches sent to India.

The following is the mode in which this superintendence is conducted.

The general business of the office is divided into six departments:—

1. Revenue.—To which belongs all matters relating to the assessment and collection of the revenues of India.
2. Finance and Accounts.—Taking cognizance of the public expenditure, remittances of revenue, and the management of the mints of the three Presidencies.
3. Military.
4. Marine, Ecclesiastical, and Public or Miscellaneous.
5. Political.
6. Judicial and Legislative.

To each of these departments are attached a senior clerk, an assistant clerk, and one or more junior clerks, and each of the secretaries takes under his supervision three of these departments.

There is, besides these, the Secret Department, which is under the immediate management of the President himself. The despatches in this department are prepared by him, and not at the India House; and for the preparation of those despatches it will readily be understood that the events of late years have rendered necessary the careful perusal of a very voluminous and important correspondence.

In all the other departments the despatches are prepared at the India House. A proposed despatch comes to the Board, first, in the shape of what is technically called a "previous communication;" that is, the chairman of the East India Company communicates his views to the President, previously to submitting them to the Court of Directors. The "previous communication" is accompanied by one or more "collections," that is, volumes of papers, containing all the correspondence which has passed between the various officers in India, or between England and India, on the subjects treated of in the proposed despatch. The "previous communication" is sometimes a bulky document, and the accompanying "collections" often extend to a considerable number of pages. A financial despatch has 416 folio pages. Mr. Canning mentioned in the House of Commons one in the Military Department, to which were attached 13,511 pages and "collections;" and there has recently been one in the Revenue Department with 16,263.

In the same department there was, in 1845, a despatch to which there appertained more than 46,000 pages of "collections;" and the senior clerk's notes on which occupied 49 closely written sides of folio paper.

When the "previous communication" is received from the India House, it is referred, with the accompanying "collections," to the senior clerk of the department to which it may belong. It is his duty to make himself acquainted with the contents of the papers, to see that the facts are properly set forth for the consideration of his superiors, and to offer such comments as may appear to him right on the decision or opinion which it is proposed to give. The "previous communication" is then, with the notes and comments of the clerk, laid before the secretary under whom the particular department has been placed. He reads these papers, and, if not satisfied with them, he refers to the "collections." Having formed his opinion, he expresses it in writing, and the papers are, with that opinion, submitted to the President.

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The President in like manner reads the "previous communication," and all the notes and comments which have been written upon it, and if necessary, refers to the "collections." Having considered these various papers, he gives his decision; that decision may be entire approval of the "previous communication;" the cancelling of it, on the ground that it is not advisable to give any opinion on the subject; the substitution of other paragraphs in place of those proposed, or the partial alteration of them, in greater or less degree. The "previous communication" is returned to the clerk, in order that the President's decision may be carried into effect, and it is then sent back to the Chairman, together with the "collections."

This plan of "previous communications" has been found very advantageous to the conduct of the public business, by enabling the Board to exercise, with much less of controversial discussion, their invidious duty of controlling the proceedings of the 24 Directors.

When the "previous communication" is returned to the India House, the Chairman takes into his consideration the alteration made by the President; perhaps he acquiesces in them, perhaps he entirely dissents from them; perhaps he is inclined to a modification of them; in whatever way he decides, the proposed despatch is copied in conformity thereto, and is submitted to the whole body of Directors. In the Court it may receive further alteration, and when it has passed that ordeal, it is sent with the "collections" again to the Board in the form now technically called a "draft." This "draft" is compared in the proper department at the India Board, with the "previous communication," as settled by the President. If they agree, that fact is reported by the senior clerk, and the formal approbation of the Board to the proposed despatch is signified to the Court as matter of course. If the "previous communication" and the "draft" do not agree, the variations are specified. Reference is, if necessary, again had to the "collections;" comments are again made; the President must again peruse the papers, and after such further consideration decide whether to alter the "draft" or not. If, however, he alter it, the reasons for alteration must be stated in a formal letter to the Court. Should they not be satisfied with those reasons, they address to the Board a letter of remonstrance, and that letter must then be considered and answered. When the discussion is at an end, and the despatch has been transmitted to India by the Court of Directors, a copy is sent to the Board, in order that they may see that their final instructions have been obeyed.

When there seems little probability of a difference of opinion (which expectation, however, is occasionally disappointed), and sometimes for other reasons, the stage of "previous communication" is dispensed with. But the "draft" still undergoes a strict examination. So that it may be said with confidence that no despatch from the Court of Directors leaves England for India without having been actually read in some shape or other by the President of the Board.

The Court have much correspondence relating to their servants, civil and military, when on furlough in this country, and to other subjects, the tenor of which must, on the part of the Court, be conformable to established rules and regulations. The Board have considered that it would be a mere waste of time and money to insist on such correspondence being laid before them. But it may be stated generally, that every letter intended to be sent by the Court to any person in this country, which does not come strictly within the line of precedent, or which has any bearing on the policy or expenditure of the Court is, previously to its transmission, submitted to the Board; and that, at the Board, it undergoes, precisely the same kind of examination, criticism, and deliberation, as if it were the "draft" of a despatch to India.

This portion of the business of the Board has been much increased since the last East India Act came into operation in 1834; and, indeed, that Act, combined with the modern rapidity of communication with India, and the extension of British territory in that part of the world, has greatly augmented the general business of the Board.

That this is the fact will be plainly seen on an inspection of the tabular statement appended to this memorandum. According to that statement, there were despatches from the several Governments in India, in—

1330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	602
1849	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,445
"Previous communications" submitted to the Board—										
1830	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	173
1849	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	404
"Drafts" of despatches to India submitted to the Board in—										
1830	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	617*
1849	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	909
"Collections" of papers appertaining to the "Previous communications" or "Drafts" in—										
1830	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,440
1849	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,729
										Number

* In 1830 there were—Commercial drafts, 40; St. Helena drafts, 13, which have ceased; so that the comparison should be with 564.

Number of pages in the collections—

1830	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	103,710
1849	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	212,075

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“Secretarial Letters,” that is, letters which have passed between the Board and the Court, the Board and other departments of Her Majesty’s Government, or the Board and individuals, in—

1830	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
1849	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,532

Being an increase of one half.

In addition to the duties before detailed, the President has to communicate frequently in private with almost every other department of Government; and since the year 1811 he has always been a member of the Cabinet.

He finds it, moreover, indispensable to the due discharge of his functions to carry on an uninterrupted correspondence with the Governor-general of India, and other high functionaries, which occupies no small portion of his time.”

521. Sir R. H. Inglis.] In that Paper the number of pages of the different documents is given; what is the number of words in a page?—I am not able to answer that question.

522. Is it, in other words, an attorney’s page, or is it a *bonâ fide* page?—It is a *bonâ fide* page, and on very large paper.

523. Mr. Herries.] And usually it is written in a very small hand?—Yes.

524. Chairman.] If that statement is substantially correct as regards the composition of the Board at that time, can you state any alterations since that period that have been made?—There is only the alteration that I mentioned before in the establishment of the India Board, instead of consisting of 13 junior clerks, as it did at that time, Lord Broughton reduced the number by one. The establishment is now 12 clerks; in other respects it remains the same.

525. The money necessary for the maintenance of the Board of Control comes, I believe, from the East India Company, as authorized by the Act of Parliament, and is limited to 26,000 *l.* a year?—Yes.

526. How much of that is now required?—I am not able to speak to the amount that is required, but it could easily be obtained; the whole amount is not drawn by 1,500 *l.* or 2,000 *l.*

527. That statement gives a distinct account of the proceedings for the ordinary despatches. Has the Board of Control the power of obliging the Court of Directors to transmit any despatch, speaking now of ordinary despatches, as distinct from secret despatches?—If the Court of Directors were to say, “We will not transmit the despatch,” the Board, I imagine, would have no other power than that of applying for a mandamus to compel them to do so. With regard to previous communications, perhaps it would be well that I should say, that as the previous communication from the Chairman to the President is merely a suggestion from the Chairman to the President of the way in which he, the Chairman, thinks that the despatch or letter should be answered; so the alterations made in the previous communications by the President are merely suggestions back again from the President to the Chairman of the way in which he thinks that the draft should stand. There is nothing authoritative till the proposed despatch is in the form of a draft; it is considered on both sides merely as suggestions.

528. Have you ever known an instance of a mandamus being applied for by the Board of Control?—Not since the last Act; there was some discussion with regard to a mandamus at one time; I am not acquainted with the details; but there has been no discussion upon the subject since the last Act.

529. Can you state what is the ordinary time that elapses between the receiving of the first previous communication and the return of the approved draft, in the case of an ordinary despatch?—I looked just before I came here, with a view to see what had been the course with regard to previous communications in the last year, 1851. They were kept at the Board various times; sometimes only for one or two days; and I think there was only one instance in which a previous communication was at the Board for a month. The ordinary time for a previous communication being returned to the India House, and the proposed despatch coming up in the shape of a draft, appears to be from one month to five or six weeks.

530. Will you state to the Committee, with regard to the secret despatches, what is the course adopted?—When the secret despatches come from India they

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are addressed to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, because, in fact, the Government in India, under the Legislature, know nobody in this country but the Court of Directors or the Secret Committee. The despatches are ordinarily sent in duplicate; one copy for the Court, or the Secret Committee, which is retained at the India House, and one copy for the Commissioners of the affairs of India, which is immediately sent to the clerk in the Secret Department. It is then his duty to prepare a precis of all the letters and the enclosures; the letters frequently of course being mere covers referring to documents, and he lays that precis before the President with the papers, upon which the President gives him instructions, sometimes verbally, to say so and so, and sometimes the President writes upon the document a short instruction, which is to be turned into the form of a letter; and sometimes the President himself, and very frequently, writes the whole letter with his own hand. The letter is written and is copied in the official form, and it goes to the Secret Committee, who determine that the despatch shall be sent to India, according to the tenor of the foregoing draft, and the draft is so sent by the Secret Committee by the mail that they may immediately follow the date of the receipt of the despatch at the India House.

531. Have the Secret Committee any right to refuse to forward that despatch if it be not within the limits of the Act of Parliament with reference to secret despatches?—The Act of Parliament does not say that the Secret Committee have any right to refuse to send it out; the Act of Parliament says that if the Board consider that any of their deliberations relating to such and such subjects shall be of a nature to require secrecy, they may require the Secret Committee to send those despatches out without disclosing the same.

532. If the Secret Committee object to the tenor of those despatches, what power have they?—I imagine they have no power whatever. But occasionally, it has happened that there has been a private communication between the Chairs and the President. Perhaps they would wish to have a paragraph a little altered, but that has been considered by the President as a mere suggestion, and not a matter which he is bound to attend to or deliberate upon. Of course he always does so as a matter of courtesy.

533. Are there any limits to the power of the Board to forward a secret despatch through the Secret Committee?—If the Secret Committee were to agree with the President that it would be desirable to send a despatch out through the Secret Committee, I do not know that there would be any limit.

534. I thought it was limited as to questions of peace and war?—The Act is put in this way: if the Board consider that any of their deliberations touching the policy of any state or prince are of a nature to require secrecy, they may send their despatches to the Secret Committee, who shall forward them without disclosing the same; that is, they must not talk about them: if they were not touching the policy of any native state I do not know that the Secret Committee would not have the power of sending them, but it would not be obligatory upon them not to disclose the same.

535. To whom does it mean that they are not to disclose the same?—Those are the words used in the Act of Parliament; probably the meaning was that they were not to make the despatches known to the Court of Directors.

536. *Mr. Herries.*] That they were not to make them known out of the secret department of the India House?—Exactly.

537. *Mr. Hume.*] Do you know whether all the parties connected with the Secret Department of the India House are sworn to secrecy or not?—I believe at the India House they are all sworn, but certainly not at the India Board.

538. Who is clerk of the Secret Department?—I am the senior clerk.

539. Do all the secret despatches from the India House come to you?—Yes,

540. Do you take an oath of secrecy?—No, I never have done so.

541. Does anybody in that department take an oath of secrecy?—I believe it was formerly the case, but I do not believe it has been so of late years, but I consider myself as much bound not to disclose matters as if I had taken an oath of secrecy.

542. Then no party to whom the information may come in the India Board is sworn to secrecy?—No.

543. *Chairman.*] We understand that the power of the Board is to desire the Secret Committee to forward with secrecy any despatch whatever?—I do
not

not know that that is so exactly; but I think if the Secret Committee agreed with the Board that it would be desirable to forward any despatch with secrecy, there is nothing in the law which should prevent them from doing so,

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544. *Mr. Herries.*] Is there anything in the law which compels them to do so if the secret despatch be, in the judgment of the Secret Committee at the India House, not within the provisions of the law to which the secret business is limited?—All that the law says is, that if the Board's deliberations relate to the policy of any state or prince, they may send a secret despatch; but if they do not relate to such subjects, the Secret Committee may refuse; and if the Secret Committee were to refuse, the President of the Board and the Commissioners could only compel them, as I said before, by mandamus.

545. Supposing, for the sake of example, a despatch were sent out to India from the Board of Control, which related only to financial regulations, and it were addressed to the Secret Committee, would it not be in the power of the Secret Committee at the India House to declare that it was not within the limits of the provisions relating to secret despatches, and that therefore they would make it public?—It would be in their power to say, "We refuse to send it." The President of the Board cannot send it himself, and the Secret Committee may say, "We will not send it." Then of course it would be necessary for the President to see whether he could compel them to send it; and I imagine he would not think it right to try that measure. But it may be supposed very possible that it might be desirable to send some financial measure out through the Secret Department; and if the Secret Committee agreed with the President that that despatch should be sent through the Secret Department, they would have the power to send it, though it did not come under the words "touching the policy to be observed to any state or prince."

546. If I understood you rightly, except within the limits of the provisions of the Act of Parliament relating to the Secret Committee, it is within the discretion of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, when they receive a despatch, to forward it or not, or to suggest to the Board of Control that it should go through the Public Department?—Yes.

547. *Mr. Hildyard.*] I understood you in the first instance to state that the words of the Act are, that if the Board shall consider any matter to be the subject matter for a secret despatch, it shall be so treated?—The words of the Act are, that if the Board shall consider any of their deliberations touching the policy to be observed towards any prince or state to be of a nature to require secrecy, they may send the despatch to the Secret Committee, who shall forward it without disclosing the same.

548. There are the words, "if the Board shall consider," &c.; does not that vest in the Board the absolute right of determining what does constitute a proper subject for a secret despatch?—It applies to the deliberations touching the policy to be observed towards any prince or state; it does not say their deliberations touching the Government of India generally.

549. You do not consider that the words "if the Board shall consider" vest in the Board an absolute discretion of determining those matters?—They vest an absolute discretion within those terms certainly.

550. *Viscount Jocelyn.*] Will you read the clause of the Act?—This is the 36th section of the 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85: "Provided also, and be it enacted, that if the said Board shall be of opinion that the subject matter of any of their deliberations concerning the levying war or making peace, or treating or negotiating with any of the native princes or states in India, or with any other princes or states, or touching the policy to be observed with respect to such princes or states, intended to be communicated in orders, despatches, official letters, or communications to any of the Governments or Presidencies in India, or to any officers or servants of the said Company, shall be of a nature to require secrecy, it shall and may be lawful for the said Board to send their orders, despatches, official letters, or communications to the Secret Committee of the said Court of Directors, to be appointed as is by this Act directed, who shall thereupon, without disclosing the same, transmit the same according to the tenor thereof, or pursuant to the directions of the said Board, to the respective Governments and Presidencies, officers and servants; and that the said Governments and Presidencies, officers and servants, shall be bound to pay a faithful obedience thereto, in like manner as if such orders, despatches, official letters

T. Waterfield, Esq. letters or communications had been sent to them by the said Court of Directors."

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551. *Chairman.*] The Secret Committee have no power of remonstrating?—There is no power given to them by the Act of Parliament.

552. But practically they have an opportunity of stating their objections, if they entertain any?—Practically a remonstrance has never been made, and I think the President of the Board has said that he could not receive any remonstrance. I think that doctrine has been held.

553. *Mr. Vernon Smith.*] Are not most of these matters, in fact, transacted at the weekly meetings of the President and the Chairs?—Not at all; the Chairs receive the despatches which are to be sent to India, and forward them.

554. But supposing an objection or remonstrance to be made, it would be made, not formally in writing, but in private conversation between the President and the Chairs?—That might possibly be the case; but the despatches which go out through the Secret Committee are generally written, and necessarily so, a very short time before the mail goes; and it would be only a chance if the usual meeting between the President and the Chairs occurred before the despatch went out.

555. *Mr. Labouchere.*] When you say that the President would not receive a remonstrance from the Secret Committee, you mean a formal remonstrance?—Certainly.

556. You do not mean to say that he would not consider it his duty to attend to a representation made by the Secret Committee?—By no means. I began by saying that there were instances in which the President attended, as a matter of courtesy, to objections made; but I endeavoured to draw the distinction between the two cases. The Act of Parliament gives the Court of Directors the power of making a representation against any alteration made by the Board in the draft prepared by the Court; but it does not give the Secret Committee any such power of representation; probably the reason was that in the case of the secret despatch it was thought to be much more urgent.

557. *Mr. Herries.*] The previous communication which might take place, as has been suggested in the preceding questions, would be between the Chairs of the East India Company and the President, supposing them to take place at all, and not between the President and the Secret Committee?—Exactly.

558. *Viscount Jocelyn.*] Is it not the fact that most of those matters are talked over in the course of conversation between the President and the Chairs previously to the despatch being framed. You mean that after the despatch is framed there is generally no discussion between the Chairs and the President?—I should think not.

559. *Sir E. Colebrooke.*] The degree in which the President would consult any of the Court of Directors would depend upon the confidence that he had in them, and the degree of weight which he attached to their opinion?—If the President were to draw up a despatch, and send it with the usual announcement that it was to be forwarded, and the Secret Committee were to think that that despatch was very wrong, and they were very much opposed to the policy, no doubt they would feel it their duty to come to the President themselves immediately, and represent the case to him.

560. *Chairman.*] The Secret Committee have no means of recording their dissent?—No means which the President of the Board, I imagine, would recognise as official; of course the President of the Board could not know if any member of the Secret Committee chose to leave a paper with a clerk of the Secret Committee at the India House.

561. In case they positively refused to send the despatch, the only remedy that the Board of Control would have, if I understood you rightly, would be to sue for a mandamus?—It appears that there is no other remedy at law; the President of the Board cannot send out instructions himself; if he did send out instructions, the Government of India would not be bound to obey them; they are bound only to obey the instructions that proceed from the Court of Directors or the Secret Committee; in fact, the East India Company, whose orders are communicated by the Court of Directors, is the only authority that is known in India.

562. Do the Board of Commissioners ever sit as a Board?—I have never known them do so; in early times it certainly was the case. I believe there are books in the office which contain minutes of the Board; and after I came to the office

office I have a sort of remembrance of some few meetings of the Board, that was when the Board consisted of the President and two paid Commissioners; but since the time that there has been a President and two Parliamentary Secretaries I believe there has been no instance of their meeting.

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563. You would consider that the President of the Board of Control is at the head of his department like the Secretary of State, or the head of any other state department, and transacting the business upon his own responsibility, with a reference, as in other cases, to the other members of the Cabinet, when necessary?—Precisely; the only circumstance that I know with reference to the mode of conducting the business at the India Board different from what it would be in the Secretary of State's department is, that the Legislature has said that two members of the Board shall be competent to transact the business of the Board; the consequence is that it has been thought advisable always to obtain official documents which is the authority to the secretary to communicate the Board's decision of the Court of Directors, the signature, besides the President, of another member of the Cabinet, one of the *ex officio* Commissioners. It is a very great trouble to them to sign the papers; and it is a very great trouble to induce them to sign them, but it has always been thought right to do so.

564. Those two signatures do not go to the Court of Directors?—No, the Board's authority to the Court of Directors is communicated under the signature of one of the secretaries of the India Board.

565. Mr V. Smith.] When you say that it is a very great trouble to induce them to sign them, you do not mean that they ever object?—No; it is a mere matter of duty and form: and it is very troublesome to them to sign the papers.

566. Mr. Hume.] Do I understand you to say that notwithstanding section 21 of the Act of the 3d & 4th of William the 4th directs the Board to be formed of one or more Commissioners, such a Board has never been formed?—There has not been any meeting of the Board that I am aware of, if you mean a meeting like the meeting of this Committee.

567. I mean such a Board as is prescribed by the 21st section of the Act?—There has not been a Board actually appointed for some years; the only person appointed by commission from the Sovereign is the President, the other members of the Board are *ex officio*; there is no member of the Board at present except those who are *ex officio* members, with the exception of the President.

568. By the 23d section it is provided, "that the Board shall and may nominate and appoint two secretaries;" is that done?—Yes, that is done under the hands of two members of the Board.

569. One of those being the President?—The present secretaries were not appointed under the hand of the President of the Board; nor is it usual on a change of government that they should be so appointed, because the President of the Board cannot be put into office till a new commission is issued, but the *ex officio* members of the Board are in office immediately they take their own office: for instance, the Secretaries of State are in office immediately they receive the seals, and therefore they can instantly come to the India Board and appoint the secretaries, so that, in fact, the old President of the Board stands on the establishment of the office with the new secretaries, probably for a week or a few days.

570. You have not answered the question I put, which is this, who appoints the joint secretaries agreeably to that section of the Act?—Any two members of the Board may appoint the secretaries of the Board.

571. You say there has never been a meeting of the Board; how, then, can they appoint the secretaries?—There is a minute drawn up appointing the secretary.

572. By whom is that minute drawn up?—It is a mere formal minute drawn up on a sheet of foolscap paper.

573. Take the last case of the appointment of secretaries, who appointed them?—I do not remember who signed Mr. Baillie's and Mr. Bruce's appointment; but most likely it was the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer; they are *ex officio* members, and provided they make the declaration which is necessary to constitute them members of the Board they may appoint the secretaries.

574. Was that appointment of the secretaries by those persons made after Her Majesty's commission had appointed them?—Her Majesty's commission does not appoint them *ex officio* members of the Board.

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575. The Act says, that " Her Majesty, by any letters patent, or by any commission or commissions, shall nominate and appoint from time to time commissioners for the affairs of India?—Her Majesty only appoints the President, because, if you will read a little further, you will see that certain officers of State are *ex officio* members of the Board; in fact, the Board never consists really of less than six or seven members, but the President is the only one who has of late years been appointed by Her Majesty's commission.

576. Are we to understand from you that, in the last instance, the President for the time being did not sign the appointment of the secretaries:—Certainly not; the secretaries were in office some days before the President was in office.

577. Mr. *Herries*.] The reason of that being, that the commission of the President was not at that time prepared?—Yes; the commission under the Great Seal takes a much longer time to prepare than the mere delivery of the seals to the other members of the Government.

577. Mr. *Hume*.] If the members of the Board are appointed under the Great Seal, how can any parties appoint the secretaries before such a commission is issued?—The appointment of the other members does not depend upon Her Majesty's commission. The Act of Parliament has said that such and such officers shall be *ex officio* members of the Board, and the instant a person becomes Secretary of State he is an *ex officio* member of the Board without any indication of the pleasure of Her Majesty, further than as it has been shown by Her Majesty having appointed him Secretary of State.

579. Mr. *Herries*.] The Secretary of State and the other Cabinet Ministers that you have named become members of the Board by the mere act of accepting the office of Secretary of State, or the other offices?—Yes; but then they cannot act as members of the Board without making the declaration which is prescribed by the Act of Parliament; that must be made before a member can act as such.

580. Mr. *Hume*.] Do I understand that you, as being clerk of the Secret Department, know all the despatches that are received by the Court of Directors, and that are sent out by the President?—Yes.

581. Is there any record kept of those, so that a successor coming in may know at what time and under what circumstances any secret orders are given?—Copies are entered in the books, and the despatch which the President signs is also retained.

582. In whose custody are those books?—In mine.

583. By whom are the entries made?—By a clerk under me.

584. There are two secretaries; are they made cognizant at the time of the secret despatches?—The custom with regard to that has varied; sometimes they have been and sometimes they have not been made cognizant of them.

585. What was the custom in 1834?—In 1834 I had nothing to do with the department; I had nothing to do with the department till 1841.

586. In 1841 who was President?—Lord Broughton.

587. What was the practice at that time; were the Secretaries made acquainted with the secret despatches?—I think at that time they were not.

588. In the last year were they made acquainted with them?—When Lord Broughton was made a peer he thought that it was desirable that the secretaries should know the secret despatches, and they were communicated to the secretaries, but Lord Broughton always considered that the President was the only responsible person for them; and that if he were in the House of Commons he was to answer every question that might be asked there, and that therefore it was not necessary that the secretaries should see them.

589. Up to that period, Lord Broughton being himself in the House of Commons, exercised the power of giving any explanation, and the secretaries at that time were not aware of the secret despatches?—Certainly. I will not say that they were not aware of some of them, but it was no part of my duty to communicate the despatches to the secretaries.

590. When you took charge of the department in 1841, books were handed over to you as records of preceding despatches?—Certainly the books which belonged to the Secret Department were handed over to me. I could not enumerate them.

591. They were regular books?—Yes.

592. And they remain now?—Yes.

593. And in your custody?—Yes.

594. And you are cognizant of all the proceedings, though the secretaries are not?—

not?—Certainly. I will not say they are not, because the President has thought it desirable to give me instructions that the secret despatches shall be communicated to the secretaries. T. Waterfield, Esq.

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595. That is since the change of Government?—Yes.

596. But between 1841 and the time when Lord Broughton became a peer, the secretaries were not aware of the despatches?—I am not referring to the whole of that time.

597. Can you state any change which took place in the practice?—I do not know that I can remember exactly; but Lord Ripon being a peer, there was the same reason for his enabling the secretaries to know what was passing in the Secret Department as there was when Lord Broughton became a peer.

598. Do any of the secretaries ever attend the President in any consultation respecting the Secret Department?—I cannot answer that question; the consultations between the President and the Chairs with regard to despatches, are not open; of course the President sends for any one of the officers whom he pleases to send for, from the highest to lowest.

599. Do you attend the meetings between the Chairs and the President on secret matters?—Certainly not; and I believe no secretary has ever attended those meetings. I rather think, but it is a long time ago, that when I first came to the office Mr. Canning once had Mr. Courtenay, who was then secretary, present, and the Chairs objected to the secretary attending.

600. Have you the secret orders that are sent out to India respecting the proceedings in Afghanistan recorded in the books that you have in your custody?—Whatever orders have been sent out through the Secret Committee certainly remain in the books which are retained at the office.

601. We understand from you that all secret despatches sent out to India by order of the President are recorded?—Certainly, all are recorded; and there is a double record of them at the India Board; they are entered in a book, and the despatch is always kept in the shape in which it has been signed by two members of the Board; and no doubt there is a similar record at the India House; there are two copies there; there is the copy sent to the India House, and I dare say they adopt the practice of entering them in a book also.

602. Do you know whether the despatch sent up from the Court of Directors, as originally prepared, is put on record, and also whether the despatch as altered and sent out is kept on record. The President may draw up a despatch, and submit it to the Secret Committee, and that despatch in the Secret Department may have been altered; have you a record of what it originally was, and what it was as sent out ultimately?—No, I should say not.

603. Your despatch, whatever it may be, is that which is ordered to be carried into execution?—Certainly; because the President, if he makes alterations at the request of the Chairs, would still consider that they were made by his own direction; there would be no record kept that the Chairs had suggested it; and in fact it might not be known to the clerk.

604. You stated that every despatch received a short examination in the Secret Department; by whom is that examination made?—Of every despatch received and all the papers accompanying it, a precis is made.

605. By whom is that precis made?—It is made by me, as the clerk of the Secret Department.

606. How many clerks at present are there in the Secret Department?—Two junior clerks and myself.

607. Are either of the junior clerks sworn to secrecy?—No.

608. Have they access to all the documents?—They have.

609. Mr. Labouchere.] Did you ever know any evil to arise from the indiscretion of anybody connected with the Secret Department at the India Board?—Not the least; I am certain that no evil ever did arise.

610. Mr. Hume.] You have stated that the President carried on an uninterrupted correspondence with the Governor-general of India?—That I read.

611. Can you state whether that uninterrupted correspondence between the President and the Governor-general is on record?—Certainly not.

612. Mr. Hardinge.] Is it not a private correspondence?—Entirely private.

613. Mr. Hume.] Is that correspondence kept in the office, or is it taken away on the change of Government?—It is as much private, and therefore taken away, as the President's letters to his son would be.

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614. Has the new President of the Board any means of knowing what that correspondence was?—No means whatever.

615. That private correspondence is not known to you?—I would not say that I have not seen the letters very often; I may have seen them, but it was a mere confidential communication on the part of the President to myself.

616. Viscount *Mahon*.] Have you ever known cases where such private letters have been put on record, and left among the archives of the India Board?—I should be unwilling to answer “No” at once, because it is possible that for a particular reason some letter of a demi-official kind, that may have come in that way, may have been left for some special purpose. I should be sorry, therefore, to answer the question off-hand in the negative; but certainly I can have no hesitation in saying that the correspondence, generally speaking, is entirely private; it is as much private as any communication would be between two private gentlemen.

617. Mr. *Herries*.] Are you aware that on the occasion of changes in the appointment of the President of the Board, with regard to private letters addressed from India by the Governor-general to the President who has left office, as a matter of courtesy it has been usual for the ex-President to communicate such private letters as he thought it right to communicate to his successor for his information?—Yes; I know that Lord Broughton has communicated such letters to you, and I have no doubt that that has been done in other cases. I know, after Lord Fitzgerald left the India Board, private letters which he had received were communicated to Sir Robert Peel, and Sir Robert Peel was to judge which of those should be communicated to his successor.

618. The letters are returned without any official record being kept of them, as being a more courteous communication of matters which the ex-President thinks it right that the President of the Board should be put in possession of?—Yes.

619. Mr. *Hume*.] You were asked a question respecting the expenses of the India Board; when money is given to the Board, is an account rendered?—There is no account rendered except by the assistant secretary, who gives the account to the President from quarter to quarter, and the President signs that.

620. Is any account made to the India House of the money expended?—No; the way in which the money is obtained from the India House is, that the President signs a certificate every quarter that a certain sum will be required for the expenses of the Board for that quarter.

621. And then that money is paid by the Court of Directors?—Yes; of course the Court of Directors take care that it shall not exceed the limit prescribed by the Act, 26,000 *l*.

622. Provided it is under that limit, no question is asked by the Court of Directors?—No; they have no right to ask any question.

623. The 22d section of the Act says, “And be it enacted, that if the Commissioners present at any Board shall be equally divided in opinion with respect to any matter by them discussed, then and on every such occasion the President, or in his absence, the Commissioner acting as such, shall have two voices, or the casting vote;” do I understand you that no such Board has ever been held?—No such Board, or anything like a Board, has been held since the passing of the Act of 1833.

624. Mr. *V. Smith*.] You stated that at present there was an undrawn amount of the sum that is allowed to the Board of Control; what becomes of that amount which is not drawn?—It merges in the revenues of India.

625. It is not kept for any future occasion of emergency when it may be required?—I imagine not; but that rests with the Court of Directors.

626. As to the alteration of the constitution of the Board of Control, you stated that it had been altered by the Act of 1833; previously to that time there were two paid Commissioners and one secretary, and since that there have been two Parliamentary secretaries; did that Act increase the powers or duties of the Board?—With regard to the political powers of the Board, I consider that the last Act made very little alteration indeed; and in fact, if the Committee would have written out in parallel columns the different clauses of the Acts of Parliament relating to the government of India, I think they would see that there has been very little increase of political power since 1784. Under the Act of 1784 the Board of Control were to superintend all matters relating to the civil or military govern-
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ment of India or the revenues; those words are certainly very extensive in their application; and it may be said, I think, that the powers of the Board, politically speaking, were very little altered indeed by the Act of 1833.

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627. Will you furnish such parallel columns of the powers under the two Acts as you have mentioned?—I will; the great alteration made with regard to the powers of the Board in the Act of 1833 was that that Act gave them a control over the home treasury of the East India Company.

628. As to the labours of the Board, has there been any alteration?—That paper which I read would show what the labours have been since 1830; but there is a table at the end of it which gives it for several years, and which shows that the business of the Board, so far as it can be reckoned by the number of papers and so forth, has very much increased.

629. What were the duties of the paid Commissioners who were abolished by the Act of 1833?—It very much depended upon the individual; if a Commissioner took a great interest in Indian matters he might find plenty to do. I remember when I was first at the India Board, Lord Binning, the present Lord Haddington, was a Commissioner; he took very great interest in Indian matters, and was of very great service; all judicial papers were presented to him, but no doubt very often the Commissioners did not do much.

630. If the Commissioner took no interest, there was nothing absolutely forced upon him?—No, it was not absolutely necessary that he should do anything.

631. As to the substitution of two Parliamentary secretaries for one Parliamentary secretary and an assistant secretary, the assistant secretary was abolished by the Act?—No, it was abolished by an Act of the Board, but not by Act of Parliament.

632. But it has been abolished since the Act of Parliament?—Yes.

633. With reference to the secretaries, do you consider that the present constitution of the Board is the best, or do you consider that it would be better to return to the old system, and have a Parliamentary secretary and one assistant secretary?—That would be in fact reducing two secretaries to one, because the present assistant secretary does, I believe, everything that the assistant secretary did before.

634. But the present assistant secretary is not a separate officer, but the change that has been made has been that an additional stipend is given to the chief clerk?—Yes, for the additional work, he is responsible for the discipline of the office; he keeps the accounts and so forth, and he is required to do the duties of the head of the department as well.

635. In your opinion would it be better to have an assistant secretary who would have no Parliamentary duties to perform?—I do not know whether I am quite competent to give an opinion upon that subject; but all things considered (of course there are considerations in the arrangement that do not apply specifically to the India Board), I do not think it is worse for the India Board, and it must be better for other Government purposes, that there should be two Parliamentary secretaries.

636. Putting aside political consideration with reference to two Parliamentary secretaries, do you consider the business of the Board would be better carried on by having an assistant secretary solely devoted to the business of the assistant secretary, without having any Parliamentary duties?—No, I do not see that there would be any advantage in it.

637. *Viscount Jocelyn.*] Do you see any advantage in one secretary being a permanent officer, and not changing with the Government?—I do not think there is any advantage in that.

638. *Mr. Vernon Smith.*] With regard to the number of previous communications that are sent back to the Court of Directors from the Board of Control, without any alteration being made in them, could you furnish an account of those?—Such an account could be furnished, but every previous communication must be examined for the purpose of discovering that.

639. Are not a large proportion returned without alteration?—Speaking of my own department, I should think there are not many that are returned without some alteration. I am not competent to speak of the other departments.

640. Are there many instances in which, after the draft has been altered in the previous communications, the alterations are not adopted by the Chairs?—

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Confining myself again to my own department, I should say the general rule is that the alterations made by the Board are adopted by the Chairs.

641. From your own experience can you suggest to the Committee any mode of expediting the business which is transacted between the Court of Directors and the Board of Control, or do you think that the business is as efficiently and rapidly dispatched as is consistent with advantage to the public service?—He would be rather a presumptuous person who said that every hour was properly employed, and that no part of the business could have been done more expeditiously than it has been. The nature of control, no doubt, is a cause of some delay; but I think the general feeling is, that it is very desirable that that delay should be lessened as much as possible.

642. It is obvious to everybody that divided control must produce a certain amount of delay, though there may be other advantages attending it; but can you suggest any alteration in the mode of transacting the business which would get rid of any portion of the delay, and be of advantage to the public service?—The only way in which I imagine an alteration could be attempted would be by abolishing the system of previous communications and sending despatches up at once in the shape of drafts; but I doubt whether, in the long run, time would be saved by that, because a much longer time would be of course required to consider the draft, and I should fancy that there would be much more hesitation on the part of the President before he gave directions for alterations to be made in the draft which he does not now hesitate to make in a previous communication, because, as I observed before, the alterations which are made in the previous communications are nothing more than suggestions by the President to the Chairs; “Do not you think the matter had better stand in this form?”

643. And when that previous communication is returned, it is submitted to the Court of Directors?—Certainly; the Court of Directors have never seen the previous communication when it is in that state, and I do not suppose they see the alterations that have been made. The Chairman states the nature of the draft that he proposes to the Court, adopting or not adopting the alterations of the President, and it is just possible that sometimes the Court may say, “Had we not better put it in such a way?” and the Chairman would probably answer, “That we have already tried, and we find that the President is not willing to adopt the alteration, and it is of no use.”

644. Granting the necessity for a double communication, does not the unofficial nature of the first communication add to the delay?—I think it is very difficult to say whether it does or does not, because I think the President would take so much more time in making his mind up as to the alterations that were to be made in the draft if it had not gone through the form of a previous communication, that possibly after all you would not save much time. Men who are more competent to give an opinion upon the subject than I am have always said that it was very undesirable to drop the system of previous communications.

645. Can you suggest any other means besides this doubtful one of expediting the business?—No, I cannot.

646. *Sir J. Hogg.*] You have spoken of the usual delay in preparing and sending out the ordinary despatches. Does it not occasionally, and I may say frequently, occur that despatches are received from India which require immediate attention, and an immediate answer; and is it usual to withdraw those despatches from the ordinary routine, and for the Chairman and President to take them up at once and prepare answers, and despatch answers immediately?—Do you mean without going through the course of previous communication?

647. I mean whether it is not usual to prepare a despatch in draft, without allowing it to come on in the usual routine, and then to send it up to the President, and have it at once submitted to the Court, so that an answer may go out in two or three, or four weeks?—Often that occurs. In looking to the previous communications that have last passed the Board, I think the latest was an answer to a letter dated from India on the 7th of March, which has been up in previous communication, and has been returned to the India House before the 7th of May.

648. Then matters of pressing importance are taken out of the ordinary routine, and the answers are immediately prepared and despatched?—Certainly.

649. *Viscount Jocelyn.*] What is the longest time you have ever known from the

the time that the previous communication has been received to the time of the despatch being forwarded to India?—I should not be able to answer that question without referring. With regard to the political department in 1851, there was only one "P. C." that was at the office a month.

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650. You cannot speak to any other department in the office?—I should not like to speak to any other department.

651. *Sir R. H. Inglis.*] You were understood to state in answer to a previous question, that you saw no objection to the system of the two Parliamentary secretaries being removable at any change of Government, without reference to political considerations connected with that question; will you be good enough to state to the Committee whether in your judgment there be or be not any reason for excepting the First Commissioner for the affairs of India from that rule, which prevails in the Treasury, and in the offices of the three Secretaries of State, viz., that of having one secretary, the under-secretary, or by whatever name he may be called, who is not removable on a change of Administration, and who carries on the current business of the office by the knowledge he has acquired by long experience?—I cannot give any reason why the India Board should be taken out of such a general rule as you mention, but at the same time it never has occurred to me to think that the business was delayed, or was more inefficiently done by the secretaries coming newly into office; and I have heard with regard to other offices (of course it is mere gossip) that objections have been found to under secretaries continuing, and that it has been often thought that it would have been better if the under secretaries had been changed altogether.

652. At the same time, whatever the inconvenience may have been in respect to the continuance of an individual as under secretary of a department, that inconvenience has not appeared to either of the two great parties who have governed this country, sufficient to induce them to endeavour to alter the system?—You are asking me a question which may lead me to give an answer that may appear presumptuous.

653. But does that alter your opinion?—No.

654. Will you state to the Committee any grounds which render it unnecessary, in the case of the India Board, to appoint an assistant secretary as a permanent officer, according to the practice of all Government departments?—Perhaps you would allow me to suggest that that question would be better put to the secretaries, who would tell you whether they had found any disadvantage from their not being acquainted with the business.

655. The question was put to you, because you volunteered the statement that there was no inconvenience in the change of the secretaries at the same time with the President; and in consequence of that, I wish to ask whether, in the consideration of the affairs of India, there be anything which is so particularly easy that those affairs can be dispatched by two new men as readily as by one new man with the addition of a man who has had experience in the office?—The secretaries must of course depend very much for mere matters of detail upon their subordinates, and the clerks who have to give them information upon the papers which are laid before them ought to give them all the facts of the case upon which they have to judge.

656. *Mr. Bankes.*] In point of fact, there is an assistant secretary in the Board of Control; is there not?—Yes; but he does not stand in the position to which I understand Sir Robert Inglis to refer.

657. *Viscount Mahon.*] He is empowered to sign in the absence of the secretaries?—He can do any formal act which the secretaries can do.

658. *Mr. Bankes.*] In point of fact, is it not the case that each of the heads of departments in the Board of Control at this moment has been in that service for a great number of years?—Certainly.

659. For how long a time have you been in the department?—Since 1818 I have been in the department; I have been senior clerk since 1839.

660. *Mr. Hardinge.*] You said that the secretaries of the Board were cognizant of every despatch that is transmitted through the Secret Department; is that the case, or does it rest with the President to exercise his discretion?—I imagine that it rests with the President to exercise his discretion whether he will communicate a paper to the secretaries or not. I stated that the gentleman who was now President had directed that the secretaries should be made aware of all secret despatches.

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661. Viscount Mahon.] In any legislation that may take place affecting the government of India, do you see any advantage that could be derived from obtaining a second signature in addition to that of the President, to communications?—Certainly not; it has been thought necessary to do it. I have asked more than one President to take upon himself the responsibility of dispensing with that, but no one has liked to do it, because the Act of Parliament says that two members shall be competent to transact any business of the Board; and therefore it is supposed that those formal documents, the drafts of which are sent to the India House in order to be despatched to India, must have two signatures.

662. You state that there is great trouble in getting a second signature, and that no advantage results from it?—No, it takes no responsibility from the President; in fact, the second signature is a mere formal signature.

663. Mr. Hardinge.] You have stated that the time which has elapsed between the Board receiving a "P. C." communication and returning it to the Chairs, varies from a month to five weeks?—On looking through the documents of the year 1851, I find that there was only one instance in which a previous communication had been kept at the Board in my own department for a month, but I said that from the time of returning the previous communication to the India House to the time it comes up in draft, is about a month or five weeks.

664. Do you consider that in some cases the delay is counterbalanced by the advantage of the more strict examination of the despatch?—No doubt it is; you can have no check that I am aware of without delay.

665. Mr. Vernon Smith.] You stated in a previous answer, that in cases of very deep interest, or that required dispatch, the ordinary routine was superseded?—What I understood Sir James Hogg to say, was not that the routine in regard to the different stages was dispensed with, but that the Chairman said to the person in whose department it may be at the India House, "This question is so important that you will not take it up in its chronological order, but you will take it up instantly."

666. By the words "ordinary routine being dispensed with," I understood was meant that there was some mode of quickening the communication?—The previous communication is entirely a private understanding between the Chairman and the President for the greater facility of transacting business, but there is nothing to prevent the Court of Directors or the Chairs individually, if they think it important, to send up a draft of the despatch at once.

667. Is that done in cases of very high interest?—It would be done rather in cases of pressing than of the greatest importance.

668. If it is done in cases of high interest, which are those, in fact, which require most judgment to be exercised upon them, surely it might be done in cases of less interest where there is less consideration required?—The person who has to prepare the drafts can only be preparing one at a time; if the matter is exciting any attention, or is considered to be very important, the Chairman would direct the head of the department at the India House to say, "I wish you to take up the subject out of its ordinary course;" but, of course, everything could not be taken out of its ordinary course.

669. Then, taking it out of its ordinary course, do I understand you to say, would supersede the necessity of previous communication?—No, the Chairman would merely say, "You must put aside what you are about, and take this up and prepare the draft of the despatch."

670. He would not send up the draft without a previous communication?—No.

671. I that ever done?—Yes; drafts come up sometimes without a previous communication, partly because they are mere matters of course, and partly sometimes because they are matters of great importance, and there may be a mail going out by which they are anxious to send the answer; but then it is not a subject which requires a long despatch.

672. You are aware that there is a proviso to the 30th clause of the Act, which empowers the Board of Control to make a minute upon subjects which do not require communication to the Board; has that ever been done?—Yes.

673. In what cases has that been done?—In those cases which are settled by regulation; for instance, the Court of Directors have a very large correspondence with civil and military officers on furlough, and with widows applying for pensions

pensions which are settled by regulation; there can be no discussion about them, but there is a good deal of correspondence upon them. T. Waterfield, Esq.

674. Will you furnish the Committee with any such Minute of the Board?—
There has been only one such Minute. 7 May 1852.

675. Mr. *Herries*.] With regard to the despatches received through the Secret Committee, does any delay attend the answers to those?—Certainly not; where they require an answer, the usual mode is to send an answer by the mail which leaves England immediately succeeding that which has brought the despatch to England.

676. In one case did it not happen that a despatch was received on one day relating to matters of grave importance, and the mail went out on the next day, by which the answer to that despatch was sent?—Yes; if the usual process with regard to matters that are brought before the Court of Directors were to be followed with regard to matters that go through the Secret Committee, that despatch could not be obtained; for no delay occurs in those cases.

677. Sir *E. Colebrooke*.] Can you state what proportion of despatches going through the India Board go through the Secret Department?—A very small proportion; it is not always that one is required for each mail; but it is very seldom that more than one goes by each mail; that is one in a fortnight.

678. Have any remonstrances passed between the Secret Committee and the Board, during the time that you have been connected with the department, against keeping any matters in the Secret Department that did not properly belong to it?—I do not know that I could answer that question without looking to the correspondence.

679. Mr. *Melvill* stated in his evidence that the administration of Scinde was kept for several years in the Secret Department; are you aware whether any remonstrances were made to the Board against that proceeding?—I should not like to undertake to answer that question at the moment; it is very possible that there may have been some remonstrance.

680. Do you think you could furnish any information from your office to show whether any reasons were recorded by the Board why the administration of Scinde was kept so long in the Secret Department?—I should say that there was no record.

681. Do you see any advantage in sending despatches through the Secret Committee that would not be equally attained by the Board sending them direct, merely communicating the despatches for the information of the Chairman and Deputy?—There would be no disadvantage, except that it would alter what has evidently been the intention of the Legislature throughout; viz. that the Court of Directors should be the governing body as far as India is concerned. Everything in India is done in the name of the East India Company or the Court of Directors; that, I imagine, was the reason why the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors was appointed, and that the Board were not to send despatches direct, the whole view of the Legislature with regard to India being that the Court of Directors were the only body that the people of India were to look to as the governing authority.

682. Is not that part of the arrangement a fiction, and calculated to mislead the public with regard to the relative functions of the Board and the Court of Directors?—I do not know whether it is calculated to mislead. The public in India and the Governments in India are, under the Act of Parliament, bound to obey such instructions as come from the Court of Directors, and they are aware that power is given to the Court of Directors, under Act of Parliament, of issuing these instructions. I do not know that there is any misleading of them; and the public in this country know very well, I imagine, that the President of the Board is responsible in Parliament for all the Government of India.

683. Mr. *Herries*.] The public servants in India, if I understand you rightly, are the servants of the East India Company under the law, as it now exists?—Yes.

684. And the East India Company are acting as trustees for the Crown, having command over all the public servants in India?—Yes.

685. The question was asked you whether it would not be equally convenient if orders were to go out direct from the President of the Board of Control to India, instead of passing through the Secret Committee of the India House, but

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in that case the Board would have to give directions to those who are not their servants?—Certainly.

686. Therefore it is necessary that the order should pass through that body who are by law at present the superiors of all those who are public servants in India, from the Governor-general downwards?—Yes, with reference to the civil service of India; I think there are only ten persons in India who are not servants of the Company, the three Bishops and the Judges; but all the rest of the civil servants, and a great part of the military, are servants of the Company.

687. *Mr. Hume.*] Do you remember any gun-boats being ordered by the President of the Board of Control through the Secret Department?—I do not say that; I do not remember their being ordered, but it was before I was senior clerk in the department.

688. *Mr. Hildyard*] With regard to the transmission of the orders of the Board through the Secret Committee, you say that assuming the Secret Committee were of opinion that the despatch had not reference to those matters which are prescribed in the Act of Parliament, it would then be in their discretion not to transmit that despatch?—They can refuse, if they please, to take upon themselves the responsibility; there is nothing in the Act of Parliament which enables the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to transmit a despatch from themselves; whether it is to pass through the Secret Committee or the Court of Directors, there is nothing in the Act which says that the Court of Directors or the Secret Committee shall be liable to any penalty if they refuse to transmit it.

689. The only remedy in the power of the Board of Control in such a case would be to apply to the Court of Queen's Bench for a mandamus to compel them to do their duty?—I presume so; but that is a matter on which I am not competent to give an opinion.

690. Assuming (but which is a matter likely to occur) that there was a misunderstanding between the Directors and the Board, the effect of applying for a mandamus would be to disclose the contents of those secret despatches?—Undoubtedly.

691. Therefore practically, if they were disposed to refuse, there does exist the means of driving the President of the Board of Control into a discussion with respect to matters which are to form the subject of the secret despatch?—Yes; the Secret Committee, or the Court of Directors, would have to answer that probably by legislative enactment; but as far as the law goes, as it now stands I imagine there is nothing but a mandamus that could compel the Court of Directors, or the Secret Committee, to send out the despatch.

692. And the proceedings upon the mandamus would entirely defeat the object of the Board by disclosing the contents of the despatch?—Yes.

693. *Mr. V. Smith.*] What, under the last Act, is the power of the Board of Control over the expenditure of the East India Company?—The Board have power over every part of the expenditure of the East India Company except that which is laid down by Act of Parliament; that is, the dividend of the East India Company, and the distribution of the sum allowed for the Home Establishment; but they have power over the total sum.

694. Could they diminish the sum allowed for the Home Establishment?—They could.

695. But they could not interfere with the amount paid to any particular clerks or servants of the East India Company?—No.

696. Any proposal of the Court to add to the expenses of the East India Company would be sent up for approval to the India Board?—Yes; any proposal, even to give 1*l.* to a poor woman, must be sent up for approval to the Board.

697. Have the Board of Control exercised a large discretion over the expenditure of the East India Company?—Yes, they have exercised a large discretion over every expenditure; and every grant of money, either a gratuity, a pension, or expense of any kind; all the indents which come home from India which require stores to be sent out, must be sanctioned by the Board.

698. Have the Board of Control frequently declined to accede to, or proposed to diminish those grants?—Continually; that is a very great alteration, and a very great addition, that was made to the work of the Board by the last Act of Parliament.

699. Is it an alteration which you think has exercised a wholesome influence

on the expenditure of the East India Company?—Whether it is a wholesome influence may be doubted by some; but it has been exercised certainly.

700. Have the East India Company generally acquiesced in the alterations of the Board?—They cannot help doing so, I imagine, when the Board have decided the question.

701. They cannot help eventually acquiescing, but have there been frequent discussions upon the subject, and have they ended generally in an amicable arrangement?—They have generally ended in the Court of Directors submitting to the decision of the Board.

702. Mr. *Plowden*.] There have been cases of remonstrance with reference to money?—Yes.

703. Mr. *Herries*.] In point of fact, all proposals for expenditure in India proceeding from the Court of Directors are subjected to examination and control by the Board of Control?—Yes, or expenditure in England.

704. Despatches are from time to time sent out by the East India Company, reviewing largely and minutely the expenditure in each department, and those are submitted to the Board of Control, and are subject to minute examination in that Board, and to frequent alterations?—They are. In point of fact the Court of Directors can do nothing without the sanction of the Commissioners for the affairs of India, except in some few half dozen cases in which it is laid down by the Act of Parliament that the Board shall not have power to interfere.

John Shepherd, Esq., called in; and Examined.

705. *Chairman*.] YOU have acted as Chairman of the East India Company?—Yes, on three different occasions.

706. Mr. *Herries*.] Will you state the periods when you acted as Chairman?—I was elected a Director in June 1835; I was elected Deputy Chairman in April 1843, and Chairman in April 1844; and I was re-elected Deputy Chairman in April 1849, and Chairman in April 1850; and again, in the following year, 1851, I was elected Chairman; so that for three years I have been Chairman, and for two years Deputy Chairman.

707. *Chairman*.] You have heard the evidence which Mr. Melvill has given?—Yes.

708. He has explained to the Committee the general system adopted for administering the affairs of the Indian Government at the India House. Will you give the Committee your opinion with reference to the practical working of that system?—I have no hesitation saying that I think the system works most beneficially for India, and for the advantage of the public service. The system with regard to the despatches ensures a careful revision of all the proceedings of the local governments; and a knowledge on the part of our servants in India, that all their proceedings, and their reports and correspondence will come regularly under the surveillance of the Court, has in my opinion a very beneficial moral effect, and I think it is a wholesome stimulus to industry and exertion. It is quite impossible that an inefficient public servant, an indolent clerk we will say, or a careless Judge, can avoid exposure and censure by the Court; and we are always ready to commend and reward those officers whom we find most deserving.

709. Those are reasons which you think valid for maintaining so minute a surveillance?—Yes; there are other reasons which might be stated; the completeness of our records is a great advantage to the governing body at home. Voluminous papers are sent home, and though it might appear as if many of them might be dispensed with, yet they are very valuable in my opinion as adjuncts to our administration. If we want information on any subject, we have only to go to our records, and there we have the opinions of the most eminent men on any particular subject on which we require information. I should say that a man has only to read our records to make himself almost as much acquainted with the system of the government in India as he would be if he had spent his life there.

710. You think it an advantage to send home the voluminous correspondence relating to the question that arises, which authorities in India are in the habit of sending home to the East India Company?—I should be very sorry to see any plan adopted that circumscribed the number of documents sent home; the same information might perhaps be given in different forms, but

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there is nothing that I should deprecate more than any endeavour to define the particular documents that were required for the purpose of limiting the number of the documents. I think the great advantage of the present system consists in our having everything before us, and being enabled to make ourselves thoroughly masters of the whole subject upon which our decision is to be given.

711. Has that mode been adopted within a comparatively recent date?—No, it has been adopted ever since I have been a Director of the East India Company; the collections were not always made in India, but during the last charter they have been made in India and completed in this country.

712. A great deal of information can be obtained by reference to your own records?—Yes; and we have the correspondence and documents upon which the local governments have decided upon the question. The great advantage of the present system is, that we have the same materials for our decision that the local governments have; and we may of course refer to our decisions in analogous cases, which are very useful, because they form a code of regulations for ourselves.

713. You will from your position be enabled to explain fully the course of proceeding on the occasions when there exist differences of opinion between the Board of Control and the Court of Directors?—Those differences are generally settled in communications between the President and the Chairs. If a despatch comes down altered in such a way that we think it important to remonstrate with the President upon it, as has been already explained, we have a certain day of the week on which we have a friendly meeting with the President, and we discuss the matter between ourselves; and if we do not succeed in convincing each other or making a compromise of the question, it is for the Chairs to consider whether they should adhere rigidly to their opinion or not; they would, perhaps, take the matter before the Court, and if the Court agreed with them, the draft of the despatch would go up to the Board officially. The "P. C.," I beg leave to say, as has been already explained, is a mere suggestion or previous communication between the President and the Chairs; but when the draft of the despatch goes up to the Board, having received the sanction of the Court, it becomes then strictly official. If the President of the Board should adhere to the alterations which he had made in the previous communications, we should then write a letter or suggest to the Court to write a letter of remonstrance, detailing the grounds upon which we differ from him; and it would rest with the Board to say whether they would adhere to their opinion or accede to the remonstrance of the Court of Directors. If the Board still adhere to their opinion, I have known cases of a second letter, and even a rejoinder to that; but ultimately it is the duty of the Court to succumb, and therefore the despatch goes out to India as approved by the Board.

714. These questions and answers have been confined entirely to the proceedings of the Court of Directors and the Board of Control. Does your experience lead you to suggest any alteration in that system?—No, I do not think any better system could be devised. Sometimes the system of "P. C." has been complained of by members of the Court, but I am satisfied myself that it facilitates business and saves time; and though delay is an inconvenience, yet we have the power, and we are constantly exercising that power, in the case of a despatch which demands prompt and immediate attention, of taking it up immediately. During the last two years several instances occurred, when I was in the Chair, in which a despatch arrived, we will say on Monday, which was of great importance; it was brought to us, and the Chairman and Deputy Chairman consulted together with the officer in whose department the subject was, and we made up our minds as to what reply should be given to it. On the next day, Tuesday, we met with the President, and we discussed the subject with him, taking the collection of papers or a sufficient quantity of papers to show him the nature of the subject; and on several occasions I have brought the memorandum back in my box approved of on the same afternoon, and have laid it before the Committee on the following day. We have explained the circumstances which required promptitude and decision to the Committee, and though perhaps there may be a little objection, on the score of not having had time enough to consider the matter, generally they will, in an important case, concede the point and take it into consideration at once, and then it will go before the Court; on the same day a discussion will again take place, then an objection may

may be taken by the Court that they have not had sufficient time to consider it, and then we have the power of summoning a Court before the regular day of meeting in the next week (the regular day of meeting of the Court is on Wednesday); if the Court, when the question was brought before them on the Wednesday, denied a longer time to consider it, we should hold a second Court on Friday; so that we have the means of attending to important questions which require promptitude and replying by return of post. But I beg leave to say, that as regards the general questions which come before us, I do think it is much more important that those questions should be maturely and thoroughly considered, and efficiently disposed of, than even that quickness and promptitude should be obtained.

715. Then the Committee is to understand, that from your experience you are not of opinion that the delay which occurs is productive of any serious injury?—No, I think not; there may have been instances where it would have been better if the matter had been disposed of a little earlier; but as a general rule, I am satisfied that the system could not be amended.

716. We have had sufficient evidence of the mode of proceeding between the Secret Committee and the Board; what is your opinion of that course of proceeding; is there any change that you would suggest?—It has been already explained to the Committee that the duty of the Secret Committee is purely ministerial; the only duty defined by law, or recognised by the Board as appertaining to the members of the Secret Committee, is that of signing and transmitting despatches which are prepared by the Board and sent to the Committee. We have no power, if we think it important or necessary at our interviews with the President, of discussing the questions and pointing out to him what we think the best course of proceeding; we may write a letter to the President, but his attending to that letter is merely a matter of courtesy; our power is not recognised by the Board or by the law; and under those circumstances the members of the Secret Committee might scarcely consider that they were bound always to express their opinion where there was a difference of opinion between the President of the Board and themselves. Speaking for myself, it would be only on questions of great importance that I should feel it my duty to write a letter on the subject, because I know that that letter might be sent back, which has taken place.

717. The President of the Board is not bound to receive that letter?—No. I think Lord Broughton, in one of his answers before the Committee on Official Salaries, stated distinctly that the members of the Secret Committee might write a letter, but that he was not bound to know it; it is a matter of discretion on the part of the members of the Secret Committee whether they should express their opinion, and it is a matter of discretion on the part of the President whether he chooses to attend to such an expression of opinion or not. My idea would be, that it would be satisfactory if my duty as a member of the Secret Committee were so defined that I might feel that it was my duty to express my opinion on all occasions where I differed in opinion from the President, and to place that opinion on record, in order to show to my successor that I had done my duty.

718. Do you think that there would be any inconvenience likely to result from throwing that responsibility upon the Secret Committee?—We are told that it is our duty now; we are held responsible if we do not give our advice to the President in such cases. From the impression which Honourable Members who have put questions upon the subject to the witnesses seem to entertain, I feel that if I were to neglect giving my opinion I should be considered neglecting my duty, but I am in this embarrassing position; I have not the power of recording the fact that I have expressed my opinion, nor is it recognised by law as part of my duty that I should express my opinion in those cases.

719. Your suggestion would be, that there should be power given to the Secret Committee where they differed in opinion from the President of the Board, to protest against the decision which he came to?—I beg leave to state, that I am perfectly ready to admit that the ultimate decision of all questions involving peace and war must be in the hands of the President and the Cabinet of the day. I should be very sorry that any power of protest should be given to members of the Secret Committee which should embarrass the President or the Cabinet in the course they think it right to take in such cases; but I think

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if the members of the Secret Committee are expected to use any influence either in the way of discussion, or by writing a letter to the President, there ought to be some means of our being able to show that that influence has been used by its being recorded.

720. But the Act of Parliament, if I understand you rightly, does not recognise that duty?—Certainly not; the only duty recognised by the Act of Parliament is that of transmitting the despatch; but some members of the Committee from the questions they have put, seem to think that it is implied by the Act that we ought to exercise a power by acquiescing in the course adopted if we agree with the President, or by remonstrating if we think it desirable to do so.

721. *Mr. Herries.*] Upon what do you found the opinion that it is the implied duty of the Secret Committee to remonstrate, or protest, or offer any opinion?—I mean to say, that in listening to the questions that have been put, and the answers which have been given to them, it has been stated that the Chairs have the power to do so; and if the parties say they have the power to do so, the natural conclusion to be drawn is, that they are expected to exercise the power, which I may say we have exercised very lately with my Right Honourable friend, in taking about the best course of proceeding in the Secret Department, in reference to the Burmese war.

722. *Chairman.*] Do you consider that the present system of electing Directors operates injuriously, so as to prevent men of men of eminence from becoming candidates?—I think the fault is more from men of eminence coming forward as candidates; the canvas is made a greater bugbear of than it ought to be; if men of eminence came forward, I am satisfied that the Court of Proprietors would be very ready to support them; from the respect they entertain for men who have spent the greater part of their days in India, I can state one case in proof of that. Mr. Butterworth Bayley, who had served with eminence for five years as a Member of Council, and was for a year a Governor, came home on furlough at the time I was a candidate; I had made some progress in my canvas, and so had Mr. Warden; we were rivals; but we found that such was the feeling of the Proprietors in favour of Mr. Bayley, though he had never made a regular canvas, from his services being so well known, that both Mr. Warden and myself felt it politic to withdraw in his favour, and he was elected a Director before his furlough had expired. I have heard it often said that the trouble of canvassing prevented such men as Mounstuart Elphinstone, Sir Thomas Munro, and others, from coming forward as candidates. My own opinion is, that if men of eminence only came forward in a reasonable period, the proprietary body would elect them with very little trouble on their part.

723. Without a laborious canvas?—Yes; such would be the estimation formed of the merits of their services that I have no doubt they would be elected.

724. *Sir E. Colebrooke.*] When was Mr. Butterworth Bayley elected?—He was elected before his three years' furlough had expired; it must have been in 1833 or 1834.

725. *Chairman.*] Do you consider that 24 Directors are necessary, or would it be advantageous to reduce the number?—I think that a reduction of the number of Directors would be most prejudicial to their efficiency; reducing the number of Directors to 12 would leave the Committee with only three members, and one of those might be absent; and there would not be that thorough discussion and investigation of subjects that there is now; and a body of 12 men would be more liable to be influenced than a body of 24 men. I am of opinion that it is of great importance to retain the present number; it is impossible to suppose that 24 men can be so easily influenced as 12 men might be.

726. Do you consider that the Court of Directors contains an adequate number of representatives of Indian interests?—Of late years almost all the candidates who have been elected have been in the service in India. I should be very sorry to see all the Directors Indian, because I think a certain infusion of English blood is desirable. We often find that Madras men have peculiar views of their own, and Bengal men have peculiar views of their own, and Bombay men again have peculiar views of their own and the men who are disinterested have no local prejudices, and they can exercise a sound discretion, and decide between them; and I think also an infusion of English members, who have English knowledge, and have mixed a good deal with people in this country, is very important in this way; we have frequently very important questions with
regard

regard to our exchange, with regard to our steam navy, and various other matters of that kind, and I think that an infusion of English blood is very useful in disposing of those questions. As Mr. Melvill stated, during the last Charter there has been only one man elected who is not Indian.

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727. I believe many of the most eminent Chairmen of the Court have been individuals who were not in the civil or military service of the Company?—There have been men who have been very efficient members of the Court, and efficient Chairmen who were not in the civil or military service of the Company, and they have been also good men of business; it is very important that the Chairman should be a good man of business, for having so much to do as the Chairman has, unless he were a man of business, though he might have Indian knowledge, he would not be able to get through the work.

728. I believe you yourself were never in the civil or military service of the Company?—No, I was brought up in the Company's maritime service.

729. It has been suggested by Mr. Melvill that there should be a quorum of the Court of Proprietors necessary to conduct the proceedings. Do you think that would be an improvement?—It would tend to ensure a greater number of proprietors attending, and it would also raise the tone and character of the discussions, and would prevent any two or three members from combining merely for the sake of bringing forward any particular views of their own over and over again after the question has been decided. It would certainly be an advantage to the proprietary body, and an advantage to the public service.

730. Will you inform the Committee as to the mode of proceeding in the Court of Directors, on the occasion of appointing members to the several councils of India?—When a vacancy occurs in the Council, the Chairman and Deputy Chairman generally consult together as to those whom they may consider to have the highest qualifications for the office, and they generally select three or four individuals, and an officer is employed to search the records for an account of their services; a detailed collection is made of the services of those individuals, and notice is then given by the Chairman, on a Court day, that those documents will be laid before the Court, with the view of selecting a member for the Council. It is open to any member of the Direction to ask that a collection of the merits of A., B., and C. should also be prepared, and that is generally conceded by the Chairs. Notice is then given of the particular individual whom the Chairs recommend, and of any other individuals whom other members may intend to nominate. When the day is fixed the merits of the several parties are discussed, and the appointment is made by ballot, by the majority of the Court of Directors.

731. There is no open canvassing?—No; now and then civil servants will write home, stating that their standing is so and so, and that they desire to be considered as candidates for the Council; but that is not often the case.

732. The suggestion of nomination proceeds from the Chairman of the day?—Yes, from the Chairman of the day, in communication with the Deputy Chairman; they generally take care to make up their own minds in the first instance.

733. These are appointments over which the India Board have no control; will you explain the course you adopt as regards those appointments on which the Board have a veto?—With reference to the appointment of Governor-general or Governors of Presidencies, on such occasions it is the practice of the Chairs to communicate very promptly with the President of the Board. Our desire generally is, in the case of the Governor-general or Governor, that we should get the best man of the particular party who may be in power; we are not so unreasonable as to propose as Governor-general or a Governor a man in opposition; and it has been my practice generally to take up two or three names and place them in the order in which I think the Court would esteem them, and I say to the President, "Here are three names; either of them, I think, the Court would be glad to elect; I have placed them in the order in which, I think, they would be esteemed by the Court." If neither of those names is satisfactory to the President, of course it then becomes a matter of communication; he would probably suggest a name of his own, and it is a question between us, to be settled in friendly communication who shall be the party elected.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next, at One o'clock.]

Select Committee on INDIAN TERRITORIES.
1852.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

Veneris, 7^o die Maii, 1852.

Thomas Waterfield, Esq. - - - p 1
John Shepherd, Esq. - - - p. 19

[Great inconvenience having arisen from the Publication of Minutes of Evidence taken before Committers, and of Papers, &c. laid before them, it is particularly requested that Members receiving such Minutes and Papers, will be careful that they are confined to the object for which they are printed, the special use of the Members of such Committees.]

Select Committee on INDIAN TERRITORIES.

1852.

Martis, 11^o die Maii, 1852.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. Baring.
Mr. Herries.
Mr. Hardinge.
Sir Edward Colebrooke.
Sir R. H. Inglis.
Mr. Vernon Smith.
Sir Charles Wood.
Mr. Milner Gibson.
Sir William Molesworth.
Viscount Mahon.

Mr. Baillie.
Viscount Jocelyn.
Sir James Hogg.
Mr. Labouchere.
Mr. Hildyard.
Mr. Plowden.
Mr. Hume.
Mr. Cobden.
Mr. Keogh.

THOMAS BARING, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

John Shepherd, Esq., called in; and further Examined.

734. *Chairman.*] DO you approve fully of the present system of education at the colleges of Haileybury and Addiscombe?—At Haileybury, I think there might be some improvement introduced, in devoting more time to European subjects. There is, I think, more time devoted to the study of Oriental languages than is necessary. I should prefer leaving the Oriental languages to be attended to when the young men arrive in India to a greater extent than at present; that has been my impression lately. As regards Addiscombe, the system at present is very perfect; nothing could work better than the present system.

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735. Does the present plan of distributing the patronage of the civil and military services in your opinion operate beneficially to the Company's services?—The late returns which have been made show that a very large proportion of the patronage is given to the sons of the Company's servants, and my own opinion is, that any other system, take for instance the system which has been proposed of appropriating a specific proportion to the servants of the Company, would not act so beneficially to them as the present system does. If we were to extend the return of the distribution of the patronage to the immediate connexions, the nephews or grandsons of our officers, the proportion of patronage given to them would be shown to be much larger than it is shown to be now.

736. Can you make any suggestion as to any change in the Court of Proprietors that would in your opinion be beneficial, as regards their constitution and power of voting?—I think it would be very difficult to suggest any improvement. It has been thought that giving votes to those who held stock in the loan money of the Company might be a system acted upon; but that would increase the number of proprietors to a very large extent, and I question whether there would be any benefit arising from it.

737. What would be your opinion of giving servants of the Company who had served a certain period in India, whether civil or military, the right of voting?—I cannot imagine that it would be beneficial; the number would be so great that I think it would make the canvass still more arduous and difficult, and I do not think it would act beneficially with regard to the parties who would be ultimately elected.

738. *Mr. Labouchere.*] Can you give the Committee any idea what would be the number of persons entitled to vote if you allowed all those who had served

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in India to do so?—I should think the number would be three times the present number.

739. Would it be possible to draw any line, by giving those who had served a certain time, or who had filled certain situations, a power to vote?—It would be practicable to confine the power of voting to those who had held a certain rank or filled a certain station.

740. Do you think the limitation of the power of voting to those who had filled certain stations would be desirable?—I doubt whether it would.

741. *Mr. Baillie.*] Is it not the fact that most of the retired public servants of the East India Company are holders now of India stock?—I should not say most of them are; a great many buy stock; all who wish to have votes have the power of buying India stock, but I do not think most of them, or even a large proportion, buy stock.

742. *Mr. Herries.*] The relative powers and authority of the proprietors and the Directors of the East India Company are governed by the Charter of Incorporation, are they not?—Yes.

743. If so, by what power could an alteration be made which should give a different authority with respect to the choice of directors and proprietors of the Company from that which the present Court of Proprietors enjoy?—You could only make such an alteration by Act of Parliament.

744. Would it not also require the consent of the whole proprietary body?—I imagine an Act of Parliament would over-rule any present system.

745. Do you think it would be consistent with our law that Parliament should over-rule the rights of the proprietors of any company chartered for their own interests, by making changes and alterations respecting the rights of the respective parties within the limits so settled?—It is certainly open to a question that the proprietors might raise that objection.

746. It is a very unusual course, is it not?—I should think it was; it would only be the good of the public service that would authorise it.

747. This is a separate question from the trusteeship, which the Company exercises in the administration of the government of India. The constitution of the Court of Proprietors, and their rights and mode of election, I consider to be regulated by their Charter, and not to have any immediate connexion with the Government of India?—I think the mode of electing the directors must be considered as having an important bearing upon the Government of India; but it would of course admit of an argument whether it was not an interference with their privileges to extend the number of votes.

748. Have you the power of making bye-laws?—Yes; the proprietors make bye-laws for themselves.

749. By those bye-laws, might they alter the mode of choosing the directors?—I rather think the Act of Parliament settles that, that holders of stock shall have so many votes according to the value of the stock; I doubt whether the Act could be altered by any bye-law.

750. You were asked whether or not other persons, not being by law qualified as holders of stock to vote, might not be admitted to vote with a view to the improvement of the representation of the proprietary body in the Court of Directors?—It could only be by Act of Parliament.

751. Are you of opinion that the proprietors of stock would be ready to admit the interference of Parliament in such a matter?—I think it very likely that they might object to its making their votes of less importance by increasing the number of votes.

752. Do you think the object of sufficient importance to make it worth while to incur the opposition which might be raised to such a measure?—I think not; I am satisfied that the proprietors as they now stand would elect eminent men as directors if they came forward as candidates, but unfortunately there is an impression in the minds of parties that the canvass is a very arduous one, and many dislike the idea of undertaking it.

753. In point of fact, have several eminent men of late years been elected?—I have known no eminent men who failed where they waited for a year or two; of course they cannot expect to walk over the heads of one or two candidates who have already secured the good opinion of the majority of the proprietors.

754. *Mr. Labouchere.*] To what do you attribute it that men of great eminence connected with India of late years, such as Mr. Mount Stuart Elphinstone and Lord Metcalfe, and men of that class, have never become directors?—I think

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it is because they apprehended the canvass; Mr. Mount Stuart Elphinstone refused to take office in India; he refused to take the appointment of Governor-general, and I do not think he ever desired the office of a director, otherwise he would only have had to intimate to the proprietors his desire to be elected, and I am satisfied that he would have been elected; and the same applies to Lord Metcalfe, but his services were in requisition by Her Majesty's Government, and he had a higher reward offered him, and he had higher services to perform. Mr. Mount Stuart Elphinstone was offered a seat in the India Board, and when he arrived in India he was offered the Governor-generalship by two separate Administrations; so I have always understood.

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755. *Viscount Jocelyn.*] It has been stated by Mr. Melvill, that there are 24 directors, including the Chairs; in reality, however, are there not 30 directors, six of whom go out annually by rotation?—Yes, there are always six that go out annually by rotation.

756. How are the re-elections conducted; is it not the fact, that the six out directors are re-elected annually, on the recommendation of the Court, in their corporate capacity?—That is the present practice.

757. Can you state any instance in which this practice has been deviated from, by the non re-election of an out director?—There was an instance of a director who was thrown out on a general election, where there happened to be a vacancy; the practice is, that the directors are re-elected, but there was an occasion when a director was thrown out on a general election, and afterwards he was re-elected.

758. It is believed that there are always candidates in the field to succeed to vacancies in the direction from death or resignation; would any such candidate, however able or distinguished, have the slightest chance of being elected in opposition to any of the six directors going out by rotation?—It is very doubtful; if among the six, there was any one of doubtful reputation, or if any of the six directors had misconducted himself, so as to lose the confidence of the proprietors, and a man came forward in whom the proprietors had confidence, I think it very likely that he would be elected.

759. Can you state any instance in which that has occurred?—I am not aware of any instance at the present moment; I am speaking from my own personal recollection.

760. Then, practically, since the present Charter, the directors are elected for life, until they voluntarily resign, and the re-elections referred to are purely matter of form?—I cannot go the length of saying that the re-elections are purely matters of form, because the proprietors have the power, if they please, of coming forward themselves, or of bringing forward any candidate, and of opposing the house-list; practically they have not done so; I presume on the ground that those whose names appear on the house-list, obtained the confidence of the proprietors at large.

761. But, practically, the re-election is a matter of form?—Practically it is.

762. Why should not the annual election be open, the Court being debarred from all interference?—I cannot give any reasons, further than that if you desire to adopt a plan which shall prevent eminent men from coming forward, I think that system would have that effect.

763. What is the interference that the Court exercise?—The influence they exercise is, in recommending certain names, and I may mention that there is a difference of opinion upon that subject: some persons think that the Court of Directors might, instead of recommending any parties, state that they are ready to serve again; having performed their duty faithfully, I do not apprehend that the recommendation of the Court is a matter of great importance.

764. An opinion has been given in favour of the Court of Proprietors possessing the power of discussing the affairs of India; and I find from Lord Glenelg's letter, dated the 12th of February 1833, it appears to have been intended, under the arrangement of 1834, that they should possess such power; will you have the goodness to state in what manner proprietors can become acquainted with the affairs of India from sources not open to the public generally?—Any proprietor at the quarterly court has the power of asking questions of the chairman, or of calling for any papers, and if there is no objection on public grounds to giving those papers, those requests are generally acceded to; of course it depends upon the nature of the subject whether it is politic to grant the papers that are applied for.

765. Do you think it would be advantageous were it to be laid down, that the chairman,

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chairman, or of course in his absence the deputy-chairman, of the Court of Directors, should, at a meeting to be convened for the purpose, annually review the affairs of India for the information of the proprietary body?—Our quarterly courts afford that opportunity. We have quarterly courts for the express purpose, and any proprietor who takes any great interest in Indian affairs has the fullest opportunity at that court of discussing any question. I do not think there would be any advantage in having an additional court.

766. Do you think the furnishing of such information would lead to tedious and useless debates?—I have never observed that there has been any desire on the part of the Court of Directors to refuse information to proprietors at the quarterly courts. I have only regretted that so few of the proprietors attended; the meetings have been generally very indifferently attended.

767. We have had it in evidence that the Direction is divided into three committees. By this system, are the committees usually composed of those members of the Court who, by previous knowledge and experience, are best qualified for the department entrusted to them?—The committees are chosen in the way Mr. Melvill described; but the members, amongst themselves, have the opportunity of exchanging into those particular committees which they are most qualified for; and I may state, that though you may not always see civilians on the same committee, either the Revenue, or Judicial, or Legislative, the reason of that is, that the member wishes to go through all the committees, in order that he may make himself master of the business of the Court; and certainly it is an object that a man should serve a certain time on every committee.

768. Would a director be nominated to the committee supervising that branch of the service in which he had been employed in India?—I have scarcely known an instance where a director did not succeed in getting into the particular committee that he wished to be upon, by exchanging with his colleagues.

769. It has been stated to us that no record of the daily attendance of directors is kept; does it not sometimes happen that directors seldom or never attend, except on the weekly court days when, from non-attendance, they are liable to a fine?—I happened to be present when Mr. Melvill was asked that question, and when he stated eight as the daily attendance; if I had been asked the question I should have stated that the number was greater than eight, because I have frequently, when I have been in the chair, asked what members were in the House, and I have had a list of a dozen; it depends a good deal upon what business is going on; gentlemen do not always attend if there is not much business on the Court table; but generally speaking the attendance is very good.

770. Are there not a great number of directors who do not attend, except when they are liable to a fine for not attending?—I am not aware that there are any.

771. Are the directors of the East India Company allowed to engage in any other pursuits besides being directors?—Yes, they are. Perhaps you will allow me to state, as that question may refer (though I do not imagine that it does) to myself, that I consider there is an advantage in a man having other occupations, provided he takes care that he does not neglect his duty at the India House. I mentioned, the last time I was examined, that there are a variety of matters of importance which we have to decide upon, independent of local matters. There are many questions of finance, such as regulating our exchanges, and allowing advances on hypothecated goods, which come before us; and again, we have the India navy to attend to; we have vessels to build and machinery to construct; and we have all our military stores and clothing for the army, and many things of that kind to superintend, upon which a knowledge of what is passing in the City, out of doors, is very useful.

772. It has been stated to us that the Court of Directors possess the power of recalling and dismissing any of their servants at pleasure: do you consider the continuance of this power essential to the maintenance of their authority and of due subordination on the part of their servants?—I do, most distinctly.

773. Do you consider that any exception could be made without endangering those objects?—I am not aware of any.

774. *Sir R. H. Inglis.*] Can you state to the Committee that that power has been advantageously exercised within your own personal experience by the Court of Directors?—I certainly think it has.

775. From your experience you are unwilling that the power should be withdrawn from the body to whom it is now entrusted?—Certainly.

776. *Viscount*

776. Viscount *Jocelyn*.] It has been stated by Mr. Melvill that the "evil of delay in the correspondence between England and India is mitigated by the fact that it chiefly relates to the revision of acts done:" but are not references frequently made by the Governments of India for the previous sanction of the Court to measures deemed of more or less importance, and in such cases is not the long delay which now occurs very injurious to the public interests?—As I mentioned in my last examination, there are sometimes cases where promptitude is very important, and on such occasions we always have the power, and we exercise it, of taking those cases up and deciding them with promptitude and without delay.

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777. For instance, was there not very great delay in deciding upon the introduction of railways into India, and other measures of a similar character?—The question of the introduction of railways into India was a very important question, upon which differences of opinion existed between the authorities as to the best mode of constructing railroads: it certainly required due consideration before we committed ourselves. The question was first mooted when I happened to be either deputy-chairman or chairman. The question at issue was, whether it was proper or constitutional to give a guarantee of a certain dividend; that was objected to, and it was found, that without giving a guarantee the people of England would not come forward with money to construct the railroads; then afterwards, when this was discovered, it was found actually necessary to give a guarantee; it of course took a long time to decide what was the proper amount of interest; we desired to have a smaller amount than five per cent.; we thought that three or four per cent. might do. It was a very important question, and it was much more necessary to take sufficient time, and weigh everything well, than rashly come to a decision, which we might hereafter have cause to regret.

778. When a matter originating in the Secret Department is transferred to the Public Department, do the Court of Directors possess the power of recording a dissent or protest against any proceedings coming to their knowledge on such transfer, which they may deem injurious to the interests of India or of England?—The Court of Directors, when the thing is made public before them, have the power of coming to any resolution they think proper, because the question is no longer in the Secret Department.

779. If so, have they of late years exercised that power?—They have.

780. You are aware that in former years, in the time of Mr. Dundas, for instance, it was the duty of the President of the Board of Control annually to review the affairs of India in Parliament; can you state when, and for what reason, that practice was discontinued?—No; I am not sufficiently acquainted with that to answer the question.

781. Do you not think that the revival of that salutary practice would be advantageous, by creating a general interest in the welfare and prosperity of India, and by giving a certain degree of publicity to the proceedings of the different authorities to whom the administration of India is entrusted?—I see no objection to it, if the Legislature desire it; but Indian questions generally, I think, do not excite much interest in Parliament.

782. We have had evidence from Mr. Melvill that duplicate copies of all despatches from India are received; are duplicates of the collections annexed to the despatches also transmitted?—I am not quite certain that they are always sent, but generally speaking, on all important questions, where duplicates are not sent, we have duplicates made.

783. Are triplicate copies sent?—I am not certain. I know frequently we are obliged to make other copies at the India House on important questions where several members wish to read the papers.

784. Besides those voluminous papers, are there not diaries sent from India?—Yes; the proceedings are very full and complete.

785. All that takes place both at Madras and Bombay and Bengal is sent to this country?—Yes, every document upon which the Government in India decide the question comes before the Court.

786. What is done with those diaries?—They are all deposited in our records, and may be called for at any time that the directors wish it.

787. Of course all those documents are very voluminous, and very expensive. Does your experience enable you to suggest any means by which, without impairing the checks and control exercised by the authorities in this country over the authorities in India, that mass of Indian correspondence could be diminished?—I stated before that I should be very sorry to see any measure taken by circum-

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scribing the collections. I think it is much more important that we should have too many documents than that we should have too few. There may be some inconveniences from the number of documents, but I think it is much the safer side to err upon.

788. Viscount *Mahon*.] Will you have the goodness to state more in detail than you have hitherto done what is the improvement in the course of study at Haileybury which you would recommend?—I think too much perhaps is required in the study of so many Oriental languages, seeing that young men have no opportunity after going to India of having the best instruction in European subjects—in law, political economy, and even in classics. I think it would be better if more time were devoted to those subjects, and the knowledge of the Oriental languages were completed when they arrived in India. There have been differences of opinion among the members of the Court upon that question, but that is my view.

789. Would not the arrival of a young man in India be attended with great inconvenience to himself and detriment to the public service if he had no previous acquaintance with the language?—I would not go the length of saying that he should have no acquaintance with the language, but I would confine them to the rudiments of the languages, and leave them to complete their knowledge after they arrived in India. I am not much in favour of young men devoting a large portion of their time to the study of Oriental languages at Haileybury.

790. You consider that the Oriental languages should follow the other studies?—Yes; in my opinion no matter can be of more importance than the acquirement of the native languages, but that must be got in India.

791. Has it ever occurred to you whether there might be, without detriment to the public service, any diminution in the amount of classical learning required of the students at Haileybury?—I should say not; I have always found that good classical scholars have other talents, and I should be sorry to see a small degree of knowledge of the classics as a test; I think, generally, if a man is a good classic, he is also eminent in other departments.

792. But it has appeared to you that at Haileybury the study of so many languages is excessive as regards the time and strength of the student?—Yes, that is my opinion.

793. You think that in regard to Oriental languages, it would be an improvement to effect a diminution?—Yes, particularly with reference to Sanscrit, though Orientals consider Sanscrit of great importance; it is a language which young men find it very difficult to master.

794. Your objection is to the system pursued; have you any fault to find with the way in which the system itself is carried out?—No; I think less might be required in the Oriental languages.

795. But you are perfectly satisfied with the way in which the system at Haileybury is carried out, presuming the system to be the right one?—Yes.

796. Sir *E. Colebrooke*.] Is the test that is applied to students who pass the college now higher as regards the Oriental than as regards European subjects?—No, it is scarcely so high; the test is, that they should translate from a certain work.

797. You may possibly be aware that formerly they required higher marks on Oriental subjects in order to pass the examination than on European subjects; that is not the case now?—I do not think it is; they only require that they should translate from one language to another; a good classical scholar would do more than that. I know that a student loses his turn if he has not a "G. M." in Oriental languages; he may not at the college have paid so much attention to the classics, but he would be a much better Latin and Greek scholar than he would be a Sanscrit scholar.

798. But a greater portion of time is taken up in the study of Oriental languages than you think desirable?—Yes. I would leave the student to acquire them by study when he arrives in India.

799. But, practically, a very slight knowledge of the language is acquired now at the college?—Many of our students acquire great proficiency.

800. The knowledge they acquire of the language in the country is always much more rapidly acquired than at the college?—I should think so.

801. Do you think the test for examinations which has been established since the last Charter has had the effect of raising the qualifications of the students who are admitted?—I have no doubt it has. I think a dull and heavy boy has no chance now of getting into the college.

802. Has it had the effect upon the directors of making them more cautious in making appointments?—I cannot say what effect it has had upon the minds of my colleagues. We are always glad when we get an able nominee, and we are proud of those who distinguish themselves at college.

803. I am speaking of the effect of the examination which requires a higher qualification on the part of those admitted to the college.—If a director knew that a young man was not likely to pass his examination, he would not bring him forward. I think it must operate upon the minds of the directors in that way.

804. Do you conceive that the test is sufficiently high to secure an efficient body of public servants?—I think it is; we have difficulty in getting them. There is generally a large proportion of the candidates who are rejected.

805. Do you think that it would be possible to introduce any system of competition into the appointment of civil servants?—That was proposed, as you are aware, at the time of the last Charter; but I doubt very much the advantage of it, because it is not always the most brilliant young men that make the most efficient public servants hereafter. On a *visa voce* examination a young man of great confidence will pass, but a modest retiring man will fail, and yet hereafter he may turn out a very valuable public servant. I do not put the least faith in public examinations on that account.

806. Do you see any practical difficulties in the working of that system?—I think it would be very difficult in practice to work it.

807. You do not think it could be tried as an experiment on a limited scale?—It might be tried as an experiment, but I doubt very much whether it would operate beneficially.

808. Do you think that the time that the students remain at college is sufficient; you have stated that you thought a greater time ought to be devoted to European subjects; do you think that object would be attained by keeping the students longer at college?—Two years, when they enter the college at the age they do, which is 18 or 19, is almost as long as would be possible. Now and then there are instances of young men who lose their time being there three years, but I think it would be injudicious to extend it.

809. What is your opinion of the age at which they ought to go out to India?—I think the present age is a good one; our examination is so severe that very few enter the service before they are 18 years of age, and many of them are older than that.

810. Viscount Mahon.] Besides the Greek, Latin, and the Oriental languages, are any European languages studied at Haileybury?—No.

811. Is not French studied?—No.

812. Sir R. H. Inglis.] Will you state to the Committee whether it be not the fact that young men who have been most eminently distinguished in Oriental languages when they went from Haileybury, have afterwards been found to be the most efficient public servants of the East India Company in India?—There is no doubt of it, because those young men are the most industrious in all their studies; they are the reading-men of the college, and they distinguish themselves generally.

813. You have stated the value of classical attainments in the examination of Haileybury, and the system of education there pursued; is it or is it not the fact, that two most eminent men, who have occupied the highest position in India as Governors-general, were very eminent among their own countrymen for their knowledge of classical literature, viz. Lord Hastings and Lord Wellesley?—No doubt they were both very eminent in that respect.

814. You see no reason why you should debar the servants of the East India Company from the benefit of that enlarged knowledge of philosophy, history, and the study of the classics provided for the young men of England?—Certainly not; I should wish their minds to be as enlarged as possible before they proceed to India.

815. Looking to the general standard of examination at Haileybury, even though it does not include the modern European languages, does it not involve the necessity of knowing matters connected with science, in almost all its branches, hydrostatics, mechanics, astronomy, history, philology, besides Persian, Hindostanee, and Sanscrit, and is it conceivable that any young man could go through that course with any additions that the curiosity of man might desire to invent for him?—I think there is quite enough required of him at the present moment.

816. You think there is quite enough, and you think if any diminution were to

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be made, it should be made in respect to the Oriental languages, inasmuch as the young men are themselves to go into the countries where best those languages may be learned?—That is my opinion.

817. You would wish not absolutely to confine their attention to subjects of general science or classical literature at home, but principally to direct their attention to such subjects which can be learned here, and cannot be learned elsewhere?—That is precisely my opinion.

818. I hold in my hand the examinations for one year; these are not published, but they are printed, are they not?—Yes.

819. The examinations in 1847 do not form a precedent for the examinations that are to be made in the year 1848?—No; the professors are very careful in their examinations.

820. *Mr. Hardinge.*] Is the test at Addiscombe as high as that at Woolwich?—I rather think it is; but I am not acquainted with the test at Woolwich.

821. Have you always understood it to be as high?—I have.

822. Do the cadets who go to Addiscombe, but who are not intended for the engineering and the artillery service, go through the same examination as the others?—The artillery and engineer's appointments are open to all, and those who are more meritorious, and pass the highest examination, gain them; they are the prizes of the institution; there are no particular men sent to Addiscombe for the engineering and artillery appointments, but they are prizes, and are open to the whole.

823. Does a cadet who does not succeed in getting an artillery or engineering appointment at Addiscombe get any appointment when he lands in India?—If a young man distinguishes himself at Addiscombe, it will be a passport for him in India, and I think a soldier cannot be too well educated.

824. Can you suggest any improvement in the course of study pursued at Addiscombe?—No, I cannot; I think Addiscombe is in a very high state of efficiency at the present moment.

825. The Court appoint the professors at Addiscombe?—They do.

826. And they have the sole power of removing them?—Yes; but the President of the Board has a veto on the appointment.

827. What is your opinion as to the proposal which has been sometimes made of selling a portion of the patronage which is now possessed by the Court of Directors on the public account?—I cannot see the advantage of it.

828. What disadvantage do you conceive would arise from the patronage being transferred to the Queen's Government?—I think if you were to establish the principle of selling any portion of the patronage, it might lead to the impression that, if a certain proportion of it were sold, all might be sold; and I think the moral effect would be very prejudicial.

829. Do you think a larger amount of patronage might be given to the Board of Control?—I see no objection to any division of the patronage which the Legislature may think desirable for the public service.

830. Under the present system, the patronage which the President of the Board has is a matter of courtesy?—Yes.

831. Do you conceive that the present system of patronage operates as a grievance of which the civil servants of the Company have really any cause to complain?—I think not.

832. *Chairman.*] In whom is vested the power of changing the system of education in the two colleges?—The 106th section of the 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85, is, "Be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the said Board of Commissioners, and they are hereby required forthwith, after the passing of this Act, to form such rules, regulations, and provisions for the guidance of the said Governor-general in Council in the formation of the estimate hereinbefore mentioned, and for the good government of the said college, as in their judgment shall appear best adapted to secure fit candidates for admission into the same, and for the examination and qualifications of such candidates, and of the students of the said college after they shall have completed their residence there, and for the appointment and remuneration of proper examiners; and such plan, rules and regulations and provisions respectively shall be submitted to his Majesty in Council, for his revision and approbation, and when the same shall have been so revised and approved by his Majesty in Council, the same shall not afterwards be altered or repealed, except by the said Board of Commissioners, with the approbation of his Majesty in Council."

833. Then the power of changing the system of education rests with the Board of Control?—Yes, and with Her Majesty in Council. *J. Shepherd, Esq.*

834. *Viscount Jocelyn.*] We have it in evidence from Mr. Melvill, that Mr. Escombe was appointed from Westminster School; and sent out to the civil service in India; are you aware whether the Bombay Government, shortly after his arrival, appointed him as secretary to the judicial department in Bombay?—That was during the last Charter, and not the present. There were a certain number of writers appointed, and examined without going to college. There was a demand for a greater number than the college could supply; and I believe Mr. Escombe was one of the parties who were so examined and sent out. *11 May 1852.*

835. Was he not appointed to a high office very shortly after his being sent out to India?—I am not aware of that fact.

836. *Mr. Keogh.*] Is it possible for any person to obtain admission to either of those colleges without first getting a nomination from a director?—No; he must get a nomination either from a director or from the President of the Board.

837. *Sir E. Colebrooke.*] In the examination for writerships or cadetships, are the claims of meritorious old servants sufficiently considered under the present system?—I think they are.

838. Do you think there would be any advantage in allowing any portion of the present appointments to be made with reference to such claims?—My fear is, that it would act prejudicially to the officers of the service; because if a certain number were appropriated to such a specific purpose, it would be always a patent answer for any director to give to parties asking him for an appointment, that it was considered that that was the proper number, being the number specified by the Legislature; and that the other appointment should be given elsewhere. We find that so large a proportion as one-third of the appointments is given to the sons of our officers; and if you were to take into consideration their other connexions, their nephews and grandsons, the proportion would be found to be one-half.

839. Do you think that the directors could be safely entrusted to nominate a certain portion of this number out of distinguished public servants in India?—I think that a system of self-election would be open to great objection; of course, good men would be appointed, but I think self-election very unpopular, and liable to invidious remarks.

Henry Thoby Prinsep, Esq., called in; and Examined.

840. *Chairman.*] WHAT situation did you hold in India when the Act of 183 was passed?—I was secretary to the Government of Fort William in Bengal, and I became secretary to the Government of India upon that Government being organised. *H. T. Prinsep, Esq.*

841. Can you state briefly what occurred when that Act was carried into effect, and what was the constitution given to the Government of India under its provisions?—That Act took effect on the 2d of April 1834. At that time Lord William Bentinck was at Ootacamund. He had gone there in February for his health; consequently it was impossible to organise the Government in the manner required by that Act, because, if you look to the provisions of the Act, you will find that it says that the existing members of Council of the Presidency of Bengal shall become part of the Council of India with some additions, and the existing Governor-general shall be Governor-general. As Lord William Bentinck was at Ootacamund, and his Council had remained in Bengal, he could not establish the Government at that time. A correspondence ensued between him and Sir Charles Metcalf, who was then Vice-President in Council; and it was resolved, because Lord William Bentinck could not come away from Ootacamund on account of the war, that he should continue as Governor-general, and form for himself such a Council as he could. He accordingly summoned Colonel Morison, who was a provisional member of Council, and Sir Frederick Adam, the Governor of Madras, and Mr. Macaulay, and with them he sat in Council and issued orders in the name of the Governor-general in Council; but it was not the Council designated by the Act, and it was quite incompetent for legislation. Accordingly no legislative act was passed as long as Lord William Bentinck remained at Ootacamund, and till he returned to Calcutta in September the Government of India was not legally constituted.

842. What important changes did that Act make in Bengal?—I suppose the constitutional changes have been already explained to the Committee, and therefore it is not necessary that I should re-state them. The separate governments of Bengal and Agra were formed.

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843. As respects the manner of conducting the business, what change was made?—Immediately Lord William Bentinck arrived in Calcutta, it became a subject of careful consideration how he should carry out the Act. A separate Government for Bengal could scarcely be constituted without a separate set of officers and separate records; the whole of the records then in existence were of course the records of the Government of Fort William; they now became the records of the Government of India. It was found, after much consideration, that the only way to carry out the measure was, to make the same gentlemen secretaries; secretaries to the Government of India, and secretaries to the Government of Bengal in the several departments, that so they might each make separate records, and prepare matters for an eventual complete separation. Consequently it became my duty, as secretary in the financial department, and in what is called the general department, and in several other departments, to take up to the Governor-general, separately from his Council, such matters as related to Bengal, and to take up to the Government of India, that is to the Governor-general and his Council, such matters as related to the Government of India, and in doing this, of course as the questions arose, I took the orders of the Governor-general, and in that manner a commencement was made of a separation of the records and the Governments were constituted. It would have been very difficult to carry it out in any way except in that, by making at once the same secretaries, secretaries for both till the separation could be made. In my department there was no addition made to the establishment, nor in the judicial department, but in the legislative department, which they created for all India, they appointed a deputy-secretary for Bengal, who was Mr. Mangles, a member of this Committee.

844. What changes did it make to the military and civil services, if any?—That was one of the first questions that arose, of course, how to separate the services for Bengal and Agra. It was at once determined by the Government of India that everything connected with the military should be considered as belonging to the Government of India, and it is so to this day. Nothing connected with the military department is recorded upon any proceedings of the Government of Bengal; the military secretary never goes for orders to the Governor-general separately in his capacity of Governor of Bengal, but he takes every military question before the Governor-general in Council. Then in respect to the civil services, a difficulty arose which formed the subject of correspondence between Lord William Bentinck and Sir Charles Metcalfe, as to the division of the civil service between Agra and Bengal. It was of course determined at once to annex to Agra all those who held offices in that division of territory which was made to constitute the Presidency of Agra, and to consider as belonging to Bengal all those who held offices under the Government of Bengal. But then came the question; how to appoint the junior servants afterwards to one or the other Presidency, and in case of their desiring to change from one Presidency to the other, whether that should be allowed, and whether civil servants in Agra should be considered entitled to rise to higher situations in the Presidency of Bengal.

845. Sir C. Wood.] With reference to your last answer I wish to ask a question: is not the army the army of the Presidency of Bengal?—It is the army of the presidency of Bengal, but the same army is also the army of the Presidency of Agra.

846. Orders relative to the army which belongs to the Presidency of Bengal emanate, as I understand you, from the Governor-general in Council, as distinct from the Governor of the Bengal Presidency?—Every question connected with the army goes at once before the Governor-general in Council; it was so as long as I remained in India, and I believe is so to this day: the secretary of the military department being exclusively the secretary of the Government of India, and not being considered the secretary of the Government of Bengal at all.

847. The Government of India, as distinguished from the Government of the Bengal Presidency, as I understand you, exercises military authority exclusively over the Bengal army; is that the fact as regards the army of the other presidencies?—It is so.

848. Mr. Hardinge.] What is the case with regard to the irregular corps in the Bengal presidency?—I believe every military question arising out of the formation of those irregular corps goes before the Governor-general in Council; the patronage is wholly with the Governor-general, whether he exercises his patronage as Governor-general or as Governor of Bengal is immaterial. I believe it is a difficulty

a difficulty which was not considered when the Act was framed, but it has been so settled in India.

849. *Chairman.*] The patronage of Agra rests with the Governor-general?—Yes. I was speaking of the military; the patronage was a different question; the Agra Presidency was constituted by the Act, and Sir Charles Metcalfe was declared to be the first Governor. Then, before Lord William Bentinck left Ootacamund, a correspondence arose about that very patronage. Lord William Bentinck wished to reserve to himself in Council the superior situations of members of the Board and the Sudder Courts. Sir Charles Metcalfe thought it would be derogatory to his position as Governor of Agra to have less patronage in respect of that appointment than the Governors of Madras and Bombay exercised. Upon this a correspondence ensued, and the result was, that it was settled by a resolution of the Government of India, that the patronage of the Agra Presidency should be with the Governor of Agra, with the exception of the superior situations, and that with respect to them a reference should be made to the superior Government for confirmation, and the same thing was determined with respect to the Government of Bengal; so that the Governor himself is obliged to bring those superior situations before the Governor-general in Council for confirmation. That was settled at the time when it was determined that the Government of Agra should be maintained as a Government, and that the Presidency should be made entirely separate, as provided by the Act; but the Court of Directors, when they saw the correspondence that had taken place upon this subject, upon the division of the services between Sir Charles Metcalfe at Calcutta and Lord William Bentinck at Ootacamund, considered that it would be advisable to suspend the separation of the Agra Presidency, and they obtained leave to do so, and to substitute for the Governor a Lieutenant-governor. The difference that that made was, that being a Lieutenant-governor under the Governor-general of India, the power remained with the Governor-general of India to determine the extent of power that the Lieutenant-governor should exercise, and it has always been so done ever since.

850. Was there any change in the system of keeping accounts?—The subject of the accounts was a very difficult one, because all the debt of India was the debt of the Supreme Government, and the accounts of India also have to be reported upon every financial measure determined upon by the Government of India. It was accordingly determined to keep the financial department under the Government of India, and there has been no separation of the offices of the accountants. For instance, the Accountant-general for India is also the Accountant-general for Bengal; it would never have done, as every financial measure of course involved the interests of the Indian empire at large, to have let the accounts pass under the subordinate Governments.

851. Will you state the process adopted in conducting the correspondence between the Governments of India and the Court of Directors?—The proceedings of the Governments are accurately kept by the secretaries; under their responsibility every letter which arrives is recorded and written out in the proceedings, with the answers. Upon questions requiring returns separately and of course, separate letters are prepared and written; but upon the whole record it is both usual, and I believe it is conformable to the orders of the Court, that a report should be sent every quarter, which reviews the whole proceedings of the Government; that is, every letter of any importance whatever is put on record and the substance of reply, and those are sent home now with the collections of papers; three copies used to be sent, the whole proceedings being completely copied out in triplicate; but when collections were sent home one copy was dispensed with. Those letters so transmitted are replied to by the Court with the same detail, every paragraph having its paragraph of reply. With regard to the despatches of the Court of Directors, immediately upon their arrival in India they are circulated to the members of the Government, who read them, and the secretary attends with them in Council and takes the orders upon them, paragraph by paragraph, if any member of the Government have anything to observe thereupon. It is then the duty of the secretary to write the resolution upon every paragraph seriatim, which resolution is the foundation of orders, if such are required, to the subordinate authorities, or it gives the substance of the reply when the time comes to make the reply.

852. The time occupied in transmitting a communication and receiving a reply, varies according to the information that it is necessary to obtain?—It varies,

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of course, according to the nature of the matter contained in the despatch; sometimes orders may be required to be sent to a subordinate Board, calling for an explanation; those orders appear in the record as issued on that day, and the reply is entered on the record on the date when it arrives, and is laid before the Council, and in replying to the Court, the letters are all referred to, and the substance of the specific statements is given.

853. Have the charges which have been made of late years, in the mode of preparing the despatches, caused an increase of trouble and expense in India?—Under the present system, we have to make the collections in India under every paragraph, and to send them home in duplicate; of course, that caused a great addition to the trouble in the secretary's office, and there are additional clerks in the establishment, but it is the mere mechanical part; it is done by people in India who receive a very small pay.

854. With respect to preparing despatches for the Court of Directors, upon matters of ordinary routine, how is that done?—The orders upon the despatches are written in pencil in the margin by the secretary himself, as a resolution; such as, "Resolved, that there be sent so and so," or sometimes an explanation is asked; this is recorded in the proceedings, and then it is a mere mechanical thing that any clerk can do to take the words of the resolution, and merely change the tense, instead of saying, "Resolved, that it appears to the Governor-general that so and so," the clerk takes it, and says, "We observe" so and so. It has been the study of the secretaries, and necessarily so, considering the quantity of business which they have in India, to make that business as mechanical as possible, and that part of the business has been done by ordinary clerks, with a little supervision; therefore supposing the clerk to have the resolution properly drafted in the first instance, the rest all proceeds in form, and the secretary has nothing to do but to approve of it. In like manner, the reporting of the despatches from the subordinate authorities, which are reported in so much detail, is quite mechanical; the clerk takes the docket of the letter and copies it almost verbatim, as the substance of the report of the inferior authority; then he takes the draft of the order, perhaps omitting the first paragraph, and merely alters the words "The Governor-general in Council resolves so and so," to say "We think so and so;" so that the preparation of these reports, though the quarterly reports look very formidable, is in fact so mechanical, that it is not the great labour by any means of the secretary's office.

855. In respect of despatches through the Secret Committee, where you require secrecy, what precaution is taken; what officers are employed in their transmission and custody?—We are required by law to swear in all clerks whom we entrust with secret correspondence, and accordingly they are so sworn. There is a Secret Department of the Political, and there is also a Secret Department of the Finance, and sometimes there is as much secrecy, indeed greater secrecy required in financial measures than in political ones.

856. Who opens the secret despatches on their receipt in India?—It used to be the rule that the chief secretary received the despatches upon their arrival from the ship, and opened them and distributed them to the different departments; but when the chief secretaryship was abolished, the Governor-general transferred that duty to the political secretary, because most of the despatches in the Secret Department are found to belong to that department.

857. What supervision and control are exercised by the Governor-general over the proceedings of the Governments of the subordinate Presidencies!—The Governor-general in Council of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, which was the old Government, had a superintending power over the other Presidencies, but not a power equal to that which it was intended by law to vest in the Government of India; accordingly, it became a question how to extend this control conformably to the Act, and it was determined to call from each of the Presidencies below for abstracts of their proceedings, which abstracts, on coming to the different departments, it is the business of the secretary to overlook, and to put a cross upon any matter which he deems of more than ordinary importance, and to take the orders of Council as to whether the papers shall be called for. This is besides, of course, what the Governments themselves refer, because of the incompetency of their own powers, which includes all questions of salary or new appointments, and all questions of law requiring legislation, indeed all important subjects; but the control that I have described is separate from that which originates with the Governments themselves, and in references from them.

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858. The Court of Directors have the power of naming or removing Councils in the subordinate Presidencies, it being now the case that Councils exist in Bombay and Madras, and not in Agra; which works best, do you think?—The law do doubt gives the Court of Directors the power of determining whether there shall be a Council or not, and of how many members the Council shall be composed. They have limited the number of members of Council to two at Madras and Bombay; and I believe it was their intention that such members of the Council of India as might be qualified by being civil servants, should also be members of Council in Bengal, but it was deemed that the two duties would be incompatible; consequently, to save expense, there has been no Council appointed for Bengal; and they determined that no council should be appointed for Agra for the same reason. When the Agra Presidency was made a Lieutenant-governor, then there was no legal necessity, nor indeed would it have been competent, I think, to have appointed a Council to assist the Lieutenant-governor; it was only while it was a government that there was any discretion left in the Court of Directors as to their having a Council, or not having one. The duties of the Agra Presidency have always been conducted by the Lieutenant-governor, except for a few months, when Sir Charles Metcalfe was there as Governor; and considering the nature of those duties, and at the same time the nature of the officers who have been selected for the service there, I have no reason to think that a council could have done better.

859. Do you think that there would be any benefit in abolishing the Councils at the other Presidencies?—I think that would very much depend upon the class of persons from whom you selected the Governors; if you sent Governors from England who were unacquainted with India, and with the system of government at the particular Presidency, then to leave them without a Council would be creating a despotism; they would consult only such persons as they chose to consult, and there would be no control except through the Government of India. I think the necessity imposed upon the Governor of consulting persons acquainted with the customs of the Presidency, is a very useful check; at the same time, at the other Presidencies there are separate services which there are not in Agra; there is the military, and there is the civil service; there are also supreme courts; and there is a greater prestige about a Governor with a Council, than there would be with a Governor without one.

860. Has the appointment of a legislative member from England improved the constitution of the Council?—There is no doubt that it has added somewhat to the prestige of the Council; it has been supposed to have infused into it some of the wisdom of the Legislators of this country; and so far as the preparation of laws has gone, that member has been of very great use; but it had the effect of strengthening what you may call the British element in the Council; it gave those who might all be fresh from England an absolute majority in the Council; there were the Governor-general, the Commander-in-Chief, and the fourth legislative member; they might all have been only one month in the country, and yet they would be an absolute majority in the Legislative Council. This, on ordinary questions, of course would be of little importance, but still there are questions on which those members might be influenced by English prejudices in opposition to the other members of Council.

861. Mr. V. Smith.] Does the Legislative Councillor vote upon all questions?—He did in the first instance, while the Council sat at Ootacamund, but that was a separate commission; but the law prescribed that he should only sit and vote on questions connected with legislation.

862. It was only on such questions that a majority could have been obtained?—Yes; upon such a question as the *lex loci*; whether the English law shall be the law for all foreigners, except Hindoos and Mussulmen; that is a question on which English prejudice would operate against Asiatic prejudice.

863. Was that a sort of question in which the Commander-in-Chief would much interfere?—He would always vote with the Governor-general upon any question.

864. Chairman.] Do you think it desirable to retain this fourth or legislative member of the Council?—It would depend in a great degree upon whether you kept the Council upon the same footing as it is now in other respects; having established it as a rule to have an English lawyer in the Council, I think there would be a benefit in having one; but whether he should be a separate legislative member, or one of the Judges, I am not prepared to say; I do not know that

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there is any particular advantage in sending a man from a circuit out there; a lawyer would, I think, be an advantage.

865. What do you consider to be the checks against abuses, if there are any in the constitution and government of India at present?—I think the best security you have for good government, is in the necessity of recording everything that is done, and every letter that is written to Government, and every answer; the necessity of reporting all those matters, and transmitting them for review by the Court of Directors, appears to me to be a wholesome check, and such a check as has never, I believe, been applied in any other government; we in India consider that as the best security that can possibly be established against misconduct of any kind.

866. It is necessary to keep a constant and full report of everything that occurs?—Yes; it is necessary to place everything on record; no discretion is vested in any member of the Government, or in the secretary, of changing or withholding from the record anything which is addressed to the Government, and the exact nature of the reply to it.

867. Has the Governor-general any power of omitting in his report anything that occurs?—Certainly not; it would be considered unconstitutional if he did so.

868. Can you suggest any improvement in that security or check against abuse?—I cannot fancy a more complete security; and the only mode of perfecting it is, by perfecting the record and expediting the period when the review can be made; it is now, I believe, practically brought to a very short period in most departments at the India House; but it is through this perfect knowledge of everything that not only the Court of Directors, but Parliament, can at once be put in possession, without any reference to India, of any matter that has been done, or even while it is in progress, because papers are required to be sent home periodically; and if they are not reported in separate letters, they are sure to be found in the quarterly proceedings which are sent home.

869. Are the governments of the minor presidencies obliged to return everything to the Supreme Government of India?—The Governments of Madras and Bombay have the privilege of corresponding direct with the Court of Directors, and on the other hand they have their separate services. A question arose very early upon the constitution of the Government of India, as to whether, in the case of misconduct or of an inquiry into the conduct of any servant and his being dismissed, the appeal should lie to the Court of Directors or to the Governments of India; and it was determined that, in consequence of the existence of separate reports to the Court from the subordinate Presidencies, and in consequence of the fact that the servants there were the Company's servants, placed under the authority of those Governments by the Court of Directors, the appeal should lie to the Court and not to the Governments of India; and therefore any aggrieved servant in those presidencies is not considered to have an appeal to the Governor-general in Council, but he must appeal to the Court of Directors.

870. Do the Governments of these two Presidencies refer matters of public expenditure to the Supreme Government of India, or to the Court of Directors?—They are bound to refer to the Governor-general in Council every matter that relates to the creation of a salary, or the grant of any allowance, however small. No doubt there is some inconvenience in that, but that is the law. But they are not bound to refer to the Governor-general other matters of expenditure, such as public works: that has been settled by instructions.

871. Sir E. Colebrooke.] Can you refer to the clause in the Act of Parliament upon that subject?—The 59th clause of the 3d and 4th of William the 4th, chapter 85, is this: "And provided also, that no Governor or Governor in Council shall have the power of creating any new officer, or granting any salary, gratuity or allowance without the previous sanction of the Governor-general of India in Council."

872. Chairman.] Has that been productive of inconvenience or injury to the service?—It leads to the necessity of making a reference to the Governor-general in Council, even when you want to increase the number of burgandosses at a police station, and the rule was established of their making periodical reports of those minor matters. The Governor-general did not require the employment of each additional menial servant at a police office to be separately reported, but every quarter there were reports of the additions and changes of the establishments made in the quarter, and those passed under the review of the Governor-general in Council.

873. Mr. Herries.] In point of fact, the previous authority of the Governor-general

general is not always obtained?—It is for the creation of a new office; but there was a correspondence upon the subject between the Governor-general and the subordinate departments, and the Governor-general desired them to report such and such matters only for previous sanction,

874. That is not in strict conformity with the Act?—It is perhaps not in strict conformity with the Act. The appointment of menial servants, such as porters at a police office, is returned every quarter to the Government of India.

875. *Chairman.*] Should you recommend a strict adherence to the Act, or should you recommend a change?—The practice that has been adopted I think is a very good one; everything does pass under the review of the Government of India, and ultimately is sanctioned by them, and the inferior Governments are not fettered in the nomination of petty officers—say of customs or excise, by the necessity of a previous reference, but they rely upon obtaining the sanction of the Government of India when they make the quarterly report.

876. Then I understand you to say that you think the present system is not productive of injurious delay or inconvenience?—On the contrary, I think it very necessary that the creation of every new office in the Presidencies should pass under the review of the Government of India.

877. Is the consent of the Governor-general necessary in the case of expenditure for public works?—I was present when Mr. Melvill said that it was required by law, but it is not so; it has been arranged by instructions from the Governor-general of India in Council to the subordinate Governments, and by instructions from the Court of Directors to the Governor-general in Council; at the time when the Act took effect, there was an order from the Court of Directors that no work requiring an expenditure of more than 10,000 rupees should be undertaken by any of the Governments, either the Government of India, or the Governments below; but the Court of Directors enlarged the discretion in the case of the Governor-general to the extent of 50,000 rupees; and now I believe the rule to be as laid down by the Governor-general in Council to the subordinate Presidencies, that they are to refer to the Governor-general in Council all works requiring an expenditure of more than 10,000 rupees according to the estimates; and I believe the same rule has been established at Agra, but I am not certain.

878. *Sir E. Colebrooke.*] Do you think the control of the Governor-general in Council, with reference to public works, necessary?—Certainly I do, because the Government of India ought to judge of the roads of India, and to regulate them according to some general principle, and if they have one principle for the roads of one Presidency, and another Principle for the road of another Presidency, there will be no uniformity of proceeding on that very necessary point.

879. Has not the interference of the Government of India been complained of by the subordinate Presidencies?—I believe there has been very great complaint at Bombay, because having no river open to navigation they were very desirous of making a complete network of roads all over their Presidency.

880. That was checked by the Governor-general in Council?—That was checked from financial considerations, the Government of Bombay having no surplus revenue from which to pay for those works.

881. Do you think the control over the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras in legislative matters is a necessary one?—I think that that also has been productive of great good, because it has produced a uniformity. I have sat for some time in the Legislative Council, and I can safely say that there has never been the least disposition there to refuse sanction to any fair or reasonable proposition submitted by the other Governments, and when legislation has been required. I will also say from my own experience, there has never been a draft from the other Presidencies which has not been much improved in its passage through the Legislative Council.

882. Do you in giving that answer refer to the technical details, or to the general principles of legislation?—To both the one and the other; for instance, the Customs laws of Bombay were made in Calcutta; they were made in my office.

883. Do you mean the laws regulating the inland Customs, or the Customs of the port?—The inland Customs have been abolished. The salt law for Bombay was made also in Calcutta.

884. Has there been much legislation on judicial matters by the central Government?—I cannot speak so much as to what has passed in that department, never having had that department specifically under my charge.

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885. Does the fourth Legislative Councillor, who is appointed from England take part in the Councils referring to the Executive Government of India as well as to legislation?—He used to sit in the Council, whatever might be the business which was brought before it, and it was argued that his seeing the course taken on executive measures would assist him in preparing legislative measures, but he never voted upon any question in the Executive department on which there was a difference of opinion. Lord Ellenborough objected to Mr. Amos's sitting, and I believe till the Court of Directors gave an opinion upon the subject, the sitting was discontinued; but I think that the Court was sensible that there was no inconvenience in his sitting and seeing what was done in the Executive department, and therefore that practice has been restored.

886. Do you understand clearly from the Act that it was not intended that he should sit in the Executive Council?—The words are, "sit or vote," which gives, of course, to the Council, or any member of that Council, the power of moving that he should retire. But in the same way the Act gives the secretary no right to be there; but still the business could not go on without him. These are the words of the 40th section; "And that the fourth ordinary member of Council shall, from time to time, be appointed from amongst persons who shall not be servants of the said Company by the said Court of Directors, subject to the approbation of his Majesty, to be signified in writing by his Royal sign manual, countersigned by the President of the said Board: provided that such last-mentioned member of Council shall not be entitled to sit or vote in the said Council, except at meetings thereof for making laws and regulations." Therefore he has no claim of right to be there in the same manner, as the secretary has not any claim of right to be there, but he may be there with the consent of the other members, and it is an advantage that he should be there.

887. Viscount *Jocelyn*.] You said that at first he did vote?—He did not vote; he sat there, and I believe he saw the drafts that were circulated for approval by the secretary, in order to carry out the resolutions of the Council, for that is the form in which the business is done.

888. Mr. *V. Smith*.] You stated that Lord Ellenborough objected to Mr. Amos sitting in the Council, and that the East India Company have since approved of the Legislative Councillor sitting there: did Mr. Amos enter any protest at the time?—No, he did not; he said at once that he was quite aware that he was not entitled to sit there, and if the Council, or any member of Council, objected to his sitting there, he would at once retire, and he did retire.

889. How did the question come before the East India Company; was it referred home?—No; the proceedings which took place with regard to Mr. Amos retiring from the Council were not recorded.

890. When you say the East India Company has since waived the objection, how was that done? Was there any correspondence, or anything which could be shown to the Committee?—I am not sure that there was. I was not in India when the orders came out; I left in 1843. But I have heard that there was an expression of opinion upon the subject.

891. To your knowledge, has there been any written document upon the subject?—I cannot say whether there has or has not.

892. Mr. *Hildyard*.] Was not the main object of the appointment of the fourth Councillor the preparation of a general code of laws for India?—Yes; that is indicated in one clause of the Act. I think the intention was to prepare laws for India so as to allow of the residence of Europeans, and that Europeans should also be tried in the courts of the country upon the same terms as the natives, and to make such a code of laws and system of judicature as should allow of that.

893. Has any progress been made in the preparation of such a code?—That was the duty of the Law Commission, rather than of the Legislative Councillor; but the Legislative Councillor accepted the office of President of the Law Commission. There has not been much done in providing laws for the interior; but what has been done has been rather by subjecting Europeans to the law as it stood, with very little alteration, instead of making the laws specially adapted to the different characters and circumstances of different classes.

894. The office has existed since 1834?—Yes, the fourth Councillor has existed since that time; but the Law Commission has been in existence for only a part of the time.

895. Has any practical benefit resulted from the existence of that office, so far as the preparation of a code of laws for India is concerned?—My opinion is, that laws have always been made as occasions arise to require laws; and in so far as occasions

occasions have arisen in the last 20 years, they have been provided for by laws adapted for the occasion.

896. Then what great practical good has resulted from the existence of that office?—If we suppose that the laws have been better considered and better prepared through the presence of the legislative member in the Council, that in itself is a practical good.

897. You preface that by saying “if”?—I have said before, that I thought a man well acquainted with the laws, who had made the laws the subject of his special study, if put on the Council would act beneficially in the preparation of the laws; and that passing through his ordeal they would be better than they would be without being subject to such an ordeal.

898. Then you think that that office, the salary of which we know is very large, is an office which it is desirable should be continued?—I do not go so far as that. I have only said that I think it desirable to infuse into the Council such benefit as a professional lawyer can give to it; but whether he is to be a member of Council, on the footing of the present or any other footing, is a different question.

899. *Mr. Herries.*] In point of fact, are you aware that a code of laws has been prepared under the direction of the officer to whom we have been alluding?—A code of criminal laws has been prepared, but has not been passed. It is no doubt frequently referred to, and extracts are made from it in any cases of importance that arise where a law is required for the purpose, and several of its chapters have been incorporated I believe into the laws.

900. The whole of that code is under consideration now?—Yes, the whole of it is under the consideration of the Government of India, but it has not been adopted.

901. *Sir J. Hogg.*] The duties of the Law Commissioners and of the Legislative Councillor were separate and distinct?—They were so.

902. And the connexion of the Legislative Member with the Law Commission arose, not from a provision of the Legislature, but from his having consented to act as President of the Law Commission?—Entirely so; it was quite optional with him.

903. *Sir E. Colebrooke.*] When was the Law Commission discontinued?—It was discontinued at the time I was not in India.

904. *Mr. Baillie.*] Has not the Governor-general an Advocate-general, or some legal adviser that he can refer to when necessary?—There is the Advocate-general, who is the leading counsel of the bar of the Supreme Court.

905. Might he not be consulted on any legislative measure without its being necessary to have a Legislative Member of Council to consult?—It was the practice when I was in India to consult the Advocate-general, whenever the Governor desired it, but not to pass laws through his revision.

906. Any law might be submitted to his revision?—Yes; and many laws have been so submitted to his revision, and he has prepared several which are now part of the general code.

907. *Sir E. Colebrooke.*] Are not all laws referred to him?—Not necessarily.

908. But the Governor-general is in the habit of consulting him?—Yes; when a law is to be prepared it is the desire of everybody concerned in the preparation of it to make it as complete as possible.

909. Do you think any advantage would arise from the constitution of a Legislative Council, this fourth member being a public servant, at the head of that department?—I am to understand by that, that you propose a Legislative Council separate from the Executive; it is a point which deserves consideration. I cannot say that I have given it much consideration. I dare say a larger body would give more mature consideration to the different subjects which might be brought before it, but it might be more difficult to manage.

910. Do you think it would be advisable to appoint residents in Calcutta, to assist in the deliberations of the Legislative Council, in the same way as residents do in many of our colonies?—I regard the legislation of India as merely a branch of the Executive; it is the form in which orders which are intended to be permanently carried out, are communicated to the people, and unless you wished to introduce the element of self-government into India, I think it would be difficult to make a Legislative Council of the kind you propose.

911. Do you think that the enlargement of the members of the Council, by appointing as members of it the heads of departments, as well as private individuals,

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viduals, necessarily involves any system of representation?—No, it does not; but it involves the necessity of admitting to your consultations people whom you know often to be opposed to you in opinion; that leads to discussions which will be taken up by the public very warmly.

912. Your apprehension is more with respect to the effect of discussion in India than the laws that would be likely to be passed?—I should think it would create agitation upon every question, which now we do not find to be the working of the system.

913. Do not the Indian Governments publish their laws now before they are passed?—Yes.

914. Has that practice long prevailed?—It was adopted very soon after the constitution of the Legislative Council, but not for the first few months. It was then determined, by a formal proceeding of the Legislative Council, to allow Acts to be ordinarily published for two months or six weeks before they were finally passed, so as to allow parties interested to memorialize the Government upon the subject.

915. Did that lead to discussion in the newspapers or in public meetings?—It has led to discussion whenever any law was proposed which affected the position of Europeans in India, such as subjecting them to the native courts.

916. You mean laws which affected the relation between the provincial courts and the supreme courts?—Yes; and it has also produced agitation in matters that relate to the Hindoo and Mahometan population.

917. Was it an agitation that you consider objectionable?—Certainly; I think that neither of the subjects I have referred to should have been touched upon without great consultation among the parties affected. Let us suppose it was the question of the abolition of suttees; if you published an Act without having consulted the heads of the Hindoo community, the publication of that Act would raise a flame.

918. Do you think the publication of the Acts on the whole, and the discussions which such publication has given rise to, have been beneficial, or otherwise?—I think the time allowed for further consideration, before bringing matters to the notice of the Legislature, has been attended with great advantage; it has led to many Acts being amended before they were finally passed.

919. Are many memorials presented to the Government of India, relating to Acts that are so published?—Very frequently memorials have been presented and I think public officers have written letters upon the subject of the Acts; functionaries of the interior, whose attention was drawn to the Act, have seen the defects in it, and they have addressed a letter to the secretary of the department, and that has been brought under the notice of the Council, so as to lead to the amendment of the defective provision.

920. Then the result of the publication has been favourable?—Yes, I think so; and I concurred in the resolution to make the publication in the ordinary course before the passing of the Act. I was in the Council temporarily at the time.

921. Before the last Act, the Governor-general acted with his Council in the administration of Bengal, did he not?—He did.

922. Now he acts independently of the Council?—He is now Governor of Bengal, independently of his Council.

923. Do you consider that change a desirable one, or do you recommend a return to the old system?—I think that was the most imperfect part of the scheme established by the Act of 1833.

924. You think that the Governor of Bengal ought always to act with a Council?—I am of opinion that the Government of Bengal would be most efficiently administered, if it were administered by the Governor-general in Council, because the Governor-general must come out to India without any knowledge of details, and without any knowledge of the character of the principal functionaries; and if he conducts the Government of Bengal without the aid of a Council, he is dependent entirely upon the advice that is given to him by the secretary. If a Council is of advantage in any respect executively, one would suppose that it would be in the details; and if the argument that the members of Council would not have time to attend to that business were of any weight, it would have double weight with the Governor-general, who has much more to attend to; in fact the members of Council now have most leisure of any public officers in India.

925. Mr. Hardinge.] What is your opinion of the advisability of having in
Calcutta

Calcutta a permanent Governor of Bengal, as you have a permanent Deputy-governor of the North-western provinces?—I am not sure that there would be the same advantage as would arise if the Government of Bengal were vested in the Governor-general in Council: and then the power which they used to exercise, they might continue to exercise, of creating Boards for any details that were too much for the Council, each Board in its respective department being a *quasi* Lieutenant-governor, and being on the spot they could apply at once to the head of the Government, or to the secretaries, for any further instructions; the intervention of a functionary between those Boards and the supreme authority I should think would be unnecessary.

926. Do you not think a great disadvantage arises to the service from there being the continual changes of the Deputy-governor, which take place under the present system?—That no doubt is one of the great defects of the present system; the present system requires that on the Governor-general leaving the Presidency, one of the members of Council shall be made Deputy-governor of Bengal, and it has always in practice been the senior member of Council who was nominated as Deputy-governor; now the senior member of Council may be a Madras officer, as it was in the case of Sir William Morrison.

927. There is a military officer at this moment?—Yes; he is a Bengal officer, but he knows nothing of the detail of administration, and yet he has the whole patronage of Bengal, and the whole judicial and political administration to conduct in all its details without a Council.

928. Viscount *Jocelyn*.] Is it not a matter of notoriety, that Agra, since the appointment of a Deputy-governor there, has been improving, whilst Bengal, under the present system, has not been improving, but has been standing still?—When the Agra Presidency was constituted, the proceedings of the North-western Province had always been kept separate, and therefore they were easily divided from the others, and carried away by the secretary, and the government of that Presidency was carried on by Sir Charles Metcalfe, as it had been carried on before at Calcutta, and a system was established by him, which was acted upon afterwards by each succeeding Lieutenant-governor. There is no doubt that having a government on the spot has led to matters being more promptly considered, and perhaps maturely considered, than they would have been if there had been a reference to Calcutta, and therefore there has been a great advantage.

929. Do not you think that the rapid changes of the Deputy-governor of Bengal, which have taken place of late years, must have acted injuriously to that Presidency?—That has arisen from the necessity of appointing one of the members of Council Lieutenant-governor, and from the necessity of always appointing the senior, because members of Council are appointed for five years; the senior may have a month of his term of office to run, and yet in consequence of this practice he is placed for that month in charge of the Government of Bengal, and upon vacating his seat in the Council he vacates his office as Governor; then the next senior member may have only two months of his term of office remaining, and he is in the same manner appointed Deputy-governor.

930. Do you not consider that the rapid changes of Deputy-governor have acted injuriously to the Government of Bengal?—I think the Government of Bengal has not been so well administered since the late Act as it was before.

931. Mr. *Hardinge*.] Do you think that the Governor-general could administer the affairs of India, and conduct the administration of the Presidency of Bengal at the same time?—With the aid of his Council he might.

932. Do you think that the immense mass of business that he has to attend to in administering the affairs of all India is no bar to his doing the duties connected with the Government of the Presidency of Bengal with efficiency?—Coming as a stranger to the country, and not knowing very much at first respecting the details, there is no doubt that he does find it more than he can do, and he is obliged to rely upon his subordinates; whereas, if the questions which arise were brought before the Council, he would hear those questions discussed by the members of Council, and he would see whether they were rightly determined.

933. He has the power of referring every question that comes before him to his Council?—He does refer a great many questions to the Council; but still having the legal right of doing everything himself, and having a separate secretary for Bengal (for the separation has been carried out completely), those references are not so numerous now as they used to be.

934. Do not you think it desirable that the Governor-general should retain the

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the patronage of the Bengal Presidency in his own hands?—The Governor-general without patronage would be only a private individual. Lord Auckland proposed that the patronage should go to the Lieutenant-governor of the North-western province. In the first instance, Sir Charles Metcalfe was there as Lieutenant-governor, and he was unwilling to go there, because he would lose the patronage of Bengal, and not have that of the North-western provinces.

935. Do you conceive that inconvenience has resulted to the Government of the North-western provinces, from the Governor-general exercising his patronage in that country?—When the Governor-general goes into the North-western provinces, he supersedes his own Lieutenant-governor, because the authority of the Governor-general is of course considered to override the authority of the Lieutenant-governor; he settles with the Lieutenant-governor in what manner the patronage shall be exercised, what appointments shall be made by the Lieutenant-governor, and what appointments shall be referred to him. I believe it has been the practice to keep the superior appointments with the Governor-general, that is, every collector and every magistrate.

936. Have you not known instances in which the whole patronage has been left in the hands of the Lieutenant-governor of Agra by the Governor-general?—I have not the least doubt that the Governor-general would almost universally adopt the advice of the Lieutenant-governor, but that has not always been the rule.

937. But you have known that to be the case, have you not?—You are speaking of a time subsequent to that when I was in India. When I was in India, Lord Auckland held in his own hands the entire government, but the Lieutenant-governor appointed every officer himself, and Lord Ellenborough, when he went up to the North-western provinces, summoned the Lieutenant-governor, and did everything in communication with him; but I am not aware how they settled the patronage in detail.

938. Was the appointment of magistrates and collectors in the North-western provinces always submitted to Lord Ellenborough for his sanction?—I fancy it was.

939. Do you conceive that there would be any inconvenience as a rule in leaving the patronage of Agra in the hands of the Lieutenant-governor?—I think it very well on the footing on which it now stands, that is, with power in the Governor-general to take as much or as little as he pleases.

1940. Viscount Jocelyn.] In what mode are the higher appointments made, such as secretariates?—The Government always look out for efficient men to appoint to those offices, for their own convenience; otherwise the Government would have to do the business themselves.

941. Promotion does not go by standing, but it goes according to selection?—It can only go by selection for those offices.

942. Is that the case with respect to appointments as members of Council?—Every civil servant is considered to have a fee-simple as regards office; he must have an office, and therefore in practice he is considered entitled to rise according to seniority, but he has no right to any particular office; another may be prepared if thought more fit for a particular office, but you cannot well debar any officer of his claim to promotion.

943. In point of fact, does a member of the civil service consider himself hardly used if he is passed over, and a junior is placed in office above him?—He has no right to complain if another of known ability is preferred.

944. Are you aware that under the Act of 33 Geo. 3, the promotions were with reference to seniority?—Yes; it was specially provided in that Act, that every officer should be appointed according to seniority.

945. How does that stand now under the Act 3 & 4 of Will. 4?—Practically, I do not think any officer is considered to have such a right.

946. You know by law they have the right?—They have no right to any particular office.

947. They have a right to rise by seniority?—That has been considered to operate in this way. Let us suppose that there is a Board consisting of three or four members, they must take their rank in the Board according to their seniority, and if a vacancy were to occur in the first membership of that Board, you could not put over the second person one who was his junior; but there was power given afterwards by the Legislature to waive seniority, in order to allow a junior servant to come in over the head of a senior, the senior waiving his rank.

948. How are those appointments in India made; are they made by the Governor-general

Governor-general or by the Governor-general in Council?—Every appointment is made by a minute of the Governor-general in Council. If the members of Council signify their assent, it is voted that “A. B. be the party appointed.”

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949. Supposing the members of Council differ from the Governor-general upon the appointment, what takes place?—They may minute their dissent.

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950. But the appointment is practically in the hands of the Governor-general?—If a majority of the Council objected to the appointment, the appointment would not be made.

951. Can the Governor-general take upon himself to make the appointment?—Certainly; under the powers that he has as Governor-general, if he considers it essential politically to make the appointment, he can make it.

952. Have you ever known an instance occur of a difference of opinion between the Governor-general and his Council, with reference to appointments?—I have known appointments minuted against; but the Governor-general would never propose an appointment in the Council unless he knew that he could carry it.

953. When you say that the members of Council have the power of minuting, do you apply that merely to appointments, or to other matters?—There is nothing in the law which distinguishes appointments from any other acts of the Governor. If an appointment is to be made by the Governor-general in Council, then every member of the Council has the same right of voting upon it as he would have upon any other question.

954. In that case is there any difference in the mode of appointment, as it is given out to the public?—No.

955. Sir R. H. Inglis.] Is the Committee to understand that, when a majority of the Council enter a minute against a particular appointment proposed by the Governor-general, such appointment, nevertheless, will take place?—No; it would be put to the vote, and if negatived, it would be with the Governor-general to determine whether to withdraw his nominee, or to put it on record. If it were put on record it would remain as a negative appointment, and would not take place.

956. Has the Governor-general in Council the power of appointing the Deputy-governor at Agra?—I think the Act which authorized the suspension of the division of the Presidencies of Bengal and Agra gave the appointment of the Lieutenant-governor to the Governor-general of India in Council.

957. Does the statement that the appointment is given to the Governor-general in Council, imply that the majority of the Council may object to the appointment proposed by the Governor-general?—Entirely so; but upon a question of that kind the Governor-general would feel himself warranted, and probably would take upon himself to make the appointment under the special power which he has in matters which he deems of great concern to the interest of the country.

958. To revert to the old system before the present Act, was it, or was it not the fact, that all covenanted servants of the East India Company had a fee-simple, to use the phrase already used, or at least something like a vested interest in the service, and whether with or without office, they had a certain allowance?—They have so now; when not in office they draw what is called out-of-employment allowance, which has been regulated by the Court of Directors. I think it is about 280 rupees a month for the senior servants, and less for the lower grades.

959. Does the distinction implied in your answer to the last question still exist as regards the senior merchants?—No, not the senior merchants; they have been divided into different grades.

960. You wish the Committee to understand that, *cæteris paribus*, seniority gives to A. B., as compared with C. D., a preferable claim to appointment? There is no doubt that A. B. is the person first to be considered; but, with the permission of the Committee, I will explain what generally takes place. When an appointment is vacant, it is the business of the secretary to lay before the Governor-general a statement of all those who can be considered to have a claim to it, with his own opinion as to the relative fitness, and also his opinion upon the question whether this office requires peculiar fitness. The Governor-general having a statement of that kind before him, makes his selection. He is not bound to take seniority; and if it is an important office, he will of course generally choose the most competent.

961. Much the larger proportion of public servants in employment in India

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are necessarily those who have passed through all the preliminary examinations both in England and India?—Yes.

962. Under such circumstances the Governor-general, or the Governors of the subordinate Presidencies, must have under them men fully competent for the duties of their stations?—Yes; if any men are not competent for the ordinary duties of the service, they are kept out of employment; and there are some that you will see, on looking at the list, have obtained no employment.

963. But that proportion, looking to the East India territory, is very inconsiderable as compared with those who have employment?—Very inconsiderable.

964. So that the system of the civil service of India, that service being filled by men competent to discharge all its various duties, has in your judgment worked satisfactorily?—Undoubtedly. I have no reason to believe that by any other system a more efficient body of public servants could be provided.

965. It would, I presume, be easy for the officers of the East India House to furnish to the Committee, not the names, but the proportion of those in the civil service of the three Presidencies who are not entrusted with specific appointments?—It could be furnished at any time. There is such a variety of offices in India, that even less competent men can find employment of some kind.

966. Viscount *Jocelyn*.] Practically, the fact is, as I gather from your examination, that the appointments in India are with the Governors of the different Presidencies, the members of Council having the power of dissent?—Yes. The law provides that the Governor-general's nominee shall first be put, and no member of Council could propose a person for the office till the Governor-general's man had been voted upon; and if the man that the Governor-general proposed were not deemed a fitting man, even where the Council dissented, another man would not be proposed by the members of Council, but it would be left to the Governor-general to propose another.

967. What is the necessity in your mind of promulgating the order of the Governor-general or the Governor in Council; would it not be as well to make the appointment direct from the Governor?—The appointment must be made by the Government; if the government is vested in the Governor-general in Council, the appointment must be made by that authority; the appointments in Bengal are now made by the Governor-general only; it is only those appointments that are reserved for the Government of India that are gazetted as being made by the Governor-general in Council; if the Governor-general has the exercise of all the power in his own person, the appointment is gazetted as made by himself.

968. In the subordinate Presidencies the appointments are made by the Governor in Council?—Yes; because the authority is exercised by the Governor in Council.

969. Mr. *Hardinge*.] You have explained the system as regards the appointments; with reference to the parties selected, the practice has hitherto been that the secretary hands up to the Governor-general a list of six or seven names of candidates for a judgeship or a collectorship, and the period of service is put down in this list; has it not been usual for the Governor-general to appoint such candidates entirely from their own merits, and has he allowed the period of their service to attach great weight to their merits as candidates?—I think the period of service has been always one element of choice, but it is the Governor's study to fill the offices with as competent persons as he can obtain; he therefore endeavours to get the most efficient persons.

970. Have there been memorials presented to the Government in consequence of suppressions?—Yes, but they have never received any attention.

971. Sir *E. Colebrooke*.] Do you consider that the members of the civil service generally are fully equal to the important functions they have to discharge?—I think they are as equal as any body of men would be that you could provide in any other way.

972. You mean to say that, taking them as a class, they are efficient, but you would not venture to say that there were not inefficient members among them?—Certainly not.

973. *Chairman*.] As the law at present stands, what is the footing of our Strait Settlements and those on the Tenasserim Coast, with the Government of Bengal?—Before the Act of 1833 there was a separate Presidency for the Strait Settlements; that was abolished by order of the Court of Directors, and Penang, and Singapore, and Malacca were annexed to the main part of the Presidency of Bengal; but they had a separate service, and a separate supreme court, and the
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Court of Directors gave to the civil servants of the Penang Presidency, and the Bangalore Presidency, the option of leaving, or remaining as officers to be employed in those settlements. By the Charter Act of the Supreme Court of Penang it is provided, that the Governor and members of Council of that Presidency shall be judges of that court. The abolition of the Presidency left the court without the means of acting, and thereupon the Court of Directors ordered the head officer of those settlements, who had been called President, to be called Governor, and his assistants to be called Resident Councillors, in order that they might act as judges of that court; and up to this day the person in charge of those settlements is called the Governor of Penang, Singapore, and Malacca; but it is in fact part of the Bengal Presidency. Very recently, I think, Lord Dalhousie removed that Presidency from Bengal, and placed it directly under the Government of India, as if it were a Lieutenant-government; but I do not know that there is any law authorising that.

974. You think there ought to be a provision to meet that case in any future Act?—I think it would be exceedingly desirable that there should be a provision, leaving power to the Governor-general in Council, that is, the supreme authority in India, to provide a Lieutenant-governor, or a delegate of some kind, to take charge of any particular division of territory that may be deemed necessary, in the same manner as the Lieutenant-governor of the North-western provinces is appointed, because under such a provision you would determine and regulate by instructions the power that was to be exercised. It would not be necessary to make any provision of the kind in the Act, because the mere authorising of the delegation would imply the power of regulating the authority to be exercised.

975. Sir *J. Hogg*.] The difference with reference to the constitution of the Court is one that might be removed by the Legislative Council?—It has been attempted to be removed, but up to this day the difficulty remains.

976. It is still a matter under the consideration of the Legislative Council?—That Court might be abolished, but it would be an advantage to have a local Legislative Board which, with the consent of the authorities in this country, should regulate such matters as I have referred to.

[Adjourned to Friday next, at One o'clock.]

H. T. Prinsep,
Esq.

11 May 1852.

Select Committee on INDIAN TERRITORIES.
1852.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Martis, 11^o die Maii, 1852.

John Shepherd, Esq. - - - - - P.
Henry Thoby Prinsep, Esq. - - - - - P.

[Great inconvenience having arisen from the Publication of Minutes of Evidence taken before Committees, and of Papers, &c. laid before them, it is particularly requested that Members receiving such Minutes and Papers, will be careful that they are confined to the object for which they are printed, the special use of the Members of such Committees.]

Select Committee ON INDIAN TERRITORIES.

1852.

Veneris, 14^o die Maii, 1852.

MEMBERS PRESENT :

Mr. Baring.	Sir James Hogg.
Mr. Herries.	Mr. Vernon Smith.
Mr. Baillie.	Mr. Hume.
Sir E. Colebrooke.	Mr. Hardinge.
Mr. Labouchere.	Sir R. H. Inglis.
Viscount Mahon.	Viscount Jocelyn.
Mr. Gladstone.	Sir Charles Wood.
Mr. Alderman Thompson.	Mr. Plowden.
Mr. Hildyard.	Mr. Cobden.

THOMAS BARING, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

William Wilberforce Bird, Esq., called in; and Examined.

977. *Chairman.*] FOR what period were you in India?—Upwards of 40 years. *W. W. Bird, Esq.*

978. What situations have you filled in India?—On arriving in India in 1803, I was appointed to Benares, where I remained about a dozen years, and after that I was appointed to a special commission at Allahabad, for revising sales of land; that was in 1821; and after that I came to the Presidency, and was appointed to the Court of Appeal from the Sudden Resumption Commission, as it was called. After that, I was made a member of the Board of Revenue; subsequently I was appointed to the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium; and after that, I was appointed to the Council; and while on the Council, I was appointed four or five times Governor of Bengal; I became also President of the Council; I was President of the Council for a couple of years, and after that, I held the office of Governor-general, from the time of Lord Ellenborough's recall till the arrival of Lord Hardinge.

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979. For how long a time were you a member of Council?—I was a member of Council seven years altogether; I was first appointed a provisional member on the death of Mr. Shakespeare.

980. Will you state to the Committee how the Council is composed?—The Council is composed of an extraordinary member, being the Commander-in-Chief, three ordinary members, and a fourth member who is called the Law Member, and who is appointed by the Court of Directors, subject to the approbation of the Crown; the rest of the members are appointed, I believe, by the Court of Directors.

981. All the members of Council are appointed by the Court, are they not?—Yes; according to the Act, I think, they are all appointed by the Court, but the appointment of the law member is subject to the approbation of the Crown.

982. Is there any qualification necessary for a member of Council?—Yes, a residence in India for a certain number of years.

983. For how many years?—I think ten years, but no man becomes a Councillor who has not been resident for a much longer time than that.

984. You mean resident as one of the covenanted servants of the Company?—Yes.

985. What does that covenanted service include?—It includes the civil service, and, I believe, part of the military service; but not the entire of the military service, but all the civil service is included. I believe there are some military appointments which are not covenanted, but generally, I believe, the military service is covenanted.

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986. Are not the chaplains on the covenanted servants?—I believe the chaplains are covenanted servants; they were formerly.

987. Will you state what the duties of the Council are?—The duties of the Council are to assist the Governor-general, to report their opinions on all business that comes before them, and to record those opinions in case of any difference of opinion. Those are the principal duties. They assist the Governor-general on all points which he refers to them, and on which he requires opinions; they also sit in Council on the days appointed for that purpose by the Governor-general.

988. Will you state how they record their opinions?—They first meet and discuss the subject, and if they differ in opinion they record their opinions in several minutes.

989. Every despatch from the Home Government comes before the Council?—Yes.

990. And the answer must be signed by all the Members of Council?—Yes; in all the departments, as far as I recollect.

991. What is the salary of the members of Council, of the Governor-general?—The salary of a member of Council is 96,000 rupees a year; they were sicca rupees formerly, but during the time of Sir Charles Metcalfe, or the conversion of the currency from sicca rupees into Company's rupees, they relinquished the difference between the two.

992. How is the President of the Council selected?—By the Governor-general? the Governor-general selects both the President of the Council and also the Governor of Bengal, from among the members of Council.

993. Can the Governor-general select any member of the Council, or does it go by seniority?—He may select any member of the Council, both to be President during his absence and to be Governor of Bengal; for instance, I was once appointed to be Governor of Bengal when the Commander-in-Chief was appointed to be President of the Council, and on another occasion I was appointed to both situations.

994. So that the two situations are distinct, and it does not necessarily follow that the President of the Council should be appointed Governor of Bengal?—No, it is not necessary that they should be distinct, and it is not necessary that they should be united. The Governor-general has the power of appointing any one of the Council for one office or the other; he generally selects the senior member of the Council to be President of the Council, and in most cases it has also happened that he has nominated that member to be the Governor of Bengal.

995. Will you state to the Committee your opinion of the expediency or otherwise of the present arrangement, of placing the Government of Bengal under the Governor-general, and not having a separate Governor for Bengal?—I think the arrangement required by the Act, that the Governor of Bengal should be selected from the members of the Council, a very inexpedient one indeed, and I think it also inexpedient that the Government of Bengal should be confided solely to the Governor-general without a Council. The Governor-General is Governor-general in Council for India and Governor of Bengal, the Council have nothing whatever to do with the administration of the Government of Bengal, consequently the whole business of Bengal, which is alone sufficient to occupy any man, is vested in the Governor-general, in addition to the other duties which as Governor-general he is obliged to perform; the result is, that the Government of Bengal is either entrusted to a secretary, or that the duties of that office are not attended to in the manner in which they ought to be for the good government of the country.

996. Will you state what suggestions for a change you would recommend?—I would recommend that the same arrangement which exists in Agra should be introduced into Bengal; there is there a Deputy-governor whose sole duty it is to superintend the internal administration of the country; it is just as much required in Bengal as it is in Agra, and perhaps much more so, for the territory is much larger and the duties are much heavier and quite sufficient to occupy the undivided attention of any public officer, however experienced he may be.

997. Would you recommend that, as in Agra, the Governor of Bengal should be without a council?—If the Governor of Bengal is a man selected from the service, and has all the experience which it is necessary for such a Governor to possess, I should say that Council was no more necessary in Bengal than it is in Agra. But if you send out a man from England who knows nothing at all about the administration of the Government there, he must have a council be-

cause

cause he is dependent solely upon the advice of members of the service who would assist him as councillors in the due performance of his duties in the capacity of Governor of Bengal, and I, who had had 40 years' experience, and was both Governor of Bengal and Governor of India, and had all the advantage of knowing almost every case that came before me in either department, found that I was quite incapable of doing the whole, and I suffered more in point of health during the last two or three months that I was in India owing to having so much more to do than I could possibly do, than I had suffered during the whole 40 years I was in the service besides.

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998. In case such an arrangement were carried out, where would you vest the patronage of the service of Bengal?—When I was Governor of Bengal, during Lord Ellenborough's time, Lord Ellenborough gave me the whole of the patronage, and he never, on any occasion, interfered with my appointment of any single individual. I always reported to him privately what I did, but not publicly, and I found a great advantage in the exercise of that patronage, because I knew better than anybody else could know who were the proper persons to be appointed; and if the Governor of Bengal is a separate person from the Governor-general, I think he ought to have, virtually, the dispensation of that patronage; but think it would be always subject to the approval of the Governor-general in Council, and I think that he ought always privately, in the same way as I did, to inform the Governor-general of what is going on. As to the exercise of the patronage, it confers no advantage whatever; every man who is appointed, thinks himself entitled to be appointed, and those who are candidates and do not get the appointment, think themselves very ill used; and, therefore, as far as private considerations are concerned, he would be better without it than with it. I should have been glad not to have had the patronage; but I think the Governor of the country cannot exercise the duties of his station well, if he has not the power of selecting those who are fit for the different situations.

999. Do I rightly understand you to say, that you think that if the Governor-general of India were deprived of the patronage, he would not lose influence or authority in India?—I do not think he would lose anything which was worth retaining; the exercise of the patronage under the circumstances in which it is exercised in India, is rather disadvantageous than otherwise; if a man discharges his duty and is an upright man, he will never lose anything for want of patronage, and therefore the exercise of patronage is confined to a very small limit. The Governor-general has nothing to do with the patronage of Madras; he has nothing to do with the patronage of Bombay; he has nothing to do with the patronage of the North-western provinces, which is a parallel case; he has only, therefore, the small patronage to bestow of Bengal proper, and almost all of those among whom he is to distribute it, have claims from length of service, or from the situations they have occupied, and he must bestow it upon those who have those claims, or he is thought to act very unjustly; and, therefore, as far as the exercise of the patronage goes, I for one, if I was in that position, would not be annoyed at not having to exercise it.

1000. You said that you would recommend that appointments made by the Governor of Bengal should be subject to the approval of the Governor-general in Council?—I would not say subject to approval, but I think that the man exercising the office of Governor of Bengal would never make appointments without privately reporting them to the Governor-general, and ascertaining whether he had any objection or not to the appointments. I always did so; and Lord Ellenborough repeatedly not being quite satisfied with what I stated, called for further explanation, and I afforded it to him.

1001. Would you recommend that the power of approval should rest with the Governor-general in Council?—The Governor-general in Council at present appoints to all the high offices; that is to say, he appoints to the Sudder and the Sudder Board; I do not think I would take away that power from the Governor-general in Council, but I would leave all the other appointments to the discretion of the Governor of Bengal, in the same way as they are left to the discretion of the Governor of Agra; I do not see why the Governor of Bengal should have less influence or less patronage than is considered necessary for the Governor of Agra. There is always a friendly correspondence going on with the Governor-general, and it is easy to ascertain whether there are objections to such and such a person or not; I did not find that it led to any inconvenience in my case. Lord Ellenborough, when he appointed me Governor of Bengal, simply gave

W. W. Bird, Esq. me one verbal instruction, which was, to appoint the fittest man to every vacancy.

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1002. Should you recommend that the two Presidencies of Madras and Bombay should be without Councils?—What I would recommend is this: I think the Council of India is deficient; that it ought to have a member from Madras, and a member from Bombay, and I think the two Presidencies are both dissatisfied with not being properly represented in the Council of India, and that it would be an advisable measure to have a member from each of those Presidencies at the Council of India, because there are many local considerations, especially in legislation, which we are quite at a loss to know how to dispose of. When the Law Commission was existing in Calcutta, we used to apply to a member of the Law Commission upon any difficulties with regard to local circumstances on which we wanted an explanation; but now that the Law Commission is no longer in existence, I do not think that the Government of India can go on very well without local members from Madras and Bombay. I would therefore recommend that there should be an additional member from each of those Presidencies; and in order to provide in some measure for the expense, I think one of the members of the Madras Council, and one of the members of the Bombay Council might be discontinued.

1003. Of how many members are the Madras Council and the Bombay Council now composed?—The Government consists of the Governor, the commander of the troops, and two civil members of Council; one of those members might, I think, be safely diminished; three members I think would be quite sufficient to discharge all the duties of the subordinate Presidencies.

1004. Would you then recommend that those members of Council from Madras and Bombay should be permanently resident at the seat of the Supreme Government?—Yes; they should reside with the Supreme Council wherever that is. I think three members are quite sufficient for either the Government of Bombay or the Government of Madras.

1005. Will you state to the Committee in what way, if they were permanently resident with the Governor-general, they would be the representatives of the Councils of the two Presidencies?—They would not be the representatives of the Councils of the two Presidencies, but they would be the representatives of the Presidencies. There are two members of the Supreme Council for Bengal, one representing Agra as it were, and one representing Bengal; they may be considered as representing the two; there have always been two members of Council for Bengal; it was a larger Presidency and it had also a sort of general jurisdiction over the whole of India; but I do not see that as you would have a Council in each of those subordinate Presidencies, and a representative of each Presidency in the Supreme Council, that it would require that the subordinate Presidencies should have so strong a Government as they have hitherto had.

1006. What would be the case if the Commander-in-Chief of one of those Presidencies was in the field?—It is not likely that the Commander-in-Chief would be in the field; the territories subordinate to the Governments of Bombay and Madras are all in our own hands; there is no foreign enemy to come in contact with, and therefore it is very seldom that the Commander-in-Chief is not at the seat of Government.

1007. Have there been instances of the Commander-in-Chief being absent on military duties at either of the minor Presidencies?—Yes; there have been instances in former times, but I am speaking of the actual state of India at the present time.

1008. *Viscount Jocelyn.*] Was not Lord Keane absent on military duty?—He was sent to Afghanistan, but it is not in the general course of events that the Commander-in-Chief should be absent from the seat of Government.

1009. *Chairman.*] The present regulation, as I understand it, requires that before any expenditure is incurred in the minor Presidencies, a reference should be made to the Council of India?—Yes; there is a restriction placed upon the subordinate Governments, they cannot expend anything without the authority of the Government of India. It has been thought that that entails a good deal of trouble, and a good deal of loss of time, and that a limit might be fixed, to which they might be allowed to go without such sanction; but I think the whole expenditure of India must be subject to the supervision and control of the Government of India. If it were not so, I think the subordinate Presidencies might be as extra-

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vagant as they were in former times, in laying out large sums of money which it might not be convenient that they should do. *W. W. Bird, Esq.*

1010. Would you suggest any change in that system?—I think there might be a limit; for instance, at present, at neither of the subordinate Presidencies can the slightest expense be incurred, not even to the amount of 5s., without the sanction of the Government of India. Perhaps that is not necessary, but there might be certain limits, within which they might expend money, without the sanction of the Governor-general in Council; it increases the number of references, and such expenditure is generally sanctioned; the Government of India could hardly refuse a disbursement of that sort.

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1011. Then the Committee is to understand that you would suggest, that expenditure beyond certain limits authorized should be reported to the Governor-general in Council?—Yes. The subordinate Governments might expend money without reporting it to the Governor-general in Council, merely sending a monthly statement of such expenses; that would be sufficient.

1012. They would have to report it?—I think everything should be reported.

1013. Does your experience lead you to think that the delay which takes place in the answer to despatches from India, by the mode of correspondence adopted in this country, has been productive of inconvenience to the Indian Government?—No, I do not think it has. In former times there was, of course, a great deal of delay before we had steam communication, but at present it is quite as rapid as is necessary. If we require an immediate answer, that is stated, and we get the answer as soon as it can be given; but I do not think there is any inconvenience at all from delay: the business is very well kept up, and we get an answer in all cases where it is necessary, within by no means an unreasonable length of time.

1014. Do you consider that the present system of sending the whole of the correspondence, and all the documents upon any subject of which a despatch treats, from India, is necessary or desirable to be continued?—I think it is. I think there ought to be a full record of everything that takes place. I think the greatest security for the good government of India is in having everything which is done recorded, so that the authorities at home may be furnished with copies of those records. There may be some alterations which would diminish, perhaps, the necessity of superfluous papers, but I think substantially there ought to be a record of everything which takes place, and that a copy of that record ought to be sent home.

1015. Is the Committee to understand that you think that keeping a record of everything is an important check against abuses in India?—Yes, I think so. Having that record, if the record is properly kept, you can at any time ascertain what actually took place, and the reason for which it took place, and it is an important check on all improper proceedings.

1016. *Mr. Hume.*] In the case of members of Council differing from the Governor, such dissent being recorded at the time of the transaction, and therefore become known to the Home authorities, you consider to be very important?—Yes, and not only in regard to the Council, but in regard to all offices. I think there ought to be a complete record of everything that takes place; and I think it is the great security we have against abuses in India.

1017. *Chairman.*] What is your opinion of the efficiency of the civil service for the duties that it has to perform?—I think it is highly efficient. I have never heard of any service which is to be compared with it in point of efficiency. I think the civil service, now, cannot perform the whole of those duties which they did originally, and that uncovenanted service is absolutely necessary for all details, but I think the supervision and superintendence can be perfectly exercised by the civil service, and is exercised in a most efficient manner.

1018. Would you suggest any change in the mode of nominating parties for the civil service in England?—No, I am not aware that it can be improved in any way as long as the present system continues. I think it is very safely and properly vested in the hands of the Directors, and I am not myself aware of any mode by which it could be altered to advantage.

1019. Do you consider the civil service to be fully paid, or under paid, or over paid?—I think it is very fairly paid; it was better paid some time ago; but in the India service, I think, the complaint at present is, that the situations which they used to occupy are now, in a great measure, occupied by the uncovenanted service, and therefore there are many of them who do not get promotion as rapidly as they used to do in former times. The civil service cannot perform all the

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details which are now required to be performed, such as making settlements, and the decisions of subordinate cases, and consequently a vast number of uncovenanted persons are maintained for that purpose, and that diminishes to a great extent the offices which were formerly held by the covenanted servants.

1020. Is that an inquiry to the Government of India?—No, not at all. I think the uncovenanted service is also most efficient; the whole judicial administration of the county is now performed by the uncovenanted service, and most efficiently performed. Great improvements have been made in that service of late years. The parties are selected with more care; none are appointed but after examination, and they are not allowed to be discharged, as they were in former times, merely at the option of the judge or collector. The case is sent down to the Government. They have also pensions allowed them, and various other things, which make it worth while for the uncovenanted servants to be honest and upright. Formerly they made the most of their opportunities. I think a great change has taken place in that way, and the uncovenanted service I consider extremely efficient and most valuable, because, if you were to attempt to discharge all the details of the administration by the covenanted service, the expense would be enormous. You now get duties performed for a very small sum, which, if they were to be performed by the covenanted service, would be most expensive, and the Government could not be carried on except at a much greater cost than it is at present.

1021. You have made two suggestions; one that there should be a distinct Governor for Bengal, and the other that there should be a change in the Council of the Governor-general, by there being two additional members appointed for the two Presidencies. Have you any further change to suggest?—If there were any objection to the appointment of a separate Governor of Bengal, I see no reason why the Government of Bengal should be vested solely in the Governor-general. I think the Council should have authority there. The Governor-general has more to do than anybody else in the country; and, as the law exists at present, the Governor-general is not only the Governor-general of India, but he has, as a separate charge, the Government of Bengal, with which the members of Council have nothing whatever to do. Why that Government should be vested in him alone, and not in conjunction with the Council, I do not understand, and it certainly is attended with great inconvenience. The Council, who have less to do than the Governor-general, might just as well have authority in the Government of Bengal as not; and why the Government was committed solely to the Governor-general, I have never been able to comprehend.

1022. Is there always a Deputy-governor of Bengal now, or only during the absence of the Governor-general?—There never had, till Lord Ellenborough's time, been a Deputy-governor of Bengal, when the Governor-general was present; but when Lord Ellenborough arrived, he went up the country immediately, and he appointed me Deputy-governor of Bengal; and when he came down, he did not expect to remain much longer, and he continued my appointment, and therefore he had not anything to do with the Government of Bengal during the whole of his stay in India; that has been the only case in which there has been a separate Governor of Bengal, when the Governor-general has been present, except when Lord Hardinge arrived, he reappointed me; I was acting at the time as Governor of Bengal, and Lord Hardinge continued my appointment during the remainder of his stay in India.

1023. Have you any other changes to suggest for the consideration of the Committee?—I am not aware of any.

1024. Viscount *Jocelyn*.] You stated the advantage that there would be in a permanent Governor of Bengal. Has not the Governor-general the power of appointing a Deputy-governor of Bengal during his presence?—Yes; he has the power of appointing a Deputy-governor of Bengal, not only during his presence, but during his absence.

1025. And that has been done?—Yes, in my case it was done. Lord Hardinge appointed me as a compliment perhaps, to continue during the rest of his stay in India as Governor of Bengal.

1026. Mr. *Vernon Smith*.] Then the change you recommend is only a change in practice and not in law?—The Governor-general has power of appointing a Governor of Bengal, but I would make it compulsory, so that there should always be a Governor of Bengal. The Governor-general, of course, might in particular cases

cases, have the power of assuming the Government of Bengal, what I mean to say is, that it ought to be a separate office. *W. W. Bird, Esq.*

1027. Is the salary of the Governor-general of Bengal, or not, the same, whether he retains the Government of Bengal or not?—Yes; there is no salary annexed to the Government of Bengal.

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1028. Mr. *Labouchere*.] Then the Governor-general has no pecuniary inducement not to make the appointment of a Deputy-governor?—Not the slightest; I do not know what the object was of making it exclusive of the Council, for the Governor-general certainly has more to do than the members of the Council have, and that he should have this additional duty thrown upon him, and the Council be excluded from any participation in it, is quite unintelligible, and it has not operated well. There is another thing which I might mention, which is, that the Governor-general of Bengal as the Governor of Agra does, ought to make periodical visits to the different stations, and see with his own eyes what is going on. That has been attended with great advantage in the Upper Provinces, but the Governor-general, when he is the Governor of Bengal, he cannot visit the different stations; he can never see anything but with the eyes of another.

1029. Viscount *Jocelyn*.] With reference to the patronage of the Government of Bengal, do you propose that the Governor-general should keep the patronage in his own hands, or that he should make it over to the Governor of Bengal?—There has been generally an arrangement as to that; I can only speak positively of my own case as to what happened between Lord Ellenborough and myself, but I have always understood that there has been some private arrangement by which the Governor-general exercised his part of the patronage, and the Governor of Bengal exercised the other. I do not know positively what took place on the occasions of other Deputy-governors of Bengal, but in my case, Lord Ellenborough left it entirely to my discretion to do what I chose, reserving to himself the discretion of calling upon me to explain if he thought I had done wrong, and he exercised that, but he never on any occasion interfered with the disposal of the patronage except on public grounds.

1030. You said that you did not think that there would be any inconvenience in the Governor-general not having the patronage of the Government of Bengal, and you stated in support of that argument that there was no inconvenience when the patronage was handed over to you by Lord Ellenborough; but do not you think that there would be a difference between the Governor-general making over the patronage to the Governor of Bengal, and the Governor-general having no patronage at all?—Individually I do not think the exercise of the patronage of any advantage whatever, either in a public or a private point of view. There are those who entertain a different opinion, but to me it was a very great trouble and great annoyance. I was anxious to do justice to individuals, and as far as I could, to satisfy expectations that were entertained; but I did not find that I was successful, and I do not think those who have had the patronage have benefited by it.

1031. You have argued that in Agra all the patronage is made over by the Governor-general to the Governor of Agra?—Yes; the Governor of Agra exercises the patronage.

1032. Then is not the Governor-general the source of all patronage both in Bengal and Agra; but he makes over the patronage to the Deputy-governor of Agra?—Yes; no doubt he might retain the whole patronage if he chose, but he has acted judiciously, I think, in making it over to the Governor, because the man who is Governor ought to have the power of appointing officers whom he knows to be best qualified for the situations.

1033. Mr. *Hardinge*.] Is it defined by the Act as to the patronage?—I fancy that it is not defined by the Act; the patronage is vested in the Governor-general entirely, but the Governor-general of course must make some arrangement with the officer discharging the duty of Deputy-governor.

1034. Why do you think the selection of the Governor of Bengal from one of the members of Council inexpedient?—I think it inexpedient, because the members of Council have duties to perform, and very heavy duties to perform, if they do those duties well, and therefore it would be far better not to impose on any one of those members an addition to the duties which would occupy the whole of his time. It is very hard upon a member of Council who is to keep pace with all the rest of the Council in the discharge of the duties of the Government of India, that he should have the duty of Governor of Bengal to discharge

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in addition to those duties. He gets nothing by it; it is no advantage whatever to him.

1035. Viscount *Jocelyn*.] The Governor-general, if demanded of that patronage by Act of Parliament, would be unable, by any exercise of his power, to reward merit?—Yes; but then he has nothing to do with the details of this particular government in which he exercises the patronage; he has his general patronage as Governor-general; besides, this is merely the local patronage of selecting officers to fill situations who are to discharge duties under the separate Government of Bengal.

1036. Mr. *Labouchere*.] Will you be good enough to describe what the general patronage of the Governor-general is, and how far it extends over the whole of India; supposing the separate Governors of Bengal, Bombay, Madras, and Agra, exercised the patronage in those Presidencies, what patronage would the Governor-general have as Governor-general?—The Governor-general would have the patronage of all the political appointments throughout India; he would have the appointments of all the officers at Hyderabad, and he would have the appointment of all the officers at Seringapatam; and there are other appointments connected with Bombay which I cannot specify, because I do not exactly know them; but there are, I believe, some appointments there also, which the Governor-general has the power of disposing of. He has also the selection of all the military men who are appointed to civil situations, and in what are called the non-regulation provinces, such as Bundelcund, and I believe in the Punjaub, and I believe in various other frontier places. So that, I think, his patronage is very considerable; but, after all, I think the respect which is paid to the Governor-general does not arise from the things that he has to give away, but from the mode in which he discharges his duty, and various other considerations. A man may have the greatest possible amount of patronage, but if he abuses it, it will do him more harm than good, and it will not increase the respect entertained for him.

1037. But is it not the case that for the Governor-general to be the fountain of reward, is a great means of his acquiring influence?—Yes; but on that principle the patronage in Madras and Bombay should be with the Governor-general, but the Governor of Madras has all the patronage of that Presidency, and the Governor-general has it not; the Governor of Bombay has all the patronage of the Presidency of Bombay, and the Governor-general has it not; and, as regards Agra, the Governor-general finds it necessary to yield up a great quantity of the patronage to the Governor of Agra, and I cannot, therefore, understand why Bengal should be the single exception.

1038. What I understand you to recommend is, that all petty patronage should be taken away from the Governor-general, but that as regards the great political offices the patronage should be left to him?—Yes; that I never contemplated taking from him. I contemplated taking from him only such patronage as the Governors of Bombay and Madras exercised.

1039. Mr. *Herries*.] Do you think some inconvenience might arise if the Governor-general had not control over the patronage in Bengal?—Is it not possible that appointments to offices coming immediately under the exercise of the authority of the Governor-general might be made, which would be disagreeable to him, and do not you therefore consider it necessary that he should have some control?—Yes; but the Governor-general in Council would always have a control over the patronage as he would have a control over all the other things that might be done. The Governor of Bengal would be only Deputy-governor.

1040. Then he would have the control over the patronage distributed in Bengal?—Yes, just as he has in regard to Bombay.

1041. Viscount *Jocelyn*.] You would leave the appointment of the Deputy-governor of Bengal in the hands of the Governor-general?—Yes.

1042. Mr. *Vernon Smith*.] Do you mean that the appointments made by the Deputy-governor should be submitted to the Governor-general for approbation?—No.

1043. Then what control would he exercise?—Judging from the way in which I acted, when I was Governor of Bengal, and in which I presume other Governors would act, I should say, that in the case of a high officer, where the appointment was of consequence, the Governor would privately consult the Governor-general, and state, "These are my intentions; I propose to appoint so and so;" and the Governor-general would state his objection to such an appointment, if he had any objection.

1044. As regards the power and influence which the Governor-general would have, would not they greatly depend upon its being known that he had the right of patronage?—I do not think the Governor-general would lose much by giving up the patronage of Bengal. I think the Governor of Bengal would gain a great deal more the Governor-general would lose.

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1045. You think that the position in which the Governor of Bengal stands, requires that he should have the right of patronage, but that the position in which the Governor-general stands does not require that he should have such right?—Exactly, the position of the Governor-general as being the supreme authority in India, does not require the exercise of the patronage in this corner of India, which patronage ought to be with the Governor of Bengal. I think it is not worth his retaining, and that it is not worth while to lose the great advantage of a separate government for Bengal, merely for the sake of bestowing the patronage upon the Governor-general.

1046.—*Mr. Herries.*] But you think that the Governor-general should have the power of preventing appointments that might be obnoxious to his own wishes?—Certainly; all I mean is, that I would not have the consideration of the patronage act as an obstacle to the appointment of a separate government for Bengal.

1047. *Mr. Hardinge.*] You have stated that you thought it would be advisable to have two members on the Supreme Council who should represent the interests of Madras and Bombay; do you mean that those members should be appointed in addition to the present members of Council?—Yes.

1048. Would not so large a number as the Council would then consist of, be rather an inconvenience and an impediment to public business?—I do not think it would. I do not think that there would be any inconvenience from the number being increased, and there would be great convenience in having the advantage of local officers, who would explain all sorts of difficulties and anomalies that perpetually come up in references from those Presidencies.

1049. But the Court of Directors have now, under a section of the Act, the power of discontinuing the Council at Bombay, have they not?—Yes; it would require no new power to enable the Court to dispense with a member of the Council at Bombay and Madras, but it would require a new provision to appoint additional members to the Council of India. I merely suggested a diminution of the number of members of the Council at Bombay and Madras on the ground of expense. There would be increased expense in proportion to the salaries in adding two members to the Council of India; and that might in some measure be met by the diminution of one member of the Council at the two Presidencies. I think it is hardly necessary to have so many members there as there are now.

1050. Has it not been the case that a member of Council at Madras has been appointed to the Council of Bengal?—No.

1051. Was not Sir William Morrison from Madras?—He was a military member; there has been a military member appointed a member of Council at Madras, Colonel Morrison, and afterwards we had him as a member of Council at Bengal; but a military man might be taken from Madras or from Bengal.

1052. Do not you think that the existence of a Council at the subordinate Governments of Bombay and Madras forms a strong security for the full and free statement of any case of conflicting opinion?—Yes, but there will still be a Council; there will be one civil member, and there will be the Commander-in-chief, besides the Governor.

1053. You do not propose that Madras and Bombay should be placed on the same footing as Agra?—No, there has always been a Council both at Madras and at Bombay, and I am not quite sure that that being the case it would be right to discontinue the Council; it would be considered a sort of degradation, and the importance of the Madras Presidency and the Bombay Presidency would suffer in consequence of such discontinuance.

1054. *Mr. Herries.*] You said that you considered that the Members of Council had at present not too much to do, and I should judge from your answer that they had not sufficient to do?—I think they have plenty to do if they read all the papers, and carefully consider all the papers that come before the Council. I do not think it could ever be said, that they had not sufficient to do: I think they have sufficient to occupy them from morning to night. Of course business can be shirked in India, as it may be everywhere else; but if they do the duty

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1055. I am referring to your suggestion, that there should be a Council in aid of the Governor of Bengal; and you accompanied that suggestion with the observation, that the members of the Council were not so overburdened with business, but that they might do that additional service for the State?—What I meant to say was this; not that the Council of Bengal had not enough to do, but that the Governor-general had a great deal more to do; and if you keep the Government of Bengal in the hands of the Governor-general, there is no reason why he should not be assisted by the Council in Bengal matters, in the same way as he is assisted by the Council in all other matters; he, in fact, is the most heavily burdened officer of the whole; and in addition to his other duties he has the duty of the Government of Bengal thrown upon him, which he must perform alone, and without the assistance of the rest of the Council, who, comparatively speaking, are not so heavily burdened as he is.

1056. Viscount *Jocelyn*] You have stated that it would be advisable that a Member of the Council of Madras and a Member of the Council of Bombay, should join the Council of the Governor-general. Do you recollect instances in the course of the last 10 years of the Commander-in-chief at Bombay, and the Commander-in-chief at Madras, who are each of them members of the Council there, being in the field commanding armies, viz., Lord Gough in China, and Lord Keane in Afghanistan?—I remember perfectly that Lord Keane was in Afghanistan; he was selected for that duty. I am not quite sure that Lord Gough was Commander-in-chief when he went to China; he went from Madras, but I thought he was on the staff at the time.

1057. In the event of your plan being carried out, and the Commander-in-chief of Madras, or of Bombay, being in the field, you would have a Council consisting of one civil member alone?—Yes.

1058. Do you see any objection to that?—Not in civil matters; the Commander-in-chief very seldom, as far as my experience goes, interferes or records his opinion in civil matters; he has a vote, and he generally votes with the Governor-general.

1059. You see no objection to the Governor in Council consisting of the Governor and one member?—No, I think not; it has often happened in Bengal that there has been but one member of Council, but no inconvenience has been experienced from that; if they are men competent to do their duty, I see no objection to it; it could only occasionally happen. It is very seldom that the Commander of the Forces at the Presidency is ordered away, and that could easily be provided for by making the person who acted locally as Commander of the Forces, a member of Council.

1060. Sir *R. H. Inglis*.] One of the suggestions which you have submitted to the Committee, has been the expediency of surrounding the Governor-general with members of Council taken from the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, and the ground upon which you founded that suggestion was, that it would enable the Supreme Council to deal with questions coming from those Presidencies. But you have also stated that you think it desirable that the Governor of Bengal should have the power, and you have known the benefit of his exercising that power, of personally visiting the different stations within his government. Is it, or is not your opinion, that such power would be exercised advantageously by the Governor of Madras, and by the Governor of Bombay respectively?—Undoubtedly; it has very often been done; it was done by Sir Thomas Munroe, and it has been done by other Governors. There are occasions when great advantage would arise from the visit of the Supreme authority; but at present, in Bengal, it is impossible; the Governor of Bengal cannot visit any station, however great the emergency may be.

1061. You have stated that the Commander-in-chief, according to your experience, does not often take any part in civil affairs which are submitted to the Council; upon that assumption the civil affairs are intrusted to the Governor and the two civil servants of Madras and Bombay. In the event of the adoption of your suggestion, the civil affairs of the Presidency of Madras, and the Presidency of Bombay respectively, would be conducted by two individuals; would it, in such a case, be possible for the Governor to exercise that inspection which you have stated to be, in your opinion, desirable in the case of Bengal; or, in the event of the illness of the civil servant, the member of Council so left, how could the affairs

a affairs of the Government be carried on? What I meant to say was, that the Governor of Madras, and the Governor of Bombay, divested of their Council, could do just as well as the Governor of Bengal, or the Governor of Agra, who have no Council at all, and that if, in the case of the Governor of Agra, he can go about and visit, the Governor of Madras and the Governor of Bombay could do the same if it were necessary, without any inconvenience whatever to the conduct of affairs; they can always communicate by letter, and they can always act in co-operation with their Council, in the same way as if they were on the spot. Of course the Governor of Madras, or the Governor of Bombay, would not take the opportunity of going when there was anything to be done which required his presence at the Presidency; and in point of fact I believe, though I do not know it from authority, that the Governor of Bombay is very often absent from the Presidency, and the business is carried on just in the same way as if he were present. The Governor of Bombay is, in one part of the year, in one place, and another part of the year in another; and it has also happened in Madras. Indeed, I believe, so much so, that orders have been issued to beg that the Governor would remain as much as possible at head-quarters. But I do not think that the Bombay or Madras Government would, if the Governors were to visit the different stations, be subject to more inconvenience than the Government of Bengal or the Government of Agra.

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1062. You have stated that the length of service required of a person before he can be appointed a Member of the Supreme Council, or of the Council of either of the Presidencies, is 10 years; but that in point of fact no man is made a Member of Council till after a much longer service than that. Is it or is it not the fact, that no man has been made a Councillor under 25 years' service?—There may have been instances of exception to that, but they are very rare.

1063. In general, do you wish the Committee to understand that men of experience are selected to fill the office of Members of Council, rather than those who have served the legal number of years?—I believe that, generally speaking, the gentlemen who are selected for the Council are selected for their merits and services, and certainly not merely from their standing in the service.

1064. Will you explain to the Committee who are the uncovenanted servants by whom the judicial administration has been conducted?—The uncovenanted servants are servants appointed by the local government, who do not receive covenants from the Court of Directors. The service consists of all classes of persons, Europeans born in India and natives of any persuasion; men, in short, who are selected by the local Government on account of their qualifications. The home Government exercises no authority whatever in that respect. Before you establish a class of uncovenanted servants, you get a general authority from home to do so: but they exercise no authority whatever with regard to the individual appointments.

1065. You stated the income of a Member of Council; what is the income or salary of an officer or servant next in rank to a Member of Council?—It has been laid down by a rule of the Court, that nobody under a Councillor is to receive more than 50,000 rupees a year.

1066. Fifty thousand rupees being 500*l.*?—Yes.

1067. Sir *E. Colebrooke.*] Do you think it necessary to retain the present legislative control over the subordinate Presidencies?—Yes, I think it would be wrong to have many places where legislative Acts could be passed; there is no inconvenience whatever in having that legislative control, and the highest authority no doubt is, that by which it ought to be exercised.

1068. You have stated, that you consider that on many occasions the Government of Calcutta has felt itself incompetent to decide upon matters connected with the subordinate Presidencies. Do you think the presence of a single Member from Madras, or from Bombay would qualify them to decide on questions connected with those Presidencies to the same degree as the local Government would be able to do?—I cannot say to the same degree, but I think it would greatly facilitate the operations of the Legislative Council of India, if one Member from each of the Presidencies were stationed in Calcutta; there would be great inconvenience in having many places where you could pass laws; they would very likely be contradictory, and it would be attended with other inconveniences.

1069. Did not that inconvenience, if such it be, exist before the last Charter Act?—Yes.

1070. Was the inconvenience severely felt?—Before the last Charter Act, the different Presidencies passed laws for themselves; but inconvenience was found

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to result from it, and I suppose, in consequence of that inconvenience, it was determined that there should be only one Legislative Council for India.

1071. Would there not be danger of the single Member that you propose to add from the subordinate Presidencies having the ear of the Governor-general, and of the Council in Calcutta, and his opinion outweighing the opinions of all the local authorities in Madras or Bombay?—I do not think that there is any reason to believe that the opinion of the Member from Bombay or Madras would be in opposition to the opinion of the rest of the authorities at Bombay or Madras; and I think it would be very gratifying to the subordinate presidencies, if one of the Members were in the Supreme Council, in order to explain any difficulties which might arise in the Legislative Council.

1072. Do you recommend the continuance of the legal Member of Council appointed from this country?—Yes, I think the legal Member appointed from this country has been productive of great convenience. I may mention that when Mr. Ainos, the Legislative Councillor arrived in India, he found the Supreme Court deciding under laws which had been abolished in England. There had been no attention paid to the alterations in the law of England which had occurred during a long preceding period, and one of his duties was to assimilate that law to the law of England. It is also a great convenience to the Council to have a person to draw up what they enact in legal terms; a person who is himself acquainted with legal terms. I believe the great fault of what we call the regulations, is that they are loose, and not drawn up as they ought to be, which no doubt is a very great inconvenience.

1073. The same functions could not, in your opinion, be performed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, supposing his other official avocations permitted him to sit on the Council?—I think that the other avocations of the Chief Justice are too numerous to permit him to attend Council in the way that the legislative Member does; besides that I think there would be an inconvenience in having a high officer, such as the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, in personal subordination to the Council; he would not be so convenient an officer to manage. I conceive that the business of the legal Member of the Council is simply to draw up that which they consider desirable; he is seldom a judge of the necessity of the Acts which he draws up, and therefore he ought, in point of fact, to be merely an official member of the Government.

1074. Would any advantage or the contrary, in your opinion, arise from the appointment of the heads of the Sudder or the Sudder Board of Revenue to sit in the Council on legislative questions?—Formerly the senior member of the Board of Revenue and the senior member of the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, were, I believe, members of the Government; but in consequence of the inconvenience which attended it, it was discontinued, and I should think it would occupy a good deal more time. I think it is much better not to divide the duties among officers, but to give officers particular duties to perform, and see that those duties are performed properly.

1075. At the period to which you allude, there were no other legal officers but those connected with the Council?—No.

1076. You have borne testimony to the efficient state of the civil service in India; do you consider that every branch of that service is equally efficient?—I do not know that every branch is equally efficient, but I think that the different departments of the service generally are as efficient as they can well be.

1077. Do you think the judicial officers are, generally speaking, fully equal to the decision of the complicated legal questions that are brought before them?—They are not trained lawyers, and there are many points of great difficulty to which probably they are not competent; but generally speaking I consider that they have discharged their duties very efficiently.

1078. Do you think that any means could be adopted by which a more efficient training in legal matters could be given to those officers?—It is a question of very great difficulty how you could do that unless you increased the service very much; it is a remarkable fact that almost the whole of the revenue officers have been taken from the judicial; and unless you separate the different lines of service, you cannot secure the service of those whom you educate for a particular department, in that department; and therefore I think there are great difficulties in any course of training, such as you suggest, with the service as it is at present constituted.

1079. Do you think that the uncovenanted servants, generally, are sufficiently paid

paid at present?—Some of them are and some are not. I believe the servants that are employed in the judicial departments, that is in the decision of civil questions, are sufficiently paid; but I think those who are employed in the magisterial are not sufficiently paid. The result has been, that a number of men who started in that department at the time it was originated by myself, have, in consequence of the reduction of their salaries, resigned, and by that means I think the Government have lost the services of men whom it would have been very desirable to retain.

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1080. Are those officers magistrates and daroghas, or clerks in the offices of daroghas?—No, those of whom I speak are a very superior class of officers to the daroghas; they are persons called deputy magistrates; the system was originated by myself a year or two before I came away, in 1842 or 1843, under an Act that was passed for the purpose, thinking that they would be over the daroghas of police, a very efficient instrument of administration, and I believe they have proved so, and the Court, I understand, have since ordered the number to be increased; but at the same time that they ordered the number to be increased, they diminished their salaries, and I hear that that has operated to prevent so many respectable persons from giving their services.

1081. Did the system you introduced secure an efficient body of men?—As far as it went, it did.

1082. Do you think the daroghas are sufficiently paid at present?—I think there has been an improvement in the pay of the daroghas of late years. I can hardly say how it is now, because it is eight years since I left the country; but there was a disposition to improve their situation, and I believe certain classes have had their situations improved. I do not think that you will ever get an efficient body of men, of that description, till you improve their education and principles, and make them a different class of men from what they are.

1083. Do you think that the scale of salaries which they receive is sufficiently high, as compared with the ordinary remuneration of persons of that class in the country?—I have always been, myself, an advocate for increasing their pay, but it has been attended with great expense, and many of the officers called daroghas not being the most respectable natives that could be procured, there has always been great difficulty attending it.

1084. You see no objection, except financial ones, to carrying out your view of increasing their salaries?—No, none; I have always been an advocate for the increase of the daroghas' pay, but I have always been met by the difficulty, which is a very great difficulty, of the enormous expense with which it would be attended.

1085. I put my question not merely with reference to the daroghas, but with reference generally to the uncovenanted service in the Magisterial and Revenue Departments?—I think the deputy magistrates ought to have the salaries which I first recommended, which was a little higher than the salaries are at present, but then I only suggested it as an experiment; the Court adopted the recommendation and desired that the system might be extended, but they reduced the salaries which I had fixed for particular individuals; I did not myself appoint above a dozen; some were native and some were European born; some of those have retired and resigned, in consequence of not being paid sufficiently, and others have turned out very excellent officers; and I think the system might be very much improved, and that you might get a very efficient body of officers from the uncovenanted servants, if they were better paid, but you will not get respectable men unless their pay is in proportion.

1086. Have all the public servants retiring pensions?—No, not all the uncovenanted servants.

1087. To what class are pensions confined?—There are certain rules laid down as regards the pensions of all classes of officers.

1088. Sir *J. Hogg*.] As the law now stands, may not the members of the Supreme Council be selected from the services of any of the three Presidencies?—I believe they may, but I am not quite sure upon the point.

1089. The Bengal service, I believe, is nearly as large, if not larger, than the other two services put together?—I believe it is.

1090. It therefore affords a much greater choice for selection?—Yes, it does.

1091. As there is no Council annexed to the Governor of Bengal, if Bengal civilians were not appointed chiefly to the Council of India, they could not be appointed to a Council at all?—No.

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1092. The services of Bombay and Madras have each the separate Councils of their own Presidencies to look to?—They have.

1093. Do you think the suggestions I have offered account for the apparent preference given to the members of the Bengal service in the selection of members for the Supreme Council of India?—I should think they did.

1094. The Lieutenant-governor of Agra has no separate army under his command or control?—None.

1095. There is no Presidency town with an European population annexed to the Agra Presidency?—None.

1096. There is no Queen's Supreme Court annexed to the Presidency of Agra?—No.

1097. Do you think that those are important elements, which distinguish that Government from the Governments of Madras and Bombay?—Yes.

1098. At Madras and at Bombay there are separate armies, and there are Presidency towns with numerous European inhabitants, and also there are Supreme Courts established by the Queen?—There are.

1099. Do not you think, in considering the expediency of having Councils at the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras, as contradistinguished from Agra and the North-western Provinces, those form important considerations?—Certainly.

1100. As the law now stands, does it not rest with the Court of Directors, under the control of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, to appoint members of Council at Bombay and Madras, or to abstain from appointing them, as they may think the exigencies of the public service require?—Yes.

1101. I believe the present number of two civilians is fixed by the Court of Directors, under the authority of the Act of Parliament, by specific instructions?—I believe it is, but I cannot speak for certain.

1102. You adverted to the possibility of the Government of Madras and Bombay going on with one member of Council, intimating at the same time that he, with the Commander-in-chief, would form a Council of two. Are you aware that the Commander-in-chief *ex officio* has no seat in the Council, and only occupies a seat there by appointment of the Court of Directors?—Yes, I am aware of that.

1103. Do you think that a single Councillor with local experience would have that degree of control and influence which you think salutary and expedient over a person appointed by authority from home as Governor of Bombay or Madras, but who had not local knowledge?—It must depend upon the knowledge and intelligence of the Councillor, of course; but I should think, if he was a competent person, and discharging his duties as he ought to do, he would have due influence.

1104. The Governor, of course, would have, still more than he has now, the entire control if there were only one Councillor?—It would be much the same as it is at present, because the Council has only the power of remonstrating, and advising, and dissenting; and one man, if he was a competent person, would be as good as two persons.

1105. Do not you think it would very much resolve itself into the case of a Governor without a Council, and dependent upon the Secretary?—I do not suggest that the whole Council should be taken away, because there has always been a Council; I only recommend, as an economical arrangement, that one member should be discontinued.

1106. Apart from that consideration, do you, or do you not think, for the advantage of the public service, that there should be a Council of two civil servants at Bombay and Madras?—Yes; I recommend this as an economical arrangement; but if the remaining Councillor was what he ought to be, I think he would have as much influence as two men would have. I do not think having two members is of such great importance. One man of high character, and possessed of due abilities, would have as much influence with the Governor as two men would have.

1107. But you would admit that the opinions of two experienced men were more valuable than the opinion of one experienced man?—Yes, if you can secure two experienced men.

1108. With regard to the question of patronage, I believe during the present Charter, or at least since the separate Government of Agra has been established, the usage of all Governors general has been to leave the subordinate patronage to the Lieutenant-governor of the North-western Provinces?—I believe it has been so, but I do not know.

1109. And

1109. And the same in Bengal?—Yes, I believe so.

1110. You mentioned that the Governor-general in Council reserved to himself the higher appointments; you specified more particularly the political appointments. Does not the Governor-general in Council reserve to himself also the appointments to the Sudder Courts and the Boards, both in the North-western Provinces and in Bengal?—I think I mentioned them in the higher appointments.

1111. So that independently of reserving all the political appointments, he in point of fact reserves all the higher appointments?—Yes; and I also mentioned that, in exercising the discretion which I understood to be allowed to me when I was appointed Governor, I always privately stated to the Governor-general what my intentions were; but certainly I never reported formally for the sanction of the Governor-general any appointment whatever.

1112. When you spoke of the Council of India assisting the Governor-general in his capacity of Governor of Bengal, I presume you meant reverting to the constitution of the Government of India as it existed before the recent Charter?—Yes.

1113. That is, that the Governor-general in Council should exercise the powers of the Governor of Fort William, the Bengal Presidency, locally, and should at the same time exercise a superintending power over the rest of India?—Yes.

1114. If you were asked your opinion between the present system and the old system, to which would you give the preference. I mean by the present system the Governor-general being the Governor of Bengal, and by the old system the Governor-general in Council exercising the local government of Bengal, as well as a general control over all India?—I would give the preference to the former system, because I think there is a very great difficulty; it almost amounts to a preventive altogether in appealing from the Governor of Bengal to the Governor-general in Council; it is an appeal from himself to himself; and there is great embarrassment in taking into consideration in the Council the acts of the Governor-general, who is sitting at the head of the table to which that petition is presented; therefore, if the Governor-general is to retain the Government of Bengal, I think the whole Council should be consulted.

1115. You said that Mr. Amos, on his arrival in India, found that the Supreme Court were deciding under laws which had been abolished in England?—Or modified, or altered in some manner.

1116. I suppose you meant that they were deciding under laws which continued to exist in India, although they had been repealed at home?—Yes, that is what I meant.

1117. You did not mean that they were deciding in India under laws which were abolished in India?—Not at all.

1118. You meant that the improvement of the law in India did not keep pace with the improvement of the law in England?—Yes, that is what I meant.

1119. If the amendment of the law in India before the last Charter did not keep pace with the amendment of the law in England, the fault, I believe, rested with the Imperial Parliament, which alone had the power of amending the law?—What I meant to say was this, when Mr. Amos arrived in India, he found that the alterations which had taken place in England since 1834, that is to say, since the last Act was brought into operation, had not met with corresponding alterations by the Council in India.

1120. You mean, of course, from the period of the new Charter?—Yes; I mention the circumstance because it struck us all as very remarkable.

1121. Anterior to the late Charter in 1834, the sole power rested with the Imperial Parliament?—Yes; I refer to what has taken place since that time.

1122. Mr. Alderman *Thompson*.] When did Mr. Amos arrive in India?—I cannot tell from recollection, but it was when Mr. Macaulay came home.

1123. Mr. *Baillie*.] Alluding to the laws which you said, before Mr. Amos arrived, the Supreme Court were carrying out, which had been repealed, are the laws in India English laws?—I alluded to the law which was in force at the Presidency of Calcutta, which was the law of England; that is not the law that is carried into effect beyond the limits of the Presidency of Fort William.

1124. Sir *J. Hogg*.] Is it your opinion that by the Charter of the 13th Geo. 1, viz., 1753, establishing Mayors' Courts in the three Presidencies, so much of the English Law (as well the Common Law as the then existing Statute Law) as was applicable to the circumstances of the territories under the

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Government of the East India Company, as between subject and subject, was then introduced therein?—I believe so.

1125. Do you consider that it has been always understood that no English statute which has been passed since that time was operative in India unless India were specially named?—Just so.

1126. *Mr. Baillie.*] When Mr. Amos arrived, was an Act passed in order to make the law of Calcutta conformable to the law of England?—I believe there were Acts passed by the Government of India.

1127. Did Mr. Macaulay ever recommend that change to be made?—I was not in the Council at the time that Mr. Macaulay was, so that I cannot speak positively, but I do not think it was done in Mr. Macaulay's time.

1128. Did the law adviser of the Government, the Advocate-general, ever bring that subject under the notice of the Government?—No; the Government has very little communication with the Advocate-general; the Advocate-general had not, that I am aware of, ever brought the circumstance to the notice of the Government.

1129. Would it not have been his duty to have done so if any inconvenience had been found to result from it?—The Government, of course, did not know it, and I do not know whether it was the duty of the Advocate-general to know it.

1130. In point of fact, the Legislative Councillor has superseded, to a certain extent, the functions of the Advocate-general?—I do not think it would have been considered the duty of the Advocate-general to have done it unless he had been referred to. The members of the Government did not think anything about it. It was Mr. Amos who perceived that the alteration in the laws had not been made, and he brought the subject forward, as was his duty. My object in mentioning it was to show the use of the law member of the Council, and I did not, by any means, intend to cast any reflection upon the Supreme Court.

1131. There had been a law member of the Council for several years before, and he did not suggest it?—The Act of 1834 had only passed three years before; it probably had never struck anybody; there could not have been much to alter at first, because all laws passed in England up to the date of 1834 were valid in Calcutta.

1132. *Mr. Hildyard.*] Is a copy of the Statutes that are passed every Session transmitted to India to certain judicial officers there; for instance, does the Legislative Council receive a copy of the Statutes passed each Session in the British Parliament, or is it left to chance whether they should become acquainted with the Statutes passed by the British Parliament or not?—A judicial officer would be better able to answer that question. I do not know how it is.

1133. You do not know whether a copy of the British Statutes is transmitted to any official functionary in India?—No.

1134. *Mr. Baillie.*] Will you inform the Committee whether, in your opinion, it would be desirable to change the seat of Government in India?—I do not think it would be desirable to change the seat of Government. Calcutta appears to me to be the best place for the seat of Government to be fixed at; but I think the power should be continued in the Supreme Government to go to any other part of India where its presence may be required. At present, the law has never prevented the Governor-general from going, but he has gone alone, and the question is, whether it would not be desirable that the Council should accompany him.

1135. *Mr. Herries.*] Have you any reasons to give for that opinion?—Yes. If the Council is necessary to assist the Governor-general when in Calcutta, I think it is equally necessary to assist him wherever the Governor-general may be; the Governor-general has to act either by the advice of men who are not responsible, or he has to act without any advice at all when he is away from the Council; either of those cases is one that, I think, never could have been contemplated by the Legislature.

1136. Would you in that case appoint a Governor to act at Calcutta during his absence?—No; because you have the Governor of Bengal, who will do all the local duties, and the Council should assist the Governor-general whenever it is necessary; that apparently was the intention of the Legislature.

1137. You see no inconvenience likely to arise to the administration of affairs from the entire removal of the whole of the Government, that is, the Governor-general and the Council, elsewhere?—No; I think the Governor of Bengal could

as well manage the Government of Calcutta as the Governor of Madras can manage the Government of Madras, or the Governor of Bombay can manage the Government of Bombay.

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1138. *Mr. Hume.*] The Council being appointed to advise the Governor-general on all matters connected with the Government of India, is it your decided opinion that whenever the Governor-general is obliged to leave Calcutta, he should be accompanied by the Council, so that he might have the benefit of their advice?—Yes.

1139. And that there should be a separate Governor of Bengal who should deal with every emergency that might arise?—Yes.

1140. *Mr. Hardinge.*] Would not the Council going with the Governor-general increase the expense?—Yes, and that I take to be the only reason why it is not done.

1141. Would not transferring the seat of Government from Calcutta to Agra very much injure trade in Calcutta?—I would not transfer the seat of Government to Agra; I would only give the Governor-general and the Council power to go from time to time to any part of India, where his presence was necessary.

1142. You do not think it desirable to transfer the seat of Government?—No, I think that Calcutta should be the permanent seat of Government; but the Governor-general, instead of going alone to different parts of India, should go with his Council.

1143. *Mr. Herries.*] The Governor-general has full power to act by his own authority, independently of his Council, if he thinks fit to exercise it?—The Governor-general, before he goes, files a Minute, stating, that it is necessary for him to go, and he leaves to himself and his Council to point out what powers it is necessary that he should exercise, and the consequence is, usually, that they confer all powers upon him.

1144. He has full power of directing the administration of all public affairs when he is absent of his own authority?—He has, if the power is conferred on him by the Council.

1145. But the advantage which you suppose would be derived from what you have suggested, viz: the Council being with the Governor-General, is, that you think he might be better advised than when acting upon his own determination only?—I mean to say that he has, generally speaking, a greater power to exercise when he is absent from Calcutta, and cases must continually arise which require deliberation, but he has no person to consult; the Council are the legally authorized advisers of the Governor-general, and he is deprived, in the most difficult circumstances, of their advice altogether.

1146. *Mr. Hume.*] During the absence of the Governor-general from Calcutta, in what way does he benefit by the Council in Calcutta?—A correspondence is conducted officially by the Secretaries, and also the President of the Council corresponds privately with the Governor-general, but in regard to measures of peace and war, and matters that especially require prompt decision, he has no communication whatever with them. I do not think that either Lord Auckland or Lord Ellenborough ever consulted the Council on matters which they had to decide, when they were up in the country. An official communication was carried on between the Secretaries; the Governor-general has his Secretary, and the local Government has its Secretary; and also there were private communications between the members of the Government and the Governor-general, but I do not think any of the matters connected with the operations that were going on up the country were communicated, by the Governor-general of India, with the view of obtaining the opinion of the local Government.

1147. *Mr. Vernon Smith.*] As you, from your long and eminent service in India, are probably acquainted with the feelings of the civil members of the East India Company's service, can you state your opinion whether the mode of election and canvass for Directors in this country, deters them from being ambitious of that honour?—I cannot answer for others, but, with regard to myself, I can say that I have been deterred from offering myself for the direction, by the immense time that it takes to canvass, and by the difficulty that at my advanced period of life I should have experienced in obtaining a seat, and I suppose that the same feeling animates a number of others, though not all.

1148. Is it your opinion that that would deter men, who had filled high stations in India, from seeking an honour which otherwise they would be anxious to obtain?—I can only answer for myself; it certainly did deter me;

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but then it should be recollected, that having passed the best years of my life in India, I cannot be regarded as a young man.

1149. Having passed so many years of your life in India, I need not say that you were eminently fitted for the direction if you had been desirous to obtain it. Could you point out to the Committee whether any mode of election could be adopted that would secure the services of such men as Mountstuart Elphinstone, Sir Charles Metcalfe, and others, who have been deterred, like yourself, from seeking the honour of being elected Directors?—I am not prepared to suggest anything upon the subject. I have heard those who had canvassed say, that the system which had been adopted of allowing proxies, tended very much to increase the trouble and difficulty.

1150. That system has been adopted since the last Act?—Yes.

1151. And you think that that has materially added to the disinclination of persons in the same position as yourself to court that honour?—I think the difficulties connected with the system, as now laid down, have operated in many cases.

1152. So that, of late, you think the mode of election adopted has prevented such persons from seeking the office?—Yes, I think there is great difficulty and trouble attending it.

[Adjourned to Tuesday next, at One o'clock.]

Select Committee on INDIAN TERRITORIES.
1852.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Veneris, 14^o die Maii, 1852.

William Wilberforce Bird, Esq.

[Great inconvenience having arisen from the Publication of Minutes of Evidence taken before Committees, and of Papers, &c. laid before them, it is particularly requested that Members receiving such Minutes and Papers, will be careful that they are confined to the object for which they are printed, the special use of the Members of such Committees.]

Select Committee on INDIAN TERRITORIES.

1852.

Martis, 18^o die Maii, 1852.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. Baring.
 Lord John Russell.
 Sir James Hogg.
 Mr. Herries.
 Mr. Mangles.
 Viscount Mahon.
 Mr. Hume.
 Viscount Jocelyn.

Mr. Vernon Smith.
 Sir R. H. Inglis.
 Sir E. Colebrooke.
 Mr. Hardinge.
 Mr. Cardwell.
 Mr. Plowden.
 Mr. Baillie.
 Mr. M. Gibson.

THOMAS BARING, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Sir Thomas Herbert Maddock, called in; and Examined.

1153. *Chairman.*] WILL you state the length of your service in India, and the principal offices which you have filled there?—I have served in India for 33 years; in the early part of my career I was principally employed in political and administrative duties in Bundelcund, in Saugur, and the Nerbudder Territories, in Bopal and Eastern Maliva, and as British resident in Oude and in Nepaul; subsequently, after visiting Europe, I was for a short time employed as Commissioner for hearing appeals in presumption cases; then I was Secretary of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, and afterwards Member of Council; and during the last three years of my term as Member of Council, I was Deputy-governor of Bengal and President of Council.

1154. The Committee have had explained to them the mode of carrying on the government at home and in India; may I ask you whether your experience would suggest any changes in the mode of the government at home, which you think would be advantageous for the better government of India?—It is with considerable diffidence that I would offer an opinion as to changes and improvements which should be introduced into the Home Government of India; there is one point, however, which I think admits of consideration, as an amendment upon the present system; that is this: the Court of Directors consists in a great measure of officers who have served in India, and of other individuals who have resided in India, not in the service; I presume that it is desirable that persons of that class should always form a considerable part of the number of the directors; and it would be a great improvement upon the present system, if military or civil servants of the East India Company, who have spent the greater part of their lives in India, and returned to this country with much knowledge and experience of the system of government there, had opportunities of employment as members of the Court of Direction, not after a long interval subsequent to their return from India, but immediately, or as soon as was practicable after their return.

1155. Can you suggest any way in which that would be better effected than it is under the present system?—Such a change, I presume, can only be effected by some fresh distribution of the elective right of the proprietors of East India stock; for if any such alteration as I have ventured to suggest was introduced, it would follow that the individuals who would be selected must be selected either by the Crown or by the body of proprietors of the East India Company itself; and the numbers that would be considered eligible for election would be in any given proportion to the whole number of the directors which might be considered most expedient to be selected, of course, in consequence of their superior experience, and the positions which they had held, either military or civil, under the Government of India.

1156. Do I understand that you would suggest that the candidates should be

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first selected by the Crown and the East India Company before submitting their claims to the proprietors for election?—No, not that they should be submitted to the proprietors under such a system. The number of directors to be elected by the proprietors must be diminished, one portion being elected by them, and the other portion being appointed by the Crown in conjunction with the East India Company.

1157. Have you any other suggestion to make as to any change in the system at home?—I am not sufficiently informed of the working of the Home system to be able to make any positive suggestion for an alteration. As far as the intercourse between the Government of India and the Home Authorities is concerned, it seems to me practicable to reduce very greatly the amount of correspondence which is maintained. It appears to me, that for the greater portion of the ordinary business which is transacted in India by a separate subordinate Government, it would ordinarily be sufficient that, instead of the whole of the proceedings, including every paper whatever, however minute, which is submitted to each of the subordinate Governments, and to the Government of India, being transmitted in gross to the India House, sufficient abstracts, such as the subordinate Governments now transmit periodically to the Supreme Government in Calcutta, would answer every purpose for the information of the Home Government. At the present time, when the communication with India is so rapid, there could be very little general inconvenience arising from the want of particular detailed information in ordinary cases, as the Court of Directors would have it in their power, within two, or at most three months, to send for and obtain the records in detail of any case which had been submitted to them in abstract, and of which they were desirous to obtain the most complete particulars.

1158. You consider that that would be sufficient to enable the Court of Directors to know the whole grounds upon which the Government in India had come to a decision?—No, I do not mean to say that generally that would be sufficient, because in many instances the Home Government would be supplied with all the proceedings in detail, but it would involve only a delay, as I said, of three months to enable the Home Government to obtain the full detailed proceedings of every case which they thought proper to call for. Such is at the present time the practice as regards the communication which exists between the superintending Government in India and the subordinate Governments of Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and Agra; they forward weekly or monthly an abstract of all their proceedings in every department, and of every description, regarding matters of moment and regarding matters of the least importance. In looking over those abstracts the Governor-general in Council marks any paper whatever respecting which he desires to have detailed information, and in most cases he calls upon the subordinate Government to furnish him with copies of the whole of the proceedings and every paper contained in the record of the case which he wishes to make himself acquainted with. I cannot see any sufficient reason why a similar course would not be equally sufficient for the communication between the Home Authorities and all the Governments in India; and it will be observed that as the subordinate Governments in every case of importance do, in making their report upon it to the Supreme Government in Calcutta, forward copies of all the documents which may have been recorded in detail, it is only in those matters which are not considered pressing or are not considered of so great importance that they furnish only an abstract till they are called upon by the superior authority to supply the whole of the papers in detail.

1159. What is your opinion as to the efficiency of the present system of Government in India, as established since 1834?—I consider that, upon the whole, the form of government established by the last Charter Act has been efficient, and has been a considerable improvement upon the system of government which previously existed. I consider that the complete control which is exercised under the present Charter Act by the Governor-general in Council over the subordinate Presidencies, and especially that perfect control which is exercised by the Governor-general over those Presidencies in matters of finance, has contributed very greatly to the uniformity and efficiency of the general administration of the country. Besides that, the legislation of the whole country has been rendered uniform, whereas previously there was a power of making regulations, exercised by the Governors of all the subordinate Presidencies; that power now is confined, and very properly, to the Supreme Council, who legislate either generally on
 subjects

subjects involving the interests of all India, or on local subjects affecting only the affairs of any particular division of India.

1160. Are there any changes which you would suggest as expedient or desirable in the system of the Government in India as at present practised?—There is one great inconvenience which has arisen under the present system, which is deserving of consideration, viz., that very great power and authority is vested by the Charter Act in the Governor-general in Council over all the Presidencies of India. Now it has happened that the Governor-general in Council, according to the provisions of the Charter Act, has since it came into operation been absent from the seat of Government, and separated from the Council over which he was appointed to preside, and in conjunction with which he carries on the Government of India, for considerably more than half that period; the Charter Act gave power to the Governor-general in Council to legislate in order to make provision for the due carrying on of the government during such absences as were contemplated to be possible when the Charter Act was framed, and on those occasions an Act has been passed, a copy of one of which, to illustrate the provision which on such an occasion has been made for carrying on the government during the absence of the Governor-general, I hand in. It will be seen from this that a division on such occasions has been made of the authority enjoyed by the Governor-general in Council, according to the Charter Act, between the Governor-general absent and the member of the Supreme Council appointed to act as President of the Council during the Governor-general's absence, and on all occasions the division of authority has been this, that the Governor-general exercised entire control over the departments which are termed in India the Military and the Foreign, and that the President in Council presided over the Revenue, Judicial, Legislative, and Financial departments, and that is according to the terms of the Charter Act. No legislative Act can be passed without the concurrence of the Governor-general in Council; the authority of the President in Council, in legislative matters, remained completely under the control of the Governor-general. In consequence of this, great delay necessarily occurred in the consideration of all matters connected with the Legislative Department; and it occurs to me, that if in any subsequent Charter Act it is contemplated that the Governor-general shall be separated, as has been the case hitherto for long periods, from the Executive Council, provision should be made to prevent such delays in the legislative proceedings of the Government; and if any such change should be considered expedient, the only mode in which it appears to me that it would be practicable to effect it would be, to have the Council so constituted, that it would admit of such a division of its members, that a portion, as an Executive Council, might accompany the Governor-general in his absences from the seat of government, while another portion of the Council might remain empowered to carry on measures of a legislative nature, and also, probably, for the sake of convenience, to conduct some of the details of the Home Government in the Judicial and Revenue Departments. But alterations of this kind which I have ventured to suggest, must depend of course upon other circumstances connected with the place of residence which may be fixed upon for the Governor-general as the principle seat of the government, and also upon the numbers that may be fixed of future members of the Council in case any alteration is made in the present system.

1161. Your suggestion would involve, of necessity, an increase in the number of members of Council?—I conceive that it would involve necessarily an increase in the number of members of the Supreme Council.

1162. Do you think it would be desirable to separate the Government of Bengal from the general Government?—I cannot have a doubt upon the subject of the expediency of separating the Government of Bengal most entirely from the office of the Governor-general of India. I think the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, and the other dependencies of what is called the Government of Bengal, have not only during the whole period of the present Charter Act, but for many years before, laboured under disadvantages to which no other part of the country has of late years been so completely subjected, and that is in consequence of the system which has been introduced since the last Charter Act, and the frequent absences of the Governor-general from Bengal. There have been changes in the offices of the Governor and Deputy-governor of Bengal, to an extent that I believe will show that the tenure of each individual's office in charge of the Government of Bengal has not been equal to two years; all the other divisions of the Indian empire have had the advantage of permanent government

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for a period of at least on the average five years; and under the system of perpetual change which has occurred in Bengal, it cannot be expected that an officer, whether Governor of Bengal, or Deputy-governor of Bengal, can take that interest in the Government, and be so sedulous and devising plans for its improvement as he would do if his tenure of office was likely to be prolonged to the same extent as is the case with the other divisions of India. Even before the period of the Charter Act, the Governor-general was always Governor of Bengal, and his duties have always included the general superintendence of the affairs of India, though not to the extent that was entailed upon him by the late Charter Act, and even the Governor-general, if always present in Calcutta, could not devote so much of his own time and attention to the welfare of Bengal as the other divisions of the empire obtained from their respective Governors; and one of the effects of this has been, that I am not aware that in the present century any single Governor of Bengal, that is to say, as Governor-general, has attempted to make himself acquainted with the country under his charge, by visiting the different divisions of it, and the only instance that I know of was a short excursion made by Lord William Bentinck, which partook as much of the character of a shooting excursion as that of being engaged in for the purposes of the public benefit. The Committee will be aware that in the other division of Bengal, that is the Agra Government, the Governor visits, almost every year, some portion of his territory, and becomes intimately acquainted with the people and with their interests; there have also been occasional tours on the part of the Governor of Madras; and the Governor of Bombay has frequently visited different parts of his territory. I conceive, therefore, that that is the great disadvantage that Bengal has laboured under, viz., that it has never had for any length of time since the Charter Act a permanent resident Governor, and that the Governors or Deputy-governors, from other avocations that they have had, have never had leisure to take any practical means of making themselves acquainted with the country and with the people, which visiting the different parts of the territory would have afforded them. On these grounds, I am decidedly of opinion that Bengal is entitled to the advantage of a Governor, quite distinct and independent of the Governor-general in Council, further than that subjection under which all the subordinate Governments are exercised.

1163. Should you recommend that that distinct Governor should be appointed, as at Madras and Bombay, with a Council, or as at Agra, without a Council?—I think upon the subject of giving to a Governor of any of the Presidencies of India the assistance of a Council, much must depend upon the class of persons from which the selection is ordinarily or invariably to be made. There can be no doubt, I believe, that if it was intended to fill up the appointment of Governors of the subordinate Presidencies in all instances, or generally so, by persons of great administrative skill and experience, as has lately been done in the case of the Agra Government, the assistance of a Council would be entirely uncalled for. But (and I speak not only of Bengal, but alike of all the subordinate Presidencies, Bengal, Agra, Madras, and Bombay) if the officers to be selected to fill those Governments are gentlemen of no Indian experience, then either in Bengal or in Agra, or in Madras, or in Bombay, I cannot imagine that the Government could be skilfully conducted without the assistance of Members of Council, or if it was skilfully conducted, the good government must be owing, in a great measure, to the influence of the secretary or the secretaries, who alone would be able to assist a stranger arriving in India in understanding and conducting the details of the government.

1164. Do you consider that any improvement would be effected by adding to the Supreme Council a member from each of the Councils of Madras and Bombay?—In answering that question, I would do so with this reserve, that a great deal that would influence my opinion must depend upon circumstances, the decision of which of course I am unable to foresee. If it was intended, for instance, to discontinue the Councils at the subordinate Presidencies, in that case, there can be no doubt I think that some members of the services of the different Presidencies, that is to say, one member from each, should be permanently members of the Council of India; and a good deal also will depend upon the number of which it is decided that the Council of India shall hereafter consist, and something also will depend upon the manner in which the legislative power of the Council of India is hereafter to be exercised, if any change in that department of the Government is contemplated.

1165. Then do I understand you rightly, that if the Councils of Madras and Bombay are maintained, you would not think it necessary or desirable that one of

the members of the Councils of Madras and Bombay respectively should be attached to the Supreme Council?—I think that such a change could hardly be effected with great advantage. If it is considered indispensable to have members of the service from each of the Presidency Councils a member of the Supreme Council, and if it is also intended to retain separate and distinct Councils to assist the Governors of each of those Presidencies, I should prefer still maintaining those Councils at each of those Presidencies upon their present footing, even though members of the services of those Presidencies were also to be selected to be members of the Council of India; for this reason, if it is necessary that the Governor of one of the subordinate Presidencies should have a Council at all, I think that limiting that Council to one member of the service would be objectionable; one member could scarcely be expected to exercise sufficient influence to render his assistance of so much avail as is the case where there are two members of the Council in the subordinate Presidencies, and their united voices are always a check upon the Governor; and of course the assistance that two can afford in advice and in information to the Governor is superior to what could be obtained from one member of Council. The objection I see to it is, that the number would not be sufficient.

1166. What is your opinion of the utility and efficiency of the present system of communication and reference from the minor Presidencies to the Governor-general in Council?—In one of my previous answers I mentioned that this system existed, that all the proceedings of the subordinate Presidencies are reported periodically in abstract to the Supreme Government, and that the Supreme Government notices anything that is remarkable, and calls for information of anything that is not sufficiently explained, or sends for copies of the whole of the documents in any particular case where full information is required by the Supreme Government.

1167. You think it desirable to retain that system?—I think if the control of the Supreme Court is to be continued at all over the subordinate Governments, no system can be more convenient than the present system, a system which while it gives a most complete power of control by the Supreme Government over the subordinate Governments, entails as little inconvenience and as little loss of time and of labour as any that could possibly be devised, and which would also afford you the control which it is considered desirable to exercise.

1168. You would not suggest any change in that system, as at present adopted?—I think not, in any department; I am not aware of any inconvenience which arises. With respect to the Financial department, to which I think some allusion was made, it appears to me absolutely and indispensably necessary that a most complete and constant control should prevail over the expenses of the subordinate Presidencies; indeed if any change was to be made in that respect, I am of opinion that it would be generally advantageous that the control should be exercised more exclusively than it is now by the Governor-general in Council. What I mean is, that the control over the expenses of India is now exercised partly by the Governor-general in Council, and partly by the Court of Directors. I am very much disposed to think that it would be more convenient, and equally advantageous to the financial interests of the State, if the Governor-general in Council were left freer in the exercise of that control than has hitherto been the case. In illustration of what I have mentioned, I think that it is deserving the Committee's consideration that there are some exceedingly heavy items of expenditure in India, which the Court of Directors have kept entirely out of the control of the Governor-general in Council, with what objects of public advantage I know not, but, as it has always appeared to me, with no local advantage, and I do not think with any increase of economy. I allude particularly at this moment to the control of the Bombay Navy, the Bombay Marine. I confess that I have never been aware of any argument which would convince me why, while every other branch of expense, while every other establishment, naval, military, and civil, is under the complete control and authority of the Governor-general in Council, this one department should be managed, and I fear not economically managed, free altogether from the control of the Indian authorities.

1169. Would you then dispense with any communication between the Governments of the minor Presidencies and the Court of Directors, and have all communications made only to the Governor-general, and have him as the channel of communication with the Court of Directors, or would you modify the system as it is at present established?—It would involve a very great change in the present

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system of Indian administration if the Governor-general was vested with the entire control over the subordinate Presidencies; but I think that much advantage may be expected from limiting as much as possible the interference on the part of the Home Authorities with the subordinate Governments, excepting through and with the concurrence of the Supreme Government of India; and for this reason, that whatever wishes and orders of the Home Authorities may be communicated to the subordinate Governments through the supreme Government of India, they are more likely to be carried out with uniformity than if the governing authorities in England address separate instructions to each of the subordinate Presidencies without communication with the Government of India. It will be observed, however, that the Court of Directors do now ordinarily communicate copies of all their despatches to the subordinate Governments to the Governor-general in Council, for his information; but on many occasions they give their orders direct, and on other occasions they direct that their orders shall be communicated to the subordinate Governments through the Governor-general in Council. As to the expediency of making such a system universal, as that every order and instruction of the Home Government to the subordinate Governments in India shall pass through the Governor-general in Council, it would involve an entire change in the principles which have hitherto existed, and the authority of the Governor-general in Council would of course be immensely enhanced, and probably with some advantage; but I do not see that such a measure is indispensably requisite as an improvement of the present system.

1170. Is the period limited during which a civil servant can occupy a seat in the Supreme Council?—By law there is no limit; but it is an understanding, which has been placed in writing on the records of the East India House, that the limit of a seat in the Council is five years; as also, I believe, there is a similar understanding that the tenure of the office of Governor or Governor-general is ordinarily five years.

1171. *Viscount Mahon.*] From what date has that understanding prevailed, or when was that limit fixed?—I am unable to answer that question.

1172. *Chairman.*] Do you think that it is desirable to maintain that limit?—That may be viewed, I think, in two lights. The selection of an officer to hold a seat in the Council is sometimes regarded much more as a reward of past services for a long continuance of years than for the purpose of giving to the Governor the assistance of the ablest and the best man who can be selected for a Councillor. If it is viewed in the former case as a reward for long services, and nothing more, it evidently is most desirable that it should have its limit; and five years is unquestionably a sufficiently long period for an officer to hold such a situation as a reward for past services; but if you consider the functions of a member of Council as those which require for their proper discharge the best talent and the greatest experience that your service commands, in that case I can see no reason whatever why the tenure should be limited to five years. But then it is to be borne in mind that even under the present practice the Court of Directors have the full power of extending the term beyond five years to any number of years; that I am aware of, there is no limit to their power in that respect.

1173. Have they exercised that power?—They have occasionally prolonged the tenure. In speaking of this tenure of office as being an understanding the period of which I do not know, I believe that I should confine that observation to the Governments of Bengal and Bombay, and the Supreme Government; because, if I recollect rightly, till a very recent period a very different practice existed in the Presidency of Madras; and, if I am not very much mistaken, some of the members of Council at Madras have continued to hold the office of Members of Council for many years, and have held themselves entitled to hold the office until they chose to resign it, or were dismissed.

1174. That applies to the period since the last Act?—No; I do not confine my observations to that. I believe the limit was the same before the last Act.

1175. But that limit has applied ever since 1834?—It has.

1176. Has the limit of five years applied to all the Presidencies since 1834?—I believe so.

1177. Have you observed any injury to the Government of India, arising from the delay which takes place in receiving answers to despatches; from the present mode of communication between the two governing bodies at home?—I think
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not generally; instances have arisen in which inconvenient delay has occurred, but I am not aware that ordinarily the delay which takes place in communicating the orders of the Home Authorities to references made from the Government of India has been such as to be any cause of complaint.

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1178. With reference to the ordinary period to which the Government of the Governor-general is limited, can you express to the Committee any opinion as to whether it is desirable to maintain that limit or not?—As I have said before, I believe that it is merely a conventional understanding that there is any limit of time; in fact, the appointment of Governor-general or Governor is the same as that of any Member of Council; the appointment is not fixed for any limited period, and it remains consequently at the option of the Home Authorities to allow the Governor-general to continue in office for an unlimited period, provided he himself wishes to remain in India. There can be no doubt, I think, that there are many instances in which it is most expedient for the benefit of India, and for the benefit of England, that the Governor-general should by all means be induced to remain in India as long as he can conveniently stay there, but it will be observed that ordinarily the Governor-general, after having spent five or six years in India, has little desire to remain there any longer.

1179. Has there been any instance, since 1834, of a Governor-general remaining above five years?—Yes, Lord Auckland continued through the greater portion of the sixth year in India; having arrived in India in the month of February or March 1836, he did not leave till within a month or two months of the completion of six years, and his continued residence in India was at the request of the Court of Directors.

1180. Mr. *Mangles*.] Lord William Bentinck was Governor-general for seven years?—Yes; that was before and after the last Charter Act.

1181. *Chairman*.] Did Lord Auckland eventually resign, or was he recalled?—Lord Auckland, upon a change of Ministry, was superseded by Lord Ellenborough.

1182. What is your opinion as to the expediency of maintaining the power now vested in the Court of Directors of recalling the Governor-general?—It appears to me to be a power which may be exercised usefully, but still I cannot but consider it a power inconsistent with the general footing on which the East India Company stands with relation to the Crown.

1183. Will you explain why you consider that power to be inconsistent with the relations between the Crown and the East India Company?—It is inconsistent in this respect, I conceive that the appointment of the Governor-general is not the sole act of the Court of Directors, and there is no other power exercised by the Court of Directors, that I am aware of, which is not limited by the control of the Crown.

1184. What is your opinion of the general efficiency of the civil servants, as now appointed to India?—I consider the India civil service is a body possessed of very great efficiency, and equal, as far as it is possible to make European functionaries equal, to the discharge of the details of an administration over a country consisting of so many nations, and of such immense extent as India.

1185. Does your experience justify you in stating that the course of education in this country is the most proper that you could suggest?—Yes, I think that I can venture to state that; I am not aware of any great improvement that can be proposed in the nature of the education which is given to the young men who are appointed to the civil service in India. The real truth is, that you send a youth to India at the age of 19 or 20; it is impossible to prepare him in this country by any system of education for the peculiar duties which he has to discharge in India; all that you can possibly expect to do in this country, is generally to enlarge his mind and to give him high and noble aspirations; you must leave him to learn the apprenticeship in India, in every branch of the details of those important duties with which he is to be vested; and in fact, I think all you have to do in this country is to endeavour to send out to India high-minded gentlemen with enlarged minds and liberal views, and that is all that can possibly be expected from any system of European education of young men, who in after life are to be employed in the important duties of administration in India.

1186. What is your opinion of the present scale of remuneration to the civil servants of the East India Company?—Upon the whole, I am of opinion that the scale of remuneration of the civil servants in India has of late years been reduced to as low a point as it would be prudent to attempt to bring it. Take

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the case of a young man who is entering upon the civil service now, the rate of remuneration which he is likely to receive during a period of 25 years of most laborious employment, and supposing him to have been rather fortunate than otherwise in the chances of promotion, and in the appointments which he has succeeded to, you would at the end of those 25 years of labour barely find him in the possession of a realized capital of more than 20,000 *l.* I think it is impossible that anybody can say that that, in addition to the annuity which he obtains, not as a gift from Government, but having paid for it monthly himself, by deductions from his salary, is such a sum as you can grudge a gentleman of education and talents for devoting the whole of the best years of his life to the service of his country and of India.

1187. *Sir R. H. Inglis.*] As to the power now vested in the Court of Directors to recal the Governor-general, you have stated that "such a power may be exercised usefully, but it is a power inconsistent with the relations between the Crown and the East India Company." Has it, to your knowledge, been exercised more than once?—Not more than once in my experience.

1188. In your knowledge of the history of the East India Company, has it been exercised more than once?—Not that I am aware of.

1189. In the earlier part of your evidence you referred to a contingency that would depend upon the place of residence that might be fixed as the principal seat of the Supreme Government; has your attention been turned to any change of the seat of the Supreme Government from Calcutta to any other point, and if so, will you state whether in your judgment it is fitting that the seat of the Supreme Government should be changed from Calcutta to any other place?—I am aware that this is a subject which has been frequently canvassed, especially in India, and many places have been named as preferable to Calcutta for the seat of the Supreme Government; but as far as my own opinion has been formed on the subject, I have not been induced to consider that there is any necessity or permanent expediency for selecting any place for the seat of the Government of India in preference to Calcutta, which, although it has disadvantages from being at the extreme southern limit of Bengal, and at an immense distance by land from the north-western frontier, is still the commercial capital of India, and is the capital of Bengal, which affords so very large a proportion of the whole of the revenues which support the Government of India; and although it appears to be in a remote corner as you look at the map of the whole of the British dominions in India, yet it is in a commanding position, and on more than one occasion when the Governor-general has contemplated residing in other parts of the empire, he has been compelled from political circumstances to forego that intention and to renew his residence in Calcutta. This was particularly the case at the commencement of the China war, when Lord Auckland contemplated remaining another year in the North-western Provinces, but the necessity of presiding over the preparations of the extensive expedition from Calcutta and the other parts of India to China compelled him to forego his intention and to take up his residence in Calcutta. And I find that in the present year the Governor-general of India, Lord Dalhousie, was compelled to hasten his return from the North-western Provinces to Calcutta, in consequence of the necessity which had there arisen of superintending the preparations for the expedition to be sent against the Burmese territories. Such contingencies of course are liable to occur at all times, and therefore upon the whole, if my opinion was asked, I should be disposed to consider that Calcutta was preferable still as the permanent seat of the Supreme Government of India to any other place.

1190. You express that opinion, irrespective of the consideration of the convenience of the existing buildings, and existing interests, and the inconvenience of transferring either to any other locality, having reference, in short, to political considerations alone, to decide the question?—Yes, I entertain that opinion, irrespective of those reasons, although those reasons, of course, weigh very greatly with me in forming an opinion in favour of the continuance of the seat of Government at Calcutta.

1191. Do you, or do you not, consider the increased facility of communication with Europe by steam, and of communication with India by railways, render the proposal of removing of the seat of Government to Bombay, which might have been possible in 1834, far less possible at the present moment?—Unquestionably; and I confess that among the different projects that I have heard connected

nected with the removal of the seat of Government from Calcutta, that of its removal to Bombay is not one which I should have preferred.

1192. Do you wish the Committee to understand that the Governor-general in his progresses should be accompanied by two, at least, of his Council, or any other definite number?—I have no hesitation in expressing my opinion, that constituted as the Government of India is in its main features, of a Governor-general in Council, it is undesirable that that main feature in the character of the Government should be lost sight of, and an altered character given to the Government, not only occasionally and in cases of emergency, but so frequently and for such a length of time, as that considerably upwards of one-half of the period since the passing of the Charter Act has been spent, as I think I mentioned before, by the Governor-general without the assistance of any Council.

1193. If it be your opinion that the Governor-general of India should always act in conjunction with a Council, and that he should be accompanied in his progresses by two or any other number of members of Council, does it not follow as a matter of course that the Council must consist of more members than it does at present?—In case it should be resolved that the present system should be discontinued, and that in the necessary absences of the Governor-general from Calcutta he should be accompanied by any members of the Council at all, I am clearly of opinion that the present number of Councillors would not be sufficient to afford members to accompany the Governor-general in his absences, and to afford also a sufficient body to carry on the legislative and other administrative duties in detail, which I cannot conceive it can ever be expedient to have conducted altogether by the Governor-general, when absent from the seat of Government.

1194. Do the Committee rightly understand your meaning, that the number of members of the Supreme Council should be increased, not by the withdrawal of members of the Council from Madras and Bombay respectively, but by the selection of other members of the civil service in each of those Presidencies to be added to the members of the Supreme Council of India?—My opinion was not meant to be expressed in favour of any increase of the present number of members of the Council of the Government of India, unless such a change as I have contemplated in a former answer should be resolved upon; in that case, it would be indispensable that the present number of members should be increased, and if there is any increase of the present number, it is most desirable that some members of the Council of India should be selected from the services of Madras and Bombay.

1195. You desire the Committee to understand that the Supreme Government ought to have even an increased control over the expenditure of the subordinate Presidencies; is that correct?—It is so.

1196. Is it not the fact that at this moment the Governor of Bombay, for instance, could not at his own discretion incur expenses even to the extent of five rupees; the Governor of Bombay complained that he could not have a lock made?—I am not aware that there is any restriction of so stringent a nature as that; the limit which is placed upon the authority of Governor of Bombay in respect to the expenditure is regarding the permanent expenditure. The Governor of Bombay can authorise the expenditure of 50,000 rupees from the public treasury in case of necessity and emergency, without exceeding the authority that is vested in him; but he cannot appoint any officer of the lowest grade, not even at five rupees a month salary, without the previous sanction of the Governor-general of India.

1197. Sir *J. Hogg*.] Are you aware that by law as it now stands the Court of Directors have the power of recalling or dismissing from their service any servants, civil or military, from the most junior civil or military servant up to the Governor-general himself?—Yes.

1198. And by law the Crown has the power of removing any servants, civil or military, in like manner, from the most junior servant up to the Governor-general, by sign manual?—Exactly.

1199. Each, that is the Court of Directors and the Crown, have their separate power and authority in that respect?—Yes.

1200. The members of Council are appointed by the Court of Directors exclusively, and the nomination is not subject to the Crown?—Yes.

1201. Still the Crown has power, by sign manual, to recal any member of Council and cancel his appointment?—Yes, I believe so.

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1202. The nomination of the Governor-general rests with the Court of Directors, subject to the approbation of the Crown; that, I believe, is the law?—Yes.

1203. Do you think that that provision of the law arises from the necessity of the Governor-general possessing the confidence both of the Court of Directors and of the Crown?—I conceive that the system of nomination of the Governor-general by the Court of Directors, and of approbation by the Crown, implies an acknowledged necessity for a concurrence between the authority of the Crown and of the Court of Directors.

1204. Therefore, it is your opinion that that high functionary ought to possess the confidence of both?—Of course that follows as a consequence.

1205. If the nomination and appointment of the Governor-general necessarily requires that he should possess the confidence both of the Court of Directors and of the Crown, is it not your opinion that each separately should have the power of recall in the event of the Governor-general forfeiting the confidence of either?—I confess I am not prepared to say that that is my opinion.

1206. Do you not think that the necessity for joint confidence in the appointment of any officer almost induces as a consequence that either of the parties should have the power of recall when either ceases to have confidence?—In the case under consideration the position of the parties, the Crown and the East India Company, is so different, that to my mind it does not follow as a consequence; that because the Governor-general does not continue to possess the full confidence of the Court of Directors, possessing, as on such a supposition must be imagined, the full confidence of the Crown, it would be quite expedient and becoming that a general power should be acknowledged on the part of the inferior authority to set aside the will and the judgment of the superior authority.

1207. Is it your opinion that the Court of Directors, as the law now stands, have and ought to have no control, and no authority, except as it happened to coincide with the authority of the Crown or its Ministers?—No; their power and authority appear to be sufficiently well defined; but this is supposing a case where the power and authority of the two come into collision, and where the one authority wills one thing, and the other authority wills another thing. If I were asked whether in that case the Crown is to yield, or the East India Company is to yield, I should have no hesitation in replying that it is the duty of the East India Company to yield to the Crown.

1208. My questions were founded upon the law as it exists, and not upon the comparative station of the East India Company and the Crown. The law as it exists empowers the East India Company to name the Governor-general, and only gives the Crown the power of confirmation or rejection; you admitted to me that that was founded on the necessity of joint confidence, and apart from the consideration of the high position of the Crown; does it not appear to you that that joint confidence is necessary, and that the moment the confidence of one is withdrawn, that that one, which ever it be, should have the power of recalling the Governor-general?—The power is given by the law to the Court of Directors to recall the Governor-general, without the assent or concurrence of the Crown. Of the law there is no question; but I may be allowed to entertain my doubts as to the principle, and the consistency and expediency of the law being so.

1209. *Mr. V. Smith.*] Do you mean as to the expediency of the exercise of the power in any case, or as to the power itself existing?—I mean as to the expediency the power existing, and not as to the expediency of its past exercise.

1210. *Sir J. Hogg.*] Is the opinion which you have given to the Committee founded upon the high estimate that you have of the position of the Crown, and the impropriety of anybody having by law the power to exercise any act which is in opposition to the will of the Crown?—Not precisely so, but simply in analogy to the position which the East India Company holds in every other matter, subject to the universal control of a Minister of the Crown.

1211. Do you think that every act of the East India Company is subject to the approbation of the Crown?—I stated what I believe is correct, that there is a general control exercised over all the proceedings of the Court of Directors by the officer of the Crown.

1212. Do not the Court of Directors, irrespective of the Crown, or the officer who exercises the authority of the Crown in Indian affairs, appoint all the important public officers in India, those being the members of Council?—Of course they do.

1214. According

1214. According to the constitution and the law, as it now exists, must not all questions of expense, or increase of salary, or appointment of officers, originate with the Court of Directors?—All originate with the Court of Directors, but, as I have understood, all (but to what degree, more or less, I am not informed) are subject to the general control of the India Board.

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1215. Having called your attention to the fact that the Crown can vacate any appointment in India by law, and that the Court of Directors in like manner can vacate any appointment in India by law, do you see any inconsistency in that general power given by law, which has always existed, applying to the Governor-general as well as to any other office?—I confess I see a broad distinction between the office of Governor-general of India and that of the subordinate servants of the East India Company. I regard the Governor-general of India as the personal representative of the Sovereign of Great Britain, as well as the representative of the authority of the East India Company.

1216. You consider that he does represent the authority of the East India Company?—Unquestionably.

1217. Still you are of opinion that if the East India Company—I am putting the question in the abstract—that the individual who represented their authority ceased to represent it for the public good, they ought not to have the power of expressing their opinion by withdrawing him from the Government?—The question appears to me to be one of general expediency, arising out of the relations between the East India Company and the Crown; and, as I said before, I confess that, considering the nature of those relations, the possession of such a power as that of removing the Governor-general certainly appears to me inconsistent.

1218. Do you think that the Court of Directors ought to have any voice whatever in the appointment of the Governor-general?—I can see no reason why they should not have as great a voice in the appointment of the Governor-general as they have now.

1219. That is, at least an equal voice with the Crown. As the law now stands, you are aware that the nomination rests with the Court of Directors, subject to the confirmation of the Crown; therefore the law gives the Court an equal power, at least in the nomination?—Yes.

1220. Does it appear to you inconsistent that they should have equal power in the withdrawal?—I confess that it appears to me anomalous and inconsistent that the highest officer under the Crown, the viceroy of such an empire as never has been held in subjection by any other state in the world, the viceroy and representative of the Crown of England, should be liable to be returned by the Court of Directors.

1221. You mentioned that the expenditure of the Bombay navy was not subject to the control of the supreme Government; is that so always?—It is.

1222. Is not the Bombay Government required to submit to the Supreme Government all estimates of the repairs of vessels and expenditure exceeding a very small limit?—No; the Bombay Government acts totally independent of the Supreme Government in all matters connected with the Bombay navy and with the dockyards; and during the period that I had a seat in the Council very large sums were expended by them.

1223. In the case of any increase in the pay of officers and establishments of ships, is that submitted to the Supreme Government?—I believe with regard to the pay of officers and certain establishments of ships an increase cannot be made without reference to the Supreme Government; but the great body of the expense is beyond the control of the Supreme Government.

1224. Do you mean to include anything beyond repairs, because I believe that the whole expenditure in regard to increasing the pay or in regard to establishments is submitted to the Supreme Government?—Not entirely even with reference to that; the Supreme Government has not been consulted on several occasions; but orders have been issued by the Court of Directors direct to the Government of Bombay regarding the expenses of the Indian navy, regarding the ordinary expenses, that is to say, the building of ships, the purchasing of manufacturing engines, and very heavy items of expenditure incurred in the docks at Bombay; all matters of that description have been held exempt from the control of the Supreme Government.

1225. The building of ships and the furnishing of those ships with engines, and, in fact, everything connected with the building of new ships, is ordered directly by the Home Authorities?—Entirely.

1226. And the Bombay Government has no power or authority of themselves

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to act in the matter without orders from home?—The object which I had in drawing attention to these facts connected with the Bombay navy was simply to point out, that that control over the expenditure, which in every other department of every other Government of India is exercised by the Supreme Government, is retained in this instance by the Court of Directors.

1227. You expressed the opinion that it would be better to have a separate person as the Governor of Bengal; I presume you intended a civil servant, as is the case in the North-western Provinces, distinct from the Governor-general?—I did not presume to express any opinion beyond what I said, that there ought to be a distinct Governor; whether that Governor should be selected from the members of the Bengal civil service in the same manner as the Lieutenant-governor of Agra has been selected from that service, or whether he should be selected in England and sent out from thence in the same way as other Governors are sent out, I did not presume to offer an opinion at all.

1228. Do you think that he ought to be with or without a Council?—I think I have answered that question generally before, in saying that if he is appointed from the civil service it is to be taken for granted that he will be a man of ability and distinction and of great efficiency, and in that case he will perhaps be able to carry on the administration better without the control or assistance of a Council than with the assistance of a Council; but on the contrary, if he is to be a gentleman, selected without any previous knowledge whatever of Indian affairs, and with no general aptitude for administrative duties, in that case I do not think that it would be very prudent to entrust him with the Government of Bengal without the assistance of a Council, for the particular reason which I have mentioned before, that in that case his Councillors must be officers who are not responsible, and who ought to be subordinate, that is, the secretaries of his Government, who would be the only persons able to direct and assist him.

1229. Supposing the Governor-general were to continue Governor of Bengal, do you think that as at present, separate and apart from his Council, he ought to act in the administration of that Government, or that, as it was under the old system, it should be the Governor-general in Council, superintending the whole affairs of India, and at the same time administering the separate Government of Bengal. Which of the two do you think was the better system, the one anterior to the Act of 1834, or the one subsequent?—If the Governor-general of all India is also to be Governor of Bengal, it is almost an absurdity to deprive him of the assistance in the administration of Bengal of those men who are sitting beside him in the Council in the Government of India, who have abundance of leisure to assist him, and also advise him in the Government of Bengal.

1230. You think the old system would be the better of the two?—Yes; the old system would be better than to have the Governor-general also Governor of Bengal, and unaided in the Government of Bengal by any competent or responsible advisers.

1231. Do you not think that there is a great public benefit in the system of sending home to this country all decisions in India, and the grounds of the decisions?—When I gave an opinion upon that subject, in reply to a former question, I did not mean to allude to decisions in matters of high importance, but I meant to allude to the enormous mass of details of ordinary business on which orders are passed daily in immense numbers by the Governments of India in matters of very trivial importance indeed, but which still find their way into folios of paper. What I meant to object to was the transmission to England of all that mass of records regarding affairs of no importance whatever, or of very inferior importance.

1232. Do you not think it would be inexpedient to leave the local Governments to exercise their own judgment of what they should or should not transmit; do not you think that the safest course, and the one least liable to abuse, is to have every thing sent home?—No; I continue of the opinion which I expressed before, that the course of communication at present existing between the subordinate Governments and the Supreme Government of Calcutta, by which the Supreme Government is kept fully and regularly informed of all the proceedings of real and of no importance of the subordinate Governments, is quite sufficient for all purposes of information and check in the India House, the same as in the council chamber in Calcutta. As I said before, those abstracts of every single occurrence which is brought to notice, and discussed in the Council of the Governments of Bombay and Madras, every item of the business is on every council day reported in abstract
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to the Government of India; it is the especial duty of some officer in the secretariat of the Government of India, and very frequently it is a duty which is assumed by some member of the Council of India, to look carefully through the whole of those abstracts of proceedings, and to note any single matter in the record which seems to require a further report, and to send for it.

1233. The result of your opinion is, that you do not think the good resulting from the present system is commensurate with the trouble and expense attending it?—What I think is, that the Court of Directors might be satisfied with the same process being gone through in those matters as the Government of India find sufficient to enable it to exercise an efficient control over the subordinate Governments.

1234. I did not quite understand what you said about the change in the mode of electing the directors of the East India Company; if I correctly understood, you suggested that some of them should be rather nominated than elected?—Yes.

1235. Who would be the nominating power; do not you think that if the Government were to nominate it would be very apt to degenerate into a Government Board?—No; I think the nomination of a certain portion of the directors of the East India Company might be very safely exercised by the Court of Directors, controlled in this as they are in all other matters by the Crown; that is to say, it would be a joint nomination.

1236. What proportion would you have so nominated?—That must depend in some measure upon what number of directors there are.

1237. Would you give a general power of selection to the Court of Directors, subject to the approbation of the Board of Control, to take the fittest men they could find, or would you limit them to the civil and military servants of the Company?—I would greatly prefer to limit them to the civil and military servants of the Company.

1238. As the law now stands, almost every person elected a director is a civil or military servant of the Company?—Yes; they are elected after having been some considerable time in England, whereas under such an alteration as I venture to suggest, the Home Government of India would have the advantage of the knowledge and experience of the most distinguished of their Indian servants immediately upon their return from India, and with all their information fresh.

1239. Your objection is to the trouble and expense attending the present canvass?—The objection that I referred to was this, that whereas it would be advisable to secure the advantage of the services of Indian functionaries as early as possible after they returned from India, under the present system considerable delay occurs before a retired Indian functionary can obtain a seat in the Direction; but on the other point I certainly consider that the difficulties (I would not allude to the expense), and the somewhat humiliating circumstances which attend the canvass for a seat in the Court of Directors, do deter many distinguished men, who would otherwise be proud and ambitious to become members of the Court of Directors, from attempting to obtain a seat in that body.

1240. Is there not a good deal of trouble and expense attending the canvass for a seat in Parliament and attending the canvass for any public situation which is obtained by election?—I have not yet obtained a seat in Parliament, nor gone through the ordeal of a canvass for a seat in Parliament, and I cannot therefore answer the question.

1241. But do not you think that there is great trouble and expense in obtaining a seat in Parliament, or any other public situation which a person obtains by election and canvass?—I dare say there is.

1242. Is there anything more humiliating in canvassing the proprietors of East India stock than in canvassing those who have the Parliamentary franchise?—As I am informed, there certainly are humiliating circumstances that have frequently attended the canvass for the votes of the proprietors of East India stock, such as would not have occurred in the canvass of a constituency for Parliament.

1243. What are those circumstances?—I am speaking from what I have heard.

1244. Do you know, of your own knowledge, anything humiliating in soliciting the support of the proprietors of East India stock, beyond that which attends the soliciting of votes under the Parliamentary franchise?—There is nothing humiliating in soliciting the votes; but there is much that is humiliating in the bargain that you may be asked to enter into before you obtain the promise of a vote.

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1245. If persons are disposed to act dishonourably, they may act dishonourably in the one canvass as well as in the other?—No doubt they may.

1246. Mr. *Vernon Smith.*] Do you think that the position of a director and of a Member of Parliament are so analogous in the mode of their appointment that they ought to be put upon exactly the same footing?—Certainly not.

1247. Is a Member of Parliament an executive authority?—Not at all.

1248. Is he for life?—I presume not; it depends upon his constituency.

1249. Are there not many other differences between the two positions, which would make it much more unreasonable that there should exist such a canvass as you speak of for the one office than for the other?—I can see no reason why the gentlemen who have the charge of the administration of an immense empire like India should be elected by canvass at all; if you could avoid that system it would be most expedient and most fitting; much less if I were asked the question, should I conceive it an expedient or a proper arrangement, if it could be avoided, that the Governors of India should be elected by the proprietors of East India stock.

1250. I understand you to propose a partial avoidance of that by the nomination of some of the directors?—That was my proposition.

1251. And you proposed that those who were not so nominated should continue to be elected upon the present system; can you suggest any other mode of election by the proprietors which, in your opinion, would be better than the present mode of canvass?—I conceive that for the next term of 20 years it would be hardly practicable that so large an alteration should be effected as would deprive the body of the proprietors of the power which they at present exercise, but I think it is a very different thing to deprive them altogether of that power of electing the Governors of India, and merely diminishing that power, which might be done in the mode which I suggested, of allowing them to retain the election of a certain portion of the number, whatever may be the future number of the Court of Directors, leaving the remainder of that number to be nominated by the authority which I suggested, or any other authority.

1252. Can you make any suggestion to the Committee whereby what you call the humiliating portion of the canvass could be avoided?—I am afraid not.

1253. Has the system of proxy added to the humiliation of the canvass?—Only, I imagine, to the extent that it places increased influence in the hands of individuals.

1254. Has it not also added to the trouble attending it by parties being obliged to go some distances to pursue the canvass?—I believe in that respect the trouble has very greatly increased, but I myself, not having entered into the canvass, am not personally able to reply.

1255. Though you have only heard of those things, can you state whether, from your general knowledge of the service, and particularly from the eminent positions you have filled in that service, men of high station and ability are deterred by the canvass from seeking the direction?—I can only answer for myself; nothing would have been more gratifying and flattering to me on my return from India than to have been nominated to continued employment in the service of India as a director of the East India Company, but from all that I heard of the disagreeable circumstances attending a canvass of the proprietors, I never dreamt of entering into it; and if I may be allowed to add to the suggestion I have made, if such an alteration were introduced as I have suggested, and those officers whom I have referred to were nominated as directors in consequence of their bringing knowledge and experience from India, I am not prepared to recommend that they should be nominated for life in the way the present directors hold their office for life; but I think it would be sufficient to nominate them to hold the office of director, say for five years, or for some other limited period, simply with a view to enable the Government here to have all the advantage which they could possibly derive from the experience and knowledge of the most distinguished of their servants in India.

1256. What check would you propose whereby you would compel the Government and the directors to choose the best men of those who returned from India?—It may be reasonably assumed that the Court of Directors ordinarily do select from among their Indian servants the best men for all the high appointments; and that they would continue to select the best men who returned from their service in India; and they would not be thwarted, but they would be aided in making the best selections by the President of the Board of Control.

1257. Would

1257. Would you propose that a candidate for the Direction should have obtained any particular honours in India, or have passed through any particular length of service, or would you leave it entirely to the discretion of the Court of Directors, provided they selected men who had served in India, and who had returned?—I think it might easily be defined, and that the eligibility for the Direction should depend upon having held certain offices in India. Besides the military and civil servants, it perhaps might be useful to extend it to the Judges or the Chief Judge of the Supreme Courts, but that would be a matter for consideration.

1258. Viscount *Jocelyn*.] With reference to the power of recal of the Governor-general, if I understand you rightly, you stated that the main ground upon which you considered that the power of recalling the Governor-general should not be vested in the Court of Directors, was, that it had a tendency to lower the dignity of the Crown?—No, I did not say that.

1259. If I correctly understood you, you said that the Governor-general represented the Crown, and that if that power rested with the Court of Directors it affected the position of the Crown in India?—I did not refer to the position of the Crown in India.

1260. Do you consider that the power which is vested in the Court of Directors of recalling the Governor-general of India is injurious, as affecting the position of the Governor-general representing the Crown in India?—In India, that is to say, among the natives of India, I do not think there has yet grown up any notion of drawing such a distinction between the authority of the Crown and the East India Company as would lead to any such interpretation of the exercise of the power as would be injurious to the position of the Crown; but as far as regards the authority and position of the Governor-general himself, it certainly might be injurious to his weight in the country if the matter came to be considered, that although he was appointed by the Crown, he was liable to be removed by the East India Company, without the consent of the Crown.

1261. Do you take into consideration the peculiar position in which the Directors, and the Crown, and the people of India stand one towards the other; if the internal administration of the affairs of India is vested by Parliament in the hands of the East India Company, do you believe that it is possible that the East India Company can carry out the administration of the internal affairs of India if they have not the power of recalling a Governor-general in whom they have not confidence?—Till a recent occurrence, it perhaps may be doubted whether there were many persons in India who were even aware of the existence of such a power, and there must have been still fewer who had ever calculated upon the difference of circumstances of the Government of India under the existence of such a power and under the non-existence of it. The Governor-general of India is considered as supreme, representing the authorities in England; and I am not aware that the East India Company would be unable to carry on the administration of India if it were generally known that they did not possess the power of recalling the Governor-general.

1262. Would not the effect be this: orders might be issued by the Court of Directors upon some question with reference to the internal administration of India; those orders might be issued to a Governor-general in whom they had no confidence; that Governor-general might refuse to carry out the views of the Court of Directors; and yet the Court of Directors would, if your proposition was carried into effect, not have the power of recalling the party who was entrusted with the government of India, and who refused to carry out their orders?—In such a state of things, the Minister of the Crown would be responsible for the consequences.

1263. Supposing orders which had been proposed to be sent out, in accordance with the views of the Court of Directors, had been overruled by the Board of Control, and the Board of Control had substituted other orders, would not in such a case the Court of Directors be in the position of a Government without any power whatever?—As I have understood, such cases are of frequent and continual occurrence.

1264. Is not the only power which ultimately rests with the Court of Directors the power of recal?—As I said before, notwithstanding that may be the only means which the Court of Directors possess of evincing their possession of any power, I continue of opinion that such a power is utterly inconsistent with

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the position of the absolute subserviency in which they are to the Board of Control.

1265. *Mr. Cardwell.*] As the law now stands, in points of great Imperial importance, the supreme power rests with Her Majesty's Government, and in case of a difference between the Government and the East India Company, the power of the Government by law prevails; is not that so?—In matters of Imperial importance, such as are alluded to in the question, the Court of Directors exercises no control whatever, and has no share whatever in their conduct. All such matters are conducted by the Board of Control in conjunction with the Secret Committee of the East India Company, consisting of the chairman and the deputy-chairman, and the senior director; and they, without the knowledge of any other member of the Court of Directors, correspond upon such subjects of Imperial importance with the Governor-general of India, and with such other authorities as it is necessary to communicate with.

1266. Is it not natural that a person holding the high office of Governor-general of India should become identified with Her Majesty's Government in matters of importance, such as those to which we have just referred?—It appears to me not only expedient, but indispensable at the present time, that the person holding the office of Governor-general of India should be in the confidence of Her Majesty's Ministers; and therefore I consider that the supercession of a Governor-general appointed by one Ministry by the Ministry which succeeded, as in the case of Lord Heytesbury, superseded by Lord Auckland, was a necessary and expedient measure; and under such circumstances I consider that it is the Crown, or the Prime Minister of the Crown, rather than the Court of Directors, who ought to possess the power of recalling the Governor-general.

1267. Do you, in short, consider that the recall of the Governor-general by the Court of Directors might, in such cases as those to which we have just referred, be equivalent to a frustration by the East India Company of the policy of the Government?—It is possible, though such an occurrence can hardly be expected to arise from such circumstances.

1268. That is not the inconsistency to which you referred?—Yes, that is the inconsistency to which I referred.

1269. Then do I rightly understand you that the inconsistency to which you referred some time ago was this: that whereas the law gives the final power to the Government in cases of difference between the Government and the East India Company, it nevertheless leaves in the East India Company, without the concurrence of the Government, the power of recalling the Governor-general, and thereby practically putting a veto upon the policy of the Government?—As I say, it might be so; but it can scarcely be imagined that the recall of the Governor-general would alter the policy of the Crown.

1270. Would it not tend to frustrate it?—It might impede it.

1271. Was that the inconsistency to which you referred?—I referred to the general inconsistency, which I have endeavoured to explain, of having the Governor-general, in the most important point of his position, subject to the East India Company alone, so that the East India Company could recall him, without the consent of the other party, to his nomination, viz., the Crown.

1272. *Mr. Baillie.*] In answer to a question of Sir James Hogg, you stated, in reference to the Court of Directors having the power of proposing the Governor-general, and the Crown having the power of either accepting or refusing the appointment, that the power was an equal power; do you consider that power to be an equal power?—I did not acknowledge that I considered it an equal power, for I cannot judge exactly of the degree; the expression was used in the question, but I do not think I have adopted it.

1273. You were asked some questions just now respecting the Bombay Marine; is the Bombay Marine one of the covenanted services?—It is; the officers of the Bombay Navy, as it is called, have commissions, and therefore their services are covenanted services, in the same way as the military are covenanted.

1274. They rise in the service by gradation, in same way as the officers in the military service rise?—Exactly.

1275. There is a marine force under the Bengal Government, is there not?—There is a small marine force under the Bengal Government.

1276. That is not a covenanted service?—It is not; the officers have not commissions. I should explain that the word "covenanted" applies strictly only to the

the civil and military services; we usually call the other commissions, and the difference that exists between the Bengal Marine and the Bombay, or as it is properly called, the Indian Navy, consists mainly in the officers of the Indian Navy having commissions, and the officers in the Bengal Navy having no commissions.

1277. Are you aware whether the ships under the Bengal Government are under the articles of war?—No, they are not.

1278. Steam vessels under the Bengal Government are not subject to the Mutiny Act?—No, they are not, nor are the seamen of the Indian Navy; they have a separate Mutiny Act of their own.

1279. Does the Mutiny Act, which applies to the Bombay Navy, apply also to the Bengal?—No, it does not.

1280. Then in point of fact, the Bengal steam-ships are not properly ships of war, though they are armed as such?—They are ships of war actually, and they have been more engaged in hostilities than the Indian navy of late years. They have been employed most successfully and most usefully in the China war. They have been constantly employed in the Eastern Archipelago, in operations against the pirates; and if I may be allowed to say so, I think it has been a great hardship upon the officers and men of those ships, who have done such exemplary service to their country, that they have never had their names reported, and have never been admitted to share prize money, and simply in consequence of their not being commissioned; whereas, if vessels of the same class and description had been engaged in the same operations from the Bombay side, they would have shared equally with Her Majesty's ships in prize money, and their officers would have been distinguished probably equally with Her Majesty's Navy.

1281. Mr. *Mangles*.] I wish to put a question with reference to the power of the Court of Directors of recalling the Governor-general. How do you suppose the relation of master and servant, of employer and employed, is to be maintained, unless there be some *ultima ratio* in the hands of the employing party; some such *ultima ratio* as that of recal in case of disobedience?—If the Governor-general of India were actually the servant of the East India Company alone, and subject to no orders from any other authority but that of the East India Company, I might admit that the relation between master and servant might be carried out in the case of the East India Company and himself; but when it is evident and notorious that he is the servant of the Crown, and that in many most important branches of his duties as Governor-general he receives his orders and instructions, not from the Court of Directors, but from a body entirely distinct from the Court of Directors, and from a body which acts under that authority, which possesses a continual control over all the acts of the Court of Directors, it is hardly possible to maintain the proposition that the ordinary relations of master and servant are applicable to the case which I have been desired to express an opinion upon.

1282. Mr. *Plowden*.] Are you not aware that the Governor-general takes an oath when he assumes the office of Governor-general, that he will be true and faithful to the East India Company?—Yes, I am aware of that.

[Adjourned to Friday next, at One o'clock.]

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Select Committee on INDIAN TERRITORY
1852.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

Martis, 18^o die Maii, 1852.

Sir Thomas Herbert Maddock.

[Great inconvenience having arisen from the Publication of Minutes of Evidence taken before Committees, and Papers, &c., laid before them, it is particularly requested that Members receiving such Minutes and Papers be careful that they are confined to the object for which they are printed,—the special use of the Members of Committees.]

Select Committee on INDIAN TERRITORIES.

1852.

Veneris, 21^a die Maii, 1852.

MEMBERS PRESENT :

Mr. Baring.
Mr. Herries.
Mr. Baillie.
Mr. Mangles.
Sir R. H. Inglis.
Viscount Jocelyn.
Sir Edward Colebrooke.
Mr. Hildyard.
Mr. Bankes.
Mr. Keogh,

Mr. Hardinge.
Viscount Mahon.
Sir James Hogg.
Mr. Hume.
Mr. Labouchere.
Sir James Graham.
Mr. M. Gibson.
Mr. Vernon Smith.
Sir Charles Wood.

THOMAS BARING, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Sir Thomas Herbert Maddock, called in ; and further Examined.

1283. Viscount Mahon.] YOU have stated some objections with respect to the power of recalling the Governor-general being vested in the Court of Directors ; has it ever occurred to you how far that objection might be diminished in the event of Parliament desiring to continue that power, by making it conditional that a certain proportion of the Court of Directors, say four-fifths, should concur in that recall?—I should still object to the principle, as establishing a system of antagonism between the authority of the Court of Directors and that of the Ministers of the Crown, which might terminate in an apparent victory of the one party over the other.

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1284. Sir J. Hogg.] Is not the whole system of the home Government of India one of mutual check between the East India Company and the Crown acting by its Minister?—I should have rather defined it, that the check was not mutual ; that whatever substantive power exists in the Court of Directors is all subject to the control of the Minister of the Crown.

1285. You do not consider the home Government of India to be one system of check and counter-check between the Court of Directors and the Minister?—I do not understand how the home Government is checked in any of its functions by the authority of the Court of Directors, except in this very instance of the power of recalling the Governor-general by the Court of Directors, without the concurrence and sanction of the Minister of the Crown.

1286. Will you tell me any appointment in India, except the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Bishops, which the Crown can make without the assent of the East India Company?—The patronage of all the appointments in India, with those exceptions, is vested in the East India Company ; but I do not perceive that the possession of that patronage acts as a check upon the Government, excepting as far as relates to the exercise of the patronage itself.

1287. The question now is on the appointments and the power of recall, and not on the general administration of affairs ; and I am correct in saying, that there is no office, high or low, in India, to which the Crown can appoint without the assent of the East India Company, except those that I have named?—Yes ; but the very circumstance of all those appointments being made exclusively by the East India Company, and the appointment of the Governor-general not being made exclusively by the East India Company, seems itself to establish a broad distinction in the matter of recall.

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1288. But you are in error in stating that the appointments are made exclusively by the East India Company; the great appointments of Governor-general, and Governor, and Legislative Member of Council, are all made by the East India Company, subject to the approbation of the Crown?—I meant excepting the cases to be excepted.

1289. And that necessity of the sanction of the Court of Directors, as well as of the Crown, through the Minister, does not strike you as a system of mutual check?—As far as regards those appointments, it may be considered that there is a mutual check, although, as I said before, it bears no analogy to the nature of the check which is involved in the independent power in the Court of Directors of recalling the Governor-general.

1290. Mr. *Herries*.] In political matters is there any check on the part of the East India Company upon the directions that the President of the Board of Control may give to the Governor-general: I mean by the expression “political matters,” matters of war and peace, and all those matters which go through the Secret Committee?—The East India Company, I believe, are precluded from exercising any primary and original interference in any matters of that nature; all proceedings of a great political nature, involving peace and war, may be said to be under the immediate direction of the Minister of the Crown acting in communication with the chief authority in India, through the Secret Committee of the East India Company, which so far acts entirely independently of the Directors of the East India Company.

1291. The Governor-general is the authority by whom those orders from the home Government are executed?—The Governor-general in Council is the authority addressed on all matters of diplomacy, and peace and war, by the Secret Committee acting, as I understand, as the organ of the Crown.

1292. In the execution of such measures the Governor-general is, therefore, practically the servant of the Government at home, although technically he is the servant of the East India Company?—In all matters, I conceive, wherein the Governor-general has directions immediately from the Crown through the Secret Committee, he must be regarded as in the immediate service of the Crown, and that in such circumstances the authority of the Court of Directors as a body is entirely in abeyance.

1293. The Court of Directors does not question the exercise of the functions of the Governor-general in fulfilment of orders from the Minister of the Crown through the Secret Committee in political matters?—The Court of Directors as a body are, I believe, kept in a state of as complete ignorance regarding the correspondence on important measures of such a nature that takes place between the Governor-general of India and the Secret Committee, as the proprietors of East India Stock, or the public at large, until after the termination of any political negotiations, or of warlike operations, the Secret Committee may think proper to lay before the East India Company the details of past transactions.

1294. Is the Secret Committee responsible for political acts in the case of peace and war and diplomacy executed by the Governor-general?—Constitutionally I should have considered that the Secret Committee was responsible; but from the description of the power and authority vested in and exercised by the President of the Board of Control, as explained by Lord Broughton in his seat in Parliament, I conceive that the responsibility of such transactions must rest almost exclusively with the President of the Board of Control.

1295. The Secret Committee is bound to transmit all orders on the subjects to which its functions are applicable without exercising any control?—The Court of Directors is by law bound to transmit to India any orders of any description which they may receive for the purpose from the President of the Board of Control: I am not certain whether there is any provision in the Act rendering it compulsory for the members of the Secret Committee to do the same. I have always understood that the despatches which are received by the Governor-general of India from the Secret Committee do actually emanate from the President of the Board of Control alone.

1296. It would follow from that, that the Secret Committee is not responsible for the orders so issued?—Yes; and so I myself conclude, from the explanation which was lately given by Lord Broughton upon the subject.

1297. Mr. *Hume*.] You say that the Secret Committee is not responsible for the orders; do you mean that they are not responsible for expenses incurred in consequence of those orders, or that they are not responsible for the giving of the

the orders?—I replied to the question as it was put to me, with reference to general responsibility for the orders issued. Sir T. H. Maddock.

1298. In speaking of that responsibility, do you refer to the expenses to be incurred in consequence of the orders given, or do you mean simply that orders might be given without reference to the consequences resulting from them?—I understand that the Governor-general of India is bound to obey any orders which he may receive from the Secret Committee, without reference to their responsibility for the issue of those orders. 21 May 1852.

1299. Supposing the Governor-general to refuse acquiescence to any orders sent out in that manner, do you consider that his recall should rest with the Board of Control alone, or with the Court of Directors, if they were made acquainted with such refusal?—The President of the Board of Control, acting under the orders of the First Minister of the Crown, possesses undoubtedly, under any circumstances, the power to recall the Governor-general, and under the circumstances supposed, I should presume that there would be no doubt of the Minister of the Crown and the Court of Directors acting in union.

1300. But supposing that they did not act in union, and supposing the policy of the Governor-general were such as, in the opinion of the Court of Directors, would waste the resources of India, and the Board of Control did not concur in a recall, do you consider it right that the Court of Directors, who are responsible to the proprietors for the good administration of India, should be precluded from exercising the power of recalling such a Governor-general?—I have already stated my opinion very decidedly upon the anomaly and inconsistency of the existence of any such power in the Court of Directors.

1301. You were asked how far you approved of the Governor-general leaving the Presidency of Bengal, and acting without his Council, on matters of great importance to India, and you gave your opinion that he should in all such cases be accompanied by the Members of Council; am I correct in that?—Yes.

1302. Did you not also state that gentlemen could not be appointed members of Council till they had been employed from 20 or 25 years in the service, and, consequently, that they were well acquainted with the administration of the Government in India, and were capable of giving advice to the Governor-general; was not that the reason assigned by you?—It was to be inferred from my answer that I considered the assistance of the members of Council, advisable, in consequence of their knowledge and experience, and ability to advise and assist the Governor-general.

1303. Do you not consider that the Court of Directors being responsible for the administration and the revenues of India, under the check of the Board of Control it is important that they should have the power of recalling a Governor-general who acts in their opinion in a manner injurious to India and the finances of the country?—I have already stated my opinion as to the inconsistency of the existence of any such power.

1304. Admitting the apparent inconsistency, what is your opinion of the propriety of taking away that power?—I should certainly omit in any future Act of Parliament the conferring of an independent power of recall of a Governor-general upon the Court of Directors.

1305. Supposing a President of the Board of Control to be appointed who was very little acquainted with the affairs of India, and a Governor-general to be appointed who was equally little acquainted with them, do you consider that those two individuals should be allowed to conduct the affairs of India contrary to the opinions of the Court of Directors, and without any power in the Court of Directors to check the evils which might arise from their ignorance or misgovernment?—I cannot see what means are possessed of escaping from the evil consequences of such an extraordinary state of affairs but on the dissolution of the Ministry, by whom such officers were nominated and maintained in power.

1306. Have you not seen an instance in which, in accordance with the opinion of the Court, I believe unanimously expressed, the Governor-general has been recalled, and yet no dissolution of the Government, or any very serious consequences of that kind, have resulted; and was not that a means of escape from the anomaly you have stated?—That is the very example of the anomaly to which I have alluded.

1307. Do you consider that, as regards the Governor-general and the President of the Board of Control, both comparatively unacquainted with the affairs of India,

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India, it would be much better that they should be allowed to remain, and that there should be no such remedy as was exercised on a late occasion by the Court of Directors?—I have objected, not to the exercise of that power in any particular instance, but I have objected to it as inconsistent in my opinion with the relative position of the Court of Directors and the Imperial Government, and as inconsistent with the actual working of the controlling system of the Government of India by the joint authority of the Crown and the Court of Directors in England, under which a control of all the proceedings of the Court of Directors is constantly and almost invariably exercised by the President of the Board of Control.

1308. Then am I to understand you that, whilst you would give the Governor-general of India the benefit of experienced men, servants of the Company, to enable him to exercise his power usefully, you would have no check or control over an ignorant President of the Board of Control and an ignorant Governor-general?—In reply to that question I may say, that when I contemplated the expediency of the Governor-general of India being always assisted by councillors experienced and distinguished servants of the Government of India, I did not contemplate that those councillors should have the power of cashiering the Governor-general if they saw him pursuing a course such as is alluded to in the question.

1309. In case a Governor-general should reject the advice of those members of Council, and persevere in a system ruinous in the opinion of those councillors, and ruinous in the opinion of the Court of Directors to the Government of India, do you consider that there ought to be no power on the part of the Court of Directors, on behalf of the East India Company, to check those proceedings?—Under such circumstances as are imagined in the question, it is to be borne in mind that the objections to any measure or proceedings of the Governor-general, which may be felt by the members of Council, are recorded in written minutes, and are constantly transmitted for the information of the Court of Directors and the Board of Control, and that the Governor-general has an opportunity of replying to all such objections, and of justifying in writing his adherence to the measures objected to. The law has already provided the course which is to be pursued under such circumstances, and it is sufficient, in my opinion. It is left to the authorities of the Crown and the East India Company together to notice, in such a manner as they deem expedient, their approval of or their displeasure with the conduct of the Governor-general, and, if necessary, to recall him from his post.

1310. Assuming the position which you have stated, that the councillors in India express their dissent of the policy and conduct of the Governor-general, and that those dissents of opinion come home accompanied by an explanation on the part of the Governor-general, if that explanation should not appear to the Court of Directors at all satisfactory, and they concur in opinion with their councillors that the proceedings of the Governor-general are dangerous and improper, and ought to be corrected, in that case would you withdraw from the Court of Directors, who are, on behalf of the proprietors by law to protect the revenue and the Government of India, any power, supposing the President of the Board of Control did not choose to concur, of recalling the Governor-general?—The First Minister of the Crown, and the President of the Board of Control, are at least as responsible as the Court of Directors of the East India Company, for the maintenance of our empire in India, and for the general good government of that country, and therefore, wherever there may be a difference of opinion upon a point so important as the continuance in India, or the recall of any particular Governor-general, I consider it most wise and expedient that the responsibility should rest with the First Minister of the Crown and with the President of the Board of Control, rather than with the Directors of the East India Company.

1311. Are you not aware that by law the Court of Directors have special care over the property of the Court of Proprietors, whilst the Prime Minister has nothing whatever to do with the stock, or with the proprietors of East India stock?—I have always considered that the property of proprietors of East India stock is a very different thing from the empire of India, and that what the law may have laid down in relation to the one, cannot necessarily be considered applicable to the other.

1312. Are you not aware that the dividends of the proprietors cannot be paid unless

unless from the revenues of India; and if the revenue shall all be squandered by any Governor-general, where is the remedy under the system that you would recommend?—I cannot pretend to devise expedients for such an improbable, if not impossible, state of affairs as the resources of India being unable to pay the dividends of the proprietors of East India stock.

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1313. Mr. *Mangles*.] In your previous examination you stated in your last answer that you were “aware that the Governor-general took an oath when he assumed the office of Governor-general that he would be true and faithful to the East India Company;” are you aware of the tenor of that oath?—I do not recollect the words of the oath.

1314. Are you aware that it is one and the same oath which is taken by the humblest servants of the Company. Is it not in these terms that they “will be true and faithful to the said Company, and will faithfully and truly exercise the office of Governor-general to the utmost of my skill and power.” How do you reconcile the fact of the Governor-general taking that oath with the opinion you expressed, that it is “hardly possible to maintain the propositions that the ordinary relations of master and servant are applicable to the case which I have been desired to express an opinion upon?”—Whatever degree of such relation may exist between the Governor-general of India and the Court of Directors, must exist, at least, in as great a degree between the Governor-general of India and the Crown which he served, and therefore I do not perceive what argument can be deduced from his holding that position and taking that oath with reference to the question which I was desired to answer.

1315. And yet he is not a servant of the Crown?—I certainly consider him to be a servant of the Crown.

1316. Is he under any oath or obligation of fidelity to the Crown; is he not the servant of the Crown simply as being the servant of the East India Company, who are the administrators of India for the Crown?—He receives all his most important orders and instructions from the Minister of the Crown, through, not the Court of Directors, but through three members of the Court of Directors, acting entirely independently of the Court of Directors, and bound by an oath of secrecy not to communicate their proceedings as a Secret Committee to the Court of Directors, or any body else.

1317. You state that the Governor-general receives all his most important orders and instructions from the Minister of the Crown; do you conceive that the orders coming through the Secret Committee, except in extreme cases of importance, involving peace and war, are the most important orders and instructions that the Governor-general receives?—I merely used the term “the most important orders” because they relate to all those great and extraordinary occurrences which are of more importance at the time than any other matters which are the subject of correspondence between the Indian authorities and the Home Government.

1318. Does not the Governor-general receive from the Court of Directors direct his instructions upon all matters of finance, upon all matters of revenue, upon all matters of judicial administration, and upon the whole internal economy of the government of the country?—He does; but all of those instructions are controlled by the Board of Control, and it may be through them dictated by the Board of Control.

1319. Is it not imaginable, and to be hoped for, that in years to come we may have a long period of peace in India, during which there will be hardly any matters of importance upon which instructions will be sent to the Governor-general through the Secret Committee, but the whole of his orders and instructions will relate most happily to the internal administration of the Government of India?—Should such a state of universal peace fortunately occur, and be long maintained, so that there would be rare occurrences for communication between the Home Government and the Indian authorities upon matters of peace and war, and the correspondence should be exclusively confined to forwarding measures for the benefit and the better government of India, still, as I read the law, and as I understand the practice as it now exists, the President of the Board of Control may issue every order in every department that is issued from the Court of Directors to the Governments in India.

1320. How do you think it possible that the Court of Directors can maintain their authority over a functionary who takes an oath of fidelity and obedience to them, unless they have in their hands the power of enforcing obedience, and of

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enforcing fidelity by recalling him, if he disobeys their instructions; how is it possible that the relation of master and servant can be maintained unless the master has the power of discharging the servant?—If what I have stated is the actual position of affairs, and the real manner in which transactions between the Court of Directors and the Board of Control are conducted, it is evident that whatever the shadow of authority and power may be which appears in the Court of Directors, in whose name the orders issued to the authorities of India issue, the real master of the Governor-general is rather the President of the Board of Control than the Directors of the East India Company.

1321. *Chairman.*] Are you prepared to give an opinion as to the necessity or expediency of continuing the Legislative Member of Council for the Government of India?—I think, under any system which may be adopted for the future legislation of India, it will be expedient that there should be some member of the legislative body conversant with the laws of England; whether there should not also be some members of the legislative body conversant with the laws and regulations of the different Presidencies of India will depend upon the future constitution of the Legislative and Administrative Council. But in the working of the present system of Legislature in India, I conceive that there are some points well deserving of the attention of Parliament, and which require to be altered and amended. Previously to the passing of the last Charter Act, the Governor-general, who was also Governor of Bengal, and the Governor of the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, each possessed by law the power of making laws, then called regulations, and there existed then by law an appeal against any such regulations either on the part of persons in India, or of persons in England, to his Majesty, his heirs, or successors in Council, who were empowered, if they thought fit, to set aside or repeal any such rules, ordinances and regulations respectively. By the last Charter Act the legislative powers, which were conferred upon the Governor-general of India in Council, were limited only to the preservation of the prerogatives of the Crown and of the authority of Parliament, and in other respects they were rendered absolute and final, with the exception of a provision for disallowance on the part of the Directors of the East India Company; that is provided for in section 44 of the last Act. It has lately happened in India that an Act has been passed which has given great offence to a large body of the inhabitants of India, particularly Hindoos; the Act is Act 21 of 1850. The complaint of the Hindoos of Madras and Bengal in this matter is, that their objections to the passing of this Act 21 of 1850, which they consider to be in opposition to the guarantees and pledges of the Imperial Government given on many occasions to the Government of India with respect to the preservation to them of all their religious rites and customs had not been attended to or replied to previous to the passing of the Act, and that they have under the present law no appeal whatever against that Act; that by the present Charter Act the only means of appeal is to the Court of Directors of the East India Company who have the power to disallow the Act, but that the Court of Directors not being a judicial body, and not being competent to hear objections judicially in appeal, they are virtually deprived of all appeal from those legislative proceedings of the Government of India. My own idea upon the subject is, that the Government of India ought not to possess, or at least ought not to exercise, a legislative power affecting very materially the rights and interests and religion and prejudices of the Hindoos of India without some matured means of first ascertaining what the feelings of the people are, and what are their objections, and what is the reasonableness of their objections to any proposed Act of the kind. At present they have no means whatever of objecting to the proposed measure excepting in the manner which has been adopted on this occasion by the people of Madras and Bengal ineffectually. I should seriously recommend an entire reform of the legislative body of India upon this point. I think, previously to passing any laws upon such delicate and highly important subjects as I have alluded to, those laws should be submitted to some Committee, consisting partly of natives, who should have an opportunity of stating at full their objections, where such objections may exist.

1322. You have not given an answer to the question which I put, which was with reference to the continuance of the present Legislative Member of Council. [*The former question was read*]?—I should say generally, in reply to that question, that I would suggest some new regulation altogether relative to the constitution, and the power and proceedings of the legislature of India. I would

would add, that if the present system is to be maintained, I consider it expedient that the legislative body in India should have the advantage of a person acting in the capacity of the present fourth ordinary member of Council.

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1323. Mr. *Herries*.] By the present legislative body you mean the Council of the Governor-general?—The Governor-general in Council is now the only legislative body in India, and I mean to refer to that body.

1324. You think that the legislative body should continue to be assisted by a member of Council specially appointed for that purpose?—Yes, with a reservation, which is, that if the present system is to be maintained, I should recommend that; but I myself should venture to suggest an alteration in the present system.

1325. Viscount *Mahon*.] In answer to a question which was put to you at the last meeting of the Committee, you expressed a favourable opinion with regard to the education of the civil servants of the East India Company; when they come out to India, how far have you found them skilled in the native languages?—They attain generally in England a very slight acquaintance with the languages of India, so far as is necessary to fit them immediately upon their arrival in India either to hold converse with the natives of the country, or to be competent to discharge any functions which will subsequently devolve upon them.

1326. It has been suggested by a former witness before this Committee, that the knowledge of the native languages acquired at Haileybury, which you describe as slight, should be rendered slighter still; that is, that the system at Haileybury should not proceed as far as it does at present in the acquirement of the native languages, and that that knowledge should rather be acquired in India itself; should you concur in that suggestion?—I think not; I do not know to what extent that proposal goes; perhaps the great attention which is bestowed upon a knowledge of Sanscrit in Haileybury College might, in some degree, be modified. But I can see no advantage which would result from relieving the young men educated there from learning the rudiments of the native languages, because it affords to those of them, who have talent for the acquisition of languages, an opportunity of acquiring a very great proficiency before they leave Haileybury; though, as I said before, the general attainments may be regarded as very slight.

1327. The question was rather, whether the knowledge of the native languages might to a greater degree than at present be reserved for acquirement in India itself?—With the exception that I have made relative to the study of Sanscrit, I am not aware that much time is wasted in Haileybury in the study of the native languages, so much time as to render it necessary to change the system.

1328. Mr. *Hardinge*.] With reference to the system of patronage in the Presidency of Bengal, can you recommend any change in the system?—If my suggestions should happen to be followed up in the creation of a separate office for the Government of Bengal, the Governor of Bengal, of course, would exercise the patronage there in the same manner as the patronage of the other Presidencies is exercised by those Governors.

1329. But the Governor of the north-western provinces does not exercise the patronage at that Presidency entirely?—With little exception, I believe, he does, that exception being the appointments to the officers of Judge of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, and members of the Sudder Board of Revenue.

1330. Did not Lord Ellenborough have great points submitted to him for sanction from the north-western provinces?—Never, I believe.

1331. Then that is not the system?—Not that I am aware of.

1332. Sir *R. H. Inglis*.] With reference to answer 1153, in which you enumerate your services in India, will you be good enough to state, for the information of the Committee, who was the Governor-general of India with whom you served as a member of Council, and as Deputy-governor of Bengal, and as President of the Council?—I was a member of Council at the time Lord Ellenborough was Governor, and I was Deputy-governor of Bengal and President of the Council at the time Lord Hardinge and Lord Dalhousie were Governors-general.

Sir George Russell Clerk, K. C. B., called in; and Examined.

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1333. *Chairman.*] WILL you state to the Committee the length of time that you served in India?—I have served in India 35 years.

1334. What are the principal offices you have filled?—I was Assistant to the Governor-general acting in the south-west of India at Radjapoor; Agent to the Resident at Delhi and at Nagpore, and Officiating Political Agent at different Courts at B— and C—, and Political Agent in the protected Sikh States, and Envoy at Lahore, and Lieutenant-governor of the north-western provinces, and Governor of Bombay.

1335. Have you had many opportunities of judging of the mode of government of the north-western provinces?—I was there but a short time; but I think I had opportunities of judging of the administration of those provinces.

1336. Will you state to the Committee your opinion of the administration as at present exercised?—As far as I know at the present time (it is some years now since I left India, but I speak from what I have heard) the government is very efficiently administered, and it ought to be so, for it is more amply provided with good working machinery than any other government I have ever heard of in India.

1337. To what do you attribute that?—The territory is smaller, and the establishments are greater, in the revenue department especially. First, there is the Lieutenant-governor, with no political control of any importance to distract his attention. Then there is the Board of Revenue, composed of the first men in the civil service (or, at least, it ought to be so). Then there are Commissioners of Revenue, and Collectors of Revenue, and Deputy-collectors, and professional survey officers. That is a very complete system, under which, of course, a proper settlement of land ought to have been made, and, I believe, has been made.

1338. You were Governor of Bombay. Can you state to the Committee the difference in the mode of administration in those two Presidencies?—In Bombay there is no Board of Revenue; there are only two Commissioners, and the system of land settlements is fundamentally wrong, I think; it is Ryot-Waharry.

1339. The Lieutenant-governor of the north-western provinces has no Council, and the Governor of Bombay has a Council?—Yes.

1340. Would you remove the Council from the Governor of Bombay?—Decidedly not.

1341. Will you state your reason why you would not do so?—I think, with reference to a substantive Government, such as Bombay is, and which is very different from the Government of the north-western provinces, there being only a Lieutenant-governor there, the existence of a Council is the only means that I can conceive of placing everything in the fullest manner before the authorities at home. The motives that may induce the Government to adopt any particular measure can only be in that manner adequately set forth to distant authorities so removed from India as the authorities here are.

1342. Will you explain with what authority the Lieutenant-Governor of the north-western provinces communicates, and from whom he receives his instructions?—He communicates with the Governor-general of India, and receives his instructions from him.

1343. Not from the Court of Directors?—Not in my time. I can only answer with reference to that.

1344. From whom does the Governor of Bombay receive his instructions?—From the Court of Directors, and also from the supreme Government in India, whenever the Governor-general in Council pleases to exercise his authority over him in any matter.

1345. Would you think it desirable to change that system as regards Bombay, and assimilate it to the system in the north-western provinces. As I understand your answer, the Lieutenant-governor of the north-western provinces receives all his instructions from the Governor-general in Council. Would you apply that system to Bombay also?—No; I think that Government ought to remain on its present footing, the Governor receiving his orders generally from England.

1346. Will you state why you entertain that opinion?—Being on the western side, and lying over towards Europe, it is very essential that it should communicate direct with England. It is less remote from England than the other Govern-

1347. Will

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1347. Will you state why, if you think a Council is of advantage at Bombay, you would not introduce it into the north-western provinces?—As regards the north-western provinces, the Lieutenant-governor has all the advantage of instructions comparatively near at hand from the Governor-general in Council.

1348. Is there any great difference in the duties charged by the Lieutenant-governor of the north-western provinces and by the Governors who are occasionally appointed to Bombay?—There is a very great difference in this respect, the Governors of the other Presidencies have imposed upon them a most anxious task; they have the responsibility of carrying on important political relations, such as, in India, require the utmost vigilance at all times, and which, of course, must divert their attention frequently from matters of internal administration; on the contrary, the Lieutenant-governor of the north-western provinces can apply his whole attention to the internal administration of his territory, which in its extent is about a moiety of any other Presidency in India.

1349. That is why you consider a Council valuable in Bombay, but of no use in the north-western provinces?—Exactly; but in saying that, I presume that the proceedings of the Lieutenant-governor of the north-western provinces are laid fully before the home authorities, through the Governor-general in Council, they exercising their control over them.

1350. To what extent is the Government of Bombay dependent upon the authority of the Governor-general in Council as regards its expenditure?—It is entirely dependent upon the Governor-general in Council as regards its expenditure, with the exception of authority at all times to expend to the amount of 5,000 rupees or 500*l.* on any one work.

1351. Did you in your experience find that restriction injurious to the Government of Bombay?—I should have been glad to have spent more money on public works, but, feeling that the Government of Bombay does not pay its own expenses, I felt a great aversion to ask it of the Governor-general.

1352. Would you suggest any change in that respect?—I think if the time should ever arrive when the Government of Bombay made their income exceed their expenditure, it might be advisable to increase that discretion of spending money to a greater limit; but I would always vest authority in the Governor-general in Council to check it.

1353. Therefore at present you would not recommend any change?—I think not.

1354. Have you experienced any injury from the slowness of the communication with the Court of Directors arising from the double branches of the government here?—No, I think not; I do not call to mind any instance of the public interest suffering from that cause; I think, on the other hand, the public interests are sometimes subjected to unnecessary delay, arising out of the speedy communication with England; I think it tends to make men who are vested with high responsibilities, and who ought to take the responsibility on their own shoulders, refer many matters to England which they ought to put out of hand themselves.

1355. Do you think the voluminous description of the correspondence with the Home Government necessary or advantageous?—I think it is necessary.

1356. Will you state your reason for entertaining that opinion?—It enables parties who are responsible in England for any share of the administration of India to have before them fully every case in all its bearings as discussed and reported upon in India.

1357. Do you consider that those complete reports, and those constant records, are a check against abuse of power on the part of the functionaries in India?—I think so; I have no doubt of the propriety of sending home the most ample records.

1358. You stated that you considered the Government of the north-western provinces superior in many respects to the other Governments. Would you suggest any change in the system of Government at Bombay?—Any suggestion I might make with regard to that would go to the extent of revising the land-revenue settlement.

1359. But as regards the general administration and powers of Government, the existence of the Council, or the organization of the Government of Bombay, would you suggest any change?—I would suggest no change in those respects.

1360. Would you think it desirable that a member of the civil service of Bombay should be one of the members of the Governor-general's Council?—I

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think it is unnecessary, because a servant of the Company selected as a member of the Supreme Council ought to be qualified to judge of all questions relating to all the Presidencies, or he is very unfit to take a seat in the Supreme Council; therefore I cannot see what would be gained by having a Bombay member selected as one of the Supreme Council. I believe it is open to the Government to select a Bombay man for the Council as at present constituted.

1361. Do you think the number of members of Council of Bombay could be diminished without disadvantage?—I do not, because it appears to me that that would reduce the Council, in the absence of the Commander-in-chief, to the Governor and one councillor; and if that councillor was ill for a short time, of course the Governor would sit by himself.

1362. What is your opinion of the efficiency of the civil service of India?—I think they are as efficient a body of civilians as you will find in any country: they are men of great zeal in the discharge of their duties, and of very high integrity.

1363. Do you think the education which they have in this country the best calculated to make them efficient servants in India?—I think it is, as far as it goes. I think it is an advantage that their minds are very early directed to the service into which they are to enter. They are trained first as mere youths in this country, at the most important period of their life, and the education is such, or ought to be such, there being a college for the purpose, as should best adapt them for the discharge of their duties.

1364. What is your opinion of the pay of the public servants; are they sufficiently paid, or not sufficiently paid, or over paid?—I think that those in the very lowest grade are sufficiently paid, and also those in the very highest; but, with regard to the real working men, of 10 or 15 years' experience, I should say that they are rather under paid; in fact, I do not think their pay now is at the rate formerly contemplated by the charter; it certainly was not in Bengal, where I was a few years ago.

1365. Will you explain what you mean by that answer?—I mean that their salaries are lower than was contemplated. I do not speak with great certainty here. After 15 years' service, I should say that on an average they are now receiving from 1,200*l.* to 1,500*l.* a-year; and, if I am not mistaken, that is rather a lower scale than it was formerly contemplated they should receive. Then I think in the higher branches the pay is ample, and in the very highest the same.

1366. Do you consider that it would be desirable to continue the Governor and the Members of Council longer than is the usual period, namely, five years?—With regard to the Governors, I believe they can be by law continued, and they are so sometimes; but I think it would very rarely be the case that a Governor was fit to stay for a longer time, owing to the work he has, and the harassing nature of his duties; the Members of Council have not such harassing duties; they could last longer, and I think it would be very beneficial if they were retained in their positions, if they were valuable servants, for a longer time than at present, if they were retained for an extra year or two. I would keep a good councillor for ten years.

1367. Are you aware whether there is a power of continuing them for any period beyond five years?—I am not aware that there is any stated period, except that I know that they are continued from year to year; there is no limit by law to the period that they may remain.

1368. Sir J. Graham.] Did you state that the Government of Bombay did not pay its whole expenses?—It does not.

1369. The whole receipts of the Government of Bombay are less than the whole expenses?—A great deal less.

1370. Do you include under the head of expenses the Bombay marine?—Yes; but, allowing for that, the Bombay Government does not pay its expenses after deducting for that proportion of the Bombay marine, which, though it is all called the Indian Navy, is not peculiar to Bombay, it does not pay its expenses.

1371. In India you have two descriptions of marine?—Yes; the Bombay Marine is now called the Indian Navy, in order that it might not be considered a mere local marine, but be entirely at the service of the Supreme Government.

1372. Independently of the cost of that portion of the Bombay marine which is

is peculiar to Bombay, the expenses of the Bombay Government are larger than the receipts?—Yes.

1373. Viscount *Jocelyn*.] Is not Scinde included in that?—No, it is not; that would add very heavily to the expense.

1374. Sir *E. Colebrooke*.] Do you think it is necessary that the Governor-general in Council should legislate for Bombay?—Yes, I think so; Bombay has the power of framing its own Acts whenever it thinks advisable.

1375. You think that the control of the Governor-general in Council in regard to legislation is beneficial?—Yes, I do.

1376. Do you think sufficient precautions are now taken in the appointment of persons to the civil service to secure an efficient service?—I cannot conceive any better precautions that could be adopted than those that are now adopted.

1377. Judging from your experience, do you think that the tests now applied in the examination of persons who are appointed to the service, are sufficiently rigid?—I think they are sufficient, considering the age at which the parties go there.

1378. You have not met with many instances, in your experience, of decidedly inefficient persons being members of the service?—I have not.

1379. In the diplomatic service of India, in which you were so long employed, are not military men very largely employed?—Yes.

1380. What proportion do they bear to the others?—I really cannot say with certainty, but I think I might venture to say, that in the political department they were a third, but I may be very wrong there; I have had myself a great many military men serving with me, and with great efficiency.

1381. Are they generally appointed very young in the service?—Yes, they are.

1382. In many cases are military men employed, not merely in the diplomatic service, but in the administrative service?—Yes; that is the case in most of the diplomatic situations.

1383. Have they been generally found as efficient as the members of the civil service?—Yes, I should say so; they were such men as I should have chosen for the duties which were to be performed.

1384. You would not confine that service to members of the civil service?—Decidedly not.

1385. Do you think that great advantage is derived from having a larger selection?—Yes.

1386. Do you think that the selection of military men might be extended to other branches of the civil service besides the diplomatic?—We are always met in drawing officers from the regiments by the objection of destroying the efficiency of the battalion; till there is a remedy for that, however much you may desire to do so, you cannot do it.

1387. Mr. *Hume*.] Supposing that objection were met, would you recommend it?—I should say that wherever you found talents best suited to the diplomatic, or any other service, you should select either civil or military men.

1388. Sir *E. Colebrooke*.] According to the present system, the men generally selected are officers above the average abilities?—Certainly; I think, as far as my experience goes, they have been admirably selected, and the system has worked well.

1389. Mr. *Hume*.] Is the selection of military officers made from those who are well versed in the native languages?—Yes, as far as my experience goes, it is.

1390. You consider a knowledge of the native languages essential to enable any officer, either in the diplomatic or the revenue department, to be efficient?—It is indispensable.

1391. In whatever department they are employed, you think they ought to know the language of the district in which they are to serve, both as it is spoken and written?—Yes.

1392. Has a knowledge of the language been the principal ground of selecting young military officers to fill these important offices?—As far as accords with my own observation, it certainly has been the practice of those authorities who have selected them, and I should say that generally elsewhere it has been so, speaking from what I have heard.

1393. Do you consider that it would give a greater scope to the choice which you have now stated to have been made largely, if a provision was made by which vacancies of officers drafted from the corps could be filled up by any staff officers,

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on such a plan as I believe Lord Hastings and some others have adopted; does anything of that kind come within your view as a means of allowing the choice to be larger than it can be at present?—I have never been able to devise any means; I have considered the question frequently.

1394. You think if any means could be devised it would be desirable to allow greater scope?—Yes, no doubt it would; for you would not be deterred from taking a qualified young officer for the particular service, as you now are, by a fear of crippling the regiment.

1395. You were asked whether any injury or inconvenience had arisen from the delay in the communications between the Government of Bombay and the Government in England, and you stated that you believed that there was little injury from the delay, but that sometimes there was inconvenience from too hasty decisions; will you explain what you mean?—You misunderstood what I said; what I meant to say was, that the approximation of India to this country by steam induces the functionaries in India to throw upon the authorities in England the responsibility of deciding many more questions of minor importance than there is any occasion for doing if the communication between India and this country occupied six months, the authorities in India would decide many questions themselves, and decide them quite well without referring them to this country.

1396. And you do not consider there is any occasion for a general reference of every question which is now sent from India to England?—That is my opinion.

1397. Do you consider the practice of entering dissents and recording opinions which has been alluded to in the multifarious papers is of essential importance to give the home authorities information of every passing event, in order that they may, if they think proper, advise, reprove or check the authorities in India?—Yes.

1398. Mr. *Labouchere*.] Does any practical inconvenience arise from the joint control which is exercised by the home authorities and by the Central Government in India, over the Government of Bombay?—I think not; no inconvenience occurs to me.

1399. Is there any classification of subjects which the one or the other disposes of?—I think solely with regard to expenditure.

1400. If the Government of Bombay wished, for instance, for directions upon any subject, would they apply to the Central Government in India, or to the home Government, or to both?—That would depend very much upon the Governor of Bombay himself; if he desired to throw the responsibility upon the Governor-general he would communicate with him; but if he was willing to incur the responsibility himself, he would decide it himself.

1401. How is the continuity of directions upon any subject kept up, if one direction may come from one authority and another direction from the other authority, or is any classification made of the subjects upon which the Home Government assumes control, and of the subjects upon which the Governor-general in Council assumes a control?—I do not know that there is such a classification; I do not think it is prescribed in any distinct terms, but we have a practice in that respect which is well understood. In political matters we should refer to the Governor-general in Council any question arising in the Persian Gulf, as to sending a steam flotilla there; but on an emergency the Governor would not ask any question in the first instance, but would act himself.

1402. If you wished for authority to incur expense, would you apply to the Central Government of India?—Yes.

1403. What is the class of questions upon which you would apply to the Home Government?—Generally all local matters regarding the internal administration, revenue, settlements and police.

1404. But practically no inconvenience is found from those two authorities clashing?—None whatever, in my opinion.

1405. Sir *J. Graham*.] You say that local questions are those which you refer to the Home Government?—Questions relating to the internal administration of the Presidency.

1406. You said that you thought that many questions of detail were referred, which might have been decided on the spot?—Yes, by the Governor of Bombay himself.

1407. Is that the result of your Bombay experience?—Yes.

1408. Where

1408. Where you have thought that questions of local concern might have been well decided on the spot, but they have been referred to the decision of the Home Government, when you have obtained the decision of the Home Government, has it been in concurrence with your opinion, or has it frequently been at variance with it?—Generally speaking, it has been in concurrence with it. I do not recollect any case where it was otherwise; but there may have been several such cases, which have escaped my recollection.

1409. Then it has been a loss of time only?—I consider that not with regard to the Bombay Government only, but all the governments in India, more subjects are referred home than need be, solely owing to the circumstance that the answers are received much more rapidly now than they were formerly.

1410. I understood you to say, that you applied that to Bombay, more than to other parts of India, on account of the communication being quicker?—No; I did not mean to apply it to Bombay more than to the other Presidencies.

1411. Mr. *Hume*.] Do we understand you to mean that many points might be decided by the authorities on the spot which are remitted home?—Yes, and which do not require to be sent home.

1412. Whether they shall be remitted home or not must depend upon how far the Governor will take upon himself the responsibility of deciding these questions or not?—Yes.

1413. Sir *J. Graham*.] You think that the boldness of decision of the local governments, with respect to matters of local concern, is diminished by the more easy reference to the home authorities now than some years back?—Yes.

1414. And you do not think that that diminished boldness is conducive to the efficient discharge of public duties in India?—I think it leads to unnecessary reference, and instructions are not issued so promptly to the local officers in a matter which it is determined to refer to England, as would be the case if it were decided at once, and instructions were issued forthwith.

1415. Then there is less dispatch and more fear of responsibility?—I think so.

1416. Mr. *Hume*.] Is it your opinion, that as much as possible the government of India, and all matters relating thereto, should be conducted by the authorities on the spot?—Yes, I think so.

1417. Sir *R. H. Inglis*.] You have stated that a great number of military men have been appointed to civil appointments; will you state whether such appointments do or do not operate as a discouragement to the civil servants whose employment is *pro tanto* diminished?—Not at all; because we could not appoint other persons; if we did not fill those situations with military men, we should have nobody to put into them.

1418. The proportion of such appointments is very large in Bombay in which military men have been employed?—No; there are very few political situations at all in Bombay.

1419. The proportion appears to be twelve to seven?—That includes important situations in Scinde.

1420. Does the same proportion, or a large proportion exist in Bengal?—I should have thought, exclusively of Scinde, that the proportion of civilians was greater; but I was thinking of substantial appointments, and not of assistantships; of course, if you included those, that would give a great preponderance to the military.

1421. This system has been adopted from the time of Lord Cornwallis?—Yes.

1422. Some of the most important public services in India, in diplomatic and political relations have been discharged, and with eminent success, by military men?—Yes.

1423. Viscount *Jocelyn*.] Do you not consider that any regulation which would prevent the Government from making use of the most efficient men, whether military or civil, in those services would be very injurious to the Government of India?—Decidedly. I do not know how they could carry on the public service in an efficient manner if such a regulation were in force.

1424. How is the patronage of the north-western provinces exercised by the Deputy-governor?—During the short time that I had the government of the north-western provinces, the Governor-general left it entirely to me without any distinct understanding. It is not what I should advise with reference to the patronage of the north-western provinces; I think the Governor-general

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ought to exercise it. It was a private arrangement between the Governor-general and me. I had to do the best I could in all grades; but I really do not know how it is now. I should suppose that the Governor-general retained, as he ought to do, the principal part of the patronage.

1425. You think that the Deputy-governor having the patronage is objectionable?—Yes; the entire patronage he ought not to desire to have; the Governor-general would always relinquish to him as much patronage as he should desire or ought to exercise, probably the whole of it; but it should be discretionary with the Governor-general.

1426. When you were Governor of the north-western provinces, did you have in your hands the political patronage, as well as the patronage in regard to the internal administrations of the country?—Yes, I had, because I was at that time Envoy of the Court of Lahore among the Sikhs, and knowing them, the Governor-general wished me to retain the political control; but on my departure it was altered, and indeed at that time there was an understanding that should I leave the government, the political control would revert to the Supreme Government of India, and I suppose it has been there ever since; but I do not know.

1427. Do not you consider that it is necessary for the efficiency of the service that the Deputy-governor of the north-western provinces should have that patronage in carrying on the internal administration of the affairs of his government?—Yes, all the subordinate appointments.

1428. In reference to what you before stated, you consider that a certain portion of the patronage ought to be left entirely to the Governor-general; you allude to the political patronage?—No. I think that the selection of persons for the Boards and the chief Courts of Justice, and as Commissioners, all those parties drawing very large salaries, and in fact being the *élite* of the service, each having charge of a province, should rest with the Governor-general in the case of a Lieutenant-governorship, such as Agra is.

1429. With reference to the patronage of Bombay during the time you were Governor, how were the appointments made?—By the Governor of Bombay in Council.

1430. What part in the selection does the Governor take?—The Governor proposes to appoint a certain office, civil or military, revenue or political, or whatever else it may be, and a councillor dissents if he thinks fit; in the case of a difference of opinion (but which never happened to me) I suppose the Governor, if he were sure of his man, would take the responsibility upon himself of appointing him; but, generally speaking, those differences would be adjusted by the Governor and his councillors, I should think; I have not had much experience of that.

1431. You see no inconvenience in the Governor making the appointments in Council?—No; it is a useful check upon him.

1432. Sir E. Colebroke.] Are natives of India employed in the Bombay Presidency to the same extent as in the north-western provinces, and in Bengal?—Yes, they are employed in the judicial department.

1433. And in the revenue?—Yes.

1434. And they receive as high scales of salary?—About the same.

1435. Have they any retiring allowance?—Yes.

1436. Can you state generally what are the highest allowances in point of emolument to which they can rise?—About 600 rupees a month.

1437. That is in judicial situations?—Yes.

1438. In revenue situations how much do they receive?—Four hundred or 500 rupees a month.

1439. Are those Deputy-collectors?—No; they are called Manbutdars, or Tahseeldars.

1440. Are they employed in any magisterial duty?—Yes; but they have not a criminal jurisdiction, as they have in Bengal.

1441. Do you think the native uncovenanted service is sufficiently remunerated at present?—I think not; I think they should rise to a higher scale of remuneration.

1442. Practically they must have constant power and influence in their present situations?—Yes.

1443. Do you think injury to the public service arises from the present inferior amount of remuneration?—No injury arises to the public service, inasmuch

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much as there is a good deal of zeal in the services of those individuals, in the hope that they will be treated better, and that they will rise to higher offices. That hope is constantly before them, and it is the hope that they have that they will be admitted to the higher grades which encourages them.

1444. Do you think that any steps might be taken with a view to place them in situations of higher responsibility?—Yes, I think they might be admitted to higher appointments than they have ever yet filled.

1445. In what departments?—In the revenue and magisterial departments.

1446. Not in the judicial?—They have very good judicial powers at present.

1447. Speaking from your experience, are those powers, in your opinion, ably discharged?—Very much so.

1448. You heard when you were in India general testimony borne to the efficient discharge of those duties?—Yes; they are capable of performing the duty, and I think they discharge their judicial functions with great ability and with great independence.

1449. In that answer, what other part of India do you allude to besides Bombay?—To the north-western provinces and Bengal.

1450. Mr. *Hume*.] Is there any regulation published at each of the Presidencies for the uncovenanted servants as to promotion and succession?—No, I think not.

1451. Is it left, then, to the pleasure of the Government for the time as to the hopes of remuneration and of rising in the service?—Yes.

1452. Sir *E. Colebrooke*.] Are any measures taken in Bombay towards the training of persons for the uncovenanted service?—They enter young into the subordinate departments of the office, and work their way up generally if they are well conducted; that is the best training they can have.

1453. Are the judicial offices filled by those who have held inferior situations?—Yes, I suppose in every case.

1454. Sir *Jas. Hogg*.] When you were in Bombay, you stated that natives were not employed in criminal magisterial duties; do you happen to have heard that recently a large class of deputy magistrates have been appointed in Bombay?—No, I am not aware of it.

1455. I believe there is very little analogy as regards the machinery of the Government, and perhaps the distribution of the patronage between the Government of the north-western provinces and that of Bombay and Madras, inasmuch as the north-western provinces do not constitute a separate Presidency, and there is no separate army under the Government of the north-western provinces, and there is no separate service under that Government?—No.

1456. There is no presidency town there?—No.

1457. There is no great body of Europeans congregated?—No.

1458. I believe there are all those elements at Bombay and Madras?—Yes, there are, rendering them very little analogous.

1459. They constitute separate Presidencies, with a separate army and separate and distinct services?—Yes, they do.

1460. Sir *J. Graham*.] With reference to the good government of Bengal and the north-western provinces, do you think that the concentration of the principal patronage in the hands of the Governor-general, or its distribution in a large proportion to the Lieutenant-governors, is no more conducive to the public good?—So much depends upon the confidence of the Governor-general. But seeing that the Governor-general would generally appoint a man of liberal mind and great discretion as his Deputy-governor, I cannot see any great probability of the public interests suffering at all from that sort of division which I have suggested should be made between the Governor-general and the Deputy-governor, he retaining the highest appointments by right, and the Deputy-governor retaining the subordinate ones by right.

1461. Any plan which should strip the Governor-general of a large proportion of the patronage would not be conducive to the public good, in your opinion?—Not of the highest appointment, which, though the highest, are not the most numerous.

1462. You consider that the concentration of the patronage of the highest appointments in the hands of the Governor-general is necessary to maintain his authority and power?—I do.

1463. Mr. *Mangles*.] You were asked whether the military officers, who had been appointed to civil or political situations within your experience had been

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versed in the native languages. Is it not a positive rule that no officer shall be removed from a regiment to a political or civil situation unless he is a competent scholar in the native languages?—Yes.

1464. Mr. *Hildyard*.] You stated that when you were Governor of Bombay, you were restricted from recommending certain public works, by the fact that the revenue of Bombay was not equal to its expenditure; what class of public works did you allude to?—Principally roads; I did not mean to say that I did not ask for any, but I should have asked for more except for that circumstance.

1465. Mr. *Hardinge*.] Would you prefer having Punjaub under a Governor, and making it a separate Government, or would you prefer the present system of administration?—I have not the means of knowing how the Board of Administration there may work; but, generally speaking, I have thought that Boards are not so efficient as individuals; but it does not follow that the present Board may not be better than any individual for the government of the Punjaub.

1466. With regard to the secret political department of Bombay, are the servants in that department sworn to secrecy?—No, not the subordinate officers.

1467. Would you recommend that they should be so sworn?—Yes.

1468. Have you ever known any instances of breach of confidence?—I have known instances of that in regard to nearly all the chief officers in India, but I do not mean to say that we have had ability to trace them up.

1469. Have half-castes been employed in the political department, as well as Europeans?—Yes.

1470. In the secret political department of Bombay, are there any native Baboos?—I think there are.

1471. And you would swear them also?—Yes.

1472. Mr. *Hume*.] You are aware that, as the law now stands, the Court of Directors have the power of recalling the Governor-general if they shall think fit; are you able to give an opinion as to how far that power is a right power to be continued?—I think the power of the Court of Directors to recall the Governor-general is just and indispensable.

[Adjourned till Thursday next at Twelve o'clock.

Select Committee on INDIAN TERRITORIES.
1852.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Veneris, 21^o die Maii, 1852:

<i>Sir Thomas Herbert Maddock</i>	- -	p. 1
<i>Sir George Russell Clerk, K. C. B.</i>	- -	p. 8

[Great inconvenience having arisen from the Publication of Minutes of Evidence taken before Committees, and of Papers, &c. laid before them, it is particularly requested that Members receiving such Minutes and Papers, will be careful that they are confined to the object for which they are printed, the special use of the Members of such Committees.]

Select Committee on INDIAN TERRITORIES.

1852.

Jovis, 27^o die Maii, 1852.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. Baring.	Sir James Hogg.
Mr. Hildyard.	Mr. Bankes.
Mr. Baillie.	Sir R. H. Inglis.
Viscount Mahon.	Mr. Vernon Smith.
Sir Edward Colebrooke.	Mr. Herries.
Sir James Graham.	Mr. Hardinge.
Sir Charles Wood.	Viscount Jocelyn.
Mr. Mangles.	Mr. Hume.
Mr. Spooner.	Mr. Newdegate.
Sir J. E. Tennent.	Mr. Labouchere.
Mr. Cardwell.	

THOMAS BARING, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

John Pollard Willoughby, Esq., called in ; and Examined.

1473. *Chairman.*] WHAT has been your career of service, and what have been the appointments you have held in India?—I arrived in India on the 10th of February 1819, and resigned the service of the East India Company on the 1st of May 1851; my period of servitude therefore had exceeded 32 years. I never came home to England on furlough, and being blessed with general good health, I do not think I was in the aggregate absent from my duties during the above period more than six months on my private affairs. My first appointment was that of assistant to the Resident at Baroda. I very soon became his first assistant, and was at intervals for about two years Acting Resident; and during the greater part of the period was in independent charge of Rajpema and other petty states in the vicinity of Baroda; and for a short time in Maheecaunta until October 1829, when I was appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Government in the Judicial and General Departments. Being relieved by the return of the officer for whom I was acting, at the end of 17 months I was appointed Political Agent in Caharra, where I remained until November 1835, when I was appointed Secretary to the Government in the Political and Secret Departments; a whole year between 1831 and 1835 was, however, occupied in prosecuting, by order of the Government, charges of official delinquency. I was Secretary and latterly Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government for upwards of 11 years, until the 28th of April 1846, when I became a member of Council. In that capacity I remained a usual period of five years, during two of which I was also Chief Judge of the Sudder Dewanny and Sudder Ameen Adawlut. On the expiring of my term in the Council, I resigned the service, not exactly from choice, but from a natural disinclination to descend. From this detail the Committee will understand, that I have chiefly served in what is designated in India the Political Department and in the non-regulation as contradistinguished from the regulation districts, during a moiety of the period, and as Secretary and member of the Government during the other moiety.

1474. Will you describe the mode in which public business is transacted in the Bombay Government?—I believe that in some of the details it varies at the three Presidences. At Bombay the initiative is usually taken by the Governor, though there is nothing to prevent any Member of Council suggesting

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ing what he may think conducive to the public interests. There are four Secretaries and a Deputy Secretary at Bombay, each of whom has sole and exclusive charge of his own department. This was one of many useful reforms introduced by the honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone; but before his time the Chief Secretary controlled and superintended all the departments. The Governor may summon the Council whenever he pleases; but in practice at Bombay it only meets once a week, namely, on Wednesdays, extra Councils being convened on special emergencies. Those, however, are not frequent, except at periods when political events and military operations on an extensive scale are in progress, like those, for instance, which occurred in 1838 and 1844 in Afghanistan and Scinde. The Secretaries having in most cases prepared their work, wait upon the Governor at the Government-house; each Secretary has one day in the week fixed for this purpose. The Governor having thus, in communication with each Secretary, disposed of the business of the week, it is circulated by messengers retained for the purpose in boxes with Chubb's patent locks attached, each Member of the Government having a key, first to the Commander-in-Chief, and next to the civil Members of the Government, in the order of their rank; the boxes are finally returned by the junior members to the Secretariat, and the business is then disposed of by the Secretaries according to the minutes endorsed on the letters, except where a difference of opinion arises, then the papers are either recirculated, or brought to the Council for discussion. Very frequently the Governor refers questions for the opinion of his civil colleagues, when from their previous service or local experience they are likely to be more conversant with the subject under discussion, and on those occasions their opinion is usually adopted. The correspondence with the Home Authorities, that is, with the Secret Committee and the Court of Directors, is conducted in the mode which I believe has already been explained to the Committee.

1475. In whom is the patronage of the Government vested, and how is it distributed?—All appointments are made in the name of the Government, but there is not a greater fallacy than the belief that generally prevails, that those appointments in which a power of selection exists are made *bonâ fide* by the Government; by this I mean that, practically, the patronage in 99 out of 100 cases is vested in the Governor alone, and that no discussion is usual regarding the qualifications of his nominees or their merits, as compared with those of others. All applications for appointments of every kind are made directly to the Governor, and not to the Government. By the 78th section of the 3d and 4th of Will. 4, c. 85, the Court of Directors, with the approbation of the Board of Control, is empowered to make regulations for the distribution of patronage in India; I do not think that any formal orders were issued to the Bombay Government on the subject of the passing of that Act, but there prevails a sort of traditionary feeling that all patronage of this kind is exclusively vested in the Governor, and a consequent disposition on the part of the Members of the Government not to interfere except in extreme cases; this, I believe, is founded on instructions from the Court of Directors as far back as 1806, and confirmed by subsequent orders, dated the 15th of July 1831. There can be no doubt that any Member of the Government has a right to dissent from an appointment, and occasions have occurred within my knowledge where this power has been exercised, but as far as my experience enables me judge, the existence of the power has produced as much evil as good, because it cannot be effectually exercised; there can be no doubt, however, that the power of dissent is some check to improper appointments, but on other grounds I am doubtful whether it would not be expedient either that this patronage should be vested avowedly in the Governor alone, when the responsibility would be exclusively his, or that the Council in this, as in all other cases, should have a substantive vote, the Governor in special cases being of course at liberty, on his own responsibility, to overrule his Council, under the powers vested in him by section 47 of the 3d Geo. 3, c. 52, and in the form therein prescribed. The question, however, I admit, is full of difficulty; on the one hand I would wish to impose some constitutional check against the abuse of authority, and on the other I would wish to discourage anything in the shape of factious opposition to the Governor's nominations. I have stated that at present the Members of Council cannot exercise their privilege of dissent effectually: in the first place, the Home Authorities never interfere

interfere in such cases; at least, I have never known them to do so. I recollect one case which, contrary to my opinion, was referred to the Court of Directors, and their answer was what I had anticipated; they passed no opinion on the merits of the case, but stated (I am quoting from memory), that the question was one within the competency of the local Government to decide; the Governor then adhered to his original nomination, and the appointment was made contrary to the opinion of the majority. In the second place the Commander-in-Chief, on principle generally, I think I may say invariably, supports the Governor's nominations, and the appointment is then to all intents and purposes is made; and I leave it to the Committee to judge how far the two civil members are likely to oppose an appointment already made, however much they may disapprove of it. My ideas on the subject of patronage are rather utopian, and could not perhaps be carried out to their full extent in practice; but I regard it as the greatest of all trusts to be exercised, when freedom of selection exists, for the benefit of the public and for no other interest, and more especially in India, where such extensive powers and responsibilities are necessarily vested in the executive officers of Government. I believe I exercised my privilege of dissent to a much greater extent than is usual, but it was a very invidious duty. Generally speaking, however, the dissent of a Member of Council is grounded on some projected violation of a positive rule, and not on the far more important point of the qualifications of the nominee, or his comparative qualification with others; for instance, objections are occasionally made to an officer being vested with magisterial authority who had not qualified himself by passing the language, or to an infraction of a rule that only so many officers of each regiment shall be withdrawn from regimental duty. It is a common practice for the civil members of the Government to state that they defer to the Governor's nominations, which signifies that they will not formally object to it, although they do not approve of it; I have myself repeatedly adopted this course; I can only call to mind one instance in which I successfully opposed a nomination on its merits, and that was a very peculiar case. These remarks, I beg to state, chiefly apply to that portion of the patronage which depends solely on the will and pleasure of the Government; this is very important and extensive, including what is designated the uncovenanted branch of the service, European as well as native, and selections from the army of officers to fill the political, military, civil, and various miscellaneous appointments. The Committee is aware that there is another branch of the covenanted service in which, in the large majority of cases, the nominations to appointments cannot be regarded as patronage at all, in the strict sense of the term. With some exceptions, the office of the local Government is merely to distribute; by law the covenanted service is a seniority service, every member of which, in consideration of having been specially and at considerable expense trained up for the service, possesses certain prescriptive rights which can only be forfeited by misconduct or gross incapacity, and cannot be withheld *quamdium se bene gesserit*; see sec. 56, chap. 52, and sec. 86, chap. 185 of the 33d of Geo. 3, which remain unaffected by the subsequent Act of the 3d & 4th Will. 4, c. 85. In practice, however, the superior appointments, such as Secretaries to Government, Judges of the Sudder Adawlut, Revenue Commissioners, and a few others, are very properly filled by selection; but it is the duty of any Member of the Government to object to what may appear to him to be an unjust or undue supercession. I have known this power exercised; in fact I have myself exercised it. There are advantages, and disadvantages in this system, but to explain them would require an essay. To guard against the Committee being impressed with the belief, from the tenor of my evidence on this question, that great abuses have commonly prevailed, I beg to state, that although my remarks are founded on actual experience and observation, the checks which, I think, ought to be imposed in the distribution of the patronage, especially of the first description, chiefly refer to partial and exceptional cases. I have either served under, or been associated with, as Secretary or member of Council, no less than 12 administrations, the large majority of which have exercised their powers with almost unexampled purity and disinterestedness. And in conclusion I would remark, that perhaps in no service in the world, when there is a just and impartial and discriminating administration, is real and superior merit more likely to be sought out and rewarded than in the services in India. Very few instances occur of the grey headed, experienced and meritorious public servant being obliged to give place

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to a beardless stripling. In the words of the late Sir John Malcom, "Favour effects in India less, and competency more, than in any other scene of equal magnitude; there is an interminable field for individual exertion, and though men high in station are almost absolute, and the character of our rule requires that they should be so, there is in that jealousy of such power which belongs to our native country a very efficient shield against its abuse." With respect, however, to the dispensation of the patronage, as in all other matters, much must always depend on the character and qualifications of the head of the Executive Government, and his love of justice and impartiality. But as far as relates to the covenanted branch of the service, the knowledge that no man's advancement entirely depends on the arbitrary will and caprice of those in power, operates beneficially in various ways, and gives a tone of freedom and independent expression of opinion, carried, I admit, sometimes to excess, to the service generally, which, unchecked as the proceedings of the Government are by publicity, in my judgment constitutes one of its chief excellencies; my reply to this and all questions, I beg to note, chiefly applies to the Bombay Presidency, with which alone I am personally conversant.

1476. What have been the effects of vesting the Central Government with the present power of control over the subordinate Presidencies; have they all been advantageous, or the reverse?—In my opinion the authority vested in the Government of India over the subordinate Governments has produced both good and evil; on the one hand, by checking any tendency to extravagance it has promoted economy, and on the other hand it has transferred to a distant authority the decision of questions in which the local authority is much more likely to be able to form a correct judgment. I have heard, though I cannot positively vouch for the fact, that the late Lord Clare resigned the Government earlier than he would have done in consequence of the changes introduced by the Act of 1833, but no doubt he must have felt the restrictions under which that Act placed the subordinate Governments in a greater degree than subsequent Governors, because from 1831 to 1834 he had exercised the power of Governor without being subjected to those restrictions; he therefore felt, of course, the restrictions more severely from having acted for three or four years unfettered; but from my own personal knowledge, I can affirm that the late Sir Robert Grant, one of the most conscientious and benevolent men, with whom it has been my good fortune to be associated, and who in his seat in Parliament, strongly urged the expediency of the subordinate Governments of Madras and Bombay being placed under those restrictions, felt that they impeded and hampered his powers of doing good, although they had not during his administration been brought into operation. This affords remarkable proof of the difficulty of attempting to legislate for India on mere theory alone, and forsaking the safer guide of practical experience, a fault which I fear many are too prone to fall into. To resume, however, the restrictions under discussion have operated injuriously in various ways; they have increased and multiplied correspondence to a great extent, and have created delays and obstacles particularly in regard to measures devised for the improvement of the country, and more especially when the Governor-general of India has been obliged to be absent from the seat of Government. These inconveniences would not have been so much felt, had Madras and Bombay been represented at Calcutta, as I believe was contemplated; but only on one occasion have the interests of Madras been represented—I refer to Colonel Morrison—those of Bombay never. We have therefore felt, more especially during the frequent and unavoidable absences of the Governor-general, that we were not subjected to the control of a Government of India, composed of members possessing a knowledge of all India, but to a Government of Bengal, composed no doubt, generally speaking, of men of distinguished ability and sterling integrity, but imbued with Bengal influences and occasionally prejudices. By the Act of 1833, the power of creating any new office or granting any salaries, gratuities, or allowances, without the previous sanction of the Governor-general in Council, was withdrawn from the subordinate Presidencies. The first restriction, that against creating new offices, was salutary, but those that follow carried out the system of centralization too far, and in fact in practice, the strict observance of the law which was for a time attempted to be enforced has been evaded. The rule of referring in the first instance on all matters of finance, however trifling in amount, to the Governor-general in Council, was found to be so inconvenient and productive of such delay, that the Government of India dispensed

dispensed with a formal reference in each case, and allowed monthly abstracts to be substituted exhibiting any increased expenditure. Those abstracts then undergo audit at Calcutta, and the several items are either approved or disallowed; in the latter case giving rise very often to a long correspondence. There is also another instance in which I think the control of the Central Government operates prejudicially. The expenditure of Government is of course divided into fixed and contingent; the abstracts prepared in each office are subjected to audit in each month in their respective departments, but it often happens that, for the good of the public service, changes are required; and the subordinate Governments have not the power of sanctioning those changes without a previous reference to Calcutta. Even, although in the aggregate no increase of expense is incurred, we are obliged to explain in detail why we think A. should receive three instead of two rupees, and why B. should receive two instead of three rupees *per mensem*. This appears to me to be a mere waste of valuable time and paper, and especially when we consider what large miscellaneous powers are of necessity intrusted to the subordinate Governments. But it is in measures relating to local wants and improvements that the minute control of the Government of India is most severely felt, and the more so, because in these days when steam annihilates both time and space, it is felt to be unnecessary, for the subordinate Governments, in common with the Government of India, are also subjected to the strict supervision and control of the authorities in England. In fact, we often find that after having incurred the trouble and delay of a reference to Calcutta, we are told that the matter will be referred for the consideration and orders of the Court of Directors. The delay and inconvenience which would result from those double references was foreseen by the Court, and was urged by them when the Act of 1833 was under discussion as a reason why the subordinate Governments should not be divested of the powers they formerly exercised. One or two examples will illustrate the question. It will be admitted that banks established on sound principles are calculated to promote the interests of a large commercial community like that of Bombay. A chartered bank had for many years existed at Calcutta, and a Government bank at Madras; in the course of time a respectable proprietary was formed to establish a bank at Bombay, and the capital deemed necessary was subscribed; a reference was made to the Government of India for sanction, and after a very considerable delay the subordinate Government was informed that the Government of India, in consequence of certain differences existing among the shareholders, had resolved to dispose of the bank stock by public auction and to apply the premium expected to be realized to improvements in Bombay. This fatal shock to the enterprise was only averted by the original projectors of the bank deputed a special agent to England to represent the injustice of the proposed measure, and the Court of Directors at once afforded redress and gave the requisite sanction. The proprietors had then to apply to Calcutta for an enactment, and one was at last tardily passed, clogged however with conditions which operated most injuriously to the interest of the bank, and from the effects of which it has not to this day recovered. In this instance a delay of, I think, more than two or three years occurred on a question in which, having precedent to guide us, and subject of course to the approbation of the Home Authorities, that subordinate Government was much more likely to know what would be beneficial than a distant Government occupied with its own interests; it was not a question relating to the service, but to the commercial community of Bombay. The proceedings of the Government of India on that occasion created great dissatisfaction. Again, in regard to local improvements, I will give the following example: this Committee, no doubt, is aware of the discussions which for some years past have taken place on the subject of augmenting and improving the quality of cotton from India. I can testify that the Bombay Government has given much and anxious attention to that question, regarding it as one of national importance. One of the chief ports from which the cotton of Bombay is exported is Tancaria; the conveniences of the port (it scarcely deserves the name) are exceedingly small, in fact it is a muddy creek, from which merchandise could only be shipped at certain periods; and at spring tides the sea water overflows its banks; for the convenience of the shippers, and to prevent the cotton being soiled with mud, it occurred to the local Government that a pier, wharf, or quay might be constructed; an engineer officer was therefore deputed

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to the spot to report upon the practicability of the work, and to estimate the cost of construction; he reported that it was perfectly practicable, and estimated the cost of construction at about 30,000 rupees, or 3,000 *l.* After these preliminary proceedings the improvement, as is required in all cases involving an outlay of more than 10,000 rupees, or 1,000 *l.*, was referred, with the recommendation of the local Government, to Calcutta for sanction, and the answer we received was in the negative, on the plea that on financial considerations the outlay could not be authorised. This occurred in the middle of 1850. The proceedings must, in due course, have been reported to the Home Authorities, who may at once, recognising the importance of the work, have sanctioned it; but when I left India in May 1851, Tancaria and Bundy was in the same unimproved state as when I first visited it 32 years ago. No one is more sensible than I am of the necessity of prudent economy, or more opposed to a wasteful expenditure of the public money, but I think the Committee will agree with me, that the restrictions under discussion in this case operated most injuriously, and were disheartening to the subordinate Government, who were endeavouring to do their duty the country and the people. I could easily cite other examples; for instance, the Bombay Government has repeatedly requested to be permitted to bridge the rivers, the nullas, which abound in the high road between Bombay and Agra, an unbridged road in India being, for the purposes of traffic, perfectly useless during the rainy season. It was a work, no doubt, involving a very considerable expenditure, and we received the usual reply, that the state of the exchequer precluded sanction. No doubt, on large questions, such as those of peace or war, or political relations with the native states, and matters which require a large outlay, the control of the central Government is highly proper and beneficial; but a general control of this nature existed even before the passing of the Act of 1833, and the Court of Directors had, previously to that Act, prohibited even the Supreme Government of India from creating any new office without their formal sanction. On the whole I am decidedly of opinion that, in matters of finance, a greater latitude of discretion might with advantage be allowed to the subordinate Government, provided they are competent and efficient, but if they are not competent, the more restrictions they are subjected to the better; it will be for the public interest.

1477. Do you concur in the propriety of the legislative power being exclusively vested in the General Government of India?—On the whole, I am of opinion that this was a wise provision in the Act of 1833; it insures uniformity where such is desirable, and a more perfect and matured deliberation in the enactment of laws. At the same time, I believe the best adapted and most practical code of laws, with all its defects, existing in India, was framed at Bombay. I refer to the Bombay Regulations of 1827, sometimes called the "Elphinstone Code," because it was compiled during the administration of that distinguished person. In matters of legislation, however, great deference is, I think, due to the suggestions of the subordinate Governments, who in many cases are more likely to know what laws are required and are best adapted in their several localities than a more distant authority. Occasionally, considerable delays have occurred in the passing of laws applied for by the subordinate Governments, and it has sometimes happened that alterations have been introduced in our draft laws which have proved injurious, and if I recollect rightly, have obliged us to apply more than once for an amended Act. I think more efficient measures are required to insure speedy and accurate translations of the laws, that the people may know what they are bound to obey; and I may add, that I have frequently heard it urged as an objection to the Macaulay Code, that it will be exceedingly difficult to make an intelligible and correct version of it in the native languages.

1478. Are delay and inconvenience experienced in the correspondence with England?—I do not think the delays are greater than may be expected from the system of Government. I consider that there was great delay in the introduction of railways; and it has always appeared to the people of India that the delay in the settlement of that question was very great. We first of all projected a railway in July 1844, and it was not until October 1850 that the first sod of the first railway in India was turned; that certainly was an extraordinary delay; but there were many considerations affecting the question which may have caused that delay.

1479. The question applied to the ordinary mode of correspondence, where there

there was no particular cause for delay in the decision?—I do not think there is more delay than you might expect with the double authority that exists, first of the Court of Directors, and then of the Board of Control. I remember on one occasion we were in treaty for the purchase of property which was very much required; and the owner agreed to it upon certain terms, and provided he got the answer in a certain time; we got an answer within the specified time, but we were told not to shackle the Home authorities by such a condition hereafter. Great delays do sometimes occur.

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1480. Can you suggest any reduction in the correspondence without impairing the check and control which the Home authorities are now enabled to exercise over the administrative government in India?—There is no doubt that it is highly important that that check and control should be maintained; and it is only gentlemen connected with the India House who can point out the particular part of the correspondence which might be dispensed with, without impairing that check and control; but there is one point which has occurred to me, though upon that gentlemen connected with the India House are better judges than I can be, and that is in reference to what we call "ship-to-ship diaries." The expense of copying and examining papers in India has increased yearly on account of the increased business arising from the copies of numerous papers that we are obliged to send home with every document however minute. I, myself, had to make up those ship-to-ship diaries, in which are entered every document, according to its date, which had previously been transmitted to the court. I find that Lord Broughton, in his examination before the Select Committee on Official Salaries, stated that in one revenue despatch 45,000 pages of what are called Collections were sent; those, to my certain knowledge, must have been sent in duplicate to the Court of Directors, and afterwards every line of that must have been re-entered in the diaries of that Presidency. It seems to me that in the case of correspondence of that kind it would be sufficient to enter "See such a despatch, date so and so." I suppose there must be 50 or 60 large thick volumes transmitted every year from the Bombay Presidency. The Court of Directors were always endeavouring to check the expenditure in the secretary's office in Bombay, but the answer which they received was, that it was owing to the increased business; for the mere copying and examining of papers in my own department the bill has often amounted to 200 l. or 300 l. a month.

1481. You think that the ship diaries might be curtailed?—Yes, I think they might be curtailed, if not altogether dispensed with; but that is a question for the Home authorities to decide, because they alone can determine to what use they are turned.

1482. How are the Members of Council of Bombay appointed, and what are their duties?—They are appointed by the Court of Directors; I have been informed that a register is kept at the India House of the merits and services, and demerits of every civilian. The chairman for the time being nominates, and the question is determined by vote, by the Directors collectively. I was myself appointed without any solicitation on my part, when John Cotton, Esq. (I mention his name with gratitude), was chairman. With regard to the duties of Members of Council, it is not easy to define them; they depend upon the conscience of the incumbent; he may do as little, or as much, as he pleases. My own practice, except perhaps in the Revenue Department, with which I was not practically familiar, and in which I very commonly deferred to, abler men with whom I was associated, was to endeavour to master every subject that came before the Board, and never to take anything for granted, but to satisfy myself that what was proposed by the Governor was conformable to justice and propriety. The Committee will better understand the extent of labour devolving upon an industrious councillor, when I state that the minutes I recorded during the five years I was in the Council, fill eight or nine closely written folio volumes, and refer to every department, but more especially the Political Branch of the service. I had been an active executive officer for upwards of 15 years. Finally, the Councillors are found to offer the best opinions in their power to the Governor on all matters, and to dissent from his proposed measures, whenever a sense of duty and the public interests require them to do so; and in discussion measures are often abandoned by the Governor on the advice of the Council.

1483. Besides making himself master of questions that arise, with a view to give

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give advice to the Governor, has the Member of Council any executive duties? —No; I was Chief Judge of the Sudder Adawlut for two years, but the duties of that situation are merely nominal, except where there is a difference of opinion between two judges; that would refer to very important cases, and in those cases he is called in to decide between the two; but otherwise I took no part in the proceedings of the Court, it being considered objectionable, on principle, for a member of the Government to exercise judicial authority, except in those special cases.

1484. Do you think the utility of the Council is commensurate with the expense?—In answer to that question I should say, that very much depends on the character and qualifications of those who are selected to fill the offices both of Governor and Councillor. An able Council must be of great assistance to any Governor; but in my opinion, it is indispensably necessary to an inexperienced Governor. I mean by an inexperienced Governor, a Governor who has never been in India; he may otherwise be very able, and very competent. The question of the abolition of Councils was warmly discussed in 1833, and their abolition was strongly objected to by many who took an interest in the affairs of India, and more especially by the Duke of Wellington and Lord Ellenborough in the House of Lords; and by Sir Robert Inglis, Mr. Hume, Mr. Ferguson, and others in the House of Commons. It was urged that the measure would confer on the Government arbitrary authority. I think the arguments used on that occasion, and especially by Lord Ellenborough, are unanswerable. I may add, that a seat in the Council forms an object of laudable ambition to the civil service, which stimulates every member in the service to endeavour to deserve it. In that point of view it is an incentive to good conduct, from the entrance into the service to the end of a man's career; that is a minor consideration, but still it is one consideration. But some are now in favour of the abolition of the Councils at the subordinate Presidencies, in consequence of the great success which has attended the administration of the North-western Provinces under a Lieutenant-governor. This appears at first sight plausible, but I do not consider that the cases are parallel. Instead of comparing the government of Agra with those of Madras and Bombay, I should rather compare it with the administration of the Deccan for some years after its conquest, by the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone, under the designation of a commissioner. The Governor of the North-western Provinces, Mr. Thomasin, is, I believe, merely entrusted with the revenue and judicial administration of the country, and even in that he is more liable to the control of the Governor-general than is usual at Madras or Bombay; he has, I understand, very little political or military authority; he does not correspond direct with the Home authorities; he has no separate civil service or army to control, and no Supreme Court with which he may come into collision, and there is no European public to deal with. It follows, therefore, that many questions of a political, naval, military, commercial, municipal, and others of a miscellaneous character, must constantly arise at Madras and Bombay which are not likely to arise at the Agra Government. Besides this, I do not, speaking generally, think an individual entrusted with the Government of Madras or Bombay would command the same influence and respect as a Governor in Council would be likely to do, and I think it objectionable to vest in any individual such vast and almost unlimited powers as must of necessity be entrusted to the Governments of those Presidencies. But then the Councillors should be selected for their superior merits and ability, without any reference to seniority.

1485. What arrangements are made for the conduct of public business when the Governor is absent from Bombay; what powers does he exercise when absent?—In former times, during the government of the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone and Sir John Malcolm, it was usual to issue a proclamation announcing the Governor's intention to leave the Presidency, and to continue in the exercise of his functions according to law. Of late years this practice has been discontinued, and the only intimation of a Governor's departure now given is an order in the "Government Gazette," directing certain secretaries to accompany him. By order of the Court of Directors, the Governor is obliged to place on record a minute explaining the reasons which induce him to quit the seat of government, which is forwarded to that authority; still the Court of Directors have not actually prohibited such absences; they have on various occasions intimated their disapproval of them, except on public and special grounds.

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grounds. I have also an imperfect recollection that on one occasion the Court forwarded to the Bombay Government a copy of a despatch addressed to the Governor, intimating that the governor continuing to exercise his functions when absent from the seat of government, was not sanctioned by law. I may be mistaken, but it is quite certain that the absence of a governor is not sanctioned by the last Charter Act; and this is the more remarkable, because provision is made by sections 69 and 70 of the 3d & 4th of William the 4th, for the Governor-general continuing to exercise his functions when obliged to leave Calcutta. There is also section 12 of the 39th and 40th of George the 3d, chapter 79, providing for the mode in which the public business is to be transacted, when the Governor-general or Governor is unable to attend the Council from sickness or other cause, which by implication would seem to divest the governor of a subordinate presidency of the legal exercise of his functions when absent; nevertheless the Governor of Bombay has, ever since the passing of the last Charter Act, continued in the exercise of all his functions when so absent. But I must explain that he has no authority to issue orders when absent from his presidency; he merely initiates; the papers are sent up to him and are returned by him to the members of the Government, and resolutions are come to in the ordinary manner. The senior member of Council, under the designation of Acting President in Council, disposes of all the routine business, but all important matters are sent to the Governor wherever he may be; occasionally, however, matters of emergency may arise, any delay in the disposal of which might prejudice the public interests; I never hesitated myself to act in such cases, sending the papers afterwards to the Governor for information, and for any further orders he might wish to give.

1486. Are such absences frequent, and are they productive of expense or inconvenience?—For many years past they have been of almost annual occurrence; the Governor is generally absent, either at the Hills, or at Poonah, at least six or seven months in the year. These tours, as they are called, are certainly both expensive and inconvenient. By order of the Court of Directors, an annual statement of the expense is forwarded to England; I cannot state the amount or the items of the expense, but it must be considerable, for all public officers of the establishment are entitled to extra allowances when they leave the presidency on duty; the Governor goes on duty, and therefore every person going with him, of course goes on duty.

1487. Mr. Hume.] You say that the only notice now given is an order in the Gazette for the secretaries to attend the Governor; are any other persons besides the secretaries obliged to attend the Governor?—There is the Governor's private secretary, and a large staff, and a large section of the secretaries' clerks, and so follow the secretaries.

1488. Then, are we to understand that the expense of all those individuals ordered by the Governor to attend him in his circuit through the presidency, becomes an extra charge in the way you have now stated?—Yes. The garrison band also accompanies the Governor on such occasions, and an extra dak is laid down between Bombay and the Hills, and other arrangements are made which involve extra expense. The absences are undoubtedly inconvenient, by delaying the transaction of public business, and they are unconstitutional, if I may use the term, by separating the Governor from his Council. This delay and inconvenience are, however, diminished by the facilities of communication with the Hills and Bombay; there is a mail which runs daily, which enables them to communicate in 48 hours, or in 24 hours, in an emergency. Formerly it was usual for only one public secretary to proceed with the Governor, but latterly two have accompanied him. Lastly, the position of Acting President in Council is anomalous, especially in relation to the garrison of Bombay; for special reasons, the command of that garrison is vested in the Governor, and not in the Commander-in-Chief; the Governor, even if he is a civilian, is the commander of the garrison of Bombay and Madras; and all orders are issued in the name of the former. When the Governor is absent the officer on the garrison staff, called the Town Major, is often compelled to anticipate the Governor's wishes, and to issue orders in his name, in regard to the duties. I think in principle that is wrong.

1489. Chairman.] On the other hand, are those absences, called Governor's tours, in some respects advantageous?—They can scarcely be considered tours; they are taken chiefly because the climate of the Hills and at Poonah is preferable

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to that of Bombay; I am very much in favour of tours, when taken on public grounds, but opposed to them when taken for mere personal convenience; I would not, however, deny the Governor occasional relaxation from his arduous duties, but then I do not think the State ought to be put to any considerable expense for it. A tour *bonâ fide* made, and by such experienced men as an Elphinstone or a Malcolm, is highly conducive to the public interests; a visit from the Governor undoubtedly, in such a case, stimulates to zeal and industry the meritorious servants, and detects and checks indolence, and enables the Governor to correct, by personal observation, anything which may be going on amiss; it also gratifies the natives of rank whom he meets, and enables the Governor to devise measures for the improvement of the country and the good of the people; in cases of that kind the additional expense incurred, though considerable, is amply repaid by the good effected, and the evil corrected, from the opportunity afforded of personal observation.

1490. Does the Commander-in-Chief vote on all questions which come before the Government, or merely on those relating to his own department?—The Commander-in-Chief has a vote on every question which comes before the Government; it has often occurred to me that his right of voting should be restricted to military questions and interests, in the same manner as the Legislative Councillor of India is restricted from voting excepting on legal matters. It seems to me to be absurd that he should be required to affix his initials to revenue, judicial and financial papers, of the merits of which he can have no knowledge, and which he never even reads.

1491. Does he usually vote with the Governor, or in your experience has he voted against the Governor?—He almost invariably votes with the Governor, and that seems to me to be a great objection to his having a vote in the civil administration of the country; the effect this is often very mischievous, especially when the Governor, as will sometimes happen, is also inexperienced in matters relating to the civil government; for, supposing the Governor and the Commander-in-Chief vote on one side, in any revenue or judicial question however intricate and abstruse, and the two civil members vote on the other, the point at issue will, by law, be determined by the Governor's casting vote, although it will not be deemed presumptuous in me to state, that it will be far more likely that the view of the civil members, who are selected on account of their knowledge and experience, acquired by long residence in India, will, in most cases of such difference, be the correct one. In such instances the decision of the Government is not in reality its own, but virtually that of the revenue or judicial secretary, who, however able, are irresponsible ministerial officers; they are responsible to the Governor for the advice they give him, but their opinions are not recorded; it is not like a member of the Government, who, of course, has the privilege of recording his opinion on all matters which come before him.

1492. Mr. Hume.] Do I rightly understand that the Commander-in-chief never records any opinion?—It may be said that, as a general rule, on revenue and judicial matters he never records an opinion, for he has not got the information necessary to enable him to do so. I may add, that I think the Commander-in-chief would be glad to be relieved of such a form, for, in the great majority of cases, it is a mere matter of form. I suppose sometimes 10 or 12 boxes full of revenue and judicial papers are sent to the Commander-in-chief; every paper must have his initials, and those 10 or 12 boxes are sent from his house to the other members of the Government, perhaps within an hour, allowing merely time for him to put his initial.

1493. It is a mere form?—Yes; I consider it a mere form, except on military questions; I have made a reservation, those and political questions may be connected with military operations; and I have also made a reservation of those.

1494. Chairman.] What is your opinion of the efficiency of the civil service?—Taken collectively I consider them very efficient; much more efficient in the discharge of the peculiar duties devolving upon them than could safely be calculated upon under any other system that could be suggested. It would be scarcely fair to take as a test of the general merits of the civil service of India that portion of it with which I am best acquainted; it constitutes not more than an eighth of the whole, and could not therefore be expected to produce so many first-rate men as the other presidencies. It has had, and I hope
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always will have, its due proportion; and there are many members of high promise, and the same I learn is manifest at the other presidencies. But, notwithstanding the high opinion I entertain of the general merits of the civil service, I am not insensible to the fact that objections may be urged against, and defects pointed out in, an exclusive service; but what does this amount to more than saying that, like all other human institutions, it is not perfect? I can, without hesitation, say that interest and influence have less weight than under any other system I am aware of; and that whenever eminent ability and merit exist they are sure to be appreciated, and sooner or later rewarded. The civil service, in fact, is a profession, and those belonging to it identify themselves with the interests of India, and its people to a far greater extent than would be likely under a system of indiscriminate selection; its members are subjected to tolerably severe tests in regard to their qualifications, both in this country and in India: and as regards one, and that a very important qualification, viz., our knowledge of the native languages, they have much improved since I entered the service 32 years ago; though, paradoxical as it may appear, I do not think we have so many profound Oriental scholars as in former days. I think the civilians are generally speaking more deficient in the knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence than in any other branch, and for a reason which I will hereafter state. I fear that the portion of our judicial administration conducted by the covenanted service, has remained stationary, even if it has not deteriorated. My remark is confined to my own Presidency, which cannot pride itself at the present day of judges of the stamp of Romer, Keate, and others that I could name. The system of promoting by seniority often operates prejudicially, and often fetters the Government and prevents the fittest men being appointed to offices; it likewise causes constant transfers from one branch of the service to another, and from one appointment to another, which is in itself a great evil. I think the rule of seniority should be relaxed to a far greater extent than is now customary; indeed, trusting to the honour and integrity of the Government, I would advise its almost entire abolition in the higher grades. But as a check against abuse of authority, I would make it imperative that the reasons of supercession should be recorded. I cannot, of course, claim for the Civil Service a complete exemption from incompetency, originating in indolence, defect of natural powers, temper, or other causes; there will certainly be found under any system, in all large bodies, men incompetent and exceptionable members, and the Civil Service of India is no doubt occasionally clogged with persons of that description, men in fact who are not equal to discharge the duties of offices of great trust and responsibility, but who nevertheless would feel themselves aggrieved under the present system if they were not promoted according to their rank and standing. Sometimes also mediocrity is found when no other objection exists; some men do not realise the promise of their youth, and others again, after having performed excellent service in the earlier part of their career, become either mentally or physically unfit to fill high offices. Those are great defects in the present system, and ought to be more sternly dealt with than is now usual. The difficulty now felt by a considerate Government is, that there is no alternative in such cases, there being no sinecure appointments, but to consign those persons who have been brought up to the service to poverty, I might almost say to ruin, or to nominate them to offices the duties of which they are unequal to perform. I am of course alluding to exceptions to the general character of the service. The proper rule would of course be, to empower the Government to pass by and discard manifest incompetency and mediocrity in selections for high offices; and as an additional remedy it has occurred to me, that it might be ruled, that when a member of the civil service has served his time, and has become entitled to his annuity, it shall be taken into consideration by the local government whether it is for the good of the public service that he shall be retained in employment, or be constrained to accept his pension. Such a rule would prevent what now occasionally happens, a most inferior man remaining in the service for an unlimited period. If this rule were adopted, however, I would make it retrospective, as much as possible. There are also, occasionally, men inaccessible to those placed under their example, and under the influence of their native subordinates; men who are supercilious, but domineering and inconsiderate in their conduct towards the natives. This I regard as one of the greatest defects requiring to

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be sternly admonished and condemned ; it is more frequently met with among the junior ranks, and often corrects itself, as they advance in life, and become more deeply impressed with their responsibilities. In the annual addresses to the students at Haileybury, the evil of debt and extravagance is frequently and justly dwelt upon. I consider that a man in such a condition is deprived of that spirit of independence which is essential to the correct and proper discharge of the duties of a high office and I would therefore declare that anyone who is seriously involved shall be deemed disqualified for such employment ; I am, however, on principle opposed to all retrospective laws, and here also I would not be too rigid in the application of the rule at first ; and I would, of course, exclude from its application cases of embarrassment which can be clearly shown to have originated in accident or misfortune. These are the chief defects which a long experience enables me to point out in the present system. To the general purity and integrity of the service, and to its intolerance of anything approaching to corruption, I can bear the strongest testimony, only two known instances of such having occurred in the Bombay civil service to my knowledge within the last 40 years. I may conclude by repeating as an offset of the inconvenience of an exclusive service, that one of the main causes of its general excellence, is the conviction that a man's advancement is in no way dependent upon the arbitrary will or caprice of men in power ; this produces a freedom of expression, and a tone of manly independence in the public correspondence, far exceeding that which exists in any other service. I do not mean to assert that, occasionally, trucklers and sycophants are not to be met with ; they are, however, despised ; and generally speaking no man hesitates to write what he honestly thinks, or pauses to reflect whether what he writes will please or displease those he is addressing ; and although I admit that the latitude allowed in this respect is sometimes abused, and the independence alluded to degenerates occasionally into something very nearly approaching to disrespect and insubordination, still the high-toned spirit which prevails is extremely beneficial.

[Adjourned to To-morrow, at Twelve o'Clock.

Select Committee on *Indian Territories.*
1852.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Jovis, 27^o die Maii, 1852.

John Pollard Willoughby, Esq.

[Great inconvenience having arisen from the Publication of Minutes of Evidence taken before Committees, and of Papers &c. laid before them, it is particularly requested that Members receiving such Minutes and Papers will be careful that they are confined to the object for which they are printed—the special use of the Members of such Committees.]

Select Committee on INDIAN TERRITORIES.

1852.

Veneris, 28^o die Maii, 1852.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. Baring.
Mr. Herries.
Mr. Baillie.
Mr. Hume.
Viscount Jocelyn.
Mr. Vernon Smith.
Sir R. H. Inglis.
Viscount Mahon.

Sir Edward Colebrooke.
Sir James Graham.
Mr. Hardinge.
Sir James Hogg.
Mr. Cardwell.
Mr. Mangles.
Mr. Labouchere.

THOMAS BARING, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

John Pollard Willoughby, Esq., called in; and further Examined.

1495. *Chairman.*] WHAT is your opinion of the scale of remuneration that the civil service receives?—I think that it is liberal, but not extravagant, considering the extent of the responsibility devolving upon the Indian functionaries. If it is compared with the scale in England, it will, of course, appear high; but that would be an unfair test, in the same manner as it would be unfair to compare the remuneration of professional men in England and in India. Some years ago very extensive reductions were effected in Bombay by Lord William Bentinck and a Finance Committee. On that occasion many appointments were abolished, and others consolidated. There is another reason why I do not consider the salaries are too high, and that is with reference to the slowness of the promotions; it requires, in the Bombay Presidency, a person to serve an apprenticeship of from 16 to 18 years, in moderately paid appointments, before he is promoted to the situation of collector or judge. That slowness of promotion is so felt in Bengal, that the civil service has recently established a bonus fund for the purpose of purchasing out their seniors.

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1496. *Mr. Hume.*] Will you explain what you mean by the expression you used, that persons serve an apprenticeship of from 16 to 18 years?—I mean that a civil functionary is obliged to fill subordinate situations under the Government for that length of time. Besides this, the scale of salaries in Bombay, in the higher grades, is much lower than it is in Bengal. I do not think the estimate that a person is likely to realise a capital of 20,000 *l.* at the end of his 25 years' servitude, except in special cases of early promotion, is likely to be realised on the Bombay side. The European agency of the Bombay Presidency is considered deficient, and ought to be met by the enlargement of the native agency, which would be preferable.

1497. *Chairman.*] An opinion has been expressed, that although, at the commencement of the service of 10 years, the pay was very low, the subsequent allowance was handsome, though perhaps not too much. Do you agree in that?—No, certainly not on the Bombay side. I refer to the cases of the higher offices, such as secretaries, judges, and the highest servants of the Company, and the revenue commissioners.

1498. Do you agree that at the commencement of the service the civil servants are underpaid?—I should not say that they were underpaid at the commencement of their service, but in consequence of the slowness of promotion, those about the middle of the service remain stationary for a long period; of course there are exceptions; I am talking of the general rule.

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1499. What opinion does your experience justify you in pronouncing upon the system of education at Haileybury?—I am not acquainted with the charges which have been introduced since I was there 35 years ago. In my time the defect was that it was half college and half school, and the discipline consequently was sometimes college discipline, and sometimes school discipline. My own recollections of Haileybury are very favourable. I myself owe a deep debt of gratitude for the instructions I there received. I know of no place where the same amount of general knowledge can be acquired within so limited a period. We had the most able professors, and it was impossible but that their instructions should produce good fruit. But it has always appeared to me that too much attention was paid to Oriental literature, for the acquisition of which there are greater facilities in India than in this country. I myself think that although I was the head of my term in that department, I could have been much more profitably employed in acquiring knowledge in the European branches taught there, in which very full information is wanted. It is the custom whenever civilians arrive in Bombay (and I suppose it is the same at the other Presidencies), that what is called an initiatory examination has to be undergone, in order to test the efficiency they have acquired at college. Another defect which I think might be remedied is, that there is no means at Haileybury of acquiring a knowledge of such sciences as mineralogy, geology, chemistry, as applied to agriculture in particular, and of land surveying and civil engineering, and kindred sciences. For all those there is a great field for the civilian in many situations in which he is placed in India, particularly early in life; and if a professor's chair was added for that purpose, I think it would be a great improvement. There is one point that I would mention, I do not know whether the same rule now exists. I very nearly lost my appointment under a rule which seems to me to be very unjust, that I had been in Her Majesty's navy. I consider that a reproach on the naval profession of arms which, if it exists now, ought to be removed.

1500. Do you think that the power of recall of the Governors vested in the East India Company, is essential for the maintenance of good government in India?—Most undoubtedly; and I think there should be no exception, for it is the only power which the Court possesses over the highest officers under their control. It has been observed that it is an anomalous power; but I ask the question whether our Government in India is not a compound of anomalies; that of the double Government, for instance; but in this case I do not consider it an anomaly, because the highest officers of the Court are as much their servants as those in the lower ranks; they take an oath of fidelity and obedience like the rest. I heard the remark made, that it was contrary to the dignity of the Crown; but that I do not think is the case; I think the true dignity of the Crown is best consulted by not being deterred by any anomaly from insuring the safety of the most valuable possession of the Crown; by that I mean that the Court are an independent body, and are usually not swayed by Parliamentary or Ministerial changes and influences.

1501. Do you think men like yourself, of great Indian experience, are deterred from being candidates for the East India Direction by the present mode of election and the system of canvassing?—I have no doubt they are; I was recommended to declare myself a candidate; but on inquiry, I came to the conclusion that I should, like many others, repent of doing so. The canvass is irksome and laborious, and expensive; and in some respects it is, what one witness stated, humiliating.

1502. Can you suggest any remedy?—My attention has not been much turned to that question. I very much doubt whether enlarging the constituency would remove the existing defects; I think it would be objectionable on principle to give votes to the servants of the Company, because it would be like servants taking part in the election of their masters; the same objection would not apply to the retired servants of the Company. I think the proposition which I have heard of conferring votes on the holders of territorial debt in India and the home bond debt preferable, especially as it would indirectly admit the natives to vote as well as Europeans; though it would not give the natives a substantial power, it would increase their consequence.

1503. Mr. Hume.] How would you carry that system out?—In that case, of course, proxies must be adopted, or rather continued, because the power of having proxies already exists. I have also heard it suggested that a certain number of Directors of Indian experience should be nominated by the Court,

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subject to the approbation of the Board of Control. I think that perhaps might answer, care being taken that the independence of the present directorial body should not be affected by its degenerating into a Government Board. I have heard that allowing the vote by proxy has added to the difficulties of canvassing, in consequence of throwing the influence into the hands of certain parties. I might add that a new candidate has no chance against those already in the field. And in regard to the comparison made between the canvass for Parliament and for the direction, there is no parallel; one may last seven years, and the other a few weeks. In the one case you have to seek your constituents all over the United Kingdom, and, in the other case, you know where to find them.

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1504. *Chairman.*] What do you mean by saying that proxies throw the influence into the hands of certain parties?—I have understood that many voters give their proxies to particular persons, which, of course, enables certain parties to exert a powerful influence over the elections.

1505. *Mr. Hume.*] You have stated that the scale of salaries in Bombay in the higher grades is much lower than in Bengal; do those grades perform the same extent of duty at both Presidencies?—They perform the same kind of duty; but in regard to the extent of duty, in some instances, it may exceed at the Bengal Presidency, because that is the Government of India.

1506. Are you able to give any reason why the salaries should remain unequal at those two Presidencies?—None, unless it can be shown that the extent of duty is greater at Bengal than at Bombay. I recollect that the Bombay Civil Service on one occasion memorialised the Court to be placed on the same footing as the Civil Service at Bengal, but the Court would not recognise the principle of equalisation.

1507. At what date was that memorial?—I cannot state the date.

1508. What is the comparative expense of living at the two Presidencies?—The expense of living, I have understood, is greater at Bombay than at Bengal. I say that with this qualification: the expense of supplies from England must be the same at Bombay and at Bengal, but the expense of living is greater at Bombay than at Bengal.

1509. But you do not think that there is any reason why the salaries should be higher in Bengal than in Bombay?—I should be sorry to answer that question with any positiveness, because I have never been in Bengal, and I should not like to state anything not within my own experience.

1510. You have alluded to the plan adopted in Bengal, of the civil servants purchasing out the senior servants. What is your opinion of the propriety of there being any such plan adopted in Bombay?—The same system exists in the Army, and under proper regulation I should not see any objection to its being applied to the civil service: it accelerates promotion.

1511. Do you consider that that would be an advantage to Bombay?—I believe at the present moment certain members of the service are unable to retire when they are entitled to their annuity, and that it would be advantageous to accelerate promotion to a certain extent.

1512. Do you mean to say that the civil servants, when unable to perform their duties, are often obliged to remain on that account?—Not when they are actually unable to perform their duties; but the great difficulty experienced by many persons is, to pay the fine which is demanded on the receipt of the annuity.

1513. To secure them the annuity on retirement?—Yes.

1514. You think that this arrangement in Bengal operates as an inducement to civil servants of the higher ranks to retire and make way for younger men?—Yes.

1515. Do you think that is an advantage to the service?—The effects must be of a mixed character; sometimes a good man would be induced to retire when it would be advantageous to retain his services, and *vice versa*; a bad man is induced to go out, and then its effects are beneficial.

1516. Then the general effect on the service you do not consider of any great importance?—My reply to the last question is as much as I can say upon that subject.

1517. You have stated that you have not any knowledge of the system now adopted at Haileybury. Have you had any opportunity of observing whether the young men who have arrived of late years at Bombay are better instructed in matters generally than they were at the time you were at the college?—I

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should say, on the whole, that in this progressive age they have improved; but it is not always those possessing the most brilliant talents who make the best public servants.

1518. I allude to the extent of information which is acquired at Haileybury; do you find a considerable improvement in those who have lately gone out?—I think they have improved in general knowledge.

1519. You have expressed an opinion that if their scientific knowledge were more extended, it would be useful to them in the situations in which they are often placed as civil servants?—Undoubtedly; Government feels the great want in India is of those who are capable of directing scientific researches.

1520. *Mr. Hardinge.*] You have advocated the entire abolition of the system of seniority in the higher grades; is it not the case, that, when the names of five or six candidates are brought up for an appointment before the Government that merit is generally considered, and not seniority?—I cannot say that it is entirely in certain situations; in my evidence I mentioned certain situations which were avowedly those of selection; but I consider judgeships or collectorships highly respectable situations, and in those the Government is fettered by law.

1521. Where there were three candidates for a judgeship, supposing the junior, as far as regards the period of service, to be best qualified to hold the judgeship, according to your experience has not the junior civil servant been selected, and the two senior servants superseded?—Not in ordinary offices in Bombay; I recollect exceptions; but the rule is general, as I have stated, on the Bombay side.

1522. You have also stated that in your opinion the reasons of supercessions should be recorded; have not the civil servants the power of memorializing the court in cases of supercession?—No doubt they have, but the odds are very much against the memorialist except in very serious cases, obtaining what he considers redress.

1523. When you say that the reasons of the supercession should be recorded, do you recommend that they should be communicated to the officer superseded?—Certainly not in all cases; the reasons should be recorded for the information of the higher authorities, the authorities in England; I would leave it in the discretion of the Government whether they should be communicated to the officer superseded.

1524. *Mr. Hume.*] It has been suggested to the Committee by some witnesses that the Governor-general in council, if he had a member of the Madras civil service on his council, and also a member from the Bombay service on his council, he would be better able, looking to the control that the Governor-general has over the affairs of Bombay and Madras, to do justice upon the references made to him; what is your opinion upon that subject?—I am of opinion that members from each Presidency would be of great service to the Governor-general in council.

1525. You have stated that, in your opinion, the absence of the Governor from Bombay, unless in those tours in which he makes himself acquainted with the affairs of the Presidency, rather tends to impede the business of the Presidency. If a member of the civil service from Bombay was appointed to attend the Governor-general could you dispense with one of the two civil councillors whom the Governor of Bombay now consults?—I should say certainly not, and for this reason: as it is, the Commander-in-chief and the Governor have the power of carrying any measure they think fit. When the Commander-in-chief was away, the Government would, under that arrangement, consist of the Governor and one member; and of course that member would have no authority at all, if the Governor wished it. I do not see how a Government could work, consisting of the Governor and one member; and then again, if the member were to fall sick (which, of course, we are all liable to everywhere, but more especially in India), there would be great embarrassment.

1526. Your opinion is decidedly that the Governor should have two councillors always with him?—Yes.

1527. *Viscount Jocelyn.*] For what period are the members of the Council at Bombay appointed?—For five years. A member of Council, unless his time is prolonged, which the Court have power to do, vacates the Council on a particular date, a provisional member having been appointed to succeed him; and that period is five years.

1528. Do

1528. Do you think that there would be any advantage in prolonging the term of office of members of Council?—I should say yes. I think good councillors and good Governors are not always to be found; and if a member of Council has proved his utility by five years' service, if his period of office was prolonged, not for life, but for a further term, it would, I think, be advantageous to the public interests: it would, of course, be attended with this disadvantage, that one of the objects of ambition for the whole civil service would be less frequently attainable; but that I consider a minor disadvantage.

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1529. Do you consider that you have a right, as a member of council, to record your opinion on all subjects?—I always exercised the right, and never doubted that I had a perfect right, except on one occasion, when I received a censure from the home authorities for having expressed an opinion, which I felt very much.

1530. Have you any objection to state what the question was on which you met with a disapproval of the Court for recording your opinion?—I considered it a very important question; it related to certain discontents which existed in one branch of the public service.

1531. In what branch?—The Indian Navy.

1532. Do you know what the grounds were for the disapproval of your recording your opinion?—I was told that such a recorded opinion was calculated to promote those discontents; to which I replied that my opinions were on the confidential records of the Government only; and I do not believe that it is known in Bombay to this moment that I recorded that opinion.

1533. Does a right of appeal exist on the part of Government servants, if they suppose themselves aggrieved by any act of the subordinate Governments, to the Supreme Government?—I do not think that point has been settled as a rule; as I have known various attempts made to assert the right. But on one occasion I recollect an officer of high standing being very severely dealt with by the Bombay Government for having persisted in asserting the right. The appeals generally are made to the home authorities.

1534. Mr. Hume.] What do you mean by "severely dealt with"?—He was threatened with suspension; in fact, the question of suspension was referred to the Government of India, and they stated, that although they disapproved of the manner in which the officer I allude to had exercised the right, they thought the punishment too severe.

1535. Viscount Jocelyn.] When the Commander-in-Chief, or a civil member of the Government is absent from the seat of Government, do they still continue to exercise their functions?—No, a member of Government is *functus officio*, when absent from the seat of Government.

1536. You have stated that the Governor's absence from the Presidency occasions inconvenience, and likewise expense. Did you as a member of Council ever object to his leaving?—No, I never did. I did not consider my doing so would be conducive to the public interest, and I thought it was a home question; the fact of those absences was very well known to the home authorities.

1537. On the occasion of his absence, who dispensed the patronage?—The Governor; he exercises all his power when absent; the patronage is dispensed by the Governor when absent, just in the same way as when he is present.

1538. But during his absence, have the Council any voice in the appointments?—Yes, they have the same voice when the Governor is absent as they have when he is present, because all the papers are sent up to the Governor and returned to be disposed of in Council, except on a few occasions; nothing can be done by the Governor individually when absent; the papers are endorsed to be sent "To the Honourable the Governor," and they are sent to him and he initiates the proceedings upon those papers, and he returns them to Bombay, and they are circulated to members of Council in the same way that they would be if he was present.

1539. Mr. Hume.] In what way are the opinions of the members of the Council taken?—In the same way as when the Governor is present; the Commander-in-Chief, or any other members of the Government, have as much right to oppose measures suggested by the Governor when absent as when he is present in council.

1540. Is the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief, when he is absent, taken when a question is decided by the Council in Bombay?—No, the Commander-

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in-Chief has no voice when he is absent. As I have explained, the papers are sent to the Governor; the Governor then proposes the way in which he thinks the matter referred should be disposed of; the papers are then returned to the Presidency when, first the Commander-in-Chief, if he is present, and after him the other members of the Government, examine the papers, and agree or disagree in the same way as they would do if the Governor was present; of course if there is a dissent, the paper has to go back to the Governor.

1541. Viscount *Jocelyn.*] Do you see any objection to removing the seat of Government from the Presidency to a more healthy part, such as Poonah, or the Hills?—There are some objections that would be very considerable. There is the expense which would be incurred in the first instance, and the Government would be removed from one of the principal scenes of its labours; I refer, of course, to the public and other chief offices of the Presidency, which all are concentrated in Bombay. If they could all be removed, there would still be objections, but they would be mitigated.

1542. Would it not be a great advantage to the efficiency of the civil servants to be residing in a more healthy district than the present seat of Government?—Bombay I consider very healthy; of course the cool bracing climate of the hills enables a man to do his work better than a very hot or bad climate.

1543. Mr. *Hardinge.*] Would the removal of the seat of Government injure the trade of Bombay?—I do not see how it could have a direct effect in that way.

1544. Might it have an indirect effect?—The conveniences to the commercial community would not, perhaps, in that be so much considered as they are at present.

1545. Viscount *Mahon.*] Has the population of Bombay much increased of late years?—Yes, very much; the population of Bombay town and island, by the last census, was about five lacs, or 500,000.

1546. My question was not as to the present amount of population, but as to the increase of population which had taken place of late years?—No doubt it has increased; Bombay itself has increased very much in importance and prosperity.

1547. Do natives from other districts appear to resort to Bombay to settle there?—There is a migratory population in Bombay; persons who come from the interior at certain seasons, and return to their homes at other seasons.

1548. Viscount *Jocelyn.*] Sir George Clerk stated that the revenues of Bombay were not equal to the expenditure; what is the amount of deficit?—I have in my note-book the deficits for a series of years. At the end of 1837–38, according to the return of our local accountant-general, the deficiency had been reduced to 16 lacs; but it has increased since then up to 51 lacs.

1549. To what is that owing?—We have been engaged very much in military operations; but I do not consider that, as far as the data which I am alluding to are concerned, there is any deficit. I think Bombay pays its expenses; but certain matters, one is the Indian navy, and again, a larger proportion of the European troops than are required for our own purposes, are charged to Bombay, which ought not to be charged to Bombay, but are items of general expenditure.

1550. To what extent has Scinde affected the expenditure of Bombay?—That is one item of expense. I had occasion to make an estimate of the expense we had incurred on account of Scinde compared with the revenue, and it exceeded 2,000,000*l.* sterling.

1551. You spoke of the Indian Navy; in what manner is the Indian Navy controlled?—It is subject, first, to the control of a superintendent, an officer selected from Her Majesty's Navy; and it is also subject to the control of the local Government. In regard to the expenditure, it is partly managed from home and partly from the Government of India. The Indian Navy is partly connected with the overland communication; and therefore, on many points, such as the building of ships, steam factories, and docks, we have received instructions usually from England. But as regards the repair of ships and the establishments in those ships, any increase is to be returned to the Government of India, like any other increase. As an example of the control exercised by the Government of India, if we want to repair a vessel, and the expense is estimated to exceed 10,000 rupees, it must be referred for the sanction of the Government of India.

1552. Viscount *Mahon.*] Who established that restriction?—I am not certain whether

whether it was laid down by the Government of India or by the Honourable Court; it must have been by one or the other.

1553. Viscount *Jocelyn*.] Do you think that the employment of military men in the civil service tends to promote the efficiency of the service in general?—Undoubtedly, to the extent now allowed. Officers are chiefly selected to fill situations in the non-regulation provinces, that is, in the political department; most of the officers so selected are amongst the most efficient servants of the Government; but then, of course, they are picked men.

1554. There has been a resolution laid upon the Table of the other House of Parliament that the Governor-general and the Governors of the several Presidencies shall have the power of appointing military officers to situations in the civil service; what is your opinion as regards the advisability of giving that power?—I think difficulties and objections exist to it; but unless I was informed upon what principles it was to be carried out, and what were the details, I could not exactly say that it would not work well. In the first place the question would arise, what rank is the officer who is so selected to hold in the civil service; is he to be put over men who have been serving 20 or 25 years in that service; or is he to be placed below them?

1555. What would be the effect upon the efficiency of the service?—I have no doubt that there is a great amount of efficiency to be found in the army, as is proved by the limited number of selections that have been made. I have the highest opinion of the officers of the army and their qualifications.

1556. But you would not give the Governor-general and the Governors a power of appointment of military officers to situations in the civil service?—I should hesitate before I did so; and without knowing what the plan is, I do not think anybody can offer an opinion upon it.

1557. Is any publicity given to the proceedings of the Government in India?—Very little; the present system of government in India is almost inconsistent with what now exists, namely, a free press.

1558. In what manner is it inconsistent?—I mean to say that there is no means, when Government measures or Government functionaries are attacked and misrepresented, which is very frequently the case, of their being placed right with the public; here the moment a misrepresentation is made in one paper it is contradicted in another.

1559. Mr. *Hume*.] Why may not the same discussion take place in India as takes place in this country?—It is not the policy of the Government to have any organ of its own, and the servants of the Government are strictly prohibited from defending themselves in any of the papers. And again, there are many valuable records and documents submitted to Government which might with great advantage be given to the public. Our system, however, is that of secrecy, and although a commencement has been made of publishing selections from those records, it ought in my opinion, to be carried to a much greater extent. In Bombay I more than once suggested this course; but it has not yet been followed. In illustration of what I mean, I may refer to the four folio volumes of selections from East India records, which were published some years ago; the home authorities might set an example by publishing a continuation of those; they are very dry reading, but they are very useful to official men.

1560. Sir *E. Coplebrooke*.] How frequently should such publication be made?—That should be left to the discretion of the Government; but to make it certain, I should say annually.

1561. Mr. *Hume*.] Do you see any objection to the orders of the Government, when issued, being published as speedily as possible, in the same manner as Orders in Council, or other orders upon any particular matters, are published in the "Gazette" here?—To some extent there are already Government Gazettes in India, in which the different orders of the Government are published; and also the Commander-in-chief has his particular orders.

1562. What then are the particular orders which are not published, and which you think might with great advantage be given to the public?—I mean statistical information, information regarding the country on points which are too numerous to mention.

1563. Have you not of late years had a statistical department established at Bombay to collect the details to which you have alluded?—Not under the Government.

1564. Is there no individual employed under the Government to collect statistical

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tistical details?—There was a statistical reporter, but that, like many other measures, has been abandoned for several years.

1565. Your opinion is, that there might be with advantage an officer employed for that purpose; viz. to collect and publish statistical details of the resources and establishments of the country, and so on?—The aim of my remark was not that a person to collect information should be appointed, but that the Government should publish information which it receives from its different functionaries, and which is now withheld from the public.

1566. There should be a department under Government to do that?—The secretaries in the different departments might do it. Under the Agra Government it is regularly done, and I believe also in Bengal.

1567. And you think the same thing might be done at Bombay with great advantage?—I do.

1568. *Sir J. Hogg.*] Are you aware that there was a statistical department established about six years ago at the India House?—Yes, I am; but I have not seen the results of its labours.

1569. Do you recollect the despatch that went from the India House to the different Governments in India, when that department was established, directing the Governments to collect the requisite information and forward it to that department?—I do; but that is not exactly what I was alluding to in my former reply. I was alluding to a compilation of records, such as is already published in the north-western provinces.

1570. Have the orders contained in the despatch to collect the requisite statistical information to be sent home been complied with by the different Governments as far as you know?—Generally they have, as far as the Government have been concerned; but the Governments have no power over the Exchequer, and consequently their measures have not been effectual. We were obliged to resort to the Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society to collect information.

1571. *Mr. V. Smith.*] You say, that the Government would have no means of contradicting or defending themselves from any accusations made against them by the press in India. Is there no press to which they might have access for that purpose, though they have not one of their own?—None, on the Bombay side. The policy of the Government is never to defend anything that is reported to be wrong, however virtuous it may be, and I think the strength of the Government is impaired very much in consequence.

1572. How many papers are there established in Bombay?—Three.

1573. And all attacking the Government?—I certainly think the press of India is altogether one-sided. There is one paper that I regard as an exception, and that I consider a very honourable exception; that is, the "Friend of India;" but I have no doubt, when the thing appears in evidence, it will be set down that I am hand and glove with the editor of that paper, though I do not even know him; but that is a specimen of the way in which these matters are treated in India.

1574. All the papers in India attack the Government?—Sometimes they give credit to the Government and Government functionaries; but the animus of the papers against the Government is very great, and it is a rule of the Government never to take any steps to set themselves right. I would not wish it to be understood that the editors refuse to put in any defence of the Government, but they are never asked to do so.

1575. As individuals, you are forbidden to defend yourselves from attacks, but would not the Government take up your cause if you applied to them?—Certainly not. I can refer to a circular which was issued by the Madras Government in 1847, in which a most severe censure was passed upon a servant of the Government who had addressed a letter to the "Speculator," and there was a positive prohibition to his so doing; and that was circulated for the information and guidance of all public officers.

1576. *Mr. Hume.*] You are aware that some years back, in Bengal, Colonel Davison was removed for having published a letter in Mr. Buckingham's paper?—I am aware of that.

1577. Then that system is not of recent date, and it is not confined to Bombay?—No; it is general.

1578. *Mr. Baillie.*] Have you ever had reason to suspect that the proceedings of the Council in Bombay have been divulged or made public?—I have no doubt that

that instances have occurred of what the Government wished to be kept secret having been divulged, and probably it may have obtained currency from the secretaries, which of course is a Government office; but on the other hand, I have known instances in which it has been fairly traced to other offices. For instance, with reference to military operations, you must issue orders to the quartermaster's department, the adjutant-general's department, and many other departments. We had on different occasions to make inquiry how certain facts had transpired; and on several occasions they were traced in that way to some breach of confidence on the part of some inferior officer, of course not of the heads of the office.

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1579. Mr. *Hume.*] You stated in your examination yesterday, that you did not think that the laws were properly translated; will you state what amendment you would propose in the present mode of translating and promulgating the laws?—The only mode that suggests itself to me is, that those most learned in the languages in which the Acts are passed should be employed for the purpose of translating them, and that that should be made their primary duty; but there is not enough perhaps to occupy their whole time and attention.

1580. Do you mean that all public Acts of the Government should be transmitted in a public manner for publicity at the Presidencies?—Certainly; they are now translated, but there is considerable delay attending it; and I have heard complaints with regard to the accuracy of the translations.

1581. You were asked a question yesterday respecting roads, and you stated that considerable inconvenience had arisen from the Government of India refusing to sanction the Government of Bombay bridging the nullas and carrying on certain works on the Agra road; is there any department of public works at Bombay?—Yes.

1582. What is the duty of that department?—It is a union of civil and military engineering, but the defect of that is in not having the power to sanction public works beyond 10,000 rupees.

1583. You have a department capable of ascertaining the necessity of carrying out works that may be thought proper, but you want authority at Bombay to carry them out?—Yes; though I think the department very susceptible of improvement with reference to efficiency, and that was a subject that underwent discussion when I was a member of the Government, and we almost all recorded our opinions upon it.

1584. You expressed a strong opinion yesterday on the subject of public servants of the Company being in debt, that you considered their being in debt would place them in embarrassment, and that a regulation ought to be passed against that. What would you propose in that respect, both as regards the civil and military servants of the Company?—I meant to state it as my opinion that henceforward it should be a rule, that if a person was seriously involved in his pecuniary circumstances by his own fault, because I excepted accident and misfortune, the authorities in India should consider that a disqualification for high offices.

1585. Do you recollect the Government of Bengal issuing an order to that effect, that whatever public servant should be found in debt, it should be considered a bar to his promotion?—I do not recollect that order myself; but I do not think the feeling is so positive as it ought to be that that should be a disqualification.

1586. You think such an order should be issued by the Government, and acted upon?—Yes; but it should be acted upon at first with consideration. It would not be just to declare that a man who was seriously involved in debt, which had originated in his past service, perhaps 20 years ago, should be disqualified.

1587. How far do you think public officers, civil or military, whilst in the service, should be engaged in commercial institutions, such as banks, or any other commercial transactions?—With regard to banks, or institutions of that kind, the object of which is to promote the interests of the country, and to develop its resources, I should be sorry to see the power of the Company's servants to aid and facilitate them withdrawn, because there really is in India not a field for selection out of the service. There are objections of course to it, but that is my general impression.

1588. Do you not consider that the servants of the Company generally have occupation sufficient in the respective situations in which they are, and do you

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consider it right that their time should be obstructed, and their attention directed to matters of a private though important nature, entirely different from the duties of their own immediate appointments?—Of course every man's first duty should be the duties of his peculiar office; but onerous as the duties of the Indian official are, generally speaking, it very often happens that he may give his attention to enterprises of the kind above alluded to without materially interfering with them. But my reason for allowing it is chiefly what I mentioned just now, otherwise I should not think it advisable.

1589. Is it your opinion that public servants, having duties to perform connected with their public offices, should be allowed to act as directors of private banks, and in other responsible situations of that kind?—My opinion, for the reason above stated, is in favour of it; though I conceive that on theoretical principles it is liable to objection.

Frederic Millet, Esq., called in; and Examined.

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1590. *Chairman.*] WHAT has been the duration of your service, and what have been the principal offices in which you have served in India?—I went out to India in the Honourable Company's Civil Service in the year 1816, and retired at the end of the year 1848; intermediately, in the years 1823, 1824, and 1825, I was in England. My employment was entirely in the judicial department till the end of the year 1833. I was then summoned to the Presidency of Bengal on special business, that special business being the consolidation and amendment of the civil regulations of the Bengal Code. I was appointed in the beginning of the year 1805 to the secretaryship of the Law Commission, and in the beginning of 1837 I was appointed a member of it, and so continued till April 1844, when I took my seat in the Council of the Government of India.

1591. With regard to the mode of the government of India, is it your opinion that it would be desirable to make the Presidency of Bengal a distinct Presidency under a deputy-governor, or a governor distinct from the Governor-general in Council?—Yes, I think it would be desirable for several reasons. In the first place, the Governor-general, I believe it is allowed on all hands, is overwhelmed with the duties which he has to perform; and in the second place, the only person he can appoint as deputy-governor is one of the ordinary members of Council. Now, I think each member of Council ought to make himself master, as far as possible, of all the work before the Council, and that he too would find the double business too much. I also think that the subordinate Government, that is, the Governor of Bengal, ought not to be a member of the controlling body; the two offices are incompatible with each other. Then the practice has hitherto been to appoint the senior member of Council deputy-governor, without regard to his qualifications. Then again, the constant change occasioned thereby is very inconvenient; in twelve years there were nine changes of the Governor of Bengal, including those of the Governor-general. There are about three months in the year in which the Governor itinerates through the various districts of the Presidency, and I think it is very important that he should make those personal visitations, and I believe the great efficiency of the Government in the North-western Provinces is owing to those personal visitations of that Lieutenant-governor; but of course, if this method be adopted, you must appoint to the Governor of Bengal some person who is thoroughly conversant with all the details of the administration, in the same way that the Lieutenant-governor of the North-western Provinces is now.

1592. Supposing that plan to be adopted, your opinion would be in favour of naming a Governor of Bengal without a Council?—Yes.

1593. Do you think it would be necessary to have a Council if the Governor of the Presidency of Bengal were a man who was not practically conversant with Indian affairs?—Yes; I should say that a stranger to India would require a Council,

1594. What is your opinion as to the power of control of the Governor-general in Council over the minor Presidencies; ought it to be increased, or ought it to remain as it is, or ought it to be diminished?—I think it should remain as it is.

1595. You would not give more power to the minor Presidencies, reserving the legislative power to the Governor-general?—No; I think it would be contrary to the principle of centralization which is now acted upon.

1596. What

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1596. What is your opinion of giving more power to the Governors in Council of the minor Presidencies as to the expenditure for public purposes?—With regard to that, they are now allowed to spend to the amount of 10,000 rupees without any reference; above that amount they must refer. Then again the home authorities prevent the Government of India from spending more than 50,000 rupees without reference to them; and neither can the subordinate Governments nor the Government of India establish any new office without reference to the home authorities.

1597. Has any inconvenience or injury to the public service come to your knowledge from that restriction, in the first place, as to the amount of expenditure by the minor Presidencies?—I am not aware of any.

1598. Nor from the necessity of reference home for sanction of a larger amount of expenditure?—No; the communications now are so very rapid that I do not think any inconvenience has resulted from it.

1599. Would it, in your opinion, be an advantage if the Home Government were to attach to the General Council a member from each of the minor Presidencies?—Yes; I am decidedly in favour of that.

1600. Will you give the Committee your reasons for that opinion?—My reason is, that the Government of India is now composed entirely of Bengal servants, civil or military. There was once instance of a public servant from Madras, Colonel Morrison, being on the Council of India, but there has been no instance of any public servant from Bombay being on the Council. The consequence is, that the Council are entirely ignorant of what the minor Presidencies require. I think it fair they should be represented in the Council.

1601. Would you recommend a civil or military servant to be attached to the Council?—There is generally one military member in the Council, and in fact always, and I do not think they are so essential as the civil members.

1602. As representatives from each of the minor Presidencies, would you recommend that there should be civil servants or military?—Civil servants, unless a military servant happened to be conversant with civil details.

1603. Does your experience enable you to form an opinion as to the practicability and utility of diminishing the members of Council in the minor Presidencies?—I think one civil and one military member would be sufficient for those Councils.

1604. Sir *R. H. Inglis*.] Would you recommend that the number of the Supreme Council in India should be increased by the addition of one civil and one military member from Madras, and one civil and one military member from Bombay?—I think one civilian from the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Presidencies would be sufficient.

1605. Do you or do you not wish the Committee to understand that you would recommend the addition to the Council in Calcutta of a member from the civil service of Madras, and a member from the civil service of Bombay, and a military man from each Presidency?—No; I meant to say that I thought that one military man in the Council was sufficient, and that you require a civilian from Madras and Bombay, not superadded to all the others, but that a Bengal civilian was sufficient for the Council.

1606. You would recommend one civilian from Bengal, one civilian from Madras, and one civilian from Bombay, and you would superadd a military member, but not necessarily from either of the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay?—Exactly.

1607. The Governor-general presiding over the whole?—Yes.

1608. Therefore the Council would consist of the Governor-general, the Commander-in-chief, and civilians from Bengal, Madras, and Bombay respectively?—Yes; but the Commander-in-chief is never present; he has never sat in the Council during my time.

1609. *Chairman*.] Has any inconvenience or injury resulted, to your knowledge, from the delay which occurs in the correspondence with the Home Government?—Certainly not of late years; I think the rapidity of communication obviates all those difficulties.

1610. Would you suggest any diminution in the quantity of papers and records and collections which are sent, and from the Government of India to the Home Government?—That could only be done if the Board of Control and the Court of Directors would agree to leave a discretion on certain points to the local Government; otherwise it is necessary to have every paper sent home to elucidate

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elucidate the subject referred. Every despatch which is sent home is sent in duplicate, and it contains all the correspondence connected with the points discussed in that reference; one copy is sent to the Board of Control, and another copy to the Court of Directors; whether it could be managed that one copy should do for both I am not competent to say.

1611. Your opinion is, that the collections ought to be as full as they now are?—Yes, on all questions referred; because it is necessary that everything connected with the subject should come home.

1612. Is it necessary for the information of the Court of Directors, as a check upon the authorities in India, that they should record their opinions?—It is necessary for the Court of Directors, to ascertain the real points of the case, and see what the reasons for the measures are, because, more or less, everything is connected with some correspondence, from the lower offices up to the higher offices.

1613. Is there any advantage, in regard to the check against abuse, in the full statement of every case in the despatches sent home?—I do not know that it has anything to do with abuses; but on questions on which a great difference of opinion arises, it is necessary for the Court to have such documents before them as will enable them to form a valid opinion upon those questions.

1614. Do you consider that the continuance of the power which at present exists in the Court of Directors, of recalling any of their servants up to the Governor-general, is useful or necessary for the maintenance of the good government of India?—That question the Committee are aware was considered at the renewal of the charter, and I must say that the reasons for retaining that power of recall are very valid, and I am strongly of opinion that the Court ought to have that power of recall.

1615. What is your opinion of the efficiency of the civil service in Bengal?—On the whole I think it is very efficient; of course there are some servants not so efficient as they might be, but they are exceptions.

1616. Can you suggest any improvement in the civil service in any respect, whether in the mode of appointment, in the character of the education, or in the regulations of the civil service?—The civil servants are now selected for the service at the age of 17, which I think is a very proper age, because at that time they have finished their scholastic studies, and are more prepared to profit by an extended course of reading. But at the same time my notion is, that too great attention is given at the India College to the Oriental languages, because the knowledge which it would be more useful for public servants in India to acquire while at the college is knowledge on general subjects, such as political economy and jurisprudence, which they will never have an opportunity of acquiring in India. Therefore I think their principal time should be devoted to those subjects; and I would give them such an elementary knowledge of the vernacular languages in India as should facilitate the further acquirement of a knowledge of those languages in India where they can best be acquired.

1617. Do you think that the mode of appointment of the civil servants is defective as to the class that go to the college?—No, I think not; because they cannot enter the college without undergoing a severe examination; and at the end of their career in the college it is necessary for them to undergo an examination by a totally different Board, unconnected with the college; and, generally speaking, that ensures the rejection of any who do not come up to a certain standard, or whose general conduct has not been satisfactory. On their arrival in India I do not think they should be kept in Calcutta as they are now. The best mode of acquiring a knowledge of the vernacular languages would be to send them into the country. I understand that there is an examination which has just been established in Bengal, which would go very far to ameliorate the system that has hitherto been acted upon. Having been settled some time in the country, they are then to pass through an examination not only in the vernacular languages, but when they are appointed assistants in fiscal and criminal rules of practice, and they are not to have their advancement till that examination is passed. This is just established in Bengal; it has not had time to work yet.

1618. Viscount *Mahon*.] Is the examination in the native languages, or on other subjects, necessary to be passed before they leave Calcutta, and are appointed to the lower offices?—Yes; till they have passed that examination they cannot be appointed to any office.

1619. *Chairman*.]

1619. *Chairman.*] When the young men arrive in India is their advancement commensurate with their merits; is there, in your opinion, sufficient stimulus for exertion in the civil service?—After this examination there will be; they cannot advance without having passed this examination.

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1620. *Mr. Hume.*] When was it established?—Very recently indeed. Having passed an examination in the languages, they were sent into the country, where they might advance from one grade to another without any further examination; this is a further examination not only in the vernacular languages, but also in the regulations, policy, and practice in the revenue and criminal departments; and after that they become assistants to the magistrates and collectors.

1621. *Chairman.*] The present system you consider a sufficient stimulus to exertion, and to ambition to rise in the service?—They have complained lately of the slow rise in the service compared with what it used to be; there were more appointments open to them in former days; the employment of natives has interfered with that somewhat; so that the whole allowances of civil servants of late years have been very much reduced.

1622. Have you any other observations or suggestions to make to the Committee as to the improvement of the present mode of Government in India?—I am not aware of any.

1623. There is no change that you would at present recommend?—With respect to the subordinate Governments at Madras and Bombay, I think the same principle might be adopted in them as in the North-western Provinces and in Bengal, except that there is a considerable difference between them; the Lieutenant-governor of the North-western Provinces and the Governor of Bengal have nothing to do with the army; in Madras and Bombay they have each their respective armies; and therefore, unless the Governor happened to be a military man, there might be some difficulty in managing the military details. With regard to Madras and Bombay, I would not have them without a Council, unless the Governor were experienced in the administration of the Presidency; because if a stranger goes out to India, he requires advice and information, which, if he has no Council, he must get from his secretaries, who are irresponsible parties.

1624. *Viscount Jocelyn.*] You stated that one civil and one military member were sufficient for a Council; did you in that answer allude to the Supreme Council, or do you think the same reduction might take place in the Councils of the subordinate Presidencies?—I should say that both at Bombay and at Madras one civil and one military man are quite sufficient for the Council.

1625. In that case would you have the man who would be naturally selected to fill the office of member of the Ordinary Council to fill the office of member of the Supreme Council?—Yes; you would of course want in the Council of the Government of India the most experienced man from the subordinate Presidency; for the Council of the Presidency alone you might not require the most experienced or talented man,

1626. Do you see any evil which might arise, in the absence of the Commander-in-chief, and the illness of the civil member of the Council, in leaving the Governor without a Council at all?—If he were a stranger to the country I should never wish to see him without a Council.

1627. Do not you think, if the Commander-in-chief was absent, and the Governor was kept with one member in fact, that one member of Council would hardly be sufficient to assist the Governor in the light of a Council?—You cannot prevent that sometimes; for some time, when I was in India, there were but the President and myself.

1628. As you state, there was one member of the Council left; but supposing the Commander-in-chief was on service, and the civil member sick, or unable to attend the Council, that would leave the Governor without any Council?—I would rather have as member of Council a military man, independently of the Commander-in-chief, because I consider the Commander-in-chief's duties to be chiefly where the greatest part of his army is placed. At the time I was a Councillor in India we never had the Commander-in-chief present. Instead of having the Commander-in-chief as a member of Council, as he is usually absent, I would rather have another military man in the Council.

1629. Would you confine the vote of the Commander-in-chief at the Council to military matters, or would you, as at present, give him a vote on all questions that came before the Council?—I know that Lord Dalhousie confessed that, as

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a military member, he was of no use to the Council and the civil Government; but I would not prevent his voting, because he might take up questions which were not military, and give useful advice upon them.

1630. *Mr. V. Smith.*] Do you think the chief value of a Council to a Governor-general is while he is a stranger to India?—Yes; but I think the Government of India is such an immense Government that I would never leave the Governor-general without a Council.

1631. You are decidedly of opinion that a Council is of great value to the Governor-general at all times, whether he is acquainted with India or not?—Yes; because it is the Government of all India.

1632. When you use the expression, "the Governor-general being a stranger," you mean that he thereby acquires from his Council local knowledge which he would not otherwise possess?—Yes.

1633. That new information he might acquire from the secretaries, might he not?—Unless he had secretaries belonging to all the Presidencies, a secretary from Bengal, a secretary from Bombay, and a secretary from Madras, he would not acquire that information.

1634. Would not the secretary from Bengal be acquainted with all the Presidencies?—No, he could not; you must take him from one service or the other; if he is taken from the Bengal service, I think he can know very little of Bombay or Madras.

1635. But you have stated that the Council are not acquainted with the affairs of the other Presidencies?—No, they are not; that is why I recommend that one should be taken from each of the other Presidencies to sit on the Supreme Council.

1636. But at present they are not so taken?—No; and I have felt the difficulty arising from that when matters connected with Madras or Bombay have come before the Council.

1637. You were asked a question by the Chairman as to the power of recall of the Governor-general by the Court of Directors, and you stated that it had been discussed at the period of the last renewal of the charter, and that the reasons given for retaining that power appeared to you to be very valid; to what reasons did you allude?—I alluded to the reasons which the Court of Directors urged on that occasion, that the power of recall was necessary for their efficiency and respectability, and that there was no motive whatever to abuse it, and that if it was withdrawn their Governor-general or other functionaries might set them at nought.

1638. Where do you find those reasons given?—In Mr. Tucker's Minute, made at the period of the last renewal of the charter.

1639. Does Mr. Tucker's Minute recommend a separate power of recall to the Court of Directors as it exists at present?—Entirely so. It was proposed at the last charter by the Ministry to withdraw that power of recall from the Court to which those objections were urged by the Court.

1640. I am not asking as to the withdrawal altogether of the power of recall, but as to placing it in the two. You are aware that at present the power of recall is absolute in the Court, but that their power of appointment is dependent upon the approbation of the Board of Control. Is there any discussion in Mr. Tucker's Minute upon, or have you ever turned your attention to, the possibility of the power of recall being on the same footing as the power of appointment?—Yes; that was the very point that was discussed in Mr. Tucker's Minute.

1641. How does he meet the objection of the power being different as to the recall and as to the appointments?—That question was considered at the time.

1642. Do you remember what Mr. Tucker says in favour of it?—It was what I have stated; that otherwise the Court of Directors might sink into insignificance.

1643. You think it would diminish the power of the Court of Directors if they had the power of recall with the approbation of the Government?—Yes, I think it would.

1644. So materially as to be prejudicial to their authority?—Yes; because Mr. Tucker urged that whatever might be the ability of the Governor-general, he might be lavish in expenditure, or he might be arbitrary or capricious; and if he could manage to propitiate the Government of the day, he might set the
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Directors, altogether at defiance, and, notwithstanding all their remonstrances, persist in his conduct.

1645. On the other hand, the present system is open to this objection, that the two different authorities might come into collision with regard to the continuance of the Governor-general in his office?—I am aware of that.

1646. Mr. Hume.] You consider the chance of collision on that subject of much less importance than that there should be that restriction upon the authority of the Governor-general in India?—I do.

1647. Sir E. Colebrooke.] You did not name the legislative councillor among the members of the Council that you suggested; would you recommend that that councillor should be discontinued?—I would not, for this reason: the Council of India legislate for the Supreme Court as well as for the country generally; but I do not attach much importance to that, for all Acts passed with reference to the Supreme Court in India are copies of Acts that have been passed in this country, and the judges would be happy to help the Government in that; but there is a great deal of codification of laws to be done in India, in which you require not only a lawyer, but a jurist.

1648. The result of your experience is, that the Indian Government has benefited by the existence of that legislative councillor?—Yes; in the large work of codification they would require his services.

1649. Do you think that if a military or a civil servant was appointed as Governor at Madras and Bombay, you might dispense with Councils there?—That depends upon whether he has turned his attention to general subjects connected with the administration, but I should not recommend it.

1650. You have recommended that the examination of students at Haileybury should be more severe on leaving the college; do you think it is sufficiently stringent at present on entering the college?—I have only lately arrived in England, and therefore I can hardly say; but I understand it is sufficiently stringent at present.

1651. From your experience in India, do you think advantage would arise from raising the standard of qualification?—I think it would, for this reason: the education of the natives of India is increasing very rapidly, and they are appointed to many subordinate offices, judicial and revenue departments; therefore it is necessary that the standard of qualification of the covenanted servants should be also raised.

1652. Have you ever turned your attention to the possibility of introducing some system of competition in the examination on entering Haileybury. You may remember that under the last charter there was a system of fourfold examination and competition for appointments; do you think that that, or something like it, could be introduced?—The only plan which has occurred to me is, that all nominations of the Court should be for the general service in the first place, and then that those who were willing should present themselves to be examined as civil servants, and that the best of them should be taken for the civil service. But I find that on further considering that matter, there is a difficulty about the ages, because those who are sent out in the military department are sent out very young, and parents would not like to educate their children on the mere chance of obtaining an appointment in the civil service; if that were the only way in which they could be appointed.

1653. Your suggestion is, that they should be selected in this country before they went to India?—Yes; before they went to the institution at Haileybury.

1654. Do you think any selection could be made at Addiscombe of students to be sent afterwards to Haileybury, supposing the number of appointments to Addiscombe were very largely increased?—I can hardly say; their studies are different at Addiscombe.

1655. But they leave at an earlier age?—Yes; I have not turned my attention to that point.

1656. You have stated that the natives have been employed of late in much larger numbers than formerly. Has that, according to your experience, been successful?—Yes, I think it has been altogether successful.

1657. Mr. Hume.] Has the proportion of native servants employed increased gradually?—I do not know that it has; our establishments are pretty full now; but there are subordinate offices. I am talking of those in the judicial and revenue departments; you want only a certain number of officers; and the offices are very well filled now by natives.

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1658. *Sir E. Colebrooke.*] Has not the employment of natives increased the difficulty of training young civil servants efficiently for judicial duties?—There was one alteration made by Lord William Bentinck at the time he encouraged the employment of natives, viz. the abolition of the office of registrar, which was very prejudicial, because it now happens in the judicial civil service that the first office which a person holds is a judge of appeal, without having had any previous experience in the trial of original suits.

1659. *Mr. Hume.*] You consider a Council as requisite; you made use of the expression, “provided a Governor experienced in the affairs of India were not appointed.” Do you mean by that, that it is your opinion that it would be beneficial for the interests of India if the Governors of those Presidencies were selected from among the Company’s servants experienced in India, instead of being, as they often are, persons altogether unacquainted with India?—Yes, I think it would be beneficial.

1660. Are there not many questions connected with the duties of the Government which have been referred from Madras and Bombay to the Council in Calcutta, in which time and trouble might have been saved had the Governors of those Presidencies been such experienced men as you allude to?—I cannot recollect any particular case of that kind; there are certain questions which, whoever may be the Governor, must be referred.

1661. What do you mean by the expression, “a Governor experienced in the affairs of India”?—I meant a Governor experienced in the affairs of the particular Presidency.

1662. Are we to understand from you that the Governor of Bombay should be selected from the most talented members of the service of Bombay, instead of the Government being filled up by a stranger from Europe?—Yes. I do not mean to say that there are not some persons of general experience in the affairs of India who might make very good Governors of either of those Presidencies. I would not restrict it to the servants of the Presidency, though, on the whole, the servants who had been in the particular Presidency would be the most suitable for Governor.

1663. Do you mean to express a decided opinion that the Governors of Madras and Bombay might with great advantage to the interests of India be selected from the old servants of the Company in either of the Presidencies?—Yes, that is my opinion.

1664. You were asked how far you considered that an alteration could be made in the mode of remitting home collections on different subjects referred to the home authorities; did I understand you to say that all points should be controlled by the home authorities, and that you thought no alteration could take place, but the papers ought to be sent home in the fullest detail, in order to give all the information required?—I said that unless the Court of Directors and the Board of Control could agree to leave the Governments of India more discretion, whatever had come before the local Governments ought to be sent home, in order to enable the home authorities to form an opinion.

1665. Can you offer any opinion as to the extent of discretion with which the Governments of India might fairly be entrusted?—That is a question difficult to answer; but I think the home authorities might be content to leave minor matters to the local Governments: at present every question, whether important or unimportant, is sent home.

1666. You think a certain discretion ought to be given to those Governments as to the points that ought to be controlled from home?—I do not say that; I answer that question with reference to the immense detail that comes home, and that is the only way in which those large collections can be avoided; but when questions are referred home, I would not wish to place any limit on the papers sent.

1667. You mentioned that 50,000 rupees was the amount of the expenditure to which the Governor-general could go without reference; does that apply to military expenditure?—It applies to expenditure on public works; and the Government cannot appoint new officers.

1668. But under public works, drainage and roads are comprised?—Yes.

1669. Does the limit apply to any portion of the military establishment or can they increase any portion of the military establishment without reference to the Court of Directors?—An increase of the military establishment is generally a matter

a matter of emergency, and is done by the Governor-general at once; otherwise, if it is not a matter of emergency, he must refer the matter home.

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1670. In case of a councillor coming away, is it not the case that there is a provisional councillor generally appointed to succeed?—Yes.

1671. It has been stated that the Governor-general may be absent, and the Government left without a Council; do you not think that a civil servant might be appointed provisionally to take a seat at the Council Board, whenever, from sickness, the councillor was obliged to be absent?—I see no objection to that.

1672. Would not that fill up the vacancy, and prevent the Government being left without any Council?—Yes, I think it would be very desirable; because, if there is only one member of the Council present, the President of the Council has a casting vote, and at once overrules him.

1673. Am I correct in supposing that if a councillor is taken ill, and necessarily absent from the Presidency, his place at the Council is not filled up?—No, it is not.

1674. Then my question to you is, whether such a provision would not obviate the inconvenience you have now stated, of the Government being left altogether without the advice of a Council?—Certainly it would; but then the question would arise as to the salary.

1675. The person succeeding would receive a certain portion of the salary?—The salaries are fixed by statute; you cannot diminish or increase them.

1676. In the case of a judge or collector leaving his office for a certain period on leave, what is the rule as to the allowance he draws during his absence?—There are certain deductions made from his allowance on medical certificate.

1677. Do you see any difficulty in the same deductions being made from the allowance of a councillor, if he is unable to discharge his duties as councillor?—Not the slightest.

1678. Would it not be just, and meet the inconvenience that happens now when sickness takes a councillor away from the Presidency?—I should think it would.

1679. *Sir R. H. Inglis.*] Is it or is it not the case, that when a councillor is appointed by law, whatever may be the understanding, there is no limit to the duration of his service?—There is nothing in the law limiting it.

1680. There being nothing in the law which limits the duration of the office of councillor, is it or is it not the fact that five years is the ordinary duration of service allowed to a councillor?—Yes, it is.

1681. Do you consider that it would be desirable that the councillor should retain his office for a longer period than the customary one of five years?—No, I do not think it is desirable.

1682. You think the succession to the office is an encouragement to the civil members of the service?—Yes, it is.

1683. If it were stated by any man that he had resigned the service, because he had no longer a seat in the Council, would you consider that an exceptional case, and that, generally speaking, men resign their seats in the Council at that period of life when they were wishing to come to Europe?—Some men are compelled to remain in the service afterwards, but those are exceptions; the general feeling is, that a person having filled the high office of councillor should then resign the service and return to England.

1684. *Mr. Hume.*] During the time you were in the Council was not the Governor-general absent a great portion of the time?—Yes, the greater portion.

1685. After the opinion you have given of the advantage which the affairs of India would derive from members of the civil service of Madras and Bombay forming part of the Bengal Council, is it your opinion that the Governor-general should ever be allowed, when absent from his Council, to give directions on the important affairs of India?—The reason of the Governor-general going away is, cases of emergency, war, and so on; and if the Council could accompany him, it would be an advantage.

1686. The greater the emergency do not you think the greater the necessity of having experienced councillors to assist the Governor?—Yes.

1687. Would not the advantage arising from the experience of the councillors much more than counterbalance any additional expense of the attendance of the Council with the Governor-general?—Yes, I think it might.

1688. Is it your opinion that the well-being of India, which the Governor-general has to superintend, would be promoted by the Council being invariably attendant

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attendant on the Governor-general?—Yes, I think it would; and his being disunited from the Council is, I think, a disadvantage.

1689. You have given an opinion that the Government of Bengal should be separate from the general Government, in the same manner as the Government of the North-western Provinces is separate. Is it your opinion that the public interests of India would be served by the Governor-general and his Council making tours and visitations in different parts of India, to see them, and themselves to become acquainted with the local business?—Yes, that was one intention of the last charter, I believe; and I think it would be advantageous for them to visit occasionally the different provinces.

1690. Lord William Bentinck once held a Council in Madras, but in your time has the Governor-general ever had the benefit of an experienced Council with him, when absent from the Presidency?—Never, that I am aware of.

1691. Is it your opinion that he ought to have it?—Yes; it would be very inconvenient if the whole Council should be removed away from the Presidency.

1692. *Mr. Mangles.*] And not only very inconvenient, but very expensive?—Yes.

1693. *Mr. Hardinge.*] With regard to the method of transacting business in the Council, the papers in the first instance are sent round from the different secretariats to the Governor-general, and then to the members of Council?—Yes.

1694. In the event of the measures proposed by the Governor-general being adopted, such questions do not come before the Council under the present system on the Council days?—No.

1695. That was not always the system?—Formerly the system was different altogether; every paper was circulated, and every paper was brought up to the Council on Council days. But Lord Ellenborough introduced another system, which was this: the papers were circulated to the Governor-general, and then to all the members of Council; the Governor-general wrote an order on the back of those papers; if they were ordinary matters, and the members of Council agreed, they wrote their initials underneath, and a letter was despatched afterwards from the secretary's office; but if any member wished to have any particular question argued, he wrote the word "reserved" upon it, and then it was brought up in the Council to be discussed.

1696. *Mr. Herries.*] That alteration promoted the despatch of business?—Yes, very much so; formerly the Council used to sit from morning to evening reading the dockets of all those papers, which was a useless consumption of time.

1697. *Mr. Hardinge.*] Have the Council during your time experienced inconvenience from not being in some cases familiar with questions referred to them from Madras and Bombay?—I confess that I had myself great difficulty during the greater part of the time; there were members of the Law Commission from Madras and Bombay, and I was in the habit of referring to them for private information.

1698. You think the inconvenience is sufficient to warrant a change?—Yes, and I think that those Presidencies should be represented at the Council, in order to give confidence to them.

1699. How are the powers, which are now delegated to the Governor-general on leaving Calcutta, defined?—They are defined by an Order in Council. The Governor-general leaves the Council with all the powers of government, except what are reserved to the President. Perhaps I had better put in one of those resolutions which are usually passed, which I have brought with me to show the distribution. This is a resolution in Council declaring what the distribution of the office shall be.

[*The same was delivered in; and read as follows:*]

RESOLUTION.

Fort William, Home Department,
10 October 1848.

The Governor-general in Council has resolved that the following portions of the business of the Government of India shall be conducted by the President in Council during the absence of the Governor-general.

1. All business of routine and detail in the Military Department, excepting such as may arise within the North-western Provinces.

2. All

2. All business in the Secret and Foreign Departments arising within the territories subject to the Government of Bengal and the Presidency of Madras; all business arising in Mysore and Coorg; and all business of routine and detail in the said departments arising within the Presidency of Bombay.

3. All business in the Home and Finance Departments, excepting business arising within the North-western Provinces.

4. Provided that all appointments which are made by, or require the confirmation of, the Governor-general in Council, shall be made and confirmed by the Governor-general.

Subordinate Arrangements.

1. Upon all occasions of special importance in the management of the several branches of administration to be conducted by the President in Council, which are not of a nature to require immediate orders, as well as on all propositions involving any essential change in the system established in any departments, the President in Council will consult with the Governor-general before coming to a final decision.

2. Except in urgent cases, drafts of Acts will not be promulgated for general information without the assent of the Governor-general to such promulgation.

3. The President in Council will direct the following papers to be furnished to the Governor-general, for his information:

(1.) Copies of all letters from the President in Council to the Honourable the Court of Directors and the Secret Committee.

(2.) Abstract of the proceedings of the President in Council.

(3.) The originals, or copies of abstracts of the proceedings of the subordinate Governments requiring special notice, and copies of any orders passed on the perusal of them.

(4.) The originals, or copies of letters from Boards, or from the Sudder Dewanny or Nizamut Adawlut, involving the character of conduct of the covenanted servants of Government, which may be submitted to the President in Council by the Deputy-governor of Bengal.

(5.) The Governor-general will direct copies of all letters from himself to the Honourable the Court of Directors and the Secret Committee to be furnished to the President in Council for his information.

(6.) The Governor-general will forward to the President in Council copies of the whole of his proceedings, so that the record may be made at the Presidency of the Governor-general's proceedings, and the series be kept complete by incorporating them with those of the President in Council, for transmission and report to the Court of Directors.

4. Respecting letters addressed in all departments by the subordinate Governments to the Honourable the Court of Directors and the Secret Committee, the Government of Bombay will be requested to transmit copies of all such letters to the head-quarters of the Governor-general, who, after perusal, will forward them to the President in Council; and the Governments of Bengal and Madras will be requested to transmit copies of all such letters to the President in Council, by whom, after perusal, they will be forwarded to the Governor-general.

1700. You have recommended that there should be a permanent Governor of Bengal; would you recommend any change with regard to the patronage, or would you grant the whole of the patronage of Bengal to him?—No, I would not do that. The statute under which the Lieutenant-governor is appointed enables the Governor-general, in appointing that Lieutenant-governor, to limit his authority in any way he pleases, and of course he might make what arrangement he chose respecting the patronage.

1701. You would have it on that footing?—Yes, I would. I would not deprive the Governor-general of the patronage of the higher appointments; but I think it might be fair to give the patronage of the other appointments to the Lieutenant-governor.

1702. The arrangement between the Governor-general and the Governor of Bengal on going up the country is a private arrangement?—Yes; the pathway of the higher appointments the Governor-general reserves in his own hands when he goes away; those he reserves in himself, independently of the Council.

1703. Mr. *Mangles*.] You spoke of the absences of the Governor-general from Calcutta, and you spoke of them as being on occasions of emergency; do not you think that point of emergency has been rather overstrained?—I think not, at the period of departure; but perhaps the Governor-general may remain longer away than is necessary.

1704. Do you remember Lord Amherst going to the Upper Provinces?—No;

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the only occasion on which the Governor-general has left the Presidency when I was there was on the occasion of war.

1705. Do you remember whether, when Lord Auckland went to the Upper Provinces, there was any emergency?—I am not aware whether there was or not, for I was not in the Council at the time, and I am not aware of the grounds upon which he went away.

1706. Is there not a tendency on the part of the Governor-general to remain in the Upper Provinces too long, under the imaginary notion that he can manage matters when close at hand better than when he is at Calcutta with his Council; and do not you apprehend that matters could be as well managed in most cases by the Governor-general in Council in Calcutta, except in cases of emergency?—Yes; I would only recognize cases of emergency; it is a great hindrance to public business for the Governor-general to be away.

1707. Except in cases of emergency, you would be disposed to restrain the Governor-general from going away, and remaining away from his Council?—I would.

1708. You spoke of the necessity of a Council for an inexperienced Governor of Bengal; do you think it would be desirable that inexperienced men should be appointed to such an office, or that such men as Lord Metcalfe, Sir George Clerk, or Mr. Thomasin, who have been successive Governors of the North-western Provinces, should be selected for that office?—I think I have expressed my opinion that the person appointed ought to be a person of experience.

1709. You said that you thought that it would be desirable to select members of Council from each of the subordinate Presidencies of Bombay and Madras, and that you thought one member would be sufficient for Bengal?—Yes.

1710. Is not the difference between the circumstances of the North-western Provinces, the Punjaub, and Bengal as great as between Bengal and either of the other Presidencies?—I do not know about the Punjaub; in the circumstances of the North-western Provinces there is a great difference, but information is more easily acquired there. The secretaries for instance, may be from the North-western Provinces, as they have been of late, and they may be referred to for purposes of information; I do not mean for advice.

1711. You think that for the enormous tract of country which is comprised in the North-western Provinces and the Punjaub, one member of Council would be sufficient as the adviser of the Governor-general?—It may be doubtful; but the general circumstances of the country do not differ very much in many cases, and in many cases they are similar.

1712. *Sir J. Hogg.*] As the law now stands, may not the three ordinary members of the Supreme Council of India be selected from servants belonging to any of the Presidencies, and belonging to either the civil or military branch of the service?—Yes.

1713. As the law now stands, may not the Governor-general in Council assemble the Supreme Council of India, not only in any part of the Presidency of Bengal, but in any part of the Indian territory?—Yes, he may under the Act.

1714. *Mr. Mangles.*] You were asked about the amount of emulation existing in the civil service; do you or do not you think that too much attention is paid to seniority in selecting persons for office?—I think that has been so; but I think, of late, that rule has been very much broken through; formerly the rule acted upon was seniority, but of late years it has been disappearing, and I think that is an improvement.

1715. *Chairman.*] In case the plan which you recommend, of making the Bengal Government distinct from the general Government, was adopted, should you recommend that Calcutta should remain the seat of Government of India, or would you recommend that the seat of Government should be removed?—I do not think that having a separate Government of Bengal would affect that question.

1716. Would you recommend any change in the seat of Government?—I do not see any great necessity for it. I do not see that it is a matter of that importance which it is sometimes considered; and besides that, the facility of telegraphic communication, and so on, will make it a matter of less importance.

1717. *Sir R. H. Inglis.*] You have stated that by law the Governor-general may call upon his Council to assemble not only in Bengal, but in any part of India.

India. Can you state whether in any instance that power has been exercised, and the Governor-general has sat in any other part of the Indian territories than the Presidency of Bengal?—Certainly not since the last Charter Act.

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1718. Mr. *Hume*.] You spoke of telegraphic communication; to what extent is the telegraph now employed in India?—From Diamond Harbour to Calcutta, about 70 miles.

1719. Are you aware of any objection to extending the communication to Benares and the westward?—On the contrary, I should recommend its being extended to Peishwa and Agra, Bombay, and Madras, and throughout the country.

1720. Would not that communication with the north-westerly extreme points be of very great advantage in the every-day proceedings of the Government?—I do not know as to the every-day proceedings, but certainly it would be an immense advantage.

Colonel *William Henry Sykes*, F.R.S., called in; and Examined.

1721. *Chairman*.] YOU have served in India?—I have; I landed in India on the 26th of May 1804, and I returned finally to this country in 1831.

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1722. At present you are one of the Directors of the East India Company?—I am.

1723. Will you be good enough to give the Committee your opinion as to whether the number of Directors could be safely or usefully diminished?—With permission, I will give the progress of the despatch through the Court, and the Committee will then be enabled to determine themselves in what degree the efficiency in the Court would be effected by a diminution of the number. The Court is divided into three Committees: the Financial, home and naval; the Political and Military; the Revenue, judicial and legislative. The first consists of eight members, the second of seven, and the third of seven; the Chairs are members of each of those three committees. When a despatch arrives from India, by a resolution of the Court of the 10th of December 1834, those advices received from India are referred to the respective committees under the direction of the Chairs, whose duty it is to consider the replies to be made thereto. In accordance with that, for instance, on the 13th instant, advices from Madras regarding the financial, revenue, and judicial matters were referred to the respective committees, under advice from the Chairs; the Chairs prepare the draft and submit it to the committee. I will take, for instance, the Political and Military Committee of seven members; it meets once a week, and is generally very well attended; from six to seven members of the committee are almost always present. The committee receives the draft, and considers that draft for the whole of the next week; it goes into each of the Directors' rooms, and the Directors compare each paragraph with the details which have come home from India; and it is absolutely necessary for each of the Directors to compare the paragraphs with the details. At the end of the week, at the next meeting of the committee, it is taken in to the committee; each member of the committee having had an opportunity of forming his own judgment upon the paragraphs, and having made his marginal notes, proposes in the committee such changes as he thinks necessary; those changes are discussed in the committee, and are put to the vote, and adopted or not adopted. The draft has therefore undergone the ordeal of a week's inquiry, investigation, and discussion in the committee, and it is then sent up to the table of the Court, where it remains for one week, or longer if desired. Then the other members of the Court who desire it inform themselves respecting the draft, and they take it into their room, and at the end of the week it is discussed in the Court, and any member of the Court has a right to propose alterations in the draft, and has a right to put it to the ballot, and the question is determined by ballot. Such being the course adopted, the draft, as finally approved of by the Court, is sent by the Chairs to the Board of Control. The Committee will be able to judge from this description of the sure guarantee there is for every branch of the service being thoroughly sifted and investigated by this system, probably in no other government on earth are all the questions that arise, more thoroughly sifted. Then added to that, a system of indexing exists in the India House, which will enable any member of the Court to produce within five or ten minutes any documents whatever, unless they happen to be buried in the cellars. The Committee will see that it would

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most materially diminish the efficiency of the Court and the case for the consideration of drafts if the number of the Court was considerably diminished; because the number of seven, or eight, or nine on a committee, and ten in one case, admits of frequent absence from sickness, from business, or from other causes.

1724. Then I understand that it is not your opinion that any reduction ought to be made in the number of Directors, or in the distribution of the business of the Court?—Most decidedly not; it is most efficient as it is.

1725. You have considered, I believe, the method of electing the Directors; will you state to the Committee what your views on that subject are?—I have had in my thoughts for many years past the following plan, which I have not discussed with anybody. I have divided it into heads: first, as knots of interests are less likely to influence large than than small constituencies, the right to vote might be given to the holders of 500*l.* India stock, the right at present being restricted to the holders of 1,000*l.* stock; that would considerably enlarge the constituency. Secondly, a candidate for the India direction, on declaring himself, should address a letter to each proprietor of India stock, stating in detail the grounds upon which he sought his or her suffrage, and terminating with a request that the said letter might be transmitted within one month, or any other limited time, of its receipt to the committee of bye-laws at the India House endorsed by the proprietor, in case the candidate were approved of, with the words “Eligible for the Electoral College.” Thirdly, on the occurrence of a vacancy in the India direction, the committee of bye-laws to assemble and prick a list of proprietors of India stock until 300 or 400 names of male proprietors be obtained; these names to be put into an urn, and 25 names drawn out to constitute an electoral college, of which 5, 7, 11, or 15, or any other number, might be a quorum. Fourthly, without publishing the names of the persons so drawn, the committee of bye-laws to write to each individual so drawn, inviting his attendance in London on a certain day, within a limited period of a week or 10 days. Fifthly, on the assembling of a quorum out of the 25 on the day appointed, the committee of bye-laws to hand over to the electoral college or committee so constituted the whole of the letters, papers, testimonials, &c. of the several candidates. Sixthly, on the same day the electoral college to take into consideration the several pretensions of the candidates, and after careful deliberation to recommend one of the candidates to the favourable consideration of the proprietors by public advertisement. These are my comments. The electoral college, while at all times desirous of selecting for recommendation to the proprietors the most distinguished of the candidates, would probably be influenced also by a desire to preserve certain proportions or ratios in the classes constituting the Court of Directors, whether of the civil, military, or other servants of the Company, or of the men eminent in civil life, who might not have been in India, and who should at all times form a part of the Court. I think it essentially necessary that the Court should not consist exclusively of Indians. All expenses incurred in carrying out the preceding arrangement should be defrayed by the successful candidate, after election. The above plan, or some modification of it, although not free from objections, would probably be found to work satisfactorily; it would obviate personal canvass; for few rightly constituted minds would condescend to try to influence the proprietary body in substitution of the prestige of the recommendation of the electoral college or committee. It would probably insure an early seat in the Direction to distinguished military servants, while men eminent in civil life in England would be brought in to preserve the ratios of the classes. An arrangement upon an analogous principle, although with the objection of a permanent electoral college, has worked well in the Royal Society. In 1847 the elections into the Royal Society took place at the weekly meetings; the attendance of fellows was small and uncertain, and cabals continued to bring in gentlemen who had no proper title to F. R. S. A reform took place; the elections were to be made once a year, and the Council was to recommend the proper candidates for election. There was considerable opposition to the measure both in and out of the Council; but it was ultimately carried, and has worked eminently well. Personal canvass has ceased, and the recommendations of the Council have never been rejected. I was in the Council at the time, and a vice-president of the Society; and as the principle was in accordance with my previous views, I gave the measure my aid.

1726. That is the plan which you would propose?—That is the only plan, I think,

I think, that could work so as to bring in eminent servants from India, while at the same time it would not exclude persons eminent in civil life in England; such as bankers, merchants, or men who had been distinguished in the arena of the House of Commons.

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1727. Do I understand you rightly, that you would make it compulsory upon every candidate to follow that course which you suggest?—I would not make it compulsory, but I do not think a candidate would consult his own interest if he adopted any other course, for an man who attempted to canvass the proprietary body independently, of this electoral college, would so lower himself in the moral estimation of the whole body, that he would certainly decide his own fate.

1728. Would you, or would you not, make it part of an Act of Parliament, that that course should be adopted?—If it were to be adopted at all, I think it should be adopted upon competent authority.

1729. As it is now, that plan might be adopted if it met with the general assent of the proprietors?—I think not. As far as the India stock is concerned it would require an Act of Parliament to enable the proprietors of India stock holding 500*l.* to vote.

1730. But would you introduce into an Act of Parliament the rest of your proposed plan; if you introduce it into an Act you must make it compulsory; and my question is, would you make it compulsory upon every candidate to follow course?—As a remedy to the existing evil which everybody complains of, I should recommend this plan to be adopted. I am opposed to all compulsory action, but I should prefer this plan being adopted to leaving the matter in its present state.

1731. The electoral college would be selected by ballot, or chance?—Yes; it could not be known to any one who would be the members of that body.

1732. Do you believe that the present system deters proper candidates from offering themselves to the proprietors for election?—I have no doubt about it.

1733. On what grounds do you entertain that opinion?—They will not condescend to undergo the ordeal of soliciting persons in various grades of life for a period of seven years, which was my fate; and moreover, men who have distinguished themselves in India come home at that late period of life that such a prospect before them amounts to a very considerable physical inconvenience. There is also great expense accompanying it; and then, after all, there is the chance of being thrown out, and the whole labour is lost. Many men have commenced a canvass, and have abandoned it.

1734. Do you consider that the change that was made by the last Act, of allowing proprietors to vote by proxy, has been beneficial, or otherwise?—I think it has been beneficial; on the principle that it enlarges the constituency, and therefore renders the action of knots of interests less influential on canvass.

1735. You stated that the expenditure of a candidate must be great; in what way is it great?—In travelling about the country, and in having committees; and also you are obliged to have a permanent clerk to keep your books; the cost to me was 2,228*l.* I was seven years about it.

1736. Viscount Jocelyn.] How many times did you stand?—Twice; one contested election.

1737. Chairman.] If the qualification were lowered to 500*l.* stock, have you any idea what the increase to the constituency would be?—No, I have not, but it could be furnished from the India House.

1738. Sir R. H. Inglis.] You have stated that your aggregate expense for a seven years' contest was 2,228*l.* Do you wish the Committee to understand that that expense was directed solely to paying a clerk, and hiring some rooms, and agency where necessary; or did it also include the refreshments continuing for a long time of gentlemen who served on your committee?—Only refreshments to my committee at the time of the election; not at other periods.

1739. The number of votes appears to be 2,322, consisting of 413 who have more than one vote. You cannot supply the Committee with any return in your own actual possession of the number which would be added by lowering the qualification to 500*l.* stock?—I cannot.

1740. Mr. V. Smith.] Does the sum you mention include the expense of polling; is it not the custom for the candidates to pay the expenses of persons coming up to poll?—They do not come up, they send proxies.

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1741. There are no expenses attending the actual election?—None but your own committee, and the refreshments you give them.

1742. I do not for a moment apply it to your own case, but have you ever known imputations of bribery at any election?—Never.

1743. The expense of postage and advertisements is your whole expense?—Yes, and journies of persons to Scotland and Ireland.

1744. Who were the members of your committee?—They must all be proprietors.

1745. There were no expenses attending them; their services were gratuitous?—Entirely.

1746. *Sir J. Hogg.*] This is your own individual plan?—Yes.

1747. It is not one that you have suggested to the Court?—No, nobody has seen it but myself.

1748. *Mr. Labouchere.*] Have you any reason to believe that it is assented to by others?—I have never mentioned it abroad, or mooted it in any way.

1749. *Mr. Hume.*] We understand you to say that that plan has been found to work beneficially in the Royal Society, and that that is the origin of it?—It is not the origin of it, because it was in my mind before the Royal Society adopted it.

1750. *Mr. V. Smith.*] As you stated that you did not wish the plan to be a compulsory one, but in the option of the proprietors, can you state whether, from your acquaintance with the proprietors, they would be favourable to it?—It would not compromise the power of the proprietors to vote as he thought fit; it would be merely the selection by the electoral college of A. and B. He might vote for C. and D., if he liked; but the probability is that he would not do so, and the recommendation coming from such strong authority, it would make the chances of any other candidate very small.

1751. Can you suggest whether the proprietors would avail themselves of that plan?—I cannot, because I have not communicated with the proprietors upon it. If an individual were recommended by the electoral college, it would be useless for any other candidate to canvass the proprietors; that has been the case with the Royal Society.

1752. *Sir J. Hogg.*] Seven years is a long time in the canvass?—A desperately long time.

1753. It very much exceeds the average, does it not?—I believe not.

1754. It considerably exceeds the average at the time you were elected?—Sir William Young was eleven years and Mr. Warden was seven years in the canvass.

1755. Mr. Bayley was not so long in the canvass?—No, he came in upon the *prestige* of his name and with powerful interest combined.

1756. *Chairman.*] Could not the committee of bye-laws adopt your plan if they thought fit now?—I am not competent to express an opinion whether the committee of bye-laws have the power or not. The committee of bye-laws is appointed by the proprietary body to ascertain that the bye-laws are carried out by the Court of Directors, and adhered to and acted upon; and that committee of bye-laws report annually to the proprietary body that they have ascertained that the bye-laws have been acted upon by the Court of Directors.

1757. The mode which you suggest is, that the committee of bye-laws should prick a certain number, out of which the electoral college was to be chosen: at present, could not the candidates ask the committee of bye-laws to act in that way, and send a circular to the proprietors, recommending certain candidates?—I do not think the committee of bye-laws would do it.

1758. Could it be done?—I do not think it could.

1759. With regard to the distribution of the patronage by the Directors, do you consider that the distribution of the patronage is fair and just to the sons and families of the servants of the Company?—I do. I think the distribution of the patronage, as it is now given away, is perfectly free from all those objections to which it would be exposed if it were in the hands of the Government, or if it were in the hands of a differently constituted body from those who now distribute it; it is now given away by individuals of the Court in the great majority of instances to the relations of those who have claims from their public services in India; it is given away by individuals in a manner perfectly harmless. I do not believe one cadetship in a hundred is given away for political considerations, but the great majority of appointments are given away
 in

in acknowledgment of public services of public servants. I had the idea when I entered the Court, which I believe is entertained by a good many other persons at this moment, that the patronage was not given away fairly, and that a sufficient portion of it was not given to the officers, civil and military, of the India service, or to their widows and orphans; and therefore, on the 15th of November 1843, for my own satisfaction, I had drawn up the following statement of the distribution of the patronage by the Court in the preceding seven years, and I find that there were given to the sons of officers of the Company's army of and below the rank of captain and surgeon, 128 appointments; there were given to the sons of officers of the ranks of major, lieutenant-colonel, and superintending surgeon, 143 appointments; there were given to the sons of officers of the ranks of full colonel and major-general, 77 appointments; the total given under those circumstances was 348. There were given during the same period to the sons of officers of the Royal army and navy, who serve in India as Company's servants, and have a fair claim to a share of the patronage, 380 appointments. There were given to the sons of Indian civilians, 105; to the sons of clergymen, 205; and to all other classes besides, 938. So that, in fact, the greater proportion of the patronage was given, not only in an unobjectionable way, but in a most praiseworthy way. As that was obtained for my own information, from the official returns or documents, it was so satisfactory to my own mind that I never required a more detailed account; and I am perfectly satisfied that Parliamentary returns, when called for, will confirm this view of the subject.

1760. What is your opinion of the plan of selling a certain number of cadetships?—I think it would derogate from the Government of the country and from the Directors. I do not think it would be acceptable to individuals, because it would give feelings to those individuals who bought their appointments different from those who got them gratuitously; and, as whole, I think it would be decidedly objectionable.

1761. Mr. Hume.] How far do you consider the present practice, by which the power of sending certain despatches to India without the knowledge of the Court of Directors, and keeping those despatches secret from the Court for a number of years, ought to be continued or modified?—I am not favourable to secrecy in the administration of public affairs at all, wherever it can be dispensed with; but there may be circumstances which may render secrecy necessary, very possibly, in our relations with the Indian Governments. But I the Secret Committee should have the power at all times of recording their opinions upon any despatches sent through their hands; if they are merely the conduit to receive the despatches transmitted by the President of the Board of Control to India, it appears to me that, in justice to themselves, they should have the power of putting upon record their opinions upon those despatches; and I think myself they should have the power also of consulting their colleagues in secret Court, with regard to the opinions of the majority of the members of the Court upon any important question, if they should see it right to do so. Now, it has been said that this would, in fact, diminish the responsibility of the President of the Board of Control; but so far from its diminishing, in my opinion, the responsibility of the Board of Control, it would enhance it in this way: there are matters of policy connected with questions which belong expressly to the Secret Committee, which, on being carried out, might disorder the finances of India, and might affect a native sovereign, and might touch a chord of sympathy in a whole people, and be exceedingly dangerous in its results. When the President of the Board of Control sends any order, he does not ask the Secret Committee their opinion upon it, but he merely sends the orders. The Chairs, probably much better informed than the President of the Board of Control would be of the affairs of India, represent such and such circumstances. The President of the Board, who of course has his information from the clerk at the head of the political department (these matters alluding to the political department), thinks that his opinion and that of his clerk is as good as that of the chairman and the deputy and the senior members of the Committee; but he would not think so, probably, if the chairman and deputy chairman had the power of asking their colleagues in the Court, experienced men, and men acquainted with the affairs of India, what their opinion was, and the two Chairs went back to the President of the Board, and said, on this particular point, such is the opinion of such and such of our colleagues.

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leagues; then, although the power of the President of the Board would remain precisely the same as it was before, to carry out his measure, if he did carry out his measure against the expressed opinion of the Chairs, and of competent members of the Court, it would necessarily enhance his responsibility, instead of diminishing it.

1762. Are we to understand you to say that the Chairs and the senior member, or other member forming the Secret Committee, should in all cases, where they dissent from the orders which they are obliged by law to transmit, have the power of entering their dissent, and their reasons why they dissent?—I think it would be most advantageous if they had that power, and I am glad to see that the Chairman of the Court, who has had considerable experience, has expressed the same opinion.

1763. Do you consider that that opinion ought to be made known to the General Court as soon as possible, or at what period do you consider that such opinion or dissent should be reported to the General Court?—I do not see that there would be any necessity for making a report; it should be kept secret; this is the Secret Committee, and the whole thing would be necessarily secret.

1764. Are you of opinion that the law as it now stands is satisfactory, which allows proceedings to be conducted through the Secret Committee; in declaring war, and carrying on war, and under which system years may pass before the Court of Directors are made cognizant of any proceedings relating thereto?—My opinion is, and I have expressed that opinion very strongly both in and out of the Court, that if the Chairs had had the power of recording their opinion, and consulting their colleagues in Secret Court, the Afghan war would probably never have taken place. And the same thing would apply to other political matters which have taken place in India, which have been accompanied with very serious financial derangements.

1765. Will you explain in what way, if proceedings had been at the time made known to the Court of Directors, those events might have been prevented?—It was a mere supposition on my part, that if the Chairs had communicated with the Court, and the sentiments of the Court had been so universally and so strongly expressed as to have influenced the President of the Board of Control not to pursue those measures of policy, the policy which ended in the loss of 15,000 men, and an expenditure of many millions of money, might have been prevented. It is a mere supposition; the responsibility would still have equally remained with the President of the Board, and ought to remain with him.

1766. Sir *J. Graham.*] It is a moral check, and not a legal check, that you contemplate?—Yes, quite so.

1767. Mr. *Hume.*] Were you in the Court when the Afghan war began?—Not when it began; I was elected into the Court on the 2d of July 1840.

1768. When did the war begin?—The war commenced in 1839.

1769. When did it finish?—I have not the dates in my memory.

1770. Had you, as a member of the Court of Directors, any knowledge of the expenses incurred, or of the proceedings adopted, until the whole of the Afghan war had terminated?—Most certainly not; as to the expenses I do not think they are known to this moment rigidly. There were some secret papers communicated to us which we were allowed to take into our rooms.

1771. At what period?—After the Allahabad affair, during the time M — was in prison.

1772. How many months was that from the commencement of the war?—I do not recollect the date at this present moment.

1773. Take, for example, the war which is about to take place, or which has already taken place, in Burmah; has the Court of Directors any information of the grounds or causes of the war, or has the matter been submitted to them?—The Court of Directors have no knowledge whatever of the origin, progress, or present state of the war in Burmah. I have twice asked for the papers, and I have been given to believe that it was not thought desirable to communicate them to the Court.

1774. Sir *J. Graham.*] With all the honour that attaches to the Court of Directors, do you think it would be possible that a secret could be kept if discussed by 24 gentlemen?—The proof of the possibility of that is to be found in the fact that the discussions with regard to the recall of Lord Ellenborough continued, even through the annual change in the direction; the secret was kept entirely to the last moment; it never escaped, I believe.

1775. Mr.

1775. Mr. *Hume*.] Have you any doubt, from the general character of the members of the Court, that all due secrecy would be maintained on matters of importance?—I have no doubt whatever that due secrecy would be maintained.

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1776. Mr. *V. Smith*.] An opinion has been given here in favour of the reservation of some of the directorships for persons who have filled eminent situations in the public service in India, in order to obviate the difficulty of a canvas. Do you think that that would be possible?—I think that the practical difficulties of such an arrangement would be considerable, and it would excite very great jealousies and heartburnings. I do not see who is to make the selection. I do not think it could work.

1777. Sir *E. Colebrooke*.] Do you propose that the protests made by the Secret Committee against the policy which the Board of Control proposed to carry out should afterwards be made public?—Certainly.

1778. Mr. *Hume*.] Would not the knowledge of the fact, that the dissenting opinion of the Secret Committee might be called for at a future period, be also a good check upon the exercise of the power of the President of the Board of Control?—No doubt the possibility of anything becoming public deters parties from doing that which they are afraid will come to light.

1779. Mr. *Herries*.] Are you aware that that subject was a matter of very full discussion between the Government and the Court in 1832 and 1833, before the passing of the last Act, in this way, that it was proposed by the directors that they should have the power of reporting to Parliament all differences of opinion between the Government and themselves, and that after a very full consideration that was decided in the negative, and Parliament legislated accordingly?—I do not recollect the circumstances.

[Adjourned to Friday next, at One o'clock.]

Select Committee on *Indian Territories*,
1852.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Veneris, 28^o die Maii, 1852.

<i>Pollard Willoughby, Esq.</i>	-	-	F
<i>Frederic Millet, Esq.</i>	-	-	F
<i>Colonel William Henry Sykes, F.R.S.</i>	-	-	F

[Great inconvenience having arisen from the Publication of Minutes of Evidence taken before Committees, and of Papers &c. laid before them, it is particularly requested that Members receiving such Minutes and Papers will be careful that they are confined to the object for which they are printed—the private use of the Members of such Committees.]

Select Committee on INDIAN TERRITORIES.

1852.

Veneris, 4^o die Junii, 1852.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. Baring.
Mr. Herries.
Mr. Baillie.
Sir James Hogg,
Sir James Graham.
Mr. Cobden.
Mr. Plowden.
Mr. Hildyard.
Mr. Banks.

Mr. Vernon Smith.
Sir Edward Colebrooke.
Mr. Hardinge.
Lord John Russell.
Mr. Mangles.
Viscount Jocelyn.
Viscount Mahon.
Sir R. H. Inglis.

THOMAS BARING, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Colonel *William Henry Sykes*, F. R. S., called in; and further Examined.

1780. *Chairman.*] HAVE you any further Evidence to give as to the number of voters that would accrue from the diminution of the qualification to 500 *l.* instead of 1,000 *l.*, as it now stands?—I have ascertained from the proper authorities that the holders of 500 *l.* stock, on the 14th of April last, the day of the general election, were 180; the increase, therefore, to the preceding number of votes, 2,322, would be 180; but if it were conceded to the holders of stock to vote upon 500 *l.*, no doubt there would be a considerable increase. If it is the pleasure of the Committee I will put in this Paper, which refers to the Numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 votes.

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The same was delivered in, and is as follows:]

GENERAL ELECTION, 14 April 1852.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	TOTAL.
Voters - - - -	1,352	311	60	42	1,765
Votes - - - -	1,352	622	180	168	2,322

Holders of stock, 500 *l.* to 1,000 *l.* - - - - - 180

1781. Have you any suggestions to make as to the proceedings of the Court of Proprietors; would you suggest any change in the mode of their proceedings?—I think the Court of Proprietors are a very useful body, inasmuch as they stand between the Government and the Court in certain lights; for instance, in matters which come before the Court, not the Secret Committee, the proprietary body has the right to call for information on those points, and, by the exercise of such power, it enables the public to become acquainted with proceedings in India which they would not otherwise have the means of becoming acquainted with; so far it is useful; but I would not grant them this power of discussion without a quorum: I think a quorum is necessary in the Court of Proprietors.

1782. What number do you think should form the quorum?—My idea is, that
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it ought not to be less than 30; from 30 to 40; including, of course, the Directors.

1783. In other respects, your opinion would be in favour of leaving the Court of Proprietors with powers and usages as they at present exist?—I think it would.

1784. Mr. V. Smith.] Can you state what is the usual average number present proprietors at a Court of Proprietors?—That depends upon the importance of the question, and the interest which is taken in it. Sometimes the court is very thin, and sometimes it is very full. I cannot give an average.

1785. Is a question often discussed with a fewer number than the number you have mentioned?—At the commencement the question may be discussed by 40, or 50, or 100 persons, and it may be carried on by persevering parties to such an extent as to wear out the patience of all the proprietors, so that the present at the end of the discussion may be reduced to four or five members.

1786. That is the case in some other assemblies?—That is the case in some other assemblies, I believe, also. It appears to me that a quorum is quite necessary for the proper consideration of questions by the Court of Proprietors.

1787. How would you establish a quorum?—Simply by counting out the court just as the House of Commons is counted out.

1788. The court would be dissolved if the number which formed that quorum was wanting?—Not necessarily so. The House of Commons does not necessarily dissolve, unless notice is taken of there not being 40 members present.

1789. If notice was taken of there not being a quorum, would that break up the court?—Upon notice being taken of it I would count out the court.

1790. Chairman.] Is your notion that that should terminate the discussion of the question, or that it might be again introduced at the requisition of nine proprietors?—It would require a new notice.

1791. Have you any further suggestion to make as to the subject which is at the present moment more immediately under the consideration of the Committee, viz., the mode of administering the home government and the government of India?—It may be considered presumption on my part, but my experience in the Court from close attendance to its working, induces me to express the following opinion with regard to the relations between the Board of Control and the Court. That my opinion may not be misinterpreted, I would say that I think the Board of Control essentially necessary as part of the machinery for the good government of India; but it is a matter of very grave consideration whether the formidable power of the President of the Board in political matters, with a power also I believe to dip into the Home Treasury of the East India Company for political objects, is in accordance with the spirit of the free institutions of this country. In its exercise, therefore, it appears to me that there should be very great caution; that it should be fenced round with as many moral difficulties, if you cannot have legal difficulties, as circumstances will admit of. To instance the possible exercise of the power, the Governor-general is desirous of annexing territory; he is desirous of acting in some way with a native prince, matters strictly within the power of the President of the Board. The Governor-general is quite aware that he cannot carry the Court with him on either of those points if he addresses them in the ordinary way (this is mere supposition, but a possible case). He therefore writes privately to the President of the Board; the President of the Board adopts his views, and sends a despatch to the Secret Committee to carry out the views of the Governor-general; of this the Court can know nothing, by the oath of secrecy of all the parties; of this the public can know nothing, and thus the Governor-general may have the power of completely controlling the Court by acting in direct opposition to the known sentiments of the Court. Under such circumstances as I before mentioned, it would be exceedingly desirable that the Secret Committee should have the power of consulting their colleagues in secret court, so as to be able to express the opinions of the majority of the members to the President of the Board before his formidable power should be carried into practical operation; how far the Board ought or ought not to be, which it evidently is not, a Board, I probably am not competent to form an opinion, but the intention apparently

of the Legislature originally was, that the President of the Board should be in communication with the ministry, and act in unison with their views of public policy connected with the good government of India, which is a very wide question, is the power of recalling the Governor-general by the Court. I deem that power indispensable for the efficiency, as well as the dignity of the Court, and cases might occur where the ministers themselves might desire that the Court should have that power. As the Governor-general is usually connected by Parliamentary connection with the ministry, he may not satisfy the President of the Board, and he may not satisfy the Court of Directors; the Court of Directors may desire to recall him, but the minister for the time being (we can imagine such cases) agreeing that he ought to be recalled, may not think it advisable to give his sanction to a recal from its interfering with the Parliamentary connection of the Governor-general.

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1792. The Court of Directors have at present that power?—Yes.

1793. And your opinion is that that power should remain as it is?—Undoubtedly.

1794. Mr. *Herries*.] And it is your opinion that the Crown should possess the power of recal which they have at present?—No doubt.

1795. You said that the President of the Board of Control had the power of dipping into the Home Treasury for political objects; will you have the goodness to explain that?—There is a Return before the House of Commons, called for, I think, by Mr. Hume, showing what sums have been paid out of the Home Treasury by the Secret Committee upon the demand of the President of the Board of Control. I am speaking from memory, but I think that a sum of 50,000*l.* was so paid for the construction of two vessels of war. Therefore the President of the Board has that power unknown to the court.

1796. Sir *E. Colebrooke*.] Is that 50,000*l.* the only sum that has been drawn?—I of course cannot possibly know; the whole thing has been secret; this was called for by Parliament, and is upon the table of the House of Commons.

1797. Can you state whether the Return related to a particular demand, or was it a general return of all sums paid in that way?—I think it was a general return of all sums paid, but I am not sure.

1798. Is there no limit under the Act as to the demand that may be made?—Not that I am aware of.

1799. Have you any suggestion to make with regard to the education of the military and civil servants of the Company?—The education of the servants of the Company for the civil branch is given at Haileybury, and for the scientific and military branches is given at Addiscombe. I think the education at Haileybury has decidedly improved the intellectual standard of the civil service of late years; but I am not sure that any amount of intellectual standard which might be prescribed by the Court might not be obtained without the intervention of Haileybury, from the Universities, and without that exclusiveness which is the result of young men being educated together for a particular branch of the public service. My opinion with regard to the mode of education at Haileybury, is that, upon the whole, it is useful. I think myself, from being an old linguist, that it is probably carried too far in the branches of Oriental languages. I think it would be quite sufficient for the students if they acquired a grammatical knowledge of the prescribed languages, and that in India they would much sooner acquire a colloquial knowledge than they could do in the same time in England. And I think also, that as the young men, after they leave Haileybury have no further opportunity of prosecuting studies which are of the highest importance to them as judges or statesmen, there should be extended instruction in law and political economy. With regard to the Military College at Addiscombe, I think that there is no establishment in Europe which does its work so satisfactorily. I think the highest scientific education can be obtained there by young men who are disposed to study, and that it is quite equal to the Polytechnic Institution in Paris, or the celebrated academy in Berlin. So satisfied was I of this, that I sent my youngest son through it, and exposed him to the temptations of it, with the thorough conviction that, whatever the risks might be, his acquirements would compensate for those risks.

1800. Would you propose to abolish the College at Haileybury?—I have already said that, in my opinion, the same amount of acquirements in knowledge could be obtained without the college; the expense of the college would in

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that case be saved to the Court; and of course the young men coming up for the civil service would have to undergo any amount of prescribed examination that the Court might think fit to adopt.

1801. Mr. *Vernon Smith*.] You consider the exclusiveness of Haileybury (meaning by that that young men intended for a particular profession alone are educated there) an evil?—Yes, it makes a caste of them; they are not men of the world enough.

1802. Is there not a corresponding advantage in the young men being prevented from imbibing a distaste for that profession, which they might imbibe by associating with men who were to be engaged in more home employments?—I cannot imagine a distaste being imbibed for a profession and service which is, in my opinion, the finest in Europe.

1803. That, no doubt, is a very strong expression of *esprit de corps*; but is it not an absolute fact that the young men do become disinclined to go to India if they associate much with others who are to be engaged in home employments?—Those are the exceptions to the rule; they establish the rule.

1804. Do not you think that the exceptions would be more numerous if you sent the young men to the Universities?—I think not.

1805. Mr. *Hardinge*.] As compared with Woolwich, what should you say of the education given at Addiscombe?—I am not exactly competent to say what the course of education is at Woolwich; I believe the terms at Woolwich are longer than at Addiscombe. At Addiscombe there are four terms. The whole is comprised in two years' study; I believe the terms at Woolwich are double that number.

1806. What is the proportion of Oriental languages taught at Addiscombe?—Hindustanee entirely; it is confined to Hindustanee.

1807. You would recommend no change in that respect?—No.

1808. Mr. *Mangles*.] You expressed an opinion that the education might be as well obtained at the University as at Haileybury, and you also spoke in very strong terms of the advantage of instruction in law and political economy. As the Universities are at present constituted, do you believe that such instruction is to be obtained there?—If it were the practice for young men who are destined for the Civil Service of India to go to the Universities, and they had to pass certain prescribed examinations in law and political economy, supposing there were not such professors at the Universities, and that they had not the means of giving that instruction at the present moment, I have no doubt the means would spring up with the demand; but there are professors of political economy at both Oxford and Cambridge.

1809. How often do they lecture in the year?—I am not aware.

1810. Mr. *Herries*.] You offered a suggestion to the Committee upon the relations and the working of the Board of Control and the Secret Committee. Will you have the goodness to inform the Committee whether you have ever been a member of the Secret Committee, or in the chair of the Direction, so as to enable you to know by your own experience what is the working of those relations?—I have not been in either of those positions; my opinions are formed from my observations in the court.

1811. Mr. *V. Smith*.] You stated that the Board of Control was in fact not a Board, though the intention of the Act was that the President of the Board of Control should consult his colleagues upon any grave and important subjects. What did you mean by saying that the Board is not a Board?—I understood that evidence was given by an officer at the head of the political branch of the Board of Control that the Board had never met in the last 20 years.

1812. The signature of another member of the Board is required to certain despatches, is it not?—That I cannot tell; I have not seen the despatches.

1813. With your knowledge of the general business, though the Board may never meet, you do not mean to say that the President of the Board of Control would not think it necessary to consult his colleagues in the Cabinet upon important questions, such as you have alluded to, of war and peace?—I hope and trust that he always would do, and always has done so.

1814. Mr. *Herries*.] Have you any reason to suppose that he has not done so?—I cannot form a judgment, not having been behind the scenes. My idea simply was, that so grave a power should be fenced round with as many moral checks, at all events, as could be obtained.

1815. Mr. *V. Smith*.] Is the power more grave than that of a Secretary of State

State or any other chief secretary, who is vested with similar authority, but controlled by the Cabinet?—I cannot imagine that the duties of a Secretary of State are so rigidly secret as the duties of the President of the Board of Control, through the Secret Committee.

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1816. What do you say to the Secretary of State for the Colonies?—I presume that everything comes out.

1817. You stated, in your previous examination, that you thought it necessary that the present number of Directors should be maintained, because, in each of the committees into which the Court divided itself, it was necessary to have seven or eight or nine Directors; do you think it necessary that so many minds should apply themselves to one subject, or do you not think that three minds could do the business as efficiently, or even more so, than seven or eight minds?—My observation was to this effect; that as we have seven or eight or nine members on a committee, that admits of the frequent absences of Directors from business and other causes, and it leaves four or five men who will thoroughly sift, and do sift, every subject: and if you diminished the number of Directors, that would *pro tanto* diminish the chances of a subject being investigated in the way in which it is now.

1818. What is the average number of minds that occupy themselves with the consideration of questions that arise?—I would say at least five or six in each committee.

1819. That you think absolutely necessary for the consideration of the questions that arise?—Yes.

1820. Are the papers submitted to them one after the other?—The Directors take the papers into their rooms, and they send for the details which are necessary to enable them to form a proper judgment, and they make their marginal notes; and at the meeting of the committee, at the end of the week, they discuss their objections. There are opponents, probably, to every opinion; but every subject is open to the observation of every member of the Committee, and of every member of the Court.

1821. You think the present number, for the consideration of the various questions that arise, is not too many?—Not at all.

1822. With a view to the expedition of the business, can you suggest the doing away with any forms that you think unnecessary between the Board of Control and the Court of Directors, or do you think that the business is transacted as speedily as is consistent with due consideration?—In many cases the business is got through with extraordinary rapidity. I can bear testimony to the fact, that at this moment upon the table of the Political and Military Committee, there is a reply to a despatch in the Political department of the 3d of April, and in the Military department there is a reply to a despatch from Bengal of the 19th of March. Occasions may occur in which the same expedition is not obtained.

1823. My question alluded more particularly to the double power exercised by the Board of Control and the Court of Directors?—There is a mode of which the Committee and the Court have no official knowledge whatever, which may or may not facilitate the transaction of business, and that is what are called "P. C." communications. My impression is, that whatever advantage there may be in such communication in facilitating the transaction of business, in its consequences it renders the work of the committees afterwards somewhat difficult, because it necessarily prejudices questions, and the committees therefore have to run counter to the conjoint opinions of the Board and the Chairs; whereas if those previous communications did not take place, there would be no difficulty as far as the committees and the Court were concerned.

1824. You mean to say that it necessarily throws very great power into the hands of the Chairs?—The Chairs are part and parcel of each committee, and by the orders of the Court it is under their instructions that a despatch is laid before a particular committee. If the Chairs in arrangement with the Board fix upon certain paragraphs, and lay them before the committee as their own to a certain extent, they are bound to maintain them, having made their arrangement and agreement with the President of the Board, and in that case the opinions of the committee necessarily are opposed by the preconcerted arrangement, and are less liable to be operative ultimately in the Court or at the Board.

1825. The Chairs have the advantage of the first judgment on every subject?—Quite so.

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1826. Will you state to the Committee the manner in which the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Court are appointed?—By the election of the majority of the Court.

1827. At what periods?—Annually; on the first or second Wednesday of April; at the time of changing six Directors.

1828. Their election is entirely left to the discretion of the electors; there is no rotation?—There is no rotation.

1829. A man may be all his life in the direction without being in the chairs?—Yes.

1830. *Sir E. Colebrooke.*] Is it by open voting or by ballot that the chairs are elected?—By ballot; everything may be done in the Court by ballot.

1831. At the option of any one Director?—Yes.

1832. Is it often resorted to?—Yes; the ballot was very properly, in my opinion, done away with by an Honourable Member of your Committee, in which I supported him, but it has been restored since.

1833. *Mr. V. Smith.*] What is the general practice as to the election of the Chairs; are the same gentlemen often re-elected, or does it go through the Court of Directors?—The usual practice has hitherto been that the deputy remains for one year, and he then succeeds to the chair and remains for one year.

1834. *Sir E. Colebrooke.*] Do you think that the practice of balloting ought to be forbidden by statute?—I cannot understand the use of the ballot among 24 gentlemen; I can understand the use of the ballot amongst tradespeople who desire to preserve their independence, but I cannot see the use of it among 24 gentlemen acting together.

1835. Do you think it consistent with the proper responsibility of the Directors to the public?—I voted for its abolition, and was in a majority.

1836. Why was it not abolished?—It was restored by a majority.

1837. How long after?—I do not recollect.

1838. Would you recommend the continuance of the ballot in the voting by proprietors?—I do not see any use in it, as the great majority of the proprietors vote by proxy.

1839. The votes are generally known?—They are.

Captain *Robert Guthrie Macgregor*, called in; and Examined.

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1840. *Chairman.*] WILL you state the situation you hold in the Indian Army, and the length of your service?—I have been 30 years in the Indian Army; I hold the rank of Captain.

1841. You stated in a letter to me, as Chairman, that you were desirous that further evidence should be taken as to the mode of distributing the patronage of the East India Company, and the inadequate consideration of the claim of the servants of the Company to patronage in favour of their sons; will you put in a copy of the memorial which was addressed to the East India Company upon the subject?

[*The same was delivered in, and is as follows:*]

To the Honourable the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and Court of Directors of the EAST INDIA COMPANY.

The respectful Memorial of Lieutenant-general *Welsh*, Madras Establishment, on behalf of himself, and, as Senior, on behalf of 220 General, Field, and other Officers (as per separate List annexed) of the Indian Army.

Showeth,

That your memorialist and those whom he represents, officers of from not less than 20 to 70 years' service in the several branches of the Indian army, in all three Presidencies, are desirous of representing to your honourable Court the existence of a difficulty under which they suffer, which it is, they believe, in your power materially to remedy, and your remedy of which would give great and general satisfaction to your officers.

That for many years past there has taken place a great increase in the strength of your Indian establishments, and in the number of marriages among your officers, and while this latter circumstance has much tended to the comfort and respectability of the services generally, it has also naturally resulted in the multiplication and enlargement of families, and that, to procure for their sons any adequate settlement in life, the utmost resources, the best energies of your officers, are frequently taxed in vain.

That there is in this difficulty much that originates in and is peculiar to the very nature of

of Indian service, which exiles your officers for long periods from the more varied and frequent opportunities that present themselves at home of providing in some way or other for their sons; the only connexions that your officers can form being Indian, and the line and locale of employment for their sons, to which they naturally look (in most cases, indeed, the only ones which seem open to them) being those to and in which their own lives have been devoted.

That while the chances of ultimate and partial success in other channels are thus usually against your Indian officers, they also experience, in the quarter where the best hopes had been placed, an almost equal failure; they find that your Honourable Court have not as a body, that there is no department or public functionary anywhere that has, the power of rewarding, by the conferment of appointments to India on their sons, the public services of the most meritorious officers; they find that even a father's death on the field of victory conveys no title to his son to share in Indian patronage, but that even then his nomination must be solicited from private favour; they find that claims on public grounds only, that services alone, however distinguished or prolonged, are ineffectual until they have secured an individual patron, and that without some friendly interest the Indian officer may apply to every director for a cadetship and fail with each.

That your memorialist, in thus stating the general rule, freely admits that there are creditable exceptions; that very generous actions have been and are done by members of your Honourable Court; that even those marks of favour which fall on personal friends might often have been well bestowed on them as old and good public servants, and he believes that even where little or no previous connexion existed with the patron, appointments have been given to reward the public claims of the father and to relieve the difficulties of the widow.

That although the beneficial operation of such cases compensate in some degree for what might else be an unmitigated evil, the relief so obtained is insufficient and uncertain; and your memorialist would respectfully appeal to those very exceptions, often adduced to show that in one way or other services of old officers are rewarded, as exemplifying and establishing the principle which is here advocated, that if it be right that these appointments should ever be conferred on public grounds, it cannot be right that they should then be obtainable solely through private channels, obtainable solely as personal favours, after repeated disappointments, at individual hands.

That your memorialist is not able to say precisely to what extent, or in what proportion to the total number, appointments to India are now, or on an average of recent years, conferred on the sons of Indian officers, but, referring to the last official returns*, and allowing a large addition thereto, he conceives that the present proportion must still be considerably under what a generous recognition of meritorious service might dictate.

That your memorialist respectfully submits that in Her Majesty's army the claims of the sons of officers, on the ground of their fathers' professional services, are readily admitted and generally attended to; and that even in the preparatory education at Sandhurst, the son of the Royal officer, according to the rank and means of his father, is received at a yearly charge from 60 to 36 per cent. less than what is paid by the son of the private gentleman; whereas at Addiscombe no distinction whatever is shown, although the cost is triple the pension which the youth may receive from the military funds.

That your memorialist, however, in advocating a more direct recognition, and a more liberal treatment of the claims of your Indian officers than they have hitherto received, is very far from wishing to obtain for them any exclusive enjoyment of Indian patronage; he would not desire at all to diminish the appointments so well conferred on the other classes † specified in the last official returns, for 21 years down to 1833, but recollecting that after all those cases were provided for, nearly 47 per cent. of the whole, the large number of 2,385 cadetships, or 114 yearly, were totally unaccounted for, he conceives that in this direction the means may readily be found of further meeting the wants of your Indian army, without injuring the interests of any other class, who can on any public grounds prefer reasonable claims to participate in the patronage in question.

That as little does your memorialist contemplate, in soliciting for your Indian army an increased proportion of such appointments, and their conferment upon a new principle, any reduction of that legitimate influence which may hitherto have attended your dispensation of Indian patronage: it is, on the contrary, expressly desired to leave the distribution with your Honourable Court collectively, or with your Chairman officially, merely seeking that for the future the so increased appointments shall be applied for to your Board, or to your Chairman, as above, in a prescribed form, with proper testimonials, and conferred on public grounds, having reference to the father's services, and the condition of families, among the most deserving; instead of their being, as now, solicited from individual directors, by your officers and their widows, with an importunity often in vain, but which, whether it succeed or fail, is always troublesome, perhaps painful to yourselves, and is so beneath the manliness of the military, and so against the retiringness of the female character,

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* These showed that, during 21 years, from 1813 to 1833, the proportion was little better than one-thirteenth of the whole, or 401 out of 5,092, being 19 appointments a year among all three establishments of the Indian army.

† Her Majesty's army, Her Majesty's navy, Honourable Company's civil service, Honourable Company's marine, clergymen, widows, and orphans.

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character, that not even the parent's anxiety for the welfare of a child can always make it consist with self respect.

That among the officers whose names are separately appended to this memorial, are some who, for favours received from individual members of your Honourable Court, have ever since felt, and must always feel, very grateful, and who thus have no private ground of complaint; but they cannot, therefore, less sympathize with the failures and disappointments to which the general body of their brother officers are so commonly subjected in the same quest: there are many, too, among them, who have now no personal object in the success of this appeal; and there are others, proprietors of East India stock*, whom their mere interests might perhaps urge to keep aloof from its support, but all join in it entirely on public grounds, because they believe the principle advocated to be fair and equitable, and elsewhere usually admitted, and because they believe it the wisest policy, and for the real interests of your Honourable Court, liberally to concede what has been so long desired by and for your Indian army.

That your memorialist therefore respectfully solicits your Honourable Court hereafter to allot to the sons of officers, effective, deceased, and retired of your Indian army, a liberal share of appointments to India, to be in future distributed by your Board collectively, on public grounds, among the most deserving claimants.

And your memorialist, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

1842. That was signed, I believe, by General Welsh?—It was signed by General Welsh as senior officer, he being deputed to sign it by the other parties, whose names are annexed in a separate list.

1843. How many coincided in the opinion expressed in the memorial?—Two hundred and twenty. I think about 19 of those 220 did not execute at the time. The memorial was sent in the form of proxy, to enable General Welsh to sign it on their account, and their names were not included in the list rendered under the head of "Form of Proxy," but in a separate list, in which it was explained that they had not returned the form of proxy, but that their opinions were, from previous communications, understood to be favourable.

1844. If I am rightly informed, General Welsh, as the individual who signed the memorial in the name of the others, has deputed you to state the ground on which that memorial was founded?—General Welsh has so deputed me in the letter which I believe is in your hands.

1845. Have you any additional facts to state confirmatory of the tenor of that memorial?—The details of the facts are not entered into at all in the memorial; it is a kind of statement of the general argument of the service in favour of a certain proportion of the patronage being given to them.

1846. Are you aware of the amount of patronage since 1834, that has been given to the sons and relations of the servants of the Company, military and civil?—I have not such information extending so far back as the year 1834. I am not aware that any such has been made public, but there has been made public in the Court of Proprietors a return of the military patronage, including in that the cadetships for the 12 years from 1840 to 1851. That return has also, I believe, been quoted in the House of Commons, and I consider it very probable that it is upon the records of the Committee. I am not aware of any return of any part of the patronage between 1834 and 1840.

1847. In what way would you provide for what you consider to be the inadequate consideration of the claims of the two services upon the patronage of the East India Company?—Under the present system of electing Directors, there will always, I think, be the same cause of complaint as now exists, which is not new in the present day, but which has been heard of at various times for years past, and I am not aware of any remedy likely to be so efficient as the assignment of a part of the patronage to be distributed on public grounds, in a mode which the Court, or, if necessary (I do not see myself that it is necessary), Parliament may determine, to the sons of officers whose cases appear to be the most deserving. There should be a portion of patronage set apart as a public fund to meet service claims.

1848. What proportion would you allot in that way?—That is a point where wishes and opinions would probably differ. I should, in answering the question, wish so to answer it so as to be moderate and reasonable in the proportion which I suggested to be so assigned, and I think one third should be so assigned.

1849. One third of the appointments in both services?—One third of the
Indian

* Forty-two in number.

Indian patronage should be assigned to meet the claims of the Indian army, including the medical establishments.

1850. If I rightly understood your answer to the previous question, you would not object to the allotment of that portion being vested in the Directors of the East India Company collectively?—No; I should have no objection to that, or to its being vested in the Chairman officially, or in a Committee of Directors, which committee might be chosen by rotation or by special appointment, or that the proportion so assigned as a public fund should be administered by a board of officers, to be chosen by the Directors, the officers to be taken from the services of the different Presidencies.

1851. Do you believe that, in case of provision being made in this way for the claims of the services, the Directors would consider themselves dispensed from bestowing the remainder of their patronage upon the relations of the servants of the Company?—If the question is, whether the Directors from the time when a certain portion of the general patronage was assigned as a public fund to meet public claims, would consider themselves thereby dispensed from attending to the claims which they now attend to, being the claims of those who are comparatively strangers to them, I think they would consider themselves relieved from the necessity of attending to the claims of those who are, generally speaking, comparatively strangers to them; and I think it would be just that they should so consider it.

1852. Do you suppose that there is a stronger claim for this change now than there was before 1834?—Certainly; and the greater necessity for the change arises from the increase in the number of marriages, and the enlargement of families consequent upon that increase. I am prepared with some details upon that point, which at your pleasure I shall be happy to submit to the Committee.

1853. Will you explain what you mean by there being a larger number of marriages since 1834 in the service than before?—I find, on reference to the memoranda which I have in my hand, that in the year 1822, 30 years ago, the strength of the Indian army, as by the total of the regimental establishments, was 4,714 European officers. The establishments were in many cases incomplete, but I have supposed them in the calculation I have just given to be complete, as that tells against the inference which I wish to draw from the statement I am about to make. I believe a deduction of 400 or 500 might be made from the 4,714 which I have stated. In the present year the number is 6,385, showing an increase of $35\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The information with regard to marriages, I derive from the public statement of the military funds of the Three Presidencies. The Madras fund was instituted in 1808, the Bombay Fund in 1816, and the Bengal fund in 1824. It will be evident, more particularly in the last two cases, that the marriages were not likely to have yielded sons of an age capable of holding commissions in 1834. I find on reference to the same information in the present year, that there were 2,770 marriages extant in the Indian army, and that 1,217 had ceased by death of one or other parent; so that we have to provide for the chances of 3,987 families; there are besides, those who are orphans on both sides. I believe the correct proportion of patronage given to the Indian army by the latter Return submitted to the Honourable Court to be not more than one-fifth; one-fifth of 3,752 appointments would give 750 appointments, as the number given to the whole Indian army in the course of 12 years; and taking the proportion between 750 appointments and the 3,987 families, the result is one appointment to $5\frac{1}{2}$ families; those are briefly the grounds upon which I think that the statement that the allotment of patronage to the Indian army is not such as to meet its wants and its deserts is well founded.

1854. Do you consider that having a claim to those appointments by right would at all diminish the attachment of the servants of the Company to the service, or diminish their obedience to the Company?—I do not understand how the formation of a public fund would create any argument as of right to appointments from that fund; it is still a matter of comparison, a comparison of the circumstances of individuals, and a comparison affected by the number of appointments distributed in each year, and a variety of other circumstances; and the decision of the claim is by quite an independent authority. Therefore no right to the appointment would exist: there would be a right of claim, but not a right of appointment.

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1855. Would not the same system of solicitation exist as at present?—I do not think it would exist at all, certainly not necessarily, with proper means applied to prevent it.

1856. Are you aware of any other service attached to this country which has any claim in favour of its children to a preference over other persons in the United Kingdom?—Not as of right, but as of fact: I am aware, and I believe that professional opinions warrant the statement, that the claims of old officers for ensigncies for their sons are readily attended to at the Horse Guards, and complied with as far as the means at the disposal of the Commander-in-chief will admit.

1857. Have you any further facts to state in corroboration of the memorial?—I submit that it is an admitted fact; admitted, I believe, by the Court of Directors collectively, and its members individually, that there is no department at the India House, and no public functionary there or anywhere, that has the power of rewarding, except as of private gift, the services of the most meritorious officers. I believe that even the death of an officer in action, under the present practice of the Court, is not sufficient to give his son a claim; even in that case a share of the Indian patronage still is a matter of personal favour. Many officers who have submitted their claims to such appointments on public grounds only, on services alone, have been and are constantly refused; and in numerous instances it has been stated by the Directors that the services do not give a claim, but that the appointments are theirs, their private property, and to be administered at their pleasure and discretion. This mode of distribution is, I think, inconsistent with what I understand to be the public trust involved in that patronage. If the Committee please, I am prepared to go into some examination of the returns submitted by the Court of Directors, both in 1833 and at this time; but I am exposed to some difficulty, from not knowing what is the nature of the information which has been already submitted to the Committee on the part of the Court; the question being, not as to the administration of a part of the patronage for a part of the time, viz., since it was last entrusted to the Court, but the returns should embrace the whole of the patronage for the whole period, and show its distribution among all the classes, separating the different branches of the service from each other; and as a grand and natural distinction, separating the non-Indian from the Indian classes. The want of attention to those particulars in the returns which I have hitherto seen, makes the case of the Directors appear considerably better than the very figures they submit would warrant. In reviewing the distribution of the Indian patronage, and judging whether the complaint of the Indian army, or of any other branch of the service, be just or not, the point which I have just noticed should be carefully fixed, and being so fixed, applied to the returns. I think that those returns themselves show a strong case in favour of the army. I think it is desirable that I should put before the Committee some peculiar cases to illustrate the working of the present system. It is said in the memorial, that even in the cases of officers killed in action, no claim is admitted to an appointment for their sons. I will instance three cases. Brigadier Wallace, of the Bengal army, was killed at the head of his brigade, I believe, at Sobraon. Wherever his widow could obtain an introduction, or make the commencement of what is called interest, she and her friends exerted themselves in favour of her family unsuccessfully. On the 1st of January of this year the present movement which has led to my examination before the Committee commenced; and within a very short time afterwards, from an unexpected quarter, the appointment of a cadetship was obtained for Mrs. Wallace's son. Lieutenant Alexander Stewart was killed at his guns during the retreat from Cabool: his widow, for a considerable time, applied unsuccessfully to various Directors; she has since obtained an appointment, very lately, and since the present movement commenced. I would draw from the public statement which has been made of that appointment an argument, in the words of the Court's Advocate. I dare say it has been observed by many members of the Committee that appointment has been announced in the public papers: and it is added, by the encomiast of the Court, that, "Such recognition of the claims of the sons of officers who have fallen in the service of their country, must be as gratifying to the service as it is creditable to the disinterested and generous donor." If such an exceptional case is to be talked of in such language, I think I need not go much further to prove that the general practice is of the nature I

am attempting to describe. With regard to that paragraph, I fully acquit the particular Director of having been instrumental in its appearance; but the paragraph comes from the India House, and it shows the spirit in which those who are subordinately occupied look upon the claims of the service to these appointments; and that opinion is likely to be the reflex of the opinions of their superiors. The third case, also, of an officer who was killed in action, is the case of Colonel Lewis Bruce; he was killed at Ferozepore. Efforts have been unsuccessfully made, for a series of years since the father's death in 1845 up to a recent period, to obtain an appointment for the son; every exertion has been made that his friends could make, and it is only lately, when he is on the verge of superannuation, of being too old to fill any military appointment, that the promise of a military appointment has been obtained for him. In all these three instances I have reason to believe that the appointments refused before to the sons of officers killed in action have been granted or promised since the commencement of the present movement. I hold in my hand a Return of the Court's Military Patronage from 1813 to 1833, and I go back to it for the single purpose of showing the spirit in which the patronage has been bestowed, and the direction in which it has flowed, and which I think is likely to continue the same under the same administration for some following years; and I wish to apply that observation to the interval omitted in the Court's Returns, so far as I know, they having made no return of the patronage for the seven years from 1833 to 1840. The previous results were, that 401 appointments out of 5,092 were given to the whole Indian Army during the period of 21 years, being at the rate of about 19 yearly to all the three armies. During the latter part of this period the ratio somewhat improved; it was better than the general average; it was one-eleventh; but I think, the average of the latter years having been only one-eleventh, and the whole average one-thirteenth, with a deficiency of direct and full information as to those omitted years, I am warranted in supposing that the patronage continued to be distributed in a ratio which corresponded with the ratio previously shown, rather than that which is shown in the Return last submitted. It is to that Return that I would now direct my following remarks.

1858. Mr. *Bailie*.] What Return do you allude to?—The Return of the cadetships and military appointments for the 12 years from 1840 to 1851. I find in that Return that credit is claimed by the court for 857 of such appointments, given to four classes comprised under a single head. It is impossible from this Return to say what proportions of those 857 appointments were given to the Indian Army, and what proportions were given to the Marine Department and the Ecclesiastical Department. If those two branches were excluded, and more particularly if the Return was extended to the whole 19 years instead of the 12 arbitrarily selected by the Court, I think the result would be that only one-fifth of the patronage would be shown to have been given to the Indian Army. I am confirmed in that opinion by a different Return, derived from the East India House, furnished to me by Colonel Sykes, a Director of the East India Company, in which it appears that 17½ per cent. was the proportion of the patronage for the seven years to which the Return alludes, being under one-fifth, which in my estimate I have given the Court credit for. I think that this table is objectionable, because it does not preserve the distinction between Indian and non-Indian classes. The main arguments on behalf of the Indian army to a larger proportion of this patronage, are first, that there is no other class who can, on the same ground of long local service faithfully and successfully performed, present the same claims for Indian appointments as Indian officers; secondly, that their absence for many years in the East deprives them of the power of forming those connexions, and making that interest at home that might be serviceable to their families, and this fact, which I think cannot be disputed, should, I conceive, give them a peculiar preferential claim to that patronage. I do not mean to the patronage exclusively; I mean only to a due and fair portion of it, preserving the just and proper claims of all other classes. This argument, and in fact all other arguments which tend to touch upon the point, whether the patronage now conferred is sufficient or insufficient, are included in the single question, whether the proportion of the patronage which is shown to be bestowed is or is not sufficient. I have offered reasons founded upon the domestic circumstances, I may say, of the Indian army, the state of families, and the number of children, why one-fifth of the appointments

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ments is not sufficient to meet their wants; I might well speak of the deserts of the Indian army, because in speaking of that I am not speaking of a matter in which I have myself been concerned. I have been separated from the effective branch of the army for 12 years. In speaking of their deserts, therefore, I am praising others and their services, which have been during that period, and at all times, such as to entitle them to the utmost liberality on the part of the Court, and of the Government. There are some cases which I would wish to submit, which may tend to make the inadequacy of the proportion of the patronage conferred on the Indian army tell with peculiar severity on particular branches of it. The Bengal army, which is singly nearly equal to both the armies of the other Presidencies, has only one officer in the direction, and that officer is now out by rotation. The Madras army has four officers in the Direction; the Bombay army has two officers in the Direction; taking the comparative strengths of the establishments, the proportion is nearly six to one against Bengal as compared with Madras, and nearly five to one as compared with Bombay. What is the case of Bengal now, may have been formerly or may be the case of Madras and Bombay at any future time, and I think that result is likely to recur under the present system of electing directors; for the Indian officer is in a very great degree barred from any vote in electing such men as he may think desirable for the Direction. There is a power of voting by attorney, but that power of voting by attorney extends merely to those who can execute the power within ten days of the day of election; it therefore excludes all the Indian services serving in India; it applies only to those services when they are in Europe, and merely to such of them as have the means of purchasing a qualification; the cost of that qualification is more than most military officers can afford or can command, and therefore those who are best able to judge of the merits and services of the candidates for election are barred from any voice in their election. I do not mean, upon this part of the argument, to state as anything more than probability, that the Bengal army is worse treated in the matter of patronage than the other armies, but I do think it probable that such is the case; for though there are eight other members of the direction who have served and resided in Bengal (namely, five members of the civil service, two of the legal profession, and one mercantile); yet I believe, with two temporary exceptions, the whole of those gentlemen have resided and served at or very near Calcutta, and the services, with those two temporary exceptions of the whole eight, have been in the provinces of Bengal and Bahar; from which the main part of the Bengal army has long been withdrawn; so that a Bengal officer, in approaching a Bengal Director, approaches him on the footing of a stranger as much as he would do if he belonged to another Presidency, or did not belong to the service at all. I think the remarks I am making tend to establish the propriety of a due proportion being preserved in the Direction between the services from each of the Presidencies, and I hope that that result will be arrived at. I have a number of letters, 10 or 12, before me, containing the opinions of officers of all the three armies upon the question on which I am now speaking; I should be desirous, with the permission of the Committee, of reading extracts from such letters, as referring to the matter in hand, in order to give the Committee what may be termed the feeling of the service on the subject.

1859. Do they state facts, or do you wish to quote them merely in corroboration of your opinion?—A good many of them state facts.

1860. Sir *E. Colebrooke*.] You wish to read them in order to corroborate the memorial?—Yes.

1861. Viscount *Mahon*.] Have you the permission of all the writers to read those letters?—No, I have not.

1862. Sir *J. Graham*.] You propose to read extracts?—Yes; and if the Committee wish it, I can produce the letters themselves, to show that the extracts are correct.

The Committee-room was cleared.

After some time, the Witness was again called in.

1863. *Chairman*.] The Committee think it advisable that you should not tender as evidence the opinions of others?—I may, perhaps, be permitted to allude to the cases which those letters specify, though I do not read the extracts: I lately spoke of the cases of sons of officers killed in action. I omitted unintentionally

tionally to state what is very necessary in justice to the Court of Directors, that I am not aware of any instance in which an appointment eventually has not been obtained for the son of an officer so killed; but it is a long and hard labour, as in every other case, instead of being, as I think it ought, a claim immediately, cordially, and gratefully admitted by the collective body or the individual directors. The letter which I hold in my hand is from a lieutenant-general of the Bengal army, of 51 years' service; it incloses a printed statement of his services, with reference to which he endeavoured to procure appointments for his sons, and did not succeed. The services of this officer include the whole of Lord Lake's campaigns apparently without exception, his presence at various actions and sieges in the Pindhara and Mahratta campaigns, and at the sieges of Bhurt-poor in the time of Lord Lake, and in the time of Lord Combermere. This appears to be a case where a statement is forwarded for the express purpose of supporting the claim of the memorialist, and might not come under the objection which the Committee appear to entertain as to the communication of such letters being unauthorized.

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1864. Is the writer of the letter within reach?—Yes; he is not in London, but he is in England.

1865. Have you authority to state his name?—I have no objection to do so. The matter is stated to me in confidence, and left to my discretion; I have no doubt in the exercise of that discretion that stating his name would be allowed by the writer. In fact, I should not have brought any letters here with the intention of offering them to you, but on the supposition that the writers would support them by allowing their names to be given.

1866. Will you state who the writer is?—Lieutenant-general Samuel Smith, of the Bengal Cavalry. I can also submit the printed statement of that officer's services, if you please.

1867. Mr. *Hildyard*.] Does he state how frequently he made application; does he go into any particulars, and show for what period of time he was occupied in making applications?—He says, "I constantly experienced the little influence of my services in soliciting appointments for both my sons, and was painfully reminded that private interest wholly regulated their disposal of it."

1868. *Chairman*.] Does he state at what period his applications commenced?—No, he does not.

1869. Viscount *Mahon*.] May we assume, in all the cases you lay before us, where you do not expressly state the contrary, that the applicant who asks for an appointment for one son has not received an appointment for any other of his sons?—I understand these cases as conveying a general objection to the practice under the present system of administering the Court patronage.

1870. You are not able to answer more specifically the question that I put to you?—I should not like to do so, because I could not answer the question confidently. A circumstance is mentioned in the memorial, that the Indian officer may apply to every Director for a cadetship, and fail with each. I would wish to submit three instances of that, or very nearly approaching to that. The writer of this letter is a colonel of 46 years' service, and a Companion of the Bath, and he says he once applied to 30 Directors for an appointment for his nephew, the son of an officer of high distinction in the civil service, and that he only received civil refusals from three of the 30 Directors, and none of the others condescended to reply to his letters.

1871. *Chairman*.] Have you any objection to give the name?—I have no objection, personally; but it appears to me that the question seeks an answer which the Committee have already debarred my giving information upon. The Committee have debarred me from submitting the extracts of letters containing the opinions of individual officers of the Indian service of high distinction, and therefore from specifying their names; and now that I am stating their cases upon my own information, I am asked for the names. I have no objection to submit the name, and I believe communicating the name will be approved by the individual; but it appears to me to be a little inconsistent with the general exclusion of the information which I have to offer.

1872. Let me remind you that the Committee desired that the letters should not be put in evidence, but you were desired to state the facts, and refer to the letters in corroboration of those facts?—I have no objection to state the name of the writer, Colonel Charles Carmichael.

1873. Mr. *Hardinge*.] What are his services?—He commanded for a great

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number of years, with great usefulness and great distinction, a corps of irregular cavalry in the Bengal army: he is an officer very well known, and very much respected.

1874. Do you happen to know in what actions he was engaged?—No, I do not.

1875. *Chairman.*] Does he state for what length of time he continued his application?—He states that he applied to 30 Directors, which seems to be nearly equivalent to applying three times to 10 Directors.

1876. You stated previously that you were not aware of any case which had been permanently rejected, that the applications were successful at last, but were subjected to considerable delay?—That related to the sons of officers killed in action.

1877. *Mr. Mangles.*] What is the date of the application in the case of Colonel Carmichael?—I should say it is within the last eight years. It is probable that you would be able to give the date yourself; it referred to the son of Mr. David Carmichael Smith, the judge of the Sudder Dewanny Court. You will probably know the date of his death; it is since that the application has been made. Another case I have in my hand is that of the widow of an officer of 25 years' service, and six years in retirement; he was obliged by the state of his health to resign the service. This lady has been soliciting the Court of Directors, and has asked every one of them, including those who are out by rotation. She has received six answers, which have been six refusals. In another case, an officer of 30 years' service applied within the last year to all the Directors but four; his applications met with refusals from every one. I think that the three cases which I have just submitted warrant the statement that applications may be made to every Director, and fail with each.

1878. *Viscount Jocelyn.*] Have you any objection to give the names of the last three cases you have mentioned?—The case of the widow lady being still undecided, I should not like to prejudice that case. In the third case I have mentioned, I have no objection to give the name.

1879. *Mr. Cobden.*] Do those parties themselves expect that you are going to give their names?—No, not in the case of the widow, certainly.

1880. You contemplated giving their names only in case their evidence was received in a written form?—I did not contemplate giving their names at all; being called upon for their names, I have no personal objection to giving the names; but I state the reason, which I hope will weigh with the Committee, why I should not give the name of this lady, whose case is still before the Directors. I have given the name of one officer, and I am willing to state the name of the other officer, but I have no wish to do so. I will mention the case of a lieutenant general of 56 years' service; he has been for a number of years a proprietor of East India stock; he had a large family of several sons; he never for his elder sons asked for any appointment, having other means of establishing them in life. For one son, I believe his youngest, he made such an application, the young man wishing to enter the army, and he was refused. Some of the Directors that he applied to were his own acquaintance, and to other Directors he applied upon the grounds of his long and good service. He repeated his application upon several occasions, and on the last occasion, when he received the last refusal, the same post which brought him that refusal brought him, from the Honourable Court of Directors his medal with eight clasps, for military services performed in India. With regard to the process to which an officer, it may be in infirm health, and it may be of a delicate mind and sensitive, and not well able to cope with stronger and rougher natures, is subject, I will give a description of what he encountered. He says, that "he was banded about from door to door whilst urging his claim; and the abrupt and disgusting treatment he experienced from those whose business it is to receive with complacency, and to comply in all possible cases with the applications of their officers, can never be forgotten."

1881. *Sir J. Hogg.*] I do not ask you the name of the gentleman, but is that gentleman alive and in England?—He is alive and in England.

1882. *Chairman.*] If you have no objection to give the name, it would be desirable that you should give it?—I have no objection to give the name; the name is Lieutenant-general Greenstreet.

1883. *Sir J. Graham.*] Is that the officer who received the medal with eight clasps?—That is the officer who received the medal with a number of clasps; I may

I may not be correct in stating the number of clasps. An officer of very considerable distinction on the staff of the Bengal army (my own opinion with regard to whom I will simply describe as being, that he is the most superior officer in character and qualifications for staff duties that I have met with in the Bengal army), has lately been applying through his wife, now at home, for an appointment for a son. She applied wherever she thought there was a chance of succeeding, but she was unsuccessful. She may have since succeeded, for I have not seen her for the last five or six months, but she had not succeeded at the period to which I refer. I am unauthorized to make this communication, either on his part or on her part.

1884. What is the name?—The name is Colonel Birch; formerly Judge Advocate-general, of the Bengal Army, and now military secretary to the Supreme Government of India. He is married to the daughter of a former Director, Sir Jeremiah Briant; since the death of her father, of course the chances of promotion for her family are not what they were then.

1885. Mr. *Herries*.] Can you state how long she was employed in soliciting an appointment?—I cannot state how long she was employed, but the applications were repeated in several quarters. The writer of the note which I hold in hand has seen 30 years' effective service, and four years in retirement; he is a Companion of the Bath, and he has three medals with three additional clasps. He cannot obtain a cadetship for his nephew, the eldest son of his brother, who has served the Company also for 30 years; that is Lieutenant-colonel Geddes, of the Bengal Artillery; the name of the father is Doctor Geddes, superintending surgeon on the Madras Establishment. The next case is a case of a Lieutenant-general, a Companion of the Bath, of 51 or 52 years' service. I do not happen to have noted his service, but he says it is upwards of 50 years service. He was anxious to get a nephew into the Indian Army, and applied on the score of his own services to several Directors; he says he solicited six Chairmen, and as many Deputy Chairmen, besides various Directors, and he could not get such an appointment; and from some of them he got rather saucy answers, such as that service, however meritorious, could not be compared with the claims of private friends. That party is Lieutenant-general George Hunter, with regard to whom Sir Charles Napier, I am sure, and every Commander-in-chief under whom he has served, would speak in terms of high commendation. A lieutenant-general of the Madras army, of 51 year's service, in acknowledging that he had received appointments for four sons in the Madras army, says that they were obtained without the slightest consideration of his long services. The mention of this case leads me to the statement that a great part of what is now complained of arises out of the practice under the present administration, of frequently conferring several appointments upon a single family. I have heard from the India House of the instance of one individual who had been a medical officer, and afterwards became a merchant in India and in London, who had 23 appointments at different times conferred upon him. I will not mention a stronger case which I have, because I cannot speak to it with the certainty, or upon the same authority. Lieutenant-colonel Budd, of the Madras army, the father of a large family, when in England two years ago, utterly failed in his applications for one appointment. Lieutenant-colonel Gregory Jackson, of the Madras army, who likewise had a large family, was equally unsuccessful, having no interest. The latter statements are upon the authority of Lieutenant-general George Jackson. A colonel of the Bengal army, and a Companion of the Bath, and of 41 years' service, has for a considerable time been using every exertion to get an appointment for a son; he has failed to do so; the case is I believe the one quoted by Lord Ellenborough, in the House of Peers. The services of this officer were distinguished, and Lord Ellenborough considered that he did not too greatly reward those services in conferring upon him one of the highest posts in India.

1886. Mr. *Baillie*.] What was his name?—Colonel Richmond. This is an application from a widow lady, the connexion of whose family with the Indian Army must have been of 75 years' duration; her father died a colonel; her husband was a very meritorious staff officer, and assistant secretary in the Military Board; she lost a son in the service; her three daughters married three officers in the service; her age is nearly 70. For one of her grandsons, whose father died some months ago, commanding a regiment of Native Infantry, she has during the last year applied wherever she thought there was a chance of success

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for an appointment; it was the eldest son; she failed in her first round of applications, and she has again failed in her repetition of those applications.

1887. Sir J. Graham.] Will you give the name?—The lady is a Mrs. Hunter. Lieutenant-colonel Bulkeley died after 31 years' service uninterruptedly in India, leaving a widow with three or four sons unprovided for; she has been unable to obtain a commission for any one of them; the eldest must be 20 years of age. In other instances, as I have mentioned before, and which I would wish to repeat and enforce, particular families receive a number of appointments; and the conferment of appointments upon a comparatively limited number of families is a negation of that patronage to a much greater number of others. I conceive that it would be for the convenience of the directors themselves if a part of their patronage was set aside as a public fund from which to meet such applications. Under the present system, such as it is, my opinion is that the administration by the Directors of their patronage is as good as can be expected from any similar body of men; but that admission must not be interpreted into an approval of the system itself, the facts and the cases which I have mentioned being in discommendation of the system itself. The system itself requires alteration; but I think the administration of it in the present hands is as good as can well be expected. I would wish to confirm the opinion which I have just given, that the assignment of a portion of the patronage for this purpose would be for the convenience of the Directors themselves, by the opinions of other officers who have signed the memorial for that as one of their reasons. One officer of experience, of 30 years' effective service, and 11 years in retirement, says that he "considers the proposal a very desirable one, the obtainment of which would greatly relieve the Directors from the present constant importunity, and the service from continued painful solicitations." Another letter, which I have received this morning, is to the same effect. Setting aside the proportion of appointments given to the sons of officers, whether that were more or less, the proposal would effect such an improvement as to relieve the Directors from much pain, from many perplexing interviews, and many painful refusals. The onus of the reproach involved in the complaint of the Indian Army now falls upon the Court of Directors collectively; whereas I believe that there are members of it, and not a few, who attend well to the claims of the claims of the Indian Army. I have no means of knowing who the parties are to whom the 857 appointments, for which credit is claimed by the Court, were given. The argument is drawn that those appointments were given on public grounds, arising out of the services of the fathers. I think that that statement may in a great degree be met by supposing (which I think you cannot but admit is a probable case) that many of those 857 appointments have been given to relations and connections of the Directors themselves, and would have been given to them under any circumstances. The mere circumstance of their belonging to the service does not warrant them in such a conclusion as is wished to be drawn, viz., that all these 857 appointments were given on public grounds, many of them being, in fact, given on private considerations. There are others of those 857 appointments that were given after service claims had been repudiated and refused, at the request of a third party, who happened to be a personal friend of the Directors. There are some of those appointments that have been earned by the lads themselves at the schools and hospitals, as a reward of their own merit and ability. The whole of those, and other cases that might be suggested, are included in those 857; that number, therefore, does not correctly measure the extent to which the Directors admit the claim to reward and confer the reward upon their officers on public grounds. The Return also shows a fact which I would wish to bring before you, that a part of the injustice is occasioned by one service receiving patronage in what may be called an undue proportion. I say undue in a numerical sense. I find that the civil service of India, which numbers 816 individuals, received 243 appointments; and the four branches comprised under the different heads, which number 6,635 individuals, received 857 appointments. Now, judged in the numerical proportion, the Return is very greatly against the Indian army. The Return itself mixes up the cases of officers of Her Majesty's service who have served in India with those of officers who have not served in India. A general return is made of Her Majesty's services, both army and navy, serving there and serving elsewhere, in company with the English army; the cases of those only should be considered who have served for some years in India, or have distinguished

gushed themselves during their service in India; in every other respect the cases of officers of Her Majesty's services are not different from the cases of any other profession existing; not different from the cases of clergymen. If the distinction between the Indian and non-Indian classes had been preserved in this Return, it would have shown by a correct adjustment of those principles to figures, that to the whole Indian services less than one-third of the patronage was given, and that two-thirds were given to the non-Indian classes. Under this principle, the 1,708 belonging to the last head would have been increased by the whole number of appointments conferred upon the sons of clergymen, and by three-fourths of those given to Her Majesty's service, making a total of 2,508 against something under 1,250. I would suggest that a Return be called for of the whole patronage for the whole 19 years, instead of what I believe has alone been furnished, that information which relates to the military patronage for only 12 years. The complaint of the memorialists divides itself into two principal heads: one is as to the inadequacy of the number of appointments given, and the other is as to the mode of conferment; and I am in possession of the feelings and opinions of the service with regard to the last point to that extent, that I may say that generally the latter is felt to be almost as much an evil as the former, and that unless the system of conferment was also altered, a mere increase in the number of appointments would not meet the case or put an end to the complaint. The Indian service has here no local head, no professional representative to whom it may carry its case and state it with the confidence and candour which it feels in stating it to a brother officer of experience, and with the feelings of the profession such as exist in Her Majesty's service. They are, instead of that, obliged to go, as one correspondent, whose letter I have quoted to you, says, "from door to door," for months and years, in a character very little different from that of begging. I do not see any difficulty of consequence in so altering the mode of the distribution of patronage. I have suggested several modes; any one of them, I think, would answer the purpose; any one of those would, I think, answer the purpose, and would, I believe, be more agreeable to the service than the present system; and I think that any one of them would be much more convenient to the Directors themselves than the present mode; and further to facilitate the conferment under a new system, there might be appointed to the chairman or to the committee of patronage a secretary from among their own establishment at the India House, or chosen from the service, one acquainted with the cases of the applicants. In Her Majesty's service, there is no difficulty at all in the distribution of the military patronage by a single head, and I believe that as little difficulty would be experienced in the administration of the Indian patronage through a single official medium, instead of continuing the necessity of applying to so many different quarters. As regards this patronage, the Indian officer is exposed to the necessity to which he is not subjected as regards any other patronage, and to which no class but his own are subjected. If an Indian officer wishes to enter and to establish his son in any other line of life, in a Government office or in the Royal Army, he trusts to his private influence, his private interest; if he has that, he uses it; if he has it not, he does not make the application, and some others will receive it. The general applicants for Indian patronage and other patronage apply only to those whom they can approach directly as their personal friends, or through third parties who are personal friends of Directors. There is no class but that to which the Indian officer belongs which is compelled, by the very fact of its services, to make a round of solicitations among 30 gentlemen; such applications are personal or written, and in many cases answers are not even vouchsafed to the applications. In some cases, although it may arise in a considerable degree from the disappointment of the person who receives the answer, the feeling does exist that the answer is wanting in courtesy. Where interviews are sought, they are very frequently not obtained. These are matters which greatly touch the feeling of an honourable profession; many cannot stoop to that course of mendicancy, and others go through it with very great pain to themselves.

1888. Sir *J. Graham.*] You stated that there were several modes in which you thought the patronage of military appointments in India might be distributed more satisfactorily than it is at present. Having given your attention to the subject, I presume that you prefer some one of those modes which you have suggested to all the others, as the best. Will you state what substitute you

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would propose for the present mode as the best?—I cannot say that I myself prefer either one of the four modes which I suggest; but I think it is very probable that the mode most acceptable to the service would be, that the administration of that part of the patronage which might be assigned as a public fund to meet service claims should be confided to the judgment of a Board of officers.

1889. Independently of the Direction?—Appointed by the Direction.

1890. But those officers would not be members of the Court?—No.

1891. Mr. Mangles.] I wish to ask you a question with reference to some of the instances you have brought forward. You mentioned that Colonel Carmichael had failed in an application he made for the son of his deceased brother, Mr. David Carmichael Smith; do you know how many appointments in the service the sons of Mr. Carmichael Smith obtained?—No, I do not; I should like to know.

1892. Are you aware that one of his sons has lately gone out as a writer to Madras?—I intended to mention the very case to which you now refer; but some conversation arose, and my attention was drawn off from it, and forgot to mention it. In that very case he made unsuccessful applications, and eventually, through private influence, and without any reference to his own or the father's services, he got an appointment for the young man; that is the son for whom the writership was subsequently obtained.

1893. Then that is not a case of very great hardship?—The hardship appears to me to remain the same, under the circumstances of the son subsequently obtaining a writership by private influence, when he is shown to have failed to get any appointment on the ground of his uncle's or his father's services; there is the fact that he does get an appointment.

1894. Is it not difficult to say how far the appointment is given from the one cause or from the other?—I should think it was, particularly with those Directors who do give their appointments more than others among the service.

1895. You mentioned the case of Mrs. Hunter; she was the daughter of the late Colonel Hawkins; are you aware how many sons of Colonel Hawkins have got appointments in the service?—It extend over so long a period of time that it would become a nice arithmetical calculation; there were two sons of Colonel Hawkins that had appointments.

1896. Is not the present Colonel Hawkins, the Commissary-general, a son of Colonel Hawkins?—Yes. There was another, who rose in the service.

1897. Was he a son?—Yes.

1898. Was not John Hawkins, the Judge of the Sudder Court of Calcutta, another son of Colonel Hawkins?—Yes.

1899. And they are not the only members of the family who are in the service; there are others?—I do not recal them, but it is possible there are. But the question I think mistakes the object of the information which I gave relating to a claim, not that information derived from Colonel Hawkins, or at all connected with Colonel Hawkins's sons, but derived from the services of the young man's own father, who was an officer of the service, and died commanding a regiment, after some 30 years' service.

1900. You began the mention of the case by stating that there had been a connexion of 75 years with the service, beginning with her father, Colonel Hawkins?—Yes, I did; and I think that that strengthens the case very materially.

1901. Notwithstanding the strong claims of the family, do not you think that those claims have been in some measure met by those numerous appointments that I have mentioned?—I do not think so; it is a continuing claim, and whatever benefit may have been conferred upon Colonel Hawkins' sons by their nomination, in three cases, to appointments; the ability and faithfulness with which they have performed the duties entrusted to them are quite a sufficient compensation. In a matter like this, a public body like the Court of Directors cannot claim credit for these appointments as meeting the just claims of other branches of the family.

1902. And yet in another instance you mentioned as a grievance, that one family obtained a great number of appointments, while another family obtained no appointments?—Yes.

1903. How are both cases to be met?—I do not conceive there is any difficulty in meeting the claims consistently, to some extent, although I am perfectly aware that the patronage will not admit of all claimants being satisfied; a great

a great number must be disappointed; but the complaint is that the appointments are not impartially and fairly distributed, and that the benefit, instead of being given to as many as possible, is given to a comparatively limited number of families.

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1904. And yet you make a grievance of another member of the family, which family has received a great number of appointments, not getting an appointment. I allude now to the case of Mrs. Hunter. You say that some families get a disproportionate number of appointments; I show that Colonel Hawkins' family have a great number of appointments?—This is not the case of Colonel Hawkins, but it is the case of Major Scott's family; but the continuing good service of Colonel Hawkins's family, during a series of years, ought, in my opinion, to give his descendants, they being also the sons of Indian officers, a stronger claim than if they were mere strangers. That is my feeling on the subject.

1905. Sir J. Hogg.] In the several statements you have made regarding the continued applications made to Directors, and the manner in which those applications were received, do you speak of facts that you yourself know from your own personal knowledge, or do you speak from the representations made to you by others, which representations you have reason to believe are true?—I refer both to cases that I have become acquainted with on the representations of others, and to cases that I know myself.

1906. How many of the cases that you have mentioned to the Committee are within your own personal knowledge as to all the circumstances you have mentioned, and particularly as to the manner in which the applications, whether written or personal, were received?—I do not recollect how many cases I have stated, and I do not recollect what the particular cases were to which the description you have now given applied.

1907. I do not wish to trouble you to go through the cases in detail, but could you, looking at your papers and seeing the cases, say that such and such cases and the circumstances accompanying them are within my own personal knowledge; and of the others, "I speak from representations made to me, which I believe to be true"?—That is a question which appears to me to answer itself; one can only speak from personal knowledge of that which occurs to oneself, and one must take all other cases upon the representation of other parties; and, therefore, what I have stated upon the representation of other parties will embrace every case but one.

1908. Sir J. Graham.] Which is that one?—The case of the individual applying in his own person; though I do not wish to allude more particularly to myself, it was to myself that I alluded.

1909. Sir J. Hogg.] Of your own personal case of course you speak from your own personal knowledge, and of the others you speak from representations made to you?—Yes; but it must not be taken that I applied everything of what I said to my own case; perhaps very little of it would apply to that case.

1910. Were you yourself treated with discourtesy?—Generally with courtesy; in two or three cases with a want of it.

1911. Mr. Mangles.] Did you mean to convey that in three cases of officers killed in action, their sons had recently received appointments in consequence of what you call the present movement?—I mean that they were previously refused, and that they have received appointments since these efforts to obtain the opinion of the service were made.

1912. How does that consist with your subsequent admission, that in every case, as far as your own knowledge went, the sons of officers killed in action obtained appointments?—It consists perfectly with it; because the evil complained of is, that in the case of an officer killed in action, his widow is subjected to going a round of personal solicitations, just as others are, instead of the fact of his death being taken as proof of his claim. I go beyond my own opinion upon this point; if the testimony of Lord Gough and Lord Hastings were taken upon the subject they would tell you that they have felt the disgrace, personal and official, at not being able to assist the families of officers who have fallen under such circumstances.

1913. Mr. Plowden.] I understood you to recommend that one-third of the patronage should be bestowed upon the Indian army; do you think such a proportion would be fair upon the other branches of the service; that is to say, the Civil, Marine, and Clerical Services of the East India Company, and also to the

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Royal Forces in England, and to clergymen, lawyers, scientific men, and others in this country?—I think it would.

1914. To take one-third of the whole patronage for the Indian army?—Yes.

1915. At the expense of the other services?—I do not use that form of speech myself. In recommending that a third should be given to the Indian army, I suppose the same principle to be applied to all the other Indian services, and that the rest of the patronage should be left to the Directors to distribute according to their discretion. As regards the Indian services, I would look to the same numerical proportion being carried out with them as regards all other classes; I do not conceive that they have the same claim to Indian appointments as Indian servants; there is no exclusion of them from other services. When you consider the number which form the Indian army and the retired list, and that those who are the families of deceased officers amount to upwards of 9,000 individuals, I do not think one-third of the patronage, which is shown to be 312 appointments in the year upon the average, could be considered too much for the Indian army; and I look to the carrying out of that principle in regard to the civil service, the marine, and to all the Indian services.

1916. Are you not aware that there are many instances of the Directors bestowing appointments upon the sons of officers who have distinguished themselves when they were wholly unacquainted with them, solely on account of their fathers' services?—I believe such cases do occur; I am not aware of them, but I am quite willing to take them upon the statement of the Court collectively, or upon the statement of any individual Director who says that the patronage is so distributed.

1917. Do you know that those cases are frequent?—No, I do not.

1918. Mr. *Hardinge*.] How long is it since Mr. Birch died?—I met the lady in the course of last autumn; I think it must have been in August. I have had lately information with regard to her and her progress, which has not led me to believe that she has had any further success.

1919. Sir *J. Graham*.] When you propose to assign a third of the patronage to meet service claims, do you confine that to the military patronage, or do you extend it to the whole of the patronage?—I include the whole of the patronage, with the privilege of the conversion of any civil appointments which might fall to the army into what may be termed the market value of the civil appointments. Those things are regulated, as the experience of the Directors will tell you; there is an exchange value between one appointment and another; possibly three Addiscombe appointments may go for one direct appointment, or for one cavalry cadetship. The present valuation is, that a writership is equal to three cadetships. In asking for part of the civil patronage as well as the military for the army, I know that cases will occur, as they have occurred and are now existing, where it would be highly desirable to reward the services of the father by a writership for his son. I will take such a case as that of Sir Henry Lawrence: if the privilege of conversion were acceded to, it would give the means of giving three inferior appointments in the place of one superior one. It is the good of the greatest number that we are looking to, and therefore I would certainly prefer the three cadetships to one writership, except where you could confer a writership as a reward for such services as those of the individual I have alluded to.

1920. Upon your plan of the conversion of the patronage, a proportion of one-third of the whole patronage being allotted to the army, more than a third of the military patronage would be so appropriated?—It would, but an equivalent would have been received.

1921. The mode of distribution would be by a Board of military officers, independently of the Court of Directors?—That is not the mode which I should prefer. I would with confidence leave it to the Chairman for the time being, officially, or to the Court collectively; but I think the other would be more acceptable to the service. I have every confidence in the Chairman officially, or in the Directors collectively, if they will only admit the principle of conferment on public grounds, and have the applications in a prescribed form.

1922. You have now stated the case with regard to the army. There is the naval service in India; have you any plan for the distribution of the patronage with regard to the navy?—The same thing might be done there as for the army.

1923. Then as regards the civil service, the same thing might be done there?—Yes, there might be an arrangement of some numerical proportion.

1924. Then you would leave the Court of Directors without any patronage?—It does not follow at all because I take one-third for the army that I should take one-third for the civil service; on the contrary, I take one-eighth of a third, because it numbers less, and I am sure it will be attended to from other causes.

1925. You apportion a certain quantum to the maine and a certain quantum to the civil service?—Yes; and I think, under this arrangement, one-half would be left to the Directors, one-half having been granted to the Indian services. I have not made the calculation, but I think that that would be the result.

1926. Sir *J. Hogg*.] You mentioned the family of the Lawrences, and particularly Sir Henry Lawrence; I believe he has not a son old enough to enter the service?—He has a son 16 years of age.

1927. Are you aware whether he has applied for an appointment, and has failed in getting it?—I did hear so.

1928. Do you know it of your own knowledge?—No.

1929. Are you aware that there is another distinguished brother, John Lawrence; do you know that he has a son who has obtained a writership?—No.

1930. Do you know whether he has another distinguished brother, Colonel George Lawrence, whose son has obtained a writership?—I am aware that his son has a writership which he owed not to his father's services, but, as I understand, to a private connexion with the Director who gave it. I do not know who it was, but I have my own conjecture upon the subject.

1931. You know the fact that he has obtained a writership?—Yes.

1932. Lord *J. Russell*.] In distributing this patronage, would you have reference to the qualifications of the sons of distinguished officers and persons who belonged to the army in India, or would you distribute this patronage quite irrespective of any disposition for the civil or military service?—That disposition for the one profession or the other would be determined by the parents. With regard to qualification, I should say that the same qualification should be required from a candidate under the system proposed as under the present system.

1933. Mr. *Hildyard*.] You stated that a greater number of appointments had been made to the army since the period to which you adverted. Have you any reason to believe that there exists a greater disposition to distribute the patronage on public grounds as the period for the renewal of the Charter approaches?—The Return itself shows that whereas one-fifth had been given during the first six years of the 12, one-fourth has been given during the last six years. I think that circumstance is likely to operate.

1934. Mr. *Mangles*.] During the last six years have there not been very distinguished services in the army?—Yes.

1935. More so than in the first six years?—The first series of six years comprises the retreat and services in Afghanistan, and the services in Cabool; it comprises also the first campaign in the Punjaub; The second series of six years comprises merely the second campaign.

1936. Mr. *Hardinge*.] Do you think that the plan of giving a third of the patronage to the Indian Army would affect the claims of the sons of officers in the Indian Army to commissions in the Queen's service?—I think it might, and I do not see why it ought not to do so. The claim, in the sense used in the question put, arises from the fact of the circumstances not being attended to by the immediate employers of the officers. If it is shown that the immediate employers have assigned a particular part of their patronage for that express purpose, that claim is weakened; it does not disappear, but it is impaired, because there will still be a number of disappointments; and in those cases the claim to reciprocity of appointments being given to the sons of Indian officers in the Royal Army, because the sons of officers in the Royal Army have got appointments in the Indian Army, would still exist.

Adjourned to Tuesday next, at One o'clock.

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MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Veneris, 4^o die Junii, 1852.

Colonel William Henry Sykes, F.R.S. - p
Captain Robert Guthrie Macgregor - v p

[Great inconvenience having arisen from the Publication of Minutes of Evidence taken before Committees, and of Papers &c. laid before them, it is particularly requested that Members receiving such Minutes and Papers will be careful that they are confined to the object for which they are printed—the special use of the Members of such Committees.]

Select Committee on INDIAN TERRITORIES.

1852.

Martis, 8^o die Junii, 1852.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. Baring.	Sir James Graham.
Mr. Herries.	Sir James Hogg.
Mr. Labouchere.	Sir Edward Colebrooke.
Mr. Vernon Smith.	Mr. Mangles.
Mr. Baillie.	Mr. Hardinge.
Mr. Wilson.	Mr. Cobden.
Sir R. H. Inglis.	Viscount Jocelyn.

THOMAS BARING, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Lieutenant-general Sir *George Pollock*, G.C.B., called in; and Examined.

1937. *Chairman.*] WILL you be kind enough to state the length of your service in the Indian army?—I went out in 1803, and I have been home a little more than four years. Lieut.-Gen. Sir
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1938. Are you aware of a memorial having been sent in to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, complaining of the present mode of distribution of the patronage in the service?—I am aware of it. 8 June 1852.

1939. Did you sign the memorial?—I signed the memorial at the time, under the impression that the Court had cognizance of it, and had assented to the prayer of the memorial.

1940. Will you state the circumstances under which you signed it?—A copy of the memorial and a letter, both of them printed, were sent to me; at first I objected to sign the memorial. I forget what I did with it; but it was about a month and a half, or perhaps not so long as that, afterwards, when I was in the country, that I received a letter from Captain Macgregor, telling me that a number of officers had signed the memorial, and that it was quite unimportant, and that my signature would have some influence, and that he hoped I would sign it; and at the time I did sign it; but I have since had reason to regret that I did sign it, because it seems to have obtained much more importance than it deserves; and I think it has been interpreted very unjustly with regard to the patronage. My idea of the memorial at the time was, that it merely related to the way in which persons had access to the Court of Directors, to obtain appointments, and nothing further; but it now appears that the impression has gone abroad, that it is a complaint that the patronage which the Court distributes is distributed in an improper manner: that I have no idea of, and I never intended any thing of the kind; and I believe many persons who signed the memorial have the same impression as myself.

1941. Do you concur in the opinion expressed in the memorial, that there are not a sufficient number of appointments given to relatives of the members of the service?—I was wrong, perhaps, in not giving that attention to the memorial which I should have given; but my impression was, that whoever got the memorial had got the details, which I never read, from the India House; and of course I concluded that whatever the detail was, it would be correct.

1942. Have you, from your general and long experience and extensive acquaintance with the members of the Indian Army, reason to think that applications for appointments upon public grounds are generally attended to by individual directors?—I should say decidedly so. I know many instances, myself, where

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where they have been attended to. When I was at Jellalabad in command of the forces there, a lady of the name of Anderson, whose husband had died in going through the pass of _____ wrote to me, requesting me to apply to the Court of Directors for a cadetship for her son. I refused, saying that I had no right to apply for anything of that kind; but I sent her a certificate, stating the way in which her husband had lost his life, and she sent it to England, and five or six months afterwards an appointment was sent out to this lady. I was not known to any of the Directors, and this lady was not known to any of them, and Major Anderson was not known to any of them; and therefore I should say that the appointment must have been given on public grounds. There have been many instances of the same kind which do not occur to me at the moment. In the case of Mrs. Anderson, again, she had a second son provided for in the same way, but not from any private source, or anything of the kind; it was entirely on public grounds. The same thing occurred with Lieutenant Stewart of the Horse Artillery; his son has been lately provided for, the father having been killed on the retreat from Cabul. There are many other instances; there may be some cases where the persons have not received appointments, and they feel that there is an injustice; but whether it is unjust or not I cannot say:} many persons apply for appointments who have not any public claims.

1943. The Committee is to understand that many instances have come under your own personal knowledge, where appointments have been given to the relatives of meritorious officers, without any private connexion with the Directors?—Yes; entirely on public grounds, many appointments I know have been given.

1944. Do you believe that a great deal of dissatisfaction exists in the members of the military service as to the distribution of the patronage by the Court of Directors?—I cannot say that I do; I think there is dissatisfaction with regard to the mode in which they are obliged to apply to them; that is, there is no access to the Court of Directors; it is only to individual directors, and there is an objection to that; but how that is to be remedied I cannot say. I do not believe there is an objection to anything, but the mode of addressing the Court.

1945. Have you any suggestion to offer as to the mode of correcting that?—No, I have none; but it seems to me to be quite a domestic matter with regard to the Court, and one with which the public could hardly interfere.

1946. Do you consider that the military servants of the Company have their fair proportion of the patronage, as compared with other classes of society?—I think so; with regard to public grounds, they certainly have, as far as I am able to judge; there may be cases where it is different, but I am not cognizant of them.

1947. Do you think that it would be advantageous to the military service of India to give a certain proportion of the appointments to the relatives of military officers?—No; I think, having heard so much of this memorial since, which I did not pay so much attention to at the time, that if the memorial were complied with, it would be a detriment to the service rather than a benefit, because it would be placing a certain number of appointments with the Court, which were to be given on public grounds; and no director would, after that, I should suppose, give on public grounds any more than those appointments which were actually on the table. Now some of the directors I know give almost the whole of their appointments on public grounds; I think it would be detrimental to adopt the memorial in that respect.

1948. Do you think any prejudicial effect is produced upon the efficiency of the army by the present mode of nomination?—Certainly not.

1949. Although you were not at Addiscombe yourself, can you give the Committee your opinion as to the qualifications of the young men that have been sent from Addiscombe for the services that they have to perform; do you consider the education to be efficient?—I think it is very efficient indeed; I think the system throughout at Addiscombe exceedingly good, and I think the young men who are turned out from Addiscombe as engineers and artillery are fit for any situation; they are extremely well educated, and great care is taken of them.

1950. Sir J. Graham.] I find in the memorial this passage: "That the present proportion," that is, of the patronage, "must still be considerably under what a generous recognition of meritorious service might dictate." Upon a full consideration, do you consider that a just allegation or not?—I am unable to speak

as to that in reference to figures; for I have made no memoranda of anything of the kind: I think the distribution of the patronage, generally speaking, as far as I am able to judge, is very just and very fair.

1951. Upon full consideration, therefore, you would wish that passage to be qualified?—Yes.

1952. I find this statement: "That it is desirable that a change should take place with regard to the mode of distributing the patronage; instead of their being as now solicited from individual directors by your officers and their widows, with an importunity often in vain, but which, whether it succeed or fail, is always troublesome, perhaps painful to yourselves, and is so beneath the manliness of the military, and so against the retiringness of the female character, that not even the parent's anxiety for the welfare of a child can always make it consist with self-respect;" is that your opinion now?—That is with regard to the approach to the Court of Directors; I think it is objectionable, having to go to every individual to apply for an appointment; but I do not know any other system that could be adopted.

1953. Would you adhere to this expression, that "it is beneath the manliness of the military, and the retiringness of the female character, and not consistent with the self-respect of parents," as applied to the present mode of obtaining military patronage?—I think the present system is objectionable in parties having to go to each individual director.

1954. Those are words which I find in the memorial which you signed; deliberately, upon further consideration, do you consider that those expressions are justly applicable even to the mode of applying for appointments?—I think they are too strong; but I think the mode of going to each individual director is objectionable.

1955. As to the proportion, did I understand you to say that you thought, upon the whole, the proportion of patronage given to military officers was a just and fair one, and not insufficient?—Before I could give an answer to that question I should require to know the amount, which I do not know; but, generally speaking, I should say the proportion given to military officers is fair and just.

1956. The prayer of the memorial ends with the expression of desire, that "a liberal share of appointments to India be in future distributed by your Board collectively, on public grounds, among the most deserving claimants;" did you mean, when you signed the memorial, that a liberal share of appointments to India has in times past not been distributed on public grounds?—I cannot say that I understood it as such; but I certainly must say that I did not give that attention to the memorial which I ought to have done; I took it more upon trust than anything else.

1957. *Mr. Vernon Smith.*] Under what circumstances did you sign this memorial?—The memorial was sent to me, as I said before, by Captain Macgregor, in a letter addressed to me.

1958. Was there any meeting of the military officers upon the subject?—No meeting, that I am aware of; but I understood that a great number of other officers had signed it, and that it would be beneficial if my name were attached to it, and I put my name, after having been applied to twice; in the first instance I thought it objectionable.

1959. You say you did not pay attention to the wording of it?—Certainly not.

1960. Supposing it were resolved, as suggested in the memorial, that a certain proportion of patronage should be given to the sons of deserving officers, how would you propose to distribute it; at whose discretion?—My idea was, that the Court of Directors would form some committee, and that the applications would come before them, and be laid upon the table.

1961. Would not that involve the necessity for applications which are said to be so irksome and invidious?—I think not, because the application might be made to the secretary or to the chairman, and he would refer it to the committee.

1962. The advantage would be that the application would be made to a public body, and not to private individuals?—Yes.

1963. *Sir J. Graham.*] Did I rightly understand you to have said that you feared the effect of that would be, that the directors in their public capacity would give no patronage to merit?—Certainly; that is my idea, that they would

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not; and for that reason, upon consideration, I thought the memorial very objectionable.

1964. On further consideration, you think the plan to which you have just adverted would not be conducive to the interests of the Indian officers?—I think not.

1965. Are we to understand that upon the whole, on further consideration, you think the arrangement as it stands is better than that contemplated by the memorial?—Certainly. As far as some channel of communication being given for persons applying, it seems to me to be more a domestic arrangement of the Court than a public matter, and the advantage would be that persons would not have to go from door to door.

1966. If there were facilities given of applying to the Court, leaving the patronage to be distributed by the directors in their individual capacity without any particular proportion being given to military officers, that would meet your view?—Yes.

1967. *Chairman.*] Your idea is, that there should be a committee to sift the grounds of application, leaving the distribution of the patronage to the individual directors as it now stands?—Yes, the committee would decide whether there were grounds for the application, and it would do away with the objectionable mode of applying to the individual directors.

1968. *Sir J. Graham.*] If a director wished to give any portion, year by year, of his patronage to merit, he would have at the India House the ready means of access to the applications which rested on merit?—Yes, without having applications made to him privately.

1969. *Sir J. Hogg.*] Do not you think that at present any director has an equal opportunity of ascertaining the merit of any applications by reference to the military Secretary and the records at the India House?—I do not know whether it is so or not.

1970. You stated that you signed the memorial under the impression that it was to be presented to the Court of Directors?—Yes.

1971. Was it presented to the Court of Proprietors at the quarterly meeting, or to this Committee, with your knowledge, sanction, and approbation?—Quite the reverse.

1972. If any conversation or communication took place with Captain Macgregor on the subject of its presentation either here or before the Court of Proprietors, will you have the goodness to state it?—After the memorial had been brought before the Court of Proprietors, I called upon Captain Macgregor, and I told him that I was very much surprised at its having been brought before the Court of Proprietors, and he told me that the Court of Directors had done it themselves; and I then said, “Now, recollect, my idea in signing the memorial was, that it was to go before the Court of Directors, and the Court of Directors alone, and if anything further takes place my name is not to be mentioned in the business. I have nothing to do with the memorial further than with the Court of Directors.” That is what I said.

1973. *Mr. V. Smith.*]—Would the result of your proposal, to submit all applications to a committee, which would sift them, be this, that that committee having sifted them, and laid them before the Court, each individual director would become aware of those cases, and in the exercise of his patronage he would consider the claims of meritorious public officers; whereas at present some of the directors may be generously inclined to do so, but others may at the same time completely shirk their duty?—That is very true.

1974. *Sir J. Hogg.*] When you signed the memorial, you were not aware of the proportion of patronage allotted to the servants of the Company?—I was not aware of it.

1975. If it should appear, from a return to Parliament, that one-third of the patronage was allotted to the servants of the Company, military and civil, would you think one-third a sufficient proportion?—I do not know that I have thought about the proportion at all.

1976. Would you think it for the benefit of the service that the sons of military men should get military appointments, and that the sons of civil servants should get civil appointments; or do you think that the public good requires that the services should be blended, and that no special set of men should be entitled to any special set of appointments?—I should think it

it not desirable that any special set of men should be entitled to any special appointments. I am an instance of the reverse; my son has got a civil appointment, and has gone into the civil service; and there are many others.

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1977. As far as your experience goes, do not the sons of military men frequently get civil appointments, and the sons of civil servants frequently get military appointments?—I have known many instances of the sons of military men getting civil appointments. As a rule, I should think it would be very bad to confine military appointments entirely to military men.

1978. Mr. *Hardinge*.] Do you know how many general officers signed the memorial?—I do not.

1979. Sir *E. Colebrooke*.] Do you think the system of education at Addiscombe might be beneficially extended more generally among the military appointments to India, and that a greater number of cadets might go through Addiscombe?—I thought all went through Addiscombe.

1980. It is only a portion who go through Addiscombe?—I believe they all undergo an examination; I should think it would be beneficial having all of them at Addiscombe.

1981. You would recommend that education to be given to all?—Yes.

1982. And that would give a larger power of selection for officers of engineers?—Yes.

Colonel *Thomas Matthew Taylor*, called in; and Examined.

1983. *Chairman*.] WILL you state the length of your service, and your present rank?—The length of my service is 43 years, and a little over, and my present rank is brevet-colonel.

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1984. Did you sign the memorial that was sent in to the Court of Directors, complaining of the distribution of the patronage, as regards the servants of the Company?—I did not sign it, but I gave my assent to it.

1985. Will you state what induced you to do so?—I did it entirely in deference to what I believed to be the opinions and sentiments of a number of officers whose rank and character I considered entitled them to respect, and not from any conviction of my own as to the expediency of such a memorial.

1986. Did you read the memorial before you gave your assent to it?—I looked over it. I read it for the purpose of ascertaining that nothing was in it that could be considered disrespectful to the Court of Directors, but yet not in any way weighing the facts, or being answerable for any facts or arguments or inferences that were put forward.

1987. Upon consideration, do you concur in the opinions therein expressed?—In some I concur, but not in all.

1988. Will you state in what opinions therein expressed you concur?—I thought, and this is the only part which occurs to me at present, that it was felt generally in the service, that the mode in which the patronage was conferred upon officers was not satisfactory to them.

1989. Is that your opinion still?—It is not my opinion, but I think the officers of the service feel that the mode of conferring the patronage is not satisfactory; I have not formed any opinion, as it relates to myself individually.

1990. Are you able to state the reason why the present mode is not satisfactory to the service generally?—I think that officers' ladies find it humiliating to be obliged to go from door to door of the several directors, for the purpose of urging their claims upon them; and I believe they feel it so humiliating, that nothing short of the imperative necessity of providing for their offspring would reconcile them to it.

1991. Do you believe that the cause of dissatisfaction is the present mode of application, and not the amount of patronage that is distributed to the servants of the Company?—I do not know that I am prepared to answer that question fully, but that is my opinion, that that is the cause of the dissatisfaction, or of what is complained of, rather.

1992. Does your present experience lead you to state that the claims of the servants of the Company have been disregarded by the directors, in respect to patronage?—Certainly not.

1993. Can you suggest any mode in which the distribution of the patronage would be more agreeable to the service?—I think that if the restriction which at present exists, to preferring claims to the Court of Directors as a body, was removed, it would be satisfactory to the service; and if applications were

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admitted, supported either by the Commander-in-chief, or perhaps by some of the superior officers, it would remove one cause of dissatisfaction. Of course every application could not be successful, but such as might be deemed worthy of consideration might be met by some arrangement amongst the directors themselves.

1994. Do you believe that a regulation to distribute a certain amount of the patronage amongst the servants of the Company would be beneficial to the service?—I do not; I think such an arrangement would close the door to any other description of applications.

1995. Do you think it would give a larger amount of patronage to the servants of the Company?—I think not.

1996. Has the present mode of nomination, in your opinion, worked prejudicially to the military service in India?—Not as far as I have had any opportunity of observing.

1997. Sir J. Graham.] From your experience and knowledge, should you say, practically, that the sons of the most meritorious officers have obtained appointments?—I have heard of instances where meritorious officers have failed in obtaining appointments; but within the scope of my own knowledge I cannot recollect any instance in which an officer of any merit has not succeeded in obtaining at least one appointment for his son.

1998. Failure may be regarded as the exception rather than as the general rule?—As far as my experience goes, I think so.

1999. On reflection, you would not be prepared to adopt all the expressions in this memorial, commenting in very harsh terms upon the distribution by the directors of the patronage?—I never was prepared to adopt them; and indeed I signed the memorial in deference to the opinions of those whom I was bound to respect; but if that arrangement was adopted, my opinion is, that it would operate disadvantageously to the interests of officers, for the door would be closed to them of obtaining private favours by individual influence with the directors; the parties would be immediately referred to the reserved number of appointments.

2000. The rule restricting officers from applying to the Court of Directors, as a body, is not based on statute, but on a bye-law of the Board?—I am not competent to answer that question.

2001. But you are sure that the rule exists, that officers are not allowed individually to present petitions founded on good service to the Court of Directors?—The Government of India will not receive petitions to forward to the Court of Directors, as a body, for appointment; of course an officer can only address his superiors through the proper channel of communication, which would be the Commander-in-chief; and could not, according to the established rule, at least the custom of the service, forward a memorial direct to the Court.

2002. The obstacle exists in India to officers serving there, but does it exist here?—I am not aware that it does.

2003. Sir J. Hogg.] When you say that officers cannot prefer a memorial to the Court of Directors claiming the appointments on the ground of service, I presume you allude to the well-known usage of the Court, of always returning a reply that the request cannot be complied with, inasmuch as the Court of Directors have no patronage to distribute?—I do not know that fact, except by inference; everybody is perfectly aware that the Court as a body have no patronage at their disposal, and that it is divided into a certain number of portions, and left to the disposal of those to whom it is given.

2004. The Court, as a body, having no patronage, must, of necessity, decline any applications made to them as a body?—Yes, as a matter of course, it must do so.

2005. Chairman.] You stated that you had signed the memorial in deference to the opinions of others; did you mean to refer to a few particular instances, or to the number of assents that the memorial had previously obtained?—I referred more particularly to the character and weight of a certain number of individual names which were given to me, but generally to the great number which were given also, showing it to be a general wish, rather than confined to a few individuals; but I respected the opinions of some individuals whose names were given to me more than others, and perhaps without their names I should have acted differently.

2006. Had you communicated with those individuals before giving your assent to the memorial?—Not at all.

2007. You

2007. You were entirely influenced by seeing their names?—I received a letter on the evening of one day, and answered it the next day. I was absent from town, and had no opportunity of communicating with anybody.

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2008. Sir J. Graham.] This memorial points to a change in the mode of distribution of the patronage, whatever the proportion allotted to the meritorious services of the army may be, it suggests that it should be awarded by the Court of Directors collectively, in some manner which is not plainly pointed out; that would be entrusting the patronage to the Court, whereas it is now distributed by the directors individually; are we to collect from your evidence that on reflection you do not desire the change which this memorial asks, and that you would wish to see the patronage still distributed by the directors individually?—I am not prepared to give an opinion on that subject.

2009. The memorial asks for the distribution by the Board collectively?—A portion of the patronage should be set aside for distribution among the sons of military officers in the service.

2010. By the Court of Directors in their collective capacity?—Yes.

2011. Do you adhere to that wish as expressed in the memorial?—I do not, and never desired it.

2012. But that is what the memorial asks?—I have stated that I was acting in deference to the opinions of others, and not according to my own views of the case.

2013. And now, upon full reflection, you do not desire the objects sought in that memorial, but you prefer the present practice of distribution by the directors individually?—I do not desire the appropriation of any number of appointments to the military service to be distributed in the way proposed.

2014. You prefer the distribution by the individual directors, whatever the proportion may be, to distribution by the Court collectively, as sought in the memorial?—I do; and I think it necessary to state my reason for it, which I think I have already stated in what I have said, that if any number of appointments were reserved for distribution in this manner, the number of appointments given to military officers would be limited to that reserve; no larger number would be given; and in that case, if an applicant went to a director with a claim, and endeavoured to influence him by his own personal solicitation, the answer he would receive immediately would be, "You must apply to the reserved number for what you wish."

2015. Then, in your opinion, the officers who signed this memorial have sought a change which would not be conducive to their own interests, well understood?—That is my opinion.

2016. Mr. Vernon Smith.] You stated that you signed the memorial in deference to the opinions of others; but as you did not consult them, you signed merely in deference to their names?—In deference to what I knew of their character.

2017. Have you communicated with them in order to ascertain their opinion, since?—I have with a few; four or five.

2018. Many of them, we presume, may entertain the same opinion that you have expressed yourself?—I should say it is possible and probable.

2019. According to what you have stated, we could not consider the signatures which are attached to this memorial as conveying a concurrence of opinion on the part of those persons in the views expressed in the memorial?—No, not if I am correct in what I have stated.

2020. Mr. Wilson.] Your opinion is, that if the memorial were complied with, it would rather limit the chances of the service obtaining patronage than otherwise?—So I should think.

2021. Sir J. Hogg.] You stated that you signed that memorial under the belief that it was to be presented to the Court of Directors?—Undoubtedly, and for no other purpose.

2022. In regard to its being produced before the Court of Proprietors, and to its being produced before this Committee of the House of Commons, have you given your sanction and approbation to that?—I have not.

2023. And you would disapprove of any use being made of your name, as attached to that memorial, in producing it before this Committee?—Undoubtedly I do; the use of my name was to go no further than to present it to the Court of Directors.

2024. As far as you can judge, from communication with the officers generally who

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who signed that memorial, do you believe it was their intention that it should be limited to presentation to the Court of Directors, or do you believe that they contemplated any ulterior proceeding like the present?—I have not had any communication on the subject with any of those who have signed it, except four or five; and, as far as I can judge from what they said, I believe they had no intention of its going further, or of being used for any ulterior purpose.

2025. Sir E. Colebrooke.] Do you consider there is any inconvenience in the present mode, in which persons who have claims from their public services have to make application for appointments?—It is undoubtedly inconvenient to a great number; in short, it operates to exclude the applications of a considerable number of most deserving men. I allude more particularly to the regimental officer, a person who spends all his life with his regiment, and who is as valuable a class of officer as any in the service, and perhaps the most valuable. Those men are seldom known beyond their own circles; and many of them are not in circumstances to enable them to come home to England to urge their own claims, or bring them under the notice of the Court, nor have they friends in England to do it for them; they are, therefore, practically excluded from any share in the distribution of the patronage of the Court.

2026. Have you any suggestion to make as to the mode in which those claims could be met?—Only in the way that I have stated before, namely, by removing the restriction which prevents the officers at present making applications to the Court of Directors as a body; if they could obtain access to the Court on an application, supported by a recommendation from the Commander-in-chief, or by any of the superior officers, that would remove the difficulty which lies in their way.

2027. You think that there is an evil from the want of a channel of communication between meritorious persons and the individual directors?—Yes, I think so; I think they feel that it debars their chance of obtaining notice of their cases.

2028. If cases of that kind are brought before the Court as a body, you have no doubt that, from the feeling of the members of the Court, there would be a disposition to act liberally towards the class to which you allude?—I believe so; I have no reason to doubt such a disposition; and I go on the supposition that by some arrangement amongst themselves they might meet such claims as appeared to deserve notice; of course every claim could not be successful.

2029. Mr. Baillie.] You said, that in signing that memorial you intended it to be presented only to the Court of Directors?—When I signed it my intention was that it should be presented to the Court of Directors only, and made no further use of.

2030. If your object was more likely to be obtained by the memorial being presented to the Committee of the House of Commons, should you have felt any objection to that?—Certainly; my immediate masters and superiors are the Court of Directors, and it is to them I am bound to look in the first instance, and in every instance.

2031. Then you think that it would not have been proper, being in the service of the Court of Directors, that you should address any petition direct to the House of Commons?—Not to set aside the Court of Directors; there might be a very strong and urgent case which might, perhaps, overcome my objection to it.

2032. Sir R. H. Inglis.] Without reference to any strong and urgent case, in the actual circumstances you did not wish to appeal from your own immediate masters to any other tribunal?—As a military man I am taught to look to my immediate superior for the redress of my grievances or for the gratification of my wishes; I am to apply to him, and he is to forward my application to whatever authority has the power of meeting those wishes. I stated that I did not sign the memorial; I should explain that; there is a military rule that no memorial shall be signed by more than one individual; but that is met in this way; when there are a number of men who have the same wish and the same object, they give their assent to some one individual to sign on behalf of the whole; in this case General Welsh signed it as the senior officer of those who had given in their assent to the memorial.

Colonel *Robert Alexander*, called in ; and Examined.

2033. *Committee.*] WILL you state the rank you hold in the Indian service?— Col. *R. Alexander*.
I am Colonel in the Madras Army.

2034. What is the period of your service?—Thirty-three years' service.

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2035. What appointments have you held?—I was last Adjutant General of the Madras Army.

2036. Did you sign the memorial which was sent in to the Court of Directors with regard to the distribution of their patronage?—With regard to the distribution of the patronage and other subjects, I did.

2037. Do you concur in the whole tenor of that memorial?—I do not concur, and I intimated to the gentleman who applied to me to sign it, that I did not concur in all his views, but I thought there were points in it which required to be brought to the notice of the Court of Directors, and therefore I signed it.

2038. Will you state what those points are?—The fourth paragraph is the one that I agreed in, in particular, with reference to the nominations to the service of the sons and relatives of those who had died in the public service, being obtained by private favour, instead of an opportunity being afforded of urging those claims officially on public grounds. Again, this portion I agreed to: "That your memorialists respectfully submit, that in Her Majesty's Army, the claims of the sons of officers, on the ground of their fathers' professional services, are readily admitted and generally attended to; and that even in the preparatory education at Sandhurst, the son of the royal officer, according to the rank and means of his father, is received at a yearly charge from 60 to 30 per cent. less than what is paid by the sons of the private gentleman; whereas, at Addiscombe no distinction whatever is shown, although the cost is treble the pension which the youth may receive from the military funds." Generally I agreed in that. I am not sufficiently aware of the details to know whether they are correctly stated, but the principle I agreed in; and I also agree in part of the paragraph which refers to the importunity of urging claims, and often in vain; "but which, whether it succeed or fail, is always troublesome, perhaps painful to yourselves, and is so beneath the manliness of the military, and so against the retiringness of the female character, that not even the parent's anxiety for the welfare of a child can always make it consist with self-respect." I think, generally, those are the points to which I expressed concurrence.

2039. Do you concur in the view of this memorial, that the service has not had its fair share of the distribution of the patronage?—I have never entered into the statistics of the question; from what I have read since the subject was agitated, I should be prepared to find that it has about its fair share.

2040. Can you suggest any remedy for the inconvenience of which you complain?—The remedy that I would suggest would be having an official channel of communication to the head of the Government, the Court of Directors, the Chairman of the Court, or the Court in its collective capacity, to which the officer could apply for provision for his family, he having a claim upon the public service, instead of being obliged to go, as he is now, from door to door, and ask it as a matter solely of private favour.

2041. Has it come under your own personal knowledge, that the claims of meritorious servants have been disregarded in the distribution of the patronage?—It has come under my personal knowledge that many officers have failed in obtaining cadetships. I do not, at this moment, remember any instance of the relatives of an officer who had either fallen in the service, or who had particularly distinguished himself, having applied for an appointment, and not having succeeded.

2042. Have cases come under your knowledge where there has been no private influence whatever, and the patronage has been given entirely on public grounds?—Many instances, I should suppose, are such. I remember one in particular of an officer whom I had known for many years, who died in China; his son was provided for, and my impression is, that he had no personal knowledge whatever of the directors. I know another instance in which an officer in India wrote to members of the Court. I do not believe that they were personally known to him, but he stated the claims of two officers, and each of them was provided for. I may mention that in our army there are some meritorious men who have been brought forward without having had commissions when they entered the army; they have risen from the ranks; and in two instances I have known of their sons being provided

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provided for, and, as I should suppose, they had no personal influence with the members of the Court.

2043. Am I right in supposing that you confine your objection to the present system to these three points: first, that there is no public officer or department to take into consideration the claims of the service; secondly, that it is not as in Her Majesty's service, where the sons of officers have an advantage in the expense of their education; and thirdly, you complain of the necessity of private solicitation for appointments?—These are the three points in which I particularly concur.

2044. Those are the only three points upon which you concur in this memorial?—I should concur in the others generally so far as this, that considering that all public servants have a claim of some kind upon the Government, the public servants of the East India Company have a peculiarly strong claim; inasmuch as their whole lives are passed away from their own country, and they are more dependent upon the Government than those who are living in the midst of all the opportunities of providing for their families which occur in England.

2045. Is it the result of your experience that they have not their fair share of the patronage in comparison with the other classes of Her Majesty's subjects?—As I said before, I have never entered into the statistics, but I should say, as far as my impressions go and from what I have read, they have a fair share of the appointments.

2046. Do you believe that as regards the number of appointments the service would be benefited by the plan you suggest of making the applications to a public office instead of to individual directors, as now practised?—The question would imply, if I take it rightly, that there are a certain number of appointments allotted to the army, and that the question is merely whether it would be an improvement to be enabled to apply for those appointments through an official channel, rather than through the individual directors privately. I should say that if allotting a certain number of appointments as a matter of right to be given to the military officers for their children, is to shut the thing up, rather than hold out a hope of provision for their families as a matter of reward, the army, so far from being benefited, would be in a worse position than at present.

2047. Sir J. Graham.] Take the other view, that there is no limitation of the number, and that the mode of applying only is changed, the mode adopted being to apply not to individual directors, but to some constituted authority that should receive applications at the India House?—If there were no limitation of the number, I should say it would be a great improvement; it would be much more gratifying to the feelings, and more preservative of the spirit of the officers, that they should apply to an authority of rank at the India House.

2048. Chairman.] The memorial complains, "that there is no department or public functionary anywhere that has the power of rewarding, by the conferment of appointments to India on their sons, the public service of the most meritorious officers;" are you still of opinion that such a department or public functionary should be appointed?—Certainly I should not make such a statement as you have read, because although there is not official means of applying for such a provision for their children open to the officers of the army, the fact is, that they are provided for; but it is in the way in which it is done, that I would venture to suggest an improvement.

2049. You mean that you agree in principle, without specifying the details of the application of that system?—Yes.

2050. Sir R. H. Inglis.] Unless there be a fixed proportion of patronage reserved to the servants of the Indian army, how would you provide that such reserve should not be absolutely illusory?—That embraces a wide question; since this question has been agitated I have thought a good deal of it; if a fixed number of appointments were set apart for officers of the army, it would be understood that that was entirely to meet all their demands. I think that would, in the first place, shut them out from the hope of other appointments, civil appointments; and if it became a matter of right, it would then follow as of necessity, that a commission in the army gave an hereditary claim to the children; and that might lead to another question, if this were once established; viz., whether the Government would not have the right to place, or whether it might not be expedient to place, some limitation on the demands that might come upon them, as is the case in the Prussian army.

2051. Sir

2051. Sir *J. Hogg*.] By a limitation of the demand, do you mean a limitation of the marriages?—Yes, that would be put to the army perhaps; and then, again, if an even proportion is struck, and there are so many military appointments, and so many military officers, who are to have a proportion of the whole hereafter, another question would arise, whether that proportion should have reference to the number of officers or to the number of children; that is a question which would necessarily occur, because many will be disappointed when once you have a fixed number, for you can gratify all; and there will arise out of that, naturally, the question, whether you are to look to the number of officers, or to the number of children.

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2052. This memorial, I believe, was chiefly got up by Captain Macgregor; and, as related to the presentation of that memorial to the Court of Directors, he seems to have acted on behalf of the officers who signed that memorial; apart from that specific purpose, do you regard Captain Macgregor as expressing, or as authorized to express, the opinions of the officers, or any of them, who signed that memorial?—I literally know nothing of how the memorial was got up, but, seeing the names that were attached to it, I presumed that Captain Macgregor was acting in concert with them. Certainly he is not an exponent of any opinion of mine; nor have I ever been asked whether he should appear as such.

2053. As far as you have had an opportunity of forming an opinion, have the services of officers in the service of the East India Company been regarded by the directors as affording a claim to patronage and to commissions for their sons?—I am not aware that such a claim has been recognised by the directors as a body, but I am aware that the sons of officers have been provided for; and I can draw no other conclusion than that they were provided for on public grounds, on account of their fathers' services.

2054. You are aware that the Court as a body have no patronage at their disposal?—I am.

2055. But any officer addressing a memorial to the Court as a body, claiming an appointment for his son, gets, as a matter of course, an official reply that his application cannot be complied with?—Officers in India are not allowed to address the Court as a body on any subject.

2056. You are aware that there is no objection to officers at home doing so?—I know of no instance of an officer at home, which has fallen within my knowledge, making a private application to an individual director.

2057. You are not aware of private applications to the Court collectively?—No.

2058. Mr. *Wilson*.] If such an application has been made, it must be obvious, as the Court has no appointments at its disposal, that it must be negatived?—Yes, in my official position in India, if such a memorial was sent to me, it was my duty to return as the answer, that it could not be received.

2059. Sir *J. Graham*.] From your experience, should you say, on the whole, that officers in India have as fair a share of the patronage as officers at home?—I could not answer that question satisfactorily to myself without having some data to refer to.

2060. From your general knowledge, you could not give any opinion upon that point, whether the officers in India receive as fair a share of the patronage of the individual directors as the officers who are at home on leave?—I have never considered the subject before; but answering off-hand, I should suppose they did; I have no reason to suppose the contrary; but I have never considered the subject; I merely take it as you put the question to me.

2061. Something has been said by you of the analogy of the Queen's service; at the Horse Guards an application is made to the secretary of the Commander-in-chief, and the Commander-in-chief has the power of advising the Queen as to the patronage to be given; would not that analogy fairly apply to the India House if application were made to the military secretary, for instance, and the patronage remained, as at present, in the hands of the individual directors, and not of the Court?—The cases are not quite the same; there is something peculiarly gratifying in any officer going to one of the highest rank in his own profession, such as the present military secretary to the Commander-in-chief; if there was a similar officer at the India House, and he received the applications, the applicant would no longer be concerned, I imagine, as to how, amongst the body of directors, the appointment was to be given; but he would be satisfied that he

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had laid his application before the Court through a high authority, and that his claim would be estimated, and a suitable answer returned.

2062. But you have negatived the proposition of having a fixed portion of the patronage as of right given?—Yes.

2063. Then there would still remain the favour of the individual director in the distribution of the patronage assigned to him?—I should rather regard it as a prerogative of Government to dispense its patronage for the public service, than take it in that point of view as a personal favour.

2064. At the present moment, whatever the moral obligation may be upon the directors in the distribution of the patronage, they have a complete and unlimited control over the exercise of it; the only alteration you would suggest is as to the mode of application; but the power of the directors to distribute the patronage would remain unchanged, unless there were a fixed portion assigned to the Indian army, to which you object?—It would be so. But when I object to a fixed proportion, I do not think the question shuts itself entirely up in that. I think the army should be entitled generally to participate in the patronage of the Government; I think it very essential for the public service, and for the comfort and good feeling of all concerned in it, that the sons of the officers of the different branches of the public service should intermingle; that the sons of civil servants should be in the military service; and the sons of military men in the civil service; and that officers of Her Majesty's service and young gentlemen from the different classes of society in England should also be in the army. I therefore would venture to say that it would take a wider scope than making a rule-of-three sum of so many cadetships to be allotted to a certain number of officers.

2065. Mr. Mangles.] Under any imaginable system of that sort, would there not necessarily remain a number of disappointed men?—No doubt there would.

2066. Do not you think that those disappointed men who failed to obtain appointments by public distribution, would seek to obtain the appointments by application to individual directors?—No doubt they would.

2067. Do not you think that the widows or wives of officers, in their natural anxiety to provide for their children, would go through as irksome and distressing a canvass as is at present gone through?—That is the practice at present; any gentleman in a high position under Government is liable to such solicitations, and always will be; still it would be a gratifying thing to an officer or a widow to be able to go to the India House, as they go to the Horse Guards, and lay their claim before an officer of high rank.

2068. Do not you think that those who failed in their public application, owing to the superior claims of others being considered as paramount, would be urged, by the natural feeling they would have for their children, to go through the same irksome and distressing applications to individual directors as at present?—I think they would; and I see no objection to those who choose to use private solicitation, having the opportunity of doing so.

2069. Then the change of system that you recommend would only reach comparatively a few, whose claims would be thought paramount?—It would be open to all, without exception, to adopt this mode; if all could not succeed, yet all would have the satisfaction of presenting their claims in a way that was congenial to their feelings.

2070. After they had preferred their claims and had failed, do you not think that the feelings of human nature would urge them to adopt the course of applying to the directors individually, which would be even more irksome and distressing than the present mode of making private applications to directors?—No doubt they might do it.

2071. Viscount Jocelyn.] It is not to any neglect which has been shown by any directors of the East India Company towards fair claimants on public grounds, but to the mode in which the application has been made, that you object?—It is impossible for me to say whether they have awarded their patronage on public grounds or not. I can only infer to what extent the directors have awarded their patronage on public grounds; but I cannot answer specifically as to these things, as I might do if I had returns to refer to. I have seen many instances in which I feel perfectly certain that the appointments were given on public grounds, because I can imagine no other grounds; the parties receiving appointments had not family or friendly connexions with the directors; they were only known as the sons of meritorious officers; and therefore it is very evident that the directors do
award

award the patronage on public grounds. There are many who are disappointed ; they feel it a most humiliating process to go through, and when they fail to obtain the appointment they feel it the more. Col. R. Alexander.

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2072. Mr. *Wilson*.] There is one particular point to which I should wish to draw your attention, in the analogy which you drew between the India House and the Horse Guards; with regard to the Horse Guards, the application being made to a public officer, he has it in his power to comply with the application, or to make such a recommendation to the Sovereign as leads to a compliance with it; but, on the other hand, the public officer at the India House, to whom the application was made, having no public patronage in his hands, and no control over it, could only apply on behalf of the applicant to individual directors of the East India Company for a portion of the patronage that they had at their disposal; are you of opinion that individuals would feel as well satisfied to leave such applications to private directors in the hands of the public officer, and that they would feel satisfied that their interests would be as well attended to in his hands as if they made application to those private individuals themselves?—I still reply to that, as I did before, that the applicant would go upon the principle of having what he thought a suitable channel of communication to the head of the Government that he serves; it would still be a question for the Court to arrange among themselves how they would apportion the patronage to the claims that were before them. In Her Majesty's army the disposal of the patronage must depend upon the number of vacancies to be filled up, and it would be a question of special consideration every year in the Court how many appointments they would have to meet the claims of public servants, and how many, under the constitution of the Court, it would be fair for them to reserve to themselves. That would be a question for the Court entirely to decide; but all those who were officers of the army would have an opportunity of approaching them in a way suitable to their own position in society and congenial to their feelings.

2073. Would not the effect of that be, that a certain portion of the patronage would be set aside to meet the public claims, and would not the evils arise, which you have adverted to, of the claims of the army being considered limited to that amount of patronage?—I have said, that the patronage should not be strictly numerically as a matter of right; it should be a matter of reward; and that would of course depend upon circumstances; for example, after a severe campaign there would be a greater demand, I presume, upon the directors in respect of what is generally recognised as a claim for provision for the sons of those who are killed in action; under such circumstances there must be a flexibility in the amount; that is one great reason why the amount of the patronage to be allowed should not be strictly or numerically defined.

2074. Whether the quantity was strictly defined as the same numerical quantity year by year, or whether it were annually fixed upon according to the circumstances of the year by the Court of Directors when the patronage came to be distributed, do you think it would alter the principle, or remove the evil which you have suggested, that the claim of the service would be considered to be confined to such an amount of patronage?—It must be left entirely to the Court of Directors; it is their prerogative to judge of the claims.

2075. Viscount *Jocelyn*.] If a portion of the patronage were set apart to meet certain claims, do you see any difficulty in its being open to the Court of Directors to bestow any of the other portion of the patronage which remained in their hands to meet such claims?—I see none.

2076. Sir *J. Graham*.] But if there were a fixed proportion set apart to meet such claims, do you think the directors would be likely to distribute any of the remaining portion of the patronage to meet those claims?—The director would give some appointments to his nephew or his son.

2077. Mr. *Hardinge*.] In those cases where the sons of those who have fallen in action have received appointments, may it be said that they have received the appointments on public grounds?—I have known instances of it, and I believe that generally they have been given on public grounds only.

2078. Is it not your opinion that such claims are readily and immediately recognised?—I am not prepared to say that.

2079. You have stated that the apportionment of a certain number of appointments to the army would be a bar to their receiving appointments in the civil service?—I have said that if it were to be a bar, that is one additional reason why there should not be a fixed proportion.

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2080. Would not the fact of there being a fixed proportion of the patronage allotted to the army, weaken the applications of the sons of Indian officers for employment in the Queen's service here?—That would depend upon the view taken by the authority applied to; I do not see why it should do so.

[Adjourned to Friday next, at One o'Clock.]

Select Committee on *Indian Territories.*

1852.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Martis, 8^o die Junii, 1852.

<i>Lieut.-General Sir George Pollock, G.C.B.</i>	-	p.	1
<i>Colonel Thomas Matthew Taylor</i>	-	-	p. 5
<i>Colonel Robert Alexander</i>	-	-	p. 9

[Great inconvenience having arisen from the Publication of Minutes of Evidence taken before Committees, and of Papers, &c. laid before them, it is particularly requested that Members receiving such Minutes and Papers will be careful that they are confined to the object for which they are printed—the special use of the Members of such Committees.]

Select Committee on INDIAN TERRITORIES,

1852.

Veneris, 11^o die Junii, 1852.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. Baring.
Mr. Herries.
Lord John Russell.
Sir James Graham.
Mr. Hume.
Sir J. Hogg.
Mr. Hildyard.
Viscount Mahon.

Mr. Mangles.
Mr. Baillie.
Sir E. Colebrooke.
Mr. Vernon Smith.
Mr. Hardinge.
Mr. Spooner.
Mr. Cobden.
Mr. Alderman Thompson.

THOMAS BARING, Esq. IN THE CHAIR.

Lieutenant-General *Macleod*, called in; and Examined.

2081. *Chairman.*] WILL you be kind enough to state to the Committee your rank in the Indian army, and the length of your service?—I am a Lieutenant-general. I was originally belonging to the Engineers' Corps, and the length of my service is between 56 and 57 years.

Lieut.-General
Macleod.

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2082. Are you aware of a memorial, which was presented to the Court of Directors, with regard to the distribution of the patronage?—Yes.

2083. Did you sign that memorial?—Yes, I did.

2084. Will you be kind enough to state your reasons for signing it?—It was presented to me by Captain Macgregor both in writing and personally; it had been altered at various times, at the suggestion of various persons, and I do not know how far it may have been altered before it was sent in; but I signed it as being an appeal to the Court of Directors themselves, and not with a view of its going any further than that; if I had had any idea of its going beyond the Court of Directors, I certainly should not have signed it. Upon a consideration of several points, it appeared to me at the time that something of the kind was practicable; but since then, after hearing the arguments *pro* and *con.*, I believe it to be quite practicable, and that it would be of no service to the officers of the army, and would be very inconvenient to the Court of Directors themselves; and I do not think that those suggestions in the memorial could be carried out.

2085. Then, upon full consideration, you do not hold the opinions which are expressed in that memorial?—In many respects I entertain the same opinion, but my view of the case was this. In going through the India House at different times, I have been exceedingly distressed to see a number of most respectable ladies, the wives and widows of officers in the service, all placed in a very humiliating position; traversing the passages of the India House, and asking favours of the porters to get admission to the several directors. I believe the porters generally are exceedingly civil and kind to those ladies, but still it is a very humiliating position for respectable ladies to be placed in, and it was with a view to affording relief to those ladies, and under the impression that a considerable portion of the Court assented to that proposition (for I was under that impression from what I had heard from Captain Macgregor and other parties), that I signed the memorial, believing that it was done agreeably to the wishes of the Court of Directors, and not thinking of its going any further than that.

2086. You object to the present system as regards the mode of solicitation, but not as regards the mode of distribution of the patronage?—Exactly; the objection is that there are no means of appealing to any particular party; each director has the patronage. I do not know how it can be otherwise arranged, but I thought at the time that it might be otherwise arranged; that persons might address the chairman or some other party appointed for the purpose, stating the services of

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their husbands or fathers, or whoever they were, so as to induce them to give appointments from the body generally instead of parties being obliged to solicit individual directors; but I cannot see how it can be otherwise.

2087. Do you consider the proportion of patronage accorded to the relatives of officers in the Indian army sufficient or fair?—I think it is very fair. I have known a great number of instances where the patronage has been bestowed on account of the services of the parents or husbands of the parties applying for it. I have known many instances where the patronage has been bestowed in the most liberal and handsome manner by the Court of Directors; but at the same time it is quite impossible, under the present system, that it can be expected, because every director has his own family and friends to provide for; and there is no rule by which he is obliged to give appointments to officers on account of their services. But, nevertheless, it is done in many instances. I certainly have no cause of complaint in my own case, for I have had three civil appointments for my sons; in fact, appointments for all my sons, and two appointments in the military for my grandsons. In fact, as many as I had prepared to receive appointments have received them.

2088. Mr. *Hume.*] When you signed that memorial, was it your opinion that the relatives of distinguished officers in the service should have an opportunity of preferring any request they had to make direct to the Court, and that they should not be obliged to apply to individual directors?—That was my view of the case at the time; but, as I have stated now, on further consideration, and after hearing the arrangements *pro* and *con.*, I do not think it is practicable.

2089. Entertaining that opinion, was it your idea at the time that they might have for their sons claims for appointments as cadets?—That was my view, that they might lay their claims before some one competent party; the chairman, or some other person appointed by the court to receive those claims.

2090. Claims founded on the merits from service of their connexions?—Yes.

2091. Are you aware that the Commander-in-chief is in the habit of giving commissions to the children of meritorious officers who may have suffered in the service?—Certainly.

2092. Was it your view that the claims of the officers of the Indian army might be treated in the same way?—Yes, that was my view at the time.

2093. You say you do not see any means by which that could be accomplished?—I think not on reviewing the case since; it was done in a hasty way; I had not considered the matter so much then as I have done since.

2094. If it could be done, you think it would afford a great relief to the relatives of meritorious officers?—Yes, particularly to ladies; for it is a very humiliating position for them to be placed in, but it is unavoidable.

2095. Are not officers in the Indian service, such as you have been for many years, excluded from any connection with persons here, so as to render a provision for their families extremely difficult?—It is so with a good many; it was not so with me, for I have a large connexion in this country.

2096. You have stated that you have no ground for complaint in your case, have you a brother-in-law a director?—Yes, I have two brothers-in-law in the direction, and I have other intimate friends in the direction.

2097. But I wish your candid opinion upon the point, whether it would not be highly valued by the servants of the Company abroad, if a certain proportion of the patronage could be set aside to meet the demands of the children of meritorious officers?—I think they would be very much pleased to have it so; but at the same time I think the general body would be more liable to disappointment than they are now.

2098. Supposing the Court, as a court, to be the tribunal to whom applications were made, and that the relative services of different officers were submitted to them, do you consider that there would be any greater difficulty in the Court deciding justly, than any other party that the matter might be submitted to?—No, I do not see why there should be, if it could be so arranged; but if that arrangement was made, my belief is, that a greater number would be likely to meet with disappointment than now.

2099. Do you mean to say that the number of applications of relatives of meritorious officers is so great, that if there was a rule laid down as to the granting of patronage, the disappointments would be numerous?—Yes.

2100. Still would not a portion being set aside, be a relief to a certain extent?—No doubt it would be a relief to a certain extent.

Lord

Lord *Elphinstone*, attending by permission of the House of Peers; Examined.

2101. *Chairman.*] WILL your Lordship state to the Committee, when, and for how long, you were Governor of Madras?—I was Governor of Madras from March 1837 to September 1842.

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2102. Have you subsequently visited India; and if so, when, and in what capacity?—I went back to India in 1845; I went to Ceylon in the beginning of 1845; and I went over to Bombay in December 1845, and I came home in March 1847.

2103. Did that subsequent visit afford you further means of observation as to the present mode of conducting the Government of India?—Certainly from my being previously familiar with the system of governing our part of India, I was able to observe the results of different systems in other parts of the country.

2104. Will you state to the Committee, what, in your opinion, has been the effect of the changes made by the Act of 1833 in the relations of the subordinate Presidencies to the Supreme Government?—I think the effect upon the subordinate Presidencies has been upon the whole very injurious. I think it has lowered the character of those Governments in public estimation; and I think it has damped and depressed the zeal of public servants under those Presidencies; and I think it has also led to considerable delay in the ordinary transactions of business.

2105. How have those changes produced those results?—I think that Governments that are deprived of the means of executing improvements which they consider necessary, and which are subject to minute supervision in every petty detail of administration, cannot be expected to command the same respect that other Governments possess that are not shorn of those attributes; I think the subordinates under those Governments feel the powerlessness of the Governments under which they serve, and the delay that is caused is very great in the transaction of business. If the Governor-general happens to be at Simlah, which he frequently is, being about 2,000 miles from Madras, in a country where there are no means of rapid communication, the necessity of reference causes very great delay.

2106. Do not you think that the necessity of reference to the Supreme Government, as to all points of expenditure, has acted as a salutary check upon extravagance in the subordinate Presidencies?—I very much doubt if it has. I think that the responsibility is in some degree taken off the shoulders of the subordinate Government, and transferred to a Government which has no effectual means of checking the expenditure, or of knowing what expenditure is judicious and what is inadvisable.

2107. But the finances of India are under the control of the Governor-general in Council?—Yes; and I think the supreme control of the finances of the Government should continue in the hands of the Governor-general in Council; but I think that all the details of administration of the subordinate Governments should be referred to the Governors in Council of those Presidencies.

2108. If the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay were placed on the same footing as the North-western provinces, do you think that their condition would be improved?—I do not think that they could well be placed on the same footing. There are certain essential differences in the circumstances of those Presidencies and the North-western provinces. There are separate armies, separate services, in Madras and Bombay, which do not exist in the North-western provinces; there is also a Supreme Court in Madras and Bombay, which does not exist in the North-western provinces; and I think there are other reasons, which are perhaps not at first apparent, why it would be injurious to assimilate them.

2109. Would it be necessary to amalgamate the army and civil service, and modify the character of the Supreme Court, in order to place those Presidencies upon a similar footing with the North-western provinces?—Yes, I think it would, because, by merely reducing the Governor to the rank of Lieutenant-governor, and doing away with the Council, you would not effect that purpose.

2110. What would be the objections to an amalgamation of the armies and the civil services, if this measure were considered to be necessary?—I think, in the first place, the chief merit of the separate services is their acquaintance with the language, manners, customs and habits of the natives under their authority, and I think that advantage would be very much lost if a Madras or Bengal officer were liable to be sent from one Presidency to the other. Then I think, in amalgamating the armies, there are other very grave considerations which ought not

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to be overlooked; at present you have the advantage of emulation between the different armies; for instance, the Madras or Bombay army will not object to serve beyond the seas; but the Bengal army, with the exception of seven regiments, I believe, refuse to serve beyond the seas; and there might be possibly greater danger than now exists under certain circumstances from absolute identity in interest and feeling of an army of 250,000 men.

2111. If it be expedient to preserve the present constitution of the subordinate governments, with separate councils, armies, and civil services, would it not be very beneficial if the governors were always taken from the Company's services instead of being taken from among men inexperienced in Indian affairs?—I think it would not be advisable to confine the selection of persons for those offices to the Company's servants exclusively. I can conceive cases in which it would be desirable to appoint persons wholly unconnected with India; but certainly, under ordinary circumstances, in the case of a Company's officer, qualified from local experience and other requisite qualifications, I think his claim ought to receive every consideration.

2112. What modifications would you recommend in the provisions of the Act of 1833, which affect the subordinate Governments?—I think it would be well to make a formal distinction between the legislative and administrative Councils, which distinction has virtually been made in the Council of India, because as it is at present constituted, the fourth ordinary member of Council only sits in the Council when legislative subjects come under discussion. I think that if this distinction were made, the executive or administrative Council of each Presidency should be invested with the entire functions of administration, subject only to the control of the Governor-general. I think that this would not interfere, but rather strengthen that unity of control which, I admit, ought to be maintained in India, but it would relieve the subordinate Presidencies from what they feel to be a real grievance; which is, that matured plans, which have been checked by the means which they alone possess, should be referred in the last resort to a Council, in three years out of four, consisting of three Bengal servants who are wholly unacquainted with the local circumstances of the other Presidencies, and who have abundant business of their own to attend to, without interfering in what I think they cannot be such competent judges of as the Governors in Council of the subordinate Presidencies.

2113. Do you think that if the power of legislating for all India continued to be vested in the Supreme Government, it would be expedient to have members of the Legislative Council from the subordinate presidencies?—I think it might be expedient, that the Governor-general should have the power for particular purposes, of sending to the subordinate presidencies for members of Council, to assist at particular deliberations when legislative acts affecting the interests of those presidencies, came under discussion; but generally speaking, I should prefer making a reference upon all those points to the subordinate Governments and receiving their collective opinions.

2114. Would it be sufficient to refer proposed legislative enactments affecting the habits and customs of the natives, their religion, rights of property, &c., in different parts of India, to the Governments of the respective presidencies, or might it not be advisable to consult some of those who have the most immediate interest in such enactments?—I have considered that subject, and I have thought that it might be advisable for them to have; at each presidency, a sort of consultative council of natives, whose opinions might be asked upon such points; but then I think it is a change which requires to be introduced with very great caution. I would not make it necessary to refer any subject to them, but I would merely have them give an opinion upon such subjects as the Governor might think proper to refer to them for advice; and in that way it might be occasionally made use of.

2115. Do you attribute the superiority which is stated to exist in the North-western provinces to the different mode of government which exists there from that which is adopted in the other presidencies?—No, I should not attribute it wholly to that cause; I think the people in the North-western provinces are generally a more energetic race than the Bengalese or the people in the south of India, and the assessment is much lighter and more equal in the North-western provinces, especially since Mr. Bird's settlement of the revenue: and they have much more the management of their own affairs, as the settlement is made with the village communities, and not with zemindars or with individual ryots, which leads in the one instance to a great amount of oppression and exaction on the

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part of the zemindars, and in the other to very minute interference in all the details of the land on the part of the Government officers who collect; and then again the expenditure on public works has been much more considerable in the North-western provinces than in any other part of India; and I should mention that the Lieutenant-governor of the North-western provinces is in the habit of travelling about the country under his charge, and I have no doubt that great benefit is derived from those tours of inspection. Perhaps I may be allowed to state that in Mr. Campbell's book I find that the expenditure upon public works, exclusive of repairs, amounted in the year 1849-50 to $7\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. upon the net revenue in the North-western provinces, independently of the local funds applicable to that purpose, which, if I am not mistaken, amounted to one per cent. upon the gross collections. In Madras I find in the same book that the expenditure for this purpose in the same year was only one-half per cent.

2116. Can you state to the Committee what the proportion between the revenue and the expenditure of the Presidency of Madras in your time was, and whether the expenditure exceeded the revenue or not?—The revenue when I first went to Madras was rather below the expenditure, but, from having a series of favourable years, we were able before I left Madras to equalise them; and, indeed, we had a small surplus, which I am happy to see has since gradually increased.

2117. What effect has been given in Madras to that provision of the Act of 1833 which throws open all employments to the natives of India without distinction of colour or religion?—In Madras much less effect has been given to that provision than in Bengal. But previously to the Act of 1833, owing to the ryot war mode of settlement in Madras, there was a large number of natives employed in the revenue department upon superior salaries, and, I believe, exercising rather a higher class of duties than was the case in Bengal in that department, the revenue department; but in the judicial department they had a much larger number of Moonshees and Sudder Ameens in Bengal than we had in Madras. But since I have left Madras, the judicial establishment there has been assimilated to that in Bengal; and therefore I apprehend that there are a greater number of natives employed now in that branch of the service.

2118. Do you think it would be advisable to hasten or to extend the immediate operation of that provision?—I think it should be gradually extended; I should take every opportunity of extending it, as I found that the natives were fit for the higher offices.

2119. Would it, in your opinion, be advisable to appoint the natives of India to the covenanted civil service?—No, I think not. At present there is no jealousy towards the natives by the civil service, nor is there any jealousy felt towards the Europeans in the civil service by the natives; but I think the appointment of natives to the civil service might have the effect of producing those feelings; besides, I think it would defeat the object of those who proposed their appointment. I believe that a native is eligible, under the Act of 1833, to any appointment in India; if they were appointed to the civil service, it might give rise to the idea that only those natives who were in the civil service were eligible to higher appointments. I would prefer taking any native whom I found qualified, and placing him in a higher appointment, without his being necessarily in the civil service. I think it is quite right to restrict the appointment of Europeans to the higher offices of the civil services, because it secures certain qualifications, which might be disregarded if they might be taken indiscriminately; but with the natives I think it would rather circumscribe the selection, and I should therefore object to it.

2120. Do you think that it would be desirable that some of the higher classes of natives should be induced to send their sons to this country for their education, and would not that object be promoted by giving writerships to natives who had qualified themselves for such appointments?—I should certainly think that that is the very strongest argument in favour of giving writerships to natives, for I think it is very desirable to encourage the higher class of natives to educate their children; but I should prefer their doing so in their own country, and I would rather send out professors, for the purpose, and I think there would be so few natives who would send their children here; it is so contrary to their feelings and prejudices to do so, that I think the same object ought to be met by affording them the best possible means of educating their children in their own country.

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2121. Will your Lordship state to the Committee your opinion as to the qualifications of the civil servants, and whether you think them efficient as a body for the duties they are called upon to perform?—I think as a body they are eminently qualified for the situations they fill; of course, there may be some who are not so well qualified as others; but that must be the case in all civil services. I think on the average they are very efficient.

2122. What is the mode of promotion of the civil servants in Madras; is it by seniority?—Not entirely, seniority appears to be more the rule in Bengal than in Madras; I am not able to speak to Bombay.

2123. In the case of a civil servant performing his duty in a meritorious manner, has the Governor in Council in Madras the power of increasing his salary, or is the mode of promotion by transfer to some other district or employment?—There was a considerable difference in that respect between Bengal and Madras; in Bengal they move from the revenue branch to the judicial branch of the service for promotion; formerly, and, I believe still, at Madras this was not the case; a man was sent first always to the revenue department as an assistant to the collector; when he acquired some little acquaintance with the mode of doing business in the country, then he either continued in the revenue department, or was appointed to the judicial branch of the service, and in that he generally continued. In the judicial branch I do not think it is of great importance to move them from one court to another, but in the revenue department we endeavoured as much as possible to keep a man in the same district in which he had served his apprenticeship, if I may so speak; and we had an excellent rule, by which the salary of a collector might be increased without removing him to another district; that, I believe, has been since abolished.

2124. Can you give any opinion as to the present system of leaves of absence, and their operation upon the civil service; do you consider that the leaves of absence are for too long a period or not?—I think that the furlough for three years is very long, and that it must, in some degree, interrupt a man's train of thought, and I think that now that the communication with England has been so much accelerated the period of furlough might be curtailed.

2125. Should you see any objection to changing the system which at present, by law, exists, of limiting absence for illness to places within the charter of the East India Company?—Certainly not; I think that it would be very advisable to allow a man, when he is sick, to come home, where he can have the best advice, and probably would recover in less time than by sending him to some other foreign country.

2126. Sir James Graham.] Did I understand your lordship to say, that the languages and habits of the inhabitants of the Madras Presidency and the Bombay Presidency are quite distinct as compared with each other, as well as those of Bengal?—They are as distinct as any two countries in Europe; a Bengalee cannot make himself understood, I apprehend, in the Tamul country, or at Bombay, or at Mahratta.

2127. Then decisions taken at Calcutta by Bengalese servants, with reference to matters affecting the feelings of the inhabitants of the Bombay or Madras Presidencies, are taken in ignorance both of the manners and feelings of the people of those two Presidencies?—I should say they were, unquestionably.

2128. Does that consideration operate with you in your decision, that you think it would be wise to maintain separate Councils at Madras and Bombay?—No doubt it is a very strong reason.

2129. In your opinion, is the decision of those two subordinate Presidencies too much over-ruled by the decisions come to in Bengal?—I cannot say that in matters affecting the customs and habits of the people I have ever known any decision over-ruled at Calcutta. My complaint rather addresses itself to the check upon improvement of every kind, which is exercised at present by the Supreme Government.

2130. Then, practically speaking, your objection is limited to the control of expenditure?—It applies chiefly to that.

2131. Would a relaxation on that point meet all the changes which you would think desirable?—I think you should avoid doing anything which lowers the subordinate Governments in public estimation; and a great amount of interference with them, on the part of the Supreme Government, certainly has that effect.

2132. Under the regulation of 1833, no expenditure, however minute, can be incurred by either of those subordinate Governments, without reference to the
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Supreme Government?—Yes; but that was found so inconvenient that now I believe they may spend as much as 500 l. without referring it to the Supreme Government. I am not quite sure of the sum.

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2133. Has that relaxation which has taken place since 1833 the sanction of the Court of Directors or of the Supreme Government of India?—I apprehend it was sanctioned by the Court of Directors. But the effect of referring everything to Calcutta above that mark, is to make the subordinate Governments pass on, without sufficient scrutiny, things which they feel almost certain will be disallowed. They say, "Very well, send it on to Calcutta; it is sure not to be passed there;" and I think that defeats the object, which was to ensure, I imagine, a more strict supervision in matters of expense.

2134. When so passed on, is expenditure sometimes incurred which, if left to the subordinate Government, would not be sanctioned?—It is very seldom that the Supreme Government sanction any thing, but I apprehend that sometimes that may happen.

2135. You compared the stunted outlay in Madras with the more liberal outlay in the North-western provinces; do you think that that stunted outlay in Madras has been inconsistent with the good government of Madras?—I have no doubt that the country would have improved much more under a more liberal expenditure on works of irrigation and roads.

2136. Have you visited the North-western provinces?—I have.

2137. Comparing the outlay in the North-western provinces with that which you yourself directed at Madras, do you see, as the reason for the greater prosperity of the North-western provinces than of Madras, the greater amount of expenditure in the one case than in the other?—I should not like to attribute the greater prosperity of the North-western provinces to that reason; there are many reasons for it; but I have no doubt that it has conducted very much to that prosperity.

2138. Has the expenditure, which you and your council recommend at Madras, as in your opinion necessary for the good government of the province, been rejected in frequent instances by the Supreme Government of India?—Very frequently; and occasionally recommendations have not been so forwarded, from the certainty that they would be rejected. I think, on the one hand, it sometimes makes the subordinate governments send on applications for expenditure without due consideration; and, on the other hand, it sometimes prevents their sending on things which they feel ought to be sent, from a conviction that they will not be sanctioned.

2139. The effect of the more economical government of the Presidency was, during the period you were Governor, to convert a deficiency into a small surplus?—That I am afraid was not the effect of anything which depended upon the Government of Madras or the Supreme Government. It arose solely from good seasons; while I was in India we had a succession of very good seasons, and owing to those the deficiency was converted into a surplus.

2140. It was from natural causes, and not from any variation in the system of government, that that surplus arose?—I think so.

2141. Mr. V. Smith.] With regard to the recommendations that were not forwarded from the certainty that they would be rejected, were those recommendations, which you yourself thought advisable, merely recommendations, or that were sent up from the country to the seat of Government?—I should never have declined to forward a recommendation from any consideration of that sort; but I have no doubt that it operates in depressing the energy and zeal of the subordinates. An engineer or a collector, who has got something to suggest, says, "I will not give myself the trouble to send this on, because I know it will not be sanctioned;" therefore I think it damps the energy and zeal of the whole service.

2142. Would you go so far as to say that he would not even submit it to the Government of the subordinate Presidency, and that that would go all down the service?—I think so; he says, "What is the use of taking the trouble of making out a plan and estimate, when I know it will not be sanctioned?"

2143. Upon what principle would he know that?—Because he sees that nothing, or very little, is sanctioned by the Supreme Government.

2144. Do you mean that there was a general opposition on the part of the Supreme Government to measures proposed by the subordinate Presidencies?—I think there was a general disposition to refuse sanction to measures proposed.

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2145. Was that merely in the instance of any particular governor, or was it generally the case?—I think the per centage in the Madras Presidency expended upon public works, which was one-half of the net revenue, while it was $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the North-western provinces, sufficiently shows that there was an indisposition on the part of the Supreme Government to sanction expenditure upon works or improvements in the minor Presidencies.

2146. Does any unnecessary delay take place, in your opinion, at Calcutta, in the transaction of the business connected with the Presidency of Madras?—I do not mean to accuse the Supreme Government of delay when the subjects come before them; but there is necessarily a certain amount of delay in sending every paper for sanction and confirmation to a great distance. Calcutta is 11,000 miles from Madras; there is no quick means of communication; there are several wide rivers, which are not bridged to be crossed; there is no carriage road; it takes about 12 days to get there, and 12 days to come back, making 24 days.

2147. Independently of the time necessarily occupied in the transit, do you think that there was unnecessary delay?—I do not think that there was unnecessary delay.

2148. Lord *J. Russell*.] Where would you propose to vest the power; would you propose to vest it in the Councils of the Presidencies?—I think the whole administrative power ought to be left with the Council of each of the subordinate Presidencies, reserving the legislative power in the hands of the Legislative Council of India, and the entire control in the hands of the Governor-general.

2149. Sir *J. Graham*.] You would recommend that all questions of expenditure should not be referred to the Supreme Government of India, but should be referred direct to the Court of Directors?—Yes, I should very much prefer that; we always found the Court of Directors very much more liberal than the Supreme Government.

2150. At the Court of Directors there will be always some directors locally conversant with the manners and customs and wants of the two subordinate Presidencies of Bombay and Madras?—There were some Madras officers in the Court of Directors while I was in India; there was Mr. Cotton, who had been a Madras collector, and Sir James Lushington who was a Madras officer.

2151. There will generally be found in the Court of Directors some one or more directors who have been in the Bombay or Madras service?—I should imagine so.

2152. Whereas in the Supreme Council of Bengal, rarely, if ever, is there a servant of either of the subordinate Presidencies?—There never has been any civil servant yet of the subordinate Presidencies in the Supreme Council; and even if there was, I do not think it would do much for the subordinate Presidency, because he would be in a minority of the Council, and the secretariat would belong to a different Presidency.

2153. Judging from Madras, with the details of which Presidency you are most conversant, you would say that an outlay really profitable and necessary for the good government of that Presidency, has been checked by the control of the Supreme Government of India?—Yes, I think it has.

2154. Have you reason to think that that outlay, if referred to the Court of Directors, would not have been so checked?—I remember that the great works of the Caswery Anecut were sanctioned, when I was at Madras, by the Court of Directors; I do not recollect whether they were sent to Bengal at all, but I feel convinced that if they had been they would not have been sanctioned by them; I should explain that an anecut is a dam across a river.

2155. What is the extent of the works to which you refer?—It is a dam across the north branch of the river Caswery, and it is intended to throw the waters of that branch into other branches of the river, and by means of that to distribute the water, by a series of net-works, all over the province of Tanjore.

2156. For the purpose of irrigation?—Yes.

2157. Is that a work of immense value to the natives?—Yes, of immense value. The province of Tanjore pays nearly half a million revenue yearly, entirely owing to artificial irrigation.

2158. Was that question submitted to the Council in Bengal?—I am not able to state that, but I should think not; for we had rather a habit of sending home recommendations which we were anxious should succeed.

2159. You found the Home Government more disposed to sanction an outlay, which

which you and the local authorities thought necessary, than the Bengalese authorities were?—Yes; that was our impression.

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2160. You were asked a question as to the distinction between covenanted and uncovenanted servants, with reference to the larger employment of natives in the civil service; and you said there was an advantage, you thought, in maintaining the distinction between the covenanted and uncovenanted servants, did you not?—No, I do not recollect that he said that; I do not think it would be an advantage to put the natives into the covenanted civil service, because I think it would provoke a jealousy between the natives and the civil servants, which does not now exist; and I think it would also circumscribe the field which, I believe, is now open for the employment of natives in the higher branches of the service. I believe now a native may be legally made a collector or a judge; but the advantage of that would cease; for if you began appointing them to the civil service, then only those natives who were in the civil service would be supposed to be eligible for those important offices.

2161. If it be desirable at present to limit the appointment of natives to offices of the highest grade, is there any mode less offensive, or of more practical bearing to effect the object, than maintaining the distinction which now exists between the covenanted and uncovenanted service?—I think not.

2162. Upon that ground you think it desirable to maintain the distinction which at present exists between the covenanted and uncovenanted service?—I think so.

2163. You mentioned that you thought it desirable that the governors of their respective provinces should make tours?—Yes, I think so.

2164. Was your attention ever called to the question of law, whether, as Governor during your absence from the seat of Government and your absence from your Council, you could exercise the functions of Governor?—I am very much obliged to you for putting the question, for I intended to refer to that when the Chairman asked me what alteration I thought ought to be made in the law with respect to the subordinate Presidencies; I think some provision ought to be made, giving the Governors of the subordinate Presidencies power while absent from the Council in making tours of inspection through the country.

2165. By law can they exercise their functions of Governors now, when apart from their Councils and absent from the seat of Government?—That is a very doubtful point, I believe; I am not aware whether there is any law upon the subject; the Governors always have exercised that power. I recollect a letter of Lord Wellesley's, which is in his despatches to Mr. Duncan, who was then Governor of Bombay, in which he strongly expresses his opinion that they can legally exercise those powers.

2166. At present you say it is doubtful whether the Governors, when absent from their Councils and from the seat of Government, can exercise all their powers legally?—I remember that the Court of Directors expressed that opinion in a despatch that was written to Madras while I was there, and in my reply to that despatch I referred to Lord Wellesley's opinion.

2167. Was it expressed authoritatively by the Court of Directors that that was the law, they having taken advice here?—I believe at the time they wrote the despatch they had not taken advice.

2168. If it be doubtful in your opinion, in what way would it be desirable to remove the doubt; by increasing the facilities of absence or restricting them?—I consider that the Governor should be encouraged and should be compelled to visit every part of the territories under his Government.

2169. You speak of visiting, do your observations apply equally to long absences, and to residence at a distance from the seat of Government?—No, I think those are liable to great objection; but I think that it ought to be imperative upon every Governor to make a tour of inspection, such as the Lieutenant-governor of the North-western provinces performs every year.

2170. Is not the temptation strong to leave the seat of Government which is at the sea side, and subject to extreme heat, and retire from that to the hills, which are more salubrious and much more agreeable?—No doubt the temptation is strong.

2171. Is it not necessary to impose some restraint upon that strong temptation?—I think it would be sufficient to order the Governor not to proceed to any hill station, except it was required for his health.

2172. Would it not be necessary by law, to lay down a general rule, if it were

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thought politic to do so, that the Governor shall only be able to exercise his functions at the seat of Government with his Council, leaving exceptions to special cases, rather than to leave the law open and give power to the Governor, wherever he may be, to exercise all his functions apart from the Council?—I think when the Governor leaves the Presidency some proclamation should be made by the Council, saying that the Governor was proceeding to such a part of the country, and while absent he would carry with him certain powers, defining those powers, leaving other matters of detail to be transacted by the Council in his absence.

2173. If there were no general law regulating this matter, the Councils in the different Presidencies might come to different decisions?—A general rule should be laid down in the Act of Parliament, and then I would leave the Councils to make proclamations.

2174. As the law stands at present, the power of the Governor, when absent from his Council, is doubtful?—Yes, it is.

2175. At all events that would not appear to you to be a satisfactory state of affairs?—Certainly not; practically he carries the whole power with him wherever he goes, but I do not think it desirable to have it at all doubtful.

2176. Mr. Hume.] Do you think it desirable that the Governor should carry with him the whole power of the Council, when he is absent from the seat of Government and from the Council?—I do not think his absence from the Council ought to be of sufficient duration to make it necessary for him to exercise this power apart from the Council. I think upon all subjects of magnitude, he ought always to refer to his Council; but I do not think it proper that the Governor, if he leaves the Presidency, should be stripped of all power, and sent up the country as a mere private individual.

2177. You have stated, in the early part of your evidence, that you consider the Council in Madras ought to be maintained with the Governor?—Yes.

2178. Does not the necessity for that arise from the advice which the Governor would obtain from the experienced councillors appointed to aid him?—Certainly.

2179. Then upon what ground would you give to the Governor, when going away, power to act without those councillors, seeing that you admit the necessity of a Council?—I think all subjects of importance should, even during his absence, be transacted by him in communication with the Council.

2180. Would not that be reporting to the Council his opinion more than acting upon his own authority?—No; I think a great part of the business, even when the Governor is at the Presidency, is carried on in writing, by sending papers in circulation. I think, in the same way, a great part of the business might be carried on by correspondence, while he was absent from the seat of Government.

2181. Could you, from your experience, point out any limits which by law might be laid down in order to render the practice uniform at Madras, Bombay, and Bengal?—I think that limits might be assigned, but I am not prepared to go into the details.

2182. Whilst you were at Madras, did your Government recommend any new works in the way of improving the communications between place and place?—Certainly, we recommended a new road which we had laid down from Madras to Borella, which would have been the beginning of the high road to Bombay; the expense at which this road was to be made was not at all considerable, but sanction of it was refused by the Supreme Government.

2183. Were the works which the Madras Government wished to carry out, generally works of irrigation?—Certainly.

2184. Are there any modes by which you could improve the finances and prosperity of India better than in irrigation and roads?—I think certainly not.

2185. Are you aware of the returns in revenue from the outlay upon any of those great irrigating processes in Tanjore?—I cannot speak of the returns for Tanjore, except from returns which I have seen since I have been on the Committee of the other House, because those works were not completed before I left India; but I observe that the revenue in Tanjore has been maintaining itself, and has rather a tendency to rise.

2186. Have you any doubt that a judicious outlay of money on roads and works of irrigation, is the best means that could be adopted for improving the finances of India, and the condition of the people?—That is my opinion.

2187. Do you believe that the opinion of those belonging to the presidencies,

is more to be depended upon in these matters than the experience of councillors at Bengal?—Certainly I think so.

2188. Looking to the expeditious communication with England now, you have stated that the expense of any such measures of improvement, you would rather refer to the Court of Directors than to the Supreme Government of India?—I think the measures would be more sure of receiving impartial consideration if referred to the Court of Directors and therefore I should prefer that.

2189. If the measures for improvements which have been proposed in Madras had been sanctioned, is it your opinion that they would have repaid the outlay contemplated to be incurred?—Certainly; I should never have thought of proposing any work which I did not believe would repay its outlay.

2190. Then the control which has arisen under the late Act of Parliament, given to the Bengal Government, has rather impeded the improvement of Madras than promoted it?—I think so.

2191. Both as regards the state of the population and the revenue that would arise from those improvements?—Yes, I think it must have had that effect.

2192. You have spoken of responsibility; you consider that taking away from the subordinate Government the power of expending money in useful works of that kind has taken away the responsibility which the Governor and Council at Madras would otherwise have had?—I think it divides and lessens the responsibility. If the Government of the Presidency felt that there was no appeal from its decision, and that it was to decide the thing finally, I conceive that it would be more careful than it is now, in sending on recommendations.

2193. Do we understand you to be of opinion that all works for improvements, and questions of great importance, locally at Madras, as well as at Bombay, should be referred direct to the Court of Directors instead of being referred to the Governor-general at Bengal?—I should prefer that system.

2194. You have stated that you thought a modification ought to take place in the administration; you have drawn a distinction between the legislative and administrative powers; will you explain a little more fully what you mean by that as regards Madras?—The Council at Madras is simply an administrative council; it has no legislative functions at all; if it is thought advisable, which I rather conceive it is, that all legislation should proceed from the same source, I think that that object might be obtained by separating the legislative Council from the executive Council in Bengal, and allowing the legislative Council to legislate for the whole of India, but restricting the administrative powers to Bengal.

2195. Do you not think that local knowledge could be acquired either at Madras or at Bombay, which would enable legislative officers there to do justice to the duty imposed upon them; and it were all done at Bengal, might not they act against that local experience?—I think that all enactments relating to Madras or Bombay ought to be sent to the Governors in Council of those Presidencies for their opinion and report, and I conceive that, except in very rare cases, their opinion would be duly considered and acted upon.

2196. Would you draw the distinction of referring matters of considerable importance to the Court of Directors, and not referring matters of legislative enactment to the Court?—I draw a distinction between legislative Acts and administrative Acts; I think that it may be proper to have one legislation for the whole of India, and that that legislation should proceed from the general Government; but I think the details of administration had better be left to the subordinate Governments.

2197. From your experience, could you point out the limit at which the expenditure of the Presidencies should be fixed?—I would limit the whole sum to be expended by the Presidency in the year, and allow them to lay out that sum in the best way they could; I think that would be the more economical way.

2198. Sir *James Graham*.] Would it be possible to frame estimates for the succeeding year in each Presidency of the expenditure which it was thought by the Government necessary to incur, and submit those estimates to the Court of Directors?—I think there would be no objection to that, and I think that would be a very good system.

2199. That would bring the matter under the consideration not only of the Court of Directors, but of the President of the Board of Control, who has a general supervision?—Yes, there is not the smallest objection to that.

2200. Would not that tend to the good government of India as a whole, and without a distinction of parts?—I think it would.

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2201. *Viscount Mahon.*] From the observations your Lordship has made of the civil service of Madras, has any improvement struck you that might be adopted in the system of education at Haileybury College?—I believe, but I speak more from what I have heard from others than from any opportunity I have had of observing the matter myself, that it is generally thought that more attention is given by the young men at Haileybury to Sanscrit, and to the acquirement of some of the native languages, than is expedient or necessary, and that it would be better if a greater part of their attention at Haileybury were given to subjects which they would not have such opportunities in India of studying.

2202. You think the native languages might be acquired to some extent more profitably in India itself, than in England?—I apprehend so; I think less time would be thrown away in that manner.

2203. Do you apprehend that inconvenience would arise from an imperfect knowledge, or a want of knowledge of the native languages on the part of the civil servants on first arriving in India?—They come out with a very slight knowledge indeed of any native languages, and they study them after they get out to India. Sanscrit may be the key to most of the languages of the Peninsula, but it is not spoken, and practically it is of no great use.

2204. Are you of opinion that there might be advantageously a change in the age at which young men go out to India?—No, I am not aware that there would be any advantage.

2205. *Mr. Hardinge.*] Your Lordship travelled through nearly every native state in India?—I have travelled over a large part of India.

2206. Is it your opinion that the condition of the natives under native rule is inferior or superior to that of the natives under British protection, without entering into the merits or demerits of the revenue systems of the different governments?—I think generally the state of our provinces is superior to that of the neighbouring native states; I would not say altogether so, without qualification; there are some native states which I have observed in which the state of the country is very satisfactory.

2207. Burdhpore, I suppose, is one of those?—Burdhpore is the one that I was thinking of and the Mysore is another; but that is under British dominion.

2208. Would you recommend that officers on their furlough to Europe should draw the same allowances as they now draw when they go to the Cape?—I think no encouragement should be given to officers to take furlough if they do not require it for their health; but when they are obliged to leave their duties on account of their health, I would make no distinction between one country and another. I would let them go wherever they liked.

2209. Do you think such a change would increase or tend to remedy the evil which now exists of continual changes by the system of acting appointments?—I do not think it could make any difference, because I would not allow a man to go to England unless he went on sick certificate; and I would be very strict in taking care that those certificates were only granted in cases of actual sickness.

2210. Would you recommend any change with regard to the Commander-in-chief voting in the Council on all questions; would you confine his vote to merely military questions?—I would leave it as it is.

2211. Do you see any objection to sending those proposed estimates of the Presidencies which would be drawn up yearly, in the first instance, to the Governor-general in Council, or would you prefer their being sent direct to the Court of Directors?—I should have no objection to sending them in the first instance to the Governor-general, provided the decision upon them was arrived at in England. I think they would be more likely to receive an impartial consideration in England than in Calcutta; the Governor-general might report upon them to the Court. I think that check might be imposed, if it is thought expedient.

2212. Do not you think that the Governor-general should have some such check, if your proposition were to be carried out?—I would place the whole undivided administrative responsibility upon the Governor in Council of each separate Presidency, and therefore I do not see that there is any use in sending the estimates to the Governor-general.

2213. With regard to the delay in the communication between the subordinate Presidencies and Calcutta, might not eventually railways and communication by electric telegraph in some way affect the arguments against such delays?—I think it will be a long time before there is a railroad from Madras to Calcutta, and still longer before there is one to Simlah.

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2214. Mr. *Mangles.*] Did I rightly understand your Lordship to say that you would limit furloughs to England to officers who were sick?—They are limited now; a man may come home on his furlough of three years to England at present. I would shorten the period of that furlough, but I would not prevent a man coming home on his regular furlough.

2215. Do not you think it very desirable that officers, civil and military, should have opportunities of coming to England to renew their associations here, after a fair time spent in India?—I think it is very desirable, within certain limits.

2216. You spoke of some native states as being exceptions to the general rule of inferiority to our own possessions; are not those native states which are the exceptions very small states which are managed more like estates than dominions?—Yes; I have seen part of the Nizam's territory, and some part of Oude, and part of the Punjaub, and I think in all those instances the state of the country appeared to me to be worse than any of the neighbouring provinces under British rule; those are the largest. Burdhpore is a native state and is very well cultivated, and apparently very prosperous.

2217. Mr. *Baillie.*] Was not Sattara very well governed?—I was never there; I have understood that it was. Mysore is exceeding prosperous; but it is General *Jubbon* who has made it what it is.

2218. Mr. *Mangles.*] Is it not in fact General _____, and others under him, who have charge of the district?—Yes; it was placed under their orders, in consequence of the extremely bad management of the Rajah's Government.

2219. Then in fact they have only recovered it?—It was originally under _____, and it was extremely well governed; but after his death the state of the country became so bad, that the payment of the tax became due and was not paid, and Lord William Bentinck placed it under the administration of a commission, composed of English officers.

2220. You spoke of its being very desirable in matters of legislation affecting Bombay or Madras, that reference should be made to the subordinate Governments, with regard to such legislation?—Yes.

2221. Is it not so now practically?—Yes.

2222. Is it not the case that Acts relating to Madras or Bombay are drafted very frequently at Madras and Bombay, and, in fact, merely sent to Calcutta to be passed?—It is.

2223. Mr. *Baillie.*] Do you attribute the disinclination of the Supreme Government to sanction the expenditure in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay to any jealousy on the part of the Supreme Government, or to their ignorance of the wants and requirements of those countries?—I think there is a natural tendency to improve that part of the country which you know best, and with which you are best acquainted; and I think there is a natural distrust, perhaps, on the part of the Bengal civilians who compose the Supreme Council, to receive the applications of subordinate Governments for expenditure; I think they naturally prefer attending to the wants of their own Presidency, before they attend to the wants of the others. I do not impute any unworthy motives to the Supreme Council, but only those natural motives which make all of us prefer improving things which come under our own cognizance, or which are more familiar to us.

2224. Mr. *Mangles.*] Your Lordship spoke of the Bengal regiments in general refusing to serve abroad on the Continent; is it not the case that those regiments were enlisted only for home service?—I believe it is; I meant that there is an advantage in having a feeling of emulation between the different services; the Madras sepoy feels proud that his regiment is willing to serve everywhere; it is a pity to lose that advantage.

[Adjourned till Friday, the 18th instant.]

Select Committee on *Indian Territories.*

1852.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Veneris, 11^o die Junii, 1852.

Lieutenant-general Macleod - - - p.
Lord Elphinstone - - - p.

[Great inconvenience having arisen from the Publication of Minutes of Evidence taken before Committees, and of Papers &c. laid before them, it is particularly requested that Members receiving such Minutes and Papers will be careful that they are confined to the object for which they are printed—the special use of the Members of such Committees.]

Select Committee on INDIAN TERRITORIES.

1852.

Veneris, 18^o die Junii, 1852.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

M. Baring.
Viscount Jocelyn.
Mr. Hume.
Mr. Plowden.
Sir Edward Colebrooke.
Mr. Vernon Smith.
Mr. Spooner.
Mr. Hardinge.
Mr. Mangles.

Mr. Herries.
Lord John Russell.
Sir James Graham.
Viscount Mahon.
Sir James Hogg.
Mr. Baillie.
Sir Robert Inglis.
Mr. Hildyard.
Mr. Cobden.

THOMAS BARING, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

The Right Honourable the Earl of *Ellenborough*, attending by Permission of the House of Peers, Examined.

2225. *Chairman.*] WILL you state the periods during which you filled the offices of President of the Board of Control and Governor-general of India?—I was appointed President of the Board of Control in September 1828, and I remained in office till the Duke of Wellington's Government was dissolved in November 1830. I was then again appointed towards the end of December 1834, and I remained in office until, I think, about the 7th of April 1835, when Sir Robert Peel's Government went out. I was again appointed on the formation of Sir Robert Peel's Government in 1841; and I think that must have lasted till towards the end of September 1841. I was not there more than two or three weeks when I was appointed Governor-general. I arrived in India on the 28th of February 1842, and my recall was made known there, I think, on the 15th of June 1844.

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2226. The Committee have had previous evidence as to the changes which were introduced by the law of 1833 into the constitution of the Government of India; and the Committee are anxious to have your Lordship's opinion, from your knowledge and experience, as to the effects of those changes. The first change that has been referred to was the termination put to the East India Company acting as a trading company; their functions henceforth were restricted to the Government of India. Do you consider that that change has been of advantage for the Government of India?—I should apprehend that there can be no doubt about it.

2227. And likewise the change made under the Act of 1833, by which all territorial claims upon India were relinquished, and the East India Company were declared to hold the property of India as trustees for the Crown?—In trust for the service of the Government of India, and under that Act they are not allowed to expend any money, except for the service of the Government of India as trustees for the Crown.

2228. Your opinion is favourable to that change?—It is.

2229. From the removal of the powers of the Company to trade, the powers of the Board of Control were increased, it being declared that all the powers of the Court of Directors should be subject to control on the part of the Board, except in particular cases, with respect to the appointment of servants and officers at home, which are mentioned in that Act. Does your Lordship think that that has acted beneficially with regard to the Government of India?—My official experience of the working of the Act of 1833 was of course not very extensive, as I was only in office about seven months under that Act, and it is now 17 years since I was President of the Board of Control, for I regard as nothing the

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two or three weeks in the year 1841 ; but I am not aware of any new power being given by that Act to the Board of Control.

2230. Before 1833 there was a considerable portion of the transactions of the Company, viz. those relating to trade, which were not submitted to the Board, but subsequently to the Act of 1833 coming into operation, all the transactions of the Court of Directors were submitted to the Board of Control?—All that it was competent for the Court to perform, as connected with the territory which they had, had already been under the Board of Control. I am not aware that the power of the Board was in any respect extended by the Act of 1833. It is said, and I have heard it said in evidence, that by that Act the Board acquired a new power over the Home Treasury. I have in vain looked for any clause which gives that power. I see some alteration in the 25th clause, but not a sufficient alteration, I think, to give that power ; and I cannot but think that if it had been intended by Parliament to give to the Board of Control power over the Home Treasury to the same extent as the power which they possessed with respect to the Treasury of India, it would have been done by some very specific and clear enactment, and the mode would have been pointed out in which that power was to be exercised ; but there is no such provision in the Act of Parliament, and I confess I do not know in what manner, as President of the Board of Control, I should proceed to exercise that power. All the provisions of the Act relate to correspondence in India, and have no reference to correspondence in England. I recollect when I was appointed to the Board of Control in the year 1841 ; the first question I asked was, what preparations there were making for the next campaign in China, and I found that there were in this country three steamers, one ready at Portsmouth, one building at Glasgow, and one somewhere else ; but those steamers were not going to China, they were going to Bombay, with crews hired for the purpose of taking the steamers out, and with engagements for the payment of the passage money for those crews on their return home. I do not think that I had any power whatever to divert those steamers from the useless purpose to which they were destined, to the really useful purpose to which I did afterwards appropriate them in China. I must say that the Chairman, and the Deputy-chairman, Mr. Tucker and Mr. Locke, acquiesced in my wish upon the subject, and those steamers were diverted from their original purpose to the service in China ; but I do not think I could have effected that alteration by any powers of the Board. So, again, if the Government of India wrote home to urge the necessity for the employment of steamers drawing very little water in the Indus, or now in the Irrawaddy, I do not know that the Board have any power to force the Court of Directors to contract for the building of such steamers, and to send them out. Again, if the army were deficient in clothing, as they were when I left for India, (there were no great coats), I really do not believe that the Board of Control could compel the Court to furnish great coats to the soldiers. I do not see in the Act any means of proceeding that the Board of Control could adopt to effect that purpose.

2231. Do I understand your Lordship rightly, that while the Board of Control has a power of ordering the expenditure in India, it has no power over the expenditure at home?—I do not see in what way the Board is to carry into effect that control, if it were intended in the Act that they should possess it. There could be no difficulty with respect to expenditure in India. If the Board considered that there ought to be purchased in India steamers to navigate the Ganges, the Board, by the course of proceeding pointed out by the Act of Parliament, might direct the Court to prepare a letter upon the subject ; and they might alter that letter as they pleased when so prepared and sent to them, and if the Court of Directors were unwilling to send such a letter, and it was not sent in a fortnight, the Board might themselves send out a letter. But if, instead of the Court of Directors building steamers in India, they desired to build them in England, I confess I do not see how the Board are to proceed, but of course they ought to have authority in such case.

2232. Mr. *Herries*.] Have you adverted to the 109th clause in the Act, in which it is specifically directed that all powers then existing in the Court of Directors are from the date of the Act to be subjected to the Control of the Commissioners for the affairs of India?—No doubt it is said so in the Act.

2233. Under the head of "all those powers existing in the Court," I conceive power over the Home Treasury as well as the Government of India is included?

—It

—It may be, but I do not know in what way you would proceed to effect that purpose.

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2234. You are aware that the power is exercised?—I am not aware of it, nor do I know how it is to be exercised, according to the ancient practice of the Board of Control. None of the powers given by the Act to the Board of Control as regards correspondence with India are given to them as regards any correspondence in England, supposing for instance, the Court of Directors to write a letter to a ship-builder in Glasgow.

2235. Under the practice as it now is, and no doubt under the authority of the law, every letter, even to a ship-builder at Glasgow, written by the Court of Directors, must be submitted to the Board of Control, and is by the Board of Control approved or disapproved?—That is very probable; but looking to the Act, I cannot see in what way the Board of Control can compel the Court to write such a letter.

2236. It originates with the Court in that case?—But if the Court should not write the letter, I do not see under the Act of Parliament how the Board could compel them to do it.

2237. With respect to the Home Treasury, all alterations of interest upon the Bond Debt must be sanctioned by the Board of Control?—That was always the case.

2238. That must originate in a letter from the Court of Directors; but all acts to be done by the Directors with respect to the Home Treasury must be done with the approbation of the Board of Control?—But what I ask is, how the Board of Control can proceed to compel the Court if it should be reluctant to do so to write a letter on any of those subjects. I do not see the way pointed out in the Act of Parliament of compelling them, where there is any difficulty made about it.

2239. I apprehend a letter from the Board of Control would produce that consequence?—I am not so sure of that. There is nothing that would practically produce that consequence but the knowledge that there was a strong Government resolved to carry the law for the service of the Government of India into execution.

2240. *Mr. V. Smith.*] Your Lordship says, that upon communicating with the Court of Directors they assented to your proposition?—Yes; Mr. Locke undertook to attend to it; indeed I believe it had been before under his superintendence; and I was exceedingly anxious upon the subject and wrote a great many letters upon the subject; but I am sorry to say that the steamers were too late; the war was over before they arrived; but still I believe the Court did all they could.

2241. If a difficulty had been made you could not have obliged them to do it?—No.

2242. *Mr. Hume.*] We understand your Lordship to say that there are no powers under your interpretation of the Act which authorize the Board of Control to give orders for building steamers, or adopting any other proceedings in England?—As far as I can understand the Act I do not discover such a power, and the mode is not pointed out, in the same way as it is with respect to giving such instructions in India.

2243. *Mr. Herries.*] Does not the same practice exist with respect to the whole administration of the affairs of India, except in the case of political measures which originate with the Board of Control and pass through the Secret Committee; in all other cases the measures to be carried into execution originate with the Court of Directors, and are approved or otherwise by the Board of Control, in the same way as with respect to the Home Treasury, to which your Lordship has been adverting?—That no doubt is the ordinary practice; but the Board of Control have practically in their hands the whole Government of India; if they see that no letter is written upon a subject upon which they think a letter ought to be written, they direct the Court to write such a letter; the terms are arranged in an interview with the Chairs; and I have before now written a letter for the Chairs, and it has come up in draft.

2244. Would not the same thing happen with respect to the affairs of the Home Treasury?—No, because I do not see in what way the Board can proceed to enforce its power, if it has the power.

2245. Would not the proceeding in that case be conducted upon the same principle as in the case of the general administration of the affairs of India, setting aside the Secret Committee; the Board of Control could not originate any measure

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measure relating to that administration, but it must originate with the Court of Directors themselves?—There is a most distinct provision in the Act of Parliament with reference to the administration of the Government in India: if the Board think a letter is not sent up which ought to be sent up, upon a particular subject, they may direct the Court to send up a letter upon that subject. I believe they have not the power of stating what their opinions upon the subject are, but they desire to have a letter upon the subject, and if the letter does not come up within a fortnight, they write it themselves, and send it out; and if a letter comes up, they alter it as they please.

2246. *Viscount Jocelyn*.] Is your Lordship aware of clause 25 in the Act, which is in these terms,—“That the said Court shall have and be invested with full power and authority to superintend, direct, and control all acts, operations, and concerns of the said Company, which in anywise relate to or concern the Government or revenues of the said territories, or the property hereby vested in the said Company in trust as aforesaid, and all grants of salaries, gratuities, and allowances, and all other payments and charges whatever out of or upon the said revenues and property respectively, except as hereinafter is mentioned”?—The first part of that clause is exactly the same as is to be found in all the old Acts. The addition was made in consequence of the sale of the Company's personal property, and the Board had given to them power over that property, just as they had power before over the revenues. I looked to that, but I confess that I do not see any new power in that clause; and if you look at the marginal note, you will see that the person who compiled the Act saw nothing in it giving such a power; for he says,—“The Board to control all acts concerning India and the sale of property.” I apprehend that the latter part was intended to refer to that property which came under the control of the Court of Directors by that sale.

2247. *Chairman*.] The Committee is to understand it to be your Lordship's opinion that there has been an omission in the last Act with reference to the power of the Board of Control, which ought to be remedied in any future Act?—Yes, I consider it ought, and it might be done by a short clause.

2248. *Sir J. Hogg*.] Will your Lordship be good enough to look at the 30th clause, which is in these terms—“And be it enacted, that no orders, instructions, despatches, official letters, or communications whatever, relating to the said territories, or the government thereof,” and so on, “shall be at any time sent or given by the said Court of Directors, or any Committee of the said Directors, until they shall have been submitted for the consideration of and approved by the Board.” Does not the word “communications” there, in your Lordship's opinion, apply to communications with the authorities at home, as well as to despatches or communications addressed to the authorities in India?—The strongest words in that clause are, “that no orders, despatches, or communications relating to any public matters whatever, are to be sent till they are submitted to the consideration and approval of the Board.” That is all very well; but I do not see that that clause points out the way in which the Board are to proceed to compel the Court to write a letter; that is the only point I advert to. Certainly the Court cannot write any letter without submitting it to the Board, but the Board cannot compel them to write a letter if they do not choose to do so.

2249. The reason I drew your Lordship's attention to those words in the 30th section, was as introductory to the question which I would ask your Lordship with reference to section 31, because if the word “communications,” occurring in section 30, does apply to communications addressed to the authorities at home, it would appear to me to follow as a necessary consequence, that the word “communications,” in section 31, in like manner applies to communications addressed to authorities at home, and gives the Board of Control entire authority over those communications so addressed to authorities at home, as well as over despatches addressed to the authorities in India?—If I had been at the Board of Control, and the Court had not been willing to do what I wished them to do, and this clause had been pointed out to me, I should have tried what I could have effected under it; and there can be no doubt, I think, that I should have had a reasoning answer, that it did not apply to the case, but I should have tried what I could do under it.

2250. Are you aware that the word “communications” was introduced into the Act for the very purpose of meeting the difficulty which your Lordship has pointed out, and that the word does not occur in any former Act?—I am not aware of that, but I think the words, “orders, instructions, despatches, and official letters,”

letters," did not require the addition of the word "communications," and I do not think it was the intention of Parliament to introduce that word in order to meet this case, because if it had been, I cannot suppose that Parliament would not have made the thing more clear. There can be no doubt that there would have been as clear a direction as to the course of proceeding of the Board, with a view to compel the writing of a letter in England, as to compel the writing of a letter in India.

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2251. In your Lordship's time, was any communication addressed by the Court of Directors to any of the authorities in England, without being submitted to the Board?—In all probability there was not; but that is not the question; the question is, whether the Board could compel the Court to write such a letter.

2252. The same terms are used in compelling the Court to submit all their communications and despatches to the President of the Board as are used in the clause which empowers the President of the Board to suggest what is to be done?—I have already said, that if I had been at the Board of Control, and that clause had been pointed out to me, I should have done what I could under it, and have made the most of it; but I very much doubt whether I should not have been met by what I have just said, viz., that if it had been the intention of Parliament it would have been expressed so clearly as not to leave any doubt whatever upon it.

2253. *Mr. Herries.*] You are of opinion that it would be advisable to make it clear?—I think it should be made so clear that it would not be possible for any human being to have a doubt upon the subject; I think that not a single shilling should be expended without the authority of the Board, and that the Board should have the power of making any expenditure in this country that it considered necessary.

2254. *Mr. Hume.*] Without the sanction of the Court?—The Court of Directors has, in fact, no authority; the Court would write the letter and submit it to the Board; or if the Board prepared the letter, the Court would have the power of representation, and all the ordinary formalities would be observed which are now observed, with reference to communications to India.

2255. The Board of Control has the power at present, through the Secret Committee, to send any order they please to India; do you mean that you think the Board should have the same power in relation to every act that the Court of Directors do in England as in India?—The power of the Board, with reference to despatches sent through the Secret Committee is quite a different power from that which they have with reference to ordinary despatches. I would give to the Board with respect to matters in England, the same power which they have with respect to the ordinary despatches sent to India, and not the power which they exercise of sending despatches through the Secret Committee; at least, as at present advised, I do not think it would be necessary.

2256. *Sir J. Hogg.*] You mentioned, as to the control of the expenditure, that there was no alteration under the last Act. Are you aware that before the recent Act, the Court of Directors could grant a gratuity of 600 *l.* or an annuity of 200 *l.* to any person, without the sanction of the President of the Board of Control?—That is so small a thing that I should not have adverted to it; it does not regard the Government of India.

2257. But was it the case before that Act, that the Court might have granted a gratuity of 600 *l.* or an annuity of 200 *l.*, and that now no gratuity or annuity of any amount, however small, can be granted without the sanction of the President of the Board?—It is very proper that the Court should not be able to make any grant without the sanction of the Board.

2258. That change has taken place under the last Act?—It may be the case, but it is not a thing I should have adverted to.

2259. *Mr. Herries.*] You would still, as I understand, except from the power of the Board that which has reference to the Home establishment?—Yes. It seems to me, unless I read it incorrectly, that that clause requires alteration which has reference to estimates sent in by the Court to the Board of their general expenditure for secretaries, and clerks, and other things. I am not aware whether my interpretation of that clause be correct, but my impression is that the Board have no power of compelling the Court to send in a new estimate; if they send in an estimate to the Board, the Board may reduce it, but after the Board has once given its consent to a certain expenditure, I do not see in what way the Board is to exercise its power again; the Board may be of opinion that, considering the great reduction which has taken place in almost all salaries since the period when that

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Act was passed, it might be expedient, with a view to the future, to revise the salaries, and to revise the whole establishment at the India House. If that should be their opinion, I am not aware how they are to proceed. I think they must wait till the Court choose to send in a new estimate, and then they may reduce it; they clearly ought to have the power of reducing the expenditure; they ought not to have the power of saying that such a secretary should have so much, and such a clerk should have so much; but a power of controlling the general expenditure is a power which it would be quite proper that they should possess.

2260. Sir *J. Hogg*.] Practically, is not an estimate sent in annually, and submitted to the President of the Board?—I never saw such an estimate, and I know nothing about such an estimate being sent in.

2261. During the time your Lordship was President of the Board, was not the estimate alluded to in section 37 of the Act sent in every year for approbation, and passed by the President of the Board before it was, or could be acted upon by the Court?—I never had the good fortune, after the passing of the Act of 1833, to be for a year at the Board of Control. I was there for five or six months the first time, and for only two or three weeks the second time, and therefore I cannot speak to that point.

2262. Your Lordship is unable to say whether that is the usage?—I am.

2263. If such an estimate is sent in annually, would it not meet the objection which your Lordship has taken?—In practice it would, but not in law; because if there is no power in the Board of compelling it to be sent in, there is not that control over the expenditure by the Board which I think there ought to be. If the practice is to send the estimate in after the month of April, I never could have seen it.

2264. Lord *J. Russell*.] You would wish an alteration in the law to make it conform to the practice?—Yes.

2265. *Chairman*.] I have been calling your Lordship's attention to the various changes introduced by the Act of 1833; will you favour the Committee with your opinion as to the expediency or necessity of any further changes, always taking for granted that the present system of joint authority in the Government of India, between the Court of Directors and the Board of Control, is to be maintained?—I presume that question refers to the relative position of the Board of Control and the Court of Directors, or any body to be substituted for them; I really do not think that there is any material alteration to be made in those relations, except such as I have already mentioned, if the present system is to be maintained. No doubt, under the law, the whole Government of India, as conducted through the Board, might be arrested if the Court were to insist upon proceeding according to the course pointed out by the law, and were to abandon the system of sending the previous communications; if they were to send, as they might do, a letter (which I have seen) of 300 pages, I believe—certainly as many paragraphs, with 18,000 or 20,000 pages of documents attached to it—with a request that the Board would give their opinion within two months, the thing would be impossible; it could not be done. The only course that the Board of Control could pursue in such a case would be to send it back altogether rejected, giving as the short reason for rejecting it, that it was a matter upon which it was impossible for them to form an opinion without giving more time to it. The alteration was made from a fortnight to two months; as the time during which letters in draft are to be returned by the Board; and the only thing which has rendered that practicable under the present system has been the adoption of the arrangement, I believe, suggested by Mr. Dundas, the first Lord Melville, of having previous communications.

2266. The Committee have had explained to them the system which is adopted; can your Lordship suggest any change in that system, first as regards the communication between the Board of Control and the Court of Directors, and next as regards the communication between the Board of Control and the Secret Committee?—I am not aware of any change that it would be desirable to make. I know it has been said that the Secret Committee should have a power of remonstrance. Practically they can send a letter to the President of the Board, which is equivalent to a remonstrance. They have not the legal power of sending a remonstrance; but I can remember that on several occasions, when I was at the Board of Control, the Chairs addressed representations to the President of the Board, suggesting a reconsideration of the thing ordered, which has exactly the same effect upon the mind of the President of the Board of Control as an official remonstrance.

2267. Mr. *Hume*.] Was that letter or representation put on record in the proceedings?—I should think it would not be taken away by the President of the Board, but that it must have been left by him in the office, for the perusal of his successor.

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2268. Was such a representation or letter recorded, so that at any future period it could be referred to as a record, to show what had been the proceeding at the time?—No, because it is not an official document. It is a paper that would remain in the office, I dare say, and a future President of the Board would be able to refer to it; and very likely future Chairs could refer to it. But it is not an official document that could be called for by Parliament.

2269. Is it your opinion that such a letter or representation should be recorded, so as to make it a document which might be called for at a future period?—I should rather like to consider that matter before I gave a very decided opinion. I am quite sure of this, that nothing could be more prejudicial to the public service than to have such a document recorded, and then for the Chairs to go and say that there was such a document, which any Member of the House of Commons might move for. I think that it would be quite destructive to the Government of India if there were that power.

2270. Your Lordship approves of the plan of previous consultation between the Chairs and the President of the Board?—Yes.

2271. If the object of that consultation is to know what the opinion and feeling of each party are, if they differ in their views, why should there be an objection to recording the differences of opinion which may take place?—The Chairs have nothing to do with the orders going through the Secret Committee; they are merely executive officers under the Act of Parliament, and they must send out the orders sent to them by the President. It is not upon those subjects that the President would confer with the Chairs, but upon the ordinary business that goes before the Court of Directors. Orders sent through the Secret Committee are sent upon the responsibility of the Queen's Government; they are sent open to the Secret Committee, so that the Secret Committee may become aware of the contents. I should never have refused to receive any letter which the Chairs had written, expressing a difference of opinion; and I should, I am satisfied, have left such a letter in the office for my successor. But I am not prepared to make that a public document to be called for by Parliament.

2272. Are we to understand that in no case does the President of the Board consult the Chairs on questions in the Secret Department upon which despatches are about to be sent to India?—It is impossible for me to say what the practice is. I have no recollection of it ever having been my practice to do so; but I should observe, that in my time circumstances were not so serious and important as they have been since, and the matters were not of a very grave character that were transacted through the Secret Committee, as far as I can recollect, when I was at the Board of Control.

2273. Upon questions of great importance affecting peace and war, and the general welfare of India, is it not your opinion that the Chair and Deputy-chair should on all occasions be consulted, and should generally know what are the intentions of the President of the Board?—If the Chairman and Deputy-chairman happened to be very eminent men and practically acquainted with India, I very likely might, as President of the Board, consult them, just as I would consult any other eminent man whose opinion I thought valuable upon the subject, but not otherwise.

2274. Do not you think that the gentlemen selected to fill the offices of Chairman and Deputy-chairman of the Court are better informed of the opinions of their colleagues in the Court than any other men that you could consult, and that it would be beneficial, if the power of the Crown continues to be exercised as it now is, without any means of check and control, that it should be exercised only after previous consultation with them, with a view to obtain the best information respecting India that could be obtained from any parties?—I by no means consider that the Chairman and Deputy-chairman, merely because they have been elected to those offices by the Court, are the best persons for the President of the Board of Control to consult; the mere election by such a body as the Court of Directors does not confer knowledge or authority.

2275. Do you know any body which would be better able to give the President of the Board information than the Court of Directors, as a body, taking their experience, varied as the members of the Court are, into account?—A great deal

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better. I can recollect perfectly well when I had a most difficult matter to form an opinion upon; I went not to the Court, nor to any member of it, but I went to a gentleman who I knew had been a most distinguished public servant in India, Sir Richard Jenkins; and when I found that his opinion concurred with my own, it did not make the slightest difference to me what opinion the Court of Directors entertained; and I always made it my practice to go to the man who happened to be most competent to form an opinion, in order to get his opinion upon all subjects upon which I wished to form my own opinion.

2276. You are aware that Sir Richard Jenkins was in the service of the Company; are you aware that he was mostly employed at Nagpoor, and had not that opportunity of knowing the general affairs of India which persons who had been members of Council for years would have?—It was precisely upon a matter about which no man in India knew half as much as Sir Richard Jenkins that I consulted him; namely, with respect to the affairs of Nagpoor, where he had been for 20 years.

2277. How could your Lordship know that no other parties could have acquired that information which Sir Richard Jenkins had acquired?—It is quite obvious that no man could have known as much as Sir Richard Jenkins did of that country; he had been there during the greater part of his active life in India; he was a distinguished public officer, and a more eminent man has not been introduced into the Court of Directors.

2278. Did you apply to him for information respecting Nagpoor?—Yes; it was in consequence of an alteration that was made by Lord William Bentinck that I communicated with him, and his letter remains on the records as the highest authority on all matters connected with the Central States of India. It is a curious fact, that it was brought to my notice by one of my colleagues when I was in India, as a guide to be followed on all such occasions.

2279. My question had reference, not to any particular question, but to matters affecting the general interests of India; would you apply the same rule as to declining to consult the Chair and the Deputy on matters of general interest to India?—I would not decline to consult, on all occasions, the Chairman and Deputy-chairman, if I thought they were capable of giving me a better opinion than I could get elsewhere; but if I could get a better opinion elsewhere, I should go elsewhere; as President of the Board of Control, it was my duty to go to the best sources I could for information, and that was the practice I adopted.

2280. *Chairman.*] Would your Lordship's experience suggest to you the propriety of having a permanent Secretary of the Board of Control?—I have views with respect to a Council for the President of the Board of Control, the substitution of some very different and improved body for the Court of Directors, which would render it unnecessary to have a permanent Secretary for the Board of Control. I must observe, that in point of fact, the senior clerks of the Board of Control have happily been men of very great ability and great worthiness, and perfectly conversant with all the affairs of India; and I really do not know that even supposing all things to remain as they are, it would be necessary to have a permanent secretary. I am inclined to think it would not. When I first went to the Board of Control the gentlemen who occupied the situations of clerks were amongst the most distinguished public servants I had ever seen.

2281. I pass on now to the changes which were effected by the Act of 1833 in the Government of India; one of those changes seems to have been to place the minor Presidencies under the immediate control of the Governor-general in Council; does your Lordship's experience approve of that change and of the limited power of the executive, especially the limited power of expenditure of the Minor Presidencies?—I could not say whether the new arrangement under the Act of 1833 has worked so as to produce economy, which was the object of it. I apprehend, without looking very carefully into the establishments of the two Presidencies of Madras and Bombay before the Act and subsequently, and likewise the expenditure on works before and subsequently to that period, I am inclined to think that it would be found, that if economy only were to be considered, it had worked so as to produce greater economy; at the same time I must admit, that the superintendence of the subordinate Presidencies is not that part of the duty of the Governor-general in Council which I think was best performed; but then I should observe, that when I was in India the circumstances were so very peculiar, in fact when I arrived the State was in such danger, and it remained involved in such difficulties during the whole period, that it was not possible to give the degree of attention to the affairs of the minor Presidencies which

which would have been given in other more tranquil times. But I should have been glad if there had been associated with the Council some distinguished officers of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, with whom the Council might have advised upon matters referred for its consideration and orders by those two Presidencies. It is impossible not to admit that there may be certain prejudices existing in servants of the Bengal Government which may induce them not to view with the same degree of favour proposed expenditure in Madras and Bengal, with which they would view similar proposed expenditure in their own more immediate province. Although the control was made by the Act very much greater on the part of the Supreme Government over the Madras and Bombay than it had been before, I certainly did not know so much of the affairs of Madras and Bombay, as Governor-general, as I had known as President of the Board of Control; whether the cause of that was, that having the concerns of Bengal, of the army, and all political matters more immediately before me, I did not pay so much attention to the affairs of those Presidencies when Governor-general as I paid when at the Board of Control, where the matters of all the Presidencies came equally for consideration before me, I do not know; but the fact is so.

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2282. Should you be in favour of the maintenance of the Councils in the minor Presidencies?—I should; I have always been of opinion that the maintenance of the Councils in those Presidencies would, on general grounds, be desirable; but I think it more especially necessary in order to raise the two civil services of Madras and Bombay to equal rank and consideration with the civil service of Bengal; the civil service of Bengal has great advantages over the other two civil services; it is at the seat of Government, which is in itself a very great advantage; more distinction is to be obtained by persons in the service of that Government, and if there were no Councils at the subordinate Presidencies, it would be considered that the civil services of those Presidencies were of an inferior description; I think it very undesirable that there should be that feeling. And still further, it must be remembered that the only great reward for civil servants in those Presidencies is a seat in the Council. I believe that in Bengal, and certainly in Madras and Bombay, a civilian who goes through all the subordinate offices, and has his fair share of the higher offices under the Government, will hardly be able to make more than 20,000 *l.* in the course of his service; a seat in the Council enables him to make 20,000 *l.* or 30,000 *l.* more. That is the great reward; and I think it highly desirable that that great reward should continue to exist.

2283. Would you leave the Councils as they now are?—I would; I see no reason to change them.

2284. Do you think there ought to be representatives of the minor Presidencies in the Council of the Supreme Government of India?—If the present system is to be continued of compelling the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay to send all important matters for approval to the Council, it would be desirable to have a member from each of those Presidencies on the Supreme Council; but if recurrence be had to the old system, and such reference to Calcutta is not made, then I see no reason for making the addition to the Supreme Council; it would only be useful in cases of legislation. Certainly, in cases of legislation there is very great inconvenience in not being able to confer with some one who is acquainted with the affairs of the two subordinate Presidencies. The correspondence is necessarily very dilatory, and I think there would be convenience for legislative purposes in having representatives from the minor Presidencies on the Supreme Council.

2285. Would your Lordship recommend a recurrence to the old system, with regard to those references, or the maintenance of the system as at present established?—I think it would be better to go back to the old system; I am sure it would be extremely agreeable to the Governor-general in Council that recurrence should be had to the old system, and that he should be relieved from that business. And anything which does relieve the Governor-general in Council from the business now thrown upon him is a public advantage.

2286. What is your opinion as to the change with regard to the Government of the Presidency of Bengal introduced by the last Act?—I think, unless I am mistaken, I introduced a Bill, which passed the House of Lords in the year 1836, for making the Council of India the Council also of the Presidency of Bengal, and that Bill was thrown out in the House of Commons; but if the Government of Bengal is to be maintained as it is now, I think it would be advisable, certainly not objectionable, that the Governor of Bengal should have as his Council the

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Councillors of the Government of India, and that they should act for both, as they did formerly act for both the Government of Bengal and the Government of India. But a very important question is, whether the Governor of Bengal should or should not be separate from the Governor-general. I must confess, that when I arrived in India, I found that it was perfectly impossible for me to perform satisfactorily the business of the Government of Bengal, and at the same time the business of the Government of India; there was a great accumulation of boxes of papers upon the table; and I am sorry to say that there was no avoiding leaving a great deal more discretion in the hands of the secretaries than I think ought to be in the hands of any secretary; but there was not time for the Governor-general to look through those papers and transact the business arising upon them in a satisfactory manner; but that may not have been the case in former times, and it may not be the case hereafter. I have no doubt that during the whole time of Lord William Bentinck's, and during the earlier period of Lord Auckland's Government, before the Affghan war, the Governor-general in Council was able perfectly well to attend to the details of the Government of Bengal, and it may be again. I must say, that I think it would be unadvisable on principle, so to separate the Governor of Bengal from the Governor-general as to afford the Governor-general no means under any circumstances of acquiring a knowledge of the details of the civil administration of the Presidency. It would likewise be very desirable that he should have power in Council of nominating some other person than one of his own colleagues to that Government. I think it would be desirable that the Governor of Bengal should be enabled, which if he were a separate individual he would be enabled to do, to make tours in the Provinces of Bengal, which never been visited by a Governor since the time of Warren Hastings.

2287. Would you think it desirable to place the Presidency of Bengal upon the same footing as the North-Western Provinces of Agra, viz., under a Deputy-governor?—I would place them under a Deputy-governor, but as there is a Council now sitting in Calcutta, I do not see any reason why the Deputy-governor should not have the advantage of that Council. I would still make the Governor-general Governor of Bengal, so that he might at any time, if he pleased, take possession of that Government, and administer it himself; but I think he should have the power of placing an independent officer, not one of the Council, in that Government, whenever he found it inconvenient to himself to perform the duties of that Government. I in that manner performed the duties of that Government as well as I could for some weeks, till I went up the country, and when I returned I thought the state of affairs were such as to make it extremely probable that I should be compelled again to go up to Gwalior; and I thought it very inconvenient that there should be a change, and during the short period I remained at Calcutta, as I was perfectly satisfied with the conduct of Mr. Bird, who acted for me, I requested him to be good enough to remain Governor, which he did; and when I returned from Gwalior I did the same thing, not because I expected at that period that I should be summoned again to the North-Western Provinces, but because I did not think, in point of fact, that my stay in India would be very long, and therefore I considered that the best thing was to allow things to remain as they were. But I remember that I advised my successor, Lord Hardinge, not to follow my example, but to take the Government upon himself. I had strong representations from persons in India of the practical inconvenience of the Governor-general divesting himself of all the civil patronage connected with the Presidency of Bengal, and I believe that there was weight in those representations. Certainly I think there was so much weight in them that I should be very sorry to see the Governor-general deprived of the power of exercising himself the authority of Governor of Bengal.

2288. In those absences to which you have alluded, in your opinion should the Governor-general retain the same power as he has as Governor-general in Council when in Calcutta?—I think so; I think the Act, as it now stands, upon that point requires very careful consideration. I am not at all certain what the effect of the Act is; and whether the provisions which existed in the former Act, enabling the Governor-general, when absent from his own Government of Bengal, to send orders to the other Presidencies, which were to be obeyed, he writing a statement of his reasons for sending those orders, is in force or not, it is very necessary that that, or some better provision should be in force, because otherwise, as the Act by which the Governor-general is empowered to exercise when absent from his Council, the power of the Governor-general in Council is the law; the Governor-general

general has not the power of overruling the Council in matters of legislation, and the Council may refuse him that power, although he may think it absolutely essential for the public service that he should possess it, and he would practically, by the refusal of the Council, be without the power of doing that which the exigencies of the public service might require. More than that, the Council, if they acceded to the desire strongly expressed, of the Governor-general to proceed to the Upper Provinces, they might so mutilate his power under the Act, and make him possessed of so little real authority, if he did leave his Council, as to make it undesirable that he should go. I think the Governor-general, if that provision is to remain as it is, ought to have the means of leaving the Council and acting under the old law, as Lord Wellesley did; and yet that law will require to be looked into very carefully, because that law merely says that the Governor-general shall exercise those powers when absent from his own Government in Bengal; if by "the Government of Bengal" be understood the whole territorial extent of Bengal, he could not exercise those powers until he arrived at Hyderabad; and with reference to Agra, Agra is separated from the Government of Bengal, for certain purposes, but I am not sure whether it would or not be considered as forming part of Bengal, so that the Governor-general could not exercise those powers unless he went to Madras or Bombay. I think it must be understood to mean being probably absent for some months from the seat of Government, Fort William; because, no doubt Lord Wellesley exercised the powers of the Governor-general when he was at Benares, when he was not absent from the Government of Bengal, though he was absent from the seat of Government. And if my Council had refused me the power I asked, I should certainly, having taken upon myself to act upon the old law, but I am not sure that I should have been acting legally, if I had done so.

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2289. Should you think it advisable to change the present seat of Government? —There are very great advantages in the position of Calcutta as the seat of Government. It must be recollected that India is different from an insular state, and it is therefore very necessary that the communication should at all times be open between England and the seat of Government in India, which it is while the seat of Government is placed at Calcutta. There is likewise this other very great convenience, that Calcutta may be considered perfectly unattackable both by land and by sea. There are other positions which might be considered more convenient. Agra, or Delhi, for the general government of an important part of the country. Undoubtedly the position of Agra is not now open to the objection to which it would have been open before the arrangement I made at the beginning of the year 1844 with the State of Gwalior. Previously to that time it would have been perfectly impossible to place the seat of Government at Agra within four or five days' march of a force of 20,000 or 30,000 men who might have marched in to the seat of Government at any time. To Delhi there are some objections; but there is this objection both to Agra and Delhi, that although more convenient for the government of that important part of the Bengal Presidency, they are both very much farther removed from Madras; the communication with England is more rapid; the despatches from England arrive at Agra certainly, and I think at Allahabad before they reach Calcutta; there is no objection on that ground. I have seen it suggested in the newspapers, but I can hardly think that any reasonable being entertains the idea that it would be desirable to transfer the Government to Simla. I know that I felt very uneasy during the time that I was at Simla, because I was so far from my work; it made a difference of nearly two days in the receipt and sending of despatches, which was highly inconvenient. I thought it necessary to be there to confer with the Commander-in-Chief, but it was inconvenient, and so much so, that if I had remained in the Upper Provinces during the summer, I had intended to fix myself, not at Simla, but at Meurut.

2290. Then I gather that your Lordship's opinion is not in favour of removing the seat of Government from Calcutta?—No, I think it would not be advisable.

2291. What is your opinion of the expediency of continuing the position of the fourth member of the Council, the legislative member of the Council?—I consider that if the Court of Directors always nominated an eminent man, as the Advocate-general, there would not be the least necessity for having a legislative member in the Council; if they had nominated such a man as they had there before I arrived, Sir Lawrence Peel, it would not have been at all necessary to have had a legislative councillor; he would have done everything in the legislative line that

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the Government would have required. But if there is not a man of distinction as Advocate-general, it is no doubt essential that the Governor-general in Council should have some man of distinction with whom they can confer on matters of grave consideration affecting not only India, but foreign States. I can recollect a case in which we had to decide on a claim made under a treaty by the captain of an Austrian vessel to be admitted under circumstances different from those under which the Government were in the habit of admitting Austrian vessels, and it became necessary to consider the law, and the bearing of treaties upon the Government; it would be very distressing to the Governor-general not to have near at hand some legal gentleman in whom he could confide. The objection to having a legislative councillor is this, that he always wishes (and it is very natural that he should have that wish) to immortalise his services by making some alteration in the law. Now I think it very desirable to leave the minds of the natives at rest, and in tranquillity, and not to be constantly changing the law; then, again, he is not so useful a man in the Council as a man from England of a different character and description would be. If the Commander-in-Chief were always present in the Council, as he used formerly to be, or very generally, I do not know that it would be at all necessary to have in the Council any gentleman deputed from England. I think it very advantageous, and indeed very necessary, for the Governor-general to have the aid in the Council of a fresh English mind belonging to a man who has had to a considerable extent of public experience. If the Commander-in-Chief were there every purpose would be answered, but the Commander-in-Chief being now almost always absent, I think it would be very desirable that the Governor-general should have some English mind to assist his own; but instead of selecting a lawyer for the purpose, I certainly should be very much disposed to select some gentleman who had obtained a certain distinction in either of the Houses of Parliament, the sort of person who in this country would be selected for the situation of Under Secretary of State; I think to send a gentleman of that description at 25 to India to assist the Governor-general in Council, to confer with the Governor-general as an Under Secretary of State does with his principal, would be very advantageous to the Governor-general himself, and eventually very advantageous to the public. At the end of five years this gentleman would return to England; he would bring to the discussion of all Indian subjects the practical knowledge he would have acquired, and probably he would obtain distinction in Parliament, and at the age of 30 he would be the best Governor of a subordinate Presidency, if not the best Governor-general. And I do think it so very important that the very best man who can be found in this country should occupy that great situation, that I think it would be very desirable, in reference to the administration of the Government of India, to give information upon Indian subjects to young men likely to obtain distinction and to be of use to the country.

2292. Will you state your views as to the propriety of the legislative member of Council being present when other matters than legislative matters are considered in the Council?—The law says that the legislative member shall not be entitled to sit or vote upon general subjects. I thought it right to carry out the law; and, having read the law, the legislative councillor had no objection whatever to state my interpretation of it, and retired. I am not, upon the whole, very much inclined to admit the legislative councillor generally, if there is no separate legislative Council, to the discussions of the Governor-general in Council. I think it might lead to delay frequently; and it is so very essential that there should be dispatch in the transaction of business, and that there should be the most absolute secrecy very often with respect to the matters considered, that I think the smaller the body to whom the executive authority is entrusted the better for the public interests. I had occasion, as President of the Board of Control, in the beginning of the year 1835, to express a very decided opinion upon that subject, because I found that Mr. Macaulay had been admitted to sit in the Council on all occasions; and I certainly have been under the impression that the letter which was to have been sent at that period to India had been sent. When I was there, there arrived from the Court a letter expressing their desire that the legislative member should be admitted to the Council on all occasions. Upon that letter, thinking it a matter of great importance, I wrote a minute which I should be glad to place on record, and read to the Committee, if they will allow me to do so, stating my view of the law.

2293. Viscount

2293. Viscount *Mahon*.] What is the date of it?—It is dated “Benares, February 18th, 1844. The Court of Directors, in their letter dated the 29th of November 1843, have intimated their desire that the presence of the fourth member of Council may not be restricted to meetings held for the purpose of passing laws and regulations, but have at the same time cautioned us to bear in mind that at such meetings only is he entitled to a voice in our proceedings. It is impossible to regard this otherwise than as a mere expression of the opinion and wish of the Court. If the words used could be regarded as conveying a ‘direction,’ by virtue of such direction the fourth member of Council would become entitled to sit at meetings not held for the purpose of passing laws and regulations, but the last Charter Act expressly provides that the fourth member of Council shall not be entitled to sit or vote in the Council, except at meetings thereof for making laws and regulations; therefore any such ‘direction’ given by the Court would be altogether invalid, because inconsistent with the Act of Parliament, from which alone the Court derive their authority. The Council of India, as established by the Act of Parliament, is as much a part of the constitution of India as the Court of Directors, and it is the duty of the Council to guard with jealousy all its rights, to resist all infringement of its powers, and above all, to treat as utterly null every direction which, if obeyed, would change its composition; considering, however, that the Court can only have intended to convey an intimation of their opinion, and of their wish, and not to send a direction which they are not by law competent to give, we may properly show our respect for the opinion of the Court by carrying into effect their wish that the fourth member of Council should sit at meetings of the Council not held for the purpose of making laws and regulations, in as far as it may appear that his presence may not be injurious to the public service; but it must at all times be borne in mind, that above all things secrecy in Council and promptitude of action are essential to the successful conduct of public affairs in India; and it must also be understood that any individual member of the Council may at any time, if he shall see fit, require that any person shall withdraw from the Council who is not entitled to sit therein by the Act of Parliament.”

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2294. You would still continue the Commander-in-Chief as a member of Council, if he were on the spot?—Certainly.

2295. Is your opinion favourable to appointing the Governors of the minor Presidencies exclusively out of the servants of the Company who are acquainted with the country?—No. If you can find a man like Mr. Elphinstone (which may be possible, though I am not aware that you could do so at the present moment), or if you could find a man like Sir Thomas Munro (which I believe to be impossible), no doubt it would be very desirable to have such a man at the head of that or of any Government, to be placed in a situation of public confidence or power; but I do not think that there would be any advantage in placing any man who was at all an ordinary man, who was not a man of really great eminence, in such a situation. It is impossible not to be aware that gentlemen who have lived in the civil service, and the same thing would apply to the military service, for a number of years in any one of the Presidencies of India, must have acquired many personal predilections, and perhaps some personal antipathies; and there can be no doubt of this, that such persons, if appointed Governors, would not exercise the patronage in the appointment to offices with the same degree of perfect impartiality with which a gentleman from England would exercise the power of appointment to those offices. To a gentleman coming from England, it is a matter of most perfect indifference whom he appoints; it is his object to have the strongest possible Government for his assistance; and I apprehend that almost universally there really is a sincere desire on the part of those exercising the highest authority in the subordinate Presidencies, as well as the Governor-general, to find the fittest men for the various offices; I do not think you could have the same security if you placed a gentleman at the head of the service to which he had belonged for many years, and in which he had many friends, and in which he had perhaps the reverse of predilections; for certainly India is a country in which personal feelings are allowed to have very great weight.

2296. I understand your Lordship not to be in favour of amalgamating the services of the different Presidencies, and placing them all under the control of the Governor-general?—Certainly not; I would not have one civil service for all India.

2297. Will your Lordship give the Committee your opinion upon the present mode

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mode of exercising the legislative and executive powers by the Governor-general in Council?—My opinion certainly is, that while it would be desirable to preserve the limit as it now is, of the Council of India for all executive purposes, for all purposes of administration it is well worthy of consideration in any new arrangement to be made, whether it would not be better considerably to extend the Council solely for legislative purposes; for legislative purposes, (even if Madras and Bombay are not to be made dependent upon Calcutta, as regards their general administration) I think it would be very desirable to have gentlemen from the civil services of each of those Presidencies, and I should be disposed also to bring into the Council the heads of the several principal departments at Calcutta; so that there should be a Council, not perhaps exceeding 12 in number, for legislative purposes. It would be necessary always to reserve to the Executive Council the power of passing by that Legislative Council in cases of emergency; they should rather have, perhaps, the power of calling them in, and when they did call them in, giving them certain legislative functions; but I think that there are a great many questions upon which very great advantage would be derived from having a larger body for legislative purposes; I would venture also to suggest that it would be very desirable and expedient that there should be formed, by the selection of the Government at Calcutta, and also at the subordinate Presidencies, bodies of natives, Hindoos and Musselmen respectively; two separate bodies, to which bodies should be communicated for their consideration and opinion, all projects of law bearing upon their respective laws, customs and religion. I would not, by any means, give to such bodies the power of negating any law the Government thought fit to pass; I think there should be, not merely that publicity which is now given to all intended acts of the Legislature, which invites observation and enables the natives to state their objections, if they have any, but that they should be enabled to state their objections with that weight which always attaches to a regularly constituted body; I think it will enable us to avoid many mistakes which we might otherwise commit on legislation upon matters most delicate and important; I think it would be without the least danger, a mode of giving very great satisfaction indeed to the people.

2298. Will your Lordship be good enough to give the Committee your opinion of the efficiency of the civil service in India?—I had very little opportunity of becoming acquainted with any of the subordinate officers in the civil service, indeed I may say hardly any; as the Committee are aware from what I have already said, I had the Government of Bengal for only six or seven weeks, and I really had very little opportunity of forming an opinion with respect to the general qualifications and conduct of the civil servants. I afterwards had the Government of Agra for a short period, but I was very much pressed by business at that period, and I do not think I had an opportunity of obtaining a general knowledge (and I apprehend the question refers to a general knowledge) of their qualifications and conduct, which would alone justify me in answering the question, either in the affirmative or the negative; but this I have great pleasure in saying, that there were amongst the gentlemen of that service some of the most able and some of the most respectable persons I ever saw in any public department; I may mention Sir George Clerk, whom I placed at the head of the Government of Agra, and afterwards Mr. Tommasin, who has conducted the Government of Agra for the last eight years; Mr. Dillon, the Financial Secretary, and Sir Edward *Quarles* whom I made Foreign Secretary, and Mr. Davison and Mr. Bushby, and Mr. Mansell, who was with me during the whole period of my absence from Calcutta; I might mention many others whose conduct and abilities entitle them to public observation. I do not know any abler men in the public service than those gentlemen were, and I must say that all those whom I have mentioned gave me their most frank and honest support. With respect to the civil service, it really perhaps may be advisable to draw the attention of the Committee to the peculiarity of their position; and I must say that their conduct is far better than could have been expected when the peculiarity of their position is considered. They are selected solely by the favour of 24 gentlemen who are Directors of the East India Company; a certain examination is required from them, and they must all be persons of certain average abilities, or, at least, of a certain average industry; but on their arrival in India they are very much in the position which in this country is not considered the most favourable to call forth the greatest exertion of the human mind. They are like gentlemen who are heirs of entail to a good property; nothing can prevent them rising to high appointments; they rise by seniority

seniority, and unless they do something in a most extraordinary degree indicative of a total want of public ability, or moral qualifications, of necessity they rise in succession from the lowest to the highest appointments. Undoubtedly the certainty of success in the line which they have adopted cannot be calculated to draw forth any very great exertion of their mental powers, and that under those circumstances they should be what they are is extremely fortunate; and it may be considered more than fortunate, and no doubt very great credit is due to the body.

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2299. Would you suggest any change in the system of promotion by seniority?—I should suggest a very great change with respect to the whole civil administration of India. I think nothing can be more inconsistent with the good of the country than that all the civil officers should be taken from a small restricted body of 800 persons sent out for that purpose. I would give to the Government the power of selecting for civil appointments officers of the army. It would be necessary to make various arrangements, and it would require a great deal of consideration as to matters of detail for the purpose of carrying that into effect; but what I suggest is far within what I intended to propose 23 years ago. I had not at that time brought the thing into a shape in which I could submit it to the Duke of Wellington, who was at the head of the Government, and the Government was prematurely terminated; but I at that time prepared—I have no doubt that it will be found at the Board of Control—the details for drawing the whole civil service through the army, requiring that in every case, whoever was to exercise the power of appointment, the person appointed should have served two or three years in some corps in India; that being not merely for the purpose of giving the Government a very much larger power of selection, adding about 6,000 to 800, from which the civil servants are now to be taken, which must, of course, enable an honest Government to bring much superior ability into the public service; but because I am satisfied that there is no education so good for any man who is to perform civil duties, and to exercise general powers, as the education he receives by serving with a native regiment. He sees the natives under the most favourable aspect. The native of India who serves in the army is a very superior being to the ordinary native who hangs about the catchery of the civil servants. An officer serving in a regiment acquires a higher opinion of the natives, and he acquires a greater regard for them, which is not likely to be entertained by a man who, as a civil functionary, only sees the worst part of the native character. I think a very great improvement would be effected by carrying out such a measure.

2300. Would your Lordship require that any officer so appointed should make his election between the military and civil services?—At the end of the year after his appointment it would be necessary that he should make his election, and if he be elected to remain in the civil service, his place should be filled up in the native regiment. But the plan which was more carefully worked out by Mr. Wilson, the Military Secretary, provided for the drawing of the whole civil servants through the army. And in that case all those who were taken from their regiments for the civil service would have had the option of returning to their regiments, or of remaining in the civil service at the end of the year. If they intended to remain in the civil service they would have risen in a sort of skeleton corps composed of officers only, in which the promotion would have been much less rapid than it could be expected to be if they remained in their regiment, but it would have been at all times in the power of the Government to place them in any military that it might think advisable; in the event of their not being competent to discharge civil functions, the result would have been that there would have been a very greatly increased rapidity in the promotion of military officers; young men would have been at the head of the army, which would have been itself a great improvement, and the Government would have had access to a larger body, out of which to make the selection; and upon that point we have only to consider what this country would be if the gentlemen who now are, and who lately were, in the discharge of the duties of Cabinet Ministers, were to select from their immediate friends and relations every person who was permitted to hold any civil office whatever. Such a system would appear so monstrous and so utterly inconsistent with the proper discharge of public duties and the good of the public service, that I am sure no one would, for an instant entertain it. I should say that in practice military men, to whom civil functions have been confided, have occasionally distinguished themselves in a very remarkable

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able manner, and have shown talents for the administration of Government at least equal, or indeed superior, to those which have ever been shown by persons whose education has been solely confined to civil matters. The civil administration of Sir Thomas Munro was more distinguished than any distinction that he ever acquired as a military man, though he was far from being an undistinguished man as a military officer. And Sir John Malcolm, who was a very distinguished military man, was still more distinguished in administering the civil government in the Sikh country in which he served.

2301. Mr. *Hume*.] Would you allow the Governor-general of India to make the selection, from time to time, of officers for the civil service, out of all grades in the army; that is, from majors, captains, and lieutenants, or have you had in your mind the formation of any rule that might be followed upon that subject?— I am unable to suggest any rule; I think the advantage of the system would be in having no rule, and in giving the Government absolute power over all the European ability in the country, of placing it wherever they judged best for the public service; I cannot express myself too strongly to the Committee upon this subject, that the only object that the Governor-general of India can have is to obtain for the service the highest moral qualities, and the exercise of the greatest abilities on the part of all Europeans who are placed in various offices over the country; and therefore that system I consider the best which places the greatest ability at the disposal of the Government.

2302. *Chairman*.] Will your Lordship be good enough to give the Committee your opinion as to the scale of pay and remuneration to the civil servants, whether it is too high, or is sufficient to compensate efficient service in India; would you say that the pay ought to be diminished or increased?—I would not diminish it; I think it may be considered, perhaps, sufficient, but not more than sufficient by any means. It would be much more convenient if the gentlemen of the civil service were not exposed in early life to great temptations by being detained in Calcutta on their arrival, which leads to great extravagance and great debts which embarrass them very likely during the larger portion of their life. I have heard of men in the army who, in consequence of the debts which they contracted in this way, have not been enabled to save anything at all until the late years of their service; and there is this public consequence of debts incurred in early life by servants of the Government in India: I am afraid it very often happens that the person to whom they are indebted stations about them some dependent who is supposed to have their ear, and to exercise a great deal of influence over them, and it seriously damages them in public opinion. I would go yet further, and say that not merely it damages them in public opinion, but a man in pecuniary difficulties is not to be trusted.

2303. Would you make any change in the present system of leaves of absence in the service?—The civil servants are desirous of being allowed to come to England, and to retain their offices, instead of being allowed only to retain their offices when they go to Australia or to the Cape. There appears to be no reason why, if they are to retain their offices at all when absent for two or three years from the country, they should not come to England as well as go to Australia or the Cape; but I confess that the whole of that system seems to me to require great consideration, and, I would add, revision. I think nothing is more inconsistent with the public service, than that a man should go away from the country, and come back at the end of three years and claim the office that he before filled, and turn out the gentleman who had been fulfilling the duties during the interval. He comes back totally ignorant of all that has taken place in India during his absence; and even if he were fit for the office when he went away, he may be perfectly unfit for it when he comes back; the three years may have weakened his mental powers or his physical energies, and yet he is considered as having a freehold interest in that office, and he puts out the gentleman who has been performing the duties during the whole period of his absence. I consider it contrary to reason and the public interests that such a system should exist.

2304. Does it frequently happen?—Constantly; I see, but the other day, that there is an instance, and a very striking instance, mentioned of a Colonel Stewart who has been for many years the military secretary; he has gone for three years to Australia, and he still retains his office; it is contrary to reason that he should do so. If Colonel Stewart were to be, on his return to India, competent to that office and the fittest man for it, the Government should make an arrangement with the gentleman discharging the duties, and put Colonel Stewart into that office; but what I deprecate is, the right of the individual on returning, after having been away

away for three years, to put out the gentleman who may have been performing the duties most efficiently during the time.

2305. To recur to the change to which your Lordship alluded as advisable; if the Legislature thought it expedient entirely to remodel the constitution of the Home Government and the Government in India, will you state to the Committee what would be the plan which you would think it right to suggest?—It is a very difficult question and a very difficult problem to solve, but it is one which the Committee ought to endeavour to solve, for I cannot express too strongly my sense of the extreme importance of coming now to a decision, as far as we can form one, as to what shall be the future Government of that country. We are under circumstances totally different from any which have existed before; I should say it is a very difficult problem to solve, because what we have to do is to find the best possible Government for nearly 100,000,000 of people, differing altogether from ourselves in religion, customs, habits, modes of thinking, and education, and occupying a great territory 15,000 miles off; and we are to give them the best Government we can, consistently with two conditions, the one that we should maintain that country in dependence upon England, and the other that we should do nothing which can in any degree shock the feelings of the people. Those are two conditions which it is extremely difficult to retain, and at the same time give the best Government to a very distant people, and people so different in their religion and character. I think it very important to consider those two conditions at the present moment, because the circumstances are altogether changed by our having broken down all resistance hereafter on the part of the native States. We have carried our frontier in Hindostan to the utmost limit to which any prudent man would wish to see it carried; indeed, I must say I should be very glad if it had been possible by some arrangement with Gholab Sing, to exchange what we have on the right bank with some of his territory on the left bank, which lies between our frontier and the hills; a form of Government which might have done very well when we were in a state of constant progress, and likewise in a state of almost constant danger, may in point of fact be unfitted and very unsuited to a state of perfect tranquillity, to the future state and condition of the great empire, in which we have a population who are every day endeavouring to improve, and an army whose feelings we must consult, for which we have been able hitherto to find occupation. What I dread is an increasing want of consideration for the natives on the part of those entrusted with the civil government of the country, and yet more an increasing want of consideration for the native soldiers on the part of British officers. Now I know, for it has been declared, that what is termed the insolence of office produced the insurrection in Saugur. I understood, when I was in India, that it arose altogether out of the changed manner of those who governed, towards the people; it was insult to a native gentleman which occasioned that insurrection. I think that a very grave matter for consideration. That insurrection embarrassed to the last degree the Government at the time, rendering necessary a large detachment of troops, required for very essential service elsewhere. But that which is of still graver importance is, the effect which a long state of peace may have upon the conduct of European officers towards the native soldier. I certainly observed myself a very great difference in the conduct and feelings of the old officers and the younger officers towards the native army; the old officers treated the soldiers as if they had been their children, and I really believe that the soldiers would have followed them as if they had been their parents; it certainly was not the same with the younger officers. I never recollect to have heard any expression of feeling of the same description from them towards the native soldiers. I have seen an adjutant who did not know the names of his own subalterns; and I certainly have observed the greatest possible difference between the general appearance of a regiment and the conduct of officers and men towards each other, in a regiment which had been on service and a regiment which had not been on service; the state of things to which we are coming is a state of things in which no regiment in all probability will have been on service for a number of years; and yet it is absolutely necessary to maintain that army; I will not say at this distance of time (it is now eight years since I have had any connexion whatever with the Government of India) that I have a recollection of all the details of the circumstances which led to my entertaining very strong impressions upon particular subjects, but certainly there was no impression produced upon my mind more strong than this, that it had become essential to the safety of our present position in

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India to conduct the Government in the name and by the direct authority of the Crown. I do not think that it is safe to incur the risk which may be brought upon the country by the conflict of two almost coequal authorities in England. I think it most desirable that all persons in that country should look only to one authority; that all should act in unison; that all should support the Government, knowing that they can obtain no advantage by thwarting it, and that everything they can hope for must be in consequence of their good conduct, in executing its orders, and supporting it. I think that there would be a very great advantage as regards the feelings of the native States if the Government were conducted in the name of the Crown; it would be in conformity with all their ideas of Government, and I think the Crown is much more naturally at the head of the system which should exist in London than any Court of Directors can ever be. I consider that in fact our Government is at the head of a system composed of native States, and I would avoid taking what are called rightful occasions of appropriating the territories of native States; on the contrary, I should be disposed, as far as I could, to maintain the native States, and I am satisfied that the maintenance of the native States, and the giving to the subjects of those States the conviction that they were considered permanent parts of the general Government of India, would materially strengthen our authority. It was impossible for me not to see the respect which our own soldiers entertained for native princes. I felt satisfied that I never stood so strong with my own army as when I was surrounded by native princes; they like to see respect shown to their native princes. I observed, on all occasions, that at the commencement of any interview between the Governor-general and a native prince there was a coldness, and suspicion, and jealousy, and after the Governor-general had treated the native prince upon the footing of equality, and received him with honour, the whole feeling of the native princes of all his court, of all his people and of all his soldiers, was entirely changed; and when I paid the return visit to that prince, I saw that I had the confidence of the people and of his court and army; it was the consideration shown the native that created that great change in their feelings. The native princes are sovereigns of one-third of the population of the Hindostan country; and with reference to the future condition of the country, it becomes more and more important to give them confidence that no systematic attempt will be made to take advantage of the failure of heirs to confiscate their property or to injure, in any respect, those sovereigns in the position they at present occupy. I think it would be very much easier to keep our Government if it were conducted in the name of the Crown than if it were conducted, as it is now, in a manner which to me is perfectly unintelligible; and the Committee must recollect that there are new dangers opening upon us, which it may require all the wisdom of Parliament to meet; there is a strong desire to extend education amongst the natives. I recollect having had a visit from the late Dwarkanauth Tagore, who was the most intelligent native that ever appeared in this country, and one of the most intelligent in his own country. I had read in the newspaper that morning a speech which Dwarkanauth Tagore had made on the subject of the education of the natives of India; and when he called upon me I said, "I see you have been making a speech about education;" he said, "Have they printed it?" I said, "Yes, they print everything, but you and I know in this room we need not talk as if we were talking for publication, but we may say exactly what we think. You know that if these gentlemen who wish to educate the natives of India were to succeed to the utmost extent of their desire, we should not remain in this country three months;" and he said, "Not three weeks;" and perfectly true was his judgment. Now, those endeavours are made not only to educate the natives, and to give them European knowledge to which must attach power, and to give them European ideas, but at the same time to raise them in the civil service, for it is now proposed to give them covenanted situations, and practically hereafter to delegate to them almost the whole of the civil government of the country; and it is proposed to do this at a time when it is proposed to educate the native population, and at a time when the natives are put in possession of the great civil offices, and at a time when the press, and increasing railways and electric telegraphs will enable them to communicate and co-operate; how is it then possible that we can, under our present most defective, or indeed, under any institution, retain our hold over that country? It is contrary to all reason. No intelligent people would submit to our Government. These things must be considered, and great care must be taken by Parliament in determining what shall be

be the future government of India. Now I have said that I prefer the direct Government and authority of the Crown, and that the name of the Crown should be used in the Government, and no other name; but I feel it absolutely necessary, not merely out of regard for the constitution of England, but likewise, I must admit, for the benefit of India, to separate the patronage from the Government. I should consider that a settled point; it would be absolutely necessary that the officer, whatever might be the title given to him, to whom was entrusted by the Crown the authority over India, should have a most competent Council to consult with on all occasions. If I thought that I could frame any constituency which would elect better representatives of the different branches of the services of the different Presidencies, and a better Council than I think could be formed otherwise by arrangements that I could suggest, I should prefer the elective principle to nomination by the Crown. But that which I think upon the whole would produce the best possible result, which I apprehend should be the sole object of the Legislature, would I think be the naming of the Council in the Act itself; that would throw upon the Government the absolute necessity of making good nominations in the first instance. I think that in that Council the three armies of Bombay, Madras, and Bengal should be represented, and I think the revenue and judicial services of each Presidency should be represented likewise. I think it would be extremely desirable that there should be some members of that Council who should have filled high political situations. That would form a Council of 12 persons; if those persons were originally named in the Act of Parliament, they should draw lots, and one-sixth should go out every year; and I should propose replacing those who went out always by persons who had filled similar situations to those who were to leave the Council, but giving a power of selecting again those who were to go out; and those selected should be named by the Government, on the recommendation of the Governor-general, or the Governors of the several Presidencies. I think that in that manner you would obtain the best Council that could be obtained for the purpose of advising the President of the Board of Control; and having those individuals who would have great local knowledge, great experience, and very great authority in India, I think that the Government would be conducted in a manner very superior to that which is likely to be the case under the present system, or under any other system which I can imagine; in fact, the President of the Board of Control then would have the advantage of being able on all occasions to recur to the advice of persons best qualified to give him advice, which no President of the Board of Control now would be able to obtain. He would have a very great advantage in being able always to do so under this arrangement. The business relating to the particular department to which any member of the Council belonged would be always laid before him; he would report his opinion upon it, and if the President differed in opinion from the member to whom the particular branch of the business was referred, there would be a power of calling the Council together, and considering the matter in Council. I am of opinion that upon the whole, that would be a preferable mode of forming the Council to that of having recourse to the principle of election. But if the principle of election be preferred, I think it would be extremely desirable very largely to increase the constituency that now exists; and if Parliament were disposed to avail themselves of that constituency at all, as far as possible to connect that constituency with India, so that persons who had to vote for the election of those representatives might really have a practical knowledge and experience of their several qualifications. I cannot imagine any reason why persons who are creditors of the Government in India should not have votes in the election of Directors if the present system were maintained, as well as those who happen to be in possession of East India Stock; and I think a very great advantage would be derived by adding to those who had a pecuniary qualification, all persons who had served a certain time in India who would bring knowledge in relation to the selection of the representatives.

2306. How would you dispose of the patronage?—I would give it entirely to the Council, the President of the Board of Control not having a larger share than he has at present; but I think it would be extremely advisable that a portion of that patronage should be sold. I never heard that officers who purchased their commissions were in the slightest degree inferior to those who obtain their commissions without purchase; and I am sure that it would be very advantageous to introduce to a larger extent than is likely to be introduced now under the present administration

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administration of the patronage, the aristocracy of the country into the service of India.

2307. Viscount *Jocelyn*.] Do you mean the military and civil services?—Yes, both the one and the other, to a certain extent. It is very hard upon a gentleman who has the means of purchasing a commission for his son, that unless he happens to be acquainted with the Directors, he should be excluded from that which is far the greatest and most brilliant field for the exercise of human ability, and the exertion of mental powers. I think that it is desirable that all those who serve the Government in India should have, as much as possible, the most intimate connexion with England, be dependent upon England, and have no interest that can be by possibility separated from that of this country. I think the higher the class from which you take the officers of the Indian Government, the greater the security for the constant connexion between India and England. That would not be out of my view in suggesting that appointments should be obtained by purchase as well as by patronage. The Committee must recollect that our hold upon India rests altogether upon the superior ability and the superior character of the European. If that be diminished in the same degree, our hold over the country is diminished, and if that should altogether go, it will be perfectly impossible for us to retain our power over the country. It is the supremacy of the mind by which we hold the country, and not anything else.

2308. *Chairman*.] Would you give salaries to the members of Council, or remunerate them by giving them patronage?—I would give them salaries. I think it would be a great object to a man in India to obtain one of those situations; in fact, the persons who would be recommended by the Governor-general or Governors to those situations would be those who had acted as secretaries and members of Council in India; their object would be to recommend the most eminent men in the country; it would lead to their coming home somewhat earlier than they do now. There is no doubt that the inconvenience of the canvass deters the most eminent men from putting themselves forward as candidates; that difficulty would be entirely obviated, because, no doubt, the most eminent persons would be always recommended by the Governor-general or the Governor; and there would be likewise this great advantage, that all the great servants of the State in India would look to the Governor-general or the Governor, and would look to the distinction and position they would hold here as the reward of faithful service in that country. I would do everything which could properly be done to elevate the character of the members of the Council of India in this country. I see myself no reason why they should not be members of the Privy Council; anything that could be done to elevate their position would be a great public advantage.

2309. Would you admit them to a seat in Parliament?—I believe they would be better without it, and the country too.

2310. What are the general powers which you would entrust to this Council?—I would propose to do away altogether with what is called the double Government. I would not have a despatch prepared by the Court of Directors and submitted to the President, in the same way that it is now. One advantage of this would be the abolition of the double Government, but the members of the Council should have the power of reference in the same manner as at present, the power of forming an opinion, and giving an opinion upon all subjects; of course the President appointed by the Crown would have the power of overruling his Council, in the same way as he has now the power of overruling the Court of Directors.

2311. Sir *E. Colebrooke*.] You would propose that the power that the President of the Board would possess with reference to the Council, should be the same as the power that the Governor-general in India possesses with reference to the Supreme Council?—Yes, very much the same; because the Governor-general has the power of overruling his Council. If I may be allowed to go back to the point of the power of the Governor-general, I think there is a matter requiring a good deal of consideration in forming a new law for the Government of India; the Governor-general has the power of overruling the Council in all cases where he thinks it essential for the safety or interest of India that he should do so, but I really do not know whether the Governor-general could say that it was strictly in accordance with the intention of the Act that he should overrule his Council in matters of patronage, unless the office in question should be one of the highest importance, such as that of Chief Justice of the Sudder Court, or the Deputy-governor

governor of Agra; but on principle, I think he should have the power of overruling his Council upon matters of patronage, because if he were not to have that power, there might be a combination of the members of Council to take all the patronage from the Governor-general; he has two votes in the Council; they are not numerous, and unless he were able to exercise that power which he now holds in reserve for the purpose of defeating the hostile opinions of the Council upon matters of patronage, he might be deprived of his whole patronage, and the Government of India might be practically entirely changed. I think it would be straining the meaning of the law very greatly to apply that power of the Governor-general to questions of appointments to offices; but I think it ought to be applicable to that.

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2312. *Chairman.*] In the plan that you propose for the Government at home, the Committee is to understand your Lordship to propose entirely to abolish the power and position of the present Court of Directors?—Yes; one advantage of the present state of things is, that we are not at all required to take into consideration the Court of Directors; it is all *tabula rasá*. In 1813 the Court of Directors had to give up the trade in India; in 1833 they had to give up the trade in China; there was then a contract with the Court of Directors; there is none such now; and there is no reason why you should go to the Court of Directors any more than to any other body; they have no power remaining in India. Their debt in India, and the payment of their dividend is secured to them; every matter there is supposed to belong to the Government of India, and there is nothing more to lead you to select the Court of Directors rather than any other body, if you can find any other body to whom that power can be with advantage delegated; and I have already stated that one great objection to the present body is that the nature of the constituency, and the difficulties of the canvass really do deter the most eminent men from becoming candidates for the Direction. If the Court of Directors, smaller in number (because I think their number to the last degree inconvenient), could, under the present system, and under the present constituency, be filled with men like Sir Richard Jenkins, whom I have mentioned, and one or two others whom I have mentioned, or like Sir Charles Grant, who had a seat there, I should not have the slightest objection to the continuance of the system; but it is because with this constituency and canvass you cannot hope to have the fittest men in the Court of Directors that I object to it.

2313. Your remarks have applied hitherto to the Government at home, would you change the constitution of the Government in India?—No; I believe it is not necessary to do so. I have no jealousy of the Council which I should propose, quite the contrary; but I am not sure that there might not be a practical advantage in giving the Council a negative in the appointment of the Governor-general and the Governors. All I wish is to have the best men, and to devise a plan which should bring into the highest appointments in this country men who have been found to be the best men when serving in India, and they should be sent here on the recommendation of the Governor-general or the Governor. In the appointment of Members of Council in India, it seems to me that the law should be altered. I think it extremely objectionable that the members of Council should be appointed by the Court of Directors without any intervention of the Government of this country, the President of the Board of Control having no negative upon these appointments. There is also something strangely anomalous in the present constitution of the Council of India, from the manner in which those gentlemen are appointed as members of Council; they are taken, not as representing particular departments, but in consequence of their supposed claim to a seat in the Direction. And this may happen again which happened in my time; a gentleman died, a man of very great ability, and very great public service, Sir William Casement, who was the military member of Council, and highly useful in that capacity, and particularly required in the Council at that moment when we had to deal with a mutinous army. There was but one other gentleman in the country who had a provisional appointment in the Council, and he knew nothing but law; this gentleman who knew nothing but law was substituted in the Council for a gentleman who knew nothing but military matters; nothing could have been more strangely inconsistent with reason. At the time we were wanting a military adviser we were deprived of him by death, and we had in his place a legal adviser, admirable in his way, but not particularly wanted at that period. I should recommend that an arrangement should be made by which there should be in the Council a representative of each department, and when a member

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was removed, there should be appointed to succeed him a gentleman in the same department, who was practically conversant with it; what is desirable is, that the Council should actually represent the whole service.

2314. Lord *J. Russell*.] With respect to the Council at home, under your Lordship's proposal, the members of it would be immovable for six years?—Yes.

2315. Would it be in the power of the Crown, or of the President of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, to overrule the decisions of that Council?—Certainly; the President of the Board would have the same power with respect to that Council that he has now with respect to the Court of Directors. He can overrule every decision of the Court of Directors, even if unanimous, upon a matter which is to be communicated to India, and he should, I think, retain the same power. My object is to get rid of the double Government, and to give to the President of the Board of Control, that is, to the Government, the best constituted Council of advice.

2316. Viscount *Jocelyn*.] You do not propose that that Council should originate matters?—The origination of matters would best rest with the President himself. Every paper, when sent from India, would be communicated to the Councillor in whose department it might be, and it would be open to him to express to the President his opinion upon the subject of the answer that should be given, if any answer were required. It would be for the President, in consultation with him, to decide what letter should be prepared, and if they should differ, it would of course be in the power of the Member of Council who might differ from the President to desire that the whole Council should be summoned, that the matter might be considered by the whole Council, but that would not be necessary under all circumstances, many of those matters being matters of trivial importance, upon which it would not be necessary to consult the Council, and it would only embarrass the Council to call it together on all occasions.

2317. Mr. *V. Smith*.] Would you give the Council the power of expressing an opinion, supposing it differed from the President?—No more than the Court of Directors have now, which is, in fact, nothing at all. They cannot do more than express an opinion. They might state the objection of any individual member, or the objection entertained on the part of the Council, and it would remain on record as it does now. There will be no practical alteration in that respect in the constitution of the Government, except this, that it would bring together the 12 best men you could have for the purpose of constituting a good Council. If they could be obtained better by nomination, on the recommendation of the Governor-general, or the Governor, I should prefer that to the elective principle. I should have no objection to the elective principle if I thought it would produce as good a Council, the whole object being to give the Government of England the best Council, to which they can refer on all matters relating to the Government of India; because I think it essential to the continuance of our connexion with that country that the Government should be administered according to the best advice we can obtain from those practically conversant with the feelings and opinions of the people.

2318. The establishment of this Council would, in your Lordship's opinion, constitute a better body than the present, and it would get rid of the double Government?—Yes; because the letter would be prepared by the member and submitted to the President of the Board by him; and the President, in consultation with the member to whose department the matter referred, would consider what the letter should be, and there would be a power of reference to the whole Council if they differed in opinion.

2319. Mr. *Herries*.] The Council would be advisers only, without originating any matters?—Yes; in fact, much the same as the Court of Directors are now the advisers of the Board of Control.

2320. How would the patronage be disposed of?—I have already said that I should give the whole of the patronage to the Council. I think the President of the Board of Control should have the same share of the patronage as he has now for public purposes. I think it might be possible to require that he should never give anything in this country, but that all the patronage should be given to India; it would be a great convenience to himself if it were made imperative upon him, but there can be no doubt that the President of the Board of Control does a graceful act in rewarding some distinguished services of a public servant by nominating his son to a writership or cadetship, which has a very good effect.

Some

Some of the best men in the public service have been brought into it by the patronage of the President of the Board of Control.

2321. Would not that virtually be vesting the patronage in the Crown?—I think not, because those members of Council would be entirely independent of the power of the Crown; they would sit there for six years.

2322. They would have no power of originating matters, but they would sit on the Council as advisers of the President?—They would be acting independently when once appointed to the office for six years. Their salaries should be such as would cover the additional expense of their living in London, which would be imposed upon them. I would not place the salaries above 1,000*l.* or 1,200*l.* a year, that would answer the purpose; that would be twice or three times their own income, and it would be some remuneration to them, but it would impose upon them the living in London with its concomitant expenses. They would be recommended by the Governor-general, but I would not by any means enable the Governor-general to make the appointment of the person who is to sit on this Council; on the contrary, I think that the Crown should require that he should nominate two or three individuals for the office, and the officer of the Crown should make his election of the person to be appointed; but the Governor-general or the Governor would know much better who would be the best advisers than any one in this country could do.

2323. *Chairman.*] In what position would the President and the Council be with reference to Parliament; would they be bound to make a report?—Parliament might require from the President a report; the President would be the party solely responsible; one great objection to the present system is that he is not solely responsible. If the President of the Board of Control acts in conformity with the opinion of the Court of Directors, if he can say “The Court thinks so and so,” “The Court decided so and so,” and he merely acquiesces, or if they come in to his opinion, I have not the least doubt that his responsibility is very much diminished. I consider that no Government can be well conducted in which the principle is not established of the sole responsibility of the person exercising great functions. I think all Boards objectionable, but here it is absolutely essential for the good Government of India that you should have a Council; no person, however distinguished in Parliament, can possess, as to the Government of India, in this country the knowledge of the details of the administration; he must have a Council.

2324. *Viscount Jocelyn.*] Your Lordship has stated that you do not consider the power of the Crown over this Council would have any influence in the disposal of the patronage, on the ground that the members of Council would be permanent for six years. Would you propose that they should be eligible for re-election?—I think that is a matter of considerable doubt. No doubt, as the recommendation must come from the Governor-general, or the Governor, they could not be re-elected by the Crown solely on account of favour, it could only be in consequence of the Governor or Governor-general having judged it expedient to continue the services of that individual; but it would be for the Governor-general to consider whether that would be expedient for the Government, for he might think it was highly desirable that that high reward should be given to an officer who was about returning to this country, and I think that the probability is that the Governor-general would keep the patronage in his hands.

2325. Do not you consider that their independence, if they were eligible for re-election, would be materially interfered with by the influence of the Crown?—I do not desire that there should be any such influence; I would willingly adopt the elective principle, if I thought it would produce better men, but it is on that ground that I give the preference to the other: I have no jealousy of the elective principle whatever; all I earnestly hope is that Parliament will endeavour to devise a system which will ensure the assistance of practical men with Indian reputations in the Government of India.

2326. *Chairman.*] Would you give more publicity to the proceedings of the Indian Government than exists under the present system; I have no objection to publicity, but I know that nobody here will attend to the subject; you cannot force it upon a reluctant public.

2327. *Sir J. Graham.*] If you had a Council established in the manner your Lordship proposes, would you give to the members of the Council the

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power of recording their dissent to any proposal made by the President?—
Certainly.

2328. Did I not understand you to say that you thought that recording dissent on the part of the Secret Committee would, if it were open to move for the recorded dissent, bring the whole machinery of Government to a standstill?—The power of the President of the Board to send despatches through the Secret Committee must be reserved, as it is now, because it may be absolutely essential that secrecy should be kept as to the orders for the prosecution of a war.

2329. In the case of political despatches of the highest importance there would be no reference under your plan to the Council?—There would be no objection to having two or three members of the Council to whom all those despatches should be communicated; on the contrary, I see no reason why the Secret Committee should not be transferred to the Council.

2330. But you would have the same objection that you before stated, to the Council recording their dissent in such cases?—Yes, I consider that the same objection would apply in that case to having an official document, the record of dissent to a despatch which it was possible to call for in Parliament; it might altogether defeat the operations of Government. If the despatches that were sent through the Secret Committee with reference to the recent war in Ava had been made public, it is very possible that our army would have been lost, and the greatest possible danger have ensued.

2331. Your Lordship is of opinion that there should be a reservation with reference to the business of the Secret Committee, and that if communications took place they should not be recorded?—I think the system should be the same as at present.

2332. Mr. Hume.] Do you propose to abolish altogether the duties now performed by the Court of Directors?—The Court of Directors may still perform such duties as are now performed by them in the receipt of their dividend. I am not aware that they have any other duties necessarily imposed upon them; at the end of the period agreed upon with the Government they would have paid to them 12,000,000*l.*, and if they were very imprudent they would lay it out on Indian railways.

2333. Are you not aware that the Court of Directors have duties in connexion with the different departments, military, revenue, and judicial, of the Government of India?—They have some duties now, because Parliament has imposed upon them those duties in connexion with the Government of India, but there is no necessary connexion between them and the Government of India.

2334. In what way would you perform the duties now performed by the Court of Directors, if you had a Council such as you have proposed?—The Council might perform all those duties, and they would perform them far better than the Court of Directors.

2335. Did not the law intend that the Board of Control should be a Council to manage and superintend the administration of the Government of India?—I have no doubt that the original law intended making the Board of Control a practical Council; and I understand that in former times Mr. Pitt and Mr. Dundas used to go to the Board of Control and sit in Council; but that was found to be inconvenient, and the whole authority of the Board is now vested in the President alone. But there are still Commissioners; the First Lord of the Treasury, the President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, and each of the Secretaries of State, may, if they please, sit in the Council.

2336. Is not that a mere mockery as to check or control; does not the President always conduct the whole business, and is it not the case that the other members of the Board never do attend?—Never. When I was President of the Board, upon all matters of difficulty I always went to the Duke of Wellington, who was at the head of the Government, because I knew that he had not only a practical, but an intuitive knowledge of everything connected with India; and whatever I know or whatever I think upon the subject of India, has been very much brought into my mind by constant communication with him. But I never went to Sir Robert Peel, when he was at the head of the Government, to consult him upon any matter.

2337. Of what use was it having a Board?—Of no use whatever.

2338. What is to prevent this Council of 12 members which your Lordship proposes falling into abeyance?—I might as well ask what is to prevent the Court of Directors falling into abeyance; this Council would be merely substituted for them.

2339. The Court of Directors has a check imposed upon them, but you, as President of the Board, would have no check or control imposed upon you; and would you not be able, in the same way as the Minister for the Colonies now does, to do just as you pleased?—I do not propose to give to the President of the Board of Control, if that be his name, any higher power with regard to the Council than he possesses now with regard to the Court of Directors. He can now overrule the Court of Directors; they have, in fact, no authority.

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2340. If the President of the Board should direct anything important connected with revenue, judicial, or military matters, they have the power of dissenting, and recording their dissent; and thereby bringing his conduct before Parliament?—So would the Council have the same power with respect to the President. I merely put this Council in the place of the Court of Directors. I wish the Committee to understand that all I desire is to have a Council smaller in number, and better constituted, no matter how that object can be obtained. That seems to me to be the object to be attained, and that which I suggest seems to me the best mode of attaining it.

2341. By what means would you prevent the members of that Council from becoming what the members of the present Council are?—I cannot prevent any man from becoming useless. I have known frequent instances in which men have allowed other men to do their duty for them, and they themselves have become useless. I have no doubt the Government of India is changed from year to year, and from month to month. I dare say at this moment the Government of India, as regards the Court of Directors, is managed by the Secretary of the Court of Directors; and at the Board of Control there is no one rule always acted upon. When I went to the Board of Control I found that a great deal more was in the hands of the clerks than I considered ought to be, and I put an end to that. If the President of the Board of Control is an indolent man, the Court of Directors are only too willing to do all his duty for him, and he will have no trouble at all. The letters are brought to him, and he merely signs them. On the contrary, he may be very active, and they may get up a case against him in Parliament if he does anything.

2342. Looking to the manner in which political appointments are made in this country, is it not very frequently the case that parties are not put into offices who are most competent to fill those offices; and looking to that fact, does your Lordship expect any better proceeding in future?—At least, I think I am bound to expect that the Government, best what it may, will not be so utterly destitute of a sense of public duty as to place at the head of the Board for the Government of India in this country a man whom it deems incompetent; but I feel sure of this, that in order to obtain eminent men as members of Council, it will be necessary to leave it to the Governor-general and Governors to select competent persons.

2343. You stated the great advantage of having an English mind to assist the Governor-general in the Council of India; is it your opinion that the Government should be conducted by the Government of India in all its important features?—Yes, it is; I am quite sure that all attempts in this country to interfere with the details of the Indian Government will prove practically futile, and, as far as they have any effect, they will do a great deal of harm; the Government of India must always rest with the Governor-general.

2344. Upon the appointment of officers to fill the high and important situations of Governor-general and Governor of a Presidency, will depend in a great measure the future good government of India?—It must be so in a great measure; but I think this should be remembered, that you send to India a Governor or a Governor-general with very great powers, and you impose upon him on oath some great responsibility, and you require from him a record of all that he does; I think nothing can be more important for the purpose of enforcing that responsibility, and for the purpose of assisting him in the discharge of his duties, than to constitute as well as you can, of the most eminent men you can find, a Council by which the opinion of the Home authorities is to be communicated to him; I am not afraid of ability in those who compose the Council here; far from it; I desire that it should exist.

2345. You have stated that you are not aware what the Court of Directors do; is there any one act of the Governor-general, or any important enactment for settling revenue or military, or judicial questions that is not sent home to the Court of Directors, and does it not then pass through an ordeal, after which it is

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submitted to the President of the Board of Control?—I am not questioning the extent of the duties of the Court of Directors, but I say that I do not know whether they perform those duties, or how they perform them; I have no doubt that there are cases where they personally interfere in the conduct of the business, and that the despatch which is sent from the Board of Control emanates from the whole Court; but on many occasions that is not so. I have had before me at the Board of Control letters of which the Chairs knew nothing. When at the Board, I did not take anything for granted, but I looked through everything.

2346. Was not that an exception to the general rule, and is not your Lordship aware that everything connected with the different departments passes in the first instance, before the Chairs and then before the Court?—I know that there are those rules, but I do not know how they are practically carried out; I know not whether the Chairs suggest the letters, or whether the Secretary suggests them; but where you have a double Government and a large body of 24 persons, at one end of the system, and a large body of extremely intelligent and able advisers assisting that large body, and then again at the other end of the system the President of the Board of Control, going into the office ignorant of India, and having a large body of very intelligent gentlemen acting as clerks at that establishment, it is more than I can say how the Government is conducted; I have no doubt that it is conducted very differently at different times; I know that while I was at the Board of Control I conducted the Government, there is no doubt about that.

2347. Whatever duties the Court of Directors now perform, you would transfer to the new Council?—Yes.

2348. What security have you that that Council would perform those duties?—You have the best security you can have; you carefully select the ablest men to fill the office of Members of the Council; the object of the plan I suggest is to obtain the selection of the fittest men.

2349. The mode of appointment that your Lordship suggests is the recommendation of the Governor-general; may not the Governor-general have his partialities as well as other parties, and may he not recommend individuals who may be appointed to the Council, who may be unfit to fill the office, and what security have you that errors would be likely, under that system, to be less common than they are now?—In this country people do not quite understand how very great a situation that of the Governor-general is, and how infinitely he is above such partialities, or any motives of that description, in the selection of officers; in the selection of officers for high employments he wishes to have a strong Government; he wishes to immortalize, if he can, his administration, and all those matters are so inferior and unimportant, that he cannot condescend to them. The Governor-general is above all that passes of a party nature in this country, and being fully occupied in his important duties, it is a matter of indifference to him.

2350. I admit that the importance of the position of the Governor-general is not fairly valued in this country, but you have been giving us a programme of the mode in which the Government would be managed by this Council; seeing the manner in which all Boards are formed in this country, are you not doubtful how far this Council would answer the purpose for which you recommend its establishment?—I should say if it does not answer the purpose, alter it; do not consider that what you are going to do is to last for 20 years or for two years; if it fails I think nothing is more important than this, that what Parliament does now should only be considered in the light of an experiment. I think it so important that no mistake should be made even in that experiment, as regards the safety of the connexion between this country and India, that I greatly regret that Parliament should be forced at such a short notice to come to any decision upon the subject. I should greatly prefer passing an Act for carrying on the state of things as it is now till we have a strong Government commanding a large majority in Parliament, which can thoroughly consider the whole matter, and propose to Parliament that which it thinks best and which it knows it can carry. I deprecate legislating upon the subject under a weak Government.

2351. Does your Lordship admit that on the whole the Government of India has been for the last 20 years well administered, looking to the distance of the country to be governed from this country, and the other difficulties connected with the Government?—If all those things are to be taken into consideration, I know not what may be the extent of the allowance that you may make for those circumstances, but this I am sorry to say, that in marching through that country I saw many things which gave me great pain.

2352. Taking

2352. Taking into consideration the only means we have of comparison, namely, by comparing the territories of India with the other dependencies of the Crown, are you not satisfied that India has been better governed than those other countries?—You have had more means of improvement in India, and everything that has been done well in India has been done by a few individuals. There have been a few great men, and you have had a body of English gentlemen, civil and military, associated with those few individuals who have occupied the higher positions. You have had 7,000 or 8,000 English gentlemen, all of them endeavouring to get forward in the service of the State. It is the emulation of those gentlemen that has led to what we have in India; it has not been done by Parliament.

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2353. Your Lordship has alluded to the advantage we should derive from the unity maintained in this new Council?—Yes; from the unity and direction of minds of persons knowing India, and there would be one Government for India established, and we should avoid the mischief of having a divided authority.

2354. Is your Lordship aware how the appointments are made by the Government here; and, looking to the appointments connected with all our dependencies, does your Lordship mean to say that the ablest talented gentlemen are selected for those offices; and if that has not been the case, how can you expect that this Government would in future do better for India than they have done for the other possessions of the Crown?—I do not object giving the Council of India a negative upon the appointment of the Governor-general and Governors. I think it probable that there may occur occasionally cases where the Government may be so pressed to appoint a particular person, whose appointment it may not think expedient, and where it may be glad to have the interference of the Court in negating such appointment. All I desire is to frame such a system as will bring the most able men into the public service.

2355. Is not the reason which your Lordship has just given, a reason why the Court of Directors should be reserved as a check against any possible abuse of the power of the Crown?—I propose a better Court in the place of the Court of Directors; I do not desire that there should be no check over the power of the President of the Board of Control; on the contrary, I should be glad to see a check imposed.

2356. *Viscount Jocelyn.*] Your Lordship said that you had a doubt in your own mind whether you would give the Council that you propose the power of recall?—I certainly would not give them the power of recall; it is a matter of very great importance as affecting the position of the Governor-general of India, that they should not have that power; and more especially is it important in reference to one point, which I think has never been at all considered, viz., the relation of the Governor-general to the native States. It is not merely the recall of the Governor-general, but it is the expectation of his recall that does the public mischief. I may distinctly mention to the Committee that I know that the expectation of my recall led to the resistance of the Government of Gwalior to the reasonable demands that I made, and the war which followed; we had information to that effect from the Court of Gwalior.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next, at One o'clock.]

Select Committee on *Indian Territories.*

1852.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Veneris, 18^o die Junii, 1852.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Ellenborough.

[Great inconvenience having arisen from the Publication of Minutes of Evidence taken before Committees, and of Papers &c. laid before them, it is particularly requested that Members receiving such Minutes and Papers will be careful that they are confined to the object for which they are printed—the special use of the Members of such Committees.]

Select Committee on INDIAN TERRITORIES.

1852.

Martis, 22^a die Junii, 1852.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. Baring.
 Lord John Russell.
 Mr. Herries.
 Mr. Hardinge.
 Mr. Plowden.
 Sir James Hogg.
 Mr. Hume.
 Mr. Cardwell.

Sir R. H. Inglis.
 Sir James Graham.
 Mr. Baillie.
 Viscount Mahon.
 Mr. Spooner.
 Mr. Cobden.
 Mr. Wilson.
 Mr. Mangles.

THOMAS BARING, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Lieutenant-General the Right Honourable Viscount *Hardinge*, G. C. B., attending by permission of the House of Peers; Examined.

2357. *Chairman.*] WILL you state to the Committee the period during which you filled the situation of Governor-general of India?—I landed in Calcutta in July, 1844, and I left Calcutta in January, 1848, comprising about a period of three years and a half that I was in India.

2358. Before asking your opinion of the details of the present mode of the Government of India, will your Lordship state your general views as to the efficiency of the last Act of 1833, for insuring a proper system of government in India?—My opinion is, that that Act has been a very successful one in insuring good government in India, and in fulfilling the intentions of the Home Government, as far as they have been announced to the Governor-general; and also in promoting the welfare of the people of India.

2359. Do you consider that the delay which takes place in the present mode of conducting the correspondence between the Government at home and the Government in India is productive of practical injury to the service?—I certainly consider that all the correspondence which comes home is very necessary for the conduct of the government of India well and regularly; I think, in a distant empire like that of India it is absolutely necessary, whilst the power of the Government is maintained firmly before the people of India, that on the other hand all the actions and conduct of the Governor-general, and his council, and every individual in India should be clearly known to the authorities at home; in fact, there should be in the conduct of the government of India all the advantages of an absolute government, as regards the appearance before the people, and at the same time a responsible Government in relation to the Government at home.

2360. You do not consider that the delay which is necessary for the reference at home, and the communication between the two authorities, the Board of Control and the Court of Directors, has been productive of any serious injury to the Government of India?—I do not; I think the rapidity of communication has amply compensated for that delay. Probably by internal arrangements some of that correspondence might be curtailed; but upon the whole, I should say, that a full correspondence, and a full disclosure of all the acts of the Government, is absolutely necessary.

2361. What is your opinion of the composition of the Council of the Governor-general; it has been suggested that it would be desirable to add to that Council a civil servant from each of the two Presidencies of Bombay and Madras; do you concur in such a recommendation?—I think that that proposition is very doubtful. My opinion is, that it is more plausible than substantial. I should say, from my

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short experience at the Council Board, Calcutta, of about 14 or 15 months, nineteen-twentieths of the business that was done at the Board was Bengal business, and not business relating to Madras or Bombay; and if that proposition were carried out, we should have two members of the Board strangers to the Bengal system, and nineteen-twentieths of the business that they transacted would be Bengal business, and, therefore, we should have, in fact, very little benefit from their attendance. Then there would be five members of Council instead of three. There would be a necessity, on the part of the Governor-general, to have the concurrence of five members instead of three; there would be therefore greater difficulty, in my opinion, in carrying on the duties of the Government with rapidity, inasmuch as all the boxes, which are very numerous, of papers in circulation would require three or four days more before they came back to the secretaries, where they were to be acted upon; and, as I observed before, we should not have very great advantage from those two members of Council, because, in fact, the Governor-general in Council, in Calcutta, very seldom interferes with the internal arrangements of the Madras and Bombay Governments; he does so in the case of Legislative Acts, but in revenue, police, or judicial matters, he seldom, if ever, interferes. I would add, that I think, in general, all the questions that come from the minor Presidencies before the Government of Calcutta originate with the two minor Governments themselves, and scarcely ever are they questions which arise in the Supreme Government; and upon the whole, I should say, that although I should be very glad to see the civil servants of those two Presidencies have a larger proportion of the rewards of the service, that is, those of the Council, still, upon the whole, it appears to me, that it would create an impediment in the way of transacting the business. If we had this joint council, it would not be so advantageous as the present system of having three members of Council. I think five members would impede us, rather than advance us.

2362. Do you think it desirable to retain the Legislative member of Council on the present footing?—That very much depends upon what is the intention of the Home Government with regard to the laws of the country; for instance, if the Law Commission is to be retained, and the objects to be attained by the Law Commission are to be carried into effect, I should say that the Legislative Member of Council would be useful. If you have not a Legislative Member, you must alter the position of the Advocate-general, and make him an officer of the Government more directly than he is now. At present, he has private practice in the courts of Calcutta; but if he were a member of the Government, he must, I should suppose, be divested of that; and if he is a lawyer of high repute, you must give him a considerable salary, and I do not see that there would be much saved in altering the position of the Legislative Member of Council, and appointing the Advocate-general in his stead. My own conclusion is, that there would not be much advantage in it; on the contrary, I think it would be better to leave the matter as it is.

2363. Would you vest the nomination to seats in the Council in the hands of the Governor-General, or leave it as it is at present with the Court of Directors?—I should say that the Governor-General would in some cases make the selection more conveniently than the Court of Directors; for instance, in regard to the Punjaub, whatever the administration might be, the Governor-General being at Calcutta, it would be very desirable that one member of council should be very conversant with matters relating to the Punjaub 1,200 miles off, the future interests of which may be of great importance for some years to come. He should be such a man as Sir Henry Lawrence, or Mr. John Lawrence, a man who knew everything connected with the Punjaub. If there was to be a new Governor-General who had no adviser of that description in the council, there might be inconvenience arising from it. Then again the Governor-General might have power to fill up vacancies in the council; persons appointed to fill up those vacancies would be more or less useful in proportion as they were selected from men of different provinces. Therefore I should say that in that instance it might be advisable that the Governor-General should have the power. But upon the whole I am of opinion that the powers of the Court of Directors have been by the late Act so much restricted, that I should say that it was more desirable that the Governor-General should not have, but that the Court of Directors should have the power of appointment as they have at present; and it appears to me that the Court having the power, will exercise it perhaps more impartially in one respect than the Governor-General, because the Governor-General would be very apt to reward

reward those individuals who had been most useful to him, and whose talents had been brought nearer to his sight, viz. the young men, the secretaries of departments. I think the Court take a wider view, and that they would select men on other considerations, and that consequently it would perhaps satisfy the service better that it should remain in the hands of the Court. I do not mean to say that I can upon that question be any very high authority, but upon the whole I should rather prefer leaving it as it is.

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2364. Would your Lordship favour the Committee with your opinion as to the most eligible constitution of the government of the Presidency of Bengal; would you leave it as it is, without a council, or would you recur to the previous system for the government of that Presidency, or what, if any, change, would you suggest?—I certainly would change the present system of government of that Presidency, and I think that the alternatives are between the old system of having the Governor-General in Council to manage the business of Bengal, or appointing a deputy, or a Lieutenant-governor, to perform those duties; of those two modes I should prefer a recurrence to the old system. When I was at Calcutta, Mr. Bird was about to take his departure for England, and I continued him as Deputy-governor of Bengal. When he went away, I undertook the government myself; and for about a year I transacted the whole of the business, and all the information that I have as to the internal management of the eastern district is derived from what I learned whilst acting as Governor of Bengal. Mr. Halliday was the chief secretary, a very able man, and he came to me once a week, and the papers were transacted with him as with any other secretary; and I acquired a great deal of information as Governor of Bengal, which I never should have acquired unless I had undertaken those duties. But on the other hand, they were very onerous as they were superadded to all the other duties which I had as Governor-general, which in themselves are very heavy. Therefore, I should say the best plan would be to recur to the old system, by which the Governor-General would, as I did, see the secretary once a week, and transact the business, and give his opinion upon what ought to be done, and then transfer it to the other members of council, so that the business of the Government of Bengal would be sure to be well conducted, first, by the secretary bringing the papers before the Governor-general, and then their passing through the hands of the members of council. I should prefer that to the other alternative of having a deputy or Lieutenant-governor.

2365. That would leave the patronage in the hands of the Governor-general?—I should hope it would, because my opinion is, that in that office it is very desirable that the Governor-general should retain as much patronage as possible. I consider, that he would become like a private gentleman, a cypher, unless the civil servants of the country looked up to him, and it was known that he was the fountain of all honour, and that he could reward merit, and so forth.

2366. Would your Lordship advise a change of the seat of Government from Calcutta?—I should not. I think with the prospect of having railways, and also looking to the other great consideration of the present seat of Government being close to the sea, ready to receive reinforcements, and far removed from those emergencies and crises which will occur in India, such as occurred in the north-western frontier, the further almost the Government is kept from such emergencies as those, the better for the tranquillity of the Government.

2367. Do you think it desirable to increase the executive power of the minor presidencies independently of the Governor-general in Council, not in a legislative point of view, but in regard to disposing of money, and carrying on undertakings in the interior of the presidencies?—I have heard of many complaints that were made that the supreme government was in the habit of curtailing very much all proposals for new works which came to the supreme government from the minor presidencies, and no doubt that was the case. Their expenditure was restricted to 5,000 rupees, or 500 l., but they forget that the same restriction was imposed upon the Governor-general in Council; he could not expend more than 1,000 l. in any work without having the sanction of the home authorities, therefore they are very nearly upon a par in that respect. I should say that it would be desirable, instead of having a constant intercourse between the minor governments and the Bengal government on matters of finance, that at the end of the year a budget or estimate should be brought forward of the resources of the year by all the different governments, and then the Governor-general should give an opinion of what he thought could fairly be conceded to the Bengal government, and to the

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Madras and Bombay governments; and when that budget was so arranged, then each government should make the most of it, stating upon what objects of public utility the money was to be expended, much in the same way as the estimates are expended in this country; that would do away with much of the objection which the minor governments have. We sometimes measure too strictly the claim which the minor government has according to the extent of its resources; frequently I have heard it discussed that Bombay is so hardly pressed, and has no excess of revenue whatever above expenditure, that we must be very cautious in not giving that presidency more than we can afford, and under those circumstances frequently I think a parsimonious allowance has been given, when a larger allowance ought to have been made. For instance, Bombay has a much larger army in proportion to its resources than Madras; but because it is on the frontier of Scinde, and therefore requires to have a larger army, it is not fair to say to that presidency, You must be curtailed in your expenditure, because you are obliged so have a larger army there on account of your frontier being exposed. In Agra it appears as if they had a large excess of revenue over expenditure, but that arises in a great measure from the expenditure of Agra having nothing to do with the army expenses, or the political expenses, which are borne by the supreme Government; the Agra Presidency, of which the accounts are kept separate, has none of the expenses, military and political, to which the other presidencies are subject.

2368. Would you recommend that the budget to which you have alluded should be referred to the home authorities for sanction and approval before being adopted?—Yes, I would now that communication is so quick, there can be no unnecessary delay.

2369. What time would be required to send home such an estimate, and obtain the approbation of the home authorities?—I should say that in three months the authorities in India ought to receive an answer.

2370. Would your Lordship recommend that the military and civil services of the three Presidencies should be amalgamated, instead of being as they now are, kept separate?—I would keep them separate, as they are now; the amalgamation to which the question alludes I consider to be quite hopeless, and it would not, in my opinion, work well; it would not be possible to apply it to the armies, and if you have an army at each of the three presidencies, then there must be a commander-in-chief there; and I should not recommend the governor and commander-in-chief being alone, but there ought to be two members of council to settle matters between them.

2371. You think it advisable to retain the council which now exists at the minor presidencies, and not to appoint a lieutenant-governor without a council?—Certainly not.

2372. Will your Lordship state your opinion of the general efficiency of the civil service?—There is no service that I ever met with that, in my opinion, is more efficient, generally speaking, than the civil service of India. I have had a good deal to do with men like Sir Frederick Corry, Sir Henry Elliott, Mr. John Lawrence, and Sir Henry Lawrence, the latter of whom was a military man. In the financial department the company have many most able officers; all those men whom I have mentioned, and many others, are as able as any that are to be found in this country, or in any country in Europe, performing their duties with the greatest possible integrity, and with very great ability.

2373. Is the present system of promotion by seniority, in the civil service, objectionable?—I should think, if carried to an extreme, it would be objectionable; but my opinion is, that wherever a clever civilian is found, you ought to promote that man to the situation for which he is most fitted, as was done in the military service in the case of Major Edwardes. Some other members of the civil service are also very able men, Mr. Philip Melvill; now at Lahore, is one; and I might mention a good many others, but perhaps it would be better not to do so. But I think it should be part of the system acted upon, to consider men who have distinguished themselves by abilities, and to place them over others who have not so much merit, who are their seniors.

2374. Is there any rule by which seniority is observed?—No, certainly not. I should say the practice seems to me a very fair one, as now carried into execution; but, generally speaking, gentlemen will have served 25 or 30 years in the service before they are promoted to the council; but as the council is the great object of reward of the civil servant during the whole period he is in India, I should consider

sider it of importance that the Government should be able to raise the best men in the civil service to that office. There may be some hardship in it if a young man is appointed, and he is five years a councillor, which is the usual term; he would retire from the service at an early period of life, and might be in a position as to pecuniary resources which would not be consistent with the service that he had performed; therefore there is an objection to appointing young men too early to the situation of members of council, as regards their own interests; but as regards the public, I see no objection whatever to giving the preference to merit and talent over seniority.

2375. Must a member of council necessarily retire after a period of service of five years?—He need not retire from the service of the Court of Directors, but he generally retires from the council on this account: if he were to remain perpetually at the council it would be an injustice to other men, who are endeavouring to raise themselves to that position.

2376. Do you think that limiting the period for which a man remains in the council to five years is desirable?—I think, on the whole, it is desirable on this ground, that you have men who are toiling very hard, from morning till night, in a bad climate, and therefore you must not, for the sake of the other civil servants, keep the same men always in the situation of members of council. It is very true, that a member of council may return back to the service; and there was in my time one instance of that, but it was, I am sorry to say, necessity of circumstances which forced him to remain, and not his own will, and we never got any very good service from him after he so retired from the council; but there is no objection to a person who has been member in council continuing in the service, if he wishes it.

2377. What is your opinion as to the scale of remuneration of the civil service; do you think that it is adequate, or that it is too high?—I think that the salaries of the civil servants are probably adapted to the nature of the service which they perform, the climate in which they live, and the fair reward which every public servant should have of making some money out of his pay before he retires, for the remainder of his life, to England, upon which he can exist when he returns home. I do not think the salaries of the service are more than adequate to fulfil those legitimate objects.

2378. Can you give the Committee any opinion of the success of the course of education at Haileybury, or at Addiscombe?—I can give no opinion as to the course of education at Haileybury, for I have not been able to attend to it, and if I had I should not be a competent judge of the languages which the young men study there; but as to Addiscombe, my opinion is, after having visited it, that it is an admirable institution, and very well conducted indeed. If I were to form my opinion upon a comparative view between Woolwich and Addiscombe, I should say that perhaps Woolwich was more severe at the present moment; but not on account of the superior qualifications of the young gentlemen, but because the period of service at Woolwich is nearly double that of the student at Addiscombe. At Woolwich they keep the young men nearly a year longer than the Addiscombe student remains at that college; therefore I am inclined to say that they are as nearly as possible upon a par; and, both in point of strictness and of what is required of them, I think they have gone quite far enough. I should not recommend anything more strict ever to be established at either of those institutions.

2379. Does your Lordship, from your experience and knowledge of India, consider any important change desirable in the present system of Government of India, or in the relative powers of the Board of Control and the Court of Directors?—The question seems to have two divisions; first, as regards the Government of India, I should say that the Government of India has ample power to do all that is necessary for the welfare of the people, and for carrying on the services required by the authorities at home; but I think that there are some points in the last Charter Act that now require to be carefully looked into; for instance, the Governor-general, when he is in council can, upon all questions of peace and war, and upon executive matters, control his council; he can carry any proposal that he wishes in the council, against a majority of his colleagues, upon those matters; but if the question in council is one relating to a Legislative act, there is an anomaly which is not very easy to understand. When in the minority he is obliged to give way, even if the act of legislation is most dangerous to the interests of India, in his opinion. He would have no power to

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stop a liberal set of colleagues from extending the liberty of the press, unless he were to go away from Calcutta before it came to the vote; and the curious anomaly is, that when he is absent from the council he has the power of putting a veto upon the proceedings, but not when in council with them. He is therefore in this position, that if he is in council, and an Act is to be passed and he is left in a minority, he is obliged to let that Act be passed in spite of his opinion; but if he happens to be absent from his council, by his veto he can supersede all that has been done, and put a complete stop to the legislation.

2380. Are not the powers of the Governor-general when absent from Calcutta, limited by an Act of Council passed before he leaves Calcutta?—That was supposed to be a necessary part of the law. When Lord Ellenborough went up the country, he went up the country by a resolution which defined what powers should devolve upon him, and what should devolve upon the President of the Council who remained in Calcutta; but there being some doubt upon that question shortly before I went to India, the question was referred to the law officers of the Crown in England; and the present Attorney-general, Sir Frederick Thesiger, then Solicitor-general, gave the opinion that it was necessary that there should be an Act published by the authorities in India, by which the powers given to the Governor-general, and the powers given to the President in Council should be defined. When I came to India, that answer of the law officer of the Crown was received; it was a new question, and there was a great difficulty in carrying it into effect by publishing a law defining the powers between the two. A resolution was passed, and when I was going up the country, I felt a difficulty in having a law passed which my predecessors, Lord Auckland, and Lord Ellenborough had not passed, and I protested against being placed in that predicament merely on account of the interpretation of the law given by the law officers of the Crown, and I therefore suggested to my colleagues, that they should not place me in a position different from that of my predecessors by their defining what under the law should be the portion of power in the country, which I was to receive from them. I thought it should be inserted as it had been hitherto, that the Governor-general in Council should reserve to himself the power which was necessary to him in discharging the duties for which he was going up the country, and that the residue should devolve upon the President in Council. We therefore came to this conclusion; an Act was passed in council in order to adhere to the law, but it was not published; the resolution was published, I think, and I retained the same powers exactly as those which Lord Auckland and Lord Ellenborough had exercised. But after the opinion given by the law officers of the Crown in England, it was necessary to make that change; the law was passed in the council, but it was not published, and a resolution was passed as it is to this hour. That is one of the points that I think requires alteration at the present day.

2381. Are the Committee to understand that the alteration which your Lordship would recommend, would be that the power of the Governor-general in council should be explicit to overrule any legislative matters passed in council, if he thinks fit?—Certainly, if the Governor-general had colleagues who chose to carry any particular law of their own authority; for instance, a law enlarging still more the liberty of the press, or anything else that the Governor-general thought dangerous to the safety of the government of India, he should have the power of preventing that law coming into force; if he goes away from Calcutta he can interpose his authority, and his protest prevents the Act passing into law.

2382. Would your Lordship recommend any other change in the present Act as to the government in India?—No; I gave so little attention to the Act of Parliament, in fact the business to be transacted was so overwhelming, that though I was up every morning at four o'clock, and worked as hard as I could during the day, I had very little time to consider legal matters, which were not in my line; and therefore I fear that I should not be able to recommend anything worthy of observation to the Committee, further than this, that those anomalies which I have pointed out ought, I think, to be remedied in the coming charter; I do not understand why those anomalies should exist.

2383. [Lord J. Russell.] With respect to a law passed by the council against the opinion of the Governor-general, would your Lordship recommend that the Governor-general should have the absolute power of overruling the decision of his colleagues, or that the question should be referred home, and that the home authorities should decide the question?—The Governor-general cannot prevent his

his colleagues from referring the question home; it must go home; and therefore that would be the natural course.

2384. *Chairman.*] Is your Lordship prepared to give any answer to the latter part of my question, which was, whether you would recommend any change in the relation which exists between the Board of Control and the Court of Directors? —I do not know that I could propose any change; but at present it is a mystery why the Board of Control should give an order to the secret committee. I believe it is not quite clear whether the secret committee can or cannot resist any such order, but I think it might be made more clear, so as to prevent any collision for the future. I recollect an instance in which an officer of very high standing and importance in India had written a letter in which he had in somewhat indignant terms abused the secret committee, the letter which had come out being signed by the chairman and deputy chairman; this officer felt very much annoyed with their giving that order, and accordingly wrote this letter. When I heard of it I said to him, "I hope you have not sent the letter, for though the order was signed by the chairman and deputy chairman, it in fact came from the President of the Board of Control," with whom this officer was on friendly terms. That took place with an officer of high standing in India, but who did not understand the mystery of the President of the Board of Control being, in fact, the party writing the letter through the secret committee.

2385. Have you had an opportunity of judging whether the equitable claims of the servants of the Company for a share of the patronage, as regards cadetships and writerships, are fairly considered in the distribution under the present system?—It is very difficult for any individual to know accurately what proportion of the patronage is conferred by the Court of Directors upon their servants. Six months ago, before I read the discussion in the Court of Proprietors, in which the late chairman of the Court of Directors explained how much patronage had been given to the military officers of the Company, I should have said that there was not a fair share of the patronage given to the officers of the army, and particularly to the sons of those who were killed in action; but I am now of a different opinion, inasmuch as I am convinced that the officers of the Indian army have as large, if not a larger, share of the patronage than the orphans or the children of the officers of the British army. On the whole, I think that the patronage by the individual members of the Court is very fairly dispensed. The only point which I think is of some importance is, that a widow whose husband has been killed, if she has a child who is fit to enter the service, should be spared the trouble and humiliation she has now in going to the different members of the Court, or in writing to them, before she can obtain an appointment for her son. Supposing 20 officers are killed in action, that is an extra number of deaths in that year to the ordinary number of casualties, I should suggest that the appointments arising out of those extraordinary casualties might, by an arrangement among the Directors themselves, be given to the orphans of those who had been killed in action, and in so doing there would be no diminution of the amount of patronage which the Directors receive, because, whenever an officer is killed in action, his vacancy must be filled up by a cadetship. But I must say that on the whole, I think any repartition of the patronage, which took a third or a fourth, or whatever the fixed proportion might be, would operate prejudicially to the officers of the Indian army. Upon the whole, I am of opinion that the system had better remain as it is. With regard to that system the Court are very liberal to the sons of officers of the Queen's army who are killed in action, and frequently give them commissions. And the Commander-in-chief, on his part, is also very ready to attend to the claims of Indian officers, as I can vouch for; and since I have been in the Ordnance Department I have looked at the list of cadets appointed to Woolwich, and I find on the whole that there are 26 at this present moment on the list of cadets who are coming forward who are the sons of Indian officers; that by Lord Anglesey 10 had been appointed from 1848 up to the period when he left office, and since I came into office, seven sons or orphans of officers of the Indian army have been appointed to cadetships at Woolwich. So that the Indian army, I should say, receives a very fair proportion of the patronage, not only from its own protectors, the Court of Directors, but from the Commander-in-Chief and the Master-general of the Ordnance. From what I have heard of the demand made by other parties signing a paper to obtain a larger share of the patronage, I should say that there is an immediate wish or desire to obtain not an appointment for one son only in the military service,

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service, but where an officer has more than one son, to obtain appointments for several, as if the whole family of that officer had an hereditary claim upon the service. Now we do not act upon that rule in the case of an officer of artillery or engineers, but we make it a rule not to give a commission to more than one son of the same parent.

2386. Mr. *Herries*.] Your Lordship was asked a question about the secret committee, and you stated a misapprehension which had arisen out of the present mode of communication; in your opinion would it be better and more consonant to the facts of the case if the officer of the Crown, the President of the Board of Control, were to send the orders to India directly in his own name, upon those topics which are especially reserved for what is called the secret committee, instead of the present system of commanding as it were a section of the Court of Directors to convert it into an order to be sent in their own name?—So long as the Act of Parliament vests the power of the government of India in the Court of Directors, I consider that all those orders, although proceeding from the President of the Board of Control, ought to be signed by the chairman and deputy-chairman.

2387. No objection occurs to you to the present mode of communication?—I have just now mentioned that from my position of Governor-general, I knew very little of what is the course of proceeding between the President of the Board of Control and the secret committee; but I think it would be very desirable if you could come to an arrangement that the secret committee might enter a protest in any case where it disagreed with the President of the Board of Control; something of that kind might be done to avoid the anomaly of an authority which might be disputed by the Court of Directors, and which I should imagine could not be enforced by the Board of Control; difficulties might occur which would be very awkward.

2388. Do you imagine that there is at present any power on the part of the secret committee to make any objection to, or resist the transmission of orders given by the President of the Board?—I do not know what power the secret committee have to resist the orders of the President of the Board of Control; whether they have power to resist or not I am not aware.

2389. Mr. *Hume*.] Is it your opinion that the secret committee should have the power of recording their dissent in cases where they are obliged against their own opinion to send forward orders?—I think they should.

2390. In order that it might be known at any future period, if requisite?—Yes; the protest should be secret as the proceedings of the secret committee are.

2391. Mr. *Herries*.] In what respect would that be beneficial supposing the authority is complete on the part of the officer of the Crown?—If the Crown takes the responsibility of measures which the chairman and deputy chairman, and the other senior member of the Court think would be detrimental to the interests of India, with which, by the Act of Parliament, they are charged, though by the fiction to which I have alluded, the measure is not taken by them; as their names are used in the transaction, I think they ought to have the power of entering a protest; what use should be made of that protest afterwards is another affair.

2392. Sir *J. Hogg*.] As the subjects which came within the range of the secret committee are limited by law, does not your Lordship consider it essential that the orders of the secret committee should be signed by the chairman and deputy chairman, in order that they may see the despatches, and know that the subject matters are such as are properly within the jurisdiction of the secret committee?—Certainly.

2393. Is it not also essential that the chairman and deputy chairman should see the orders with regard to considerations of expenditure and finance?—Certainly.

2394. And generally that they should be acquainted with all and every thing relating to the Government of India, whether the orders emanate from the Court collectively, or from the secret committee?—Certainly; I have not a doubt of it; but at the same time I think that a great number of questions which remain for many months, and must remain for many months, unsettled between the President of the Board of Control and the secret committee, and the Governor-general, should continue to be transacted in the secret committee and not be sent to the Court of Directors. And I think, that when people complain that measures are carried on for too long a time through the secret committee, and not through the Court

of Directors, it is not a fair complaint. I think it much better for the Government of India to keep those matters for several months, or even for several years, according to the nature of the subject, quite secret.

2395. Your observation applies to the political management of newly conquered territories?—Yes; and even of old territories; such as Oude. One of my last acts in going down from the Upper Provinces to Calcutta was to visit Oude; and there I had to give a lecture to the King of Oude for his conduct, and also to draw up a minute of what I considered to be the state of affairs in that country. That was one of the last minutes that I drew up as Governor-general of India. All those transactions would much better remain for some time in the Secret Committee; afterwards they may be divulged to the Court of Directors, as they were in the case of the Nizam's territory. I believe the whole of the transactions of Oude and the Nizam have been since brought before the Court of Directors.

2396. The very communications you allude to being communications with Native Princes, in fact, come within the terms of the Act of Parliament, which gives the Governor-general in India, or the Secret Committee here, the power of keeping them within the control of the Secret Committee?—Exactly.

2397. The period of disclosing them is a matter of discretion?—Yes, that should rest with the President of the Board of Control, as it does at present.

2398. Lord *J. Russell*.] Have you ever had your attention turned to the various plans which have been suggested for substituting a different authority for the Government of India for that which at present exists; either the authority of the Crown directly, or a Court of Directors differently constituted?—I think the system of double government is much wiser than bringing the Crown forward.

2399. Have you seen any plan that appeared to your Lordship to be better than the present?—No; I think the present plan is the best.

2400. Viscount *Mahon*.] You stated that you had no practical knowledge of the system of education at Haileybury. What opinion have you formed of the system at Haileybury, by observing the results in the acquirements of the young men educated there, whom you have seen in India?—They are all very clever when present in society, and, like other Englishmen, well-informed; and they have taken their part in conversation; but the observation generally is, that as regards the learning of the Eastern languages, they would acquire more in one month in India than they acquire in the six months that they are at Haileybury. Great doubts have been entertained whether it would not be a better plan to give them a more European education at Haileybury, and, as regards the Eastern languages, rely upon the facilities which they have in India to acquire those languages, rather than attach so much importance as is now attached, as I understand (for I speak in ignorance of the system at Haileybury) to the Sanscrit and other Eastern languages.

2401. What is the practical degree of acquaintance with the Eastern languages of the young men when they come out to India; can they speak the languages?—No; the rudiments which they acquire at Haileybury are useful to them, but then they acquire them after four or five times the study that they would require, in picking them up in the country where the language is spoken.

2402. On arriving in the country, are they practically fitted for the first situations that they are called upon to fill?—Yes; they may be considered in the same position as ensigns in the English army. Great care is taken to make them serve their apprenticeship usefully and well in the inferior situation, before they rise to a higher situation.

2403. Do you think that there could be any improvement in the age at which young men are sent out to India?—No, I think not; I think the earlier the responsibility begins the abler the man becomes. I joined my regiment in Canada when I was 14½ years old, and the naval officers enter the service as early; that early responsibility, I think, operates beneficially, and I do not attach much importance to keeping young men long at school.

2404. I understand your Lordship's remark to apply to the military and civil services?—Yes.

2405. Mr. *Baillie*.] Do you think that, with a country so absolute in its government as that of India, there is any danger in the existence of a free press?—I am of opinion that a free press may, and sometimes must be, very dangerous, but I cannot say that it has hitherto produced a bad effect. It has frequently detected improper matters which would not bear the light, and has done, in that

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respect, some good; but unfortunately in India there is a desire on the part of the European inhabitants to have a newspaper every morning at their breakfast table. A great number of Europeans contribute to those newspapers, and the consequence is that there are very frequently very improper and libellous matters contained in those papers, and therefore upon the whole it operates, I should say, prejudicially to the general tone of society, and to the good government of the country. In a war, if there was any lengthened struggle, it might be very prejudicial indeed; so much so, that it would be necessary in many instances to suppress it, particularly now that railways are established. Officers of the army very frequently write to their friends in Calcutta, informing them what the operations are; those letters would be put in the papers next day, and would be, in 48 hours, back again in the enemy's camp. Great inconvenience would, in my opinion, result in such a case from the liberty of the press; but at the same time, at the present moment I think I may say it has done some good in detecting a good deal of evil.

2406. My question had reference principally to the effects that might be produced upon the natives hereafter, considering the great extension of education which is going on in India?—I have no doubt that the press will be a dangerous engine; at the same time I do not think it is so at present.

2407. *Chairman.*] We were told that it was not allowed to officials in India to answer any article which appears in the papers in India?—No, nor is it permitted here to our officers. I will take the army to answer the observations of the press. The difficulty I saw was, if I, as the Governor-general, were attacked, or my regiment were attacked, if I think it very important to deny it, and I have the means of denying it, and proving how ill-founded the libel is, if I do it in one case in which I disprove the charge, I must do it continuously in other cases. As regards officers of the army, or civil servants, or, if you come up to the higher ranks, the Members of Council, and even the Governor-general himself, if they begin to vindicate themselves, there is very great difficulty in not pursuing it when attacks are still made.

2408. You think it would be inconvenient to allow civil servants to answer attacks made upon the Government?—Yes; the publications which are made of reports upon the progress of the civilization of the country, the cultivation of lands, and matters of revenue and excise, are very useful to the officers of the Civil Service; and a great deal of good might be done in that line of publication, because an officer of the Civil Service very often goes to an out-station, and has not above two or three Europeans with whom he associates for two or three years. He associates, of course, with the natives, but that is a very great drawback upon him; he should be kept informed, as well as he can, of all that is passing around him, from which he is precluded by his position.

2409. Is it your opinion that any publication should be submitted to the Government of the Presidency before publication?—Certainly. Mr. Thomassin publishes now periodical statements of the revenue, and other matters connected with his Presidency. I think those publications are attended with very good effect.

2410. *Mr. Wilson.*] Is it not the case that that portion of the press which is most noted for its libellous character has very little influence?—It has very little influence; but causes a great deal of confusion, and courts martial without end, and ill blood between individuals; for instance, a man is reprimanded justly by his commanding officer, and the commanding officer is immediately attacked in the newspaper.

2411. But those attacks in the papers in which they are put have been attended with very little practical evil, from the small influence that those papers have?—As regards the Persian papers, into which matters of the most importance are translated, many of them go to Afghanistan, and thence they go to Bokhara, and they inform the people of those countries that there is a hope that the British may be beaten in the encounter with the Sikhs; and when any information of a misfortune at the Cape is received, it is immediately translated into the Persian language, and goes through the medium of the papers into Afghanistan and Bokhara, and Herat; so that that system of allowing a free press does extend information very rapidly, not only throughout India but through the countries adjacent to India; and when railways are established, and education becomes more extensive, I should say the mischief will be wider.

2412. But the information in Cape papers, and English papers might be translated

lated in the same way; and therefore if the press were restricted in India it would not stop the evil which you apprehend from such information being translated into the languages of the native states &c.—I do not suppose it would.

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2413. Mr. *Hume*.] You have been asked a question respecting the danger of the press in India. Has it come within your knowledge that many abuses, both civil and military, have been noticed indirectly and directly in the newspapers, before those facts came to the knowledge of the official authorities?—I cannot recollect any particular instance at the present moment.

2414. You were asked respecting the communication between the Secret Committee and the Governor-general; is there any correspondence direct between the President of the Board and the Governor-general?—Certainly there is; the Governor-general communicates confidentially and freely with the President of the Board of Control; he also communicates as a matter of courtesy, and in a friendly manner, with the Chairs; but I should say that such correspondence merely relates to matters which are official, and which appear in another shape; it is rather a digest of what has passed between the monthly mails. I used to communicate with my Honourable Friend, and write letters to him, giving my opinion upon matters, or any anecdote of the day that was passing; but it was not of that importance which could influence the result and policy of measures adopted either one way or the other.

2415. Are the communications from the Secret Committee the orders which are acted upon, and is the correspondence between the President of the Board and the Governor-general rather in the nature of comment upon the orders which are given, or upon the mode in which they have been carried out?—Yes; the correspondence is a general digest of the most interesting topics of the day.

2416. Did you, as Governor-general, consider it necessary to have the orders of the President of the Board through the Secret Committee on any matter of importance?—Of course; it is the only channel through which an official order can come. I believe the whole of the acts of the Government of India during the time I was there, can be traced distinctly, fully, and thoroughly by the orders which I received through the Secret Committee.

2417. Are you aware whether there is any record of any objection or protest, or difference of opinion that may have arisen between the Chairs and the President of the Board who ordered you?—That I cannot speak to; for as regards the Home Government, I have very little information, from not having been, like Lord Ellenborough, President of the Board of Control.

2418. Lord *J. Russell*.] Has it ever occurred to your Lordship to remark, that men who have been distinguished as civil and military servants of the Company in India, and who would have been very useful as members of the Court of Directors, have declined or been unwilling to become members of that Court, owing to the difficulties of the canvass or the solicitation which it would have been necessary to go through?—I should think such cases were numerous; it is a very great toil; it is six or seven years before a gentleman can succeed; and hope deferred is so unpleasant to them, that they abandon it and give it up altogether.

2419. Do you think any improvement could be made in that respect, by which a man who was distinguished in the service in India, on coming home from India, might very soon become a member of the Court of Directors?—You might, perhaps, declare that for two members elected by the Court of Proprietors under the present system, one director might be put in by the Court itself.

2420. You think, in that way, men who would otherwise not seek to be Members of the Court, or who would not obtain an election for many years, might be introduced into the Court, and be of service to the public?—Yes, if it were the case that the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Court of Directors elected men who came home from India with very high qualifications for the situation, which they undoubtedly would do.

2421. *Chairman*.] Would you require any particular qualification on the part of those persons who were so elected as regards any particular length of service?—I should say that any man who had been a member of Council, or who had gained a high reputation from his service in India, would be a fit man to introduce into the Court; but at the same time, I do not think it would be advantageous to have the Court of Directors filled with men who had served in India. I think a body of persons with Indian views would not administer the government of India so well as the present Board. I should say that there ought to be in the Court men

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who have been connected with the navy, and who have been connected with banks and financial pursuits; in fact, that there ought to be in a Court of that description such a fusion of European feelings and talent, as well as Indian feelings and talent, as would not make it too Indian.

2422. Mr. *Hume*.] That is, very much as it exists at present?—Yes.

2423. Lord *J. Russell*.] But there does exist that objection which I have pointed out?—Yes; the difficulty is the reluctance of a gentleman of high qualifications to submit to the toil, and what he would term the degradation of going through all the canvassing to which candidates are now subjected.

2424. You do not think if there was another mode of entering the Court of Directors such as you have suggested, the work and the labour and the responsibility attached to the duties of a member, would deter many such persons from wishing to belong to the Court of Directors?—I should think not; being men of very active pursuits while in India, they would be glad not to be idle when they came home, which they now altogether are.

2425. Sir *J. Graham*.] The present system of representation produces, in your opinion, a very competent body, judging from your past experience?—I think it does.

2426. Has your attention been called to the distinction between what is termed the covenanted and uncovenanted service in India?—Not a great deal; my communications were almost entirely with the European part of the community; I should say that you had better adhere to the line which has been adopted of keeping the covenanted servants of the Company to the higher offices as much as possible, restricting the natives to those situations which they fill at present with great ability, and gradually perhaps extending the sphere of their operations; but that should be done with very great caution.

2427. Generally the natives are uncovenanted, and cannot fill the situation of covenanted servants?—Certainly; some Europeans also are amongst the uncovenanted servants.

2428. But no natives are covenanted servants?—No.

2429. That line of demarcation is one that now exists?—Yes.

2430. Do you think, with reference to its operation at the present time and the advancement of natives to the higher offices, it is politic to maintain that line of demarcation?—I think that at present you should maintain that line of demarcation.

2431. Strictly?—Strictly.

2432. With a view in the first instance to the civil service, and ulteriorly in its effect to the military service?—Certainly; I think it would be extremely dangerous to entrust natives with commissions in the army, and the particular plan which has been proposed I should highly deprecate.

2433. If you gave way with regard to the civil service, you think the consequence might be that you could not maintain the distinction in the military service?—It might operate in that way.

2434. Its tendency would be in that direction?—Yes.

2435. Mr. *Hume*.] Have you ever considered how far it would be desirable for the Governor-general to have a council of natives of the higher class, which he might consult as to the customs and practices of the Mahometans or Hindoos?—I should doubt the beneficial result of any such system.

2436. During the time that you were in India, did you ever find the want of such a council of natives of the higher class, whom you might consult on matters connected with the customs or practices or religion of the natives?—No; when any Act has been proposed affecting the natives in matters of religion or in matters of succeeding to property, or any other matters of that kind, which are of very great importance to the natives, I have always found that the habit of circulating the draft of the legislative Act for three months before it was carried into effect, and receiving all the objections and remonstrances of the natives, was very useful. Such remonstrances are received by the authorities in India with very great care and attention. Upon the whole I think that every opportunity is given to the natives to urge their legitimate objections in any such cases, and that full weight is given to those objections.

2437. Sir *J. Hogg*.] By "circulated" you mean published?—Yes.

2438. That publication gives the natives knowledge that such an enactment is about to take place?—Yes.

2439. Sir *R. H. Inglis*.] In your Lordship's judgment there is no objection to the

the constitution of the body by which the Court of Directors is elected. You have stated that you see no objection to the Court of Directors as now constituted, and you have also stated that you see no objection to the mode in which they administer their patronage, will your Lordship be good enough to state to the Committee whether in your judgment any alteration of the powers of the Court of Directors in any respect should be made in the event of a new Act of Parliament passing for the Government of India?—My opinion is that the restrictions imposed upon the Court of Directors are quite sufficient at the present moment. As I stated in one of my first answers, the powers of the Governor-general in Council are ample to carry on the Government of India; he is very well supported in general by the Court of Directors; at least I found it so; and I think no change in that respect is necessary. When the question was put to me, whether I thought the nomination of the Members of Council should be made by the Court of Directors or by the Governor-general, I rather leaned to the Court of Directors having that power, because I felt that the Court had, by the last charter, restrictions enough imposed upon them.

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2440. You would therefore continue to the Court of Directors all their existing powers?—Yes.

2441. You spoke of the time that elapsed between the receipt of a despatch from India and the answer being received; and you stated that you thought that about three months was the time occupied?—I said that it might be done in three months in a case of emergency; the passage is about 35 days, and, therefore, allowing 20 days for deliberation, that would be the period occupied.

2442. Your Lordship, in that answer, referred to letters sent from Calcutta to London?—Yes.

2443. And *à fortiori* from Bombay to London?—Yes.

2444. Is not 35 days a liberal allowance for the passage, and is not 20 days quite sufficient for deliberation?—I have received an answer from the Board of Control within the time I have specified; within three months very frequently.

2445. Under such circumstances you do not consider that three months is too long an interval to elapse between a despatch or a communication from Calcutta and the receipt of a reply to it in Calcutta?—I think upon various questions of detail which are not very pressing, it would not signify to the Government very much whether the time occupied was less than three months, or more than three months; but on an emergency, in three months you might expect an answer.

2446. Sir J. Graham.] You have given an opinion in favour of the maintenance of the Legislative Councillor; do you think that the present restriction operates well, that he should be present in the Council and yet have no voice except upon legislative questions?—I am of opinion that it operates well, and that advantage results from it; at present he has no vote upon various questions, upon which his opinions as a jurist are very often required. He gives that opinion, in general, with great goodwill, without ever expecting that, upon that question, he is to have a vote; in fact, the attendance of a man of talent who is bound to secrecy, who assists us whenever it is necessary, is an advantage to the Council, and I think it better that he should not have a vote on general questions, because one of my objections to having two Members from Madras and Bombay, added to the three ordinary Members of Council, is, that we should occupy nearly twice the time in getting through the boxes in circulation of the business of the day. And also the Governor-general would have five Members of Council to concur with him, instead of three; therefore, though the Legislative Member of Council should attend the Council on all occasions, he should, I think, be restricted to voting upon legislative matters, and should not be allowed to vote on civil or political questions.

2447. The result of your experience leads you to the conclusion that the existing arrangement under the statute is not susceptible of improvement with reference to the Legislative Member of Council?—I would not say that it is not susceptible of improvement, for my time was very short. I went up the country 14 or 15 months after being in the country, and I remained up the country with the army; but as far as my experience extends my opinion is, that it is useful to have the Legislative Member of Council in the Council-room, whenever he chooses to come there.

2448. It has been suggested that the Advocate-general might supply the place of

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of the Legislative Councillor; looking to his other avocations, do you consider that this substitution for the Legislative Councillor would be advantageous?—You must, in that case, change the position of the Advocate-general altogether; the Advocate-General has a private practice in the Courts which would clash with his duties in the public service; he would not always be forthcoming when wanted. It would, I think, be better to leave matters as they are; there would be a very small saving by abolishing one office and consolidating the duties of the two into one, and I should say that it would not act so well as the present system; there might be a little economy, but nothing more.

2449. Sir *J. Hogg*.] Your Lordship has stated a reason for thinking it expedient and useful that the fourth Member of Council should be present at all discussions in the Council. Is it your opinion that his presence upon all occasions, and more particularly in reference to the general judicial and revenue administration of the country, is advisable to enable him to discharge his duties of legislating on those very subject matters?—I have no doubt that the value of his opinion, when we have to ask him questions in his legislative capacity, is very much greater from his having been present and heard the discussions on revenue and on political matters, or any other matters that come before the Council.

2450. The necessity of legislation generally arises from some subject-matter of difficulty in the Council?—Yes.

2451. And his presence enabling him to hear the difficulty discussed, facilitates his remedying it by legislation?—It saves a great deal of time, and he is much better informed on the subjects when he comes to be consulted upon them.

2452. In fact, he could not be generally informed upon subjects on which he was to legislate, unless he sat in the Council?—I would not say that; but he would not be so well informed.

2453. Mr. *Herries*.] Has your Lordship considered whether it would be desirable that the Governors of the subordinate Presidencies should be chosen from the Civil Service of the Company?—I should say that, in the case of such eminent men as Sir Thomas Munro, Mr. Mountstuart Elphinstone, and Sir John Malcolm, it was a very great advantage to have that description of person as Governor; but as the country advances in civilization, I should say that there was an advantage in having men who had been in the public service in this country sent out as Governors. I think a fusion of British feelings and British habits and character is, moreover, useful, when you consider that those gentlemen who rise to very great eminence in India, are entirely bred up from the age of 17 to regard everything in an Eastern aspect; and therefore there is an advantage in selecting the Governors more frequently from Europe.

2454. *Chairman*.] It has been suggested that it would be desirable to attach to the Governor, a gentleman from England, in a capacity similar to that of Under-Secretary of State in this country; a gentleman who had obtained some experience or parliamentary standing, or who had acquired some reputation; it has been thought that that would be desirable as an aid to the Governor-general, as well as a school for statesmen for the future conduct of Indian affairs; in what light would that strike your Lordship?—I should say that it would be better for a young statesman to go at once to India (which he can do now, and return in six or eight months), and travel through the interior of the country, and up the Indus, and return by Scinde and Bombay; and having once made that personal observation of the country, I should say that he would do better when he returned to remain in the pursuit of his statesman's avocations in England, than remain in India during the time that the Governor-general stays; because the Governor-general has his secretaries, and people of that description.

2455. Such an officer would be of no considerable use to the Governor-general?—No, I think not; the Governor-general has his private secretary, who, of course, is selected by him. I do not think the Governor-general would like to take anybody to assist him confidentially in the transaction of business of that kind unless he had some interest in the individual. I do not see that any advantage would arise from the adoption of such a plan.

2456. Sir *J. Graham*.] Do you think that there is any advantage in a strict adherence to the appointment of civil officers to the Civil Service, or do you think that the door might be opened more widely by appointing a larger proportion of military officers than at present to the Civil Service?—I think that at present the army have a very fair proportion, indeed a very large proportion, of the civil appointments. In all newly conquered countries there is a very great advantage

advantage in having an active, clever, energetic military officer, who at the same time has obtained information as to the management of civil affairs in India; for instance, Sir Henry Lawrence was a captain of Artillery. I appointed him as political agent in the north-western provinces at Lahore; he was there conducting the affairs of that country with great ability; and with regard to his brother, Mr. John Lawrence, in Agra, after a little conversation with him, I found him equally able, and I said, if we have any important position of a civil character in which we require the services of an able man, this is the man that ought to be appointed. Mr. John Lawrence is equally eminent with his brother; it is difficult to say which is the more eminent of the two for a newly conquered country. The advantages of having a military man, possessed of information on civil matters, would preponderate; but, on the other hand, it is impossible to find an abler man than Mr. John Lawrence.

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2457. Then the Governor-general exercises a discretion in appointing either military men or civil servants to civil situations?—Yes, he does. Sir George Pollock I sent to Lucknow, and on the next day the secretary of the Government of Bengal is sent to some other important position. There is no rule which fetters the discretion of the Governor-general in that respect; he has the most unfettered power: the Court of Directors never question the manner in which he exercises his authority; in fact, he is fully supported by them. The Civil Service may sometimes complain, but in general they do not; and I think the system works well and with harmony between the two services.

2458. Though the division is generally maintained, it is not so inflexible that it does not bend to the necessity of particular cases?—Certainly not.

2459. On the whole, as it stands, you think it ought to be maintained?—Yes; the only objection to increasing the number of military officers who are employed in the Civil Service is, that the native regiments become weakened; but the mode in which the selections are made is, I think, advantageous to the general welfare of the country.

2460. Sir *J. Hogg*.] I believe, for all political appointments throughout the whole of India, the Governor-general may select any servant, either civil or military?—Certainly.

2461. And for all civil appointments in the new territories or countries not subject to what are called the Regulations, the Governor-general may also select not only for political but for judicial or revenue appointments, any servant, civil or military?—Certainly.

2462. The result has been that the selection from the military servants has been very large, and has acted well for the public service?—Yes, I should say that it has acted very beneficially.

2463. It has been acted upon so extensively as to have induced the Court of Directors to limit the number of officers to be taken from any one regiment, with a view to prevent the regimental efficiency being affected?—That is the only check imposed by the Court of Directors, and it is a very proper one.

2464. Sir *J. Graham*.] Did you find, on all occasions when you chose military officers for civil appointments, that you were backed by the Court of Directors, and not thwarted?—Yes, on all occasions. The great object of the Governor-general, when he goes to India, is to select the best men he can find for the offices he has to bestow in the country. There is nothing like party-feeling or political influence known. I had a gentleman on my staff who had been Lord William Bentinck's military secretary and Lord Auckland's; he had been also employed by Lord Ellenborough; he was at the Military Board, which corresponds with our Ordnance Board. When I went up the country, taking with me what officers were necessary for the fulfilment of the duties of Governor-general, I took this officer with me; and after he had been with me two years, I found, in some discussion after dinner with my staff, that he was very liberal in his views, approaching to a Radical in this country; upon which I expressed my astonishment, never having heard a word of politics from him during the time we were together. That officer is now in this country, and well known to the Honourable Member for Ripon: that officer is Colonel Benson. I may say of that officer that he is as able as he is brave in the field.

2465. Mr. *Wilson*.] Is it not the case, that in Scinde and the North Western Provinces, a large portion of the civil appointments are held by men who are in the army?—Certainly.

2466. Lord *J. Russell*.] Do those officers of the army who are employed in

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the Civil Service generally remain for some years in the Civil Service, or after some time do they return to their regiments?—They generally work their way up till they are obliged from ill health to retire, or till they have obtained a sufficient fortune to retire to their own country, and every man has a pension of 1,000 *l.* a year. It has been supposed that that 1,000 *l.* a year is paid by the Company, and that therefore it is a very expensive arrangement; but that is not the case. It may not have been stated before this Committee, but every officer of the Civil Service subscribes a certain sum when he enters the service, which forms a superannuation fund. When he has served a certain period of time as a civil servant of the Company, if he has constantly paid up his subscription to this fund, he is entitled to 1,000 *l.* a year, half of which is paid by the Government, and half comes out of this superannuation fund.

2467. Mr. *Herries*.] Are there a limited number of pensions?—Yes.

2468. Sir *J. Graham*.] Sir Henry Lawrence, whom you selected for a high civil appointment, if a war were to break out of a formidable kind in India, is not lost to the military service?—Not at all; on the contrary, I consider he would be one of the first men to be selected for any important situation. It is a great point for the Government of India always to have a man who can be used for a double purpose, with great effect.

2469. Mr. *Herries*.] A military man so employed in a civil situation continues to rise in military rank?—Yes, he does.

[Adjourned till Friday next, at One o'clock.]

Select Committee on *Indian Territories.*

1852.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Martis, 22^o die Junii, 1852.

Lieut.-General the Right Hon. Viscount Hardinge,
G. C. B.

[Great inconvenience having arisen from the Publication of
Minutes of Evidence taken before Committees, and of Papers,
&c. laid before them, it is particularly requested that Members
receiving such Minutes and Papers will be careful that they
are confined to the object for which they are printed—the special
use of the Members of such Committees.]

Select Committee on INDIAN TERRITORIES.

1852.

Veneris, 25^o die Junii, 1852.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. Baring.	Sir James Hogg.
Mr. Herries.	Sir R. H. Inglis.
Mr. Cardwell.	Mr. Plowden.
Mr. Mangles.	Mr. Hume.
Mr. Bankes.	Mr. Spooner.
Sir J. E. Tennent.	Lord John Russell.
Mr. Bailhe.	Mr. Hildyard.
Mr. Hardinge.	Viscount Mahon.
Mr. Alderman Thompson.	Mr. Cobden.
Mr. Newdegate.	Mr. Gladstone.

THOMAS BARING, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

James Cosmo Melvill, Esq., called in; and further Examined.

2470. *Chairman.*] WE have had some evidence as to the distribution of the patronage; and as you fill the office of Secretary of the East India Company, the Committee are desirous of having information from you on various points connected with that evidence. It has been stated to the Committee that not more than one-fifth of the patronage of the Company is given to the sons of officers of the Indian army; do you concur in that statement?—I do not. The Returns show that, of 4,479 cadetships given since 1834, 1,080 have been given to the sons of military officers, and that they have also received 164 civil appointments. I consider, therefore, that I am entirely borne out in the evidence which I gave to the Committee on a former occasion upon this subject. It appears to me that the memorial addressed to the Court of Directors by General Welsh, must have been signed under a total misconception in this respect, and I am confirmed in this opinion by referring to the circular letter which was addressed to the officers who were asked to sign the memorial. In the circular letter it is stated distinctly, that one-eighth only of the cadetships have gone to the sons of military officers, that would have been equal to 550 cadetships instead of 1,080. The Committee will observe, that these statements only refer to sons; they make no reference to nephews, grandsons and other relations of military officers. If those relations were included, the proportions would, I apprehend, be much larger than I have stated.

*J. C. Melvill, Esq.**25 June 1852.*

2471. Several cases of alleged hardship or disappointment on the part of applicants for patronage have been mentioned, amounting in the whole to 16; have you anything to say upon such cases in general?—Perhaps the Committee will allow me to make one general observation. There are, I understand, 16 cases of hardship adduced. It was never pretended that all claims that might be preferred on behalf of the Company's servants to appointments could be met. It is, I believe, generally admitted that there must be many cases of disappointments, and I confess it is to me matter for agreeable surprise to find that any officer inquiring for cases of this description, with a view to support a plan of his own, should be able to adduce only 16 cases; and it appears to me, when we consider the extent of the Indian army, and the important services in which it has been engaged during the last few years, that the very small number of cases adduced goes far to prove that the claims of this branch of the service have been liberally met.

2472. The first case that was mentioned was that of the widow of Brigadier Wallace, of the Bengal army, who was killed at the head of his brigade; and it

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was stated that, "wherever his widow could obtain an introduction, or make the commencement of what is called interest, she and her friends exerted themselves in favour of her family unsuccessfully;" have you any observation to make upon that case?—The only observation I have to make upon that case is, that it has been met, and an appointment has been given.

2473. Do you remember when it was given?—On the 24th of May 1852, an appointment was given by an individual director.

2474. *Mr. Hume.*] You stated that of 4,479 appointments, 1,080 were given to the sons of military officers; were those given by the Court in their collective capacity, or by individual directors?—By individual directors.

2475. *Chairman.*] The next case which was mentioned was the widow of Lieutenant Alexander Stewart, who was killed at his guns. It is stated, that she "applied unsuccessfully to various directors, but that she has since obtained an appointment very lately, and since the present movement commenced;" have you any observation to make upon that case?—I can state that upwards of two years since, before the memorial of General Welsh was ever heard of, an Addiscombe appointment was given; and that Addiscombe appointment was, on the 28th April 1852, exchanged for a direct appointment.

2476. It is stated in the evidence that that might be attributed to the present movement with regard to the distribution of the patronage?—The Addiscombe appointment was given two years before the movement commenced, and therefore could have no connexion with it.

2477. The third case was also that of an officer killed in action, the case of Colonel Lewis Bruce?—In that case also an appointment has been given; it was given in.

2478. The next case was the case of Lieutenant-general Samuel Smith, of the Bengal Cavalry; have you any information to offer in that case?—I have to state that, three years ago, an Addiscombe appointment was given to the son of Lieutenant-general Samuel Smith; that he passed through Addiscombe, and proceeded to India, in February last.

2479. It was stated that there were opinions of individual officers of the Indian army of high distinction complaining of the distribution of the patronage, and, among others, Colonel Charles Carmichael was referred to; have you any observation to make upon that?—I have to state upon that case, that Colonel Carmichael applied on behalf of a nephew, the son of the late Mr. David Carmichael Smith, who was a member of the Bengal Civil service; two sons of Mr. Smith have obtained civil appointments in the Company's service, and are now in India.

2480. There was another case mentioned, which probably you cannot give the Committee any information upon, because the name was not mentioned, of a widow who was unsuccessful in her application?—Of course, unless the name is mentioned, I can give no information upon it.

2481. There was the case mentioned of Lieutenant-general Greenstreet having applied for an appointment which was refused, at the same time that an order, with several clasps, was transmitted to him; have you any observations to make upon that case?—General Greenstreet has been 54 years in the Company's service; he fortunately obtained the command of a regiment at a very early period, and was thus enabled to retire to England early in life, and he has been in England 27 years. He did not apply, so far as I have been able to ascertain, for any appointment till 1848, and then he obtained the promise from the late Sir Archibald Galloway of an appointment; the sudden death of Sir Archibald Galloway prevented the fulfilment of that promise. I have heard it stated that General Greenstreet complained in strong terms of incivility. I hope and believe that there must be some mistake in this respect. I myself received, in my official capacity, a letter from General Greenstreet, dated the 12th of November 1849, in which he says: "I believe that, had not the patronage for the year been already promised, my request would have been complied with, several replies to my applications being to that effect." I submit that this is very unlike "abrupt and disgusting treatment."

2482. *Mrs. Birch*, the wife of Colonel Birch, is stated to have applied unsuccessfully in favour of her son; have you any observations to make upon that case?—Colonel Birch has filled, for many years, one of the highest offices in India, that of Judge Advocate-general, and he is now acting in the situation of military secretary to the Government of India; his wife was the daughter of a director.

director, the late Sir Jeremiah Briant; and no doubt the sudden death of that director deprived the family of their immediate prospect of obtaining an appointment. I have reason to believe, however, that in this case a cadetship would have been given, had not the mother declined it in the hope of obtaining a civil appointment.

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2483. Lieutenant-colonel Geddes, of the Bengal Artillery, and a Companion of the Bath, is stated not to have been able to obtain a cadetship for his nephew; has that case come before you?—I have not been able to obtain any information relative to that case.

2484. Another officer, Lieutenant-general Hunter, is stated to have solicited various chairmen and directors, “and he could not get an appointment, and from some of them he got rather saucy answers?”—I have not been able to get information upon those cases; those two cases are both applications for nephews.

2485. Lieutenant-colonel Budd, of the Madras army, the father of a large family, it is stated, failed in his application for one appointment; has that case come before you?—Yes. I have some information to give to the Committee with respect to Colonel Budd. Colonel Budd, when in this country, though he may have failed to obtain an appointment or appointments, succeeded in making a favourable impression upon those in whom the patronage is vested. Two of his sons have been provided for by directors who had no personal acquaintance with the father; one of those sons is not yet 10 years of age. I mention this circumstance to show upon what slight grounds a case is assumed to be one of hardship. With what justice can it be said that a public claim is neglected merely because it is not met many years before the party would be qualified to take an appointment? I hope, in justice to Colonel Budd, that the Committee will allow me further to say that I happen to know that Colonel Budd has written to a director, saying that he, the director, will be glad to hear that Sir James Lushington has promised to give his son a direct appointment in November next; that, like that other director, a sense of public duty alone has influenced Sir James Lushington in bestowing this great favour upon an old officer who has no private interest with him.

2486. The next case that came before the Committee was the case of “Lieutenant-colonel Gregory Jackson, of the Madras army, who likewise had a large family, and was equally unsuccessful, having no interest”?—I have been unable to obtain any information on the subject of that case.

2487. Then a colonel in the Bengal army, Colonel Richmond, is stated to have used every “exertion to get an appointment for a son, but he has failed to do so”?—I have no information with respect to that case further than to say, that Colonel Richmond for his merits obtained one of the highest appointments in the Indian service.

2488. Can you state anything as regards the case of Mrs. Hunter?—Mrs. Hunter, it seems, has been applying for an appointment for a grandson: Mrs. Hunter is the widow of an officer who was on the staff; she lost a son in the service, and her father had been a colonel in it. The appointment sought therefore was for one of the fourth generation of members of the service. However interesting such a case may be, it surely cannot be adduced to prove that the patronage of India has not been sufficiently directed to meet the claims of the Indian army.

2489. The last case that was mentioned was that of Lieutenant-colonel Bulkeley, who died, “leaving a widow with three or four sons unprovided for; his widow has been unable to obtain a commission for any one of them.” Can you give any information upon that case?—I have only to say that with respect to Colonel Bulkeley, the only point I have been able to ascertain is, that the disappointment was caused by the death of a friend. The late General Robertson, a director, had promised Colonel Bulkeley a cadetship for his son, and unfortunately died before he had the means of fulfilling his engagement.

2490. The case of Sir Henry Lawrence and his brother has been mentioned; do you know anything regarding them?—I am told that it has been said that Sir Henry Lawrence has a son of 16 years old, for whom he failed to get an appointment. I have ascertained that Sir Henry Lawrence’s eldest son was only 13 years old in September last. The name of Mr. John Lawrence has also been mentioned; Mr. John Lawrence’s son is in his sixth year. And with respect to Colonel Lawrence, of whom I have heard it said that the writership given to his son was owing to private connexion with the director who gave it, I hold in my

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hand an extract from the letter of nomination of the late Sir Archibald Galloway, of the son of Colonel Lawrence. To the question which is always put to a nominating director: "Be pleased to state what is your connexion with the family of the petitioner, and what were your inducements for giving this nomination?" Sir Archibald Galloway replied, "The distinguished services of Sir Henry Lawrence, his uncle."

2491. *Mr. Cardwell.*] The Committee are not to understand that in the several cases upon which you have been examined, the parties named have themselves appeared as complainants?—No; I understand that their cases have been adduced by others as cases of hardship.

2492. *Chairman.*] It has been stated to the Committee that a paragraph in the newspaper, announcing the appointment of Mr. Stewart on the ground of his father having been killed, came from the India House; do you believe that to be the case?—I do not. I am quite sure that it was perfectly unauthorised either by the court or by the individual director who was present at the time the paragraph appeared, and expressed his disgust at the attempt to parade his disinterested act. This is one of the cases in which it has been suggested that the appointment was given in consequence of the movement which preceded General Welsh's memorial. I have ascertained from the nominating director that he knew nothing of the movement at the time that he gave the appointment.

2493. Will you state what, in your opinion, constitutes a fair public ground upon which claims to appointments should rest?—If by "claim" we are to understand a right to demand an appointment upon the ground of public service, it seems to me that no such right could upon any sound principle be recognised. The cases of families of officers killed in action justly claim sympathy, and always receive attention from those entrusted with the dispensation of the patronage. But with respect to general service, whilst it must be, and is, I believe, universally admitted that the East India Company are most faithfully, ably, and zealously served in India; yet, if upon that ground the officers of the Company were admitted to appointments for their children, you would I think be going far to make the service of India an hereditary tenure.

2494. You state, however, that a large portion of the patronage goes in that direction?—I do, and I rejoice that it is so. But this is the natural consequence of the patronage being largely in the hands of persons whose sympathies from former associations are all with India and the Indian service, and I think that the servants of the company have reason to congratulate themselves that the patronage is so placed; they thereby possess an advantage which is a great compensation for any loss of opportunity to which they may be subjected by residing abroad, of making settlements for their children. By the natural impulses to which I have referred, the servants of the Company in India receive a large proportion of the appointments, and that I think will continue to be the case so long as the Court of Directors is constituted as it is at present. To disturb this arrangement, which works now most beneficially for the servants of the Company, and to substitute for it one of distinct allotments of a number of appointments to meet claims would, as it seems to me, be most mischievous, and would have a tendency to show that India was administered, in part at least, for the benefit of the servants of the State. It occurs to me that India is administered, first, for the benefit of India, and then for that of England; and I think the people of England might have reason to complain of any law or rule which appropriated to a particular class, however deserving, any portion of the public patronage. There are cases of frequent occurrence at home which are calculated to excite the sympathies of persons invested with the trust of bestowing the patronage; there are cases of merchants, and lawyers, and clergymen, and physicians which excite sympathy, and I have known many such cases in which the sympathies of individual directors have gone in those channels. One at this moment occurs to me from the name having been this day mentioned: the late Doctor Carmichael, an eminent physician in this town of the last generation, had a large family, and several of his sons, of whom the distinguished officer whose name has been mentioned, Colonel Carmichael, was one, obtained appointments in the civil and military service of India. I venture only to add, that it seems to me that the present mode of distributing the appointments is that best calculated to give to each class its due proportion, at the same time maintaining the efficiency of the public service.

2495. *Sir J. Graham.*] Has not the Court of Directors, in its collective capacity,

city taken frequent precautions from time to time to ensure the pure exercise of the patronage by individual members of the Court?—It has. J. C. Melvill, Esq.

2496. Has it not even attempted to investigate the motives of each director in making each appointment?—It has. 25 June 1852.

2497. With a view to show the Committee the attempt made by the Court to investigate even the motives which have led to an appointment, will you put in the documents which embody the statements made by each individual director in the case of civil and military appointments?—These are the forms which are signed by the individual directors.

[The same were delivered in, and are as follows:]

CIVIL.

DECLARATION to be signed by the Nominating Director.

I, _____, being one of the directors of the East India Company, do declare that I have fully inquired into the character, the connexions, and qualifications of the within petitioner, and that, after seeing and examining the said petitioner, he is, in my opinion, a fit person to petition the East India Company for the appointment which he herein solicits. I therefore recommend this petition; and I do most solemnly declare, upon my honour, that I have given this nomination to the said petitioner, at the recommendation of _____ and that I never have received myself, nor am to receive, nor has any person, to the best of my knowledge or belief, received, nor is to receive, any pecuniary consideration, nor anything convertible, in any mode, into a pecuniary benefit on this account. As witness my hand,

East India House, the _____ day of _____ 184_____

MILITARY.

Director's Nomination.

I, _____ Esq., being one of the directors of the East India Company, beg leave to present the petitioner _____ as a cadet for on one of my nominations of the season _____ provided he shall appear to you eligible for that station; and I do declare, that from the character given of him by _____ who certifies that he is well acquainted with his family, character, and connexions, he is, in my opinion, a fit person to petition the East India Company for the appointment, he now herein solicits.

Recommended to me by _____, Esq.

*Questions to be answered by the Nominating Director.

Question 1. Have you read the examination of _____ nominated by you as a student?

Answer. . .

Question 2. Do you believe the evidence given by him to be correct?

Answer.

Question 3. Be pleased to state what is your connexion with the family of the petitioner, and what were your inducements for giving this nomination.

Answer:

2498. From time to time, when any reason for suspicion has arisen with regard to the exercise of patronage by the individual directors, have additional precautions been taken to secure purity in the appointments?—They have. In the first place, an investigation has arisen upon the particular case, a committee has been appointed to investigate it, and in some extreme cases which have occurred, but which have been of most rare occurrence, legal prosecutions have been instituted on the part of the Court.

2499. This system of answers to recorded questions has been introduced and enlarged from time to time, by the wisdom of the Court, with a view to render,

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as far as it is possible, a corrupt nomination difficult, if not impossible?—That is the case.

2500. *Chairman.*] Is not this scrutiny of nominations limited to the question, whether money has been received for such nominations?—It extends also to requiring a statement of the grounds upon which the director gives his appointment; it inquires as to his connexion with the family.

2501. *Sir J. Graham.*] The recorded answer in Sir Henry Lawrence's case, as to the inducement which operated upon the mind of the director in giving the nomination, was, "the distinguished services of the uncle, Sir Henry Lawrence?"—Yes.

2502. Is that an illustration of the answer frequently given under the head of the inducement operating upon the director in giving the nomination?—It is.

2503. *Sir R. H. Inglis.*] In your first answer to-day, you were understood to state, with reference to a passage in the memorial, that it was not true that one-fifth only of the patronage of the East India Company, in its military department, had been given to the sons of officers; if it should turn out that, instead of the proportion which you subsequently stated, not more than one-fifth was given to the sons of military officers, would that affect any right on the part of the officers of the Indian army which they at present legally enjoy?—No.

2504. Are you aware that in the Queen's service there is no such alleged vested interest in appointments in the army as the memorialists assume to exist in the case of the Indian army?—I am not.

2505. If it were extended as far as the memorialists appear to desire to extend it, do you or do you not believe that it would create in the military service of the East India Company, not merely a class, but a caste, enjoying hereditary privileges and rights?—I do. I think it would prove mischievous and injurious to the service itself.

2506. Would it be contrary to the practice in the army in any country with which you are acquainted?—Yes.

2507. And certainly contrary to the practice in the English army?—Certainly.

2508. You have stated the general system upon which the patronage is distributed; that patronage has amounted, according to the return submitted by the East India Company, to the number of 6,000 in the course of the last 20 years; can you state to the Committee what proportion of that number has been tainted with any suspicion of corrupt motives in its distribution; has it amounted to one per cent., or half per cent.?—No. I should say under 20 appointments in the whole time.

2509. And in the case of three of those, perhaps, the Court themselves took judicial means to bring the guilty parties to justice?—They did.

2510. *Mr. Hume.*] Are we to understand you to state, as the result of your intimate acquaintance with the manner in which appointments have been given by members of the Court, that if the patronage were taken from the Court entirely, and vested in the hands of the ministers of the Crown, or any other public body, instead of the Court of Directors, the servants of the Company, civil or military, would not have so good a chance of providing for their families as they have under the present system?—I do not think they would.

2511. *Sir J. Graham.*] You have no share of the patronage yourself?—None whatever.

2512. How long have you observed the exercise of the patronage by the directors of the East India Company, under the existing rule?—I think I may say for 30 years.

2513. And being a disinterested and attentive observer, what is your opinion as to the mode in which that patronage has been exercised; has it been purely exercised in your opinion, and advantageously exercised, with reference to the Indian service?—It has.

2514. *Mr. Herries.*] A doubt has been expressed concerning the power existing in the Board of Control over the Home Treasury, and generally over the operations, at home, of the East India Company; what is your opinion upon that point?—I understand the doubt to arise upon two points; viz. the control of the Home Treasury, and the correspondence with parties in this country. Upon both points the Act of the 3 & 4 Will. 4, gives ample power to the Board of Commissioners. The 25th section gives them absolute power to control all acts affecting the revenue of India; and the construction which has been always put upon that Act, and which I have never before heard questioned, is, that the Board

Board of Commissioners have power to control all acts of the Court of Directors affecting payments from that treasury, and that no such payments can be made without the concurrence of the Board. With respect to the correspondence with parties in this country, the last Act of Parliament placed all such communications precisely upon the footing of despatches proposed to be sent to India; it gave to the Board the power of controlling communications, altering them, and of pointing out to the Court of Directors the necessity for making such communications; and if the Court of Directors failed to make them, of dictating them themselves.

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2515. Is the practice in conformity with the Act to which you have referred, and the opinion which you have now expressed?—The practice is quite in conformity with it.

2516. Sir J. Graham.] Let us try it by a case. If the Court of Directors wished to contract for iron steamers of war for the Indian naval service, and the President of the Board of Control was of opinion that wooden steamers, and not iron, were alone applicable for the purposes of war, under the Act as it now stands has the President of the Board of Control, under the existing machinery, the power of reversing the decision of the Court of Directors, and ordering wooden steamers instead of iron steamers?—He has.

2517. Chairman.] If there was an indisposition on the part of the Court of Directors to build any steam-boats at all, could the Board of Control order steam-boats to be built?—The Board of Control could write to the Court of Directors a suggestion, founding their suggestion upon some communication from India of the expediency of building steamers in this country, and requesting that they would prepare an official order upon the subject. If the Court of Directors sent such an order to the Board of Commissioners, the Board of Commissioners could alter it; and if the Court did not within 14 days send such an order, the Board of Commissioners could dictate one themselves.

2518. Sir J. Hogg.] The 37th section of the Act requires the Court to submit to the Board an estimate of the salaries and other expenses of the home establishment; is that estimate submitted annually?—It is in accordance with an understanding which the Court had with the Board at the commencement of the new system.

2519. What occasioned that understanding?—It was occasioned by the large amount of the establishment, and its mixed character, consequent upon the commercial operations of the Company; it took some years to wind up those commercial operations, the consequence of which was, a large body of servants, either wholly commercial or of a mixed character; and while that continued to be the case it was found to be quite impracticable to frame an estimate applicable to the period hereafter, and consequently it was arranged that the estimate should be submitted annually, and that continues to be the case.

2520. Mr. Hardinge.] With regard to the patronage, do you know the circumstances connected with Sir George Pollock receiving a civil appointment for his son; was it not an appointment given him on public grounds?—I have no doubt the appointment was given on public grounds, but it was given by an individual director, and I am not acquainted with the circumstances.

2521. Mr. Bankes.] In the answer you gave with regard to the power of the Board of Control, you said that the power of the Board in the particular instance of which you spoke must be grounded upon a communication from India; will you explain that answer?—I imagine that all knowledge of what is required for the service in India must be derived from communications from the Government of India.

2522. Sir J. Hogg.] The law does not require that the President of the Board, in making a communication to the Court of Directors suggesting a subject for their consideration, should state any specific reasons for making that communication, although usage and common sense, of course, suggest that communication must come from India?—That is the case; it would be necessary that he should state that it was for the service of India.

2523. Sir J. Graham.] Recurring to the case of the Indian navy, with reference to the existing number of steamers in India, if the President of the Board of Control desired an additional force of steamers to the Indian navy, could he originate that question?—I think he could. He would state to the Court of Directors, in a letter, with reference to the state of India and to the strength of the Indian navy, that it appeared to him, or to the Board, to be desirable, that an

Melville, Esq. additional force should be provided; and he would request the Court of Directors to consider the subject and prepare the draft of a communication upon it.

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2524. And that is done upon a previous communication from India to the Board of Control?—I do not think that the law would require such previous communication. I speak of the practice rather than the law.

2525. As the law stands, you think the President may originate the question?—I think he may.

2526. If the Court do not adopt the view of the President of the Board, which is not very probable, but which is possible, has the President of the Board of Control power to give effect to his opinion as the law now stands?—He has.

2527. Lord *J. Russell*.] Did you ever hear that any legal authority entertained a doubt upon that subject?—No. A doubt arose, some years since, as to the power of the Secret Committee, when some steamers were provided, and that doubt was removed by the opinion of the Company's law adviser, that the expenditure was perfectly legal.

[Adjourned.]

Select Committee on *Indian Territories.*

1852.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Veneris, 25^o die Junii, 1852.

James Cosmo Melvill, Esq.

[Great inconvenience having arisen from the Publication of Minutes of Evidence taken before Committees, and of Papers, &c. laid before them, it is particularly requested that Members receiving such Minutes and Papers will be careful that they are confined to the object for which they are printed—the special use of the Members of such Committees.]

Select Committee ON INDIAN TERRITORIES.
1852.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

Taken before Select Committee appointed to inquire into the Operation of the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85, for the better Government of Her Majesty's INDIAN TERRITORIES; and to Report their Observations thereupon.

Veneris, 30^o die Aprilis, 1852.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. Baring.
Mr. Herries.
Sir R. H. Inglis.
Sir James Hogg.
Mr. Wilson.
Mr. Bankes.
Sir Edward Colebrooke.
Mr. Spooner.
Viscount Jocelyn.
Viscount Mahon.
Mr. Hume.
Mr. Hilliard.
Sir William Molesworth.

Sir J. E. Tennent.
Mr. Baillie.
Mr. Hardinge.
Lord John Russell.
Mr. Vernon Smith.
Mr. Mangles.
Mr. Labouchere.
Mr. Newdegate.
Mr. Plowden.
Mr. Cobden.
Mr. Cardwell.
Mr. M. Gibson.

THOMAS BARING, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

James Cosmo Melvill, Esq.; Examined.

1. *Chairman.*] IN what capacity are you connected with the East India Company?—I am Secretary to the Court of Directors.

2. For how long a time have you acted in that capacity?—I have been 45 years in the service, and during 30 years of that period, I have been at the head of departments; first as auditor of Indian Accounts; then as financial secretary, and since 1836, as secretary, under the arrangements which were then made consequent upon the Act of 1834, for consolidating the financial department, with the secretariat.

3. Has your situation given you ample means of observation and cognizance of the working of the Act of 1834, as regards the machinery of the government of India?—At home, certainly it has.

4. It is the wish of the Committee, at present, to confine its inquiry entirely to the mode of administering the affairs of India, at home and abroad, under the changes introduced by the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85; and we will begin with the mode of conducting the government of India at home. Will you state what changes in the constitution of the government of India, at home, were caused by the Act of 1834, 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85?—Previously to 1834, the East India Company were a trading corporation; they were also invested with the government of India. Under the Act of 1834 they ceased to trade, and were restricted to the government of India. The consequence of that arrangement has been, that, among the holders of East India stock, the number of persons concerned in trade has diminished, and the number of persons interested in India has increased.

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increased. I find that) the number of voters connected with India in 1834, was 345; the number of voters now connected with India is 458. The consequence has been, that the Directors are more connected with India than they were; and of fifteen Directors, elected since 1834, one only was wholly unconnected with India. Another change which has taken place, is this: previously to 1834, the proprietors could only vote by ballot personally, that was secret voting; under the Act of 1834, they were allowed to vote by proxy, that is open voting. The effect of this has been largely to increase the number of votes given. At the three contested elections previously to the Act of 1834, the average number of votes given was 1,467; and at the three last contested elections, under the system of proxy, the average number has been 2,036. Previously to 1834, the East India Company had large territorial claims upon India; under the Act of 1834, those claims were all relinquished, and from thenceforward the East India Company were declared to hold the property of India as trustees for the Crown. In 1834, the powers of the Board of Control were enlarged, so as to meet the altered circumstances of the case. Previously to 1834, a large quantity of business was discharged, without control on the part of the Board of Commissioners, being business relating to trade, but consequent upon the cessation of trade, it was declared that all the powers of the Court of Directors should be subject to control on the part of the Board, except in the particular cases with respect to the appointment of the servants and officers which are mentioned in that Act. The powers of the secret committee, which had previously been limited to cases of peace or war, or negotiations with native states and princes in India, were extended, so as to include other princes and states. Previously to 1834, the Court of Directors had the power of making grants of money to any one person, exceeding 600 *l.* in one sum, and any annuity of 200 *l.* a-year, without reference to the Board of Control; under the Act of 1834, all money grants are subject to that Board. The only other change that I would mention as affecting the Court, in the Act of 1834, is, that in cases in which the Court of Directors might doubt whether the instructions of the Board of Commissioners were consistent with the law, it was provided that the Court of Directors might draw up a case which, when approved by the Board, should be submitted to three Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, whose decision upon the point at issue should be final. This authority, there has never been any occasion to act upon.

5. What powers do) the Court of Proprietors possess beyond that of electing Directors?—They have the power of making bye-laws, which bye-laws, if not repugnant to the statute, are binding upon the Court of Directors. They have the power of making and controlling grants of money of certain amounts, subject to control on the part of the Board; they may call for papers, any papers which are in the custody of the Court of Directors, the Court of Proprietors, may, by resolution, call for; they may meet and discuss any questions connected with the administration of India, although they are expressly forbidden from altering, varying or rescinding any resolution of the Court of Directors after it has been approved by the Board of Commissioners.

6. Is there any limit to the grants of money that they may make?—There is no limit to their absolute power of granting money; any proprietor may give notice that on a certain day he will move the grant of a sum of money without limit; he names the sum, and if the Court of Proprietors pass that resolution, it is subject only to control on the part of the Board of Commissioners. The limit applies to cases in which the Court of Directors bring, as they are required to do, before the General Court pecuniary grants. The Court of Directors cannot grant more than 600 *l.* without reference to the Court of Proprietors, nor can they grant pensions or salaries exceeding 200 *l.* a year without reference to that Court.

7. (Do you think it desirable that) the proprietors should have a power of discussion with regard to the affairs of India, when they have no power of interfering with or deciding a question?—I see no objection, but, on the contrary, an advantage in their possessing the power of discussing. The General Court offers a vent for grievances, either real or supposed; questions are consequently raised and discussed there, instead of being raised and discussed in Parliament. I think, also, that there is an inducement in the knowledge that subjects may be discussed in the General Court, to persons conversant with Indian matters, to become proprietors; and it certainly was contemplated by the parties to the arrangement

arrangement of 1834, that the General Court should have the power of discussion. Lord Glenelg, then Mr. Grant, on the 12th of February 1833, wrote in these terms to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Court of Directors: "The plan allots to the proprietary body important powers and functions in the administration of Indian affairs; and in order to ensure their properly exercising such powers and functions, his Majesty's Ministers deem it essential that they shall be linked and bound, in point of interest, to the country which they are to assist in governing. The measure, therefore, of connecting them immediately with the territory of India, is evidently not an incidental or immaterial, but a vital condition of the arrangement, and in proportion as this condition is dispensed with, the advantages of the arrangement are sacrificed."

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8. (Is) any number of proprietors requisite to constitute a quorum of the General Court?—There is no quorum required; (I am aware that) there have been often long, tedious and probably useless debates in that court, which have not tended to advance them in public estimation, and (I think) it would be desirable that there should be a quorum, in order that there might be an opportunity of counting out the court, and preventing the influence of a very small body of persons; (I say this) having been frequently present myself when three or four proprietors only remained to hear the speeches.

9. (And the Directors must sit till the discussion has terminated) (—Yes;) at least the Chairman must sit till the discussion has terminated.

10. (What, in your opinion, has been) the effect of the change of 1834, upon the efficiency of the Court of Directors?—From constant observation of the proceedings of the Court of Directors, having been always present during their discussions, I am enabled to say, that the effect of the change made in 1834, has been vastly to increase the efficiency of that body in the administration of the government of India, their attention, instead of being necessarily engaged as it used to be in the details of the management of their great trade, including the China monopoly, is now exclusively given to the affairs of the government, which are fully sufficient in extent and importance to absorb the undivided attention of the Court; the increase of business, I may add, has been very large; in 1834, the number of despatches received from India was 778; in 1851, the number was 2,090; the number of despatches to India in 1834 was 667, and in 1851, the number was 1,012; the number of miscellaneous letters addressed to persons in this country in 1834, was 2,850, and in 1851 the number was 4,500.

11. (How are) the Chairman and Deputy Chairman chosen?—By the Court of Directors, by selection from among their own body.

12. (By majority, in case it comes to a division) (—Yes;) by the majority, the votes being taken by ballot.

13. (Into how many committees are) the Directors divided?—There are three committees; the Committee of Finance; the Committee on Political and Military matters, and the Committee on Revenue and Judicial matters.

14. (What are the functions of those committees?)—The functions of those committees comprise correspondence with India in the respective departments indicated by their designations, and also correspondence of a like character with individuals and others in this country.

15. (How are) those committees chosen?—By the Court of Directors, at their first meeting after every annual election; the three first Directors in order of seniority, are taken: the first is appointed to the Finance Committee, the second to the Political and Military Committee, and the third to the Revenue and Judicial Committee, and so through the whole Court in the same manner; exchanges are then permitted from one committee into another, provided they are made within one week after the appointment of the committee.

16. (Are) those exchanges (subject to the approval of the Chairs?)—They are sanctioned by the Court at large; but they are always matter of arrangement between the individual Directors.

17. (Is the attendance of the Directors frequent and regular?)—The Chairman and Deputy attend every day, and once a week they confer personally with the President of the Board of Control; the average attendance of the Directors on court days has been upwards of 20, exclusive of the chairs; we have no record of the daily attendance of the Directors on ordinary days; but from observation, and from daily experience, I may say that eight is about the number that attend usually on ordinary days, not court days; on Saturdays there are probably a fewer number than on other days.

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18. Twenty-four is the number of Directors?—Yes.

19. And that includes the two chairs?—It does.

20. Now that the Board of Control controls every act of the Court, does the Court of Directors possess any real power?—I think it possesses great power; in ordinary cases the Court originates everything, even if the Board of Commissioners see occasion to think that subjects which ought to be taken up are neglected to be taken up the Court, they can only rectify the evil by calling upon the Court of Directors to frame orders upon the particular subject, and it is only in the event of the Court of Directors failing to respond to that call, that the Board can write a despatch upon the subject themselves; then, in regard to grants of money, the Board are altogether prohibited from making or increasing any pecuniary grant proposed by the Court of Directors; they may say "No," to any grant, they may reduce any grant, but they cannot originate any grant; consequently, the power of originating grants of money is with the Court of Directors.

21. Can they increase a grant?—No; having, therefore, the power of originating orders to India, and granting money, I conceive that it must be admitted that the Court of Directors have great power.

22. (Has the Board of Control any power to make appointments to offices in India or at home?—The President of the Board, as the adviser of the Crown, recommends for particular offices, as Bishops and Judges of the Supreme Court, to which by law the Sovereign appoints; in regard to the offices of Governor-general, Govenor, Commander-in-Chief, and fourth ordinary Member of the Council of India, usually called the Legislative Councillor, the power of appointment is with the Court of Directors, subject, however, to the approval of the Crown, which approval must be countersigned by the President of the Board; but the Board are expressly prohibited from nominating or appointing any servants of the Company, or from interfering with the absolute right of the Court to recal and dismiss their servants at pleasure.

23. Will you now explain the mode of preparing the despatches for transmission to India?—Each despatch from India is laid before the Court of Directors. When a despatch comes from India it comes accompanied by a collection of papers bearing upon the subject, and of course that collection contains the former correspondence relating to the subject of the present proceeding of the Government upon it. This despatch comes then to the Secretary's office, and from the Secretary's office it is immediately transferred to the department to which it relates. In that department an abstract of the contents of the despatch is made; this is lithographed, and copies of it are sent to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, and the members of the committee, having the superintendence of the department to which the despatch relates. The officer in charge of that department then communicates with the Chairman and Deputy upon the despatch, and in cases in which the subjects are not mere routine, receives instructions as to the tenor of the reply. A draft of the reply is then prepared, and submitted with corrections to the Chairman and the Deputy; they confer together, and with the officer, upon the subject; and when that draft conforms to their views, they place their initials upon it as the authority for its being sent to the President of the Board, in what is technically called "P. C."; that is to say, previous communication. In due time the draft is returned either unaltered, or with alterations made in it by the President of the Board; if unaltered the draft is immediately submitted to the committee of the Court having superintendence of the department in which it is. If altered, the officer communicates with the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, who, either allow wholly, or partially, or reject entirely the alterations. The draft is finally arranged by the Chairman and Deputy, and is then in like manner submitted to the committee. The drafts generally lie on the table of the committee for a week, during which time, both the draft and any papers bearing upon the case, are perused by the members of the committee. The committee then discuss the draft, and adopt or alter it as they think fit, and then it is submitted to the Court, who usually take a week for consideration, and then the draft comes on for discussion. Every director has an opportunity of expressing his sentiments, and if he differs from the majority, of recording a dissent. When the draft is approved by the Court, the secretary sends it officially, with all the papers, including the dissents, if any, to the Board of Commissioners, and the Board return it within two months, the period limited by law, approved

or altered; and if altered, with a statement of their reasons for making the alteration. The unaltered drafts are immediately transcribed, and fair copies, signed by at least 13 members of the Court, and despatched to India. The altered drafts are referred to the proper committee, upon whose report the Court decide, either that the alteration shall be acquiesced in, in which case the draft is signed and despatched to India, or that a remonstrance shall be addressed to the Board against the alterations; in which case, the draft is sent back until the final decision of the Board is communicated, and then the despatch is forwarded. Such is the ordinary course of proceeding, but it frequently happens that important questions are raised by the government of India, requiring prompt attention, and those are, both by the Court and the Board, taken out of the usual course and quickly disposed of; so that replies to references from India are often, now that the communication is so accelerated, received within six months from the date of the reference, and in some cases, earlier than that.

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24. (Suppose) an Indian despatch not (to be) of urgent importance, and that no difficulty is thrown in the way of an answer, (how long a) time (does it generally) take to send an answer in the shape of a despatch to India?—The time occupied varies very much with the subject; but (I should say,) that in ordinary cases, a period of six or eight months elapses in this country before the despatch is finally transmitted.

25. (Do you apprehend that any) injury or inconvenience (has) arisen from that delay?—Delay is always an evil, (I admit; but) considering that in those ordinary cases the despatch is, generally speaking, a revision of acts done by the government of India; the evil of delay is, (I think,) not of great consequence, and it is more than counterbalanced by the sifting which the despatch undergoes.

26. Are cases of controversy or collision between the Court and the Board frequent, or of a serious character?—Considering the nature and extent of the business, the cases of serious difference are not numerous, objections are, in the first instance, raised and discussed. Friendly communication between the Chairman and the President, and so far as my observation has enabled me to judge of any controversial correspondence that may have arisen, there has been a mutual disposition evinced to compromise minor differences, and to struggle only for the principle at issue. Of course, after discussion and remonstrance, the Board's decision is final; but the instances are not numerous in which the Board finally overrule the Court. (I have found,) upon inquiry, that of the drafts that go to the Board in "P. C." (previous communication), more than one half come back without any alteration at all. Of the altered drafts, a very large proportion consist of alterations that are little more than verbal, and the alterations are very generally acquiesced in by the Chairman and Deputy Chairman before the draft goes to the committee; and (I find that) of the drafts that being approved by the committee and the Court, go to the Board officially, and are returned by them, not more than five per cent. contain any alterations at all. Thus showing how the previous communication works in bringing about an agreement between the Chairman and the President of the Board.

27. (I understand you to) speak with reference to the period that has elapsed since 1834?—Exactly.)

28. (Do) the Court ever record dissent from the decisions of the Board of Control?—As a Court collectively, they have not done so since 1834, a bye-law of the General Court, made after the arrangement of 1834, provides, that whenever the Court of Directors shall pass a resolution of protest against orders or instructions given by the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, after a remonstrance on the part of the Court, such resolution of protest shall be laid before the next General Court. It is only in a case believed to be of very serious importance, that the Court of Directors would ever have recourse to such a proceeding, and there has been no such case since 1834.

29. Does the general Court of Proprietors afford any opportunity (or) power of publicity?—It does.) The practical effect of the bye-law (to which I have referred,) is to give to the Court of Directors the power of publishing to the world, through the Court of Proprietors, any case in which the Court of Directors may think that the interference of the Board is calculated to produce evil; and the Court of Directors have also the power of laying before the Court of Proprietors any papers not in the secret department which they may think fit, and the Board of Control have no power to prevent their doing so.

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30. With reference to the secret committee, (have any material enlargement of) the powers and jurisdiction of that committee (been) made by the last Act?—The secret committee consists of three Directors; the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman, and the senior member of the Court, are the Directors usually chosen for that committee; their jurisdiction is expressly restricted to cases “in which the Board of Commissioners shall be of opinion that their deliberations concerning peace and war, and treating or negotiating with native states and princes, and with other states and princes, or touching the policy to be observed toward such states, shall be of a nature to require secrecy;” the only addition, (as I have stated before to the Committee,) made by the Act of 1834, was to include “other states and princes,” adding those words after the words “native states and princes.” The secret committee is purely ministerial; the despatches they receive are immediately sent forward, and the despatches sent to India emanate from the Board of Commissioners; in both cases the secret committee retains copies of despatches received, as well as of despatches sent.

31. Does your experience enable you to suggest any improvement in the constitution and powers of the secret committee?—I think not, presuming always that the subjects managed by the secret committee are strictly confined to those specified in the law. It has occasionally occurred (to me,) that it might be desirable to give to the secret committee a similar power of remonstrance to that which the Court of Directors possess in public meeting; but mature reflection induces me to doubt whether the advantages of any such change would not be counterbalanced by the disadvantages of it. Important political questions involving war, must, (I think,) always be left to the Government of the country; I presume, in saying this, that the orders upon these subjects emanate not merely from the President of the Board himself, but from the Cabinet, the Committee being aware that the Board comprehends not only the President of the Board, but the First Lord of the Treasury, the three Secretaries of State, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and, (I think,) the Lord President of the Council, and the Lord Privy Seal. (I do not think, upon such questions, that) it would be desirable that there should be any division of responsibility, and (I feel that) the power could not be satisfactorily exercised if there were such a division; they are questions which very generally require to be dealt with more promptly than perhaps would be consistent with a reference to two bodies. Whenever the information of the members of the secret committee would be useful in the consideration of such questions, the President of the Board has an opportunity of consulting them; and, on the other hand, the members of the secret committee, being conversant with all that is passing, have an opportunity, if they think fit, of pointing out to the President of the Board, either verbally or by letter, whatever they may deem of importance in the secret department.

32. (Then I understand your opinion is, that) it is better that the power and responsibility in these matters, should rest entirely with the Government?—I think so.

33. As (the secret committee has practically no power, (what is) the advantage of maintaining it as the channel of communication with the Government of India?—One advantage) is, that a body identified with the Court of Directors, ought (I think) to know everything that is passing, affecting the good government of India; and also the members of the secret committee can see whether or not the limits of their powers are exceeded; and it is likewise necessary, that instructions affecting the movement of troops in India, should be known to the organ of the Court of Directors, inasmuch as they may affect arrangements connected with the equipment or efficiency of the army in India. It is also necessary for another purpose; the powers of the secret committee have occasionally been used with reference to operations external to India; such for example, as the China war. It is important, that members of the East India Company should know that, in order that they may guard the purse of India, and make the requisite arrangements with the Government of the country, that the expense about to be incurred, should be reimbursed; it therefore seems to me to be very important, that though they have no practical power to control the orders, the secret committee should know all that is passing.

34. (Were any) charges (made) in the home establishment, consequent upon the Act of 1834?—Yes, there (were) (changes) made; all the commercial servants were reduced, and various offices having previously a mixed character, partly territorial and

and partly commercial were consolidated; such were the general changes that were made. J. C. Melvill, Esq.

35. How is the home establishment now constituted?—There are four distinct departments or offices; the Secretary's, the Examiner's, the Military Secretary's and the Statistical; there is also a department for the provision and examination of all stores sent to India. The secretary has a deputy, and there are under him six branches, minuting the correspondence, including the financial correspondence, accounts, pay, audit, marine and will and administration; at the head of each of those branches, is an officer, designated assistant to the secretary in that department; the examiner has three assistants and two clerks, all of whom are exclusively employed in the correspondence, a separate department being assigned to each. The military secretary has an assistant, and is charged with the military correspondence. The statistical reporter is engaged in collecting information and furnishing returns. In each office there is an establishment of clerks acting under the chiefs and assistants. There are also extra clerks or writers, by whom the business of copying is performed, but many of them are usually or regularly engaged in duties of a higher character.

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36. [Mr. Vernon Smith.] In the early part of your examination you spoke of the alteration made by the Act of 1834, in the constitution of the voters and of the Directors, (and you stated that the voters as well as the Directors were more connected with India than they had been before, (will you be kind enough to explain what you meant) by the expression, "connected with India"—I mean persons who formerly resided in India.

37. Do you carry it beyond that, do you mean persons connected by family with those who have resided in India?—No, I mean persons who have been resident in India.

38. You said that all money-grants had been subject to the Board of Control since 1834, and you added, in a subsequent part of your examination, "the proportion of what are known by the name of 'P. C.' papers, which were altered by the Board of Control, having been sent up by the Court of Directors; can you state the proportion of money-grants that have been proposed by the Court of Directors, and have been rejected or diminished by the Board of Control since 1834?—I have not that information with me, but I can furnish it.

39. In speaking of the attendance of the Directors of the Court, you stated that it averaged upwards of 20; may I ask you whether the emoluments of the Directors in any way depend upon their attendance, or are the Directors paid by salaries?—The Directors have a system of fine, but it is a system among themselves; a Director is charged for non-attendance, and the aggregate of these fines is divided at the end of the year among the Directors, in the proportion in which they have attended.

40. Then a Director has a direct pecuniary interest in attending?—Yes, but it is very small.

41. Mr. Hume.] What is the amount of the fine?—The fine is 10 s.

42. Mr. Vernon Smith.] You have told the Committee what the appointments are that are in the hands of the President of the Board of Control, viz, the bishops and the judges; there are, besides those, many minor appointments in the hands of the President of the Board, are those by courtesy or by law, for instance, writerships and cadetships?—By courtesy; it is the practice of the Court of Directors to allot to the President of the Board a share of the patronage equal to that which is given to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman.

43. But that is entirely at the discretion of the Court of Directors?—Entirely.

44. But the practice of the Court in that respect has been invariable?—It has.

45. In transmitting despatches from the Court of Directors to the Board of Control, you have stated that in ordinary cases the time that elapsed was sometimes as much as six or eight months; and you stated subsequently that that delay occurred, not from the necessity of sifting the despatches, but from the time occupied by the communications between the two authorities?—Undoubtedly; what I meant to say was, that by having two authorities to sift the despatches delay was caused.

46. When the "P. C."s, as (you) call them, are returned, unaltered, are they subsequently submitted to the same examination, and returned, in draft, to the Board of Control?—They are returned in draft always to the Board of Control.

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47. Do you consider that necessary?—Yes, I think it is: the “P. C.” papers are to be regarded as containing the communications between the President and the Chairman; but there must be some official character given to the approval of the President of the Board, and that official character is only given when the draft has been approved by the Court.

48. You are still of opinion that where there is no difference of opinion between them on the first communication, the same forms should be gone through, and the same delay arise, although no result is gained by it?—The delay arises merely in getting the formal approval of the Board to that which the President has previously approved of; it is only a delay of a day or two.

49. I understand you to say that there was a fortnight's delay after the draft was submitted to the Court of Directors; does that delay occur in all cases whether the draft is altered or not?—Certainly, because the Court of Directors have not previously had an opportunity of considering the subject.

50. Then that fortnight's delay takes place unnecessarily, inasmuch as the decision of the Court might be come to at once?—I can hardly say where the delay takes place, but it gives to the Court of Directors an opportunity of investigating the question for themselves.

51. I am supposing that there has been a previous communication?—But there has been no previous communication with the Court of Directors until the matter comes before them to be discussed.

52. The matter has already come before the Court?—No, never; the communication upon the “P. C.” papers is entirely between the Chairman and Deputy, and the President of the Board.

53. *Mr. Hume.*] In the questions that have been put to you, it appears to be assumed that great delay takes place after the papers are submitted to the Court of Directors; but, in fact, there is no delay at all, the papers are returned immediately?—Yes.

54. *Mr. Wilson.*] The “P. C.” papers come before the Court of Directors for the first time, and they have had no opportunity whatever previously to that, of considering the subject?—No.

55. And, therefore, it is quite necessary when the papers are returned to them by the Board of Control, that they should have an opportunity of considering them, as they must have in every case, and of giving their assent or dissent?—Certainly.

56. *Mr. Hume.*] Does not the opportunity which the Chairs have of communicating personally with the President of the Board, tend to prevent delay by removing, by explanation, little differences which might arise from want of explanation?—Certainly.

57. And after that conference, which occupies one or more days, according to the nature of the circumstances, the “P. C.” put upon the papers, shows that both the Chairs and the President of the Board have concurred?—Certainly.

58. And no delay after that takes place; but the papers are laid by the Chairs before the Court of Directors for their consideration?—Exactly.

59. *Mr. Wilson.*] In fact, delays can only occur where there are differences of opinion, which require discussion?—The only delay that occurs in the despatch is the delay occupied in the preparation of it.

60. In whatever way the business is done some time must be occupied; but the adoption of this particular mode leads to no material delay usually, except where there is a difference of opinion which leads to discussion?—Exactly.

61. *Mr. Herries.*] Delay must occur on account of the voluminous character of almost all the despatches, and also the great number of subjects to which they relate?—Yes.

62. There must necessarily be delay in the examination of the papers, both by the Court of Directors, and also by the Board of Control?—Certainly.

63. (In your evidence you adverted to the fact, that) the Court of Proprietors had power to call for all papers; might not that lead, and practically, do you know, whether it has led to any inconvenience, inasmuch as a portion of the papers which pass through the Court of Directors are of a secret character, (has) the Court of Proprietors, the power of requiring the production of those papers which are in the secret department, and which would disclose the policy of the Government?—They cannot call for any papers which are in the secret committee, because those papers are not before the Court of Directors; but if the secret committee

Committee have communicated the papers to the Court of Directors, then the *J. C. Melvill, Esq.* Court of Proprietors may undoubtedly call for them.

64. In what way are the despatches which pass through the secret committee recorded; copies, (you say,) are kept, where are they deposited?—They are deposited with the examiner, who is clerk to the secret committee.

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65. Viscount *Jocelyn*] And a sworn officer?—Yes.

66. (Mr. *Hume*.) Are we to understand you to say, that all papers in the secret department remain in the secret department until the Board or the Chairs think fit to lay them before the Court?—Yes.

67. And as soon as any such paper is laid before the Court of Directors, the Court of Proprietors may call upon the Directors to produce it?—Certainly.

68. (May not) the Court of Directors refuse to produce it, if the Chairs shall say that they think it right that the paper should not be produced?—Yes.

69. Has that occurred to your knowledge?—Yes.

70. The Chairs have objected to the demand of the Court of Proprietors, as involving an unfair disclosure?—They have.

71. Mr. *Herries*.] Would that declaration, on the part of the Chairs, avail against the vote of the Court of Proprietors?—No, it would not, but it generally avails to prevent the vote being come to.

72. Sir *E. Colebrooke*.] (Is there not) generally speaking, a disposition on the part of the proprietors to act upon the opinion of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, as to the expediency or in expediency of the production of any papers?—Yes, I think there is.

73. (Have you known of) any instance of the Court of Proprietors acting very strongly against any decided opinion of the Court of Directors?—Not in regard to the production of papers.

74. (Have you) in any other cases?—I think there have been such cases, but only very rarely.

75. But generally the Court of Proprietors show great deference to the opinion of the Directors?—I think they do.

76. (Do you think) the number of the Directors, according to your experience, has been any practical obstacle to the despatch of business?—I think not.

77. The attendance of the Directors are very numerous; when the despatches are laid before them and discussed at length, (in your opinion,) that has not led to any long discussion or any practical difficulties in the administration?—There are occasionally long discussions and long sittings; but I have not observed any inconvenience to result from that.

78. The practice of dividing the Court into separate committees of course facilitates the business, and prevents those long discussions when the matters come before the Court?—Yes it does, very much.

79. When despatches are laid before the Court, (I presume deference would, generally speaking, be shown to the opinions of the separate committees?—A certain degree of deference is shown; but I think the individual Directors exercise their own judgment.

80. With regard to the secret committee, (you have stated that there is an advantage in the despatches going through the secret committee of Directors; viz. that the Court becomes generally acquainted with the course taken by Her Majesty's Government; would not the same advantage arise) if the Government decided the question upon its own responsibility, and sent out the despatch signed by the President of the Board, merely communicating that fact to the Court or to the secret committee of the Court?—Yes, the same advantage, in point of information, would be possessed by the members of the secret committee; but I never supposed it possible, that the Court of Directors were to be made acquainted with what passed; my idea was, that the members of the secret committee, being members of the Court of Directors, should, know all that passed, in order that they might watch the proceedings with jealousy, which became them as the guardians of the privileges and purse of the Company.

81. Would not they watch these proceedings with the same effect if the despatch were merely communicated to them, without their being obliged to sign a despatch from which they may differ *in toto*?—Certainly the same amount of knowledge would be possessed by them, whoever signed the despatch; but there might be a constitutional objection taken to anybody signing a despatch to

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the Government of India but the Court of Directors, or some members of that Court.

82. In your experience, has the interference of the secret committee in the affairs of India been limited exactly to the cases specified in the Act of Parliament?—The Committee are aware that every officer of the secret committee is sworn.

83. You stated that it was confined to cases referring to war and peace, treaties with states, and the general policy to be observed with those states; is it not the case that the administration of the government of Scinde was retained in the secret department (for several years?)—Not for several years; of course, when a new province is acquired as the result of military operations, the record of those military operations having been necessarily conducted in the secret department, it follows that, for some time at least, the proceedings consequent upon the acquisition continue in that department, and it is difficult to define the precise period when they should cease to be in that department.

84. Can you state for how long a time the administration of Scinde was retained in the Secret Department?—To the best of my recollection it was for two or three years.

85. And it was, during that time, actually annexed to the British Empire, and the government of it was administered in the same way as any other province of the British Government?—Not exactly in the same way as any other province; the government was administered under the military authorities.

86. Viscount *Jocelyn*.] The regulations of the East India Company were not applied to that province?—No.

87. Sir *E. Colebrooke*.] No remonstrance was made during that time against its being retained in the Secret Department?—I am not aware that any formal remonstrance was made; it was the subject of conversation.

88. You have stated, that the powers possessed by the Court of Directors are very large, and that they have very decided powers, especially the power of originating grants; will you state, from your experience, whether the weight that belongs to the Court from its being composed of a great number of distinguished members of the public service in India, as well as from their general knowledge of India, does not practically give very great power to the Court in their communications with the Board of Control?—I think it must have a material influence.

89. And it is a very import element in their power?—I think so.

90. Viscount *Jocelyn*.] (In the former part of your evidence you stated, that you considered, that provided the secret committee strictly confined itself to the subjects specified in the law, no injury was done to the public service; I wish to ask you, upon that point, whether you consider that there have been matters which the secret committee have kept to themselves which were not specified in the law?—There have been occasionally matters which have been kept perhaps too long in the secret committee, but I certainly have seen no disposition on the part of the Board, to transgress the limits of the secret committee; there have been matters occasionally which have been kept a little too long, which were secret, but had ceased to be secret.

91. (Who is) the person to say when a matter becomes no longer a subject for the secret committee, but ought to be given to the public?—That rests with the secret committee and the President of the Board; the secret committee may apply to the President of the Board, for permission to communicate the papers to the Court of Directors, and the President of the Board may either acquiesce or refuse, in the exercise of his discretion; if the secret committee do not make any such application to the President of the Board, and the subject is one which he thinks ought to be communicated to the Court, he volunteers the communication.

92. (Mr. *Labouchere*.) Do you think that the evil of keeping matters for too long a time in the secret department, has prevailed to an inconvenient extent?—(I think not.)

93. (Viscount *Jocelyn*.) Have you known any instances of it?—A case was mentioned by a member of the committee; the Scinde papers were kept, perhaps, too long in the secret department.

94. (Mr. *Hume*.) Did the Court make an application that those papers might be communicated to them?—I do not remember any formal application; the

Chairman

Chairman was frequently questioned upon the subject, and (I have no doubt that he communicated that to the President of the Board, and that the result of that was, that the whole thing was changed, and the Scinde papers, which had been kept in the secret committee, were communicated to the Court.

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95. (If any application had been made in the Court, would it have been communicated to the President of the Board?—Certainly; I have no doubt that the Chairman, in his interviews with the President of the Board, would state any question that had been put to him upon the subject in the Court, and his anxiety on the matter.

96. Any communication that has occurred in which members of the secret committee have applied for permission to lay the facts before the Court, would be a verbal communication?—Yes.

97. (Viscount Jocelyn.) How long were the papers kept in the secret committee?—Two or three years.

98. How long after the close of the war?—I think for that period of two or three years, but during that period there were many political negotiations, passing which it might have been necessary to keep in the secret committee, and it was administered by martial law.

99. (Can you state what has been) the practice pursued in similar cases; take the case of the Punjaub; how long were the matters relative to the Punjaub kept in the Secret Department?—After Lord Hardinge's first appearance in the Punjaub, the whole arrangements remained for some time in the Secret Department.

100. Are they in the Secret Department at present?—No; they have been communicated.

101. (When were they communicated?—Most of them were communicated when they were laid before Parliament; the arrangements under which the Punjaub has become a part of the British Territory were then communicated for the first time, and all the arrangements, except such political arrangements as are of a secret character, were then communicated.

102. Can you state to the Committee how long the Affghanistan papers were kept in the Secret Department?—I think during the principal part of the time that Affghanistan was occupied.

103. Mr. Hardinge.] (Has it not been an advantage to the country to confide such matters as regard the administration of a newly conquered province to the secret committee?—Immediately on its conquest it is an advantage, but it is a question to what extent it should be carried.

104. Do not you conceive that a great advantage has accrued to the public service from keeping such subjects for a considerable time within the province of the secret committee?—Provided, they are not kept too long in the secret committee, there is an advantage.

105. (Mr. Wilson.) No general rule can be laid down, but it must be a matter of discretion with the authorities for the time being, upon whose responsibility the communication is to be made?—Certainly.)

106. (Mr. Herries.) I understood you to say, that all despatches to India originated in the Court of Directors except those which were transmitted through the secret committee by the Board of Control; (is there no case in which the Board of Control directly communicates with the Court, and originates directions to India by recommending to them to adopt this or that line of policy or finance; has the Board of Control no power of originating directions to India except in the case of what occurs through the secret committee?—The Board of Control have, as I explained to the Committee, the power of directing the attention of the Court to any case in which the Board may think that orders ought to be given; upon receiving an intimation of that kind, the Court of Directors are bound to prepare a despatch upon the subject, and to send it to the Board; if they fail to do so within a certain time, (I think) 14 days, then, and not till then, are the Board authorized themselves to frame a despatch.

107. I understand you to state that a power exists in the Board of Control of directing by a communication to the Court of Directors the adoption of any line of policy, not in the Secret Department only, but in regard to the general policy of administration of the affairs of India?—I think the Board may, under the enactment (which I have mentioned, desire the Court to frame a despatch upon a particular subject, but constitutionally (I think) the power of the Board would stop

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stop there, without expounding their own views they would wait till they got the despatch of the Court of Directors, and they would then alter it as they might think fit.

108. It is then your opinion, that all such despatches should originate with the Court of Directors?—I think so.

109. Mr. *Labouchere*.] Do you mean to say that the President of the Board, if he thought fit, might strike his pen through the whole of the despatch sent to him by the Court of Directors, and write an entirely new despatch?—Yes, but he must give his reasons at large for doing so.

110. Viscount *Jocelyn*.] And the Court of Directors might record their dissent?—They might.

111. Mr. *Wilson*.] I believe there is only one case in which a despatch can possibly originate with the Board of Control, and that is provided for by the Act of 1834. In the event of the Court receiving a communication either at home, or from India, and failing to reply to that despatch or letter, after having been required by the Board of Control to frame such a reply or despatch within a certain time, it is competent for the Board to originate a despatch upon the subject, but in no other case?—Yes, and under that enactment the Board are not restricted to cases which may arise out of correspondence with India, but the Board may give instructions to the Court to prepare a despatch upon any given subject connected with the administration of India.

112. Mr. *Labouchere*.] And if the President of the Board of Control, does not approve of that despatch, he possesses the power of altering it as he sees fit?—Certainly giving his reasons at large, and the Court of Directors being allowed the privilege of remonstrance and dissent if ultimately necessary.

113. Mr. *Wilson*.] If the despatch is not prepared according to the request of the Board, they have the power of originating a despatch?—They have.

114. Sir *J. Hogg*.] The power of the Board is to suggest the subject, but not the manner in which that subject is to be dealt with?—Clearly.

115. When the Court of Directors have prepared the despatch in question, at the suggestion of the Board of Control, the Board have the same power over that despatch, which they have over any other despatch which originate with the Court, and neither more nor less?—Clearly so.

116. Viscount *Jocelyn*.] The Court have only a power of remonstrance against that despatch; the despatch must go to India?—Clearly.

117. Sir *R. H. Inglis*.] You have stated that the secret committee consists of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, and another Director, usually the senior Director. By the expression "usually," it is implied that occasionally some other than the senior Director is chosen. Will you state to the Committee, whether that inference is correct, and whether you conceive that there ought to be such a discretion on the part of the Court to enable them to supply the place of the senior Director, who might not possibly be as competent as some other member of the Court, to discharge the functions of the secret committee?—The Court of Directors ought I think to have the power of selecting the person to be upon that committee, but the rule is always uniform of taking the senior member, together with the Chairman and Deputy.

118. The excepted case is made under the distinct impression that the senior member of the Directors is not one in whom the same confidence can be reposed, as in the gentleman who is substituted?—It is only under that impression, that any deviation from the rule is made.

119. You conceive that the Court have a discretion to elect any Director as the third member of the secret committee?—They may elect whom they please; they are not bound to elect even the Chairman or Deputy Chairman for this secret committee; the Act merely says that there shall be three members on the committee.

120. Mr. *Hume*.] In reference to the question which I put to you respecting the period for which the proceeding with Afghanistan had remained in the Secret Department—are you at liberty to state what the length of time was?—I should feel at perfect liberty to state it, if I were aware of the time; but I am afraid of misleading the Committee.

121. Can you state to the Committee the period which elapsed between the date of the orders that were issued by the Board to the secret committee to commence the hostilities which took place in Afghanistan, and the time when the

the result of those hostilities was communicated to the Court of Directors?—*J. C. Melvill, Esq.*
 I am not aware that there were any such instructions to the secret committee.
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122. Can you state when the first despatch, announcing the commencement of hostilities in Afghanistan, arrived in this country?—I can give the date of that.

123. Do I understand you to say that the operations against Afghanistan were commenced and completed, and all the expenses incurred, before the result was communicated to the Court of Directors, as a Court?—I believe that to have been the case.

124. *Mr. Cobden.*] I understood you to draw a distinction, in speaking of the powers of the Court of Directors and the Board of Control, as to business which was called secret, and that which was of a more public character; I understood you to say, that in the business called secret, the Board of Control had the absolute power of giving orders which the secret committee of the Court of Directors was bound to carry out?—That is the case.

125. Who has the power of deciding what shall be called secret, and what shall be called public business?—The Act of Parliament defines it.

126. *Mr. Hildyard.*] But who has the discretion of determining to what the Act of Parliament applies?—If the members of the secret committee were to observe any proceeding or order of the Board, that was beyond their competency or power, it would be the duty of the members of the secret committee to point that out to the President of the Board, and to say, “We can be no parties to this transgression of the law.”

127. *Mr. Cobden.*] I understood you to say, that declaring war, or annexing territory, were within the provisions of the law?—Yes.

128. Supposing the Board of Control were, by a secret despatch, to order that the present Governor of Bombay should be suspended, or that any of the chief functionaries of the government should be suspended from their offices, would that be within their power?—Certainly not.

129. *Chairman.*] In case the secret committee conceives the orders of the Board of Control to be illegal, a reference is made, (as you said before,) to three judges?—No; that is in cases in which the Court of Directors may consider that the orders given to them are contrary to law. The object of that was to prevent mandamus cases precisely.

130. (Has the secret committee any power of appeal in such a case?—The secret committee would not be entitled, in my judgment, to sign anything that was beyond the power of the secret committee. If the secret committee should receive a despatch from the Board to the government of India, not within the legal competency of the secret committee, and should be advised by their standing counsel that it was not so competent to the secret committee, they would say to the President of the Board of Control, “We decline to sign this despatch.”)

131. (What would be the result of that?—It could not go.)

132. *Viscount Jocelyn.*] Is the standing counsel sworn?—Yes, he is sworn.

133. *Mr. Hume.*] He does not form the part of the secret committee?—No; but the Act of Parliament authorizes the secret committee, with the consent of the Board, to administer an oath to such of the Company's officers as may be named; and the consequence is, that several of the Company's officers, including their law officers, have taken that oath.

134. *Chairman.*] If the secret committee refuses to transmit the despatch, has not the Board of Control a right to send that despatch itself?—Certainly not.)

135. Therefore the despatch cannot go without the assent of the secret committee?—It cannot; it is an extreme case; but I have known cases in which the secret committee have pointed out to the President of the Board matters that did not properly belong to them, and he has immediately given way. *but*

136. *Mr. Herries.*] The only objection that the secret committee can make, is that the orders so given are not within the provisions of the law?—Exactly.)

137. They cannot object on any other ground?—Certainly not.)

138. *Mr. Cobden.*] In all cases of declaration of war, it is within the power of the Board of Control to act through the secret committee, without the concurrence of the Court of Directors?—Certainly.)

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139. Then orders might be sent out by the President of the Board through the Secret Committee, to annex the Burman empire to India?—Yes.

140. Or the Chinese Empire?—Yes.

141. Without the English people knowing anything about that order?—The Court of Directors could not know it.

142. How are the English people to know it, if the Court of Directors do not know it?—Till it comes back from India; till it is a *fait accompli*, they cannot know it.

143. In the case of the Affghan war, I understood you to say that it was two or three years before the English people knew the causes of the war?—Yes.

144. I understood you to say that ordinary business sent home from India for revision in England, takes six or seven months to be completed?—Yes.

145. Am I to understand you to say that that is six or seven months from the time the despatches leave India and return again, or are the papers six or seven months in England?—They are six or seven months in England.)

146. Does that apply to the ordinary business of the Indian Government?—Yes,) to cases in which the home authorities exercise a revision; but (I wish to impress upon the Committee, that instances in which the Government of India have a suggestion to make to the Home Government, and want their opinion quickly, those cases are taken out of the ordinary routine, and disposed of immediately.

147. In five months?—Even in less time than that; they are received in India within six months at the most from the date of the reference.

148. I understood you to say, in explanation, that as the business which comes home from India for revision, is not, generally speaking, interfered with or altered by the Home Government, much inconvenience does not arise from the delay?—No; what I meant to say was, that being a revision of things which had been done, there was not the same inconvenience that would arise if it were business waiting the result of the reference.

149. Are those decisions of the Indian Government which come to England for revision, acted upon in India upon the assumption that they will not be at all interfered with or altered?—That is the case; a great part of the government of India is done in India, and revised at home.

150. The government of India proceed to act upon its own decision, assuming that the acts they do will be authorized when the papers arrive in England?—Yes.

151. I understood you to say that each act of the Indian Government, which come to England for revision, remained here for six or seven months?—I stated that that was the average time.

152. Does that delay arise from the business being in arrear, or because, owing to the form of proceeding at the India House, you require six months to pass an act of revision through the necessary stages?—I think, necessarily, there must be a considerable time occupied; the Indian Government is a very large machinery; the proceedings that come home are very voluminous. Take the whole of the revenue administration for example; all the arrangements that are made with respect to the assessment of the land revenue, and all the details of those arrangements, and the discussions that have passed upon them, are reported to the Court of Directors, and the whole of the proceedings come in review before that Court.

153. I will take one individual case, and I ask, whether this case coming here for revision occupies six or seven months because you have an arrear of business?—Not because there is an arrear of business; but because of the voluminous nature of the subjects that come before the Court.

154. Surely, unless there were an arrear of business you might despatch one case in less than six months?—But the despatch which comes home comprises 60, or 100, or 200 cases.

155. You were at the India House at the time when all communications came round by the Cape?—Yes.

156. At that time, to communicate with India and receive an answer would have taken upon the average, probably four times the period it takes now?—Yes.)

157. Has the mode of transacting business at the India House with the Indian Government, been accelerated since the time that the communication has been opened, overland with India?—Decidedly it has.

158. Then

158. (Then) in former times, the average time occupied in revising the acts of the Indian Government was more than six months?—Yes, it was. J. C. Melvill, Esq.

159. (As we get railroads across the Isthmus of Suex, and across India, (do you think) it will be possible still further to accelerate the transaction of business at the India House?—As far as (my) experience has gone, every acceleration of the mode of communication has quickened the communication with the India House. 30 April 1852.

160. Mr. Hume.] (Taking) those cases of urgency to which allusion has been made, namely, military despatches, (are you able to state that) frequently they are not kept waiting even till the Saturday comes round; (is it not the fact that) the Chairs often, before the Saturday, require a conference with the Board, in order to accelerate that business, and that within a very few days, or by the first opportunity, the military despatch is sent out?—The military correspondence is conducted with marvellous promptitude; there are exceptions, but, generally speaking, the replies to military despatches are sent from this country within three, or at most, four mails after they are received here, and often by return of post.

161. (The Committee are to understand that) in the case of despatches on revenue and judicial and general business, the greater part of which is, in fact, done by the Government of India, and merely requires revision here; six months elapse on the average; some of those being matters that require serious consideration how far the plans that have been adopted and carried on there are fit and proper?—Yes.)

162. But in all urgent matters in which naval or military operations are concerned, the acceleration of the communication has now enabled you to communicate with India in a very days, or as you have now said, by return of post?—Yes, it has.

163. Mr. Herries.] In the case of secret correspondence, (such as Mr. Hume has) alluded to, (is it not the fact that) the answer is often made instanter in a secret despatch, so that the answer goes out by the ensuing mail?—Certainly, that is the case in the Secret Department.

164. In a recent instance, where a despatch was received with reference to Rangoon, the answer of the Government went out within one mail after the secret despatch was received from the Governor-general?—It did so.

165. Viscount Jocelyn.] Take the military despatches of 1851; do you believe that) all the military despatches of 1851 have been replied to?—Yes, and the financial despatches too.

166. Mr. Herries.] (To revert to the topic of) the despatch to the secret committee not coming within the provisions of the law, the remedy in that case, (if I rightly understood your previous statement,) would be, that that not being within the provisions of the law with respect to the secret committee, the Board of Control would address a communication upon the particular subject to the Court of Directors, upon which the despatch would be prepared, and then it would go forward in the usual course?—Certainly.

167. Chairman.] The Court of Directors might (then appeal to the three Judges?—No,) it does not follow because it was out of the province of the secret committee, that it was out of the province of the Court of Directors.

168. Mr. Vernon Smith.] The secret committee cannot appeal to the three Judges?—No; the Court of Directors can.

169. On the secret committee refusing to comply with the direction of the Board of Control, the President of the Board of Control may give the same orders to the Court of Directors; but supposing that the Court of Directors refuse to comply with his directions, (what happens?)—The Court of Directors can only refuse upon the ground of its being illegal, and then they may refer to the three Judges.

170. Sir E. Colebrooke.] With reference to the delay which has arisen from the discussions in this country; (do not) those discussions, by checking the power which the Board of Control and the Court of Directors (have, rather add to the power and discretion of the local Government?—I should think) the more the orders from home are deliberately framed, the more likely they are to commend themselves to the attention of the local Government.

171. If the whole power of the home Government were held by a Secretary of State or by the Court of Directors, independently of the Board of Control, (do

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not you suppose that it would practically lead to very much greater interference with the details of the Government in India than takes place at present?—I do not know, whether it would lead to greater interference with the details of the Government of India than at present; but I think the change would be mischievous.

172. In addition to the power exercised by the Board of Control in retaining subjects in the Secret Department, (do) the local Government exercise a similar power by addressing the Secret Department?—The Government of India have, by statute, the power of addressing the secret committee upon any subject connected with the Government of India that they consider it right to keep secret. The Government of India have the power, by express statute, of taking any communication that they think it important to keep secret, and sending it under cover to the secret committee, and the secret committee are to send that to the Board of Control; but the secret committee are not required, it is so laid down in the statute, to keep any despatch secret which does not relate to subjects within the limits of the secret committee.

173. Is that power largely exercised?—It is not.

174. Has any collision ever arisen between the secret committee and the Court of Directors in consequence of both bodies addressing the local Government on the same subject?—No, I think not; the secret committee themselves, and the Board of Control would take care that the collision did not take place.

175. With regard to the right of voting of the proprietors, (do you think the change which took place under the Act of 1834 was an improvement in the system?—It has practically enabled the proprietors to exercise their privilege; it certainly was an alteration of the system, because, instead of the voting being altogether secret by ballot, it was partially secret and partially open. I am not aware that any inconvenience has resulted from it.

176. Has not the power of voting by proxy prevented combinations among a small number of voters in order to carry a particular object?—I am not aware that it has.

177. Have you any suggestion to make with regard to an improvement of the system of voting?—No.

178. Do you think it would be an advantage to allow civil and military servants of long standing to vote without being holders of stock?—I do not.

179. Mr. Cardwell.] What separates, from the general correspondence relating to India, that part which is attended to only by the secret committee?—The act of the Government of India, or the act of the Board of Control.

180. When the despatch originates in India, the Governor-general may address it, especially to the secret committee?—He may.

181. Have other persons the power of doing so?—The Governors of Madras and Bombay have that power.

182. Mr. Hume.] What, in your opinion, would be the effect of giving power under the Act, to the secret committee to make any communication upon any question of war or otherwise, which is now kept secret for a considerable period. Do you think that a power might be given to the secret committee to make a communication in such a case to the Court of Directors, in order that they might have their opinion on any matter which they considered affected the finances or general interest of India, and of which they are considered in England the immediate guardians, and that such power, if given, would be exercised with safety, so as to prevent the large expenditure going on for the period that it has done without the knowledge of the Court?—There are cases in which that power might be very safely exercised; but I have, I confess, great doubts whether that power should be given generally.

183. Do you not consider that a discretion might be given to the Chairs and the third Director, forming the secret committee in every case, and that it would be attended with advantage?—I think it would be desirable that it should be given also to the Government, who should go along with them in the exercise of that discretion as at present. I should be afraid of a division of responsibility in those very important cases.

184. Mr. Wilson.] You have been asked questions as to the power of the President of the Board of Control, with reference to instituting proceedings of war and peace, and particularly with reference to the Afghanistan war; and also whether the President of the Board of Control has (not) the power to send out

out directions to annex the Burmese empire or the Chinese empire to our Indian territories; (if) the President of the Board has that power (he has that power) as a member of the Cabinet, and he is responsible to Parliament for the exercise of that power?—Certainly.)

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185. There is nothing peculiar in his power with reference to that matter, as contradistinguished from the power which a Secretary of State, or the head of any other department of the Government possesses?—I think not.

186. He is simply a Minister of the Crown, responsible to Parliament for the exercise of his power?—Exactly.)

187. The power that he has with regard to India, in communicating the policy of the Cabinet to the Governor-general through the medium of the secret committee is, in fact, exactly similar to the power of the Secretary of State for the Colonies in communicating the policy of the Cabinet to the governor of a colony as to peace or war?—Yes, it is exactly similar) except that it is done through the secret committee.

188. But the secret committee is merely the medium of communication?—(Yes;) that is, presuming that the President of the Board always consults the Board, or the Cabinet, in fact?—The Government of the day are responsible for the acts of the President of the Board of Control, as a Minister, in the same way as they are responsible for the acts of any other office of state?—Certainly.

189. Mr. *Herries*.] (You are, in point of form, acquainted with all despatches which go out under the orders of the President of the Board of Control; are they generally signed not only by the President, but by one other member of the Board or by a Secretary of State?—I understand that to be the case.)

190. So that you have the signatures of the members of the Government to all despatches that go out?—Yes.

191. Mr. *Vernon Smith*.] (I wish to ask one question) with reference to the transaction of business between the Board of Control and the Court of Directors; you are aware that there is a proviso in the 30th section of the Act of 3 & 4 Will. 4, which enables the Board of Control to make minutes as to certain official communications which may be sent out by the Court of Directors, without reference to the Board, or without being on record; are you aware of any minutes that have been so made?—Yes, there was a correspondence with the President of the Board of Control upon the subject, and the enactment under which we now act was the result.

192. What did that lead to?—Every thing is generally sent to the Board, except routine cases, which are merely carrying into effect the rules to which the Board have been before parties.

193. Mr. *Wilson*.] (There is one of your former answers, which, as it now stands, I think will be hardly clear, and therefore I will put a question upon it; in describing) the despatches which came home, (you said that they were frequently of a voluminous character, and that they contained copies of former correspondence; (are we to understand you to mean, that) the Government of India send home all the correspondence which has taken place upon the same subject, prior to the writing of that despatch?—Yes; I meant to say,) not only the correspondence which is incident to or has given rise to that despatch, but all that has passed previously upon the same subject.)

194. (Is it not the case, that) with the despatch there is sent from India the collection of papers to which (you) refer, and which (you) say are of a voluminous character, containing every despatch or letter or report that has been written by the various local officers in different parts of India on that subject, which are accumulated in the head office of the Government in India?—Yes, that is the case.)

195. The whole of these reports and despatches from the local officers in India accompany that despatch?—Yes.)

196. That adds to the voluminous character of the despatches, and to the length of time required to examine them?—Yes, it does.)

197. But it affords the home authorities a great amount of information, which enables them to come to a conclusion, which otherwise they could not so well arrive at?—Certainly.)

198. Sir *J. Hogg*.] The Government of India, in reporting to the Court of Directors any orders they have issued, or any act they have done, transmit with

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their despatch all the documents, papers and reports upon which their judgment was founded?—They do.)

199. So that the home Government, in revising the decision, have before them all the grounds and all the reasons which induced the local government to arrive at that particular decision?—They have.

200. Mr. *Hume.*] And in case the members of the Government in India disagree on any subject, and record their dissent, the Government at home have the dissent of the members expressed at the time the matter came before them as part of the proceeding?—They have.)

[Adjourned till Tuesday next, at One o'clock.]

Select Committee on INDIAN TERRITORIES.
1852.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

Taken before Select Committee appointed to inquire into the Operation of the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85, for the better Government of Her Majesty's INDIAN TERRITORIES; and to Report their Observations thereupon.

Veneris, 30^o die Aprilis, 1852.

James Cosmo Melvill, Esq.

[Great inconvenience having arisen from the Publication of Minutes of Evidence taken before Committees, and of Papers, &c. laid before them, it is particularly requested that Members receiving such Minutes and Papers, will be careful that they are confined to the object for which they are printed, the special use of the Members of such Committees.]

Select Committee on INDIAN TERRITORIES.

'1852.

Martis, 4^o die Maii, 1852.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. Baring.
Mr. Herries.
Mr. Hardinge.
Mr. Labouchere.
Mr. Cobden.
Sir James Hogg.
Mr. Hildyard.
Mr. Hume.
Mr. Spooner.
Mr. Banks.

Mr. Baillie.
Viscount Jocelyn.
Lord John Russell.
Sir R. H. Inglis.
Mr. Plowden.
Sir Edward Colebrooke.
Mr. Gladstone.
Viscount Mahon.
Mr. V. Smith.

THOMAS BARING, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

James Cosmo Melwill, Esq., called in; and further Examined.

202. *Chairman.*] YOU have stated in the course of your evidence the mode in which despatches are transmitted to the Government of India. To whom are they addressed?—To the local Government, the Governor-general of India in Council, or to the Governor in Council of Madras, or the Governor in Council at Bombay, or the Governor of Fort William.

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203. All despatches are addressed in that mode?—They are.

204. *Mr. Herries.*] Are any despatches addressed to the Lieutenant-governor of the North-western Provinces?—None. The whole of the correspondence with Agra is conducted through the Governor-general of India.

205. *Viscount Jocelyn.*] Are duplicate despatches sent from the separate Presidencies or the Supreme Government of India to the Home Government?—Yes; the despatches from India always come in duplicate; one copy being for the Court of Directors, and another copy for the Board of Commissioners.

206. *Chairman.*] Does the copy for the Board of Commissioners pass through the India House?—It does.

207. *Mr. Labouchere.*] To whom are the despatches addressed?—To the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

208. *Mr. Hume.*] A good deal was said in your last examination about the "P. C." When was that system first introduced?—I think it must have been introduced as early as 1793. At the commencement it was restricted to great questions of principle, but gradually it has extended itself to all the details of the correspondence. The title "P. C." used to be a mysterious cognomen not known to the world; but the late Mr. Canning was the first who communicated, which he did to the House of Commons, the whole system of "P. C." in a speech consequent upon a motion made by the late Mr. Creeby regarding the constitution.

209. *Mr. Herries.*] Did that mode of communication obtain between 1784, when first the Board of Control was appointed, and 1793?—I think not. I cannot speak with any degree of confidence, but I have no doubt that communications in the shape of discussions between the President of the Board and the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, previously took place.

210. *Viscount Mahon.*] (What trace is there) of those previous communications in the year 1793?—I have not myself endeavoured to trace it, but I have no doubt

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that we have the means at the India House of tracing it, because although the "P. C." is confined to the Chairman and Deputy-chairman and the President of the Board, still the officer in whose department it is, retains a record of what passes.

211. *Mr. Hardinge.*] Will you be good enough to state to the Committee whether you think it advisable, in the case of the Secret Committee declining to sign a despatch, that they shall have the power of making an appeal, or of entering a protest upon the Board's orders?—Upon the best consideration that I have been able to give, to that question, I can only repeat what I said before, that I do not think it desirable.

212. (You stated in your evidence on the former occasion, that the business had more than doubled in consequence of the bi-monthly communications. Has the staff of clerks in the India House increased in consequence?—No, there has been no material increase since 1834.

213. *Mr. Hume.*] How long have you known drafts upon "P. C." remain with the Board before they were returned to the Chairs during the last Charter?—I think, generally speaking, they are returned within three months, and often much sooner than that; but there have been particular cases in which a much longer period has elapsed.

214. Have they ever remained with the Board more than a year?—I should think in extreme cases that has happened.

215. More than a year and a half?—I cannot call to mind any case; a case may have arisen, but it would be known only to the officer in whose department it is.

216. Not knowing the particular instances, you are not able to say how far the public interests may have been prejudiced by that delay of the Board?—I think, as I said before, that whatever delay occurs is in a degree prejudicial, but that there are advantages countervailing arising from the sifting process which the draft undergoes.

217. As you have not charge of that department, you are not able to specify the particular instances in which that long delay has taken place?—I have charge of one department of the correspondence, viz., the Financial, and I cannot call to mind any case in which such a delay has occurred in that department. I cannot speak as to other departments.

218. As regards the Political or the Revenue Departments, you cannot say what delay has occurred?—No, I cannot.

219. *Mr. Herries.*] Are you of opinion that those very long delays which do occasionally occur arise from neglect or inattention, or from the difficulty which may attend the decision upon the subject?—I have no idea that they arise from neglect or inattention.

220. *Viscount Jocelyn.*] May not the delay have arisen from a difference of opinion between the Board and the Court of Directors?—That may have caused delay.

221. *Mr. Herries.*] There are some questions of so much difficulty that they require considerable time to deliberate upon?—There are.) A case of that kind is before the Board at this moment, respecting the North-western Provinces. From the extensive nature of the subject, and the necessarily voluminous nature of the details, I believe the despatch has been a long time before the Board in "P. C."

222. *Chairman.*] Are you acquainted with the system of patronage in filling up appointments to the services in India?—Yes, I am.

223. What is the number of appointments usually made?—Upon the average, since 1834-35, there have been 35 civil appointments in each year, 286 cadetships, 44 medical appointments, and 9 Indian Navy appointments.

224. *Mr. Labouchere.*] Do the numbers vary much from year to year?—I can give the Committee the details; I have them in my hand.

[The Paper was delivered in, and is as follows:]

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YEARS.	Writerships.	Cadetships, including Seminary Appointments.	Assistant Surgeons.	Indian Navy.
1834-5	28	168	28	—
1835-6	28	196	28	—
1836-7	26	252	56	—
1837-8	56	196	56	—
1838-9	56	224	56	—
1839-40	56	364	56	—
1840-1	56	596	84	28
1841-2	28	266	42	28
1842-3	28	420	28	—
1843-4	28	252	28	—
1844-5	28	448	56	28
1845-6	28	336	84	—
1846-7	28	280	28	28
1847-8	28	252	56	—
1848-9	28	224	-	28
1849-50	28	252	28	—
1850-1	28	196	28	28
1851-2	56	224	56	—
TOTALS	642	5,146	798	168
Average per Annum	35 $\frac{2}{3}$	286	44 $\frac{1}{3}$	9 $\frac{1}{3}$
		375 $\frac{1}{3}$		
Numbers not actually filled up on 30 September 1851 -	50	92	40	9

225. *Chairman.*] (Will you explain how, and) to whom the patronage of the civil, military, naval and medical appointments as writers, cadets, midshipmen, and assistant surgeons is distributed?—The Act or Parliament has provided that no larger number of appointments shall be made than the service requires. An estimate of the wants of the service in each branch is made annually, and upon that estimate the number of appointments is fixed. The total number is divided into 28 portions, of which two go to the Chairman, two to the Deputy Chairman, one to each of the remaining 22 Directors, and two to the President of the Board of Commissioners. That relates to the whole of the patronage.

226. Are the appointments all filled up within the year?—Not all; an allowance is always made for a few appointments remaining unfilled at the end of the year. In making the estimate, we find that a few appointments remain unfilled, and we allow for a similar number remaining unfilled at the end of the coming year.

227. Are estimates forwarded to the Court of Directors from India of what is necessary for the service?—No, the calculation is made in England of the military appointments. Of the civil appointments an estimate comes from India, under the last Act of Parliament, and the estimate for the medical appointments is made in this country, and the navy in the same way.

228. *Mr. Herries.*] (Upon what ground do) the authorities in this country who prepare the estimate proceed?—We take the latest intelligence which we have of the effective list of each class of servants, and compare it with the establishment, and then we allow a per-centage of casualties for the ensuing year, and thus we arrive at the result of the wants of the service for that year.

229. *Mr. Hume.*] (Do you not from time to time receive from the Government of India a representation of the want of cadets, surgeons, and other officers; and do not these papers assist the Court at home to prepare their estimates?—We occasionally receive from the Government of India representations showing that the establishments are not sufficiently supplied; and, of course, that information assists us in the formation of the estimate.

230. *Chairman.*] (Is) the proportion (which you) state (is) allotted to the Board, by right or by courtesy?—By courtesy.

231. Are the Board parties to the extent of the annual allotment?—Yes; the annual

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annual estimate is invariably sent by the Chairman to the President of the Board, and is not proceeded with until we receive from the President his approval.

232. Are the appointments by the Board, made in the name of the Board, or in the name of the Court of Directors?—It is the Court of Directors who make all the appointments.

233. Is the power of appointment with the Court at large, or with the individuals to whom the patronage may have been allotted?—With the Court at large; the persons in whom the patronage has been vested present, and the Court, when satisfied that all the regulations applicable to the case have been observed, and that the nominee is duly qualified, formally make the appointment.

234. Do the Court of Directors as a court make such an appointment on public grounds?—They do not.

235. How are claims which may be considered to rest on public grounds met?—By the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, the Directors, and the President of the Board, in the exercise of their individual patronage.

236. Are you prepared to state to what extent such claims are met?—Since the year 1834, more than one half of the civil appointments have been given to the sons of the Company's officers, civil and military. A return of military appointments as yet has only been made out for the last 11 years, and that shows a proportion of one-third of the whole of the military appointments given to sons of the Company's officers, civil and military.

237. In what direction are the remaining appointments given?—Many to sons of officers of the royal army and navy; many to sons of the clergy, and generally to the middle class in this country.

238. Are you aware of any strong public claim which has not been so met?—I am not. If there is any such claim, I am quite satisfied that the rejection of it must have arisen from its not having been brought forward in a proper manner.

239. Has any petition ever been addressed to the Court of Directors upon the subject?—An application has been made that a portion of the patronage should be annually allotted as of right to belong to the army to meet public claims.

240. From whom did that petition proceed?—It proceeded from an individual officer, who collected the names of several officers of the Indian army, who were prepared to concur in it.

241. Does this appear to you to be reasonable and advantageous?—Quite the reverse. I think nothing, in my judgment, could be more unreasonable than that any class of Her Majesty's subjects should claim as of right to receive certain appointments; it would also be very disadvantageous to the service as a body; any such appointment could hardly be so great as the proportion that, as I have explained to the Committee, is now given to the service individually; and the difficulty of allotting the same amount of claimants would give rise to jealousies and heartburnings.

242. Has it ever occurred to you that it might be desirable to sell a portion of the patronage on the public account?—I have occasionally heard a question of that kind raised, but the proposal appears to me to be altogether untenable. The sale of appointments on the public account is, I believe, never resorted to by the Government of this country, and as respects the Company's service, the practice would be distinctly opposed to the express provisions of the Legislature. The effort of the Court of Directors has been great, and continues to prevent their appointments from being sold. If a portion were declared for sale, I hardly know what security you would have for the continuance of the present system, as respects the remainder; and it appears to me also that such a proposal would be opposed to obvious considerations of policy; that its tendency would be to weaken the obligations of duty. A government which sells its offices must not be surprised if some of the persons purchasing those offices deem it legitimate to make more of their appointments than their authorized emoluments. Its tendency seems to me to be also to relax the bonds of subordination. A man who has paid the Government for his office is not so likely to yield implicit obedience as the man who has obtained his office by an act of grace and favour; and further, to require a man to purchase from Government an office or appointment is virtually to reduce the salary or allowances of his appointment. If the Government require such a reduction to be made, it seems to me that it would be far preferable to reduce the allowances directly, and thus place all men in the service on an equal footing.

243. But

243. ^{all the} But as commissions are frequently obtained in the Royal army by purchase (what distinction do you draw between the two services?—I am aware of that fact) but the purchase is not made from the Government; all commissions or civil appointments granted by the Crown are conferred gratuitously, so far as the Crown is concerned; the Crown requires certain services to be performed, and assigns a certain remuneration for their due performance; but it never, (so far as I am informed) requires that the individuals shall purchase the privileges of being so employed; even the fees on commissions, which used to be exacted, have been abolished, and the stamp duty alone is now charged; (I am aware) that it has been the usage from time immemorial for the Crown to permit officers in the army to sell their commissions, and in consequence a large number of officers purchase in the army, and purchase promotion in it; but the Crown has nothing whatever to do with that, further than to see that the rules for making such arrangements between one officer and another are duly maintained.

244. (Do you think) that the possession of this patronage gives importance and position to the Court of Directors?—I most decidedly think so; such a body as the Court of Directors, acting intermediately in a political capacity requires all the aids that can be afforded to it to give it importance in the public eye; and I consider the patronage to be essential in this respect; besides which, it constitutes almost the only reward for the devotion of talent and time on the part of the Directors to the public service; and it seems to me also that it has a tendency most beneficial to the service by keeping up a sympathy between the persons employed in India and their employers at home, to whom the information derived from the local experience of those persons abroad must be of the greatest possible use.

245. (Are you of opinion that) the exercise of patronage by the Court has been upon the whole judicious and satisfactory?—Yes, I think so; there may be, and doubtless have been exceptions; but generally speaking my observation has shown to me that by far the major part of the Directors regard their patronage as a serious trust, and I frequently have witnessed a generous pride in bestowing it upon persons who in the different spheres in which they might move, seemed entitled to consideration.

246. (Do you think that) the same advantages would arise if the patronage were transferred to the Queen's Government?—I think not; it may be presumption in me to say so; but it appears (to me) that apart from any objection affecting this country, it would be impossible if the patronage were in the hands of the Queen's Government, to prevent party and other politics from exercising a most pernicious influence on the administration of affairs in India.

247. My questions have hitherto referred to the nominations of writers, cadets, and assistant-surgeons. Are there any other appointments in the gift of the Court?—There are chaplains, and also there are volunteers for the pilot service.

248. How are the chaplains appointed?—They are appointed by the Directors in rotation.

249. What number of chaplains are there?—I think the appointments are about eight or ten in the year.

250. The whole establishment of chaplains is of a limited number?—Yes, I think the number is 65 in Bengal and 30 in Madras, and about 20 in Bombay; but I am not quite certain as to the precise numbers.

251. (Are) those nominations that are made on the recommendation of individual Directors submitted to the Court?—Yes, they are.

252. Subject to what rules?—No person can be appointed as chaplain without the previous approbation, in writing, of the Archbishop of Canterbury or the Bishop of London.

253. (How long has) that rule ^{had} obtained?—It dates from the original Charter of the Company.

254. How are the archdeacons appointed?—The archdeacons are now appointed by the selection of the Bishop from among the chaplains upon the establishment.

255. Are they appointed by the Court of Directors?—The chaplains are appointed by the Court of Directors, but the archdeacons are not; they are selected by the Bishop from among the chaplains.

256. How are the volunteers for the Bengal pilot service appointed?—By the Court of Directors, in rotation.

257. Will you inform the Committee as to any specific appointments in the

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Court's gift by selection from persons already in the Company's service?—The Court of Directors have the power of appointing general officers on the staff of the Company's army; they have also the power of appointing the law officers to act at the several presidencies, and they have the power of appointing marine officers to fill the situation of master attendant at each of the presidencies. (I am not aware of any others.)

258. *Mr. Hardinge.*] Is not the office of Superintendent of the Indian Navy in their gift?—Yes, that is one of the higher appointments.

259. *Chairman.*] How are the promotions in India made?—They are entirely made by selection by the local Government. The law deprives the Court of Directors of any power of interference with the local Government in the selection for offices there.

260. *Mr. V. Smith.*] Have you ever known any natives appointed to the early service of the East India Company, viz., writerships or cadetships?—No, I have not known any instance in which a pure native of India has been appointed a writer or cadet; but the natives have been very extensively employed during the present Charter in the administration of India, in the Judicial and Revenue Departments.

261. You state that you have never known a native appointed a writer or cadet; have the Court of Directors laid down any rule upon that subject?—I think not.

262. Have you ever known any instance where they have refused to appoint a native?—Certainly not.

263. *Mr. Labouchere.*] Is there any way of entering into the Indian service, except by being appointed as a writer or cadet?—Not into the regular service.

264. *Mr. Herries.*] The natives are not made covenanted servants?—They are not. There is a distinction between the covenanted and uncovenanted service. The natives enter extensively into the uncovenanted service.

265. *Mr. Labouchere.*] What are the comparative advantages and disadvantages of the covenanted and uncovenanted services?—The advantages are in favour of the covenanted service.

266. *Sir R. H. Inglis.*] You are probably able to state the proportion in which uncovenanted servants of the Company have been appointed from the rank of the native subjects?—Such a return can be given. There has been a very large increase in the present year in the number of such appointments.

267. Previous to the present Charter the number was very small; indeed, up to the year 1830 it was scarcely a measurable number?—Certainly.)

268. *Mr. Baillie.*] I understood you to say that you were not aware of any person having a claim upon the Indian Government who was not able to get an Indian appointment?—I stated that I was not aware of any case of an individual having a claim upon public grounds to an Indian appointment, had sought for it, and had failed; and that I apprehended that if there had been such a case, it must have been from his going about it in an improper way.

269. Are there any appointments reserved by the Court for strong public claims of that description?—No.

270. How are such claims met if there are no appointments reserved to meet such claims?—The party would go to the Chairman and state his case, and if he had a claim upon public grounds it would be attended.

271. *Mr. Hardinge.*] Are there not cases in which the Chairs, as well as the Board, have given the appointments of writers to the public schools?—Individuals have occasionally adopted that course.

272. Do you find that that has answered?—I am scarcely able to say. I do not know that there are any instances of great distinction in the service in India of men who have so obtained their appointments.

273. Do you consider the test of qualification at Haileybury sufficiently high to ensure proficiency in the public service?—Yes, I think it is.

274. Between what ages do the youths enter the college?—They must be 17, and they cannot go to India after 23; and being required to reside two years at Haileybury, the maximum age on admission to the college must be 21.

275. Under the Act of 1833, were there not four candidates nominated for a vacancy, and one only admitted; and was there not in 1837 an Act passed which gave power to the Court to suspend the clauses in the Act of 1833?—The fourfold system was never brought into operation; it was suspended by the Act which you have mentioned,

276. What

276. What proportion of the students entering Haileybury College succeed in passing their examination? ^{to be} I am not aware of the exact proportion. The Committee are aware that there is a preliminary test, and rather a high one, upon admission to the college; the consequence is, that most men who get into the college pass the examination and get their appointments. J. C. Melvill, Esq.
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277. Viscount Mahon.] By preliminary test do you mean an examination ~~by~~ ~~the~~ ~~persons~~ independent of the East India Company, and independent of Haileybury, who are nominated by the Board of Control.

278. Sir E. Colebrooke.] Are any applications made to the Court for appointments on public grounds? Repeatedly; and those applications, although negatived by the Court, are read to the Court of Directors, in order that any individual Director may thereby become acquainted with any case of which he may not have previously heard.

279. Do you think that any advantage would arise from allowing a certain number of appointments to be made by the Court as a Board? I do not; on the contrary, I think it would be a disadvantage. I think the Directors, who now feel themselves bound to attend to the claims of individuals who have served in India would feel themselves released from any such obligation if there were a reserve of that kind.

280. Mr. Baillie.] Should you consider the claim of distinguished officers in the Indian service one which the Court of Directors ought to admit? I think the claim of a distinguished Indian officer entitled to every consideration, but I think it desirable that that consideration should be given through the individual Directors, and not through the body at large.

281. Sir R. H. Inglis.] And still less as a claim of right?—And still less as a claim of right.

282. Sir E. Colebrooke. With regard to the Act of 1833, can you state whether any reasons were given at the time for not following up the provisions by which Haileybury had the nomination of right?—To the best of my recollection some reasons were given, but it was deemed to be impracticable, and utterly inconsistent with the college as it was then constituted.

283. What difficulty would there have been in making such appointments?—In the first place there there would be three-fourths of the men sent up for every examination rejected.

284. Would you not have secured a higher qualification in the persons that were selected?—I believe that you would have secured a higher qualification, but I doubt whether that higher qualification would have been beneficial the Indian service.

285. Is your objection to the rejection of candidates one that would apply to opening the appointments in any way to competition?—I think it is.

286. Do you think that a sufficient standard of qualification is attained without competition?—I think so. I think the present standard of qualification a very high one.

287. Is the present standard higher than that which existed previously to 1833? Yes; the qualification has been increased.

288. Are many of the candidates now rejected who come forward?—A great many are turned back for six and twelve months, and have to come up again, and some have been ultimately rejected; but the standard being known to the public, parties who expect to get nominations are previously prepared for the examination.

289. Is there more caution in the candidates coming forward under the present system than there was formerly?—I think there is more caution.

290. Have you heard the testimony of any officers who have served in India as to the qualifications of candidates having been raised under the present system?—I have repeatedly heard that the qualifications of the persons employed in the civil service had greatly improved.

291. Since the Act of 1833?—Yes.

292. The Act of 1833 was not repeated till four years afterwards; where the appointments that were made in the intervening time under the present system, or in what way were they made?—The college was full at the time the Act passed, and then there were some outstanding appointments; the service was supplied from men in the college, and from outstanding appointments.

293. You are aware that the students of the college only remained for two years

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years there, and therefore they could not have supplied appointments for four years?—I think it was not quite four years.

294. You said that some communication passed upon the subject; do you think you could produce any papers or communications that passed between the Board and the Court of Directors on the subject of the Act?—(I think I could.)

295. Do you think the age at which students are now sent out to India for the civil service, being 17 years, is a proper age?—The age by the first Act of Parliament, down to the time of the last Charter in 1834, was 16; it was then increased to 17; and I think it was very advisable that it was so increased.

296. Would you increase it still further?—I think not, because I practically believe that students now enter the college at an average age beyond that.

297. At what age do you suppose on an average they are brought into employment in India?—I should think, upon an average, at 21 or 22.

298. The situations that they have to fill then are generally of a very responsible nature?—They are responsible; at first they become as assistants.

299. Do you think that they are generally equal to their employment?—I have not heard any complaint in that respect.

300. Mr. *Herries*.] Do I understand you to say that no original appointments to the civil service in India can be made, except in favour of persons who have passed through the college?—None.

301. Viscount *Mahon*.] Who appoint the examiners whose duty it is to test the qualifications of the candidates?—The Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

302. The Court of Directors have no control over those parties?—No.

303. Are they sometimes appointed for successive years?—It has so happened that for successive years the Board have appointed the same gentlemen.

304. There is no limit as to the number of times for which gentlemen may hold the office?—They are appointed for one year, and at the end of that year they are appointed again.

305. And they may be appointed for any number of years in succession?—They may.

306. Mr. *Labouchere*.] Who were those gentlemen who have been appointed? Mr. Dale, Mr. Stone, and Mr. Eden.

307. Viscount *Mahon*.] By whom are the professors of Haileyburg appointed?—The professors are appointed by the Court of Directors, with the approbation of the Board.

308. Mr. *Hardinge*.] Is it in the power of the Court of Directors to alter the system of education, as regards the proportion of oriental and European literature which shall be taught at Haileybury?—The Court of Directors have not any power in that respect; the Board of Commissioners have the power.

309. Viscount *Mahon*.] Have natives of India at any time held office at Haileyburg, as teachers of oriental languages?—A native of Persia held office there.

310. Sir *E. Colebrooke*.] Can you state what proportion of cadets that are nominated go to Addiscombe?—Addiscombe contains 150 cadets.

311. What proportion of cadets annually appointed go to Addiscombe, and what proportion go to Haileybury?—They reside at Addiscombe two years; therefore you may take 70 or 75 as the proportion of Addiscombe appointments annually.

312. Do you think any advantage would arise from all the cadets going to Addiscombe?—I should think not; Addiscombe was built for the purpose of providing a suitable education for officers intended for the scientific branches of the army; and it happened to be able to accommodate a larger number, and therefore the excess not required for the engineers or artillery is used for the infantry.

313. Viscount *Jocelyn*.] Do not those cadets who do not pass through Addiscombe undergo an examination?—They do; there has been a system of examination lately introduced.

314. Mr. *Hardinge*.] Do they undergo an examination in this country?—They do.

315. Mr. *Labouchere*.] Those who enter Addiscombe also undergo a preliminary examination?—They do.

316. Sir

316. Sir E. Colebrooke.] If Addiscombe were enlarged it would give a larger power of selection for the officers of the civil service?—Certainly. J. C. Melvill, Esq.

317. Mr. Hardinge.] Has not the test been raised of the examination of the cadets in consequence of the test being raised for the Royal army?—Previously to the arrangement which has recently been made there was no test for cadets. 4 May 1852.

318. Sir E. Colebrooke.] How long since was that test first applied?—The year before last.

319. Can you lay before the Committee the tests for both civil and military appointments?—Certainly.

320. Mr. Vernon Smith.] Did not Mr. Wynne, when he was President of the Board of Control, offer a writership to competition of the public schools?—I think he did.

321. Do you know how that succeeded?—A gentleman was appointed to the Bombay establishment from Westminster school, that was Mr. Escombe.

322. Has he succeeded?—Unfortunately he died very early in the period of his service.

323. Has that experiment been tried since?—Yes; I have seen that individual Directors have occasionally given appointments by competition to public schools.

324. Sir R. H. Inglis.] Has not Sir Henry Willock done so?—I think he has; but it is from private means of knowledge that I obtain that information.

325. Mr. Hardinge.] Did not Lord Broughton do it?—I saw it stated in the public newspapers that he had done so.

326. Mr. Herries.] Can you state whether the establishment of these preparatory institutions, Addiscombe and Haileybury, has tended to improve the character and efficiency of the civil and military servants in India?—I think it has.

327. Viscount Jocelyn.] From your knowledge of what goes on in India, with regard to the cadets that are sent out there, and are employed afterwards, can you state whether those appointments which are made from Addiscombe are generally of young men who turn out to be more efficient than those who go by direct appointment to India?—I have no means of judging; the Honourable Member's question, of course, applies only to the infantry.

328. I apply it to all the services?—The officers of the engineers and artillery all go through Addiscombe; those appointments are the prizes of the institution.

329. In reference to the infantry and the cavalry, can you make a comparison?—No, I have not the means of doing so, those appointed to the cavalry go direct to India; none of them go through Addiscombe.

330. Mr. Hume.] You were asked a question whether attention had been paid to the claims of public officers who had been in India, and your answer was, that one half of the civil service had been the sons of public servants in India; you meant by that, that that was by individual presentation of the Directors, not by presentation of the Court?—It was by individual presentations.

331. What rule is followed when the number of assistant surgeons, or other officers to be appointed, do not equal the number of the Court. You begin with the Chairs, and then each member of the Board would in turn appoint those Directors who would remain at the bottom of the list, commence in the next year, or would they go without any appointments?—The case does not often happen; it has occasionally happened with cavalry appointments, and when it has happened with cavalry appointments then some arrangement has been made by which the Directors get infantry appointments instead of cavalry, or the following year they get cavalry appointments.

332. You were asked in what way the transfer of patronage from the Directors to the Government would operate. Do we understand you to say, that your deliberate opinion is, that the appointments are now made less on political grounds and more on the merits of the connexion of the parties than could be done if the patronage were so transferred?—That is my deliberate opinion.

333. You have heard the question raised how far Haileybury, as a separate institution for education in a particular branch, should be continued. I wish to ask you how far you think, looking to the qualifications and tests fixed as they now are or as they might be improved, any advantage would be derived from the youths who were going to India having an opportunity of acquiring the same knowledge, and of mingling with their countrymen at the different colleges and establishments in this country?—I think there is a great advantage in the young men going to India at a comparatively advanced period of life. I think nothing

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can compensate for the loss that they sustain by not spending a few years more in this country.

334. You mean that the intercourse with those of their own age, or who are older than themselves, gives them a knowledge of the institutions and habits of this country, and benefits them as public servants?—I think so.

335. Would not that lead rather to making the age at which they should go to India beyond 19 or 20, which is the average now?—I would certainly rather increase the age than diminish it.

336. Following up the question which I have put, how far do you think that arrangements could be made with the different colleges or public institutions for the youths destined for service in India being educated there and merged with other youths educated there, instead of all being sent to one college, inasmuch as they may form opinions of their own probably, which are not consonant with what they would form if they had a general introduction to the world by attending these different colleges?—I am, I confess, disposed to think that there is a great deal in that argument.

337. Do you think it is a subject which could be elucidated by any experiments which have been tried. Take, for example, the period when the civil service required a greater number of civil servants to be sent out, and when the rule respecting the entrance of all youths at Haileybury was obliged to be dispensed with, do you think any evidence could be obtained by examining that class as compared with the class sent out at the same time from Haileybury, with a view to show how far the interests of the Company have been benefited or otherwise, by young men being at Haileybury?—I have understood that generally the result of the examination by what was called the London Board, in 1826, did not prove a very successful one. Though at the same time some of our most distinguished servants who are now in India were appointed under that examination. Sir Henry Elliot is an instance of it.

338. The point I wish to ask you is this, how far, taking into account the important duties that these young men have to perform in India, they would, on the whole, be better or worse public servants, by having two or three years' communication with talented men in this country?—I think there would be an immense advantage in such communication; at the same time the Committee are aware that Haileybury presents great opportunities for acquiring a knowledge of the rudiments, at least of Oriental languages.

339. Inasmuch as there is only one important subject, viz., the Oriental languages, which is specially taught at Haileybury, might not provision be made for that, and thus the separate establishments of Haileybury become unnecessary. My object is to ask you whether the question of the expediency of abolishing Haileybury, and rendering the education of the youths more national by mixing with other youths in some of the established universities, is not a question deserving of serious consideration?—I think there is a great deal in the argument.

340. You have stated that an estimate comes home as regards the wants of the civil service in India; could a copy of that be produced?—It could.

341. Will you have the goodness to produce it?—I will.

342. You have also stated that as regards the army and the assistant surgeons, an estimate is prepared by the Court; can you also furnish a copy of that; and likewise, if allusions in estimates have been made to any communications from the Government abroad, as reasons why an increase or decrease should take place, can you furnish those?—Certainly.

343. You were asked whether a petition had not been presented by certain officers, calling upon the Court to pay attention to the sons of distinguished public servants; what is the date of that petition?—It is within the last two months.

344. Can you produce a copy of that petition?—I can.

345. I understand you to say distinctly, that in your opinion, yielding to that petition would not tend to benefit the service?—That is my opinion.

346. May I draw the conclusion from your general answer, that it would tend not only to subordination, but to attention to the merits and claims of individuals if the present system was continued, instead of changing it, by giving a right to any class of the Company's servants to appointments in India?—Yes; I think it desirable that individuals who are to hold offices in India should hold them by an act of grace and favour from the Directors of the East India Company.

347. All appointments in India are made by the Government there, and the

—home

home authorities have no right to interfere?—All promotions are made by the Government in India. *J. C. Melvill, Esq.*

348. The practice which existed of appointing by seniority is abolished, is it not?—Yes. *4 May 1852.*

349. Where the Governors in India have found themselves obliged to select in order to fill particular offices, young men whose standing in the service hardly appeared to warrant their being so appointed, do not those Governors send to the Court an explanation of why and wherefore they have made a deviation from the ordinary rules of the service?—Not necessarily; but if individuals complain of those appointments and memorialize the Court, then the Government in transmitting the memorial gives what explanation it thinks fit to give.

350. Then I understand you to say that wherever a supersession in the opinion of a public servant abroad takes place, his representations to the Government are sent home to the Court, and then the Court of Directors, as well as the Board, have an opportunity of confirming the appointment, or of listening to the representation of the officer?—They have an opportunity of considering the representation; but it is almost the invariable rule not to interfere with the local Government in the selection of persons for offices.

351. On the whole, is it your opinion that the general administration, as regards the appointment of servants and their promotion, should be left to the local Government?—I think it should.

352. In your last examination you stated that virtually India was governed by the local Government?—It is governed in India.

353. It is only on questions where a doubt may arise, or something important may occur, that a reference is made to the Court of Directors, and you think it right that those matters should remain subject to the examination of the Court of Directors and the Board?—I think so. The law has declared that the Government of India shall be dependent upon the home authorities; and the number of cases in which the Government in India has referred home for instructions, has increased with the facility of communication.

354. Will not the increased and increasing communication tend to the better government of India, in so far as a more speedy attention will be given to every subject submitted to the home authorities, whether public or private?—Decidedly.

355. Viscount *Jocelyn*.] What is the cost of a pupil educated at Haileybury?—The payment to the East India Company is 100 guineas a year; that includes his board, and it includes his education.

356. Mr. *Labouchere*.] There is nothing in the nature of exhibitions at Haileybury, in which young men who have deserving parents can participate?—There is not.

357. Viscount *Jocelyn*.] What is the cost of a pupil educated at Addiscombe?—The payment there is, I think, 100 guineas a year.

358. Do you consider that that covers all expenses attendant upon the education?—Yes.

359. And their board during the time they are there?—Yes.

360. Mr. *Labouchere*.] At what sum would you place the whole expense of a young man educated at Addiscombe?—I do not think it ought to exceed 120 l. or 130 l. a year.

361. And at Haileybury, what would be the expense?—It ought not to exceed 200 l. a year.

362. You stated that a petition had been presented by officers to the Court of Directors upon the subject of patronage; what became of that petition?—It is now on the table of the Court of Directors.

363. Was any answer given to it?—No. It was brought before the Court of Proprietors, and the Chairman had an opportunity of expressing his sentiments upon it in debate.

364. And the Proprietors were satisfied with the explanation that the Chairman gave?—Yes.

365. Lord *J. Russell*.] Have there been any reports from the Governor-general, or any other of the authorities in India upon the question of the education given at Haileybury, as to whether it was found advantageous or not?—No communication has been received by me upon the subject.

366. Mr. *Bankes*.] You have stated that there is now a previous examination of the cadets who do not go to Addiscombe?—There is.

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367. Where is it carried on?—It is carried on at Addiscombe by examiners appointed by the Court of Directors for the purpose.

368. Are they obliged to reside at Addiscombe?—No, they merely go to Addiscombe to be examined.

369. *Mr. Labouchere.*] Have any been rejected?—A great many have been remanded, but none finally rejected.

370. *Chairman.*] With regard to the composition of the establishment at the India House itself, in what way are appointments made?—They are made by the Directors in rotation, the Chairman and Deputy Chairman always taking precedence.

371. How are the promotions made, by long service or by merit?—The general system of promotion is by service, but the Court of Directors exercise their discretion in appointing to any office deemed important. They fill up the vacancy by selection, giving a preference to seniority in cases in which it may be deemed consistent with the public service to do so.

372. *Mr. Hume.*] In point of fact are not a considerable number of the appointments at the India House the appointments of the sons and connexions of those already in the India House?—That is the case.

373. Where a public servant gives satisfaction in that as well as in every other department, the appointments are made by the Chairs for the time, or by the Directors who have the power of exercising the patronage in favour of those individuals?—Such examples are of constant occurrence.

374. *Mr. Labouchere.*] How is the scale of payment at the India House as compared with the scale of payment in other public offices?—I think the system of payment at the India House is a very liberal one.

375. *Viscount Jocelyn.*] Could you furnish us with a return of the establishment at the India House, and the salaries received?—Such a return has been called for, and is now being prepared.

376. *Mr. Labouchere.*] Have you a system of superannuation?—Yes, we have a system of superannuation prescribed by the Act.

377. *Chairman.*] ~~Can you inform the Committee as to the system of disposal of the patronage in India?~~—I can only state generally that Parliament has expressly prescribed that all appointments in India shall be made by the local Government, and that the home authorities shall not interfere with them; the Governor-general and the Governors make their selections for offices.

378. Are those appointments referred for approval to the Court of Directors?—No, they are not.

379. Have the Court of Directors ~~no~~ power of rescinding them?—Yes; the Court of Directors might rescind any appointment, because the Government of India are bound to obey the orders of any 13 of the Directors.

380. *Mr. Herries.*] Not with respect to appointments, but with respect to removals?—With respect to removals; but, I think if any case of injustice (and I know such a case) were reported from India and complained of, any individual who thought himself aggrieved, it would, even in the case of an appointment, be in the power of the Court of Directors, with the approbation of the Board, to desire the arrangement to be changed.

381. *Lord J. Russell.*] Have you known such cases occur?—I have.

382. *Mr. Herries.*] If I understood the former part of your evidence rightly, the home authorities are not entitled to make the appointment in India?—No, they are not.

383. *Mr. V. Smith.*] Are the appointments made in India reported to the home authorities?—They are all gazetted, and the Gazettes sent home.

384. *Mr. Herries.*] But they are not sent home for approval?—Certainly not.

385. *Viscount Jocelyn.*] Is it decided in this country or in India to what class of the service, whether civil or military, a person shall belong?—That takes place in India.

386. *Mr. Hume.*] You were asked a question as to covenanted and uncovenanted service; that applies entirely to the civil service?—Yes.

387. With regard to cadets and officers upon the establishment the appointments are all made in England; but as regards the irregular corps who settles the manner in which they shall be raised and shall be officered?—That is done in India entirely.

388. Do you mean to say that all those irregular corps of cavalry and infantry, which on great emergencies in time of war are raised, depend only on the judgment

ment of the Government of India, and that the Court of Directors do not interfere in any way?—That is the case; they do not interfere at all.

389. Is not the raising of those irregular corps considered of great advantage with regard to efficiency as a part of the army, and in regard to finance in respect to the payment?—I have understood that to be the case.

390. Does it not enable the Government to raise at a moment any number of troops, and by appointing experienced officers to command them, does it not enable them to employ a force and put an end to hostilities without incurring the heavy expense that would arise if an army were employed?—I should think so; but perhaps the Committee would be better satisfied with the opinion of some military man on a matter of that kind.

391. *Mr. Hardinge.*] What is the test required of candidates for assistant-surgeonships?—They produce a diploma, and show that they have passed through certain medical schools; and then there is an examination by the Company's examining physician.

392. The appointment of full surgeon rests with the local Government?—Yes; the promotion rests entirely with the local Government.

393. *Sir R. H. Inglis.*] In the early part of your evidence, reference being made to the despatches which passed between India and England, you stated that they were generally addressed in a special form by the Governor-general and the Governors to the Court of Directors; are you aware of any instance in which that special form has not been adopted?—Despatches are always addressed in the same form.

394. Do you know of any instance in which the Governor-general of India deviated from that form?—I have an indistinct recollection that there was such a case in Lord Hastings' time; but since that I am not aware of there having been any case.

395. *Chairman.*] At any rate no such case has occurred since the last Act?—Certainly not.

396. *Mr. Hume.*] You stated that appointments to the Bombay Marine (commonly called the Indian navy) are made by the Court here; is that a service subject to martial law?—Yes, it is.

397. Are all vessels that are employed by the Company officered by those officers who are so appointed and subject to martial law?—They are; that is the general rule; I believe occasionally individuals are taken into employment in the Indian navy to supply deficiencies in the service.

398. Are you aware that several ships, viz., the "Nemesis," the "Pluto," and other ships have been employed under the Bengal Government; and are they not under martial law, though employed in various military proceedings; and are not the appointments made by the Bengal Government in a different manner from the ordinary appointments to the Bombay Marine?—I think they are.

399. *Chairman.*] (Will you state what changes were effected in the constitution of the Government of India by the Act of 1834?—Previously to 1834 there were three Governments in India; the Governor-general in Council of Fort William; the Governor in Council of Madras, and the Governor in Council of Bombay; the Governor-general in Council being invested with a general power of control over Madras and Bombay. By the Act of 1834, the Government of all India was placed in one general central government, denominated the Governor-general of India in Council, consisting of the Governor-general, with four ordinary members, three of whom must be servants of the Company, either civil or military; and the fourth, commonly called the Legislative Councillor, must be a person not previously in the Company's service. Power was also given to the Court of Directors to appoint the Commander-in-Chief an extraordinary member of the Council in India. Four subordinate Governments were constituted to act under this central and superintending Government, namely, Fort William or Bengal, Agra, Madras, and Bombay. The Governor-general was declared to be the Governor of Fort William; and power was given to him whenever the exigencies of the public service required, to nominate as Deputy-governor any one of the ordinary members of his Council. The constitution of these subordinate Governments was fixed in the Act to consist of a Governor and three members of Council; the Court of Directors, with the approbation of the Crown, to appoint the Governor, and of their own authority to nominate the members of Council, who must, however, be civil servants of not less than 12 years' standing; but the local Commander-in-chief might, if the Court pleased, be one of the members of Council, and this being

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always the case, the practical constitution under the law is a Governor, the Commander-in-Chief, and two civil councillors. Although this was the constitution of the subordinate Governments, recognized by the Act, yet authority was at the same time given to the Court of Directors to do away in whole, or in part, with Councils at the subordinate Presidencies, subject to the approbation of the Board of Commissioners. The Supreme Government has, by that Act, enlarged powers of control over all the subordinate Governments, who are precluded from creating offices, or its spending money in any way without the previous sanction of the Supreme Government. A new power, that of legislation for all India, extending to interference with Acts of Parliament passed previously to 1834, and extending also to interference with the Supreme Courts, was given to the Supreme Government by the Act of 1834, and to enable them the better to exercise it, the fourth ordinary member was added, whose power is limited to sittings of the Council in which measures of legislation are proposed. Such were the principal changes made by the Act of 1834. I will only add, that all the powers of the Government of India are exercised, subject to the orders of the home authorities, agreeably to the Act of the 13th of Geo. 3, chap. 9, and that laws passed by the Government of India, although they have immediate effect, are liable to be disallowed by orders from home.

400. You say that the Council of the Supreme Government is composed of three ordinary members, civil or military, and of the Legislative Councillor, and that the Governor can add, as an extraordinary member, the Commander-in-Chief? — Yes.

401. Any person may be appointed a member of the Council who has had 12 years' service under the East India Company? — That applies to the Councils of the subordinate Governments. The old law was, that 12 years' residence in the civil service was the qualification for members of Council; that old law was changed by the Act of 1834 as respects the Supreme Council, but it continued in force, and continues still as respects the Councils for the subordinate Governments.

402. Who are included in the title "civil servants"? — The members of the covenanted civil service, who were originally appointed as writers, and rise upon the list of covenanted servants of the Government.

403. The uncovenanted service is not included? — Certainly not.

404. What steps did the Court of Directors take to give effect to the changes to which you have referred? — They communicated the arrangements provided by the Act to the local Governments; they declared that the Governments of Madras and Bombay should continue to have Councils composed of two civil servants and of the Commander-in-Chief, if appointed by the Court. They directed the division of territory in view to a separation of the new Government of Agra from Bengal; but they determined that neither in Bengal nor at Agra should there be any Council, it being thought, that owing to the proximity of the Supreme Government, the details of the administration of Bengal and Agra would more closely come under the eye of the Supreme Government, than in the case of the more distant Presidencies.

405. Has the Court power to retain or discontinue the Council as they please? — The Court has, with the approbation of the Board, the power of discontinuing the Council, of restoring the Council, or of reducing the number of the members of Council.

406. Have they the power of increasing the number of members? — Not beyond the limit fixed by the Act of Parliament.

407. Then the Governments of Madras and Bombay are the only subordinate Governments with Councils? — That is the case.

408. What has been the effect of these changes upon the Governments of Bengal and Agra? — In Bengal the Governor-general has thrown upon him individually all the details of the Presidency of Fort William. He may relieve himself of those details by appointing one of the ordinary members of his Council to be Deputy-governor of Fort William; practically, however, the Governor-general himself, when residing at Calcutta, fills the office; and whether he or a Deputy-governor acts, the Government of the subordinate Presidency of Fort William is administered by a functionary, whose proceedings are subject to the control of a superior body, of which he is himself a member.

409. Then the power of the Governor-general so to appoint a deputy is not confined only to cases of absence; he can appoint a deputy when he is present? — When absent, he must appoint a deputy; but when present, he may do so.

410. With

410. ~~With respect to Agra; what has been the effect of the change?~~—With respect to Agra, as soon as the arrangements for constituting it a separate Government were made known in India, serious objections were taken to it, and it was shown to be unnecessary and inexpedient where there was to be no political authority, and where there could be no separate service, to have the expensive machinery of a distant Government. The Court of Directors upon hearing this, and participating themselves in the objection, proposed that the Supreme Government should continue to administer the Government of Bengal and Agra, as they used to do, with power to the Supreme Government to appoint a Lieutenant-governor of Agra. This proposal was partially effected. An Act was passed, under the authority of which the formation of a separate Government for Agra was and still continues to be suspended; and a Lieutenant-governor was appointed, chosen by the Governor-general in Council, from amongst the civil servants of the Company; and that arrangement for Agra has been found to work most satisfactorily.

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411. ~~Would it not be desirable to constitute the other subordinate Governments upon the same footing as Agra has been constituted?~~—I confess with respect to Bengal, I should myself have been glad if it had been possible to revert to the old system under which Bengal was administered by the Governor-general of India, in Council. With respect to Madras and Bombay, I do not see how it would be possible or advantageous to reduce to Lieutenant-governors the Governors of Madras and Bombay, where there are separate armies and separate services; acting as those Governments do in immediate communication with the home authorities, although subject to the control of the Supreme Government, it appears to me to be necessary that the constitution of Governors in Council at Madras and Bombay should be maintained. Upon this subject, if the Committee will allow me, I will quote the opinion of a former President of the India Board, in which the Court of Directors have expressed their entire concurrence. It is dated in 1834: "The Government of India, by a Council, makes the Government one of record; it renders necessary discussion before action; it imposes reflection upon arbitrary power, by the minutes of the several members of Council, in matters of importance and of difference. It draws to those matters the attention of the home authorities; enables them to see upon what grounds, and to judge whether upon good grounds, any measure has been adopted; and thus places upon those who are necessarily entrusted with power, of which the immediate action is unlimited, the salutary restraint arising from the consciousness of ultimate responsibility. It is by this institution alone that we have been enabled to secure to India all the advantages of absolute monarchy, combined with many of those which in other countries are only attached to limited and constitutional Government."

412. ~~Whose opinion was that?~~—That was the opinion of Lord Ellenborough when president of the India Board; it was expressed on the 30th of December, 1834, in a letter written to the Chairman and Deputy-chairman.

413. ~~You continue of the same opinion now?~~—I do.

414. ~~You stated that you thought it would be desirable to revert to the old system as regards the Government of Bengal. Will you state your reasons for entertaining that opinion?~~—The seat of the Supreme Government, viz. the Governor-general of India in Council, being Calcutta, and that Government having to control all the details of the Government of Bengal, sitting at the same place, it would seem to be the simpler and more practical method, that the Governor-general of India, in Council, should administer directly the Government of Bengal as he used to do.

415. Mr. Herries.] Referring to an answer you have given, I should ask you whether, in point of fact, the administration of Agra, or of the North Western Provinces by a Deputy-governor, has not been practically very successful?—I think it has.

416. Mr. Labouchère.] You state that those councillors who now assist the Governor-general in his duties, as Governor-general over the whole of India, might advantageously assist him in the local Government of Bengal?—I think so.

417. Sir E. Colebrooke.] Which they did before the Act of 1834?—Yes.

418. ~~Do you think that the central Government ought to have a very large power of controlling the local authorities in the appointment of officers and the expenditure of money?~~—It is not in the appointment of officers; it is only in the creation of new offices that they have a power of control.

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419. ~~Is that power derived from the instructions of the Government at home, or from anything in the Act of Parliament?~~—The Act of Parliament expressly provides it.

420. And it also provides with regard to the expenditure of money?—It does.

421. Do you think it necessary that the central power should legislate in matters of detail for the separate Presidencies?—I think so.

422. Do not you think that the local Government, with the assistance of its Council, and its communication with the heads of department, and the heads of the law, must have better means of deciding upon the laws, necessary for those Presidencies, than the central power sitting in Calcutta with very little knowledge upon such subjects can have?—I think it would be the duty of the subordinate Government, to give all that information to the Supreme Government; but I certainly think it desirable, that upon such a matter as the creation of new offices, there should be a reference to the central power, conformably with the views expressed by the Legislature, in the Act of 1834. I think the system of legislation for all India should be in the hands of one authority.

423. Is there any great difference between the systems of administration which prevail in the different Presidencies?—I think the Committee will have better information upon that subject than I can give, from gentlemen who have filled offices in India.

424. Viscount Jocelyn.] Is there not a great difference between the position of the Lieutenant-governor of Agra, and the position of the Deputy-governor of Bengal?—There is an important difference.

425. But the effect of the arrangement is this: that whilst the Lieutenant-governor of Agra is selected by the Governor-general of India from amongst the highest civil officers, the Deputy-governor of Bengal is generally appointed by the Governor-general of India from amongst the members of the Council?—He must be selected from amongst the members of the Council.

426. And the effect of that is, that in the course of the last 10 years there have been frequent changes of the Deputy-governors of Bengal?—There have been frequent changes.

427. How many Deputy-governors have there been in that time?—There must have been four or five Deputy-governors.

428. In the course of the last five years, can you state how many Deputy-governors of Bengal there have been?—I think there have been two.

429. Lord J. Russell.] The Governor-general when he leaves Calcutta is obliged to appoint a Deputy-governor?—Yes, he is.

430. When he returns to Calcutta he resumes the duties of Governor of Bengal?—That is generally the case; he need not do so unless he desires it.

431. Is there not some inconvenience in that practice, in his not administering the government of Bengal when he is away, and when he comes back, being obliged to direct his attention to the local duties of the Government of Bengal?—Yes, I think there is.

432. Viscount Jocelyn.] Do you see any reason why there should not be a Governor appointed for Bengal in the same way as there is a Governor appointed for Agra?—If the separate Government of Fort William is continued, I am disposed to think that would be a good arrangement; it would be more consistent with sound principle that the person appointed as Governor should not be a member of the Council which is controlling his own acts.

433. Mr. Harvinge.] On the Governor-general returning to Calcutta, may he not, if he thinks fit, allow the Deputy-governor to retain the administration in his own hands?—He may.

434. From your knowledge of Indian business, do you not consider it impossible for the Governor-general to conduct the vast administration of the Government of India, and, at the same time, to pay due attention to the Government of Bengal?—I think that the arrangement involves immense labour to the Governor-general, but any attempt to remedy it would raise practical difficulties in regard to patronage.

435. When the Governor-general leaves Calcutta, he appoints the President of the Council?—Yes.

436. Is that President of the Council, *ex officio* Governor of Bengal?—No; the Governor-general appoints the Deputy-governor.

437. Might not the President of the Council hold both offices?—I apprehend he might, if the Governor-general thought fit to appoint him to both offices.

438. Did not Sir Herbert Maddock hold both offices?—Yes; and Sir John J. O. Melville, Esq. Littler has done the same.

439. Has the Commander-in-Chief a right, under the Act, to take his seat at the Council-board?—Not unless he is appointed an extraordinary member by the Court of Directors.

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440. What advantage do you conceive results to the service from his taking a seat at the Board?—I conceive great advantage results from it; I can remember when great inconvenience arose at Madras from the Commander-in-Chief not being appointed to a seat in the Council; it was supposed to be one of the causes of the Madras mutiny in 1809.

441. Mr. Herries.] Has not some difference of opinion arisen as to the respective power of the Governor-general when absent from Calcutta, and the President in Council remaining on the spot?—Yes, there has; before the Governor-general goes away, the Governor-general in Council is authorised to pass a law declaring what the powers of the Governor-general shall be when he is absent, and the law, when the Governor-general went away, having given him all the powers of the Governor-general of India in Council, the question arose, what power remained to the President of the Council.

442. Has that difference been adjusted finally?—It has been since adjusted; because the Governor-general was shown to be in the right in the view he took.

443. Has not the Governor-general expressed an opinion that it would be better to make that point clear by an enactment for the purpose?—I am not aware of that.

444. Mr. Labouchere.] Would it be easy for the Governor-general to find, among the civil servants of India, men of sufficient standing and reputation to put above the Council of Calcutta?—He would not be above the Council of Calcutta any more than Mr. Thomas is at Agra.

445. Is not the position of the Governor at Calcutta very different from that of the Governor of Agra?—Yes; it is.

446. You would require a man of higher standing to be Governor at Calcutta?—Yes; but the service of India is very productive of good men.

447. You see no difficulty, in relation to his standing in the service, in a suitable man being selected to fill that high office?—I think the Governor-general would be able to make a selection of a suitable man.

448. Mr. Hume.] You have stated that a declaration is published by the Governor-general to the Governor of Bengal; does that set forth the offices that the Governor of Bengal can appoint to; that is to say, the patronage that he is to exercise; can you give us a copy of the declaration?—You can have a copy of the local Act which is passed when the Governor-general goes away from Calcutta.

449. That defines the powers of the Governor of Bengal?—No; that is sometimes done by a minute which the Governor-general makes before he goes away, as to the division of the business; I apprehend that the patronage of the Government of Bengal is, for the time being, in the hands of the Governor of Bengal.

450. Does the minute set forth generally what the powers of the Governor of Bengal are to be?—Yes, the minute arranges the division of the business.

451. Are both the Act and the minute published at the same time?—The minute is not published; it is communicated to the persons whom it concerns, but the Act is published.

452. With respect to the Governments of Bombay and Madras, are they not limited at the present time against expenditure of every kind, except what is called simple routine with regard to the civil service?—That is the case.

453. For example, if expenditure for a prison, or a penitentiary, or for a road, is required in the Presidency, must not all those matters be submitted to the Governor-general in Council before the expenditure can be incurred?—They must.

454. Does not that give rise to delay and inconvenience, and if those matters are requisite, to impediments to the service?—I think inconvenience occasionally arises from the necessity of reference.

455. In giving the opinion that the Councils of Madras and Bombay should remain, do you consider that they should be limited within such strict and narrow bounds as they are now, in respect to any of those general measures which the Presidency may require?—I think it necessary that a restriction should exist; the mode in which it may be exercised may perhaps admit of qualification.

456. Are you aware what has taken place at Madras respecting the building of a penitentiary

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penitentiary and prisons and public works; ^{has been heard} and are you not aware that great complaints have existed of delay in the execution of those works?—Yes, I have heard ~~such complaints.~~ ^{There have been occasionally}

457. Have there not been representations made to the Court of Directors which show that delays have occurred, and that complaints have arisen from those delays?—~~There have been, I think, occasionally such representations, but I cannot see why there should be any great delay; the period occupied in communication with the Government of India is not very long.~~ ^{made to the}

458. If a power of controlling general expenditure on such general works as I have stated, remained with the Governor-general, would not a Governor at Madras and Bombay, without a Council, be adequate to conduct the details of the Presidencies?—I think not; there is a separate army at Madras, and a separate army at Bombay, and there are separate Courts of Judicature.

459. Mr. Hildyard.] You have stated that the Court of Directors may add the Commander-in-Chief to the Council?—They may.

460. In that case he takes rank after the Governor-general?—Yes.

461. Supposing the Governor-general to be absent, can the Governor-general appoint the Commander-in-Chief President of the Council, or must he appoint a civilian?—He must appoint a civilian. He must appoint one of the ordinary members of the Council.

462. Then in that case, the Commander-in-Chief loses rank, having before ranked next to the Governor-general; he then ranks after the President of the Council?—Such is the law.

463. Mr. Baillie.] Is it not the fact that of late years the Governor-general has resided almost entirely in Northern India?—During the political excitement that of late years has taken place in India, the Governor-General has generally been on the frontier.

464. Do you think that there would be any advantage in changing the seat of Government to a more central position in India?—I do not myself think there would be any advantage in it. The law enables the Council to assemble in any part of India. The Governor-general may go to any part of India and take his Council with him.

465. Seeing the extension of territory which has lately taken place in India, do you think there would be any advantage in establishing an additional Presidency in Northern India?—I do not know. The Punjaub and Scinde might, perhaps, form a separate Presidency.

466. And you might have a Deputy-governor there?—Yes; but, perhaps the Committee would hardly set any value upon any opinion that I might give upon that point.

467. Mr. Hildyard.] In the case that I suggested, it might occur that a junior officer might take rank above a senior officer?—A military man might be an ordinary member of the Council.

468. And in that case you might have a junior officer take rank above a senior officer?—Yes, but he merges his military character in his character as ordinary member of the Council.

469. Do you think that that is a convenient regulation?—I see no objection to it; it is the principle that the Government should be in the hands of a civilian, and not of a military man.

470. Sir J. Hogg.] With reference to that restriction, I believe it is not introduced by the recent Act, but at all times the rule was, that in the case of the death of the Governor-general, the Government vested in the senior member of Council, not being a military man. ^{Always:}

471. A military man being expressly excluded from the Government, both before and since the recent Act?—Yes; except that by the recent Act a military man may be selected as an ordinary member of Council of India, and in that case he may succeed as Sir John Littler has done.

472. Up to the passing of that recent Act, there was never more than one military man in the Council, that military man being the Commander-in-Chief?—Yes.

473. And that military man being the Commander-in-Chief was expressly precluded from being Governor-general?—Yes.

474. Mr. Hume.] With reference to the limitation of the power of expenditure, is that limitation by order of the Court of Directors to the Governor-general, or by order

order from the Governor-general to the Governments at Madras and Bombay?—It is by enactment of the Legislature.

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475. What is the nature of that enactment as to the limits?—There is no limit; the Governor-general is to control the subordinate Governments; they are precluded from creating offices, or expending money without the sanction of the Governor-general in Council.

476. To what extent does that limit proceed as regards the Government of Bombay or Madras?—I am not aware that there is any limit.

477. Is there any limit by the Court of Directors upon the Governor-general as to his expending money without their sanction?—Yes.

478. What is the limit?—The general order is that the Governor-general is not to increase salaries subject to a wide discretion. The general order is that in all cases of increase of expense arising out of a proposal to increase salaries, or to create new offices, or expend money on public works, he shall refer home for previous sanction, except that there was a limit. I think, to the best of my recollection, he may, 10,000 rupees or 1,000*l.* without reference to the Court, and that has been since increased, I believe, to 50,000 rupees, or 5,000*l.*

479. Supposing the Governor anxious to complete the formation of a canal for the purpose of irrigation, or the formation of a line of railway, can he do so without sanction from home?—The order requires previous reference; therefore, if he did not make the previous reference, he would do it upon his own responsibility, and he would have to justify himself for so departing from the order of the Court.

480. In the commencement of the great irrigating canal in Upper India which was begun in Lord Ellenborough's time, did he obtain the sanction of the Court of Directors before he undertook that?—I think he did.

481. But as regards Madras and Bombay you are not aware what the limits are to the control exercised over their expenditure?—I am not aware that there is any limit; the law is imperative that before incurring any expenditure, such as I have mentioned, they should obtain sanction from home.

482. Mr. V. Smith.] Under the last Act there was a new officer appointed for the Government of India, called the Legislative Councillor?—There was.

483. In whose appointment is that?—It is in the gift of the Court of Directors, subject to the approbation of the Crown, that approbation being countersigned by the President of the Board of Commissioners.

484. The appointment emanates in the first instance from the Court of Directors?—They have the initiative.

485. Can you state to the Committee anything of the working of that new office, whether it has been successful or otherwise?—I believe it has been successful, and that the Council of India, as a legislative one, has worked successfully; but Mr. Prinsep will be able to give you more satisfactory evidence upon that point.

486. What are the peculiar duties of the Legislative Councillor?—To frame a system of laws for all India.

487. Has that system of laws been framed?—Laws have been framed; the Act of Parliament contemplated an entire civil and military code being drawn up.

488. Mr. Hardinge.] Has anything resulted from Mr. Macaulay's code?—It is now under consideration.

489. Mr. Hume.] You have stated that on every question requiring reference to the Home Government, collections of papers are made, which are in many cases voluminous. In cases where the Government of Bombay, or of Madras, differ from the Supreme Government, does the Supreme Government send home all the papers which have been sent from Madras or Bombay to them along with their collection of papers?—Very generally the reference home comes from the subordinate Government; the subordinate Government transmit their correspondence with the Supreme Government.

490. Have you not the ultimatum from the Supreme Government?—The ultimatum of the Supreme Government is sent to the Government of Madras or of Bombay, and the Government of Madras or Bombay send it home to the Court of Directors.

491. Does not the Governor-general in Council know what collection of papers is sent home; supposing the opinion of the Governor of Madras or Bombay to be adverse to his opinions, has he not an opportunity of sending home other papers bearing

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bearing upon the subject?—~~Yes~~; everything which is sent home to the Court of Directors is sent to the Supreme Government.

493. ~~Then you receive collections of papers from the Supreme Government, and also from the Government of Madras or Bombay?~~—~~We may do so.~~

494. Sir R. H. Inglis] You have referred to the absence of the Governor-general from Calcutta during the last 10 or 12 years of excitement; can you state to the Committee whether any representations have been made to the Court touching any inconvenience to the public service which such absence may have been found to occasion?—There have been none that I am aware of.

494. Do you conceive that there has been any great advantage to the public service in India, when the office of Captain-general has been united to that of Governor-general, as in the case of Lord Wallace, Lord Wellesley, and Lord Hastings?—I am not aware of any particular advantage resulting from it; if there is any, it must be of a military character.

495. Does the combination of the two offices appear likely to produce a more perfect unity of action than could exist when the two supreme functions were divided?—I am not aware that any inconvenience practically arose when the offices of Governor-general and Commander-in-chief were united.

496. The question was rather whether any disadvantage arose from dissevering the offices?—I am not aware of any.

497. Have there at any time been any differences of opinion between the Governor-general and the Commander-in-chief?—There have been occasionally differences of opinion.

498. But you think the evil of such differences has not been to such an extent as to induce you to recommend the perpetual union of the two offices of Captain-general and Governor-general?—No, I think not, because that would involve the necessity of a constant selection of military men as Governor-generals.

499. Not necessarily, because Lord Wallace was not a military man?—The office of Captain-general was in Lord Wallace's time, but it is very distinct from that of Commander-in-chief.

500. Did not the office of Captain-general involve the command of all the troops?—I am not able to say what was the distinction between the Captain-general and the Commander-in-chief; it was a peculiar office of a military character vested in a civilian.

501. *Chairman.*] I understand you to say that when the Governor-general is absent from Calcutta he can limit the powers of the Deputy-governor to any extent he pleases?—The Governor-general of India in Council has great powers; I should think he could limit the powers of the Deputy-governor.

502. Does the Governor-general, when he appoints a Deputy-general, still retain the patronage of the Government of Bengal?—I am not aware; he may or may not do so; it is not prescribed by law.

503. Mr. Hardinge.] Does not the Lieutenant-governor of Agra retain the patronage of the North Western Provinces?—Yes, he does, I believe, but it is by arrangement with the Governor-general. The Governor-general never interferes with selection of officers.

504. In the same way the Governor-general would have the power of giving to the Governor of Bengal all the patronage?—Yes.

505. Do not you think great disadvantage would accrue from the patronage remaining with the Governor of Bengal permanently?—Disadvantage would arise from the Governor-general losing the right of appointing officers.

506. Mr. Hume.] Do you consider that the Governor-general, for example, during Viscount Hardinge's time, when he was employed in the Punjaub during the wars, could, at the same time, attend to the patronage in Bengal?—In his absence, I think, he generally allows the parties who administer the Government to exercise the patronage, except in political appointments.

507. Your observation refers to the period when he is absent?—Yes.

508. You state that the Acts of Council come into immediate force, but that they might be disallowed in coming home here; what is the nature of those particular Acts which may be so disallowed?—Any law which the Governor-general of India in Council passes may be disallowed.

509. Supposing an Act to have come into law which may have affected the pecuniary interests of any portion of the community there when it is disallowed, are the Acts which take place under that law valid, or are they rendered invalid, notwithstanding,

notwithstanding that the Acts have been declared by enactment to be of full force? *J. C. Melvill, Esq.*
 —The Court of Directors may, with the approbation of the Board, disallow them.

510. Supposing the interests of parties to be injuriously affected at any time by such disallowance, will their interest be attended to, or will the matter pass as though nothing had happened?—I cannot imagine that such a case would occur, for the cases are very rare in which the Court of Directors interfere with any laws that are passed. *4 May 1852.*

511. Lord *J. Russell.* Are the limits very clearly defined of the powers of the Governor-general when he is absent from Calcutta, and those which remain with the Council?—They are defined by law.

512. I wish to ask you to go back to another subject; have you any paper which would give the Committee the total number of clerks and other officers employed by the Company at home?—Such a paper has been called for, and will be prepared in a few days.

513. Has there been a considerable reduction in the number of clerks employed at the India House since 1833?—Very large.

514. Can you state to what extent that reduction has been?—The reduction has been from 686 persons to 281, exclusive of labourers; and the expense has been reduced from 212,077*l.* to 109,688*l.*

515. Mr. *Hume.* That includes all commercial servants who were employed in warehouses, and so on?—Yes.

[Adjourned to Friday next, at One o'clock.]

Select Committee on INDIAN TERRITORIES.
1852.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

Martis, 4^o die Maii, 1852.

James Cosmo Melvill, Esq.

[Great inconvenience having arisen from the Publication of Minutes of Evidence taken before Committees, and of Papers, &c. laid before them, it is particularly requested that Members receiving such Minutes and Papers, will be careful that they are confined to the object for which they are printed, the special use of the Members of such Committees.]

3

Joseph Sturge

3.

Select Committee on INDIAN TERRITORIES.
1852.

Veneris, 7^o die Maii, 1852.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Mr. Baring. | Sir William Molesworth. |
| Mr. Herries. | Mr. Milner Gibson. |
| Mr. Cardwell. | Viscount Mahon. |
| Sir Edward Colebrooke. | Sir R. H. Inglis. |
| Mr. Hildyard. | Mr. Vernon Smith. |
| Mr. Baillie. | Mr. Hardinge. |
| Viscount Jocelyn. | Mr. Plowden. |
| Mr. Hume. | Mr. Spooner. |
| Mr. Labouchere. | Mr. Alderman Thompson. |
| Mr. Cobden. | Mr. Bankes. |
| Sir James Hogg. | |

THOMAS BARING, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Thomas Waterfield, Esq., called in; and Examined.

516. *Chairman.*] IN what situation are you in the Board of Control?—Senior clerk in the Political and Secret Departments. *T. Waterfield, Esq.*

517. Has that situation given you ample means of knowing the working of that department in connexion with the Government of India and the East India Company since the last Act?—It ought to have done so. *7 May 1852.*

518. How long have you been at the Board of Control?—Since 1818; I was first appointed in that year.

519. You are aware that a paper was submitted to the Committee of the House of Commons on official salaries by Lord Broughton in 1850 explanatory of the system adopted by that Board, its constitution, and its duties; is that the paper (*the same being shown to the Witness*)?—It is. The only difference that I know of between the establishment at that time and the present is, that the establishment at that time consisted of 13 junior clerks. Lord Broughton reduced the establishment to 12 junior clerks. In other respects, I believe, the paper correctly represents the present establishment.

520. Will you read it?

[*The same was read, as follows:*]

The Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India was established by the Act of 24 Geo. 3, c. 25, 1784.

By that Act the Board was to consist of any persons, not exceeding six in number, being of the Privy Council, of whom one of the Secretaries of State and the Chancellor of the Exchequer were always to be two.

The constitution of the Board was altered by the 33 Geo. 3, c. 52, 1793, so as to admit any number of Privy Councillors (of whom the two Principal Secretaries of State and the Chancellor of the Exchequer were always to be there), and any other two persons.

And by the latest Acts on the subject, c. 85 of the 3 & 4 Will. 4, 1833, the Sovereign may appoint as Commissioners any number of persons, whether of the Privy Council or not; and it is provided that the Lord President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Principal Secretaries of State, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, shall be, by virtue of their respective offices, members of the Board.

It was not till 1793 that any sum was assigned by Parliament out of the revenues of India for the expenses of the Board.

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From that period to 1834, the officers, being Members of one of the Houses of Parliament, who received salary in consequence of their connexion with the Board, were

The President,
Two other Commissioners, and
The chief secretary.

Since 1834, such officers have been

The President, and
Two Parliamentary secretaries.

In 1793, the salary of the President was 2,000 *l.* a year, and that of the two other Commissioners and the chief secretary, 1,500 *l.* each.

In 1811, the salary of the President was raised to 5,000 *l.*, and in 1818, that of the secretary to 1,800 *l.* In 1831, the President was reduced to 3,500 *l.*, the two other Commissioners to 1,200 *l.* each, and the secretary to 1,500 *l.*

In 1834, when the two puisne paid Commissioners were abolished, and another Parliamentary secretary appointed, the salaries were fixed at 3,500 *l.* for the President, and 1,500 *l.* for each of the two Parliamentary secretaries.

In 1834, the office establishment of the Board consisted of

One assistant secretary,
Six senior clerks,
Six assistant clerks,
Twelve junior clerks,
One clerk, originally appointed for granting licences under the East India Act of 1813.

In 1838, the last-mentioned clerkship was abolished, and in 1835 the office of assistant secretary was abolished as a separate office.

The establishment now consists of

Six senior clerks,
Six assistant clerks,
Thirteen junior clerks.

It has been stated above, that the India Board was established in 1784; but the superintendence of the King's government over the administration of India commenced in some degree, three years earlier.

By the Act of 21 Geo. 3, c. 65, 1781, the Court of Directors of the East India Company were required to deliver to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury a copy of all orders which they intended to send to India, relating to the management of the revenues of the Company, and to one of the Principal Secretaries of State, a copy of all intended orders relating to the civil and military affairs and government of the Company; and the Court were bound to obey such instructions as they might receive from one of the Secretaries of State, so far as related to the transactions of the Company with the country powers in the East Indies, and also to the levying of war and making peace.

By the Act of the 24 Geo. 3, c. 25, 1784, the Board of Commissioners was established for the better government and security of the territorial possessions of this kingdom in the East Indies; and the Board was authorised to superintend, direct, and control all acts, operations, and concerns which in anywise relate to the civil or military government or revenues of those possessions; and, to the intent that the Board might be duly informed of all transactions of the Company in respect to the management of their concerns in the East Indies, it was enacted, that all the members of the Board should, at all convenient times, have access to all papers of the Company, and should be furnished with such copies thereof as they should require; and that the Court of Directors should deliver to the Board a copy of all minutes, orders, resolutions, and other proceedings of all courts, so far as relate to the civil or military government or revenues of British India; and also a copy of all despatches which the Directors should receive from any of their servants in the East Indies; and a copy of all letters, orders, and instructions whatsoever, relating to the civil or military government or revenues of British India, proposed to be sent by the Directors to any of the servants of the Company in the East Indies; and that the Directors should be bound by such orders as they should receive from the Board on those subjects, which orders were to be signified within a certain specified time.

It was thus required that the King's Government should not only have cognizance of the orders of the Directors, but should express a positive opinion upon them; and that no despatch relating to the subjects mentioned should be sent to India without the previous sanction of the Board.

The control of the Board was somewhat extended by the Legislature between 1784 and 1833, and in the last mentioned year, under the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85, 1833, their powers and duties were considerably augmented; they were invested with full authority to superintend, direct, and control all acts, operations, and concerns of the East India Company which in anywise relate to the Government or revenues of the British territories in India, and all grants of salaries, gratuities, and allowances, and all other payments and charges whatever, out of or upon the said revenues, with a few specified exceptions; and it was enacted, that no orders, instructions, despatches, official letters or communications whatever, relating to the said territories or the government thereof, or to any public matter whatever, shall

shall be sent or given by the Directors, until the same shall have been approved by the Board. *T. Waterfield, Esq.*

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Under this Act an important change was effected by the transfer to the Board of the control of the Home Treasury of the East India Company, which, with the exception of certain political charges paid in England, had been vested in the Court of Directors so long as the Company carried on trade with India and China.

The remittances from the revenues of India for the supply of that treasury amount to about 3,500,000 *l.* annually; and the realization of that amount, and the expenditure of a great part of it, not settled by Act of Parliament, requires the supervision and sanction of the Board.

The extent and importance of the duties of the Board under this last Act may perhaps be best understood from a statement of the few subjects connected with the administration of India, which the Legislature has still kept from their control.

The Board have not the power of appointing, or of preventing the dismissal of any of the servants of the Company, but their sanction is required for the number of civil and military officers annually appointed. They have not the power of directing or interfering with the officers and servants of the Company employed in the Home Establishment, but their sanction is required for the total sum to be annually expended in the salaries and expenses of that establishment. They cannot order the payment of any extraordinary allowance, or increase any established salary, but their sanction is required for any such payment or augmentation, and they can order any reduction of salary, except as to the Company's Home Establishment.

It is not necessary for the Court of Directors to submit for the consideration of the Board their communications with the officers or servants employed in the Home Establishment, or with the legal advisers of the Company; but all other communications made by the Court of Directors, whether to departments of Her Majesty's Government, to other public bodies, or to individuals, are subject to the control of the Board.

The principal duty, however, of the Board, is the superintendence of the despatches sent to India.

The following is the mode in which this superintendence is conducted.

The general business of the office is divided into six departments:—

1. Revenue.—To which belongs all matters relating to the assessment and collection of the revenues of India.
2. Finance and Accounts.—Taking cognizance of the public expenditure, remittances of revenue, and the management of the mints of the three Presidencies.
3. Military.
4. Marine, Ecclesiastical, and Public or Miscellaneous.
5. Political.
6. Judicial and Legislative.

To each of these departments are attached a senior clerk, an assistant clerk, and one or more junior clerks, and each of the secretaries takes under his supervision three of these departments.

There is, besides these, the Secret Department, which is under the immediate management of the President himself. The despatches in this department are prepared by him, and not at the India House; and for the preparation of those despatches it will readily be understood that the events of late years have rendered necessary the careful perusal of a very voluminous and important correspondence.

In all the other departments the despatches are prepared at the India House. A proposed despatch comes to the Board, first, in the shape of what is technically called a "previous communication;" that is, the chairman of the East India Company communicates his views to the President, previously to submitting them to the Court of Directors. The "previous communication" is accompanied by one or more "collections," that is, volumes of papers, containing all the correspondence which has passed between the various officers in India, or between England and India, on the subjects treated of in the proposed despatch. The "previous communication" is sometimes a bulky document, and the accompanying "collections" often extend to a considerable number of pages. A financial despatch has 416 folio pages. Mr. Canning mentioned in the House of Commons one in the Military Department, to which were attached 13,511 pages and "collections;" and there has recently been one in the Revenue Department with 16,263.

In the same department there was, in 1845, a despatch to which there appertained more than 46,000 pages of "collections;" and the senior clerk's notes on which occupied 49 closely written sides of folio paper.

When the "previous communication" is received from the India House, it is referred, with the accompanying "collections," to the senior clerk of the department to which it may belong. It is his duty to make himself acquainted with the contents of the papers, to see that the facts are properly set forth for the consideration of his superiors, and to offer such comments as may appear to him right on the decision or opinion which it is proposed to give. The "previous communication" is then, with the notes and comments of the clerk, laid before the secretary under whom the particular department has been placed. He reads these papers, and, if not satisfied with them, he refers to the "collections." Having formed his opinion, he expresses it in writing, and the papers are, with that opinion, submitted to the President.

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The President in like manner reads the "previous communication," and all the notes and comments which have been written upon it, and if necessary, refers to the "collections." Having considered these various papers, he gives his decision; that decision may be entire approval of the "previous communication;" the cancelling of it, on the ground that it is not advisable to give any opinion on the subject; the substitution of other paragraphs in place of those proposed, or the partial alteration of them, in greater or less degree. The "previous communication" is returned to the clerk, in order that the President's decision may be carried into effect, and it is then sent back to the Chairman, together with the "collections."

This plan of "previous communications" has been found very advantageous to the conduct of the public business, by enabling the Board to exercise, with much less of controversial discussion, their invidious duty of controlling the proceedings of the 24 Directors.

When the "previous communication" is returned to the India House, the Chairman takes into his consideration the alteration made by the President; perhaps he acquiesces in them, perhaps he entirely dissents from them; perhaps he is inclined to a modification of them; in whatever way he decides, the proposed despatch is copied in conformity thereto, and is submitted to the whole body of Directors. In the Court it may receive further alteration, and when it has passed that ordeal, it is sent with the "collections" again to the Board in the form now technically called a "draft." This "draft" is compared in the proper department at the India Board, with the "previous communication," as settled by the President. If they agree, that fact is reported by the senior clerk, and the formal approbation of the Board to the proposed despatch is signified to the Court as matter of course. If the "previous communication" and the "draft" do not agree, the variations are specified. Reference is, if necessary, again had to the "collections;" comments are again made; the President must again peruse the papers, and after such further consideration decide whether to alter the "draft" or not. If, however, he alter it, the reasons for alteration must be stated in a formal letter to the Court. Should they not be satisfied with those reasons, they address to the Board a letter of remonstrance, and that letter must then be considered and answered. When the discussion is at an end, and the despatch has been transmitted to India by the Court of Directors, a copy is sent to the Board, in order that they may see that their final instructions have been obeyed.

When there seems little probability of a difference of opinion (which expectation, however, is occasionally disappointed), and sometimes for other reasons, the stage of "previous communication" is dispensed with. But the "draft" still undergoes a strict examination. So that it may be said with confidence that no despatch from the Court of Directors leaves England for India without having been actually read in some shape or other by the President of the Board.

The Court have much correspondence relating to their servants, civil and military, when on furlough in this country, and to other subjects, the tenor of which must, on the part of the Court, be conformable to established rules and regulations. The Board have considered that it would be a mere waste of time and money to insist on such correspondence being laid before them. But it may be stated generally, that every letter intended to be sent by the Court to any person in this country, which does not come strictly within the line of precedent, or which has any bearing on the policy or expenditure of the Court is, previously to its transmission, submitted to the Board; and that, at the Board, it undergoes precisely the same kind of examination, criticism, and deliberation, as if it were the "draft" of a despatch to India.

This portion of the business of the Board has been much increased since the last East India Act came into operation in 1834; and, indeed, that Act, combined with the modern rapidity of communication with India, and the extension of British territory in that part of the world, has greatly augmented the general business of the Board.

That this is the fact will be plainly seen on an inspection of the tabular statement appended to this memorandum. According to that statement, there were despatches from the several Governments in India, in—

1830	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	602
1849	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,445
"Previous communications" submitted to the Board—										
1830	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	178
1849	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	404
"Drafts" of despatches to India submitted to the Board in—										
1830	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	617*
1849	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	909
"Collections" of papers appertaining to the "Previous communications" or "Drafts" in—										
1830	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,440
1849	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,729
										Number

* In 1830 there were—Commercial drafts, 40; St. Helena drafts, 13, which have ceased; so that the comparison should be with 564.

Number of pages in the collections—

1830	103,710
1849	212,075

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"Secretarial Letters," that is, letters which have passed between the Board and the Court, the Board and other departments of Her Majesty's Government, or the Board and individuals, in—

1830	1,000
1849	1,532

Being an increase of one half.

In addition to the duties before detailed, the President has to communicate frequently in private with almost every other department of Government; and since the year 1811 he has always been a member of the Cabinet.

He finds it, moreover, indispensable to the due discharge of his functions to carry on an uninterrupted correspondence with the Governor-general of India, and other high functionaries, which occupies no small portion of his time.

521. Sir R. H. Inglis.] In that Paper the number of pages of the different documents is given; what is the number of words in a page?—I am not able to answer that question.

522. Is it, in other words, an attorney's page, or is it a *bona fide* page?—It is a *bona fide* page, and on very large paper.

523. Mr. Herries.] And usually it is written in a very small hand?—Yes.

524. Chairman.] If that statement is substantially correct as regards the composition of the Board at that time, can you state any alterations since that period that have been made?—There is only the alteration that I mentioned before in the establishment of the India Board, instead of consisting of 13 junior clerks, as it did at that time, Lord Broughton reduced the number by one. The establishment is now 12 clerks; in other respects it remains the same.

525. The money necessary for the maintenance of the Board of Control comes, I believe, from the East India Company, as authorized by the Act of Parliament, and is limited to 26,000*l.* a year?—Yes.

526. How much of that is now required?—I am not able to speak to the amount that is required, but it could easily be obtained; the whole amount is not drawn by 1,500*l.* or 2,000*l.*

527. That statement gives a distinct account of the proceedings for the ordinary despatches. Has the Board of Control the power of obliging the Court of Directors to transmit any despatch, speaking now of ordinary despatches, as distinct from secret despatches?—If the Court of Directors were to say, "We will not transmit the despatch," the Board, I imagine, would have no other power than that of applying for a mandamus to compel them to do so. With regard to previous communications, perhaps it would be well that I should say, that as the previous communication from the Chairman to the President is merely a suggestion from the Chairman to the President of the way in which he, the Chairman, thinks that the despatch or letter should be answered; so the alterations made in the previous communications by the President are merely suggestions back again from the President to the Chairman of the way in which he thinks that the draft should stand. There is nothing authoritative till the proposed despatch is in the form of a draft; it is considered on both sides merely as suggestions.

528. Have you ever known an instance of a mandamus being applied for by the Board of Control?—Not since the last Act; there was some discussion with regard to a mandamus at one time; I am not acquainted with the details; but there has been no discussion upon the subject since the last Act.

529. Can you state what is the ordinary time that elapses between the receiving of the first previous communication and the return of the approved draft, in the case of an ordinary despatch?—I looked just before I came here, with a view to see what had been the course with regard to previous communications in the last year, 1851. They were kept at the Board various times; sometimes only for one or two days; and I think there was only one instance in which a previous communication was at the Board for a month. The ordinary time for a previous communication being returned to the India House, and the proposed despatch coming up in the shape of a draft, appears to be from one month to five or six weeks.

530. Will you state to the Committee, with regard to the secret despatches, what is the course adopted?—When the secret despatches come from India they

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are addressed to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, because, in fact, the Government in India, under the Legislature, know nobody in this country but the Court of Directors or the Secret Committee. The despatches are ordinarily sent in duplicate; one copy for the Court, or the Secret Committee, which is retained at the India House, and one copy for the Commissioners of the affairs of India, which is immediately sent to the clerk in the Secret Department. It is then his duty to prepare a precis of all the letters and the enclosures; the letters frequently of course being mere covers referring to documents, and he lays that precis before the President with the papers, upon which the President gives him instructions, sometimes verbally, to say so and so, and sometimes the President writes upon the document a short instruction, which is to be turned into the form of a letter; and sometimes the President himself, and very frequently, writes the whole letter with his own hand. The letter is written and is copied in the official form, and it goes to the Secret Committee, who determine that the despatch shall be sent to India, according to the tenor of the foregoing draft, and the draft is so sent by the Secret Committee by the mail that they may immediately follow the date of the receipt of the despatch at the India House.

531. Have the Secret Committee any right to refuse to forward that despatch if it be not within the limits of the Act of Parliament with reference to secret despatches?—The Act of Parliament does not say that the Secret Committee have any right to refuse to send it out; the Act of Parliament says that if the Board consider that any of their deliberations relating to such and such subjects shall be of a nature to require secrecy, they may require the Secret Committee to send those despatches out without disclosing the same.

532. If the Secret Committee object to the tenor of those despatches, what power have they?—I imagine they have no power whatever. But occasionally, it has happened that there has been a private communication between the Chairs and the President. Perhaps they would wish to have a paragraph a little altered, but that has been considered by the President as a mere suggestion, and not a matter which he is bound to attend to or deliberate upon. Of course he always does so as a matter of courtesy.

533. Are there any limits to the power of the Board to forward a secret despatch through the Secret Committee?—If the Secret Committee were to agree with the President that it would be desirable to send a despatch out through the Secret Committee, I do not know that there would be any limit.

534. I thought it was limited as to questions of peace and war?—The Act is put in this way: if the Board consider that any of their deliberations touching the policy of any state or prince are of a nature to require secrecy, they may send their despatches to the Secret Committee, who shall forward them without disclosing the same; that is, they must not talk about them: if they were not touching the policy of any native state I do not know that the Secret Committee would not have the power of sending them, but it would not be obligatory upon them not to disclose the same.

535. To whom does it mean that they are not to disclose the same?—Those are the words used in the Act of Parliament; probably the meaning was that they were not to make the despatches known to the Court of Directors.

536. Mr. Herries.] That they were not to make them known out of the secret department of the India House?—Exactly.

537. Mr. Hume.] Do you know whether all the parties connected with the Secret Department of the India House are sworn to secrecy or not?—I believe at the India House they are all sworn, but certainly not at the India Board.

538. Who is clerk of the Secret Department?—I am the senior clerk.

539. Do all the secret despatches from the India House come to you?—Yes.

540. Do you take an oath of secrecy?—No, I never have done so.

541. Does anybody in that department take an oath of secrecy?—I believe it was formerly the case, but I do not believe it has been so of late years, but I consider myself as much bound not to disclose matters as if I had taken an oath of secrecy.

542. Then no party to whom the information may come in the India Board is sworn to secrecy?—No.

543. Chairman.] We understand that the power of the Board is to desire the Secret Committee to forward with secrecy any despatch whatever?—I do

not

not know that that is so exactly; but I think if the Secret Committee agreed with the Board that it would be desirable to forward any despatch with secrecy, there is nothing in the law which should prevent them from doing so.

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544. Mr. *Herries*.] Is there anything in the law which compels them to do so if the secret despatch be, in the judgment of the Secret Committee at the India House, not within the provisions of the law to which the secret business is limited?—All that the law says is, that if the Board's deliberations relate to the policy of any state or prince, they may send a secret despatch; but if they do not relate to such subjects, the Secret Committee may refuse; and if the Secret Committee were to refuse, the President of the Board and the Commissioners could only compel them, as I said before, by mandamus.

545. Supposing, for the sake of example, a despatch were sent out to India from the Board of Control, which related only to financial regulations, and it were addressed to the Secret Committee, would it not be in the power of the Secret Committee at the India House to declare that it was not within the limits of the provisions relating to secret despatches, and that therefore they would make it public?—It would be in their power to say, "We refuse to send it." The President of the Board cannot send it himself, and the Secret Committee may say, "We will not send it." Then of course it would be necessary for the President to see whether he could compel them to send it; and I imagine he would not think it right to try that measure. But it may be supposed very possible that it might be desirable to send some financial measure out through the Secret Department; and if the Secret Committee agreed with the President that that despatch should be sent through the Secret Department, they would have the power to send it, though it did not come under the words "touching the policy to be observed to any state or prince."

546. If I understood you rightly, except within the limits of the provisions of the Act of Parliament relating to the Secret Committee, it is within the discretion of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, when they receive a despatch, to forward it or not, or to suggest to the Board of Control that it should go through the Public Department?—Yes.

547. Mr. *Hildyard*.] I understood you in the first instance to state that the words of the Act are, that if the Board shall consider any matter to be the subject matter for a secret despatch, it shall be so treated?—The words of the Act are, that if the Board shall consider any of their deliberations touching the policy to be observed towards any prince or state to be of a nature to require secrecy, they may send the despatch to the Secret Committee, who shall forward it without disclosing the same.

548. There are the words, "if the Board shall consider," &c.; does not that vest in the Board the absolute right of determining what does constitute a proper subject for a secret despatch?—It applies to the deliberations touching the policy to be observed towards any prince or state; it does not say their deliberations touching the Government of India generally.

549. You do not consider that the words "if the Board shall consider" vest in the Board an absolute discretion of determining those matters?—They vest an absolute discretion within those terms certainly.

550. Viscount *Jocelyn*.] Will you read the clause of the Act?—This is the 36th section of the 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85: "Provided also, and be it enacted, that if the said Board shall be of opinion that the subject matter of any of their deliberations concerning the levying war or making peace, or treating or negotiating with any of the native princes or states in India, or with any other princes or states, or touching the policy to be observed with respect to such princes or states, intended to be communicated in orders, despatches, official letters, or communications to any of the Governments or Presidencies in India, or to any officers or servants of the said Company, shall be of a nature to require secrecy, it shall and may be lawful for the said Board to send their orders, despatches, official letters, or communications to the Secret Committee of the said Court of Directors, to be appointed as is by this Act directed, who shall thereupon, without disclosing the same, transmit the same according to the tenor thereof, or pursuant to the directions of the said Board, to the respective Governments and Presidencies, officers and servants; and that the said Governments and Presidencies, officers and servants, shall be bound to pay a faithful obedience thereto, in like manner as if such orders, despatches, official letters

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551. *Chairman.*] The Secret Committee have no power of remonstrating?—There is no power given to them by the Act of Parliament.

552. But practically they have an opportunity of stating their objections, if they entertain any?—Practically a remonstrance has never been made, and I think the President of the Board has said that he could not receive any remonstrance. I think that doctrine has been held.

553. *Mr. Vernon Smith.*] Are not most of these matters, in fact, transacted at the weekly meetings of the President and the Chairs?—Not at all; the Chairs receive the despatches which are to be sent to India, and forward them.

554. But supposing an objection or remonstrance to be made, it would be made, not formally in writing, but in private conversation between the President and the Chairs?—That might possibly be the case; but the despatches which go out through the Secret Committee are generally written, and necessarily so, a very short time before the mail goes; and it would be only a chance if the usual meeting between the President and the Chairs occurred before the despatch went out.

555. *Mr. Labouchere.*] When you say that the President would not receive a remonstrance from the Secret Committee, you mean a formal remonstrance?—Certainly.

556. You do not mean to say that he would not consider it his duty to attend to a representation made by the Secret Committee?—By no means. I began by saying that there were instances in which the President attended, as a matter of courtesy, to objections made; but I endeavoured to draw the distinction between the two cases. The Act of Parliament gives the Court of Directors the power of making a representation against any alteration made by the Board in the draft prepared by the Court; but it does not give the Secret Committee any such power of representation; probably the reason was that in the case of the secret despatch it was thought to be much more urgent.

557. *Mr. Herries.*] The previous communication which might take place, as has been suggested in the preceding questions, would be between the Chairs of the East India Company and the President, supposing them to take place at all, and not between the President and the Secret Committee?—Exactly.

558. *Viscount Jocelyn.*] Is it not the fact that most of those matters are talked over in the course of conversation between the President and the Chairs previously to the despatch being framed. You mean that after the despatch is framed there is generally no discussion between the Chairs and the President?—I should think not.

559. *Sir E. Colebrooke.*] The degree in which the President would consult any of the Court of Directors would depend upon the confidence that he had in them, and the degree of weight which he attached to their opinion?—If the President were to draw up a despatch, and send it with the usual announcement that it was to be forwarded, and the Secret Committee were to think that that despatch was very wrong, and they were very much opposed to the policy, no doubt they would feel it their duty to come to the President themselves immediately, and represent the case to him.

560. *Chairman.*] The Secret Committee have no means of recording their dissent?—No, means, which the President of the Board, I imagine, would recognise as official; of course the President of the Board could not know if any member of the Secret Committee chose to leave a paper with a clerk of the Secret Committee at the India House.

561. In case they positively refused to send the despatch, the only remedy that the Board of Control would have, if I understood you rightly, would be to sue for a mandamus?—It appears that there is no other remedy at law; the President of the Board cannot send out instructions himself; if he did send out instructions, the Government of India would not be bound to obey them; they are bound only to obey the instructions that proceed from the Court of Directors or the Secret Committee; in fact, the East India Company, whose orders are communicated by the Court of Directors, is the only authority that is known in India.

562. Do the Board of Commissioners ever sit as a Board?—I have never known them do so; in early times it certainly was the case. I believe there are books in the office which contain minutes of the Board; and after I came to the office

office I have a sort of remembrance of some few meetings of the Board, that was when the Board consisted of the President and two paid Commissioners; but since the time that there has been a President and two Parliamentary Secretaries I believe there has been no instance of their meeting.

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563. You would consider that the President of the Board of Control is at the head of his department like the Secretary of State, or the head of any other state department, and transacting the business upon his own responsibility, with a reference, as in other cases, to the other members of the Cabinet, when necessary?—Precisely; the only circumstance that I know with reference to the mode of conducting the business at the India Board different from what it would be in the Secretary of State's department is, that the Legislature has said that two members of the Board shall be competent to transact the business of the Board; the consequence is that it has been thought advisable always to obtain official documents which is the authority to the secretary to communicate the Board's decision of the Court of Directors, the signature, besides the President, of another member of the Cabinet, one of the *ex officio* Commissioners. It is a very great trouble to them to sign the papers; and it is a very great trouble to induce them to sign them, but it has always been thought right to do so.

564. Those two signatures do not go to the Court of Directors?—No, the Board's authority to the Court of Directors is communicated under the signature of one of the secretaries of the India Board.

565. Mr V. Smith.] When you say that it is a very great trouble to induce them to sign them, you do not mean that they ever object?—No; it is a mere matter of duty and form: and it is very troublesome to them to sign the papers.

566. Mr. Hume.] Do I understand you to say that notwithstanding section 21 of the Act of the 3d & 4th of William the 4th directs the Board to be formed of one or more Commissioners, such a Board has never been formed?—There has not been any meeting of the Board that I am aware of, if you mean a meeting like the meeting of this Committee.

567. I mean such a Board as is prescribed by the 21st section of the Act?—There has not been a Board actually appointed for some years; the only person appointed by commission from the Sovereign is the President, the other members of the Board are *ex officio*; there is no member of the Board at present except those who are *ex officio* members, with the exception of the President.

568. By the 23d section it is provided, "that the Board shall and may nominate and appoint two secretaries;" is that done?—Yes, that is done under the hands of two members of the Board.

569. One of those being the President?—The present secretaries were not appointed under the hand of the President of the Board; nor is it usual on a change of government that they should be so appointed, because the President of the Board cannot be put into office till a new commission is issued, but the *ex officio* members of the Board are in office immediately they take their own office: for instance, the Secretaries of State are in office immediately they receive the seals, and therefore they can instantly come to the India Board and appoint the secretaries, so that, in fact, the old President of the Board stands on the establishment of the office with the new secretaries, probably for a week or a few days.

570. You have not answered the question I put, which is this, who appoints the joint secretaries agreeably to that section of the Act?—Any two members of the Board may appoint the secretaries of the Board.

571. You say there has never been a meeting of the Board; how, then, can they appoint the secretaries?—There is a minute drawn up appointing the secretary.

572. By whom is that minute drawn up?—It is a mere formal minute drawn up on a sheet of foolscap paper.

573. Take the last case of the appointment of secretaries, who appointed them?—I do not remember who signed Mr. Baillie's and Mr. Bruce's appointment; but most likely it was the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer; they are *ex officio* members, and provided they make the declaration which is necessary to constitute them members of the Board they may appoint the secretaries.

574. Was that appointment of the secretaries by those persons made after Her Majesty's commission had appointed them?—Her Majesty's commission does not appoint them *ex officio* members of the Board.

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575. The Act says, that " Her Majesty, by any letters patent, or by any commission or commissions, shall nominate and appoint from time to time commissioners for the affairs of India?—Her Majesty only appoints the President, because, if you will read a little further, you will see that certain officers of State are *ex officio* members of the Board; in fact, the Board never consists really of less than six or seven members, but the President is the only one who has of late years been appointed by Her Majesty's commission.

576. Are we to understand from you that, in the last instance, the President for the time being did not sign the appointment of the secretaries:—Certainly not; the secretaries were in office some days before the President was in office.

577. Mr. Herries.] The reason of that being, that the commission of the President was not at that time prepared?—Yes; the commission under the Great Seal takes a much longer time to prepare than the mere delivery of the seals to the other members of the Government.

577. Mr. Hume.] If the members of the Board are appointed under the Great Seal, how can any parties appoint the secretaries before such a commission is issued?—The appointment of the other members does not depend upon Her Majesty's commission. The Act of Parliament has said that such and such officers shall be *ex officio* members of the Board, and the instant a person becomes Secretary of State he is an *ex officio* member of the Board without any indication of the pleasure of Her Majesty, further than as it has been shown by Her Majesty having appointed him Secretary of State.

579. Mr. Herries.] The Secretary of State and the other Cabinet Ministers that you have named become members of the Board by the mere act of accepting the office of Secretary of State, or the other offices?—Yes; but then they cannot act as members of the Board without making the declaration which is prescribed by the Act of Parliament; that must be made before a member can act as such.

580. Mr. Hume.] Do I understand that you, as being clerk of the Secret Department, know all the despatches that are received by the Court of Directors, and that are sent out by the President?—Yes.

581. Is there any record kept of those, so that a successor coming in may know at what time and under what circumstances any secret orders are given?—Copies are entered in the books, and the despatch which the President signs is also retained.

582. In whose custody are those books?—In mine.

583. By whom are the entries made?—By a clerk under me.

584. There are two secretaries; are they made cognizant at the time of the secret despatches?—The custom with regard to that has varied; sometimes they have been and sometimes they have not been made cognizant of them.

585. What was the custom in 1834?—In 1834 I had nothing to do with the department; I had nothing to do with the department till 1841.

586. In 1841 who was President?—Lord Broughton.

587. What was the practice at that time; were the Secretaries made acquainted with the secret despatches?—I think at that time they were not.

588. In the last year were they made acquainted with them?—When Lord Broughton was made a peer he thought that it was desirable that the secretaries should know the secret despatches, and they were communicated to the secretaries, but Lord Broughton always considered that the President was the only responsible person for them; and that if he were in the House of Commons he was to answer every question that might be asked there, and that therefore it was not necessary that the secretaries should see them.

589. Up to that period, Lord Broughton being himself in the House of Commons, exercised the power of giving any explanation, and the secretaries at that time were not aware of the secret despatches?—Certainly. I will not say that they were not aware of some of them, but it was no part of my duty to communicate the despatches to the secretaries.

590. When you took charge of the department in 1841, books were handed over to you as records of preceding despatches?—Certainly the books which belonged to the Secret Department were handed over to me. I could not enumerate them.

591. They were regular books?—Yes.

592. And they remain now?—Yes.

593. And in your custody?—Yes.

594. And you are cognizant of all the proceedings, though the secretaries are not?—

not?—Certainly. I will not say they are not, because the President has thought it desirable to give me instructions that the secret despatches shall be communicated to the secretaries.

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595. That is since the change of Government?—Yes.

596. But between 1841 and the time when Lord Broughton became a peer, the secretaries were not aware of the despatches?—I am not referring to the whole of that time.

597. Can you state any change which took place in the practice?—I do not know that I can remember exactly; but Lord Ripon being a peer, there was the same reason for his enabling the secretaries to know what was passing in the Secret Department as there was when Lord Broughton became a peer.

598. Do any of the secretaries ever attend the President in any consultation respecting the Secret Department?—I cannot answer that question; the consultations between the President and the Chairs with regard to despatches, are not open; of course the President sends for any one of the officers whom he pleases to send for, from the highest to lowest.

599. Do you attend the meetings between the Chairs and the President on secret matters?—Certainly not; and I believe no secretary has ever attended those meetings. I rather think, but it is a long time ago, that when I first came to the office Mr. Canning once had Mr. Courtenay, who was then secretary, present, and the Chairs objected to the secretary attending.

600. Have you the secret orders that are sent out to India respecting the proceedings in Afghanistan recorded in the books that you have in your custody?—Whatever orders have been sent out through the Secret Committee certainly remain in the books, which are retained at the office.

601. We understand from you that all secret despatches sent out to India by order of the President are recorded?—Certainly, all are recorded; and there is a double record of them at the India Board; they are entered in a book, and the despatch is always kept in the shape in which it has been signed by two members of the Board; and no doubt there is a similar record at the India House; there are two copies there; there is the copy sent to the India House, and I dare say they adopt the practice of entering them in a book also.

602. Do you know whether the despatch sent up from the Court of Directors, as originally prepared, is put on record, and also whether the despatch as altered and sent out is kept on record. The President may draw up a despatch, and submit it to the Secret Committee, and that despatch in the Secret Department may have been altered; have you a record of what it originally was, and what it was as sent out ultimately?—No, I should say not.

603. Your despatch, whatever it may be, is that which is ordered to be carried into execution?—Certainly; because the President, if he makes alterations at the request of the Chairs, would still consider that they were made by his own direction; there would be no record kept that the Chairs had suggested it; and in fact it might not be known to the clerk.

604. You stated that every despatch received a short examination in the Secret Department; by whom is that examination made?—Of every despatch received and all the papers accompanying it, a precis is made.

605. By whom is that precis made?—It is made by me, as the clerk of the Secret Department.

606. How many clerks at present are there in the Secret Department?—Two junior clerks and myself.

607. Are either of the junior clerks sworn to secrecy?—No.

608. Have they access to all the documents?—They have.

609. Mr. *Labouchere*.] Did you ever know any evil to arise from the indiscretion of anybody connected with the Secret Department at the India Board?—Not the least; I am certain that no evil ever did arise.

610. Mr. *Hume*.] You have stated that the President carried on an uninterrupted correspondence with the Governor-general of India?—That I read.

611. Can you state whether that uninterrupted correspondence between the President and the Governor-general is on record?—Certainly not.

612. Mr. *Hardinge*.] Is it not a private correspondence?—Entirely private.

613. Mr. *Hume*.] Is that correspondence kept in the office, or is it taken away on the change of Government?—It is as much private, and therefore taken away, as the President's letters to his son would be.

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614. Has the new President of the Board any means of knowing what that correspondence was?—No means whatever.

615. That private correspondence is not known to you?—I would not say that I have not seen the letters very often; I may have seen them, but it was a mere confidential communication on the part of the President to myself.

616. Viscount *Mahon.*] Have you ever known cases where such private letters have been put on record, and left among the archives of the India Board?—I should be unwilling to answer “No” at once, because it is possible that for a particular reason some letter of a demi-official kind, that may have come in that way, may have been left for some special purpose. I should be sorry, therefore, to answer the question off-hand in the negative; but certainly I can have no hesitation in saying that the correspondence, generally speaking, is entirely private; it is as much private as any communication would be between two private gentlemen.

617. Mr. *Herries.*] Are you aware that on the occasion of changes in the appointment of the President of the Board, with regard to private letters addressed from India by the Governor-general to the President who has left office, as a matter of courtesy it has been usual for the ex-President to communicate such private letters as he thought it right to communicate to his successor for his information?—Yes; I know that Lord Broughton has communicated such letters to you, and I have no doubt that that has been done in other cases. I know, after Lord Fitzgerald left the India Board, private letters which he had received were communicated to Sir Robert Peel, and Sir Robert Peel was to judge which of those should be communicated to his successor.

618. The letters are returned without any official record being kept of them, as being a more courteous communication of matters which the ex-President thinks it right that the President of the Board should be put in possession of?—Yes.

619. Mr. *Hume.*] You were asked a question respecting the expenses of the India Board; when money is given to the Board, is an account rendered?—There is no account rendered except by the assistant secretary, who gives the account to the President from quarter to quarter, and the President signs that.

620. Is any account made to the India House of the money expended?—No; the way in which the money is obtained from the India House is, that the President signs a certificate every quarter that a certain sum will be required for the expenses of the Board for that quarter.

621. And then that money is paid by the Court of Directors?—Yes; of course the Court of Directors take care that it shall not exceed the limit prescribed by the Act, 26,000 *l.*

622. Provided it is under that limit, no question is asked by the Court of Directors?—No; they have no right to ask any question.

623. The 22d section of the Act says, “And be it enacted, that if the Commissioners present at any Board shall be equally divided in opinion with respect to any matter by them discussed, then and on every such occasion the President, or in his absence, the Commissioner acting as such, shall have two voices, or the casting vote;” do I understand you that no such Board has ever been held?—No such Board, or anything like a Board, has been held since the passing of the Act of 1833.

624. Mr. *V. Smith.*] You stated that at present there was an undrawn amount of the sum that is allowed to the Board of Control; what becomes of that amount which is not drawn?—It merges in the revenues of India.

625. It is not kept for any future occasion of emergency when it may be required?—I imagine not; but that rests with the Court of Directors.

626. As to the alteration of the constitution of the Board of Control, you stated that it had been altered by the Act of 1833; previously to that time there were two paid Commissioners and one secretary, and since that there have been two Parliamentary secretaries; did that Act increase the powers or duties of the Board?—With regard to the political powers of the Board, I consider that the last Act made very little alteration indeed; and in fact, if the Committee would have written out in parallel columns the different clauses of the Acts of Parliament relating to the government of India, I think they would see that there has been very little increase of political power since 1784. Under the Act of 1784 the Board of Control were to superintend all matters relating to the civil or military govern-
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ment of India or the revenues; those words are certainly very extensive in their application; and it may be said, I think, that the powers of the Board, politically speaking, were very little altered indeed by the Act of 1833.

627. Will you furnish such parallel columns of the powers under the two Acts as you have mentioned?—I will; the great alteration made with regard to the powers of the Board in the Act of 1833 was that that Act gave them a control over the home treasury of the East India Company,

628. As to the labours of the Board, has there been any alteration?—That paper which I read would show what the labours have been since 1830; but there is a table at the end of it which gives it for several years, and which shows that the business of the Board, so far as it can be reckoned by the number of papers and so forth, has very much increased.

629. What were the duties of the paid Commissioners who were abolished by the Act of 1833?—It very much depended upon the individual; if a Commissioner took a great interest in Indian matters he might find plenty to do. I remember when I was first at the India Board, Lord Binning, the present Lord Haddington, was a Commissioner; he took very great interest in Indian matters, and was of very great service; all judicial papers were presented to him, but no doubt very often the Commissioners did not do much.

630. If the Commissioner took no interest, there was nothing absolutely forced upon him?—No, it was not absolutely necessary that he should do anything.

631. As to the substitution of two Parliamentary secretaries for one Parliamentary secretary and an assistant secretary, the assistant secretary was abolished by the Act?—No, it was abolished by an Act of the Board, but not by Act of Parliament.

632. But it has been abolished since the Act of Parliament?—Yes.

633. With reference to the secretaries, do you consider that the present constitution of the Board is the best, or do you consider that it would be better to return to the old system, and have a Parliamentary secretary and one assistant secretary?—That would be in fact reducing two secretaries to one, because the present assistant secretary does, I believe, everything that the assistant secretary did before.

634. But the present assistant secretary is not a separate officer, but the change that has been made has been that an additional stipend is given to the chief clerk?—Yes, for the additional work, he is responsible for the discipline of the office; he keeps the accounts and so forth, and he is required to do the duties of the head of the department as well.

635. In your opinion would it be better to have an assistant secretary who would have no Parliamentary duties to perform?—I do not know whether I am quite competent to give an opinion upon that subject; but all things considered (of course there are considerations in the arrangement that do not apply specifically to the India Board), I do not think it is worse for the India Board, and it must be better for other Government purposes, that there should be two Parliamentary secretaries.

636. Putting aside political consideration with reference to two Parliamentary secretaries, do you consider the business of the Board would be better carried on by having an assistant secretary solely devoted to the business of the assistant secretary, without having any Parliamentary duties?—No, I do not see that there would be any advantage in it.

637. Viscount Jocelyn.] Do you see any advantage in one secretary being a permanent officer, and not changing with the Government?—I do not think there is any advantage in that.

638. Mr. Vernon Smith.] With regard to the number of previous communications that are sent back to the Court of Directors from the Board of Control, without any alteration being made in them, could you furnish an account of those?—Such an account could be furnished, but every previous communication must be examined for the purpose of discovering that.

639. Are not a large proportion returned without alteration?—Speaking of my own department, I should think there are not many that are returned without some alteration. I am not competent to speak of the other departments.

640. Are there many instances in which, after the draft has been altered in the previous communications, the alterations are not adopted by the Chairs?—

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*Confined to
President's order
Secret Department
to send in order
the papers in the
in 1852*

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Confining myself again to my own department, I should say the general rule is that the alterations made by the Board are adopted by the Chairs.

641. From your own experience can you suggest to the Committee any mode of expediting the business which is transacted between the Court of Directors and the Board of Control, or do you think that the business is as efficiently and rapidly dispatched as is consistent with advantage to the public service?—He would be rather a presumptuous person who said that every hour was properly employed, and that no part of the business could have been done more expeditiously than it has been. The nature of control, no doubt, is a cause of some delay; but I think the general feeling is, that it is very desirable that that delay should be lessened as much as possible.

642. It is obvious to everybody that divided control must produce a certain amount of delay, though there may be other advantages attending it; but can you suggest any alteration in the mode of transacting the business which would get rid of any portion of the delay, and be of advantage to the public service?—The only way in which I imagine an alteration could be attempted would be by abolishing the system of previous communications and sending despatches up at once in the shape of drafts; but I doubt whether, in the long run, time would be saved by that, because a much longer time would be of course required to consider the draft, and I should fancy that there would be much more hesitation on the part of the President before he gave directions for alterations to be made in the draft which he does not now hesitate to make in a previous communication, because, as I observed before, the alterations which are made in the previous communications are nothing more than suggestions by the President to the Chairs; “Do not you think the matter had better stand in this form?”

643. And when that previous communication is returned, it is submitted to the Court of Directors?—Certainly; the Court of Directors have never seen the previous communication when it is in that state, and I do not suppose they see the alterations that have been made. The Chairman states the nature of the draft that he proposes to the Court, adopting or not adopting the alterations of the President, and it is just possible that sometimes the Court may say, “Had we not better put it in such a way?” and the Chairman would probably answer, “That we have already tried, and we find that the President is not willing to adopt the alteration, and it is of no use.”

644. Granting the necessity for a double communication, does not the unofficial nature of the first communication add to the delay?—I think it is very difficult to say whether it does or does not, because I think the President would take so much more time in making his mind up as to the alterations that were to be made in the draft if it had not gone through the form of a previous communication, that possibly after all you would not save much time. Men who are more competent to give an opinion upon the subject than I am have always said that it was very undesirable to drop the system of previous communications.

645. Can you suggest any other means besides this doubtful one of expediting the business?—No, I cannot.

646. Sir J. Hogg.] You have spoken of the usual delay in preparing and sending out the ordinary despatches. Does it not occasionally, and I may say frequently, occur that despatches are received from India which require immediate attention, and an immediate answer; and is it usual to withdraw those despatches from the ordinary routine, and for the Chairman and President to take them up at once and prepare answers, and despatch answers immediately?—Do you mean without going through the course of previous communication?

647. I mean whether it is not usual to prepare a despatch in draft, without allowing it to come on in the usual routine, and then to send it up to the President, and have it at once submitted to the Court, so that an answer may go out in two or three, or four weeks?—Often that occurs. In looking to the previous communications that have last passed the Board, I think the latest was an answer to a letter dated from India on the 7th of March, which has been up in previous communication, and has been returned to the India House before the 7th of May.

648. Then matters of pressing importance are taken out of the ordinary routine, and the answers are immediately prepared and despatched?—Certainly.

649. Viscount Jocelyn.] What is the longest time you have ever known from the

the time that the previous communication has been received to the time of the despatch being forwarded to India?—I should not be able to answer that question without referring. With regard to the political department in 1851, there was only one "P. C." that was at the office a month.

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650. You cannot speak to any other department in the office?—I should not like to speak to any other department.

651. Sir R. H. Inglis.] You were understood to state in answer to a previous question, that you saw no objection to the system of the two Parliamentary secretaries being removable at any change of Government, without reference to political considerations connected with that question; will you be good enough to state to the Committee whether in your judgment there be or be not any reason for excepting the First Commissioner for the affairs of India from that rule, which prevails in the Treasury, and in the offices of the three Secretaries of State, viz., that of having one secretary, the under secretary, or by whatever name he may be called, who is not removable on a change of Administration, and who carries on the current business of the office by the knowledge he has acquired by long experience?—I cannot give any reason why the India Board should be taken out of such a general rule as you mention, but at the same time it never has occurred to me to think that the business was delayed, or was more inefficiently done by the secretaries coming newly into office; and I have heard with regard to other offices (of course it is mere gossip) that objections have been found to under secretaries continuing, and that it has been often thought that it would have been better if the under secretaries had been changed altogether.

652. At the same time, whatever the inconvenience may have been in respect to the continuance of an individual as under secretary of a department, that inconvenience has not appeared to either of the two great parties who have governed this country, sufficient to induce them to endeavour to alter the system?—You are asking me a question which may lead me to give an answer that may appear presumptuous.

653. But does that alter your opinion?—No.

654. Will you state to the Committee any grounds which render it unnecessary, in the case of the India Board, to appoint an assistant secretary as a permanent officer, according to the practice of all Government departments?—Perhaps you would allow me to suggest that that question would be better put to the secretaries, who would tell you whether they had found any disadvantage from their not being acquainted with the business.

655. The question was put to you because you volunteered the statement that there was no inconvenience in the change of the secretaries at the same time with the President; and in consequence of that, I wish to ask whether, in the consideration of the affairs of India, there be anything which is so particularly easy that those affairs can be dispatched by two new men as readily as by one new man with the addition of a man who has had experience in the office?—The secretaries must of course depend very much for mere matters of detail upon their subordinates, and the clerks who have to give them information upon the papers which are laid before them ought to give them all the facts of the case upon which they have to judge.

656. Mr. Bankes.] In point of fact, there is an assistant secretary in the Board of Control; is there not?—Yes; but he does not stand in the position to which I understand Sir Robert Inglis to refer.

657. Viscount Mahon.] He is empowered to sign in the absence of the secretaries?—He can do any formal act which the secretaries can do.

658. Mr. Bankes.] In point of fact, is it not the case that each of the heads of departments in the Board of Control at this moment has been in that service for a great number of years?—Certainly.

659. For how long a time have you been in the department?—Since 1818 I have been in the department; I have been senior clerk since 1839.

660. Mr. Hardinge.] You said that the secretaries of the Board were cognizant of every despatch that is transmitted through the Secret Department; is that the case, or does it rest with the President to exercise his discretion?—I imagine that it rests with the President to exercise his discretion whether he will communicate a paper to the secretaries or not. I stated that the gentleman who was now President had directed that the secretaries should be made aware of all secret despatches.

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661. Viscount *Mahon*.] In any legislation that may take place affecting the government of India, do you see any advantage that could be derived from obtaining a second signature in addition to that of the President, to communications?—Certainly not; it has been thought necessary to do it. I have asked more than one President to take upon himself the responsibility of dispensing with that, but no one has liked to do it, because the Act of Parliament says that two members shall be competent to transact any business of the Board; and therefore it is supposed that those formal documents, the drafts of which are sent to the India House in order to be despatched to India, must have two signatures.

662. You state that there is great trouble in getting a second signature, and that no advantage results from it?—No, it takes no responsibility from the President; in fact, the second signature is a mere formal signature.

663. Mr. *Hardinge*.] You have stated that the time which has elapsed between the Board receiving a "P. C." communication and returning it to the Chairs, varies from a month to five weeks?—On looking through the documents of the year 1851, I find that there was only one instance in which a previous communication had been kept at the Board in my own department for a month, but I said that from the time of returning the previous communication to the India House to the time it comes up in draft, is about a month or five weeks.

664. Do you consider that in some cases the delay is counterbalanced by the advantage of the more strict examination of the despatch?—No doubt it is; you can have no check that I am aware of without delay.

665. Mr. *Vernon Smith*.] You stated in a previous answer, that in cases of very deep interest, or that required dispatch, the ordinary routine was superseded?—What I understood Sir James Hogg to say, was not that the routine in regard to the different stages was dispensed with, but that the Chairman said to the person in whose department it may be at the India House, "This question is so important that you will not take it up in its chronological order, but you will take it up instantly."

666. By the words "ordinary routine being dispensed with," I understood was meant that there was some mode of quickening the communication?—The previous communication is entirely a private understanding between the Chairman and the President for the greater facility of transacting business, but there is nothing to prevent the Court of Directors or the Chairs individually, if they think it important, to send up a draft of the despatch at once.

667. Is that done in cases of very high interest?—It would be done rather in cases of pressing than of the greatest importance.

668. If it is done in cases of high interest, which are those, in fact, which require most judgment to be exercised upon them, surely it might be done in cases of less interest where there is less consideration required?—The person who has to prepare the drafts can only be preparing one at a time; if the matter is exciting any attention, or is considered to be very important, the Chairman would direct the head of the department at the India House to say, "I wish you to take up the subject out of its ordinary course;" but, of course, everything could not be taken out of its ordinary course.

669. Then, taking it out of its ordinary course, do I understand you to say, would supersede the necessity of previous communication?—No, the Chairman would merely say, "You must put aside what you are about, and take this up and prepare the draft of the despatch."

670. He would not send up the draft without a previous communication?—No.

671. I that ever done?—Yes; drafts come up sometimes without a previous communication, partly because they are mere matters of course, and partly sometimes because they are matters of great importance, and there may be a mail going out by which they are anxious to send the answer; but then it is not a subject which requires a long despatch.

672. You are aware that there is a proviso to the 30th clause of the Act, which empowers the Board of Control to make a minute upon subjects which do not require communication to the Board; has that ever been done?—Yes.

673. In what cases has that been done?—In those cases which are settled by regulation; for instance, the Court of Directors have a very large correspondence with civil and military officers on furlough, and with widows applying for pensions

pensions which are settled by regulation; there can be no discussion about them, but there is a good deal of correspondence upon them. T. Waterfield, Esq.

674. Will you furnish the Committee with any such Minute of the Board?—
There has been only one such Minute. 7 May 1852.

675. Mr. *Herries*.] With regard to the despatches received through the Secret Committee, does any delay attend the answers to those?—Certainly not; where they require an answer, the usual mode is to send an answer by the mail which leaves England immediately succeeding that which has brought the despatch to England.

676. In one case did it not happen that a despatch was received on one day relating to matters of grave importance, and the mail went out on the next day, by which the answer to that despatch was sent?—Yes; if the usual process with regard to matters that are brought before the Court of Directors were to be followed with regard to matters that go through the Secret Committee, that despatch could not be obtained; for no delay occurs in those cases.

677. Sir *E. Colebrooke*.] Can you state what proportion of despatches going through the India Board go through the Secret Department?—A very small proportion; it is not always that one is required for each mail; but it is very seldom that more than one goes by each mail; that is one in a fortnight.

678. Have any remonstrances passed between the Secret Committee and the Board, during the time that you have been connected with the department, against keeping any matters in the Secret Department that did not properly belong to it?—I do not know that I could answer that question without looking to the correspondence.

679. Mr. Melvill stated in his evidence that the administration of Scinde was kept for several years in the Secret Department; are you aware whether any remonstrances were made to the Board against that proceeding?—I should not like to undertake to answer that question at the moment; it is very possible that there may have been some remonstrance.

680. Do you think you could furnish any information from your office to show whether any reasons were recorded by the Board why the administration of Scinde was kept so long in the Secret Department?—I should say that there was no record.

681. Do you see any advantage in sending despatches through the Secret Committee that would not be equally attained by the Board sending them direct, merely communicating the despatches for the information of the Chairman and Deputy?—There would be no disadvantage, except that it would alter what has evidently been the intention of the Legislature throughout; viz. that the Court of Directors should be the governing body as far as India is concerned. Everything in India is done in the name of the East India Company or the Court of Directors; that, I imagine, was the reason why the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors was appointed, and that the Board were not to send despatches direct, the whole view of the Legislature with regard to India being that the Court of Directors were the only body that the people of India were to look to as the governing authority.

682. Is not that part of the arrangement a fiction, and calculated to mislead the public with regard to the relative functions of the Board and the Court of Directors?—I do not know whether it is calculated to mislead. The public in India and the Governments in India are, under the Act of Parliament, bound to obey such instructions as come from the Court of Directors, and they are aware that power is given to the Court of Directors, under Act of Parliament, of issuing these instructions. I do not know that there is any misleading of them; and the public in this country know very well, I imagine, that the President of the Board is responsible in Parliament for all the Government of India.

683. Mr. *Herries*.] The public servants in India, if I understand you rightly, are the servants of the East India Company under the law, as it now exists?—Yes.

684. And the East India Company are acting as trustees for the Crown, having command over all the public servants in India?—Yes.

685. The question was asked you whether it would not be equally convenient if orders were to go out direct from the President of the Board of Control to India, instead of passing through the Secret Committee of the India House, but

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in that case the Board would have to give directions to those who are not their servants?—Certainly.

686. Therefore it is necessary that the order should pass through that body who are by law at present the superiors of all those who are public servants in India, from the Governor-general downwards?—Yes, with reference to the civil service of India; I think there are only ten persons in India who are not servants of the Company, the three Bishops and the Judges; but all the rest of the civil servants, and a great part of the military, are servants of the Company.

687. *Mr. Hume.*] Do you remember any gun-boats being ordered by the President of the Board of Control through the Secret Department?—I do not say that; I do not remember their being ordered, but it was before I was senior clerk in the department.

688. *Mr. Hildyard*] With regard to the transmission of the orders of the Board through the Secret Committee, you say that assuming the Secret Committee were of opinion that the despatch had not reference to those matters which are prescribed in the Act of Parliament, it would then be in their discretion not to transmit that despatch?—They can refuse, if they please, to take upon themselves the responsibility; there is nothing in the Act of Parliament which enables the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to transmit a despatch from themselves; whether it is to pass through the Secret Committee or the Court of Directors, there is nothing in the Act which says that the Court of Directors or the Secret Committee shall be liable to any penalty if they refuse to transmit it.

689. The only remedy in the power of the Board of Control in such a case would be to apply to the Court of Queen's Bench for a mandamus to compel them to do their duty?—I presume so; but that is a matter on which I am not competent to give an opinion.

690. Assuming (but which is a matter likely to occur) that there was a misunderstanding between the Directors and the Board, the effect of applying for a mandamus would be to disclose the contents of those secret despatches?—Undoubtedly.

691. Therefore practically, if they were disposed to refuse, there does exist the means of driving the President of the Board of Control into a discussion with respect to matters which are to form the subject of the secret despatch?—Yes; the Secret Committee, or the Court of Directors, would have to answer that probably by legislative enactment; but as far as the law goes, as it now stands I imagine there is nothing but a mandamus that could compel the Court of Directors, or the Secret Committee, to send out the despatch.

692. And the proceedings upon the mandamus would entirely defeat the object of the Board by disclosing the contents of the despatch?—Yes.

693. *Mr. V. Smith.*] What, under the last Act, is the power of the Board of Control over the expenditure of the East India Company?—The Board have power over every part of the expenditure of the East India Company except that which is laid down by Act of Parliament; that is, the dividend of the East India Company, and the distribution of the sum allowed for the Home Establishment; but they have power over the total sum.

694. Could they diminish the sum allowed for the Home Establishment?—They could.

695. But they could not interfere with the amount paid to any particular clerks or servants of the East India Company?—No.

696. Any proposal of the Court to add to the expenses of the East India Company would be sent up for approval to the India Board?—Yes; any proposal, even to give 1*l.* to a poor woman, must be sent up for approval to the Board.

697. Have the Board of Control exercised a large discretion over the expenditure of the East India Company?—Yes, they have exercised a large discretion over every expenditure; and every grant of money, either a gratuity, a pension, or expense of any kind; all the indents which come home from India which require stores to be sent out, must be sanctioned by the Board.

698. Have the Board of Control frequently declined to accede to, or proposed to diminish those grants?—Continually; that is a very great alteration, and a very great addition, that was made to the work of the Board by the last Act of Parliament.

699. Is it an alteration which you think has exercised a wholesome influence on

on the expenditure of the East India Company?—Whether it is a wholesome influence may be doubted by some; but it has been exercised certainly. T. Waterfield, Esq.

700. Have the East India Company generally acquiesced in the alterations of the Board?—They cannot help doing so, I imagine, when the Board have decided the question. 7 May 1852.

701. They cannot help eventually acquiescing, but have there been frequent discussions upon the subject, and have they ended generally in an amicable arrangement?—They have generally ended in the Court of Directors submitting to the decision of the Board.

702. Mr. *Plowden*.] There have been cases of remonstrance with reference to money?—Yes.

703. Mr. *Herries*.] In point of fact, all proposals for expenditure in India proceeding from the Court of Directors are subjected to examination and control by the Board of Control?—Yes, or expenditure in England.

704. Despatches are from time to time sent out by the East India Company, reviewing largely and minutely the expenditure in each department, and those are submitted to the Board of Control, and are subject to minute examination in that Board, and to frequent alterations?—They are. In point of fact the Court of Directors can do nothing without the sanction of the Commissioners for the affairs of India, except in some few half dozen cases in which it is laid down by the Act of Parliament that the Board shall not have power to interfere.

John Shepherd, Esq., called in; and Examined.

705. *Chairman*.] YOU have acted as Chairman of the East India Company?—Yes, on three different occasions. J. Shepherd, Esq.

706. Mr. *Herries*.] Will you state the periods when you acted as Chairman?—I was elected a Director in June 1835; I was elected Deputy Chairman in April 1843; and Chairman in April 1844; and I was re-elected Deputy Chairman in April 1849, and Chairman in April 1850; and again, in the following year, 1851, I was elected Chairman; so that for three years I have been Chairman, and for two years Deputy Chairman.

707. *Chairman*.] You have heard the evidence which Mr. Melvill has given?—Yes.

708. He has explained to the Committee the general system adopted for administering the affairs of the Indian Government at the India House. Will you give the Committee your opinion with reference to the practical working of that system?—I have no hesitation saying that I think the system works most beneficially for India, and for the advantage of the public service. The system with regard to the despatches ensures a careful revision of all the proceedings of the local governments; and a knowledge on the part of our servants in India, that all their proceedings, and their reports and correspondence will come regularly under the surveillance of the Court, has in my opinion a very beneficial moral effect, and I think it is a wholesome stimulus to industry and exertion. It is quite impossible that an inefficient public servant, an indolent clerk we will say, or a careless Judge, can avoid exposure and censure by the Court; and we are always ready to commend and reward those officers whom we find most deserving.

709. Those are reasons which you think valid for maintaining so minute a surveillance?—Yes; there are other reasons which might be stated; the completeness of our records is a great advantage to the governing body at home. Voluminous papers are sent home, and though it might appear as if many of them might be dispensed with, yet they are very valuable in my opinion as adjuncts to our administration. If we want information on any subject, we have only to go to our records, and there we have the opinions of the most eminent men on any particular subject on which we require information. I should say that a man has only to read our records to make himself almost as much acquainted with the system of the government in India as he would be if he had spent his life there.

710. You think it an advantage to send home the voluminous correspondence relating to the question that arises, which authorities in India are in the habit of sending home to the East India Company?—I should be very sorry to see any plan adopted that circumscribed the number of documents sent home; the same information might perhaps be given in different forms, but

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there is nothing that I should deprecate more than any endeavour to define the particular documents that were required for the purpose of limiting the number of the documents. I think the great advantage of the present system consists in our having everything before us, and being enabled to make ourselves thoroughly masters of the whole subject upon which our decision is to be given.

711. Has that mode been adopted within a comparatively recent date?—No, it has been adopted ever since I have been a Director of the East India Company; the collections were not always made in India, but during the last charter they have been made in India and completed in this country.

712. A great deal of information can be obtained by reference to your own records?—Yes; and we have the correspondence and documents upon which the local governments have decided upon the question. The great advantage of the present system is, that we have the same materials for our decision that the local governments have; and we may of course refer to our decisions in analogous cases, which are very useful, because they form a code of regulations for ourselves.

713. You will from your position be enabled to explain fully the course of proceeding on the occasions when there exist differences of opinion between the Board of Control and the Court of Directors?—Those differences are generally settled in communications between the President and the Chairs. If a despatch comes down altered in such a way that we think it important to remonstrate with the President upon it, as has been already explained, we have a certain day of the week on which we have a friendly meeting with the President, and we discuss the matter between ourselves; and if we do not succeed in convincing each other or making a compromise of the question, it is for the Chairs to consider whether they should adhere rigidly to their opinion or not; they would, perhaps, take the matter before the Court, and if the Court agreed with them, the draft of the despatch would go up to the Board officially. The "P. C.," I beg leave to say, as has been already explained, is a mere suggestion or previous communication between the President and the Chairs; but when the draft of the despatch goes up to the Board, having received the sanction of the Court, it becomes then strictly official. If the President of the Board should adhere to the alterations which he had made in the previous communications, we should then write a letter or suggest to the Court to write a letter of remonstrance, detailing the grounds upon which we differ from him; and it would rest with the Board to say whether they would adhere to their opinion or accede to the remonstrance of the Court of Directors. If the Board still adhere to their opinion, I have known cases of a second letter, and even a rejoinder to that; but ultimately it is the duty of the Court to succumb, and therefore the despatch goes out to India as approved by the Board.

714. These questions and answers have been confined entirely to the proceedings of the Court of Directors and the Board of Control. Does your experience lead you to suggest any alteration in that system?—No, I do not think any better system could be devised. Sometimes the system of "P. C." has been complained of by members of the Court, but I am satisfied myself that it facilitates business and saves time; and though delay is an inconvenience, yet we have the power, and we are constantly exercising that power, in the case of a despatch which demands prompt and immediate attention, of taking it up immediately. During the last two years several instances occurred, when I was in the Chair, in which a despatch arrived, we will say on Monday, which was of great importance; it was brought to us, and the Chairman and Deputy Chairman consulted together with the officer in whose department the subject was, and we made up our minds as to what reply should be given to it. On the next day, Tuesday, we met with the President, and we discussed the subject with him, taking the collection of papers or a sufficient quantity of papers to show him the nature of the subject; and on several occasions I have brought the memorandum back in my box approved of on the same afternoon, and have laid it before the Committee on the following day. We have explained the circumstances which required promptitude and decision to the Committee, and though perhaps there may be a little objection, on the score of not having had time enough to consider the matter, generally they will, in an important case, concede the point and take it into consideration at once, and then it will go before the Court; on the same day a discussion will again take place, then an objection may

may be taken by the Court that they have not had sufficient time to consider it, and then we have the power of summoning a Court before the regular day of meeting in the next week (the regular day of meeting of the Court is on Wednesday); if the Court, when the question was brought before them on the Wednesday, denied a longer time to consider it, we should hold a second Court on Friday; so that we have the means of attending to important questions which require promptitude and replying by return of post. But I beg leave to say that as regards the general questions which come before us, I do think it is much more important that those questions should be maturely and thoroughly considered, and efficiently disposed of, than even that quickness and promptitude should be obtained.

715. Then the Committee is to understand, that from your experience you are not of opinion that the delay which occurs is productive of any serious injury?—No, I think not; there may have been instances where it would have been better if the matter had been disposed of a little earlier; but as a general rule, I am satisfied that the system could not be amended.

716. We have had sufficient evidence of the mode of proceeding between the Secret Committee and the Board; what is your opinion of that course of proceeding; is there any change that you would suggest?—It has been already explained to the Committee that the duty of the Secret Committee is purely ministerial; the only duty defined by law, or recognised by the Board as appertaining to the members of the Secret Committee, is that of signing and transmitting despatches which are prepared by the Board and sent to the Committee. We have no power, if we think it important or necessary at our interviews with the President, of discussing the questions and pointing out to him what we think the best course of proceeding; we may write a letter to the President, but his attending to that letter is merely a matter of courtesy; our power is not recognised by the Board or by the law; and under those circumstances the members of the Secret Committee might scarcely consider that they were bound always to express their opinion where there was a difference of opinion between the President of the Board and themselves. Speaking for myself, it would be only on questions of great importance that I should feel it my duty to write a letter on the subject, because I know that that letter might be sent back, which has taken place.

717. The President of the Board is not bound to receive that letter?—No. I think Lord Broughton, in one of his answers before the Committee on Official Salaries, stated distinctly that the members of the Secret Committee might write a letter, but that he was not bound to know it; it is a matter of discretion on the part of the members of the Secret Committee whether they should express their opinion, and it is a matter of discretion on the part of the President whether he chooses to attend to such an expression of opinion or not. My idea would be, that it would be satisfactory if my duty as a member of the Secret Committee were so defined that I might feel that it was my duty to express my opinion on all occasions where I differed in opinion from the President, and to place that opinion on record, in order to show to my successor that I had done my duty.

718. Do you think that there would be any inconvenience likely to result from throwing that responsibility upon the Secret Committee?—We are told that it is our duty now; we are held responsible if we do not give our advice to the President in such cases. From the impression which Honourable Members who have put questions upon the subject to the witnesses seem to entertain, I feel that if I were to neglect giving my opinion I should be considered neglecting my duty, but I am in this embarrassing position; I have not the power of recording the fact that I have expressed my opinion, nor is it recognised by law as part of my duty that I should express my opinion in those cases.

719. Your suggestion would be, that there should be power given to the Secret Committee where they differed in opinion from the President of the Board, to protest against the decision which he came to?—I beg leave to state, that I am perfectly ready to admit that the ultimate decision of all questions involving peace and war must be in the hands of the President and the Cabinet of the day. I should be very sorry that any power of protest should be given to members of the Secret Committee which should embarrass the President or the Cabinet in the course they think it right to take in such cases; but I think

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if the members of the Secret Committee are expected to use any influence either in the way of discussion, or by writing a letter to the President, there ought to be some means of our being able to show that that influence has been used by its being recorded.

720. But the Act of Parliament, if I understand you rightly, does not recognise that duty?—Certainly not; the only duty recognised by the Act of Parliament is that of transmitting the despatch; but some members of the Committee from the questions they have put, seem to think that it is implied by the Act that we ought to exercise a power by acquiescing in the course adopted if we agree with the President, or by remonstrating if we think it desirable to do so.

721. *Mr. Herries.*] Upon what do you found the opinion that it is the implied duty of the Secret Committee to remonstrate, or protest, or offer any opinion?—I mean to say, that in listening to the questions that have been put, and the answers which have been given to them, it has been stated that the Chairs have the power to do so; and if the parties say they have the power to do so, the natural conclusion to be drawn is, that they are expected to exercise the power, which I may say we have exercised very lately with my Right Honourable friend, in taking about the best course of proceeding in the Secret Department, in reference to the Burmese war.

722. *Chairman.*] Do you consider that the present system of electing Directors operates injuriously, so as to prevent men of men of eminence from becoming candidates?—I think the fault is more from men of eminence coming forward as candidates; the canvas is made a greater bugbear of than it ought to be; if men of eminence came forward, I am satisfied that the Court of Proprietors would be very ready to support them; from the respect they entertain for men who have spent the greater part of their days in India, I can state one case in proof of that. Mr. Butterworth Bayley, who had served with eminence for five years as a Member of Council, and was for a year a Governor, came home on furlough at the time I was a candidate; I had made some progress in my canvas, and so had Mr. Warden; we were rivals; but we found that such was the feeling of the Proprietors in favour of Mr. Bayley, though he had never made a regular canvas, from his services being so well known, that both Mr. Warden and myself felt it politic to withdraw in his favour, and he was elected a Director before his furlough had expired. I have heard it often said that the trouble of canvassing prevented such men as Mounstuart Elphinstone, Sir Thomas Munro, and others, from coming forward as candidates. My own opinion is, that if men of eminence only came forward in a reasonable period, the proprietary body would elect them with very little trouble on their part.

723. Without a laborious canvas?—Yes; such would be the estimation formed of the merits of their services that I have no doubt they would be elected.

724. *Sir E. Colebrooke.*] When was Mr. Butterworth Bayley elected?—He was elected before his three years' furlough had expired; it must have been in 1833 or 1834.

725. *Chairman.*] Do you consider that 24 Directors are necessary, or would it be advantageous to reduce the number?—I think that a reduction of the number of Directors would be most prejudicial to their efficiency; reducing the number of Directors to 12 would leave the Committee with only three members, and one of those might be absent; and there would not be that thorough discussion and investigation of subjects that there is now; and a body of 12 men would be more liable to be influenced than a body of 24 men. I am of opinion that it is of great importance to retain the present number; it is impossible to suppose that 24 men can be so easily influenced as 12 men might be.

726. Do you consider that the Court of Directors contains an adequate number of representatives of Indian interests?—Of late years almost all the candidates who have been elected have been in the service in India. I should be very sorry to see all the Directors Indian, because I think a certain infusion of English blood is desirable. We often find that Madras men have peculiar views of their own, and Bengal men have peculiar views of their own, and Bombay men again have peculiar views of their own, and the men who are disinterested have no local prejudices, and they can exercise a sound discretion, and decide between them; and I think also an infusion of English members, who have English knowledge, and have mixed a good deal with people in this country, is very important in this way; we have frequently very important questions with regard

regard to our exchange, with regard to our steam navy, and various other matters of that kind, and I think that an infusion of English blood is very useful in disposing of those questions. As Mr. Melvill stated, during the last Charter there has been only one man elected who is not Indian.

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727. I believe many of the most eminent Chairmen of the Court have been individuals who were not in the civil or military service of the Company?—There have been men who have been very efficient members of the Court, and efficient Chairmen who were not in the civil or military service of the Company, and they have been also good men of business; it is very important that the Chairman should be a good man of business, for having so much to do as the Chairman has, unless he were a man of business, though he might have Indian knowledge, he would not be able to get through the work.

728. I believe you yourself were never in the civil or military service of the Company?—No, I was brought up in the Company's maritime service.

729. It has been suggested by Mr. Melvill that there should be a quorum of the Court of Proprietors necessary to conduct the proceedings. Do you think that would be an improvement?—It would tend to ensure a greater number of proprietors attending, and it would also raise the tone and character of the discussions, and would prevent any two or three members from combining merely for the sake of bringing forward any particular views of their own over and over again after the question has been decided. It would certainly be an advantage to the proprietary body, and an advantage to the public service.

730. Will you inform the Committee as to the mode of proceeding in the Court of Directors, on the occasion of appointing members to the several councils of India?—When a vacancy occurs in the Council, the Chairman and Deputy Chairman generally consult together as to those whom they may consider to have the highest qualifications for the office, and they generally select three or four individuals, and an officer is employed to search the records for an account of their services; a detailed collection is made of the services of those individuals, and notice is then given by the Chairman, on a Court day, that those documents will be laid before the Court, with the view of selecting a member for the Council. It is open to any member of the Direction to ask that a collection of the merits of A., B., and C. should also be prepared, and that is generally conceded by the Chairs. Notice is then given of the particular individual whom the Chairs recommend, and of any other individuals whom other members may intend to nominate. When the day is fixed the merits of the several parties are discussed, and the appointment is made by ballot, by the majority of the Court of Directors.

731. There is no open canvassing?—No; now and then civil servants will write home, stating that their standing is so and so, and that they desire to be considered as candidates for the Council; but that is not often the case.

732. The suggestion of nomination proceeds from the Chairman of the day?—Yes, from the Chairman of the day, in communication with the Deputy Chairman; they generally take care to make up their own minds in the first instance.

733. These are appointments over which the India Board have no control; will you explain the course you adopt as regards those appointments on which the Board have a veto?—With reference to the appointment of Governor-general or Governors of Presidencies, on such occasions it is the practice of the Chairs to communicate very promptly with the President of the Board. Our desire generally is, in the case of the Governor-general or Governor, that we should get the best man of the particular party who may be in power; we are not so unreasonable as to propose as Governor-general or a Governor a man in opposition; and it has been my practice generally to take up two or three names and place them in the order in which I think the Court would esteem them, and I say to the President, "Here are three names; either of them, I think, the Court would be glad to elect; I have placed them in the order in which, I think, they would be esteemed by the Court." If neither of those names is satisfactory to the President, of course it then becomes a matter of communication; he would probably suggest a name of his own, and it is a question between us, to be settled in friendly communication who shall be the party elected.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next, at One o'clock.]

Joseph Horne

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Select Committee on INDIAN TERRITORIES.
1852.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

Veneris, 7^o die Maii, 1852.

Thomas Waterfield, Esq. - - - p. 1
John Shepherd, Esq. - - - p. 19

[Great inconvenience having arisen from the Publication of Minutes of Evidence taken before Committees, and of Papers, &c. laid before them, it is particularly requested that Members receiving such Minutes and Papers, will be careful that they are confined to the object for which they are printed, the special use of the Members of such Committees.]

Select Committee on INDIAN TERRITORIES.

1852.

Martis, 11^o die Maii, 1852.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. Baring.
Mr. Herries.
Mr. Hardinge.
Sir Edward Colebrooke.
Sir R. H. Inglis.
Mr. Vernon Smith.
Sir Charles Wood.
Mr. Milner Gibson.
Sir William Molesworth.
Viscount Mahon.

Mr. Baillie.
Viscount Jocelyn.
Sir James Hogg.
Mr. Labouchere.
Mr. Hildyard.
Mr. Plowden.
Mr. Hume.
Mr. Cobden.
Mr. Keogh.

THOMAS BARING, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

John Shepherd, Esq., called in ; and further Examined.

734. *Chairman.*] DO you approve fully of the present system of education at the colleges of Haileybury and Addiscombe?—At Haileybury, I think there might be some improvement introduced, in devoting more time to European subjects. There is, I think, more time devoted to the study of Oriental languages than is necessary. I should prefer leaving the Oriental languages to be attended to when the young men arrive in India to a greater extent than at present ; that has been my impression lately. As regards Addiscombe, the system at present is very perfect ; nothing could work better than the present system.

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735. Does the present plan of distributing the patronage of the civil and military services in your opinion operate beneficially to the Company's services?—The late returns which have been made show that a very large proportion of the patronage is given to the sons of the Company's servants, and my own opinion is, that any other system, take for instance the system which has been proposed of appropriating a specific proportion to the servants of the Company, would not act so beneficially to them as the present system does. If we were to extend the return of the distribution of the patronage to the immediate connexions, the nephews or grandsons of our officers, the proportion of patronage given to them would be shown to be much larger than it is shown to be now.

736. Can you make any suggestion as to any change in the Court of Proprietors that would in your opinion be beneficial, as regards their constitution and power of voting?—I think it would be very difficult to suggest any improvement. It has been thought that giving votes to those who held stock in the loan money of the Company might be a system acted upon ; but that would increase the number of proprietors to a very large extent, and I question whether there would be any benefit arising from it.

737. What would be your opinion of giving servants of the Company who had served a certain period in India, whether civil or military, the right of voting?—I cannot imagine that it would be beneficial ; the number would be so great that I think it would make the canvass still more arduous and difficult, and I do not think it would act beneficially with regard to the parties who would be ultimately elected.

738. *Mr. Labouchere.*] Can you give the Committee any idea what would be the number of persons entitled to vote if you allowed all those who had served

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in India to do so?—I should think the number would be three times the present number.

739. Would it be possible to draw any line, by giving those who had served a certain time, or who had filled certain situations, a power to vote?—It would be practicable to confine the power of voting to those who had held a certain rank or filled a certain station.

740. Do you think the limitation of the power of voting to those who had filled certain stations would be desirable?—I doubt whether it would.

741. *Mr. Baillie.*] Is it not the fact that most of the retired public servants of the East India Company are holders now of India stock?—I should not say most of them are; a great many buy stock; all who wish to have votes have the power of buying India stock, but I do not think most of them, or even a large proportion, buy stock.

742. *Mr. Herries.*] The relative powers and authority of the proprietors and the Directors of the East India Company are governed by the Charter of Incorporation, are they not?—Yes.

743. If so, by what power could an alteration be made which should give a different authority with respect to the choice of directors and proprietors of the Company from that which the present Court of Proprietors enjoy?—You could only make such an alteration by Act of Parliament.

744. Would it not also require the consent of the whole proprietary body?—I imagine an Act of Parliament would over-rule any present system.

745. Do you think it would be consistent with our law that Parliament should over-rule the rights of the proprietors of any company chartered for their own interests, by making changes and alterations respecting the rights of the respective parties within the limits so settled?—It is certainly open to a question that the proprietors might raise that objection.

746. It is a very unusual course, is it not?—I should think it was; it would only be the good of the public service that would authorise it.

747. This is a separate question from the trusteeship, which the Company exercises in the administration of the government of India. The constitution of the Court of Proprietors, and their rights and mode of election, I consider to be regulated by their Charter, and not to have any immediate connexion with the Government of India?—I think the mode of electing the directors must be considered as having an important bearing upon the Government of India; but it would of course admit of an argument whether it was not an interference with their privileges to extend the number of votes.

748. Have you the power of making bye-laws?—Yes; the proprietors make bye-laws for themselves.

749. By those bye-laws, might they alter the mode of choosing the directors?—I rather think the Act of Parliament settles that, that holders of stock shall have so many votes according to the value of the stock; I doubt whether the Act could be altered by any bye-law.

750. You were asked whether or not other persons, not being by law qualified as holders of stock to vote, might not be admitted to vote with a view to the improvement of the representation of the proprietary body in the Court of Directors?—It could only be by Act of Parliament.

751. Are you of opinion that the proprietors of stock would be ready to admit the interference of Parliament in such a matter?—I think it very likely that they might object to its making their votes of less importance by increasing the number of votes.

752. Do you think the object of sufficient importance to make it worth while to incur the opposition which might be raised to such a measure?—I think not; I am satisfied that the proprietors as they now stand would elect eminent men as directors if they came forward as candidates, but unfortunately there is an impression in the minds of parties that the canvass is a very arduous one, and many dislike the idea of undertaking it.

753. In point of fact, have several eminent men of late years been elected?—I have known no eminent men who failed where they waited for a year or two; of course they cannot expect to walk over the heads of one or two candidates who have already secured the good opinion of the majority of the proprietors.

754. *Mr. Labouchere.*] To what do you attribute it that men of great eminence connected with India of late years, such as Mr. Mount Stuart Elphinstone and Lord Metcalfe, and men of that class, have never become directors?—I think

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it is because they apprehended the canvass; Mr. Mount Stuart Elphinstone refused to take office in India; he refused to take the appointment of Governor-general, and I do not think he ever desired the office of a director, otherwise he would only have had to intimate to the proprietors his desire to be elected, and I am satisfied that he would have been elected; and the same applies to Lord Metcalfe, but his services were in requisition by Her Majesty's Government, and he had a higher reward offered him, and he had higher services to perform. Mr. Mount Stuart Elphinstone was offered a seat in the India Board, and when he arrived in India he was offered the Governor-generalship by two separate Administrations; so I have always understood.

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755. Viscount Jocelyn.] It has been stated by Mr. Melvill, that there are 24 directors, including the Chairs; in reality, however, are there not 30 directors, six of whom go out annually by rotation?—Yes, there are always six that go out annually by rotation.

756. How are the re-elections conducted; is it not the fact, that the six out directors are re-elected annually, on the recommendation of the Court, in their corporate capacity?—That is the present practice.

757. Can you state any instance in which this practice has been deviated from by the non re-election of an out director?—There was an instance of a director who was thrown out on a general election, where there happened to be a vacancy; the practice is, that the directors are re-elected, but there was an occasion when a director was thrown out on a general election, and afterwards he was re-elected.

758. It is believed that there are always candidates in the field to succeed to vacancies in the direction from death or resignation; would any such candidate, however able or distinguished, have the slightest chance of being elected in opposition to any of the six directors going out by rotation?—It is very doubtful; if among the six, there was any one of doubtful reputation, or if any of the six directors had misconducted himself, so as to lose the confidence of the proprietors, and a man came forward in whom the proprietors had confidence, I think it very likely that he would be elected.

759. Can you state any instance in which that has occurred?—I am not aware of any instance at the present moment; I am speaking from my own personal recollection.

760. Then practically, since the present Charter, the directors are elected for life, until they voluntarily resign, and the re-elections referred to are purely matter of form?—I cannot go the length of saying that the re-elections are purely matters of form, because the proprietors have the power, if they please, of coming forward themselves, or of bringing forward any candidate, and of opposing the house-list; practically they have not done so; I presume on the ground that those whose names appear on the house-list, obtained the confidence of the proprietors at large.

761. But, practically, the re-election is a matter of form?—Practically it is.

762. Why should not the annual election be open, the Court being debarred from all interference?—I cannot give any reasons, further than that if you desire to adopt a plan which shall prevent eminent men from coming forward, I think that system would have that effect.

763. What is the interference that the Court exercise?—The influence they exercise is, in recommending certain names, and I may mention that there is a difference of opinion upon that subject: some persons think that the Court of Directors might, instead of recommending any parties, state that they are ready to serve again; having performed their duty faithfully, I do not apprehend that the recommendation of the Court is a matter of great importance.

764. An opinion has been given in favour of the Court of Proprietors possessing the power of discussing the affairs of India; and I find from Lord Glenelg's letter, dated the 12th of February 1833, it appears to have been intended, under the arrangement of 1834, that they should possess such power; will you have the goodness to state in what manner proprietors can become acquainted with the affairs of India from sources not open to the public generally?—Any proprietor at the quarterly court has the power of asking questions of the chairman, or of calling for any papers, and if there is no objection on public grounds to giving those papers, those requests are generally acceded to; of course it depends upon the nature of the subject whether it is politic to grant the papers that are applied for.

765. Do you think it would be advantageous were it to be laid down, that the chairman,

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chairman, or of course in his absence the deputy-chairman, of the Court of Directors, should, at a meeting to be convened for the purpose, annually review the affairs of India for the information of the proprietary body?—Our quarterly courts afford that opportunity. We have quarterly courts for the express purpose, and any proprietor who takes any great interest in Indian affairs has the fullest opportunity at that court of discussing any question. I do not think there would be any advantage in having an additional court.

766. Do you think the furnishing of such information would lead to tedious and useless debates?—I have never observed that there has been any desire on the part of the Court of Directors to refuse information to proprietors at the quarterly courts. I have only regretted that so few of the proprietors attended; the meetings have been generally very indifferently attended.

767. We have had it in evidence that the Direction is divided into three committees. By this system, are the committees usually composed of those members of the Court who, by previous knowledge and experience, are best qualified for the department entrusted to them?—The committees are chosen in the way Mr. Melvill described; but the members, amongst themselves, have the opportunity of exchanging into those particular committees which they are most qualified for; and I may state, that though you may not always see civilians on the same committee, either the Revenue, or Judicial, or Legislative, the reason of that is, that the member wishes to go through all the committees, in order that he may make himself master of the business of the Court; and certainly it is an object that a man should serve a certain time on every committee.

768. Would a director be nominated to the committee supervising that branch of the service in which he had been employed in India?—I have scarcely known an instance where a director did not succeed in getting into the particular committee that he wished to be upon, by exchanging with his colleagues.

769. It has been stated to us that no record of the daily attendance of directors is kept; does it not sometimes happen that directors seldom or never attend, except on the weekly court days when, from non-attendance, they are liable to a fine?—I happened to be present when Mr. Melvill was asked that question, and when he stated eight as the daily attendance; if I had been asked the question I should have stated that the number was greater than eight, because I have frequently, when I have been in the chair, asked what members were in the House, and I have had a list of a dozen; it depends a good deal upon what business is going on; gentlemen do not always attend if there is not much business on the Court table; but generally speaking the attendance is very good.

770. Are there not a great number of directors who do not attend, except when they are liable to a fine for not attending?—I am not aware that there are any.

771. Are the directors of the East India Company allowed to engage in any other pursuits besides being directors?—Yes, they are. Perhaps you will allow me to state, as that question may refer (though I do not imagine that it does) to myself, that I consider there is an advantage in a man having other occupations, provided he takes care that he does not neglect his duty at the India House. I mentioned, the last time I was examined, that there are a variety of matters of importance which we have to decide upon, independent of local matters. There are many questions of finance, such as regulating our exchanges, and allowing advances on hypothecated goods, which come before us; and again, we have the India navy to attend to; we have vessels to build and machinery to construct; and we have all our military stores and clothing for the army, and many things of that kind to superintend, upon which a knowledge of what is passing in the City, out of doors, is very useful.

772. It has been stated to us that the Court of Directors possess the power of recalling and dismissing any of their servants at pleasure: do you consider the continuance of this power essential to the maintenance of their authority and of due subordination on the part of their servants?—I do, most distinctly.

773. Do you consider that any exception could be made without endangering those objects?—I am not aware of any.

774. *Sir R. H. Inglis.*] Can you state to the Committee that that power has been advantageously exercised within your own personal experience by the Court of Directors?—I certainly think it has.

775. From your experience you are unwilling that the power should be withdrawn from the body to whom it is now entrusted?—Certainly.

776. Viscount

776. Viscount *Jocelyn*.] It has been stated by Mr. Melvill that the "evil of delay in the correspondence between England and India is mitigated by the fact that it chiefly relates to the revision of acts done:" but are not references frequently made by the Governments of India for the previous sanction of the Court to measures deemed of more or less importance, and in such cases is not the long delay which now occurs very injurious to the public interests?—As I mentioned in my last examination, there are sometimes cases where promptitude is very important, and on such occasions we always have the power, and we exercise it, of taking those cases up and deciding them with promptitude and without delay.

777. For instance, was there not very great delay in deciding upon the introduction of railways into India, and other measures of a similar character?—The question of the introduction of railways into India was a very important question, upon which differences of opinion existed between the authorities as to the best mode of constructing railroads: it certainly required due consideration before we committed ourselves. The question was first mooted when I happened to be either deputy-chairman or chairman. The question at issue was, whether it was proper or constitutional to give a guarantee of a certain dividend; that was objected to, and it was found, that without giving a guarantee the people of England would not come forward with money to construct the railroads; then afterwards, when this was discovered, it was found actually necessary to give a guarantee; it of course took a long time to decide what was the proper amount of interest; we desired to have a smaller amount than five per cent.; we thought that three or four per cent. might do. It was a very important question, and it was much more necessary to take sufficient time, and weigh everything well, than rashly come to a decision, which we might hereafter have cause to regret.

778. When a matter originating in the Secret Department is transferred to the Public Department, do the Court of Directors possess the power of recording a dissent or protest against any proceedings coming to their knowledge on such transfer, which they may deem injurious to the interests of India or of England?—The Court of Directors, when the thing is made public before them, have the power of coming to any resolution they think proper, because the question is no longer in the Secret Department.

779. If so, have they of late years exercised that power?—They have.

780. You are aware that in former years, in the time of Mr. Dundas, for instance, it was the duty of the President of the Board of Control annually to review the affairs of India in Parliament; can you state when, and for what reason, that practice was discontinued?—No; I am not sufficiently acquainted with that to answer the question.

781. Do you not think that the revival of that salutary practice would be advantageous, by creating a general interest in the welfare and prosperity of India, and by giving a certain degree of publicity to the proceedings of the different authorities to whom the administration of India is entrusted?—I see no objection to it, if the Legislature desire it; but Indian questions generally, I think, do not excite much interest in Parliament.

782. We have had evidence from Mr. Melvill that duplicate copies of all despatches from India are received; are duplicates of the collections annexed to the despatches also transmitted?—I am not quite certain that they are always sent, but generally speaking, on all important questions, where duplicates are not sent, we have duplicates made.

783. Are triplicate copies sent?—I am not certain. I know frequently we are obliged to make other copies at the India House on important questions where several members wish to read the papers.

784. Besides those voluminous papers, are there not diaries sent from India?—Yes; the proceedings are very full and complete.

785. All that takes place both at Madras and Bombay and Bengal is sent to this country?—Yes, every document upon which the Government in India decide the question comes before the Court.

786. What is done with those diaries?—They are all deposited in our records, and may be called for at any time that the directors wish it.

787. Of course all those documents are very voluminous, and very expensive. Does your experience enable you to suggest any means by which, without impairing the checks and control exercised by the authorities in this country over the authorities in India, that mass of Indian correspondence could be diminished?—I stated before that I should be very sorry to see any measure taken by circum-

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scribing the collections. I think it is much more important that we should have too many documents than that we should have too few. There may be some inconveniences from the number of documents, but I think it is much the safer side to err upon.

788. *Viscount Mahon.*] Will you have the goodness to state more in detail than you have hitherto done what is the improvement in the course of study at Haileybury which you would recommend?—I think too much perhaps is required in the study of so many Oriental languages, seeing that young men have no opportunity after going to India of having the best instruction in European subjects—in law, political economy, and even in classics. I think it would be better if more time were devoted to those subjects, and the knowledge of the Oriental languages were completed when they arrived in India. There have been differences of opinion among the members of the Court upon that question, but that is my view.

789. Would not the arrival of a young man in India be attended with great inconvenience to himself and detriment to the public service if he had no previous acquaintance with the language?—I would not go the length of saying that he should have no acquaintance with the language, but I would confine them to the rudiments of the languages, and leave them to complete their knowledge after they arrived in India. I am not much in favour of young men devoting a large portion of their time to the study of Oriental languages at Haileybury.

790. You consider that the Oriental languages should follow the other studies?—Yes; in my opinion no matter can be of more importance than the acquirement of the native languages, but that must be got in India.

791. Has it ever occurred to you whether there might be, without detriment to the public service, any diminution in the amount of classical learning required of the students at Haileybury?—I should say not; I have always found that good classical scholars have other talents, and I should be sorry to see a small degree of knowledge of the classics as a test; I think, generally, if a man is a good classic, he is also eminent in other departments.

792. But it has appeared to you that at Haileybury the study of so many languages is excessive as regards the time and strength of the student?—Yes, that is my opinion.

793. You think that in regard to Oriental languages, it would be an improvement to effect a diminution?—Yes, particularly with reference to Sanscrit, though Orientals consider Sanscrit of great importance; it is a language which young men find it very difficult to master.

794. Your objection is to the system pursued; have you any fault to find with the way in which the system itself is carried out?—No; I think less might be required in the Oriental languages.

795. But you are perfectly satisfied with the way in which the system at Haileybury is carried out, presuming the system to be the right one?—Yes.

796. *Sir E. Colebrooke.*] Is the test that is applied to students who pass the college now higher as regards the Oriental than as regards European subjects?—No, it is scarcely so high; the test is, that they should translate from a certain work.

797. You may possibly be aware that formerly they required higher marks on Oriental subjects in order to pass the examination than on European subjects; that is not the case now?—I do not think it is; they only require that they should translate from one language to another; a good classical scholar would do more than that. I know that a student loses his turn if he has not a "G. M." in Oriental languages; he may not at the college have paid so much attention to the classics, but he would be a much better Latin and Greek scholar than he would be a Sanscrit scholar.

798. But a greater portion of time is taken up in the study of Oriental languages than you think desirable?—Yes. I would leave the student to acquire them by study when he arrives in India.

799. But, practically, a very slight knowledge of the language is acquired now at the college?—Many of our students acquire great proficiency.

800. The knowledge they acquire of the language in the country is always much more rapidly acquired than at the college?—I should think so.

801. Do you think the test for examinations which has been established since the last Charter has had the effect of raising the qualifications of the students who are admitted?—I have no doubt it has. I think a dull and heavy boy has no chance now of getting into the college.

802. Has it had the effect upon the directors of making them more cautious in making appointments?—I cannot say what effect it has had upon the minds of my colleagues. We are always glad when we get an able nominee, and we are proud of those who distinguish themselves at college.

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803. I am speaking of the effect of the examination which requires a higher qualification on the part of those admitted to the college.—If a director knew that a young man was not likely to pass his examination, he would not bring him forward. I think it must operate upon the minds of the directors in that way.

804. Do you conceive that the test is sufficiently high to secure an efficient body of public servants?—I think it is; we have difficulty in getting them. There is generally a large proportion of the candidates who are rejected.

805. Do you think that it would be possible to introduce any system of competition into the appointment of civil servants?—That was proposed, as you are aware, at the time of the last Charter; but I doubt very much the advantage of it, because it is not always the most brilliant young men that make the most efficient public servants hereafter. On a *viva voce* examination a young man of great confidence will pass, but a modest retiring man will fail, and yet hereafter he may turn out a very valuable public servant. I do not put the least faith in public examinations on that account.

806. Do you see any practical difficulties in the working of that system?—I think it would be very difficult in practice to work it.

807. You do not think it could be tried as an experiment on a limited scale?—It might be tried as an experiment, but I doubt very much whether it would operate beneficially.

808. Do you think that the time that the students remain at college is sufficient; you have stated that you thought a greater time ought to be devoted to European subjects; do you think that object would be attained by keeping the students longer at college?—Two years, when they enter the college at the age they do, which is 18 or 19, is almost as long as would be possible. Now and then there are instances of young men who lose their time being there three years, but I think it would be injudicious to extend it.

809. What is your opinion of the age at which they ought to go out to India?—I think the present age is a good one; our examination is so severe that very few enter the service before they are 18 years of age, and many of them are older than that.

810. Viscount *Mahon*.] Besides the Greek, Latin, and the Oriental languages, are any European languages studied at Haileybury?—No.

811. Is not French studied?—No.

812. Sir *R. H. Inglis*.] Will you state to the Committee whether it be not the fact that young men who have been most eminently distinguished in Oriental languages when they went from Haileybury, have afterwards been found to be the most efficient public servants of the East India Company in India?—There is no doubt of it, because those young men are the most industrious in all their studies; they are the reading-men of the college, and they distinguish themselves generally.

813. You have stated the value of classical attainments in the examination of Haileybury, and the system of education there pursued; is it or is it not the fact, that two most eminent men, who have occupied the highest position in India as Governors-general, were very eminent among their own countrymen for their knowledge of classical literature, viz. Lord Hastings and Lord Wellesley?—No doubt they were both very eminent in that respect.

814. You see no reason why you should debar the servants of the East India Company from the benefit of that enlarged knowledge of philosophy, history, and the study of the classics provided for the young men of England?—Certainly not; I should wish their minds to be as enlarged as possible before they proceed to India.

815. Looking to the general standard of examination at Haileybury, even though it does not include the modern European languages, does it not involve the necessity of knowing matters connected with science, in almost all its branches, hydrostatics, mechanics, astronomy, history, philology, besides Persian, Hindostanee, and Sanscrit, and is it conceivable that any young man could go through that course with any additions that the curiosity of man might desire to invent for him?—I think there is quite enough required of him at the present moment.

816. You think there is quite enough, and you think if any diminution were to be

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be made, it should be made in respect to the Oriental languages, inasmuch as the young men are themselves to go into the countries where best those languages may be learned?—That is my opinion.

817. You would wish not absolutely to confine their attention to subjects of general science or classical literature at home, but principally to direct their attention to such subjects which can be learned here, and cannot be learned elsewhere?—That is precisely my opinion.

818. I hold in my hand the examinations for one year; these are not published, but they are printed, are they not?—Yes.

819. The examinations in 1847 do not form a precedent for the examinations that are to be made in the year 1848?—No; the professors are very careful in their examinations.

820. *Mr. Hardinge.*] Is the test at Addiscombe as high as that at Woolwich?—I rather think it is; but I am not acquainted with the test at Woolwich.

821. Have you always understood it to be as high?—I have.

822. Do the cadets who go to Addiscombe, but who are not intended for the engineering and the artillery service, go through the same examination as the others?—The artillery and engineer's appointments are open to all, and those who are more meritorious, and pass the highest examination, gain them; they are the prizes of the institution; there are no particular men sent to Addiscombe for the engineering and artillery appointments, but they are prizes, and are open to the whole.

823. Does a cadet who does not succeed in getting an artillery or engineering appointment at Addiscombe get any appointment when he lands in India?—If a young man distinguishes himself at Addiscombe, it will be a passport for him in India, and I think a soldier cannot be too well educated.

824. Can you suggest any improvement in the course of study pursued at Addiscombe?—No, I cannot; I think Addiscombe is in a very high state of efficiency at the present moment.

825. The Court appoint the professors at Addiscombe?—They do.

826. And they have the sole power of removing them?—Yes; but the President of the Board has a veto on the appointment.

827. What is your opinion as to the proposal which has been sometimes made of selling a portion of the patronage which is now possessed by the Court of Directors on the public account?—I cannot see the advantage of it.

828. What disadvantage do you conceive would arise from the patronage being transferred to the Queen's Government?—I think if you were to establish the principle of selling any portion of the patronage, it might lead to the impression that, if a certain proportion of it were sold, all might be sold; and I think the moral effect would be very prejudicial.

829. Do you think a larger amount of patronage might be given to the Board of Control?—I see no objection to any division of the patronage which the Legislature may think desirable for the public service.

830. Under the present system, the patronage which the President of the Board has is a matter of courtesy?—Yes.

831. Do you conceive that the present system of patronage operates as a grievance of which the civil servants of the Company have really any cause to complain?—I think not.

832. *Chairman.*] In whom is vested the power of changing the system of education in the two colleges?—The 106th section of the 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85, is, "Be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the said Board of Commissioners, and they are hereby required forthwith, after the passing of this Act, to form such rules, regulations, and provisions for the guidance of the said Governor-general in Council in the formation of the estimate hereinbefore mentioned, and for the good government of the said college, as in their judgment shall appear best adapted to secure fit candidates for admission into the same, and for the examination and qualifications of such candidates, and of the students of the said college after they shall have completed their residence there, and for the appointment, and remuneration of proper examiners; and such plan, rules and regulations and provisions respectively shall be submitted to his Majesty in Council, for his revision and approbation, and when the same shall have been so revised and approved by his Majesty in Council, the same shall not afterwards be altered or repealed, except by the said Board of Commissioners, with the approbation of his Majesty in Council."

833. Then

833. Then the power of changing the system of education rests with the Board of Control?—Yes, and with Her Majesty in Council. *J. Shepherd, Esq.*

834. Viscount *Jocelyn*.] We have it in evidence from Mr. Melvill, that Mr. Escombe was appointed from Westminster School, and sent out to the civil service in India; are you aware whether the Bombay Government, shortly after his arrival, appointed him as secretary to the judicial department in Bombay?—That was during the last Charter, and not the present. There were a certain number of writers appointed, and examined without going to college. There was a demand for a greater number than the college could supply; and I believe Mr. Escombe was one of the parties who were so examined and sent out.

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835. Was he not appointed to a high office very shortly after his being sent out to India?—I am not aware of that fact.

836. Mr. *Keogh*.] Is it possible for any person to obtain admission to either of those colleges without first getting a nomination from a director?—No; he must get a nomination either from a director or from the President of the Board.

837. Sir *E. Colebrooke*.] In the examination for writerships or cadetships, are the claims of meritorious old servants sufficiently considered under the present system?—I think they are.

838. Do you think there would be any advantage in allowing any portion of the present appointments to be made with reference to such claims?—My fear is, that it would act prejudicially to the officers of the service; because if a certain number were appropriated to such a specific purpose, it would be always a patent answer for any director to give to parties asking him for an appointment, that it was considered that that was the proper number, being the number specified by the Legislature; and that the other appointment should be given elsewhere. We find that so large a proportion as one-third of the appointments is given to the sons of our officers; and if you were to take into consideration their other connexions, their nephews and grandsons, the proportion would be found to be one-half.

839. Do you think that the directors could be safely entrusted to nominate a certain portion of this number out of distinguished public servants in India?—I think that a system of self-election would be open to great objection; of course, good men would be appointed, but I think self-election very unpopular, and liable to invidious remarks.

Henry Thoby Prinsep, Esq. (called in; and Examined.)

840. *Chairman*.] WHAT situation did you hold in India when the Act of 1834 was passed?—I was secretary to the Government of Fort William in Bengal, and I became secretary to the Government of India upon that Government being organised. *H. T. Prinsep, Esq.*

841. Can you state briefly what occurred when that Act was carried into effect, and what was the constitution given to the Government of India under its provisions?—That Act took effect on the 2d of April 1834. At that time Lord William Bentinck was at Ootacamund. He had gone there in February for his health; consequently it was impossible to organise the Government in the manner required by that Act, because, if you look to the provisions of the Act, you will find that it says that the existing members of Council of the Presidency of Bengal shall become part of the Council of India with some additions, and the existing Governor-general shall be Governor-general. As Lord William Bentinck was at Ootacamund, and his Council had remained in Bengal, he could not establish the Government at that time. A correspondence ensued between him and Sir Charles Metcalfe, who was then Vice-President in Council; and it was resolved, because Lord William Bentinck could not come away from Ootacamund on account of the war, that he should continue as Governor-general, and form for himself such a Council as he could. He accordingly summoned Colonel Morison, who was a provisional member of Council, and Sir Frederick Adam, the Governor of Madras, and Mr. Macaulay, and with them he sat in Council and issued orders in the name of the Governor-general in Council; but it was not the Council designated by the Act, and it was quite incompetent for legislation. Accordingly no legislative act was passed as long as Lord William Bentinck remained at Ootacamund, and till he returned to Calcutta in September the Government of India was not legally constituted.

842. What important changes did that Act make in Bengal?—I suppose the constitutional changes have been already explained to the Committee, and therefore it is not necessary that I should re-state them. The separate governments of Bengal and Agra were formed.

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843. As respects the manner of conducting the business, what change was made?—Immediately Lord William Bentinck arrived in Calcutta, it became a subject of careful consideration how he should carry out the Act. A separate Government for Bengal could scarcely be constituted without a separate set of officers and separate records; the whole of the records then in existence were of course the records of the Government of Fort William; they now became the records of the Government of India. It was found, after much consideration, that the only way to carry out the measure was, to make the same gentlemen secretaries; secretaries to the Government of India, and secretaries to the Government of Bengal in the several departments, that so they might each make separate records, and prepare matters for an eventual complete separation. Consequently it became my duty, as secretary in the financial department, and in what is called the general department, and in several other departments, to take up to the Governor-general, separately from his Council, such matters as related to Bengal, and to take up to the Government of India, that is to the Governor-general and his Council, such matters as related to the Government of India, and in doing this, of course as the questions arose, I took the orders of the Governor-general, and in that manner a commencement was made of a separation of the records and the Governments were constituted. It would have been very difficult to carry it out in any way except in that, by making at once the same secretaries, secretaries for both till the separation could be made. In my department there was no addition made to the establishment, nor in the judicial department, but in the legislative department, which they created for all India, they appointed a deputy-secretary for Bengal, who was Mr. Mangles, a member of this Committee.

844. What changes did it make to the military and civil services, if any?—That was one of the first questions that arose, of course, how to separate the services for Bengal and Agra. It was at once determined by the Government of India that everything connected with the military should be considered as belonging to the Government of India, and it is so to this day. Nothing connected with the military department is recorded upon any proceedings of the Government of Bengal; the military secretary never goes for orders to the Governor-general separately in his capacity of Governor of Bengal, but he takes every military question before the Governor-general in Council. Then in respect to the civil services, a difficulty arose which formed the subject of correspondence between Lord William Bentinck and Sir Charles Metcalfe, as to the division of the civil service between Agra and Bengal. It was of course determined at once to annex to Agra all those who held offices in that division of territory which was made to constitute the Presidency of Agra, and to consider as belonging to Bengal all those who held offices under the Government of Bengal. But then came the question; how to appoint the junior servants afterwards to one or the other Presidency, and in case of their desiring to change from one Presidency to the other, whether that should be allowed, and whether civil servants in Agra should be considered entitled to rise to higher situations in the Presidency of Bengal.

845. Sir C. Wood.] With reference to your last answer I wish to ask a question; is not the army the army of the Presidency of Bengal?—It is the army of the presidency of Bengal, but the same army is also the army of the Presidency of Agra.

846. Orders relative to the army which belongs to the Presidency of Bengal emanate, as I understand you, from the Governor-general in Council, as distinct from the Governor of the Bengal Presidency?—Every question connected with the army goes at once before the Governor-general in Council; it was so as long as I remained in India, and I believe is so to this day: the secretary of the military department being exclusively the secretary of the Government of India, and not being considered the secretary of the Government of Bengal at all.

847. The Government of India, as distinguished from the Government of the Bengal Presidency, as I understand you, exercises military authority exclusively over the Bengal army; is that the fact as regards the army of the other presidencies?—It is so.

848. Mr. Hardinge.] What is the case with regard to the irregular corps in the Bengal presidency?—I believe every military question arising out of the formation of those irregular corps goes before the Governor-general in Council; the patronage is wholly with the Governor-general, whether he exercises his patronage as Governor-general or as Governor of Bengal is immaterial. I believe it is a difficulty

a difficulty which was not considered when the Act was framed, but it has been so settled in India.

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849. *Chairman.*] The patronage of Agra rests with the Governor-general?

Yes. I was speaking of the military; the patronage was a different question; the Agra Presidency was constituted by the Act, and Sir Charles Metcalfe was declared to be the first Governor. Then, before Lord William Bentinck left Ootacamund, a correspondence arose about that very patronage. Lord William Bentinck wished to reserve to himself in Council the superior situations of members of the Board and the Sudder Courts. Sir Charles Metcalfe thought it would be derogatory to his position as Governor of Agra to have less patronage in respect of that appointment than the Governors of Madras and Bombay exercised. Upon this a correspondence ensued, and the result was, that it was settled by a resolution of the Government of India, that the patronage of the Agra Presidency should be with the Governor of Agra, with the exception of the superior situations, and that with respect to them a reference should be made to the superior Government for confirmation, and the same thing was determined with respect to the Government of Bengal; so that the Governor himself is obliged to bring those superior situations before the Governor-general in Council for confirmation. That was settled at the time when it was determined that the Government of Agra should be maintained as a Government, and that the Presidency should be made entirely separate, as provided by the Act; but the Court of Directors, when they saw the correspondence that had taken place upon this subject, upon the division of the services between Sir Charles Metcalfe at Calcutta and Lord William Bentinck at Ootacamund, considered that it would be advisable to suspend the separation of the Agra Presidency, and they obtained leave to do so, and to substitute for the Governor a Lieutenant-governor. The difference that that made was, that being a Lieutenant-governor under the Governor-general of India, the power remained with the Governor-general of India to determine the extent of power that the Lieutenant-governor should exercise, and it has always been so done ever since.

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850. Was there any change in the system of keeping accounts?—The subject of the accounts was a very difficult one, because all the debt of India was the debt of the Supreme Government, and the accounts of India also have to be reported upon every financial measure determined upon by the Government of India. It was accordingly determined to keep the financial department under the Government of India, and there has been no separation of the offices of the accountants. For instance, the Accountant-general for India is also the Accountant-general for Bengal; it would never have done, as every financial measure of course involved the interests of the Indian empire at large, to have let the accounts pass under the subordinate Governments.

851. Will you state the process adopted in conducting the correspondence between the Governments of India and the Court of Directors?—The proceedings of the Governments are accurately kept by the secretaries; under their responsibility every letter which arrives is recorded and written out in the proceedings, with the answers. Upon questions requiring returns separately and of course, separate letters are prepared and written; but upon the whole record it is both usual, and I believe it is conformable to the orders of the Court, that a report should be sent every quarter, which reviews the whole proceedings of the Government; that is, every letter of any importance whatever is put on record and the substance of reply, and those are sent home now with the collections of papers; three copies used to be sent, the whole proceedings being completely copied out in triplicate; but when collections were sent home one copy was dispensed with. Those letters so transmitted are replied to by the Court with the same detail, every paragraph having its paragraph of reply. With regard to the despatches of the Court of Directors, immediately upon their arrival in India they are circulated to the members of the Government, who read them, and the secretary attends with them in Council and takes the orders upon them, paragraph by paragraph, if any member of the Government have anything to observe thereupon. It is then the duty of the secretary to write the resolution upon every paragraph seriatim, which resolution is the foundation of orders, if such are required, to the subordinate authorities, or it gives the substance of the reply when the time comes to make the reply.

852. The time occupied in transmitting a communication and receiving a reply, varies according to the information that it is necessary to obtain?—It varies,

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of course, according to the nature of the matter contained in the despatch; sometimes orders may be required to be sent to a subordinate Board, calling for an explanation; those orders appear in the record as issued on that day, and the reply is entered on the record on the date when it arrives, and is laid before the Council, and in replying to the Court, the letters are all referred to, and the substance of the specific statements is given.

853. Have the charges which have been made of late years, in the mode of preparing the despatches, caused an increase of trouble and expense in India?—Under the present system, we have to make the collections in India under every paragraph, and to send them home in duplicate; of course, that caused a great addition to the trouble in the secretary's office, and there are additional clerks in the establishment, but it is the mere mechanical part; it is done by people in India who receive a very small pay.

854. With respect to preparing despatches for the Court of Directors, upon matters of ordinary routine, how is that done?—The orders upon the despatches are written in pencil in the margin by the secretary himself, as a resolution; such as, "Resolved, that there be sent so and so," or sometimes an explanation is asked; this is recorded in the proceedings, and then it is a mere mechanical thing that any clerk can do to take the words of the resolution, and merely change the tense, instead of saying, "Resolved, that it appears to the Governor-general that so and so," the clerk takes it, and says, "We observe" so and so. It has been the study of the secretaries, and necessarily so, considering the quantity of business which they have in India, to make that business as mechanical as possible, and that part of the business has been done by ordinary clerks, with a little supervision; therefore supposing the clerk to have the resolution properly drafted in the first instance, the rest all proceeds in form, and the secretary has nothing to do but to approve of it. In like manner, the reporting of the despatches from the subordinate authorities, which are reported in so much detail, is quite mechanical; the clerk takes the docket of the letter and copies it almost verbatim, as the substance of the report of the inferior authority; then he takes the draft of the order, perhaps omitting the first paragraph, and merely alters the words "The Governor-general in Council resolves so and so," to say "We think so and so;" so that the preparation of these reports, though the quarterly reports look very formidable, is in fact so mechanical, that it is not the great labour by any means of the secretary's office.

855. In respect of despatches through the Secret Committee, where you require secrecy, what precaution is taken; what officers are employed in their transmission and custody?—We are required by law to swear in all clerks whom we entrust with secret correspondence, and accordingly they are so sworn. There is a Secret Department of the Political, and there is also a Secret Department of the Finance, and sometimes there is as much secrecy, indeed greater secrecy required in financial measures than in political ones.

856. Who opens the secret despatches on their receipt in India?—It used to be the rule that the chief secretary received the despatches upon their arrival from the ship, and opened them and distributed them to the different departments; but when the chief secretaryship was abolished, the Governor-general transferred that duty to the political secretary, because most of the despatches in the Secret Department are found to belong to that department.

857. What supervision and control are exercised by the Governor-general over the proceedings of the Governments of the subordinate Presidencies?—The Governor-general in Council of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, which was the old Government, had a superintending power over the other Presidencies, but not a power equal to that which it was intended by law to vest in the Government of India; accordingly, it became a question how to extend this control conformably to the Act, and it was determined to call from each of the Presidencies below for abstracts of their proceedings, which abstracts, on coming to the different departments, it is the business of the secretary to overlook, and to put a cross upon any matter which he deems of more than ordinary importance, and to take the orders of Council as to whether the papers shall be called for. This is besides, of course, what the Governments themselves refer, because of the incompetency of their own powers, which includes all questions of salary or new appointments, and all questions of law requiring legislation, indeed all important subjects; but the control that I have described is separate from that which originates with the Governments themselves, and in references from them,

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858. The Court of Directors have the power of naming or removing Councils in the subordinate Presidencies, it being now the case that Councils exist in Bombay and Madras, and not in Agra; which works best, do you think?—The law do doubt gives the Court of Directors the power of determining whether there shall be a Council or not, and of how many members the Council shall be composed. They have limited the number of members of Council to two at Madras and Bombay; and I believe it was their intention that such members of the Council of India as might be qualified by being civil servants, should also be members of Council in Bengal, but it was deemed that the two duties would be incompatible; consequently, to save expense, there has been no Council appointed for Bengal; and they determined that no council should be appointed for Agra for the same reason. When the Agra Presidency was made a Lieutenant-governor, then there was no legal necessity, nor indeed would it have been competent, I think, to have appointed a Council to assist the Lieutenant-governor; it was only while it was a government that there was any discretion left in the Court of Directors as to their having a Council, or not having one. The duties of the Agra Presidency have always been conducted by the Lieutenant-governor, except for a few months, when Sir Charles Metcalfe was there as Governor; and considering the nature of those duties, and at the same time the nature of the officers who have been selected for the service there, I have no reason to think that a council could have done better.

859. Do you think that there would be any benefit in abolishing the Councils at the other Presidencies?—I think that would very much depend upon the class of persons from whom you selected the Governors; if you sent Governors from England who were unacquainted with India, and with the system of government at the particular Presidency, then to leave them without a Council would be creating a despotism; they would consult only such persons as they chose to consult, and there would be no control except through the Government of India. I think the necessity imposed upon the Governor of consulting persons acquainted with the customs of the Presidency, is a very useful check; at the same time, at the other Presidencies there are separate services which there are not in Agra; there is the military, and there is the civil service; there are also supreme courts; and there is a greater prestige about a Governor with a Council, than there would be with a Governor without one.

860. Has the appointment of a legislative member from England improved the constitution of the Council?—There is no doubt that it has added somewhat to the prestige of the Council; it has been supposed to have infused into it some of the wisdom of the Legislators of this country; and so far as the preparation of laws has gone, that member has been of very great use; but it had the effect of strengthening what you may call the British element in the Council; it gave those who might all be fresh from England an absolute majority in the Council; there were the Governor-general, the Commander-in-Chief, and the fourth legislative member; they might all have been only one month in the country, and yet they would be an absolute majority in the Legislative Council. This, on ordinary questions, of course would be of little importance, but still there are questions on which those members might be influenced by English prejudices in opposition to the other members of Council.

861. Mr. V. Smith.] Does the Legislative Councillor vote upon all questions?—He did in the first instance, while the Council sat at Ootacamund, but that was a separate commission; but the law prescribed that he should only sit and vote on questions connected with legislation.

862. It was only on such questions that a majority could have been obtained?—Yes; upon such a question as the *lex loci*; whether the English law shall be the law for all foreigners, except Hindoos and Mussulmen; that is a question on which English prejudice would operate against Asiatic prejudice.

863. Was that a sort of question in which the Commander-in-Chief would much interfere?—He would always vote with the Governor-general upon any question.

864. Chairman.] Do you think it desirable to retain this fourth or legislative member of the Council?—It would depend in a great degree upon whether you kept the Council upon the same footing as it is now in other respects; having established it as a rule to have an English lawyer in the Council, I think there would be a benefit in having one; but whether he should be a separate legislative member, or one of the Judges, I am not prepared to say; I do not know that

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there is any particular advantage in sending a man from a circuit out there; a lawyer would, I think, be an advantage.

865. What do you consider to be the checks against abuses, if there are any in the constitution and government of India at present?—I think the best security you have for good government, is in the necessity of recording everything that is done, and every letter that is written to Government, and every answer; the necessity of reporting all those matters, and transmitting them for review by the Court of Directors, appears to me to be a wholesome check, and such a check as has never, I believe, been applied in any other government; we in India consider that as the best security that can possibly be established against misconduct of any kind.

866. It is necessary to keep a constant and full report of everything that occurs?—Yes; it is necessary to place everything on record; no discretion is vested in any member of the Government, or in the secretary, of changing or withholding from the record anything which is addressed to the Government, and the exact nature of the reply to it.

867. Has the Governor-general any power of omitting in his report anything that occurs?—Certainly not; it would be considered unconstitutional if he did so.

868. Can you suggest any improvement in that security or check against abuse?—I cannot fancy a more complete security; and the only mode of perfecting it is, by perfecting the record and expediting the period when the review can be made; it is now, I believe, practically brought to a very short period in most departments at the India House; but it is through this perfect knowledge of everything that not only the Court of Directors, but Parliament, can at once be put in possession, without any reference to India, of any matter that has been done, or even while it is in progress, because papers are required to be sent home periodically; and if they are not reported in separate letters, they are sure to be found in the quarterly proceedings which are sent home.

869. Are the governments of the minor presidencies obliged to return everything to the Supreme Government of India?—The Governments of Madras and Bombay have the privilege of corresponding direct with the Court of Directors, and on the other hand they have their separate services. A question arose very early upon the constitution of the Government of India, as to whether, in the case of misconduct or of an inquiry into the conduct of any servant and his being dismissed, the appeal should lie to the Court of Directors or to the Governments of India; and it was determined that, in consequence of the existence of separate reports to the Court from the subordinate Presidencies, and in consequence of the fact that the servants there were the Company's servants, placed under the authority of those Governments by the Court of Directors, the appeal should lie to the Court and not to the Governments of India; and therefore any aggrieved servant in those presidencies is not considered to have an appeal to the Governor-general in Council, but he must appeal to the Court of Directors.

870. Do the Governments of these two Presidencies refer matters of public expenditure to the Supreme Government of India, or to the Court of Directors?—They are bound to refer to the Governor-general in Council every matter that relates to the creation of a salary, or the grant of any allowance, however small. No doubt there is some inconvenience in that, but that is the law. But they are not bound to refer to the Governor-general other matters of expenditure, such as public works: that has been settled by instructions.

871. Sir E. Colebrooke.] Can you refer to the clause in the Act of Parliament upon that subject?—The 59th clause of the 3d and 4th of William the 4th, chapter 85, is this: "And provided also, that no Governor or Governor in Council shall have the power of creating any new officer, or granting any salary, gratuity or allowance without the previous sanction of the Governor-general of India in Council."

872. Chairman.] Has that been productive of inconvenience or injury to the service?—It leads to the necessity of making a reference to the Governor-general in Council, even when you want to increase the number of burgandosses at a police station, and the rule was established of their making periodical reports of those minor matters. The Governor-general did not require the employment of each additional menial servant at a police office to be separately reported, but every quarter there were reports of the additions and changes of the establishments made in the quarter, and those passed under the review of the Governor-general in Council.

873. Mr. Herries.] In point of fact, the previous authority of the Governor-general

general is not always obtained?—It is for the creation of a new office; but there was a correspondence upon the subject between the Governor-general and the subordinate departments, and the Governor-general desired them to report such and such matters only for previous sanction.

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874. That is not in strict conformity with the Act?—It is perhaps not in strict conformity with the Act. The appointment of menial servants, such as porters at a police office, is returned every quarter to the Government of India,

875. *Chairman.*] Should you recommend a strict adherence to the Act, or should you recommend a change?—The practice that has been adopted I think is a very good one; everything does pass under the review of the Government of India, and ultimately is sanctioned by them, and the inferior Governments are not fettered in the nomination of petty officers—say of customs or excise, by the necessity of a previous reference, but they rely upon obtaining the sanction of the Government of India when they make the quarterly report.

876. Then I understand you to say that you think the present system is not productive of injurious delay or inconvenience?—On the contrary, I think it very necessary that the creation of every new office in the Presidencies should pass under the review of the Government of India.

877. Is the consent of the Governor-general necessary in the case of expenditure for public works?—I was present when Mr. Melvill said that it was required by law, but it is not so; it has been arranged by instructions from the Governor-general of India in Council to the subordinate Governments, and by instructions from the Court of Directors to the Governor-general in Council; at the time when the Act took effect, there was an order from the Court of Directors that no work requiring an expenditure of more than 10,000 rupees should be undertaken by any of the Governments, either the Government of India, or the Governments below; but the Court of Directors enlarged the discretion in the case of the Governor-general to the extent of 50,000 rupees; and now I believe the rule to be as laid down by the Governor-general in Council to the subordinate Presidencies, that they are to refer to the Governor-general in Council all works requiring an expenditure of more than 10,000 rupees according to the estimates; and I believe the same rule has been established at Agra, but I am not certain.

878. *Sir E. Colebrooke.*] Do you think the control of the Governor-general in Council, with reference to public works, necessary?—Certainly I do, because the Government of India ought to judge of the roads of India, and to regulate them according to some general principle, and if they have one principle for the roads of one Presidency, and another Principle for the road of another Presidency, there will be no uniformity of proceeding on that very necessary point.

879. Has not the interference of the Government of India been complained of by the subordinate Presidencies?—I believe there has been very great complaint at Bombay, because having no river open to navigation they were very desirous of making a complete network of roads all over their Presidency.

880. That was checked by the Governor-general in Council?—That was checked from financial considerations, the Government of Bombay having no surplus revenue from which to pay for those works.

881. Do you think the control over the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras in legislative matters is a necessary one?—I think that that also has been productive of great good, because it has produced a uniformity, I have sat for some time in the Legislative Council, and I can safely say that there has never been the least disposition there to refuse sanction to any fair or reasonable proposition submitted by the other Governments, and when legislation has been required. I will also say from my own experience, there has never been a draft from the other Presidencies which has not been much improved in its passage through the Legislative Council.

882. Do you in giving that answer refer to the technical details, or to the general principles of legislation?—To both the one and the other; for instance, the Customs laws of Bombay were made in Calcutta; they were made in my office.

883. Do you mean the laws regulating the inland Customs, or the Customs of the port?—The inland Customs have been abolished. The salt law for Bombay was made also in Calcutta.

884. Has there been much legislation on judicial matters by the central Government?—I cannot speak so much as to what has passed in that department, never having had that department specifically under my charge.

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885. Does the fourth Legislative Councillor, who is appointed from England take part in the Councils referring to the Executive Government of India as well as to legislation?—He used to sit in the Council, whatever might be the business which was brought before it, and it was argued that his seeing the course taken on executive measures would assist him in preparing legislative measures, but he never voted upon any question in the Executive department on which there was a difference of opinion. Lord Ellenborough objected to Mr. Amos's sitting, and I believe till the Court of Directors gave an opinion upon the subject, the sitting was discontinued; but I think that the Court was sensible that there was no inconvenience in his sitting and seeing what was done in the Executive department, and therefore that practice has been restored.

886. Do you understand clearly from the Act that it was not intended that he should sit in the Executive Council?—The words are, "sit or vote," which gives, of course, to the Council, or any member of that Council, the power of moving that he should retire. But in the same way the Act gives the secretary no right to be there; but still the business could not go on without him. These are the words of the 40th section; "And that the fourth ordinary member of Council shall, from time to time, be appointed from amongst persons who shall not be servants of the said Company by the said Court of Directors, subject to the approbation of his Majesty, to be signified in writing by his Royal sign manual, countersigned by the President of the said Board: provided that such last-mentioned member of Council shall not be entitled to sit or vote in the said Council, except at meetings thereof for making laws and regulations." Therefore he has no claim of right to be there in the same manner, as the secretary has not any claim of right to be there, but he may be there with the consent of the other members, and it is an advantage that he should be there.

887. Viscount *Jocelyn*.] You said that at first he did vote?—He did not vote; he sat there, and I believe he saw the drafts that were circulated for approval by the secretary, in order to carry out the resolutions of the Council, for that is the form in which the business is done.

888. Mr. *V. Smith*.] You stated that Lord Ellenborough objected to Mr. Amos sitting in the Council, and that the East India Company have since approved of the Legislative Councillor sitting there: did Mr. Amos enter any protest at the time?—No, he did not; he said at once that he was quite aware that he was not entitled to sit there, and if the Council, or any member of Council, objected to his sitting there, he would at once retire, and he did retire.

889. How did the question come before the East India Company; was it referred home?—No; the proceedings which took place with regard to Mr. Amos retiring from the Council were not recorded.

890. When you say the East India Company has since waived the objection, how was that done? Was there any correspondence, or anything which could be shown to the Committee?—I am not sure that there was. I was not in India when the orders came out; I left in 1843. But I have heard that there was an expression of opinion upon the subject.

891. To your knowledge, has there been any written document upon the subject?—I cannot say whether there has or has not.

892. Mr. *Hildyard*.] Was not the main object of the appointment of the fourth Councillor the preparation of a general code of laws for India?—Yes; that is indicated in one clause of the Act. I think the intention was to prepare laws for India so as to allow of the residence of Europeans, and that Europeans should also be tried in the courts of the country upon the same terms as the natives, and to make such a code of laws and system of judicature as should allow of that.

893. Has any progress been made in the preparation of such a code?—That was the duty of the Law Commission, rather than of the Legislative Councillor; but the Legislative Councillor accepted the office of President of the Law Commission. There has not been much done in providing laws for the interior; but what has been done has been rather by subjecting Europeans to the law as it stood, with very little alteration, instead of making the laws specially adapted to the different characters and circumstances of different classes.

894. The office has existed since 1834?—Yes, the fourth Councillor has existed since that time; but the Law Commission has been in existence for only a part of the time.

895. Has any practical benefit resulted from the existence of that office, so far as the preparation of a code of laws for India is concerned?—My opinion is, that laws have always been made as occasions arise to require laws; and in so far as occasions

occasions have arisen in the last 20 years, they have been provided for by laws adapted for the occasion.

896. Then what great practical good has resulted from the existence of that office?—If we suppose that the laws have been better considered and better prepared through the presence of the legislative member in the Council, that in itself is a practical good.

897. You preface that by saying “if”?—I have said before, that I thought a man well acquainted with the laws, who had made the laws the subject of his special study, if put on the Council would act beneficially in the preparation of the laws; and that passing through his ordeal they would be better than they would be without being subject to such an ordeal.

898. Then you think that that office, the salary of which we know is very large, is an office which it is desirable should be continued?—I do not go so far as that. I have only said that I think it desirable to infuse into the Council such benefit as a professional lawyer can give to it; but whether he is to be a member of Council, on the footing of the present or any other footing, is a different question.

899. Mr. *Herries*.] In point of fact, are you aware that a code of laws has been prepared under the direction of the officer to whom we have been alluding?—A code of criminal laws has been prepared, but has not been passed. It is no doubt frequently referred to, and extracts are made from it in any cases of importance that arise where a law is required for the purpose, and several of its chapters have been incorporated I believe into the laws.

900. The whole of that code is under consideration now?—Yes, the whole of it is under the consideration of the Government of India, but it has not been adopted.

901. Sir *J. Hogg*.] The duties of the Law Commissioners and of the Legislative Councillor were separate and distinct?—They were so.

902. And the connexion of the Legislative Member with the Law Commission arose, not from a provision of the Legislature, but from his having consented to act as President of the Law Commission?—Entirely so; it was quite optional with him.

903. Sir *E. Colebrooke*.] When was the Law Commission discontinued?—It was discontinued at the time I was not in India.

904. Mr. *Baillie*.] Has not the Governor-general an Advocate-general, or some legal adviser that he can refer to when necessary?—There is the Advocate-general, who is the leading counsel of the bar of the Supreme Court.

905. Might he not be consulted on any legislative measure without its being necessary to have a Legislative Member of Council to consult?—It was the practice when I was in India to consult the Advocate-general, whenever the Governor desired it, but not to pass laws through his revision.

906. Any law might be submitted to his revision?—Yes; and many laws have been so submitted to his revision, and he has prepared several which are now part of the general code.

907. Sir *E. Colebrooke*.] Are not all laws referred to him?—Not necessarily.

908. But the Governor-general is in the habit of consulting him?—Yes; when a law is to be prepared it is the desire of everybody concerned in the preparation of it to make it as complete as possible.

909. Do you think any advantage would arise from the constitution of a Legislative Council, this fourth member being a public servant, at the head of that department?—I am to understand by that, that you propose a Legislative Council separate from the Executive; it is a point which deserves consideration. I cannot say that I have given it much consideration. I dare say a larger body would give more mature consideration to the different subjects which might be brought before it, but it might be more difficult to manage.

910. Do you think it would be advisable to appoint residents in Calcutta, to assist in the deliberations of the Legislative Council, in the same way as residents do in many of our colonies?—I regard the legislation of India as merely a branch of the Executive; it is the form in which orders which are intended to be permanently carried out, are communicated to the people, and unless you wished to introduce the element of self-government into India, I think it would be difficult to make a Legislative Council of the kind you propose.

911. Do you think that the enlargement of the members of the Council, by appointing as members of it the heads of departments, as well as private individuals,

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viduals, necessarily involves any system of representation?—No, it does not; but it involves the necessity of admitting to your consultations people whom you know often to be opposed to you in opinion; that leads to discussions which will be taken up by the public very warmly.

912. Your apprehension is more with respect to the effect of discussion in India than the laws that would be likely to be passed?—I should think it would create agitation upon every question, which now we do not find, to be the working of the system.

913. Do not the Indian Governments publish their laws now before they are passed?—Yes.

914. Has that practice long prevailed?—It was adopted very soon after the constitution of the Legislative Council, but not for the first few months. It was then determined, by a formal proceeding of the Legislative Council, to allow Acts to be ordinarily published for two months or six weeks before they were finally passed, so as to allow parties interested to memorialize the Government upon the subject.

915. Did that lead to discussion in the newspapers or in public meetings?—It has led to discussion whenever any law was proposed which affected the position of Europeans in India, such as subjecting them to the native courts.

916. You mean laws which affected the relation between the provincial courts and the supreme courts?—Yes; and it has also produced agitation in matters that relate to the Hindoo and Mahometan population.

917. Was it an agitation that you consider objectionable?—Certainly; I think that neither of the subjects I have referred to should have been touched upon without great consultation among the parties affected. Let us suppose it was the question of the abolition of suttees; if you published an Act without having consulted the heads of the Hindoo community, the publication of that Act would raise a flame.

918. Do you think the publication of the Acts on the whole, and the discussions which such publication has given rise to, have been beneficial, or otherwise?—I think the time allowed for further consideration, before bringing matters to the notice of the Legislature, has been attended with great advantage; it has led to many Acts being amended before they were finally passed.

919. Are many memorials presented to the Government of India, relating to Acts that are so published?—Very frequently memorials have been presented and I think public officers have written letters upon the subject of the Acts; functionaries of the interior, whose attention was drawn to the Act, have seen the defects in it, and they have addressed a letter to the secretary of the department, and that has been brought under the notice of the Council, so as to lead to the amendment of the defective provision.

920. Then the result of the publication has been favourable?—Yes, I think so; and I concurred in the resolution to make the publication in the ordinary course before the passing of the Act. I was in the Council temporarily at the time.

921. Before the last Act, the Governor-general acted with his Council in the administration of Bengal, did he not?—He did.

922. Now he acts independently of the Council?—He is now Governor of Bengal, independently of his Council.

923. Do you consider that change a desirable one, or do you recommend a return to the old system?—I think that was the most imperfect part of the scheme established by the Act of 1833.

924. You think that the Governor of Bengal ought always to act with a Council?—I am of opinion that the Government of Bengal would be most efficiently administered, if it were administered by the Governor-general in Council, because the Governor-general must come out to India without any knowledge of details, and without any knowledge of the character of the principal functionaries; and if he conducts the Government of Bengal without the aid of a Council, he is dependent entirely upon the advice that is given to him by the secretary. If a Council is of advantage in any respect executively, one would suppose that it would be in the details; and if the argument that the members of Council would not have time to attend to that business were of any weight, it would have double weight with the Governor-general, who has much more to attend to; in fact the members of Council now have most leisure of any public officers in India.

925. Mr. Hardinge.] What is your opinion of the advisability of having in
Calcutta

Calcutta a permanent Governor of Bengal, as you have a permanent Deputy-governor of the North-western provinces?—I am not sure that there would be the same advantage as would arise if the Government of Bengal were vested in the Governor-general in Council; and then the power which they used to exercise, they might continue to exercise, of creating Boards for any details that were too much for the Council, each Board in its respective department being a *quasi* Lieutenant-governor, and being on the spot they could apply at once to the head of the Government, or to the secretaries, for any further instructions; the intervention of a functionary between those Boards and the supreme authority I should think would be unnecessary.

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926. Do you not think a great disadvantage arises to the service from there being the continual changes of the Deputy-governor, which take place under the present system?—That no doubt is one of the great defects of the present system; the present system requires that on the Governor-general leaving the Presidency, one of the members of Council shall be made Deputy-governor of Bengal; and it has always in practice been the senior member of Council who was nominated as Deputy-governor; now the senior member of Council may be a Madras officer, as it was in the case of Sir William Morrison.

927. There is a military officer at this moment?—Yes; he is a Bengal officer, but he knows nothing of the detail of administration, and yet he has the whole patronage of Bengal, and the whole judicial and political administration to conduct in all its details without a Council.

928. Viscount Jocelyn.] Is it not a matter of notoriety, that Agra, since the appointment of a Deputy-governor there, has been improving, whilst Bengal, under the present system, has not been improving, but has been standing still?—When the Agra Presidency was constituted, the proceedings of the North-western Province had always been kept separate, and therefore they were easily divided from the others, and carried away by the secretary, and the government of that Presidency was carried on by Sir Charles Metcalfe, as it had been carried on before at Calcutta, and a system was established by him, which was acted upon afterwards by each succeeding Lieutenant-governor. There is no doubt that having a government on the spot has led to matters being more promptly considered, and perhaps maturely considered, than they would have been if there had been a reference to Calcutta; and therefore there has been a great advantage.

929. Do not you think that the rapid changes of the Deputy-governor of Bengal, which have taken place of late years, must have acted injuriously to that Presidency?—That has arisen from the necessity of appointing one of the members of Council Lieutenant-governor, and from the necessity of always appointing the senior, because members of Council are appointed for five years; the senior may have a month of his term of office to run, and yet in consequence of this practice he is placed for that month in charge of the Government of Bengal, and upon vacating his seat in the Council, he vacates his office as Governor; then the next senior member may have only two months of his term of office remaining, and he is in the same manner appointed Deputy-governor.

930. Do you not consider that the rapid changes of Deputy-governor have acted injuriously to the Government of Bengal?—I think the Government of Bengal has not been so well administered since the late Act as it was before.

931. Mr. Hardinge.] Do you think that the Governor-general could administer the affairs of India, and conduct the administration of the Presidency of Bengal at the same time?—With the aid of his Council he might.

932. Do you think that the immense mass of business that he has to attend to in administering the affairs of all India is no bar to his doing the duties connected with the Government of the Presidency of Bengal with efficiency?—Coming as a stranger to the country, and not knowing very much at first respecting the details, there is no doubt that he does find it more than he can do, and he is obliged to rely upon his subordinates; whereas, if the questions which arise were brought before the Council, he would hear those questions discussed by the members of Council, and he would see whether they were rightly determined.

933. He has the power of referring every question that comes before him to his Council?—He does refer a great many questions to the Council; but still having the legal right of doing everything himself, and having a separate secretary for Bengal (for the separation has been carried out completely), those references are not so numerous now as they used to be.

934. Do not you think it desirable that the Governor-general should retain the

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the patronage of the Bengal Presidency in his own hands?—The Governor-general without patronage would be only a private individual. Lord Auckland proposed that the patronage should go to the Lieutenant-governor of the North-western province. In the first instance, Sir Charles Metcalfe was there as Lieutenant-governor, and he was unwilling to go there, because he would lose the patronage of Bengal, and not have that of the North-western provinces.

935. Do you conceive that inconvenience has resulted to the Government of the North-western provinces, from the Governor-general exercising his patronage in that country?—When the Governor-general goes into the North-western provinces, he supersedes his own Lieutenant-governor, because the authority of the Governor-general is of course considered to override the authority of the Lieutenant-governor; he settles with the Lieutenant-governor in what manner the patronage shall be exercised, what appointments shall be made by the Lieutenant-governor, and what appointments shall be referred to him. I believe it has been the practice to keep the superior appointments with the Governor-general, that is, every collector and every magistrate.

936. Have you not known instances in which the whole patronage has been left in the hands of the Lieutenant-governor of Agra by the Governor-general?—I have not the least doubt that the Governor-general would almost universally adopt the advice of the Lieutenant-governor, but that has not always been the rule.

937. But you have known that to be the case, have you not?—You are speaking of a time subsequent to that when I was in India. When I was in India, Lord Auckland held in his own hands the entire government, but the Lieutenant-governor appointed every officer himself, and Lord Ellenborough, when he went up to the North-western provinces, summoned the Lieutenant-governor, and did everything in communication with him; but I am not aware how they settled the patronage in detail.

938. Was the appointment of magistrates and collectors in the North-western provinces always submitted to Lord Ellenborough for his sanction?—I fancy it was.

939. Do you conceive that there would be any inconvenience as a rule in leaving the patronage of Agra in the hands of the Lieutenant-governor?—I think it very well on the footing on which it now stands, that is, with power in the Governor-general to take as much or as little as he pleases.

1940. Viscount Jocelyn.] In what mode are the higher appointments made, such as secretariates?—The Government always look out for efficient men to appoint to those offices, for their own convenience; otherwise the Government would have to do the business themselves.

941. Promotion does not go by standing, but it goes according to selection?—It can only go by selection for those offices.

942. Is that the case with respect to appointments as members of Council?—Every civil servant is considered to have a fee-simple as regards office; he must have an office, and therefore in practice he is considered entitled to rise according to seniority, but he has no right to any particular office; another may be prepared if thought more fit for a particular office, but you cannot well debar any officer of his claim to promotion.

943. In point of fact, does a member of the civil service consider himself hardly used if he is passed over, and a junior is placed in office above him?—He has no right to complain if another of known ability is preferred.

944. Are you aware that under the Act of 33 Geo. 3, the promotions were with reference to seniority?—Yes; it was specially provided in that Act, that every officer should be appointed according to seniority.

945. How does that stand now under the Act 3 & 4 of Will. 4?—Practically, I do not think any officer is considered to have such a right.

946. You know by law they have the right?—They have no right to any particular office.

947. They have a right to rise by seniority?—That has been considered to operate in this way. Let us suppose that there is a Board consisting of three or four members, they must take their rank in the Board according to their seniority, and if a vacancy were to occur in the first membership of that Board, you could not put over the second person one who was his junior; but there was power given afterwards by the Legislator to waive seniority, in order to allow a junior servant to come in over the head of a senior, the senior waiving his rank.

948. How are those appointments in India made; are they made by the Governor-general

Governor-general or by the Governor-general in Council?—Every appointment is made by a minute of the Governor-general in Council. If the members of Council signify their assent, it is voted that “A. B. be the party appointed.”

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949. Supposing the members of Council differ from the Governor-general upon the appointment, what takes place?—They may minute their dissent.

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950. But the appointment is practically in the hands of the Governor-general?—If a majority of the Council objected to the appointment, the appointment would not be made.

951. Can the Governor-general take upon himself to make the appointment?—Certainly; under the powers that he has as Governor-general, if he considers it essential politically to make the appointment, he can make it.

952. Have you ever known an instance occur of a difference of opinion between the Governor-general and his Council, with reference to appointments?—I have known appointments minuted against; but the Governor-general would never propose an appointment in the Council unless he knew that he could carry it.

953. When you say that the members of Council have the power of minuting, do you apply that merely to appointments, or to other matters?—There is nothing in the law which distinguishes appointments from any other acts of the Governor. If an appointment is to be made by the Governor-general in Council, then every member of the Council has the same right of voting upon it as he would have upon any other question.

954. In that case is there any difference in the mode of appointment, as it is given out to the public?—No.

955. Sir R. H. Inglis.] Is the Committee to understand that, when a majority of the Council enter a minute against a particular appointment proposed by the Governor-general, such appointment, nevertheless, will take place?—No; it would be put to the vote, and if negatived, it would be with the Governor-general to determine whether to withdraw his nominee, or to put it on record. If it were put on record it would remain as a negative appointment, and would not take place.

956. Has the Governor-general in Council the power of appointing the Deputy-governor at Agra?—I think the Act which authorized the suspension of the division of the Presidencies of Bengal and Agra gave the appointment of the Lieutenant-governor to the Governor-general of India in Council.

957. Does the statement that the appointment is given to the Governor-general in Council, imply that the majority of the Council may object to the appointment proposed by the Governor-general?—Entirely so; but upon a question of that kind the Governor-general would feel himself warranted, and probably would take upon himself to make the appointment under the special power which he has in matters which he deems of great concern to the interest of the country.

958. To revert to the old system before the present Act, was it, or was it not, the fact, that all covenanted servants of the East India Company had a fee-simple, to use the phrase already used, or at least something like a vested interest in the service, and whether with or without office, they had a certain allowance?—They have so now; when not in office they draw what is called out-of-employment allowance, which has been regulated by the Court of Directors. I think it is, about 280 rupees a month for the senior servants, and less for the lower grades.

959. Does the distinction implied in your answer to the last question still exist as regards the senior merchants?—No, not the senior merchants; they have been divided into different grades.

960. You wish the Committee to understand that, *cæteris paribus*, seniority gives to A. B., as compared with C. D., a preferable claim to appointment? There is no doubt that A. B. is the person first to be considered; but, with the permission of the Committee, I will explain what generally takes place. When an appointment is vacant, it is the business of the secretary to lay before the Governor-general a statement of all those who can be considered to have a claim to it, with his own opinion as to the relative fitness, and also his opinion upon the question whether this office requires peculiar fitness. The Governor-general having a statement of that kind before him, makes his selection. He is not bound to take seniority; and if it is an important office, he will of course generally choose the most competent.

961. Much the larger proportion of public servants in employment in India

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are necessarily those who have passed through all the preliminary examinations both in England and India?—Yes.

962. Under such circumstances the Governor-general, or the Governors of the subordinate Presidencies, must have under them men fully competent for the duties of their stations?—Yes; if any men are not competent for the ordinary duties of the service, they are kept out of employment; and there are some that you will see, on looking at the list, have obtained no employment.

963. But that proportion, looking to the East India territory, is very inconsiderable as compared with those who have employment?—Very inconsiderable.

964. So that the system of the civil service of India, that service being filled by men competent to discharge all its various duties, has in your judgment worked satisfactorily?—Undoubtedly. I have no reason to believe that by any other system a more efficient body of public servants could be provided.

965. It would, I presume, be easy for the officers of the East India House to furnish to the Committee, not the names, but the proportion of those in the civil service of the three Presidencies who are not entrusted with specific appointments?—It could be furnished at any time. There is such a variety of offices in India, that even less competent men can find employment of some kind.

966. Viscount *Jocelyn*.] Practically, the fact is, as I gather from your examination, that the appointments in India are with the Governors of the different Presidencies, the members of Council having the power of dissent?—Yes. The law provides that the Governor-general's nominee shall first be put, and no member of Council could propose a person for the office till the Governor-general's man had been voted upon; and if the man that the Governor-general proposed were not deemed a fitting man, even where the Council dissented, another man would not be proposed by the members of Council, but it would be left to the Governor-general to propose another.

967. What is the necessity in your mind of promulgating the order of the Governor-general or the Governor in Council; would it not be as well to make the appointment direct from the Governor?—The appointment must be made by the Government; if the government is vested in the Governor-general in Council, the appointment must be made by that authority; the appointments in Bengal are now made by the Governor-general only; it is only those appointments that are reserved for the Government of India that are gazetted as being made by the Governor-general in Council; if the Governor-general has the exercise of all the power in his own person, the appointment is gazetted as made by himself.

968. In the subordinate Presidencies the appointments are made by the Governor in Council?—Yes; because the authority is exercised by the Governor in Council.

969. Mr. *Hardinge*.] You have explained the system as regards the appointments; with reference to the parties selected, the practice has hitherto been that the secretary hands up to the Governor-general a list of six or seven names of candidates for a judgeship or a collectorship, and the period of service is put down in this list; has it not been usual for the Governor-general to appoint such candidates entirely from their own merits, and has he allowed the period of their service to attach great weight to their merits as candidates?—I think the period of service has been always one element of choice, but it is the Governor's study to fill the offices with as competent persons as he can obtain; he therefore endeavours to get the most efficient persons.

970. Have there been memorials presented to the Government in consequence of suppressions?—Yes, but they have never received any attention.

971. Sir *E. Colebrooke*.] Do you consider that the members of the civil service generally are fully equal to the important functions they have to discharge?—I think they are as equal as any body of men would be that you could provide in any other way.

972. You mean to say that, taking them as a class, they are efficient, but you would not venture to say that there were not inefficient members among them?—Certainly not.

973. *Chairman*.] As the law at present stands, what is the footing of our Strait Settlements and those on the Tenasserim Coast, with the Government of Bengal?—Before the Act of 1833 there was a separate Presidency for the Strait Settlements; that was abolished by order of the Court of Directors, and Penang, and Singapore, and Malacca were annexed to the main part of the Presidency of Bengal; but they had a separate service, and a separate supreme court, and the
Court

Court of Directors gave to the civil servants of the Penang Presidency, and the Bangalore Presidency, the option of leaving, or remaining as officers to be employed in those settlements. By the Charter Act of the Supreme Court of Penang it is provided, that the Governor and members of Council of that Presidency shall be judges of that court. The abolition of the Presidency left the court without the means of acting, and thereupon the Court of Directors ordered the head officer of those settlements, who had been called President, to be called Governor, and his assistants to be called Resident Councillors, in order that they might act as judges of that court; and up to this day the person in charge of those settlements is called the Governor of Penang, Singapore, and Malacca; but it is in fact part of the Bengal Presidency. Very recently, I think, Lord Dalhousie removed that Presidency from Bengal, and placed it directly under the Government of India, as if it were a Lieutenant-government; but I do not know that there is any law authorising that.

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974. You think there ought to be a provision to meet that case in any future Act?—I think it would be exceedingly desirable that there should be a provision, leaving power to the Governor-general in Council, that is, the supreme authority in India, to provide a Lieutenant-governor, or a delegate of some kind, to take charge of any particular division of territory that may be deemed necessary, in the same manner as the Lieutenant-governor of the North-western provinces is appointed, because under such a provision you would determine and regulate by instructions the power that was to be exercised. It would not be necessary to make any provision of the kind in the Act, because the mere authorising of the delegation would imply the power of regulating the authority to be exercised.

975. Sir *J. Hogg.*] The difference with reference to the constitution of the Court is one that might be removed by the Legislative Council?—It has been attempted to be removed, but up to this day the difficulty remains.

976. It is still a matter under the consideration of the Legislative Council?—That Court might be abolished, but it would be an advantage to have a local Legislative Board which, with the consent of the authorities in this country, should regulate such matters as I have referred to.

[Adjourned to Friday next, at One o'clock.]

Select Committee on INDIAN TERRITORIES.
1852.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Martis, 11^o die Maii, 1852.

John Shepherd, Esq. - - - - - p. 1
Henry Thoby Prinsep, Esq. - - - - - p. 9

[Great inconvenience having arisen from the Publication of Minutes of Evidence taken before Committees, and of Papers, &c. laid before them, it is particularly requested that Members receiving such Minutes and Papers, will be careful that they are confined to the object for which they are printed, the special use of the Members of such Committees.]
