VI:1-15:2 A332 14249



LIST OF PAPERS."

Nó. 100 Maria	.;	Page
1. Minute of a Secret Court of Directors, the 30th March 1831	***	i
2. Do. Conference referred to in preceding Minute	***	iò.
3. Do. Secret Committee of Correspondence, the 20th October 1830	***	įv
4. Do. Secret Court of Directors, the 6th April 1831	-4	₄vii
5. Do do the 20th July 1831,		viii
6. Memoranda of a Conversation between the Right Honourable Charles Grant the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman of the East-India Company at the India at 18th 18th 1861		, ·
Board, the 7th July 1831	•	10.
1. Minute of a Secret Committee of Correspondence, the 18th December 1832	•••	1
2. Letter from the Right Honourable Charles Grant to the Chairman, dated Dec	em-	
ber 17th 1832, noticed in the preceding Minute	•••	2
3. Memorandum, or Paper of Hints	***	3
4. Minute of a Secret Committee of Correspondence, the 21st December 1832	•••	5
5. Do do the 28th December 1832	••• `	· 1д.
6. Do do the 2d January 1833	•••	ib.
7. Letter from the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman to Earl Grey, dated 3d Janu	ary	
1833	4++	10
8. Letter from the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman to the Right Honours	ble	
Charles Grant, dated 3d January 1833	***	11
9. Minute of a Secret Court of Directors, the 13th February 1833	•••	iò.
10. Do do the 15th February 1833	***	13
11. Letter from the Right Honourable Charles Grant to the Chairman and Depu Chairman, dated 12th February 1833	ity	14

No.

17.

Do.

2. Letter from the	Chairman and Dep	uty-Chairman to	the Right	Honourable	÷
	ant, dated 15th Februa				54
3. Letter from the	Right Honourable Cl	harles Grant to tl	he Chairman s	and Deputy-	
Chairman,	dated 19th February 1	.833	***	+ £	55
4 36					

Chairman, dated 19th February 1833

14. Minute of a Secret Court of Directors, the 20th February 1833

15. Do. ... do. ... the 22d February 1833

16. Do. ... do. the 26th February 1833

Do. ... do. ... the 26th February 1833

Do. ... do. ... do. ... do. ...

Letter from the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman to the

22. Do. Secret Committee of the Whole Court, the 16th March 1833 ...
23. Do. ... do. ... the 18th March 1833 ...
24. Do. Secret Court of Directors, the 18th March 1833 ...
25. Letter from the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman to the Right Honourable

Charles Grant, dated 18th March 1833 ib.

26. Minute of a Secret Court of Directors, the 22d March 1833 100

27. Letter from the Right Honourable Charles Grant to the Chairman, dated 16th

March 1833 102

28. Letter from the Right Honourable Charles Grant to the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman, dated 21st March 1833 104

29. Letter from the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman to the Right Honourable Charles Grant dated 2021 March 1822

29. Letter from the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman to the Right Honourable Charles Grant, dated 22d March 1833 ... 107

30. Letter from the Right Honourable Charles Grant to the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman, dated 25th March 1833 ... 109

31. Minute of a Court of Directors, the 3d April 1833 ... 2. 2. 113
32. Dissent by Henry St. George Tucker, Esq., dated 3d March 1833 ... ib.
33. Papers referred to in Mr. Tucker's Dissent, viz.

(A.) Statement of Indian Results combined with Home Charges from 1814-15 to 1830-3? 133
(B.) Explanatory Remarks in support of Propositions for laying the Basis of an Arrangement with His Majesty's Ministers 134

34. Minute of a General Court, the 25th March 1833 153

the 15th April 1833

LIST OF PAPERS

44. Letter from the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman to the Right Honourable

36. Minute of a General Court, the 16th April 1833

37. ... Do. ... do.... 18th April 1833

38. Do. do. do. 19th April 1883

59. . Do. . . do. . . 22d Apřil 1833 40. Do. do, 23d April 1833

41. Do. ... do. do. 7 25th April 1833 255

42. Do. do. do. wat, 3d May 1833 ...

43. Minute of a Court of Directors, the 3d May 1833 ...

45. Minute of a General Court, the 3d May 1833

Charles Grant, dated 3d May 1833

No.

vii. Page

,, 158

... 159

... 167

... 172

.... 180

... 181

... 1823

ib.

4/.	Letter from the Right Honourable Charles Grant to the Chairman and Deputy- Chairman, dated 27th May 1833 185
48:	
	Do the 29th May 1833 190 .
50.×	
,	ടെ പ്രവാധ വായിൽ വിവര്യ പ്രത്യായ അവര് വിത്യായില് ക്രൂസ്സ് വിത്യായില് വിത്രം വിത്രം വിത്രം വിത്രം വിത്രം വിത്രം
91. . 4	Letter from the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman to the Right Honourable. Charles Grant, dated 29th May 1833
52	Minute of a Secret Court of Directors, the 5th June 1833 194
53.	Letter from the Right Honourable Charles Grant to the Chairman and Deputy-
	Chairman, dated 4th June 1833 195 •
54.	Minute of a Secret Committee of the Whole Court, the 6th June 1833 199
55.	Do do the 7th June 1833 ib.
56.	Report by the Committee of the Whole Court, do 202
57.	Minute of a Secret Court of Directors, do ib.
58.	Letter from the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman to the Right Honourable
1	Charles Grant, dated 7th June 1833 204
59.	Minute of a Court of Directors, the 10th June 1833 207
60.	Letter from the Right Honourable Charles Grant to the Chairman and Deputy-
	Chairman, dated 8th June 1833
61.	Dissent by the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman dated 10th June 1833 ib.
62.	Minute of a General Court, the 10th June 1833 212
63.	Letter from the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman to the Right Honourable Charles Grant, dated 10th June 1833
64.	Minute of a Court of Directors, the 12th June 1833 215 b 2.

No.	Page
65.	Letter from George Smith, Esq., to the Court of Directors, dated 12th June
	1833 216
66.	Paper signed by John Masterman, Esq., dated 12th June 1833
67.	Dissent by Henry St, George Tucker, Esq., dated 11th June 1833.
68.	Letter from the Right Honourable Charles Grant to the Chairman and Deputy- Chairman, dated 11th June 1833
69.	Minute of a Secret Court of Directors, the 25th June 1833
70.	Correspondence relating to the Constitution of the Indian Governments;
	 Copy of a Letter from George Swinton, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Governor General in Council at Bengal, to Peter Auber, Esq., Secretary to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, dated Fort St. George, 9th November 1830 225 Copy of a Minute by Sir C. T. Metcalfe, dated 18th October 1830 io.
	3. Copy of a Minute by Mr. Bayley, dated 9th November 1830 235
	4. Extract of a Letter from the Secretary to the Governor-General of India to Peter Auber, Esq., Secretary to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, dated Simlah, 14th September 1831 246 5. Copy of a Minute by the Governor-General, dated Simlah, 14th September 1831
	6. Copy of a Letter from the Chief Secretary to the Governor-General in Council at Bengal, to Peter Auber, Esq., Secretary to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, dated Fort William, 28th October 1831
	Fort William, dated Simlah, 10th October 1831 .4 ib.
	8. Copy of a Letter from the Earl of Dalhousie, Commander-in-Chief in India, to Lord William Bentinck, dated Simlah, 27th Septem-
	ber 1831 ib.
71.	Letter from the Right Honourable Charles Grant to the Chairman and Deputy- Chairman, dated 24th June 1833
72.	Summary enclosed with the Letter from the Right Honourable Charles Grant
	dated 24th June 1833 ib.
73.	Minute of a Secret Court of Directors, the 26th June 1833
74.	Letter from the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman to the Right Honourable
	Charles Grant, dated 26th June 1833 263
75 .	Minute of a Secret Court of Directors, the 28th June 1833 264

76. Letter from the Right Honourable Charles Grant to the Chairman and Deputy-

77. Minute of a Secret Committee of the Whole Court, the 28th June 1833 ...

...

Chairman, dated 27th June 1833

LIST OF TATERS.
No.
78. Minute of a Secret Court of Directors, the 1st July 1833 in a war of the 2680
79. Letter from the Right Honourable Charles Grant to the Chairman and Deputy- Chairman, dated 29th June 1833 htt death of have the charles as a constant of the charles are constant of the charles as a constant of the charles are charles are charles as a constant of the charles are charles are charles as a constant of the charles are charles are charles are charles are charles as a constant of the charles are c
80. Bill for effecting an Arrangement with the India Company, and for the better Government of His Majesty's India Territories at the India Company, and for the better 270,
81. Minute of a Secret Committee of the Whole Court? the let July 1833 wee 305
82. Report from the Committee of the Whole Court, dated 1st July 1833 it ib
83. Letter from the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman to the Right Honourable
Charles Grant; dated 2d July 1833 at. at. in an an an att 306
84. Minute of a Committee of the Whole Court, the 3d July 1833 315 .
85. Do do the 9th July 1833 ib.
86. Do. Court of Directors, do 316
87. Letter from the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman to the Right Honourable
Charles Grant, dated 10th July 1833 317
88. Paper of Observations and Suggestions on several Clauses of the East-India Bill ib.
89. Letter from the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman to the Right Honourable
Charles Grant; dated 10th July 1833 328
90. Letter from the Right Honourable Charles Grant, referred to in the Letter from the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the 10th July 1833 44 332
91. Memorandum which accompanied the Letter from the Right Honourable Charles
Grant, dated the 10th July 1833
92. Letter from T. Hyde Villiers, Esq., referred to in the Letter from the Chairman and Deputy. Chairman of the 10th July 1833, dated 18th July 1832 335
93. Minute of a Secret Court of Directors, the 5th June 1833 337
94. Do Secret Committee of the Whole Court, the 5th June 1833 ib.
95. Do do the 12th June 1833 338
96. Do Secret Court of Directors, do ib.
97. Letter from the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman to the Right Honourable Charles Grant, dated 12th June 1833
98. Minute of a Court of Directors, the 5th July 1833
99. Dissent by Henry St. George Tucker, Esq., dated 2d July 1833
100. Dissent by Richard Jenkins, Esq., dated 5th July 1833 353
101. Minute of a Court of Directors, the 9th July 1833 364
102. Letter from the Committee of Commanders and Officers in the Company's
Maritime Service to the Henourable the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, dated 9th July 1833

LIST OF PAPERS.

х.

·	
No. 103. Minute of a Committee of the Whole Court, the 9th July 1833^	Page 365
	366
105. Do Court of Directors, do	ib.
106. Letter from the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman to the Right Honourable Charles	
	367
107. Minute of a Committee of Correspondence, the 10th July 1833	ib.
108. Ditto Court of Directors, do do	368
109, Letter from the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman to the Right Honourable Charles	•
	369
. 110. Minute of a Court of Directors, the 17th July 1833	ib.
111. Letter from the Right Honourable Charles Grant to the Chairman and Deputy-	
na kaji <u>ka</u> n na ta n na kaji kala kata na tan na kaji na kata na kaji na	371
and the control of th	372
113. Letter from the same to the same, of the same date	373
114. Letter from the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman to the Right Honourable Charles	
1997年,1997年,1997年,1997年,1997年,1997年,1997年,1997年,1997年,1997年,1997年,1997年,1997年,1997年,1997年,1997年,1997年,1997年,1	374
	375
116. Do Court of Directors, the 19th July 1833	376
117. Dissents by William Wigram, Esq. (Deputy-Chairman), and William Astell, Esq.,	
	377
	379
•	381
120. Minute of a Court of Directors, the 23d July 1833	382
121. Do Committee of the Whole Court, the 23d July 1833	ib.
and the second s	383
123. Letter from the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman to the Right Honourable Charles	
	384
	385
	386
126. Minute of a Committee of the Whole Court, the 24th July 1833	393
127. Do Court of Directors, the 24th July 1833	ib.
128Do do the 26th July 1833 :	394
129. Letter from the Right Honourable Charles Grant to the Chairman and Deputy-	
	395
	396
131. Dissent by James Rivett Carnac, Esq., dated 26th July 1833	397

LIST OF PAPERS.		XX
No. 132. Minute of a General Court, the 26th July 1833 The section of the section	a Seast, build	Page , 402:
133. Petition from the East-India Company to the Honourable House of noticed in the preceding Minute	f Commons,	1.11
134. Letter from Edward Lawford, Esq. (Company's Solicitor) to Peter dated 29th July 1833	Auber, Esq.,	
135. A Bill (as passed by the Honourable the House of Commons) for Arrangement with the East-India Company, and for the better of His Majesty's Indian Territories; 27th July 1833		
136. Minute of a Court of Directors, the 30th July 1833	**************************************	445
137. Letter from the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman to the Right Honour Grant, dated S0th July 1833		446
138. Minute of a General Court, the 31st July 1833		447
139. Petition from the East-India Company to the Right Honourable		448
140. Minute of a Court of Directors, the 31st July 1833		452
141. Dissent by William Stanley Clarke, Esq., dated 31st July 1833		ib.
142. Letter from the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman to the Right Honour Grant, dated 1st August 1833		453
143. Minute of a Court of Directors, the 7th August 1833		454
144. Letter from the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman to the Right Honour Grant, dated the 6th August 1833		455
145. Letter from the same to the same, dated the 7th August 1833		456
146 Minute of a Court of Directors, the 8th August 1833		457.
147. Do do the 12th August 1833 148. Dissent by the Chairman (Campbell Marjoribanks, Esq.), and		459
Chairman (William Wigram, Esq.), dated 12th August 1833	***** ***	462
149. Minute of a Court of Directors, the 13th August 1833 " 150. Letter from Henry St. George Tucker, Esq. to the Honourable Court		467
dated 12th August 1833	. 1	468
151. Paper by Henry St. George Tucker, Esq., referred to in the preceding	• .	469
152. Paper by John Thornhill, Esq		478
Esq., Henry Shank, Esq., Sir William Young, Bart., Russell 1	Ellice, Esq.,	•
William Butterworth Bayley, Esq., Richard Jenkins, Esq., Ge Esq., John Cotton, Esq., John Petty Muspratt, Esq., Henry Alex		
John Masterman, Esq., and James Law Lushington, Esq., to the Court of Directors, dated 13th August 1833	Honourable	479
and the same and the same same same same same same same sam		

No. 154. Minute of a General Court, the 13th August 1833 155. Do Court of Directors, the 13th August 1833 156. Letter from the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman to the Right Honourable Charles Grant, dated 13th August 1833 157. Minute of a Court of Directors, the 14th August 1833 158. Letter from the Right Honourable Charles Grant to the Chairman and Deputy-	187
154. Minute of a General Court, the 13th August 1833 4 155. Do Court of Directors, the 13th August 1833 4 156. Letter from the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman to the Right Honourable Charles Grant, dated 13th August 1833 4 157. Minute of a Court of Directors, the 14th August 1833 4	183 187
155. Do Court of Directors, the 13th August 1833 4 156. Letter from the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman to the Right Honourable Charles Grant, dated 13th August 1833 4 157. Minute of a Court of Directors, the 14th August 1833 4	187
156. Letter from the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman to the Right Honourable Charles Grant, dated 13th August 1833 4 157. Minute of a Court of Directors, the 14th August 1833 4	•
Grant, dated 13th August 1833 4 157. Minute of a Court of Directors, the 14th August 1833 4	198
157. Minute of a Court of Directors, the 14th August 1833 4	199
, ,	
150 Letter from the Right Honouvalle Charles Count to the Ch.	189
130. Letter from the right monourable Charles Grant to the Chairman and Debuty-	
Chairman, dated 12th August 1833 4	190
	19Í
160. Letter from the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman to the Right Honourable Charles	
	ib.
161. Letter from the same to the same, of the same date 4	192
162. Letter from the Right Honourable Charles Grant to C. Marjoribanks, Esq., dated	
14th August 1833 4 4 4 4	เดร
163. Letter from W. Courtenay, Esq., to the Right Honourable Charles Grant, dated 14th August 1833 (referred to in the preceding)	ib.
•	
165. Minute of a General Court, the 16th August 1833 4	99
166. Letter from the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman to the Right Honourable Charles	
Grant, dated 16th August 1833	
	01
168. Letter from Edward Lawford, Esq. (Company's Solicitor) to William Carter, Esq.,	
dated 21st August 1833 * 5	02
169. Letter from the same to the same, of the same date	ib.
170. Letter from the same to the same, dated 26th August 1833 5.	03
171. Letter from the same to the same, of the same date 5	04
172. Letter from the same to the same, dated 28th August 1833	ib.
173. A Bill (as passed by the Honourable the House of Commons and the Right	
Honourable the House of Lords), intituled "An Act for effecting an	
Arrangement with the East-India Company, and for the better Government of	
His Majesty's Indian Territories, till the thirtieth day of April, One thousand	
eight hundred and fifty-four" 5	505
174. A Bill (as passed by the Honourable the House of Commons, and the Right	
Honourable the House of Lords), intituled "An Act to regulate the Trade	
to China and India " 5	
GENERAL INDEX to the Papers	
INDEX to the INDIA BILL	-
Index to the China Trade Bill 6	27

GENERAL INDEX

THE PAPERS.

page 29 bject of their separation in 1813, to settle the controversy whether the commerce was a clog upon the territorial revenues.—C. D. 66 GRA: 8 advantages as a centrical position of head- quarters of commander-in-chief in India.— Lord Dalhousie 841 ANNUITY: See Dividends and Proprietors. 842 Right of appeal should still be allowed to the Company.—C. D. 63 ———————————————————————————————————	A.	AMERICANS:
manufactures.—C. D. page 7, 68 ANNUITY: See DIVIDENDS and PROPRIETORS. APPEAL: Right of appeal should still be allowed to the Company.—C. D. 63 advantages as a centrical position of head-quarters of commander-in-chief in India.— Lord Dalhousie . 256 LEXANDER, Henry, Esq. attement of the grounds on which he supported the sesolution of the Court of Directors, 12th Aug. 1833 . 479 LAHABAD: advantages as a centrical position of head-quarters of commander-in-chief in India.— Lord Dalhousie . 256 ANNUITY: See DIVIDENDS and PROPRIETORS. APPEAL: Right of appeal should still be allowed to the Company.—C. D. 63 ———————————————————————————————————	ACCOUNTS, INDIAN:	Take dollars and bills to China in preference to
page 29 bject of their separation in 1813, to settle the controversy whether the commerce was a clog upon the territorial revenues.—C. D. 66 GRA: 8 advantages as a centrical position of head- quarters of commander-in-chief in India.— Lord Dalhousie 841 ANNUITY: See Dividends and Proprietors. 842 Right of appeal should still be allowed to the Company.—C. D. 63 ———————————————————————————————————		manufactures.—C. D page 7, 68
LOWANCES: 250 An appeal to Supreme Court recommended.— Metcalfe Abolition of appeal to King in Council recom-	Not framed on proper principles.—Grant, page 29 Object of their separation in 1813, to settle the controversy whether the commerce was a clog upon the territorial revenues.—C. D. 66 GRA: Its advantages as a centrical position of head-quarters of commander-in-chief in India.— Lord Dalhousie	manufactures.—C. D. page 7, 68 ANNUITY: See DIVIDENDS and PROPRIETORS. APPEAL: Right of appeal should still be allowed to the Company.—C. D. 63 — on commercial questions ceases with their commerce.—Grant 84 An appeal on the merits of an order cannot be allowed.—Grant 95 — a necessary security against improper acts of an Indian minister. — C. D. 97 The right of, may be expected to do good, though rarely exercised.—Tucker 221 An appeal to the public through the Court of Proprietors not without its use.—Tucker, 221 APPEALS IN ENGLAND: In cases of old pecuniary claims?—C. D. 101 Intended enactment to refer them to some independent authority.—Grant 103, 106 APPEALS IN INDIA: An appeal to Supreme Court recommended.— Metcalfe 284 Abolition of appeal to King in Council recom-

550	GENERAI	INDEX.
case of collision vernments and I Lord Wm. Benti Appeals would be preme Governments	eme Court at Calcutta, in between Subordinate Go- King's Courts, suggested.—	Rank should not prevail so much over talent and conduct.—Lord Dalhousie, page 258 Presidency staffs may be dispensed with.— Lord W. Bentinck, 253.—Lord Dalhousie, 258 Policy of reducing the body-guard at Bengal and Madras considered.—Metcalfe 227 An escort necessary to the Governor-general.— Metcalfe 228 See also COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF.
Grant	793 and 1813 considered.—	ASSETS of the Company: See East-India Company and Commencial Assets. ASTELL, William, Esq.
ment.—Grant, 4	on of profits in Act of 1793	Concurs in Mr. Wigram's dissent of 19th July 1833 379 See WIGRAM. Statement of the grounds on which he support-
	Sof Madras and Bombay: abolished.—C. D. 312.—334	ed the resolution of the Court of Directors of the 12th Aug. 1833 479 See also Directors, Court of AUBER, Peter, Esq.
in Western Ind	it has created us enemies in	His evidence before the Committee of the Commons on the cost of Education at Hailey-bury.—Jenkins
Company.—C. Its composition and —Tucker	t bound by allegiance to the D	Commons 406
Directors.—Ta	under one bead.—Metcalfe, 243.—Lord Wm. Bentinck,	His testimony in favour of Haileybury College.—Jenkins 387 BAYLEY, W. B. Esq. Minute on the Constitution of the Indian
necessary incre Lord Wm. housie		Objection to principle that no change should be made involving expense
calfe, 231.—Be We ought to main we can afford	ain, in peace, the largest army to pay.— <i>Metcalfe</i> 233	require such sacrifice
It ought to consist ropeans.—Me	as much as possible of Eu-	

	and the second of the second o
Supreme Government should not be charged	Statement of the grounds on which he supporte
with local administration of a Presidency,	the Resolution of the Court of Directors
page 237	12th Aug, 1833 page 47
But should regulate all branches of administra-	ВАХ, Јони, Еза
tion throughout India 237, 238, 244	Reductions proposed by him. Metcalfe, 22
Subordinate governments should be strictly	229. —Bayley 23
restrained in expenditure 237	this remarks on the superfluity of force in Ir
Governor General should be encouraged to	dian army controverted.—Metcalfe 23
continue longer in his post 238	BENGAL:
Relations between supreme and subordinate	Proposal of forming into two Presidencies con
governments should be well-defined 239	sidered.—Metcalfe, 226.—Bayley, 241.—
Powers of subordinate governments should be	Lord W. Bentinck, 249.—C. D 30
limited 239	Seat of government of, should be in Uppe
Adjustment of patronage between Governor-	provinces.—Lord W. Bentinck
general and governors of presidencies 239	provinces.—Lora W. Danimor 20
Supreme government should have a Legislative	BENTINCK, Lord WILLIAM:
Council	Minute on the Constitution of the Indian Go
Councillors at Presidencies may be dispensed	vernments
with 240	Pressure of local details precludes Suprem
Governor General should retain his present	Government from performance of more im
power of independent action 240	portant functions 24
Upper Hindostan should be made a fourth Pre-	Should be confined to general control
sidency 241	subordinate presidencies 246, 24
Proposals for reducing expenditure considered,	Such control hitherto nearly nominal 24
241	Subordinate governments stickle for indeper
Personal expense of Governor General 241	dence . 24
Abolition of certain Boards 241	Evils of want of subordination 24
Division of territory amongst the Presidencies,	Conflicting orders in the armies 24
- 242	Extravagance in subordinate governments, 24
Other reductions 242	Collision between Bombay Government an
A supreme and four subordinate governments	King's Court
need not cost more than an additional seven	Appeal proposed from subordinate pres
or eight lace 248	dencies to Supreme Court at Calcutta 24
The army should be under one head 243	Objections to forming Bengal into two pre
Necessity of relieving Supreme Government	sidencies 24
from its present load of business 244	Governor General in Council of Bengal shoul
Proposed interference of local governments	reside in Upper Provinces 25
with Sudder Courts objectionable 244	A subordinate authority should reside at Cal
Union of civil service into one establishment	cutta 25
desirable 245	Supreme Government need not renounc
Any great diminution of military force objec-	management of Bengal presidency 25
tionable	Interference with subordinate presidencies nee
But the state of our empire does not warrant	not be minute and meddling 25
apprehensions245	Constitution of Supreme Government, 25

A T . I SYTHER continued !	May reduce but not augment the number of
BENTINCK, Lord WILLIAM -continued.	writers and assistant-surgeons page 4
Should either be left as it is page 252	
Or composed of a Governor General and one	May send despatches to India, if Court of Di-
Councillor from each of the three presi-	rectors refuse, 4.—C. D. 63.—Grant, 84
dencies 252	To have a veto on recall of governors and com-
Supreme Government need not be moveable	manders of the forces 4
if Calcutta be not the seat of empire 252	To have power over all salaries, pensions, and
In it be moveable, Governor General only	gratuities, 4 C. D. 64 Grant 85
should move 253	To have control over home expenditure and
Impolicy of distributing political relations ac-	establishment 4
cording to contiguity 253	Their powers proposed to be too much in-
Should be one Legislative Council for all India,	
253	Creased.—C. 25. Co.
And one commander-in-chief 253	Security of proposed annuity impaired by the
71MG ONC COMMISSION III	Board's extent of power in the administra-
Civil service must be kept in a great degree	tion of India.—C. D
separate 253	. The Board and the Court will retain the same
BILL for GOVERNMENT OF INDIA:	comparative power and relative position,
Summary of its principal provisions Grant,	under proposed plan, as now. Grant, 83.
259	-c. p. 98
Copy of Bill, as first prepared 270	Modifications of power proposed to be given to
Observations and suggestions on.—C. D. 317	Board, in respect to despatches.—Grant, 84
Petitions of the Company against 403, 448	Board's supreme control over pensions and gra-
Copy of Bill as passed by the House of Com-	tuities indispensable.—Grant 85
mons 407	A specified sum for home establishment ex-
Remarks on certain parts of the Bill.—C. D.	cepted.—Grant, 86.—C. D 98
Remarks on certain parts of 493	Publicity, as a rule, the most effectual check
Error in copy of the Bill 495, 496	upon the Board.—C. D 97
Copy of Bill as passed by the House of Lords,	Proposed plan gives the Board power without
Copy of Bin as passed by the recess of 200405	responsibility.—Tucker 130
China Trade:	Scheme for adjusting relative powers of Board
Correspondence between the Chairs and Mr.	
Grant relating to provisions of, 453, 491,	
492	Conduct of Board in certain cases of claims by
Correspondence between Mr. Lawford and Mr.	British subjects on native princes, illustrates
Carter respecting progress of, in House of	necessity of rule of publicity.—Marjoria
	banks 209
Lords 502—504 See Index of Both Bills at the End.	The Court is not, in law or fact, dependent on
See INDEX OF BOTH DILLS at the End.	the Board.—Jenkins
BILLS, REMITTANCE by:	Differences between Board and Court, on matters
See REMITTANCE.	of government, not affected by commercial
	character of the Company.—Carnac 398
BISHOPS in India:	Power of Board limited under present Bill
See Ecclesiastical Establishment.	Carnac
BOARD OF CONTROL:	Limitation on expense of Board removed by
BUARD OF CONTINUE.	present Bill.—C. D

President of Board one of the only two powerful

functionaries of Indian administration.

Abolition of considered .- Metcalfe, 228 .- Bay-

BODY-GUARD in BENGAL and MADRAS:

Its excess of expenditure occasioned by power

Cessation of those exports will increase exports from India to China.—C. D.

Consequences of increased demand for in China

on quality of tea.—C.D.

To have a right of going to India without

Their right of visiting the interior and of ac-

BRITISH SUBJECTS:

* license.—Grant

key, 237 .- Lord Dalhousie .. 258

. Tucker

See ARMY.

BOMBÁÝ:

BOARDS in INDEA: *

quiring property there to be regulated by

local governments Grant Page 4

Are aspiring to possession of pelitical power in India. Tucker 123

Their admission into interior of India renders

restraints necessary for protection of na-

They should be amenable to jurisdiction of

Courts of India .- Tucker, 346, Jenkins 362

of its government over the expenditure.-Their deportation without sentence of a court Metcalfe of law, under an unlimited resort, de-Removal of head-quarters of Indian pavy from, fended - Jenkins ... 368 to Calcutta, proposed .- Metcalfe . 229 Collision between the government and King's Evil consequences of settlement of Europeans in India - Tucker Court at, might have been prevented if ad-473 And of allowing influx of lower classes thither. vice of Supreme Government and Court at 478, 474 · Calcutta could have been interposed .- Lord 1. .. 248 BULLION William Bentinck ... Remittance of, from India, could only be occa-BRITISH CONSTITUTION: ** sional and might be inconvenient. __ C.D. See Constitution. 67.—Tucker BRITISH MANUFACTURES: - opinion of Lord Amherst, that it Can be introduced into China only to a very would raise a popular cry against the Comlimited extent.—C. D. .. pany. -C.D.This argument practically refuted by the result - would expose the government to of free trade with India.-Grant 21 competition of private remitters. - Tucker, Their introduction into India achieved by the assiduity of private enterprize. - Grant 21 BURMESE WAR: The extension of British manufactures in India Undermined the financial prosperity of India. since 1813 not the mere result of free trade.—C. D. ... 69 A way open for their passage to China from India and the eastern archipelago. - C.D. 68 CADETS: The Company have exported them to China for No more should be sent than required to comnational objects .- C.D. 70 .- Tucker 137

General permission to hold land must tend to supersede native landholders - Tucker, 348,

plete the army.-Metcalfe CALCUTTA: Should be seat of proposed Supreme Government .- Metcalfe, 234 .- Tucker, 343 .-Too remote for a government to superintend

Western provinces .- Lord William Bentinck 246, 252

554 G	ENERA	L INDEX.
CALCUTTA—continued. The great exchange upon which transactions of upper and lower; Bengal are carried on.—Los Bentinck. Should be seat of a subordinate auth supreme government of Benga provinces.—Lord William Bentin Effect of private credit in, on que mittance.—Tucker	provinces of rd William page 249 pority under I in upper nck 251	No objection to additional bishops, page 401 Results of episcopal establishment in India highly beneficial 401 Present mode of appointment to civil service, best 402 Court will possess all their existing powers essential to their functions 402 CARTER, WILLIAM, Esq. Correspondence with Mr. Lawford concerning
CANTON FACTORY: See Factory.	t e	passing of East-India Bill and China Trade Bill 502
CAPITAL, COMMERCIAL, of the C See COMMERCIAL Assets and CIAL CAPITAL.		CHAPLAINS in India: See Ecclesiastical Establishment.
CARNAC, JAMES RIVETT, Esq. Dissent from resolution of Court of of 24th July 1833 Commercial and political functions o	397	CHARGES of Home Establishment: To be under control of Board.—Grant, 4. —C. D. 64.—Grant, 85, 86.—C. D. 98 ———————————————————————————————————
beneficially united for interests of England	India and . 397 rcial cha-	Would be brought within revenue by reductions.—Lord Ellenborough iii Views of ministers with reference to the necessity of diminishing.—Grant 89
cise of political functions Should the Company, under the their Charter in abeyance? India, well administered, affords amp	399 le security	Must be provided by India.—Grant 18 Increase of, owing to ready resource offered by commercial funds.—Grant 30 owing to expensive wars.—C. D.
to proprietors Monopoly would not have been under late Administration The Company are still to be the contermediate body, in whom gove	continued . 399 originating	Might have been confined within revenue by economy.—Grant
India is vested And to retain considerable power Parliament has not taken same vi portance of rule of publicity as t	. 399 rs 400 ew of im-	ginate with Court.—C. P. 184.—Grant, 188 Charges have been greatly increased by power of subordinate local governments to increase expenditure.—Metcalfe 229
Publicity can be obtained through dium of Court of Proprietors Appointment of Councils at subord sidencies Government at Agra should be made	the me- 400 inate pre- 400 de an effi-	Principle of augmentation of expense an argument against changes considered.—Metcalfe, 227.—Bayley 237 Most striking instances of unauthorized expenditure in Bengal government.—C. D 309
cient substantive one	401 r 401	Home government the only effectual check on improper expenditure.—C. D 309

Home Government has effected most important Rash notions of invading and subjecting China. -Tucker ... page 141 reductions of late years .- C. D. page 309 Arbitrary and unsteady policy of China inju-Increase of charge by ecclesiastical department. rious to commercial operations. - Tucker, 831, 405 not material. Uncertainty attending our future intercourse . . . 334 Grant with.-Wigram 378 by new offices in the Bill.— Doubtful if new authorities at Canton will be C. D. 405 .- Marjoribanks, 464 .- Tucker, recognized by the Government. Wigram. 471 511 - by Court of Directors, now The Company should be exonerated from exuseless.—Marjoribanks ... pense as to Chinese seamen .- C. D. 453. CHARGES. HOME: -Grant 491 Tonnage duty to be levied on ships visiting

CHARGES, Home:

Funds for them are provided through the Company's trade.—C.D.

not provided for in Paper of Hints.—C.D.

8 CHINA TRADE.

Must be remitted by some of the usual channels

of commerce,—Grant

See also REMITTANCE.

trade. - Tucker

 China should not operate on country ships.

C. D. 453.—Grant 491, 492

CHINA TRADE:

Monopoly indispensable to Company's government of India.—C. D. ii, vi

Has chiefly supplied deficiency of territorial

revenues.—C. D. ii, vi.—Grant ... 29

Cessation of monopoly proposed.—Grant, 3, 52

The Company's exclusive privilege not a monopoly.—C. D. 6, 66

Cessation of privilege involves an injurious change in financial system of India.—C.

C.D. 7.68

This trade opened and preserved by the Company.—C.D. 9

A very material change of the system now advisable.—Grant 16

The question one of great delicacy and importance.—Grant 17

Interests of nation best consulted by abolishing

exclusive privilege.—Grant ... 17

Materials for considering the question ample.—
Grant ... 19

4 E

CHINA TRADE—continued.
Opening this trade always a question of time
and circumstance.—Grant page 19
Exclusive privilege not an ultimate object, but
a means to an end.—Grant 19
Relaxations of India trade created expectations
of further.—Grant20
General prepossessions in favour of open trade
founded on experience and reflexion.—
Grant 20
Presumption that its extent and benefit will be
in proportion to opening afforded to capital
and adventure.—Grant 20, 29
Exclusion of our merchants from China in-
jurious beyond the limits of the immediate
evil.—Grant 21
Prospect of no increased demand for British
manufactures practically refuted by result
of Indian open trade.—Grant 21
Demand not expected to be prodigious or im-
mediate.—Grant
mediate.—Grant
tion of tea Grant 22 C. D 72
Country trade with China likely to be extended.
—Grant 23
A chief and council appointed by the Crown
will be stationed at Canton.—Grant. 24
Regulations and mutual interest will combat
difficulties arising from freer resort of British
adventure to China.—Grant 24
The present system does not afford an effectual
safeguard.—Grant
Effects of increase of country trade.—Grant,
25
Opening of the trade will probably improve the
exchanges.—Grant 30
exchanges.—Grant 30 Company have no claim to continuance of the
monopoly.—Grant 33
It ceases by mere operation of lawGrant, 35
Privilege only valued by the Company as a
means of aiding the government of India.—
. C.D 64
It has yielded only a fair mercantile profit on
capital employed — C. D 67

Doubtful if private competition can withstand the policy of the Chinese .- C. D. page 69 China trade must take the course principally of a remittance trade from India .- C. D. 70 Bulk of private trade consists of smuggled opium.—C. D. 71 Probable extension of smuggling trade, and its dangerous consequence to British commerce Company's influence necessary counterpoise to the Hong.—C.D. 72 Open trade should not commence till 1836 .-C. D. .. 80, 379 Company's right to trade would prejudice free traders.—C.D. .. 94 Expediency of continuing to the Company the supply of home market with tea justified .---Tucker 117, 127, 137 Concessions by Company proposed .- Tucker, 117, 118 This trade the proper channel for territorial remittance-Tucker ... It settles the international accounts between China, India, and England .- Tucker .. 125 Disadvantages to which the British merchant will be exposed at Canton .- Tucker . . 139 The trade extremely beneficial to England and India.—Tucker :. ... Conditions essential to doctrine of free trade not found in this trade.-Tucker .. 219 Popular voice has urged Government to take this trade from the Company .- Tucker, 222 Public opinion on the subject has undergone a change.—Tucker The Company's trade should not suddenly cease. -- Wigram 377 Evils of sudden cessation - Wigram, 378 -Tucker 470 The monopoly would not have been continued by late Administration.—Carnac . . 398 CHINA TRADE BILL:- . See BILL. CHRISTIANITY in India:-See Conversion of Natives of India.

page 253

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENTS of INDIA:

Policy of uniting them into one, considered .-

Metcalfe, 226 .- Bayley, 244 .- Lord Wm.

To be educated at Haileybury .- Grant

Bentinck

CIVIL SERVANTS:

452

CLARKE WM. STANLEY, Esq. Dissent from Court's resolution of 19th July

Advantages which would arise, in realizing

Statement of the grounds on which he supported

assets, by temporary employ of Company's

1833 ...

ships under contract

To be educated at Financy only O'est ,	Treasure .
Nomination of, to vest in Court of Directors.	the resolution of the Court on 12th August
" Grant Co	1833 479
Mode of filling up vacancies Grant . 4	CODE for INDIA:
Power of reducing but not augmenting their	See Law.
number to be given to Board of Control	Juce LAW.
Grant	COLLISION:
Education of, a point open for consideration	Long and indecorous one between Government
Grant, 90.—C.D 100	and Supreme Court at Bombay might have
Nomination of, a question of national concern-	been stayed, if not prevented, if Supreme
ment.—Tucker 131	Government and Court at Calcutta could
Proposal that Court shall nominate candidates	have interfered Lord Wm. Bentinck, 248
to Haileybury College, one-fourth to be	Between British traders and Chinese-See
selected on examination Grant, 267	CHINA TRADE.
C. D., 312.—Tucker 351	COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF in India:
Haileybury College unnecessary and inex-	
pedient; its abolition recommended	Board of Control to have a veto on recall of,
C.D. 327, 406, 451	proposed.—Grant 4
No appropriate education for, to be attained	Retention of power to recall, essential to effi-
elsewhere.—Jenkins 386	ciency of Court.—Tucker . 127
A peculiar system of education necessary for	Veto abandoned by ministers. Grant . 187
Civil Service of India.—Jenkins 387	Should be but one.—Metcalfe, 226.—Bayley,
Objections to Haileybury College answered.—	243 Lord Wm. Bentinck, 253 Lord Dal- housie 257
Jenkins	Proposal open to objections.—Jenkins . 363
Expense of education at the College. Jenkins,	His proper position in the midst of his army.
Present mode of appointment, under a defined	Lord Dalhousie, 255.—Tucker
test, preferable.—Carnac	
Restoration of College of Fort William recom-	His head-quarters should be centrical.—Lord
mended.—Jenkins 392	T 77
Qualities requisite for civil servants.—Tucker,	Agra or Allahabad proposed.—Lord Dalhousie,
\$52	Agra of Anamabau proposed.—Lora Danousse,
Reduction of Members of Council prejudicial to	
policy recommended for civil service.—C.D.	COMMERCE of the COMPANY:
811	Asserted, prior to 1814, to be a clog upon the
Transfer of commercial establishment of China	territorial revenue.—C. D 66
to civil service of India recommended.—	Its cessation injurious to various interests
C.D 319	Tucker 127"
	4 E 2

COMMERCIAL ASSETS of the Com	COMMERCIAL CAPITAL and PRO- FITS of the Company:
To be assigned to the Crown on behalf of the Indian territory.—Grant	COMMERCIAL CAPITAL: Accessible to Indian territory.—C. D ii, vi
Are thereby surrendered.—C. D 8	Commercial in its origin.—C.D 94
Not without an equivalent.—Grant 34	Company's right to, clear and incontestable
Company's property is involved in doubt and	Tucker 114
entanglement.—Grant 36, 37	No minister would dare to confiscate it
Statement of.—Grant 38, 40	Tucker
Its liabilities.—Grant	mercial assets.—Tucker 114
Doubtful whether commercial profits could be le-	PROFITS:
gally added to assets.—Grant, 40.—C. D. 75	Accessible to Indian territory.—C. D ii, vi
No limit imposed by Parliament, since the	Surplus profits, a tax upon the people of
Dewanny, on growth of trading capital	England.—Grant
C.D 75	Not so, unless the Company had used their
Doubtful whether assets not responsible for	privilege as a monopoly.—C. D 66
territorial debt.—Grant 41	But they have received no more than a fair
Company's statement of their property open to	mercantile profit.—C.D 67
scrutiny.—C. D 74	Doubtful whether commercial profits could
Their claims have been recognized.—C. D.	legally be added to assets.—Grant, 40.—
74, 75, 76, 94	C.D
Extent of legal doubts respecting.—C. D. 75	Dewanny, to growth of capital.—C. D. 75
Their amount in 1794 sufficient to secure an-	Applicable to securing dividends and for benefit
nuity in consols.—C.D	of territory.—Grant 46
Questions of liabilities to be solved on princi-	SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL:
ples of substantial justice	Does not exist in a definite form, separate from
C.D 77	assets.—Grant 56
Their transfer to the Crown objectionable	COMMERCIAL CLAIMS:
C.D 98	Ought not to embarrass the question of govern-
They are the fund to which Proprietors look for	ment.—C.D 60
dividend and capital.—Tucker 114	Have been recognized.—C. D 74, 75, 76, 94
Should be reserved as a guarantee-fund for di-	Contracts of the Company:
vidend and redemption of capital.—Tucker,	State of the Company's affairs in respect to
Realization of assets.—C. D. 80.—Tucker 115,	ensuing contracts.—C. D 339, 376
127, 470.—Grant, 371.—Wigram, 377.—	Should not be proceeded with.—Grant 371
Clarke, 452 - Marjoribanks 464	Exception of silk.—Grant
Suggestion respecting clause of appropriation.	OBLIGATIONS, Out-standing:
—C. D 321	Ought to be provided for.—C. D 80
Assignment of to Crown will carry all attaching	Will be transferred, with assets, to government.
obligations.—Grant 90	-Grant 90

TARRES.	D. LIKE E.A. pag
Company should retain power over assets sufficient to provide for — C. P.184.—Grant, 188 COMMISSION of INQUIRY to INDIA! Suggestions for conduct of, qualifications of commissioners, and heads of inquiry.— Tucker. 144 Necessity and expediency of, doubted.—C. D. 306.—Tucker, 384, 472.—Jenkins. 362 Expense of.—Tacker. 350, 472. Absolutely called for.—Carnac. 401 Competent to local government to institute inquiry.—Tuckes. 472 COMMUTATION ACT: Secures dividends to Proprietors till 1836.— C. D. 75 Company should he relieved from certain provisions of.—C. D. 318 COMPENSATIONS: See GRATUITIES. COMPROMISE: Principle of proposed arrangement.—Grant, 36 Principle explained.—Grant 48 Preferable to litigation.—Grant 37, 40, 41 Should satisfy all parties.—Grant 51 The Court prepared to consent to a fair and liberal one.—C. D. 77 That offered by His Majesty's Ministers up-	CONSTITUTION of the Indian Governs MENTS: See Indian Governments. CONVERSION of Natives of India: An object deeply interesting to the civilized world.—C.D. page 329 But not right to tax the natives of India for it—C.D. 329 Court anxiously desirous that the natives should embrace Christianity.—C.D. 329 The object would be greatly retarded by identifying the work of missions with government. —C.D. 329 COTTON, John, Esq. Statement of the grounds on which he supported the resolution of Court of 12th August 1833 479 COTTON MANUFACTURES: Increase of expert to India not a consequence of free trade, but of machinery.—C.D. 69 COUNCILS in India: LEGISLATIVE: Proposed.—Metcalfe, 234.—Bayley, 240.— Lord Wm. Bentinck 253. Objections to.—Lord Dalhousie, 258.—Jenkins 362 Seat of, Calcutta.—Metcalfe 234 One might be formed pro hac vice.—Jenkins, 360 SUPREME:
fair.—C.D. 77 Under the circumstances, is entertained by the Court.—C.D. 94 Terms of, agreed upon, departed from.—Mar-	How to be constituted.—Lord Wm. Bentinck, 252.—Lord Dalhousie 257 If local councils are continued, no separate Supreme Council requisite.—Jenkins, 360, 361
joribanks See also East-India Company. CONSTITUTION, BRITISH:	COUNCILLORS: At subordinate presidencies might be dispensed with.—Bayley 240, 241 Proposal 'objected' to.— C. D., 310, 405.—
Jealous of public with respect to, in reference to the Bill, extinct.—Tucker 469 Its integrity will exist only by sufferance of the	Tucker 344, 472 Body of secretaries might act as a council board.—Bayley 240, 242
Minister, if the Company reject the plan offered.—Tucker	* Not fit advisers of governors.—C. D. 310. —Tucker, 342.—Jenkins 359

Councillors—continued.	And has virtually granted Indian creditors a
Crown's power of nomination, opposed to ar-	lien on the territory.—C. D page 77
rangement between Government and the	Proposal to postpone them to annuitants.—
Company.—C. D page 312	Grant 186
Its injurious tendency to good government of	Unjust so to set them aside.—Tucker, 218, 471
India.—Tucker 345	Have just ground of complaint against the plan.
COURT of DIRECTORS:	—Tucker 471
See Directors.	D.
	DALHOUSIE, EARL of:
COURTS, King's, in India:	Minute on the constitution of the Indian go-
King's Judges have inculcated doctrines calcu-	vernments 254
lated to weaken local government.—Tucker,	Constant attendance of Commander-in-Chief
123	in Council unnecessary 255
Objection to admission of judges to Supreme	His duty in the midst of his troops 255
Council.—Tucker	His permanent head-quarters should be in a
Extension of legislative power of Governor	centrical point
General over King's Courts considered.	Enormous expense of moveable quarters, 256
Tucker, 345.—Jenkins	Agra and Allahabad equal in advantages as a
These courts have stretched their jurisdiction	centrical point 256
beyond all bounds—Tucker 346	No necessity for a change in existing presi-
Their jurisdiction might be accurately defined.	dencies, or limits of them 257
V	Governor General in Council should reside
Have become a source of evil, and object of	at Allahabad 257
terror and aversion to natives.—Tucker, 346,	Lieutenant-Governors to administer local
350, 473	functions in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay,
Independence of King's Courts necessary.— Jenkins 362	257
Governor General might have arresting power.—	Supreme Council should be selected from
Jenkins	councillors at subordinate presidencies, 257
. 8	Should be one Commander-in-chief and one
COURTENAY, WILLIAM, Esq.	army 257
Correspondence with Mr. Grant relative to an	Existing disjointed system increases number
error in copy of Bill 495, 496	of the army 257
CREDIT, PRIVATE, in CALCUTTA:	Presidency staffs unnecessary 257
Bearing of its present state on question of re-	Seniority should not prevail so much over
mittance.—Tucker 120, 471	talent and conduct 258
CREDITORS, Public, of India:	Medical and Military Boards unnecessary, 258 Objections to a Legislative Council 258
Had no recognized lien upon the territory.—	A facility to enact laws dangerous in a govern-
Grant 42	ment like the hiding
They obtain specific advantages from proposed	ment like the Indian 258 Sufficient for Supreme Government to recom-
plan.—Grant	mend laws, with power to provide for
Parliament has provided that interest of Indian	emergencies 258
debt should be paid out of territorial reve-	Laws for India should pass in Parliament
nues.—C. D	only
	1

DEBT. BOND: To which branch chargeable, matter of dispute, -Grant ... page 39 Provided for by Acts of 1793 and 1813 .- Grant,

Must be discharged out of commercial assets assigned to the Crown.-Grant .. 44, 47

—. INDÍAN: Diminished seventeen millions since 1814 by means of Company's exclusive privilege.-C.D. 6 An advantage gained at the expense of Eng-

land.—Grant ... 29 Will not be increased by proposed plan.-Grant, 31, 33 A portion equal to amount of dividend proposed

to be purchased by Company's assets .-• Grant ... 31 Question if the whole debt be not a burthen on Company's commercial funds. - Grant,

Advantages gained by holders of debt from pro-

posed plan.—Grant ... 43.51 Provided for by Acts of 1798 and 1813. - Grant. Prof. with pain in the comment of The debt inseparable from the territory.—C D.

The interest a territorial charge by Act of 1813.—C.D. 77 from Territory to Commerce: Open to question.—Grant ... 39

--- from the Public to the Company: To form nucleus of proposed guarantee fund.-45 2

DELHI, COURT of: A rallying point for disaffected in India.-

Policy pursued by Board of Control towards it.

DEPORTATION:

dia .- Jenkins

1 3.4 Sec. 1 Without sentence of a court of law, defended under unlimited resort of Europeans to InDESPATCHES: . How to be sent under new arrangement.

Allowing the Board to send despatches as well as the Court, objectionable. - C. D. . . 63

Modifications of the proposed power. - Grante Proposed to be transmitted by an officer of the Court and not signed by Directors .- Grant,

DIRECTORS: Number and mode of election under proposed plan.—Grant . . . 3, 103 To retain their patronage. - Grant .. 3, 103

Their powers in relation with Board of Control modified.—Grant 4 Relieved by proposed plan from avocations incompatible with political duties.-Grant, 34 Have been forced to act against the judgment Reasons why, their number should not be

lessened.—Tucker Disposition of relative powers of Directors and Board, a difficulty .- Tucker Proposed plan will give Directors responsibility .without power. Tucker .. 129, 220 Scheme for making Court of Directors a useful

organ for administering India. - Tucker, 130 Their conduct approved by the Proprietors. -Want of rule of publicity will make them a mere skreen between Government and British people.—Tucker

Ministers relinquish their intention of reducing their number.—Grant, 265.—C. D. . . 312 And do not intend to recommend any material change in the laws regulating them .- Grant, 265

Their independence ought to be strengthened.

To nominate candidates for Haileybury College. -Grant, 266.-C.D. .. 312 They are not, in law or fact, dependent on Board of Control. Jenkins 2 .. 859

Directors—continued.		
Will be converted by the Bill into a mere instru-		
ment of Board, and a useless charge on		
finances of India Marjoribanks, page 464		
Will not continue an efficient and independent		
organ of administration.—Tucker 471		
Will still retain powers which may be bene-		
ficially used for good of India.—Tucker, 477		
Will meet only to register edicts of Board —		
, •		
Thornhill 478		
DIRECTORS, COURT of:		
Minute of Secret Committee, 30th March		
1821 i		
Interview at Apsley House, 12th Oct. 1830 i		
Minute of Conference between Duke of Wel-		
lington and Lord Ellenborough and the		
Chairs i		
Statement of views and intentions of the Com-		
pany respecting renewal of their Charter ii		
Minute of Secret Committee of Correspon-		
dence, 20th Oct. 1830 iv		
Call made upon the Company for statement		
of their views unusual iv		
Injurious consequences of withdrawing the		
Company's commercial privileges. v, vi		
Property and possessions of the Company		
Indian territory has the use of the Company's		
means vi		
If China monopoly cease, Company's com-		
mercial capital will be absorbed in Indian		
expenditure vi		
M:		
•		
Memoranda of Conversation between Mr. Grant		
and the Chairs, 7th Aug. 1831 viii		
Company defended against complaints of a dis-		
position to withhold information 'ix		
The Company's records open to examination,		
ix		
Their servants ready to be examined ix		
,		

Information attainable without the Company appearing as petitioners Their case established by failure of their opponents Minute of Secret Committee of Correspondence, 18th Dec. 1832 Report from Chairs of an interview between them and Earl Grey and Mr. Grant .. 1 Letter to Chairs from Mr. Grant, 17th Dec. 1832 Memorandum or Paper of Hints (see MEMO-Minute of Secret Committee of Correspondence, 21st Dec. 1832 ... Mr. Grant's letter ... Minute of Secret Committee of Correspondence, 28th Dec. 1832 Minute with reference to Mr. Grant's letter, 5 Minute of Secret Committee of Correspon-Approving minute of 28th Dec. 1832 .. 5 Company's exclusive privilege not a monopoly Its discontinuance involves a most essential change in financial system of India Public debt of India diminished 17 millions since 1814 by its profits Throwing openChina trade may prejudice our intercourse with China, the quality of tea, and the home revenue Expected benefit of an open trade to our manufactures, contrary to facts Reduction in price of tea in open trade gained at the expense of India and England .. 7 No provision for supply of home territorial The plan involves the abolition of the Company, and a surrender of their rights and property, without adequate security of their temporary annuity 9 Committee decline recommending the proposals to the Court 9 The Company have added India to England, and opened and preserved the China trade, 9

我没有我们的 医苯甲烷二

ec/ 11

54

Minute of Secret Committee of Whole Court, 22d Feb. 1833 Draft of proposed letter to Mr. Grant Minute of Secret Committee of Whole Court. 26th Feb: 1833 Draft of letter approved Minute of Secret Court, 26th Feb. 1833 ... 59 · Draft of letter approved 59 Letter from Chairs to Mr. Grant, 27th Feb. 1833, kan di Kabupatèn Balanda (Kabupatèn Kabupatèn Kabupatèn Kabupatèn Kabupatèn Kabupatèn Kabupatèn Kabupatèn Kabu Obligations of Company towards people of India Their welfare Company's first object . . 64 The Company ought not to shrink from continuing their agency or resigning their trust for the sake of India Can the Company exercise their political functions on the terms proposed? This question should not be embarrassed by considerations affecting their commercial والإنوار والمراجوة أنا والأفراد والإنجاج المرا Their rights of property must be preserved Ministers have been guided in their plan by experience of past But the plan will ementially alter the present system 61

Their servants should be suitably provided

Letters from the Chairs to Earl Grey and Mr.

Grant, 3d Jan. 1833

The aforegoing Minute ... 10, 11

Minute of Secret Court, 13th Feb. 1833 ... 11

Report of Communications between His Ma-

Minute of Secret Court, 15th Feb. 1833 . . 13
Letter from Mr. Grant 13

Letter from Mr. Grant, 12th Feb. 1839 . 14

Letter from Chairs to Mr. Grant, 15th Feb. 1834.

Information respecting certain points . 54

Letter from Mr. Grant, 19th Feb. 1833 . . 55

Minute of Secret Court, 20th Feb. 1833 . 57

Letter from Mr. Granf

for-

iesty's Ministers and the Chairs

Much of its purity attributable to that cause;
62
The removal or weakening of one check would impair the efficiency of the government, 62
The Company, by the plan, would be deprived

Increase of power given to the Board of Control increases the probability of such result,

63

Expediency of allowing the Company a right of appeal

63

Or of providing for publicity in case of diffe-

Objections to the additional powers given to the Board 63, 64

Effect of the plan to convert the Court into a Government Board 64

Value attached to the exclusive privilege out of regard to interests of India. 64

rence between Court and Board . . 63

Misapprehension of Mr. Grant as to the saving

accruing to territory from the use of com-

sequence of reliance on commercial profits.

but principally caused by expensive wars.

mercial funds

Unfavourable prospect of Indian finances deprived of support afforded by Company's commerce

64

Past experience, the only safe test, opposed to hypothesis of Mr. Grant

Embarrassments of Indian finances, not in con-

Directors, Court of—continued.
LETTERS, &c.—continued.
India has a strong claim to financial advan-
tages from her connexion with England
page 66
These advantages not a tax upon England, 66
The Company have derived only a mercantile
profit upon the capital employed 67
Great financial advantage of present system
that the reasonable profits of a large con-
centrated trade are made available by the
Indian finances 67
Indian finances 67 The great importance of securing a regular
supply of funds to meet home charges 67
The ordinary channels of commerce not likely
to afford it 67
The plan does not give sufficient weight and in-
dependence to the Court 68
dependence to the Court 68 Question whether, with reference to policy
of the Chinese, it be rational to expect an
augmented demand for British manufactures
in China 68
in China Facts are adverse to that expectation
Conduct and policy of the Chinese offer checks
to commerce which oppose arguments drawn
from British industry and enterprize 68
No argument to be derived from analogy with
the open trade to India 69
The results of the India open trade not such
as Mr. Grant supposes 69
The China trade must take the course princi-
pally of a remittance trade from India 70
The Company have voluntarily sacrificed, for
British interests, the advantage of buying
their teas with money
In an open trade, merchants will pursue their
own interests 70
own interests
70
Statement cited by Mr. Grant, of country trade
with China, erroneous
Large increase of imports in that trade consists
of smuggled onium
of smuggled opium 71 Danger in an open trade of whole British trade
at Canton being illicit 71
at Canton being illicit 71

The Chinese government might then put an end to it altogether .. page 71 Effect expected from peculiar nature of teatrade can only be realized by deterioration of the article Competition would be prevented by the trade being confined to the hong The consumption of tea depends upon its quality A chief and council at Canton would not have the same influence with the Chinese authorities as the Company's factory .. 72, 73 That influence arises chiefly from their having the sole management of a large trade Question affecting the property and claims of the Company The annuity might be secured in Consols by an outlay of £18,000,000 ... Property claimed by the Company from £25,000,000 to £28,000,000 The title to the Indian property distinctly recognized The statements of the Company's property open to scrutiny and partly vouched for, 74 Territory exposed to more risk than proprietors from protracted investigation .. 74 The dividend secured till 1836; the territory not beyond 1834 A portion of Company's property sufficient to secure annuity in Consols not affected by , f .. legal doubts Parliament has set no limit to growth of Company's trading capital And has recognized their right thereto Ulterior appropriation of home profits in Act of 1793 repealed in Act of 1813 Act of 1813 recognizes right of Company to property beyond subscribed capital 76 Questions of liabilities between two branches, must be solved on principles of substantial Inconsistent with justice to hold the trading stock of a corporation liable to political debts of British entire

	•
GENERA	LINDEX 565
Parliament has never yet decided question of	Mr. Grant's letter considered page 92
political authority , page 76	Minute of Secret Committee of Whole Court,
The territory and its debt must go together, 76	18th March 1833 92
* Parliament has provided that interest of In-	Draft of letter to Mr. Grant approved 92
dian debt shall be paid out of revenue 77	Proposal that amount of guarantee-fund be
And has virtually, if not technically, granted	three millions, negatived 92
Indian creditor s'lien upon the revenue, 77	Minute of Secret Court, 18th March 1833 93
No objection to a settlement upon principle of	
fair and liberal compromise 77	Letter from the Chairs to Mr. Grant, 18th
By proposed compromise, the Company would	March 1833 93
relinquish every thing, the territory nothing,	Further information necessary for Proprietors,
77	93
The territory has no right to the commercial	Company called upon to surrender all their
assets	
The security of the proposed annuity on the	corporate property 94
territory insufficient	Under circumstances, the Court entertains the
Because the Board will have almost absolute	offer of an annuity of £630,000 for a sur-
sway over the Government . 78	render of the Company's property 94
	Security of annuity a point at issue 94
And because the finances of India may not	Prospect of a deficient revenue renders col-
suffice to pay the charges 78	
The Company ask no compensation for past	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
risks and sacrifices	Proposed guarantee fund a security for capital
But some collateral security for their dividend	only to extent of £12,000,000 95
is due to the Proprietors	Deficiency of remittances to pay dividend not
Which would not be inconsistent with binding	provided for 95
	Guarantee fund should apply to dividend as
up their interests with those of India, nor	well as capital
prejudice its finances 79	
Without some such arrangement, justice will	Proposal to add the £891,000. Three per Cent.
not be done to them 80	stock standing in Company's name 95
At expiration of the annuity, proprietors should	The term for which the annuity will be irre-
receive as much principal as is now to be	deemable? 95, 96
applied to its purchase 80	Government of India should vemain with the
	Company for that term 95
The Company are asked also to surrender their	Rate at which the capital is to be redeem-
perpetual right to trade 80	able?
Period for winding up commercial concerns	
should be that of beginning of open trade, 80	If independence of the Court should cease,
Provision should be made out of assets from	the only security for existing system of In-
eutstanding obligations and pensions 80	dian government to be found in publicity
Minute of Secret Court, 15th March 1833 81	of their views
Letter of explanation from Mr. Grant 81	Questions of legality of Board's orders not
Letter from Mr. Grant, 14th March 1833, 82	likely to occur
	Courts of law only tribunals to decide them,
Minute of Secret Court, 16th March 1833 91	96
Letter of Mr. Grant 91	
Minute of Secret Committee of Whole Court,	Appeal desired by the Court, on the merits,
16th March 1833 91	in special cases only 96
4	4 F 2

DIRECTORS, COURT of-continued.	Dissent of Mr. Tucker page 113
LETTERS, &c.—continued.	Minute of Court, 3d May 1833 181
Great practical difficulty in bringing cases con-	Result of the Ballot 181
	Letter from the Chairs to Mr. Grant, 3d May
nected with India before Parliament, page 97	1838 182
Publicity, as a rule, not an exception, the	Resolution of Court of Proprietors 182
most enectual check on boars.	Minute of Secret Court, 28th May 1833 184
Injustice of depriving the Court of the power	Letter from Mr. Grant 184
of making pecuniary grants 97, 98	Letter to the Chairs from Mr. Grant, 27th May
Intention to leave the Board and the Court in	1833
the same relative position as at present irre-	Minute of Secret Committee of Whole Court,
concileable with proposed plan 98	28th May 1833 189
Transfer of assigned funds to the Crown ob-	Draft reply to Mr. Grant 189
jectionable 98	Minute of Secret Committee of Whole Court,
The Court should have ample power to call	29th May 1833 190
home a sufficiency of funds 99	Draft approved 190
Temporary permission to the Company to re-	Minute of Secret Court, 29th May 1833 191
mit in produce desirable 99	Draft approved 191
Objection to investing Ministers with appro-	Letter from Chairs to Mr. Grant, 29th May
priation of commercial property to outstand-	1833 191
ing obligations and claims of Company's	Amount of guarantee fund 192
servants 99	Should be equal, with accumulations, to
Proposal to continue for a time the manage-	amount of capital to be discharged 192
ment of free trade goods by Company's	Or annuity might be made irredeemable till
servants 99	fund accumulated to £12,000,000 192
Evils of throwing labourers and others out of	The Company entitled to retain £3,000,000
employ 100	out of assets 193
Mode of appointing civil servants 100	Security for dividend satisfactory 193
Minute of Secret Court, 22d March 1833 100	Question of publicity 193
Letters from Mr. Grant 101	Object of Court, a communication of a fact
Draft of a letter to Mr. Grant 102	to Parliament
Special General Court summoned 102	A necessary check to secure independence
Letter to Chairman from Mr. Grant, 16th	of the Court 194
March 1833 102	Minute of Secret Court, 5th June 1833 194
Letter to Chairs from same, 21st March 1833,	Letter from Mr. Grant 194
104	Letter to Chairs from Mr. Grant, 4th June, 195
Letter from the Chairs to Mr. Grant, 22d	Minute of Secret Committee of Whole Court
March 1893 107	6th June 1833 199
The Court cannot lend their sanction to the	Letter from Mr. Grant 199
plan, unless the Company retain their poli-	Minute of Secret Committee of Whole Court
tical authority during the term of the an-	7th June 1833 199
nuity 107	Letter from Mr. Grant 199
Letter to the Chairs from Mr. Grant, 25th	Motion of Chairman, that the Court decline
• March 1833 109	recommending the Proprietors to depar
Minute of Court 3d April 1838 113	from their resolution—regarined 200

GENERA	L INDEX: 567
Resolution, recommending to Proprietors to	Letters from Mr. Grant . page 268
defer to proposal of Ministers,—approved,	Draft of letter to same
page 201	Minute of Secret Court, 1st July 1893 . 268
Report of Committee of Whole Court, 7th June	Draft of letter approved
1833 202	Letter to Chairs from Mr. Grant, "29th June
Resolution of Secret Committee 202	1883 269
Minute of Secret Court, 7th June 1833 202	Minute of Secret Committee of Whole Court,
Resolution approved 203	lst July 1833 305
Draft of letter to Mr. Grant 204	Draft of letter to Mr. Grant altered 305
Letter from Chairs to Mr. Grant, 7th June 1893,	Report of Committee, 1st July 1833 305
204	
	2.10
	Letter from Chairs to Mr. Grant, 2d July 1833,
	Admission of Europeans into India 306
Letter from Mr. Grant 207	3.4
Dissent by the Chairs 207	Should be placed under suitable restraint for
Letter from Mr. Grant to the Chairs, 8th June	protocolor or many
	Natives in interior not to be brought within
Dissent of Chairs from Resolution of 7th June 1883 (See Marjoribanks) 208	process of publication
1833 (See MARJORIBANKS) 208 Letter from Chairs to Mr. Grant, 10th June	
1833	Court will approve of any plan for improving
Resolution of Court of Proprietors . 214	it without violence to caste or property,
· Minute of Court, 12th June 1833 215	Their more extensive employment in accord-
Letter from Mr. Smith (See Smith) 215	ance with Court's views
Paper by Mr. Masterman (See Masterman),	State of the law
215	Commission of Inquiry
Dissent by Mr. Tucker (See Tucker) 215	Doubtful if uniformity of law be practicable
Letter to the Chairs from Mr. Grant, 11th June	in India
1833	Constitution of Indian governments 306
Minute of Secret Court, 25th June 1833 223	Policy hitherto to make India subject to home
Minutes of Bengal Government respecting con-	government
stitution of Indian Governments 228	Proposal to vest official control in Supreme
Letter to Chairs from Mr. Grant, 24th June	Government will materially interfere with
1833 259	control of home government 307
Minute of Secret Court, 26th June 1833 262	Power given to Governor General too vast,
Draft of letter to Mr. Grant	307
Letter from Chairs to Mr. Grant, 26th June	Subordinate governments too much re-
1833	duced
Summary of proposed Bill 263	The Court's previous sanction to expenditure
Minute from Secret Court, 28th June 1833, 264	abandoned 307
Letter from Mr. Grant 264	Review of proceedings abroad will increase
Letter to Chairs from Mr. Grant, 27th June	delay and expense
1833 264	The forming Western Provinces into a
Minute of Secret Committee of Whole Court,	separate government, and continuing
28th June 1833	Governor General governor over Lower

protection of natives ... Natives in interior not to be brought within process of Supreme Court ... ondition of the natives Court will approve of any plan for improving it without violence to caste or property, Their more extensive employment in accordance with Court's views ... 306 tate of the law Commission of Inquiry ... Doubtful if uniformity of law be practicable in India onstitution of Indian governments ... 306

568 GENERAL	INDEX.
DIRECTORS, COURT of—continued.	Minute of Court, 9th July 1833 page 316
Letters, &c.—continued.	Paper of Observations 316
Provinces with control over subordinate	Draft letters to Mr. Grant 316
governments, would add to his labours,	Letter from Chairs to Mr. Grant, 10th July
page 308	1833 317
Would occasion two appeals instead of one,	Paper of Observations 317
308	Letter from Chairs to Mr. Grant, 10th July
Important to check expenditure of Bengal,	1833
309	Objections to enlargement of episcopal esta-
Most striking instances of unauthorized ex-	blishment in India 328
penditure there 309	Principle of establishment to provide religious
Home authorities can best check improper	means for civil and military functionaries,
expense	829
Separation of Upper Provinces into a fourth	Expense incurred thereby to natives should
presidency unnecessary . 309	be limited to this object 329
Will occasion additional expense 309	Cannot be right to tax natives for missions
Impossible to effect a division of servants, 2	to convert them 329
Taking away councils from Madras and	The Protestant Christian population does not
Bombay objectionable 810	require more than one bishop 329
Power of Governors will be abused without	If the episcopal establishment be increased,
check of Councils 310	extension of Scotch establishment cannot
Secretaries less fit advisers 310	be resisted 330
Caution necessary in removing Comman-	Mortality in see of Calcutta not attributable
ders-in-chief from councils 311	to excessive duties of the office 330
Reduction of councillors inconsistent with	Inconvenience of want of bishop during va-
policy recommended for civil service, 311	cancies not great
Functionaries will look up to Governor Ge-	Extension of Indian territory has not added materially to labours of bishop 331
neral instead of their own Governors 311	
Laws enacted by Supreme Government to be approved by the Court	If otherwise, relief should be provided not at expense of people of India 331
be approved by the Court 311 King's power of appointment over councillors	expense of people of India 331 Great increase of Indian ecclesiastical esta-
opposed to arrangement 312	blishment 331
Doubtful if extension of episcopal functiona-	Impossible to limit expense if two more sees
ries in India be required	are created
Scheme regarding admission to civil college	Letter to Chairs from Mr. Grant, 12th June
disapproved 312	1832 (referred to) 832
Minute of Committee of Whole Court, 3d July	Letter to Chairs from Mr. Hyde Villiers, 18th
1833 315	July 1832 (referred to) 335
The Bill 315	Minute of Secret Court, 5th June 1833 387
Minute of same, 9th July 1833 315	Commercial contracts
The Bill	Minute of Secret Committee of Whole Court,
Paper of Observations	5th June \$833
Draft letter to Mr. Grant 316	The same

394

994

395 *

396

445

445

445 * 3

GENERAL INDEX.

Minute of Secret Committee of Whole Court,	Minute of Committee of Whole Court, 19th
12th June 1833 page 338	July 1833 page 975
Commercial Contracts 338	The same
Minute of Secret Court, 12th June 1833 338	Minute of Court, 19th July 1833 376
The same	Instructions for China and Bengal \$76
Letter from Chairs to Mr. Grant, 12th June	Dissents of Mr. Wigram and Mr. Astell 376
1838 \$39*	Minutes of Court, 23d July 1833 382
Peculiar state of Company's affairs, with re-	Copy of Bill 382
gard to commercial contracts and engage-	Minute of Committee of Whole Court, 23d July
ments, in England, India, and China 339	1883
Minute of Court, 5th July 1833 340	Draft letter to Mr. Grant-The Bill 382
Dissents of Mr. Tucker and Mr. Jenkins. 340	Minute of Court, 23d July 1833
Minute of Court, 9th July 1833 364	Draft letters to Mr. Grant—The Bill 383
Maritime service	Letter from Chairs to Mr. Grant, 23d July
Letter from officers of maritime service to	1833,,
Court, 9th July 1833	Petition to House of Commons against the Bill,
	384
Minute of Committee of Whole Court, 9th July	Letter from Chairs to Mr. Grant, 29d July
	1833 385
Commercial Contracts	Establishment at St. Helena 385
Minute of Committee of Whole Court, 10th July	Minute of Committee of Whole Court, 24th
1833	July 1833 393
The same	Draft Petition to House of Commons 393
Minute of Court, 10th July 1833 366	Minute of Court, 24th July 1833 393
The same S66	The same

367

367

367

368

368

372

369

370

Letter from Chairs to Mr. Grant, 10th July

Minute of Committee of Correspondence, 10th

Letter from Chairs to Mr. Grant, 11th July

1833

Letters to Chairs from Mr. Grant, 13th July

Letter from Chairs to Mr. Grant, 17th July

Contracts for teas at Canton

July 1833

Minute of Court, 10th July 1833

The same

The same

Minute of Court, 17th July 1833

Commercial Contracts

Ecclesiastical establishment

Compensation clause

* 1833

Contracts for tea and indigo

Compensation clause

** **

Minute of Court, 26th July 1833

Letters from Mr. Grant ...

Dissent of Mr. Carnac ...

Minute of Court, 30th July 1833

Opinion of Counsel ...

Draft letter to Mr. Grant ...

Draft Petition to House of Lords ...

Letter from Chairs to Mr. Grant, 30th July

1833 ... 446

Minute of Court, 31st July 1839 ... 3 452*

Asiatic seamen and tonnage duty in China, 452

Letter from Chairs to Mr. Grant, Ist, Aug. 1883,

459

Asiatic seamen and tonnage duty in China, 453

Minute of Court, 7th Aug. 1833 ... 454

1833

Opinion of Counsel

Letter to Chairs from Mr. Grant, 25th July

DIRECTORS, COURT of-continued.	Letter from Chairs to Mr. Grant, 14th Aug.
LETTERS, &c continued.	1833 page 491
Compensations page 454	Duties to be levied in China 492
Letters to Mr. Grant 454	Equalization of duties on products of India in
Letter from Chairs to Mr.Grant, 6th Aug. 1833,	England 492
455	Letter from Chairs to Mr. Grant, 14th Aug.
Compensations to reduced officers 455	1833 492
Letter from Chairs to Mr. Grant, 6th Aug. 1833,	Remarks on certain parts of Bill 493
456	Letter to Chairman from Mr. Grant, 14th Aug.
Postponement of third reading of Bill 456	1833 495
Minute of Court, 8th Aug. 1833 457	Letter from Chairs to Mr. Grant, 16th Aug.
State of the Bill 457	1833 500
Minute of Court, 12th Aug. 1833 459	Result of Ballot 500
Amendments in Bill 459	DISSENTS of MEMBERS of COURT of
Motion,—that the Court, under circumstances,	DIRECTORS:
cannot recommend Proprietors to place their	Mr. Tucker 113, 217, 340
commercial rights in abeyance,—negatived,	Chairs 208, 462
459	Mr. Smith 216
Resolution, that, under circumstances, the	Mr. Jenkins
Court cannot do otherwise than recommend	Messrs. Wigram and Astell 877
Proprietors to consent thereto,—agreed to,	Mr. Carnac
461	Mr. Clarke 452
Dissent of Mr. Marjoribanks (Chairman) and	DIVIDENDS:
Mr. Wigram (Deputy Chairman) 462	
Minute of Court, 13th August 1833 467	But for limitation by law would have been much
Letter and paper from Mr. Tucker 467	larger.—C.D vi
Paper from Mr. Thornhill	Under proposed plan, unsecured.—C.D 8
Letter from fourteen members of Court 467	Security offered, open to no reasonable impeach-
Letter to Court from Mr. Tucker, 12th Aug. 1883	ment.—Grant 93
1833	Security already till 1836.—C. D
Minute of Court, 13th Aug. 1833 487	Exposed, under proposed plan, to effects of al-
	most absolute sway of Board in government of India.—C. D
 Ballot of Proprietors respecting question of placing their chartered rights in abeyance, 	
487	Will be unavoidably postponed to current obligations.—C. D. 78.—Grant 86
Letter from Chairs to Mr. Grant, 13th Aug.	gations.—C. D. 78.—Grant 86 Company now charged with receiving dividend
1833 *	to incompany now charged with receiving dividend
The same	to inconvenience of territory
Minute of Court, 14th Aug. 1833	
The India Bill	
The China Trade Bill 490	A further security than Indian revenue neces-
Letter to Chairs from Mr. Grant, 12th Aug.	sary.—C. D. 79, 94.—Tucker . 114, 119
1833 490	Important that they should be punctually
Letter to Chairs from Mr. Grant, 13th Aug.	realized.—Grant, 87.—C. D. 96
****	An additional collateral security provided.— Grant 87
1633	Grant 87

Guarantee-fund should apply to dividend as well as capital . . C. D. 95 .- C. P. 183 .- Grant, 186 Term of years for which annuity to be irredeemable?--C. D. Term proposed, forty years, when fund will amount to £6,000,000 Grant. 105 .- C. P. 189 Commercial capital the fund for payment of divi-

dend.—Tucker Dividend to have preference of all territorial pay-

ments in England.—Grant, 186.—C. D. 193 "Highly unjust, if practicable. Tucker Guarantee-fund, in emergencies, may be available for dividends.-Grant Sufficient security, if not diverted to other obiects.-C. D. ... English security an object of very great im-

£3,000,000 the very smallest sum for guarantee-. . . fund,—Tucker, Security and punctuality of payment main object of English capitalists.—Tucker ... 218 Term of annuity should have reference to that

portance.—Tucker

and ample. - Carnac

of political authority and to period at which guarantee-fund will reach its maximum.-Tucker **. Value of stock in market a good criterion of

opinion of public security.—Carnac 399

Security of India, if well administered, good

EAST-INDIA COMPANY: Their riews and intentions respecting government of India, with the Chinese monopoly, ii Their right to trade as a corporate body pro-

and Lord Ellenborough, iii Property and possessions of the Company .-C. D. .. Proposal to assign property to Crown for benefit

of Indian territory. - Grant ... 3 Such parts as convertible to money to be ap-

plied to redemption of so much of territorial

posed to be retained .- Duke of Wellington

debt as equals £630,000 a year .- Grant.

Their commerce to cease; their political functions to continue.—Grant ... Doubt whether the terms offered will justify their undertaking those functions .- C. D. 8 Proposal to assign assets to the Crown for a

redeemable annuity, involves abolition and surrender of rights of Company for an · inadequate consideration ... C. D. 8, 94, -Grant, 34 Proposed plan does not abolish Company, but

leaves them on as firm a basis as ever .--Grant Rights they are called upon to surrender examined ... Grant, 35 .- C. D. 94 Company have been instrument of adding India

to the Crown and of opening and preserving China trade. - C. D. They have claims for compensation for risks. and sacrifices.—C. D. Their claims cannot reach beyond profits and

territorial revenues.-Grant No claim to monopoly of China trade .-Their right to their property undoubted .-C. D. 9, 74. 94. Tucker, 114

Their commercial property involved in doubt Grant, 36, 37, 39.—C. D. 74, 94 Their rights in India exposed to question .--Grant

Not compelled to accept proposed plan .-

They dispense Indian patronage without excit-

ing popular jealousy.—Grant

•• Inducements for their acceptance of it .-* Their administration of India has secured to it considerable measure of good government.-Grant 16

Proposed to continue their political functions.-Grant ... 16 Their public spirit and exertions in commercial character acknowledged .- Grant ... 16, 22

main-72 .

	•
EAST-INDIA COMPANY—continued.	Control of Board over revenues will not operate
A change of their commercial system advisable	to disparagement of Company Grant,
at present dayGrant . page 16	page 86
Their exclusive privileges not an ultimate ob-	If Company are rendered dependent, patronage
ject, but a mean to an end.—Grant 19	might prove a dangerous privilege.—C. D.
Privileges have been gradually diminished.	62
—Grant	Without commerce, Company might become a
Company's agency in administration of India	mere instrument of Indian minister.—C. D.
desired.—Grant 35	• 63
Their political authority a trust confided to	Effect of proposed plan to convert Company
them for benefit of whole empire Grant, 35	into a Government Board C. D 64
Their joint-stock trade cannot expect to be	Under proposed plan Company will preserve
profitableGrant 36, 55	their independence Grant 84
Relinquishment of their charter no part of plan.	Independence of Company the charm of pre-
—Grant 55	sent system.—C.D 96
Right of trade surrendered by surrender of	A continuance of independent power now pos-
trading capital.—C. D 80, 94	sessed of rewarding services, essential
Right should be in abeyance.—Grant 55	C. D. 64, 97
Basis of proposed arrangement rests on compro-	Not possible to leave to Company discretionary
mise between territory and commerce	application of revenues.—Grant 86
Grant 36	Company have exported British manufactures
Compromise preferable to litigation Grant, 37	to China solely for national objects C. D.
Court prepared to consent to a fair and liberal	70
compromise.—C. D 77	They do not engage in illicit opium trade
By compromise offered, Company would sur-	C. D 71
render all rights and property.— C. D. 77, 94	Hence smallness of their imports into China
Confusion of their functions source of difficulty	compared with private trade C. D 71
in settling compromise.—Grant 43	Their influence admitted by parliamentary com-
Principle of compromise explained.—Grant, 43	mittee a necessary counterpoise to Hong.—
Their political agency will be dispensed with if	C. D
terms rejected.—Grant 53	Their control in market of Canton has main-
Their subscribed capital no where exists in a	tained quality of tea.—C. D 72
separate form.—Grant	Company desirous not to subject Great Britain
Their obligations to people of India paramount.	to pecuniary liability on account of India
-C.D 60, 64	C.D 79
The welfare of India first object of Company.	Public benefits resulting from Company's right
-C.D. 60	of trade.—C. D 80
Sole consideration which would induce them	Company would meet with difficulty in realizing
to continue or resign political agency.—	assets if government adverse.—C. D 94
C. D. 60 By proposed plan, Company would be rendered	A motive with Court for entertaining terms
too weak and dependent.—C. D 62, 68	offered.—C. D 94
Court and Board to retain same relative power	Fear of injury to India from transfer of govern-
and position as now.—Grant 83	ment to other, hands another motive.—C. D.
Difficult to reconcile this with plan—C. D. 98	94

Tucker, page 222

dence under proposed system.—C. D. . . 96 Company mulcted in consequence of their liberality to British public, Tucker 115 They settle in the simplest manner the international trade-account between China, Indis, and England. Tucker . 125, 143 Cannot compete with adventurers in tea market. Could supply British consumer with great advantage.—Tucker * ... 127, 138, 143 Indian army should vest in Company .- Tusker, Loss and embarrassment to Company by delay in establishing basis of plan. Tucker . . 134 Loss of authority abroad - Tucker . 134 Commercial inconveniences at home. - Tucker. They make little sacrifice in abandoning India trade ... Tucker ... Proposed to abandon India trade and export trade to China. Tucker . . . 135 Time and manner of retiring dependent upon their future character. - Tucker . 137 Company have prosecuted remittance trade partly to support declining manufacturers of India.—Tucker Company consent to administer India under certain conditions.—C. P. Guarantee-fund to be extended .C. P. 183 .- Grant. 186 Government of India to be retained for twenty C. P. 183 .- Grant, 187 Measures of expenditure to eriginate with Court of Directors .- C.P. 184, - Grant, 188 Power reserved to check Board of Control ... C. P. 184.-Grant, 188 Power to make provision for outstanding obligations and pensions .- C. P. 184 Grant, 188

Company should retain government of India for

term of annuity — C. D. page 95

Term of their political functions distinct ques-

About fifteen years suggested .- Grant, 103

Term of annuity, forty years.—Grant ... 105
Publicity best security for Company's indepen-

** Better to be left indefinite.-Grant ... 105

tion from annuity Grant, 103, 105

a change.—Tucker

Proposal to change Company's title to "India Company," objected to.—C. D.

328
Union of commercial and political functions beneficial for interests of India and England.
—Carnac.

397
But existence of commercial character not essential to exercise of their political functions.

Popular voice has urged government to take

Public opinion on this subject has undergone

China, trade from Company ...

Their Petitions to Parliament against Bill (See

Objections to proposed extension .- C. D. 328,

No wish officially expressed by local govern-

Principle of establishment to provide for religious wants of Company's European sgentst

—C. D. \$29

Expense imposed on natives of India should be limited thereto.—C. D. \$29

Labour of one highop not too great.—C. D.

Extension of episcopal establishment must lead to extension of Scotch in India.—C.D. 330 Mortality in see of Calcutta not attributable to excessive dutles of bishop.—C.D., ... 330

	1 : 4
ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT—continued.	garding constitution of Indian governments.
Inconvenience from want of bishop, during	-Jenkins page 357
vacancy, slight—C. D page 330	His opinion respecting exclusiveness of Hailey-
Successive extensions of episcopal jurisdiction.	bury College.—Jenkins 388
-C.D 331	EUROPEAN OFFICERS:
Extension of Indian territory has not added ma-	See Officers,
terially to labours of bishop.—C. D 931	EUROPEANS:
If otherwise, relief should not be provided by	See British Subjects.
people of India—C. D	EXCHANGES:
Great increase of charge for ecclesiastical establishment.—C. D	Loss on, in remittance, should be a charge on
Impossible to limit expense if two additional	India.—Grant
sees are created.—C. D	Will probably improve if China trade be opened.
Addition to episcopal establishment of India	-Grant
indispensable (1832)—Grant 332, 334	EXPENDITURE:
Representations of societies as to its necessity.	See Charges.
—Grant 333	Dee Charges.
Three bishops have sacrificed their lives to	F.
overwhelming duties of see Grant 333	FACTORIES in India:-
Of ten years, six have been years of vacancy.	Property of the Company, their use and cha-
—Grant	racter superseded and altered Grant, 35
Extent of bishop's responsibilityGrant, 334	Silk, in Bengal, serious loss on, if brought to
Proposed to abolish archdeaconries of Madras	sale at once.— Tucker 116
and Bombay, and create in lieu two suffra-	To be disposed of with as much expedition as
gan bishops.—Grant 334	consistent with prudence.—Grant 371
Arrangement deferred (1832).—Villiers 336	Dealing with silk-purchasers must be left to
No objection to addition to episcopal establish-	discretion of local governments.—Grant, 372
ment.—Carnac 401	FACTORY at CANTON:
No evidence of necessity of increasing it	Its removal will be detrimental to British in-
C.D 405, 451	terests.—C. D 7
ECONOMY:	Does not furnish an effectual safeguard
See Retrenchment.	25
ELLENBOROUGH, Lord:	Future effects on, from increase of country trade.
Conference with Chairs, 12th October 1830 i	—Grant :
His opinion of security for Company's capital	Possesses more influence with Chinese, and
stock	better able to deal with local authorities,
His views respecting solvency of territorial re-	than King's functionaries C. D. 72, 73
venues	Peculiarly suited to counteract the Hong-
	Tucker
ELLICE, Russell, Esq.	Instructions to, respecting cessation of trade.—
Statement of grounds on which he supported	C.D 379
Resolution of Court, 12th August 1832, 479	FINANCE:
ELPHINSTONE, M., Esq.	See CHARGES, RETRENCHMENT, and Re-
Reference to his sound and practical views re-	VENUES,

w ²	
GENERA	LINDEX: 575
FINANCE, COMMITTEE of, BENGAL: Their opinions on constitution of Indian governments page 226, et seq. Their calculations too sanguine Metcalfe, 227.—Bayley, 236 FORT WILLIAM, COLLEGE of: Its restoration recommended.—Jenkins. 392 G. GOVERNMENT and TRADE in India: Ministers not swayed by theoretical ideas of incompatibility of trade and government.— Grant Union of, in Company, admitted to be objectionable.—C.D. 61 Source of difficulty in settling compromise.— Grant 43 Without commerce, Company might become.	Present policy—one controlling power for emergencies, separate for ordinary circumstances. —Jenkins page 356 High and independent authorities should exist in each great division of the country.—Jenkins, 356 CONSTITUTION of SUPREME GOVERNMENT: Proposed Supreme Government for all India.—Metcalfe, 226.—Bayley, 237.—Lord Wm. Bentinck, 249.—C. D. 308 Seat of, at Calcutta?—Metcalfe, 234.—Lord Wm. Bentinck, 246, 252.—Tucker, 343.— Jenkins, 355 At Allahabad.—Lord Wm. Bentinck, 250.— Lord Dalhousie, 257 Should have a subordinate authority resident at Calcutta.—Lord Wm. Bentinck, 251.—Lord Dalhousie, 257
a mere instrument of Indian minister	Not to be fixed, but moveable to any part of India Metcalfe, 244.— Bayley, 238 Objections.—Lord Wm. Bentinck, 252.—Lord
GOVERNMENT of INDIA: EXERCISE of: To remain with the Company.—Grant	To have direct management of all political relations.—Metcalfe, 234.—Bayley, 239.— Lord Wm. Bentinck, 253 Relations between it and subordinate governments should be well defined.—Bayley, 239.—Lord Wm. Bentinck, 247.—C. D. 308.— Jenkins, 356
Should continue in Company during term of proposed annuity.—C. B	Local duties of present Supreme Government preclude performance of its more important functions Lord Wm. Bentinck, 246, 250.—C. D. 308 A government at Calcutta cannot superintend administration of Western Provinces Lord Wm Bentinck, 246, 252.—C. D. 308
therto sanctioned — Marjoribanks	Evils of wants of subordination of other presidencies to Supreme Government
	I was a second of the second o

GOVERNMENT of India, Constitution of	(
Supreme—continued.	
Expediency of more effective control Lord Wm. Bentinck, 249.—C. D. 309	,
Functions of Supreme Government over subor-	
dinate	
Lord Wm. Bentinck, 251 Lord Dalhousie, 255	
Interference with subordinate governments	
should not be minute or meddling	1
Lord Wm. Bentinck, 251	
Constitution of Supreme Government might be	
as it is, or consist of a governor general	
and a councillor from each presidency.—	1
Lord Wm. Bentinck, 252.—Lord Dalhousie,	ĺ
257	
Should not possess legislative power	
Lord Dalhousie, 258.—Tucker, 342	
Absolutely necessary that it should legislate	
for all India - Grant 266	١.
Policy of vesting an efficient control in Su-	ŀ
preme Government questioned	1
C.D. 307, 308.—Tucker, 342.—Jenkins, 356	ĺ
Will interfere with control of Home Govern-	ł
ment.—C. D	
Will place Supreme Government in position of	
home authority - Tucker 350	
And vest too great power in Governor General.	
-C.D 307	1
And add to delay and expense.—C. D 308	ľ
And increase duties of Governor General.	ŀ
C. D	ľ
And multiply series of appeals $-C$, D ,308	
Addition of three members to Supreme Coun-	1
cil unnecessary	
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1
Power of Supreme Government over Europeans	ļ
should be strengthened.—Tacker, 345, 346	ŀ
Extension of its power of legislation to King's	
courts salutary.—Tucker 345°	
Objections to.—Jenkins 362	ŧ.
Advantage of defined obligation of subordinate	
governments to obey orders of Supreme	-
Government enforcing orders from home.	į
	ŀ

Constitution of Indian Government should be subject of a separate Bill .- Jenkins, page 359 Minutes on, of Bengal Government, 225, et seq. CONSTITUTION OF SUBORDINATE GOVERN-Existing :- practicable reductions in .- Bayley, Stickle for independence .- Lord Wm. Bentinck Evils of want of subordination in.-Lord Wm. Bentinch Metcalfe, 226 .- Bayley, 237 Their number .- Metcalfe, 226 .- Bayley, 240 Means of meeting expenses of .- Metcalfe, 228 Should be deprived of power of increasing expenditure.-Metcalfe, 229.-Bayley, 237, 239.-- C. D. 309 Division of political relations among. - Metcalfe, 230 .- Bayley, 239 .- Lord W. Bentinck, 253 234 Seats of .- Metcalfe Should be deprived of original authority.--Relations with Supreme Government should be well-defined .- Bayley, 239 .- Lord William Bentinck, 247 .- C. D. 308 Should have some share of patronage.—Bayley, 239 .- Jenkins, 357 Question whether councils can be dispensed with considered .- Bayley 240, 242.- C. D. 310, 404, 449 .- Tucker, 342, 344, 472 .-Jenkins, 358 Should be left to decision of Court and Board. -Grant, 266.-C. D. 310.-Jenkins, 357 Establishment of subordinate governments .--242 Bayley Subordinate governors too much reduced by plan.-C. D. 307, 404, 449, Tucker, 342, 345 .- Jenkins, 357, 358 Objections to subordiffate governments being placed under efficent control of Supreme , Government C. D. 308 .- Tucker, 342 .- Jenkins, 356 Power of legislation, as well as other functions, - should continue to local governments ... Tucken 343, 345,-Jenkins, 360

Recommends a petition ...

renewal of Charter

The Company expected to show grounds for

Admits that, in a new arrangement, the Com-

pany should have adequate means of ful-

filling the obligations imposed upon them,

and that the proprietors should be sufficiently

He is compelled to take a more leading part

in the inquiry than is expedient for a minis-

. . .

page b

CONSTITUTION OF HOME GOVERNMENT: Bill involves an unnecessary departure from principles on which government of presidencies hitherto conducted .- Marioribanks, 464 Policy of Parliament to make it real government of India. C.D. Counteracted by proposed plan C. D. 307 .- Tucker, 344 .- Jenkins, 356 Local governments all hitherto by law subjected to home government.—C. D. 307 Expenditure can only be checked by home government .. C. D. 309 .- Jenkins, 356 GOVERNOR GENERAL: Board to have a veto on recall of .- Grant ... 4 Retention of right to recall essential to effi-127 ciency of Court .- Tacker Veto abandoned by Ministers .- C. D. . . 187 His body-guard necessary.—Metcalfe ... 227, Patronage in India to vest in him 7 Metcalfe, 234.-Bayley, 239 Would be a dangerous addition to his power. —Jenkins Should be encouraged to continue longer in office.—Bayley 238 Should retain his present power of independent action -Bayley 240 No diminution of his personal expenses practicable -Bayley His vast power under proposed plan dangerous. C. D. 307, 308, 404, 448 .- Jenkins, 357, 358 .- Tucker, 471 A council rather a burthen to him in his political and controlling character .- Jenkins, 361 Bill will impose additional labour and responsibility on .- Marjoribanks One of the two only powerful functionaries of Indian administration.—Tucker .. 471 GRANT. Re. Hon. CHARLES : Conversation between him and the Chairs, . 7th July 1831 His remarks on the alleged unwillingness of the Company to give, or their disposition to withhold, information ... viii, x e comprehensive sections of

ter . ---Letter from, to the Chairman, 17th December 1832, with reference to course to be pursued, with Paper of Hints Letter from, to the Chairs, 12th February 1899 Of the disposal of the Company's Trade, and of their future political functions .. 15 An advantageous system of trade with the East, important to British India as well as to England 15 A just and benignant system of Indian administration important to our national honour and our commercial interests . . . The Company's administration has secured to India so considerable a measure of good government, that Ministers would not be justified in lightly proposing to alter it essentially ... The preservation of the system recommended on the score of the patronage The commercial system of the Company, though necessary heretofore, inexpedient at the present day ... 16 Their trade with India has virtually ceased ... Their mercantile transactions, for purpose of remittance, should cease ... 17 The only question touching their commerce must relate to China trade 17 The question one of great delicacy and im-The established system assailed and defended by strong arguments

GRANT, Rt. Hon. CHARLES—continued.
The interests of the nation best consulted by
abolishing exclusive privilege, page 17, 52
The funds requisite to meet Indian expen-
diture must be sought and will be found in
resources of India, and may be remitted in
the usual channels of commerce 18, 30
Materials for judgment on the question are
before the public
Arguments in favour of existing system are
obsolete, or overpowered by probable con-
tingencies, or are warnings and suggestions
rather than objections 19
Opening of China trade a question of time
and circumstance 19
Exclusive privilege not an ultimate object,
but a mean to an end 19
It has been gradually relaxed, and circum-
stances have been long conspiring to prepare
for its entire removal 19
Government would be criminal in yielding to
groundless expectations or interested cla-
mour
The absolute necessity of some mitigation
of our commercial code forced on thinking
and practical men 20
Continuance of restrictions on China trade
justifiable on strongest grounds only 20
Extent and benefit of this trade will be in
proportion to opening afforded to capital
and adventure 20
The enlarged sphere of commercial trans-
actions, at the present day, renders exclu-
sion of British traders from China injurious
to the continuity of operations essential to
prosperity of our foreign trade 21
Argument, derived from the improbability of
an increased demand for British manufac-
tures in China, practically refuted by the
fate of a parallel argument in 1813 21
Plan of government not founded on the expec-
tation of a prodigious or instantaneous in-
crease in the demand in China 22
The expected deterioration of tea, by admis-

sion of private adventure, will be counteracted by rivalry of dealers ... Argument drawn from jeopardy of the revenue on tea, serious but not decisive Surplus profit the only fund out of which revenue can for a continuance be drawn, 23 Opening of China trade likely to extend that between China and India, and to facilitate remittances to England ... Commercial dealings of the three countries closely connected Peculiar nature of tea-trade calculated to give new scope to productive industry of Britain Supposing trade opened, a chief and council, appointed by the Crown, would be stationed in China to supervise British subjects resort-Argument that open trade would hazard our relations with China, insufficient to warrant continuance of restrictions But events have occurred during the present charter, to elucidate this point .. Government do not despair of combating those hazards by regulations, aided by the influence of mutual interest Doubtful whether the present system furnishes an effectual safeguard The increase of the country trade (already larger than the Company's export) must influence the relative position of the freetraders and the Company's establishment, 26 Division of British residents in China into two distinct classes must hereafter add to the embarrassments between British and natives Our position in China, under present system, far from secure Some official independent authority, at Canton, might be indispensable if exclusive privilege were continued Weight of objection, that cessation of exclusive privilege would stop a safe channel of remittance, and a resource to Indian finances,

	*
depends on possibility or otherwise of finding	Company; but places them on a firmer
other means less onerous to England,	basis page 34
page 28	Privilege of trading restricted, because in-
India must not lean on England for financial	consistent with political power 34
aid and an area and any and 28	Company's property surrendered for an
This question materially altered since 1813, 28	equivalent 34
Under a system of free trade, means of remit	The arrangement not compulsory 35
tance will be facilitated 29, 30	Government desirous to retain the agency of
Question of remittance no necessary con-	the Company 35
nexion with deficiency of Indian revenue, 29	The amount of the surrender-What? 35
That China trade has discharged cost of	China monopoly
remittance and supplied deficiency of re-	Right of British subjects to trade 35
venue, not denied	Factories and settlements
Effected by surplus profits of trade, consti-	Relinquishment of trade 35
tuting a tax on England 29	Rights in property
Improvement in exchange probable, under a	These rights involved in doubt and entangle-
system of free trade 30	ment 36, 37, 39
Advantage in exchange given to territory,	
ought to be a charge borne by India 30	Basis of arrangement a compromise between
A past deficit of territorial funds no proof of	territory and commerce . 36 Litigation incompatible with political func-
future deficit	
Resource found in surplus profits has tended	tions, and injurious to interests of the Com-
to create deficiency of revenue 30, 48	pany *
Measures of economy might have obviated	Compromise a preferable mode 37
necessity of resorting to extraneous suc-	Statement of commercial property claimed by
cour 31	the Company 38
Government plan will not impose any new	Debt due from territory 39
burthen on Indian resources 31	Bond Debt
Application of Company's property to pur-	Rights and privileges claimed in India 39
chase of an annuity, by redemption of	Origin of debts and assets liable to questions
	of law 40
territorial debt, will improve those resources 31	Whether increase of commercial assets from
Revenue of India competent to answer all	commercial profits, legal?
just demands 31	Whether commercial assets not liable to ter-
lode of effecting new arrangement	ritorial debts? 41
The security for the dividend sufficient 33	Territory and public creditor interested in
Claims of the Company cannot reach be-	compromise 42, 48
yond their property and the terrritorial	The compensation tendered - What? 49
revenues 33	Difficulty arising from confusion of functions
The security advantageous to India, and no	in Company's system
expense to England 34	A practical rule of demarcation between two
Plan knits Proprietors to Directors, and	branches necessary 43
identifies their interests with those of	The rule laid down in last charter acts 44
India 34	A general conformity to the principle of those
It does not involve the abolition of the	acts practicable

GRANT, Rt. Hon. CHARLES—continued.	
Distinction between the objects of act	s of
1793 and 1813 pag	e 45
Principle of appropriation same in both	45
Commercial profits to be employed, firs	t for
security of dividends, next for benefi	t of
territory	46
Same principles observed in present arran	oge-
ment	46
Justice done to proprietors by contin	uing
their dividend	47
Justice done to territory by assignmen	t of
commercial assets	47
The principle advantageous to all parties	47
Proprietor's dividend secured on Indian re	eve-
nues	47
Not entitled to claim security on nation	nal •
stock	48
Territory of India essentially solvent	48
	48
Guarantee fund of twelve millions, un	der
past acts, never formed	49
Intended arrangement gives proprietors se	cu-
rity proposed by that fund	49
Ultimate share in residue of commercial pro	
visionary	49
Essential, under proposed plan, that Propriet	
shall be linked to interests of India	50
The territorial interests promoted by co	m-
promise	50
India released from contingent liabilities	50
It gains the commercial capital of the Co	m-
pany	51
It is released from various claims	51
The territorial creditors obtain specific adva	m-]
tages	51
A national recognition of their lien on to	er- 🖞
ritory	51
A release from doubts as to their rights	51
A claim on the commercial property	51
And on general funds and revenues	of
India	51
If terms offered by Ministers are rejected, th	ey
will propose a plan of government for Inc	lia

without the instrumentality of the Co	om-
pany nage	
Letter from, to Chairs, 19th Feb. 1833	55
Relinquishment by Company of Corporat	ion
Charter no part of government plan	55
Their right to trade should be in abeyance	
enable them to exercise their political fu	ne
tions efficiently	55
Opening of China trade will induce them	
desist from exercise of right	55
Whole of Company's assets to be assigned,	
Money originally subscribed does not ex	
in separate form	56
7T 0 1	
Letter from, to Chairs, 14th March 1838	56
Court's opposite of the March 1838	82
Court's apprehensions of weakness and opendence refuted	
pendence refuted	83
shall retain same comparative power a	ra
relative position as at present Present importance of Company, as part	83
machinery of Indian administration, will	ot
	0e 83
Court's objections to Board's power of sendi	73
	94 34
D. 1. 4	34
Provision may be made for trying legality	
	34
Despatches transmitted by Court not to l	
	ре 35
In default of Court transmitting despatche	99
Board may order Court's officer to tran	8,
*4 .4	
No appeal on merits, or express provision for	35
communication of differences to Parli	or -
Court's objection to Board's power over a	5
anlowing 4 - 11 a	
Payments out of territorial revenue must i	5
under Board's control	
Cannot operate to disparagement of Com	
pany	a
A specified sum may be set apart for hom	e
establishment under immediate control	of.
Court 8	

GENEBAL	TINDET.
Security of proposed annuity on territory	Interests of officers and servants of Company
only considered page 86	who will suffer by change page 106 .
No moral or honorary obligation on Company	Letter from, to Chairs, 25th March 1833 109
to postpone dividends to current demands,	Union of interests of Proprietors with those of
20 postpone divinents to current demands.	India, for benefit of India
Enactment proposed 87	Therefore no abandonment of principle to make
Zadement Propose	the term of political authority shorter than
A large security in national stock would sa-	
crifice great principle of identifying in-	
terests of Proprietors with fliose of Indian	Letter from, to Chairs, 27th May 1833 185
territory	Sentiments of Ministers on Resolutions of
Proposed to invest £1,200,000 as guarantee-	Court of Proprietors # 185
fund for capital and redemption of aunuity,	Ministers are desirous to accommodate them-
87	selves to views and feelings of the Company,
Fund to accumulate to £12,000,000 88	186
Subsequent accumulations to be applied to	Partial injury to plan in modification proposed
territory 88	by Proprietors, compensated by advantage
Company for this purpose may avail them-	of harmony 186
selves of the debt due to them from public,	Ministers prefer to fix guarantee-fund at
Note that the property of the second of the	£2,000,006
Recommendations of this expedient 37 89	. They propose that dividends should have pre-
Importance of economy in Indian administra-	ference of all territorial payments 1. 186
" tion appreciated by Ministers 89	Guarantee-fund may, in case of emergency,
Arrangements necessary for diminishing ex-	be available for dividend
penditure	They are prepared to recommend that term of
Provision for outstanding commercial obliga-	government be swenty years /187
tions and pensions considered 90	They abandon veto on recall of Governors and
Government take assignment of Company's	Commanders-in-chief
property with all its obligations 90	They agree that, at expiration of term of go-
Education for Civil Service, a point for consi-	vernment, Proprietors shall have option of
deration 90	being paid off at rate of £100 for every
Letter, from, to Mr. Ravenshaw, 16th March	25. 5s. of annulty 188
1833	The Company, at end of the period, may re-
Letter from, to Chairs, 21st March 1833, 104	sume right to trade 188
Declines re-entering at present upon topics of	Ministers agree to maintenance of principle of
preceding letters	existing law respecting measures involving
Declines re-opening consideration of guarantee	expenditure
fund	They see no unobjectionable plan for introduc-
Duration of annuity a subject of negociation,	tion of check of publicity 188
—forty years agreed to 105	No objection to Company being enabled to
· Company's political functions a separate con-	provide for outstanding obligations and pen-
sideration-fifteen years suggested 105	sions of the same and the same
Appeals in respect to old pecuniary claims to	Letter from, to Chairs, 4th June 1833 . 195
be referred to some independent authority,	An accumulated fund of £6,000,000 or
15 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	£8,000,000 sufficient for guarantee 196
	4H2
	9H2

" GRANT, I	Rt. Hon. CHARLES—continued.	Some mode of relief for bishop indispensable,
Propriet	tors sufficiently protected whether pai	page 934
off he	fore or after fund reaches £12,000,000	Aboution of archdescouries of Madias and
on be	page 19	
4		
	ublicity, Court will have power of pet	T C Chaine York Tules 1999. 971
tionin	ng Parliament 19	
	om, to Chairs, 11th June 1833 22	971
Resolut	tion of Court of Proprietors 22	,
Letter fr	om, to Chairs, 24th June 1833 25	Purchase of silk may continue for 1834, 871
	ry of principal provisions of Bill 25	Factories to be disposed of with as much ex-
	om, to Chairs, 27th June 1833 26	pedition as consistent with prudence, 371
	rs will not propose reduction of nun f Directors 26	Cullary interests of Company than to mose
	. 2.1.0000.0	of producers and manufacturers in Eng-
	ommend any material alteration in law	
	ating constitution of Court 26	Silk growers must not be suddenly deserted,
Questio	n whether subordinate presidencies	of 371
India	should have councils, to be reserve	Letter from, to Chairs, 13th July 1833 372
for de	ecision of Court and Board 26	6 Court's observations on bill . 372
Absolut	tely necessary that Supreme Govern	
	should legislate for all India 26	Letter nom, to chang zone only zone
	tors to nominate four times as man	
	didates for admission at Haileybury	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
		Decimes to morely programs to
	ants required for India, and a selection	_
	examination to be made 26	Da Tielena estassistanten et a , , e e e e
	suffragan bishops to be appointed b	
the	King for Madras and Bombay 26	Postponement of bill in House of Lords, 490
Letter fr	rom, to Chairs, 29th June 1833 26	9 Letter from, to Chairs, 13th Aug. 1833 491
Copy of	f Bill 26	9 Expense of Chinese seamen . 491
Letter fi	rom, to Chairs, 12th June 1832 35	2 Duty on ships and goods to be levied in China,
State o	of episcopal church in India 33	
	provision necessary to relieve bishop	Letter from, to Chairman, 14th Aug. 1833,
	utta	•
Memor	andum of suggestions 33	~ - · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Memore	indum relating to ecclesiastical est	CRANT B.
	ments of India, 12th June 1832 35	
_	sentations by societies of necessity	
	rging the establishment 33	- Commentation.
Magnit	tude of see too great for a single incur	To be in future under control of Board
bent		
Three	bishops sacrificed their lives in pe	
	nance of its overwhelming duties 33	,
•	years, six years of vacancy 33	
	sibility of hishon	1

page 333

and 1813, never formed.—Grant, page 49 See Civil Servants: A collateral security to Proprietors of Stock not HEBER. BISHOP: inconsistent with the principle of proposed Sunk under labour of his primary visitation.plant or views of Parliament on subject of a guarantee fund.—C. D. Sacrificed his life in performance of overwhelm-Proposed fund to be formed of £1,200,000 from commercial assets, to accumulate to £12,000,000, for security of capital .- Grant, Application of its subsequent accumulations, Proposal, that the basis of the fund be £3,000,000, negatived in Secret Committee, Fund should apply to dividend as well as capital The proposal declined -- Grant Resolution respecting -C. P. 183 Agreed to by Ministers.—Grant 186 Proposal to add £891,000 three per cent. stock standing in Company's name. - C. D. . . 95 The proposal declined.—Grant £2,000,000 insufficient. - Tucker 114 Ministers agree to fix the amount at £2,000,000.—Grant Its extension to £3,000,000, or annuity to be irredeemable till fund has accumulated to £12,000,000, urged.—C. D. .. 192 An accumulated fund of £8,000,000, or even £6,000,000, sufficient for its purpose.* Grant , Amount proposed by Ministers agreed to .-Proprietors are entitled to £3,000,000, instead of £2,000,000, as security for capital stock, Marjoribanks, 209, 463.—Tucker, 218

On emergency may be available for dividend.

—Grant ... 187 Period at which it is expected to reach maxi-

mum should have reference to term of an-

nuity and of political authority .- Tucker, 218

GUARANTEE-FUND: 'The fimd of £12,000,000, under Acts of 1793

```
His death not attributable to excessive duties
    of episcopal office. - C. D.
HILL, DAVID, Esq.
 His observations on tendency of separation of
   Indian army to cause unnecessary increase
   of force, -Metcalfe
His objection to a fourth Presidency .- Bayley,
HINDUS:
   See India, Natives of.
HINDUSTAN, UPPER:
Proposal to create a fourth Presidency there.
   considered .- Metcalfe, 226. - Bayley, 241.
   -Lord Wm. Bentinck, 249,-C. D. 309
        404, 450 .- Tucker, 344 .- Jenkins, 354
Should be seaf of Bengal Presidency.-Lord
   Wm. Bentinck
 At Allahabad .- Lord Wm. Bentinck
At Agra.—Tucker ... 2. 841
Sketch of Salaries and establishment for fourth
   Presidency.-Tucker
 Might be in charge of a lieutenant-governor or
   resident .. Jenkins, 355 .- Carnac, 402
Government at Agra should be an efficient sub-
   stantive one ... Carnac ... 401
HINTS. MEMORANDUM of:
Containing an outline of leading points of pro-
   posed arrangement .- Grant ... 3
HOME CHARGES:
```

- ESTABLISHMENT:

Control of, improperly given to Board by pro-

posed plan.—C. D. ... 64

See Charges.

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE:

ing duties of his see .- Grant

Grant

Home Establishment—continued.	Obligation of Company to people of India felt
Board's control inseparable from their functions in	by them to be paramount.—C. D. page 60
respect to Indian revenueGrant, page 86	Their first object the welfare of India.—C. D.
A specific sum may be placed in hands of	60 cm in the second space of the second space
Court for charges of establishment.—	Sole object of Ministers in proposed plan, wel-
Grant 86	fare of India.—Grant 266
This proposal satisfactory.—C. D. 98	India entitled to surplus on reduction of
HONG, at Canton:	; charges.— <i>C.D.</i> 66
A monopoly which can only be met or opposed	Has been kept poor through her connexion with
by a similar agency.—Tucker 139, 142	England.—C. D 66
British merchant will be, in great measure, at	Vital spring of its government is in England.—
mercy of.—Tucker 139	C.D 67
The second secon	Fear of injuring India from transfer of govern-
I.	ment to other hands inducement to Court
IMPROVEMENTS:	to entertain terms offered by Ministers
Governments of India have only been backward	C. D. 94.—Tucker, 477
in attempts to force them.—Jenkins 361	Recent insurrections in India.—Tucker 123
and the state of t	Our position there has assumed a new aspect.
INDIA, British:	—Tucker 123
Nearly the whole added to British Crown by	Our inquiries into titles to land and our degra-
Company.—C. D 9	dation of the aristocracy have created distrust
A just and benignant system of administration	and alarm.—Tucker 124
most important to our national honour	India has a large balance due from China,
21.11.	which is settled through Company's China trade.—Tucker 125
Has gained from Company's administration a considerable measure of advantages of good	trade.—Tucker 125 People of India might suffer if Company flew
government.—Grant *	off from proposed plan.—Tucker 130
Its prospects likely to be enhanced by opening	One of Company's objects in continuing India
trade with China.—Grant 23	trade was to support declining manufactures
An abundant demand for British staples in.—	of India.—Tucker 136
Grant 23	Cheap labour of India cannot compete with
A corresponding return might be furnished	British machinery.—Tucker 136
through the China tradeGrant 23	Legislature has not extended equal protection
India not to lean habitually on England for	to manufactures of India.—Tucker 136
financial sid.—Grant 28, 29	Held by us by tenure of our military force
Affords pledges that its revenue will be compe-	Metcalfe, 233.—Bayley, 246
tent to answer all just demands.—Grant, 31	Its condition affords no reasonable ground of
Its financial condition will improve.—Grant, \$2	apprehension.—Bayley 245
Financial advantages of proposed plan to India.	Policy enjoined by Parliament to maintain
—Grant 34, 89	India in strict dependency on Great Britain.
Plan will furnish stronger securities for its good	-C.D 306
government.—Grant 34, 111	Unsafe to frame laws in England for India-
British subjects have right to trade with.—Grant,	Tucker 948
35	Advantages derived by India from union of

government and trade in CompanyMar-	If not our zealous supporters, they are not ou
joribanks page 462	bitter enemies Bayley page 244
Bill will impose additional charges on India	Should be protected against effects of admission
without conferring adequate benefitMar-	of Europeans into interior of India C. D
joribanks 464	306 Tucker 474
India will sustain a heavy loss by sudden sup-	Natives, in interior, should not be brough
pression of Company's China trade Tucker,	within jurisdiction of Supreme Court.
470	C. D
Proposal to equalize duties on its products in	Improvement of their condition, without violence
England.—C. D 492	to caste or property, desirable.—C. D. 306
**************************************	Should not be taxed unnecessarily for a Chris-
India, Western and Central:	tian church establishment.— C. D. 329, 331
Martial character of its inhabitants.—Tucker,	Or for support of missionaries to convert them.
* A F L Care Co. 188	-C.D 329
Our provinces there unsettled,—Tucker 125	Objection to their introduction into Supreme
See also GOVERNMENT, REVENUE, TERRI-	Council.—Tucker
TORY, &C.	Native landholders must be gradually super-
INDIA, Natives of:	seded by general permission for Europeans
Pressure of Government demands on C. D. 6	to hold land in India.—Tucken , 348, 473
Cheapness of tea under open trade would be	National distinctions between, a main ingre-
acquired at their expense C. D 7	dient of our strength. Jenkins 360
An advantageous system of trade with the East	They enjoy, a system better suited to them
material to their well-being Grant 15	than inhabitants of any part of the world.
Obligations of Company towards them C. D.	Jenkins
60	Bad effects of unrestrained influx of Europeans
Their welfare the Company's first object.	amongst.—Tucker 474
C.D 60, 64	TATION A TORON A TORON
Their welfare the sole object of Ministers in	INDIA TRADE:
plan proposed.—Grant 266	OF THE COMPANY: 4:
Not safe to employ them alone, at present, ge-	Prosecuted as one purely of remittance and
nerally, in offices of trust.—Tucker 122	obligatory by necessities of territory
Their more extensive employment in accord-	C.D. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.
ance with Court's views.—C. D '806	Has much declined or rather is virtually ex-
Enactment of admission to office would pro-	tinct.—Grant
duce injury to them rather than benefit	A total cessation of remittance-trade desirable,
Jenkins	considered in its practical effects on Com-
They are advancing in knowledge. Tucker,	pany's political character.—Grant 17.
128	Vindication of remittance-trade.—Tucker, 136
Discussions in England, respecting their re-	Not privileged and therefore may be left to its
ligious observances, have produced uneasi-	fate.—Grant 17
ness amongst them.—Tucker . 123	Its restrictions have been gradually relaxed.
Their character — Tucker 124	Grant 19
They have just and serious causes of dissatis-	Admitted to be liable to objection.
faction in our maxims of rule.—Bayley, 245	C. D. 61.—Tucker, 116, 125
• A.S.	· ·

NDIA TRADE of the Company—continued.	Correspondence too long withheld from Court of
Company make little sacrifice in abandoning	Directors Tucker, 341 Jenkins, 353
it.—Tucker	See also Government.
Apparent loss of this trade arises from extrin-	INDIAN NAVY.
sic circumstances.—Tucker 136	See NAVY, Indian.
Of PRIVATE MERCHANTS:	INDIGO:
Result of open trade practically refutes argu-	,
ment against improbability of increased de-	May furnish a supply for annual remittance of
mand for British goods in China Grant, 21	two millions to England.—Tucker 125
Ratio of increase in value of British manu-	Last Contract of Company for.—C. D 374
factures exported in open trade not greater	INQUIRY, COMMISSION of, to INDIA.
than in exclusive trade.—C. D 69	See Commission.
Increase of exports of cotton manufactures,	INSURRECTIONS:
consequence of machinery.—C.D 69	Recent in India Tucker 123
Working of India free trade affords no argu-	JAMES, Bishop:
ment for opening China trade.—C. D. 70	His death not attributable to excessive duties
COUNTRY TRADE with CHINA:	of episcopal office.—C.D 330
Likely to be considerably extended by open	Held see for seven months only.— $C.D$ 333
trade with China.—Grant 23 Will increase from discontinuance of Com-	
pany's exports of British manufactures	JAPAN:
c. D. 70	No security for person and property (a condi- tion essential to doctrine of free trade) in.—
In proportion as it extends, prospects of India	Tucker 219
and its value as a customer to England en-	Causes of our failure to trade with, when we
hanced.—Grant 23	possessed Java.—Tucker 220
Its amount.—Grant 25	
Amount stated by Mr. Grant from defective	JENKINS, RICHARD, Esq.
account.—C. D 70	Dissent from letter to Mr. Grant, 2d July 1833,
Its future effects on relative position of free	853
traders and Company's factory.—Grant, 25	Concurrence in its general views and senti-
China trade must take the course principally	ments 353
of a remittance trade from India.—C. D. 70	Delay in laying before Court minutes of Su-
Drafts upon India most advantageous mode of	preme Government on constitution of In- dian governments
placing funds in China.—C. D 70	dian governments
Its increase to be traced to growth of illicit	Calcutta proper seat of Supreme Government,
opium trade.—C. D 71	S55
INDIAN GOVERNMENTS:	Powers of Supreme Government
Correspondence relating to constitution of, 225	Advantage of a defined obligation in subordi-
Minute by Sir C. T. Metcalfe (see Metcalfe) 225	nate governments to obey orders of Supreme
Minute by Mr. Bayley (see BAYLEY) 235	Government
Minute by Governor General (see BENTINCK)	But only to enforce orders from home 356
1. 246	Check from home on improper expenditure of
Minute by Commander-in-chief (see DAL-	Supreme Government should be applied as
HOUSIE)	at present
	1

and the same of th	and the state of
GENERA	Lindex. 587
In wars and politics, local authority should	Person rested in Court on Court A. 1. 1. 1.
concentrate in Supreme Government	Power vested in Governor General to bind all persons and Courts questionable, page 361
* page 856	Doubtful if any local legislation would work
No want, at present, of a controlling authority	
	4.
in Supreme Government	Independent exercise of King's Courts designable
Should be a high and independent authority	rable 362,
in every great division of the country 356	Parliament might easily define their jurisdic-
Chief appointments vesting in Governor Gene-	tion S62
ral would further weaken local governments,	Governor General might be empowered to stop
\$57	their acts, pending reference home 362
Necessity of a strong Supreme Government	Judicial Commission and Supreme Legislative
in India, absolute in time of danger 357	Council unnecessary 362
But proposed powers too great 357	Deportation without sentence of court of law,
Objection to removal of local councils ?. 358	necessary to be allowed 363
Dependency of Court on Board, implied in	One Commander-in-chief for all the armies,
letter of Chairs, denied	open to objection 363
Constitution of Indian government should be	Dissent from Paper of Observations and Sug-
subject of separate bill	gestions respecting Haileybury 386
Immediate settlement of every question not	An appropriate education of civil servants not
indispensable to compromise 359	to be found elsewhere 386
Decision of some points should be left to	Must be a peculiar system of education for
Parliament 360	Indian Civil service 387
If local councils are continued, should be no	Objections to the College answered 388
separate Supreme Council 3. 360	Expense of the College considered 390, 391
In particular cases, councils pro has vice might	India must bear a portion of expense of edu-
be formed	cating for its service 4. 390
Attempt at uniformity of a code for natives of	Restoration of College of Fort William, or
India objectionable	similar institution, recommended 892
If we succeeded we should lose India 360	Statement of the grounds on which he sup-
More justice done to India by leaving power	ported resolution of Court, 12th Aug. 1833,
of legislation to local governments . 360	479
They have been backward only in endeavour-	JUDGES, King's:
	See Courts, King's.
Impolicy of endeavouring to eradicate national	JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT:
	See Justice, Courts of.
	SYSTEM:
They enjoy a system better suited to them	See Law.
than any other people 361	1
Admission of natives to office should be a mo-	JUSTICE, Courts of:
ral pretension, not a legal right 361	Amalgamation of all, in India recommended.—
Authoritative abolition of slavery most dan-	Metcalfe 234
gerous in actual state of India 861	Mr. Mackenzie's proposal to vest local subor-
A council would be a burthen to Governor	dinate governments with power of interfe-
General in his political and controlling capa-	rence with Sudder Courts objected to -
pacity 361	Bayley 244
	41

K.	LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS:
KHOLE INSURRECTION:	See Councils.
New and peculiar.—Tucker page 123	LOANS, Indian:
L.	Reasons of artificial value of the stock in India
LAND in India:	explained.—Tucker page 120
Inquiries into titles to, have created disgust and	LUCKNOW BANKERS:
alarm.—Tucker 124	Case of, exemplifying danger of not adopting
General permission to Europeans to hold land	
in India must tend gradually to supersede	•
native landholders.—Tucker 348, 474	LUSHINGTON, J. L. Esq.
LAW:	LYALL, GEORGE, Esq.
Uniformity of, in India, desirable whenever	Statement of the grounds on which they sup-
practicable	ported Court's Resolution, 12th Aug. 1833,
C. D. 306 Tucker, 348 Carnac, 401	479
Doubtful if it be yet practicable	м.
C. D. 306.—Tucker, 348	
Objections thereto.—Jenkins 360	MACKENZIE, HOLT, Esq.
If accomplished, we should not keep India a	Proposes to deprive subordinate governments
day.—Jenkins 360	of power to increase expenditure.—Metcalfe,
Uniformity in general spirit of laws now attended	229, 239
to.—Jenkins 361	His proposal to vest those governments with
Difficulty of framing a code applicable to Chris-	power to interfere with Sudder Courts ob- iected to.—Bauley 244
' tians, Mahomedans, and Hindus, insupera-	,
ble.— Tucker 475	MALIHUS, PROFESSOR:
Law in India should be clearly defined.—	His opinion respecting Haileybury College-
Carnac 401	Jenkins 389
English law not suited to India.—Tucker, 349,	MANAGEMENT of GOODS:
Too much attenuated already. Turker 240	Of free trade imports, might be means of pro-
Too much attempted already.—Tucker 349 Its introduction would be a great evil to India.	viding for a large portion of Company's
-Tucker	present commercial establishment. C. D.
LAWFORD, Edward, Esq.	99
LAW FORD, Edward, Esq. Letter to Mr. Auber, 29th July 1833, reporting	MANUFACTURES of INDIA:
fate of Company's petition to the House of	Their support one of the objects of Company's
Commons	India trade.— Tucker 136
Correspondence between and Mr. Carter, re-	Cannot compete with British machinery
specting passing of East-India Bill and	Tucker 136
China Trade Bill 502—504	Legislature has not extended to them equal
LAWYERS, English:	protection.—Tucker 136
Not fit to conduct inquiry into Judicial System	, British:
of India.—Tucker 349	See BRITISH MANUFACTURES.
Bill opens a door to their influx into India.	MARITIME SERVICE of COMPANY:
Tucker 472	
	Letter of officers to Court, respecting compen- sation under bill
Evils of their influx there.—Tucker 473	

Alteration in compensation clause suggested.	Court, under the Bill, a mere instrument to
C.D page 369	give effect to acts of Board page 465
Clause altered—Grant 373	And a useless charge on revenues of India,
MARJORIBANKS, C., Esq.	465
Joint Dissent with Mr. Wigram from Court's	Ministers should have openly and avowedly
Resolution of 7th June 1833 208	assumed direct administration of India, 465
Proprietors entitled to a guarantee-fund for	Declines recommending confirmation of com-
capital of £3,000,000 instead of £2,000,000,	premise 465
209	MASTERMAN, John, Esq.
Legislative provision for publicity in cases of	Paper concurring in Court's Resolution of 7th
difference between Board and Court indis-	June 1833 216
pensable to independence of Company and	Statement of grounds on which he supported
good government of India 209	Court's Resolution of 12th Aug. 1833, 479
Ministers may refuse production of papers to	MELVILLE, Lord (the late):
Parliament 209	His statement respecting the property claimed
Position confirmed by papers relating to claims	by the Company in their own right.— $C.D.v$
of British subjects on native princes of India,	
209	MEMORANDUM of HINTS 3
And to writ of mandamus, in affair of Palmer	METCALFE, SIR C. T.
and Co., Hyderabad 210	Minute on the Constitution of the Indian Go-
The means of getting the matter of a despatch,	vernments 225
on which extreme difference of opinion	Exigency of a supreme government for India,
exists, before public, will cease 211	divested of details of local administration,
Joint Dissent with Mr. Wigram from Court's	226
Resolution of 12th Aug. 1833 462	Armies of three presidencies should be placed
Union of trade and government considered	under one head 226
system best calculated to preserve our rule	Tendency of separation to produce unneces-
in India, and secure greatest benefits to both	sary increase of force 226
countries	Gradual union of civil establishments of three
Deprived of exclusive China trade, Company	presidencies 226
might have continued to trade with great	Subordinate governments proposed 226
advantage 468	Suggestions for reducing their expense, 227
The points on which the consent to abeyance	Should be deprived of power of increasing
of Charter based, have not been conceded,	expenditure 2299 Division of political relations among them, 230
Change in constitution of local governments	These relations should be under immediate
of India an unnecessary departure from	control of Supreme Government alone, 230
principles hitherto sanctioned 464	Exceptions
Bill will create additional charge on India	Reduction of army impolitic and dangerous,
without conferring any adequate benefit, 464	Reduction of sarmy importite and dangerous,
Remittances will be effected with great loss to	We hold India by tenure of military force,
Indian finances	238
Realization and application of assets under Bill	We should in peace maintain the largest army
prejudicial to the property 464	we can afford to pay
	412

MIETCALFE, Sir U. 1.—continued.	NOZEED, ZEMINDAR of:
Proposed establishment for Government of	Case of, referred to Marjoribanks page 210
India page 233	
Seats of proposed governments and legislative	* . U. //
council 234	OBSERVATIONS and SUGGESTIONS
Patronage to be vested in Governor General,	of COURT on the BILL:
234	Paper of
Amalgamation of judicial courts 234	Company should be relieved from provisions
Supreme court of appeal 284	of Commutation Act 318
Appeal to King in Council should be abolished,	Company should have power to transfer com-
, 234	mercial servants in China to civil service of
Unnecessary publicity given to subjects under	India 319
deliberation of Government 235	Distinct enactment for remittance of funds for
MIDDLETON, BISHOP:	territorial charges at home suggested 320
His death not attributable to excessive duties of	Mode of appropriating commercial assets to
episcopal office.—C.D	territory 321
Died before he could complete inspection of his	Local patronage of India should be vested in
diocese.—Grant	Governor General without home interfe-
	rence 326
MINISTERS:	Question of slavery should be left to Governor
Have shewn a readiness to acquiesce in just	General in Council 327
pretensions of Company.—Tucker, 218, 221	Unnecessary and inexpedient to maintain Hai-
Should have openly and avowedly assumed the	leybury College
direct administration of India. Marjori-	Change of title from "East-India Company"
banks 465	to "India Company" noticed 328
See also East-India Company; Direc-	Transfer of St. Helena establishment to Crown
tors, Court of; Grant, &c.	suggested 328
MISSIONS in INDIA:	OFFICERS, EUROPEAN, in India:
Not right to tax natives of India for support of	Their temper far from satisfactory.—Tucker,
missions to convert them.—C. D 329	122
Object of missions would be retarded by being	Mr. Bax's suggestion that we should discon
identified with Government.—C. D 329	tinue sending European officers and troops
MUSPRATT, J. P. Esq.	to India considered.—Metcalfe 232
Statement of grounds on which he supported	OPEN TRADE:
Court's Resolution of 12th Aug. 1833 479	See CHINA; EAST-INDIA COMPANY;
, 1 , j	INDIA; and TRADE.
N.	OPIUM:
NATIVES of INDIA;	Constitutes the bulk of private exports to
See Indra, Natives of.	China.—C. D
NAVY, Indian:	Trade in, important to Indian revenue.—C. D.
Removal of its head-quarters from Bombay to	71
Calcutta proposed Metcalfs 229	Revenue from, in India, becoming insecure.
A pet establishment at Bombay-Metcalfe, 230	Tucker 121

PALMER and Co., of HYDERABAD: Should alone have power to make laws for Case of, illustrating necessity of a rule of pub-India .- Lord Dalhousie licity-Marjoribanks ... page 209 Has enjoined the policy of maintaining India in strict dependency on Britain.-C. D. 306 PARLIAMENT: Its premature declaration against slavery in Had in view open trade with China, by granting India to be deprecated - Tucker ... 348 Charter for a term of years .- Grant .. 19 Petitions to.- See PETITIONS. Must decide contested questions between ter-PATRONAGE: ' ritory and commerce, on enlarged principles of justice and policy. Grant ... At HOME: To remain in hands of Directors.—Grant Must always lean to rule of confirming legal rights, where no exception is shewn. Now lodged in hands which may possess it

perty.—C. D. ... 75, 94 Might be a dangerous privilege, if the body in Has not decided question of political authority. 76 May have cognizance in many ways of matters of dispute between Board and Court .and the state of t Has always reserved question of commercial claims on territory.—C. D. . . 94 Communication to, in cases of dispute between Board and Court, best security under new

system .- C. D., 97, 193, 194 .- Tucker,

Has recognized Company's title to their pro-

Great practical difficulty in bringing Indian cases to notice of .-- C. D. . . . 97 Confident expectation of Court that Parliament would provide a rule of publicity.-C.D. 201 042 7 C 2 2 12. Parliament may otherwise be unacquainted with facts of cases in which the paramount autho-PENSIONS:

rity may act contrary to good government. Marjoribanks . Instances in confirmation of truth of this position.-Marjoribanks 209 Privilege of resorting to Parliament where 'two authorities exercise concurrent jurisdiction, might produce inconvenience if abused : but no reason to fear it.-Tucker . 221 Parliament has not taken same view of publicity

as Court.—Carnac **

Has not bestowed equal protection on manuface tures of India ... Tucker ... page 136

without exciting popular jealousy .- Grant, :16

whom it is invested be not independent. **→** C. D. 62 Whether it can be safely placed in other hands, a great constitutional question .- Tucker, Will probably be placed by proposed plan on a different footing. -Tucker Will fall into the hands of Ministers, if Company reject proposed plan .- Tucker . . 477 In India

· Should vest in Governor General.-Metcalfe, 234 Should be yested in local governments unfettered by home interference.—C. D. .. 326 A great difficulty obviated by continuance of present system .- Lord Wm. Bentinck, 251 Appointment of Indian councillors transferred to Ministers ... Tucker ...

4, 85, 86, 188

PETITIONS from the COMPANY AGAINST the BILL: To the House of Commons ...

To be in future under control of Board.-

Objected to.-C.D. 64, 80, 97, 455:-C. P.

Control of, matter of indifference. - Tucker, 128

Grant

PETITIONS from the Company against the	swayed Ministers in proposed plan Grant,
Bill—continued.	page 17
Provision for reporting cases of difference be-	Incompatible with commerce in India Tucker,
tween Board and Court to Parliament	116
wanting page 404	A pure gift of British Parliament.—Grant, 35
Excessive powers placed in Governor General,	A question never decided by Parliament, but
404	distinctly reserved.—C. D 97
Power of subordinate governments prejudicially	Term of:
diminished 404	To continue for about fifteen years, but an
Efficient government for Western Provinces	enactment not desirable.—Grant 103
might be provided without a fourth presi-	Vital condition of proposed plan, that interests
dency 404	of Proprietors shall be bound up with those
Removal of councillors from subordinate go-	of India, abandoned, unless Company retain
vernments liable to very serious objections,	political authority during term of annuity.—
404	C.D 107
Increase of expense occasioned by new offices	Object of identity of interests, the welfare of
in Bill 405	India; consequently the principle not aban-
And in ecclesiastical department 405	doned by making term of, shorter than that
No evidence of necessity of two suffragan	of annuity.—Grant 110
bishops and two chaplains of church of	Term of, should have reference to that of an-
Scotland 405	nuity, and period when Government fund
Abolition of Haileybury College recommen-	will reach its maximum.—Tucker 218
ded 406	POLITICAL POWER in India:
Prayer of Petition rejected	Not secure Tucker, 122.—Bayley 245
To the House of Lords 448	Sources of apprehension Tucker 122
(Topics the same as the aforegoing).	Founded on supersession of ancient govern-
PLAN, MINISTERIAL:	ments.—Tucker 122
As now disclosed, must fail, and its failure pro-	RELATIONS in India:
duce great mischief.—Tucker 221	Division of amongst subordinate governments
As a whole, liable to many and serious objec-	Metcalfe, 230.—Lord Wm. Bentinck, 253
tions, but its acceptance preferable to its	Should be retained under immediate direction
rejection.—Tucker 469, 470, 477	of Supreme Government
Reasons for and against its rejection.—Tucker,	Metcalfe, 230 Lord Wm. Bentinck, 253
\$1	POPULAR OPINION:
Should have been submitted to Proprietors at once.—Tucker 469	Would be criminal in Ministers to surrender
once.—Tucker	any just principle of commercial policy to
POLICY:	ignorant or interested clamour.—Grant, 20
Of Home Government (of late) towards India,	Prepossession in favour of open trade with
examined.—Tucker 123	China has a warrant in recent experience.—
POLITICAL AUTHORITY, Com-	Grant 20
PANY'S:	Popular voice has urged Government to take
Theoretical ideas of its incompatibility with	from the Company the China trade.—Tucker,
functions of a compare trade have not	222

	. *	
12 14	GENER	AL INDEX. 598
	C Little	FL INDEX. 598
Public opinion upor	n that subject has undergone	
a change Tuc	ker page 222	will attach to Company,-Grant page 87
Value of East-Ind	lia Stock in market a good	Security offered for their dividends open to no
eriterion of pul	olic opinion on proposed plan.	
—Carnac	399	Security liable to prejudice from causes beyond
PRESIDENCIE	S.	Company's control.—C. D 78
See Governm	en t.	Proposed plan strengthens their connection with
PRESIDENCY,	FOURTH	Directors, and identifies their interests with
	TAN, UPPER.	those of India Grant, 34, 50, 87 C.D.96
	*	Their claims on commercial profits regulated
PRESS, in India	967	by Acts of 1799 and 1919 Grant Ad
	the permanency of our poli-	Justice done them by continuing to them their
tical power.—3		dividend and no more.—Grant 47
	publications of matters un- n of the government in Indian	Their present security imperfect.—Grant 48
newspapers.—		They will have, under proposed plan, an equi-
	The second secon	valent for guarantee-fund projected in Acts
PRIVILEGES,		of 1793 and 1813, but never formed.—
-	ouragement of trade between	U70/0
remote market	B.—Tucker 220	Ine proposed arrangement beneficial to them
	Company's:	Grant * 45
See East-I	ndia Company and Trade.	Term for which the annuity is to be irredeem
PROFITS.	1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4	able.—Grant 56
See COMME	RCIAL CAPITAL.	Term proposed, forty years.—Grant 105
		Entitled to such an amount of their property as
	S of EAST-INDIA	, if invested in consols, would produce pro
STOCK:		posed annuity.—C. D 73
and the second s	ould be sufficiently secured.—	. I de la companya d
Grant .		1 0.D.
•	30,000 proposed to be secured territorial revenues.—Grant,	
to them on the	territoriai revenues.— Grant,	
New connectante	to retain the character of a	
	Company.—Grant . 3	
	ons and right of voting to re-	
	esent.—Grant	
	lividend indispensable to their	
acceptance of	proposed plan.—C. D. 9, 73	14 1
	them in the room of holders	
	ndia debt, purchased out with	
	npany's assets.—Grant 31	
Not postponed to	other creditors under present	- 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1
•	ayay	
	ons of India must be met be-	
fore dividend	is paid. $C_L D$ 78	Grant, 87.—C. D. 96

PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK-	PROPRIETORS, Court of:
continued.	Minute of General Court, 25th March 1893, 153
Further guarantee provided	Communications respecting Charter 153
Grant, 87.—C. D. 95	Minute of General Court, 15th April 1833, 155
A fund of £1,200,000 to accumulate to	Debate on resolution
£12,000,000 Grant, 88.—C. D. 95	Minute of General Court, 16th April 1833, 158
Applicable to redemption of annuity	Debate on resolution and amendments 158
Grant, 89.—C. D. 95	Minute of General Court, 18th April 1833, 159
Guarantee-fund should apply to dividends as	The same
Well as cupital. Of 2.	Minute of General Court, 19th April 1833, 161
An addition to fund of £891,000 three per cent.	The same 161
stock standing in Company's name, would	Minute of General Court, 22d April 1833, 162
relieve them from imputation of extracting	The same 162
dividends at all hazards from India.—C. D. 95	Minute of General Court, 23d April 1833, 167 The same
Vital condition of scheme, that interests of	The same
Proprietors be bound up with those of	
India, abandoned, unless Company have the	Tresourcion agreem as
management of the country during term of	
annuity.—C. D 107	Minute of General Court,
This misconception removed Grant 110	Resolution annined of pariet
Guarantee, which Court seem inclined to ac-	Canduct of Court of Directors approved, 182
cept, insufficient.—Tucker 114	Court of Proprietors will not shrink from
Proprietors are entitled to a fund of £3,000,000,	undertaking government of India with
Marjoribanks, 209, 463.—Tucker, 218	sufficient powers and fair adjustment of
Proprietors look to commercial capital for di-	their pecuniary rights 183 Not reasonable that their assets should be as-
vidends and capital.—Tucker 114	signed for proposed annuity, except
Will be injured by being placed as creditors on	Guarantee fund be sufficient to redeem
territory of India.—Tucker	annuity at the end of forty years, and on
Security of Proprietors poor indeed if Directors	failure of funds from India, fund to
rendered an inefficient body.—Tucker, 126	supply deficiency 183
Proprietors sufficiently protected whether paid	Company exercising present political powers
off before or after guarantee-fund reaches	shall administer government of India for
£12,000,000.—Grant 197	not less than twenty years, and when de-
Proprietors would consider a reduction of num-	prived the of, to have option of demand-
ber of Directors an infraction of privileges	ing payment of principal at rate of £100
they now exercise.—C. D 312	for every £5. 5s. of annuity, and to resume
They accepted the boon of beneficial annuity.	right of trade 184
held out at first, too eagerly Tucker . 469	All measures involving expenditure to origi-
Have placed themselves in a situation of great	nate from the Court of Directors, and
disadvantage.—Tucker 469	sufficient power reserved to that Court to
They ought to have insisted on time to wind	check acts of Board
up their commercial concerns Tucker, 470	A sufficient sum from commercial assets to
They should accept the Bill with all its defects	be retained by Company to meet outstand-
—Tucker 477, 478	ing obligations and pensions 184

Remarks on resolutions Grant, 186-188	PUBLICITY in Newspapers of India:
Minute of General Court, 18th June 1833, 212	Too frequent and improper, of matters under
Resolution adopting recommendation of Court	deliberation of GovernmentMetcalfe,
of Directors 213	page 235
Minute of General Court, 26th July 1833, 402	
Petition to House of Commons approved, 403	R.
Minute of General Court, 31st July 1833, 447	RAIKES, GEO. Esq.
Petition to House of Lords approved 447	Statement of grounds on which he supported
Minute of General Court, 13th Aug. 1833, 483.	Court's resolution of 12th Aug. 1833, 479
Acceptance of Bill 486	
Ballot demanded 487	RATES of EXCHANGE:
Minute of General Court, 16th Aug. 1833, 499	Adopted by Board, advantageous to territory
Ballot in affirmative	<i>−C. D.</i> vi
Resolution carried 501	Such gain is a portion of commercial profit ap-
Court of Proprietors an effectual medium of	plied to use of territory.—Grant 30
publicity.—Carnae 400	RECIPROCITY:
PROVINCES, UPPER, of India:	A condition essential to doctrine of free trade.
See HINDUSTAN, UPPER.	—Tucker 219
PUBLICITY, IN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN	Not likely to be found in China. Tucker, 219
BOARD AND COURT:	
Should be provided for under proposed plan,	REMITTANCE of FUNDS for Home
C. D. 63, 404, 449.—C. P. 184	Charges:
No new provision can be made for it.—Grant.	Effected through the Company's trade
85, 188	C. D. ii, 6,—Grant, 17, 29
The best security for new system.—C. D. 96,	A cessation of such operation no evil Grant, 17
97, 201	Means of remittance will be increased under a
A point of vital consequence.—C. D 192	free trade.—Grant 23, 29, 30
Object, not to create a Court of Appeal, but	Expense of remittance should be borne by India.
communication of a fact to Parliament.	—Grant 28
C. D	Funds may be remitted by channels of general
The Court have the privilege, in common with	trade.—Grant 30
other subjects, of approaching Parliament	Tried, and found very embarrassing Tucker,
by petition.—Grant 198	218
Some measure of publicity, to be exercised as a	Remittance by free trade liable to risk, uncer-
rule, not as a privilege, necessary to inde-	tainty, and inconvenience.—C. D. 67, 99
pendence of the Company and good govern- ment of India	A bullion remittance inconvenient to India.
	C. D 67
C. D. 201.—Marjoribanks, 209, 464 Want of it, in proposed plan, will make Court	Importance of a regular supply of funds for
a mere skreen between Government and	territorial demands in England. — C. D. 67
British people.—Tucker 220	Permission to remit in produce desirable
Parliament has not taken same view of impor-	C. D 99
tance of this subject as Court.—Carnac, 400	Remittance not adequately provided for by plan,
Publicity can be obtained through the medium	Tucker, 114, 218, 219, 470
of Court of Proprietors.—Carnac 400	Scheme proposed.—Tucker
	4 K

REMITTANCE of Funds for Home Charges-	REVENUE of INDIA, GENERAL:
continued.	Deficient, and deficiency supplied chiefly by
Modes of remittance in future considered	China trade C.D. ii. 6 Grant, 29
Tucker page 125	Will be sufficient by 1834
Present articles of remittance our own in pos-	Lord Ellenborough, iii
session.—Tucker 125	Doubtful.—C. D. vi
Vindication of mode of remitting by merchan-	Its diminution expected to augment.—C. D. iii
dize.—Tucker	Deficiency may be made good by loans
Advantages of Company's China trade for re-	
mittance.—Tucker 143	Proposed to charge it with all expenses at home
Distinct enactment for, suggested.—C. D. 320	and abroad.—Grant 3
Under the Bill, will be a great loss to Indian	Deficiency not to be supplied by England.
finances.—Marjoribanks 464	Grant 28
Inconvenient season chosen for breaking up re-	Present deficiency no proof of futureGrant,
mittance machinery.—Tucker 471	30
RETRENCHMENT:	Prospects, judging from past experience, un-
Might bring the revenue of India within the	favourable C. D. 65, 94.—Tucker, 121
charges.—Lord Ellenborough iii	Resource of commercial profits probable cause
Measures of, in Indian administration, of late	of deficient territorial revenue.—Grant, 30
years, searching.—C.D 6	Embarrassments of revenue not owing to this cause, but to expensive wars.—C. D 66
If they had been earlier employed, expenditure	If proposed arrangement were on the footing of
would have been confined within income	a permanent deficiency, the effect would be
Grant 31	to perpetuate deficiency.—Grant 48
System now in operation must be followed out.	Revenue ill not be burthened by proposed
—Grant 32	plan.—Grant
Importance of economy in Indian administra-	Additional charge on revenue by Bill.—Wi-
tion.—Grant 89	gram 377
Views of Ministers respecting diminution of ex-	Resources of India will be improved by substi-
penditure.—Grant 89	tution of proprietors of East-India Stock
Difficulty of cutting down establishments, with-	for other creditors on revenue, - Grant, 31
out producing evils, in India.—Tucker, 122	Will be more than adequate to meet current
Substitution of native servants for Europeans	expenditure.—Grant 32, 48
must not proceed too rapidly.—Tucker, 122	Relief afforded by commerce enabled the terri-
Economy ought to be a paramount object in all	tory to borrow at English instead of Indian
changes in constitution of Indian govern-	interest.—C. D 65
ments Metcalfe, 227.—Bayley, 237	Security of Indian revenue highly appreciated
Proposed abolition of all Boards in India con-	in India - Tucker 119
sidered Metcalfe, 228 Bayley, 241	Prosperity of Indian finances down to 1822-23.
Lord Dalhousie, 258	—Tucker 120
Practicable reductions in Subordinate Govern-	Changed by Burmese war.—Tucker 120
ments of India.—Bayley 242	Improbability of a surplus even in years of
Most important reductions in Indian expendi-	peace.—Tucker : 121
ture, of late years, have been result of orders	· Statement of Indian results combined with home
from home.— C. D	charges from 1614 to 1830-31.—Tucker, 133

Contingencies to which Indian revenue is ex-	SCARLETT, SIR JAMES
posed.—Tucker 1. 218	His epinion on effect of Bill as to limitation of
We seem ready to relinquish revenue whilst	expenses of Board page 446
adding new burthens on India Tucker, 471	SCOTLAND, CHURCH of, in INDIA:
LAND REVENUE:	See Ecclesiastical Establishment.
Its actual condition, a source of great sinklety	
to Court.—C. Di 65	SECRETARIES, Body of, at Presi-
Falling off.—Tucker 121	DENCIES:
OPTUM REVENUE 30	Proposed that they should act as a Council
Its importance.—C. D 71	Board.—Bayley 240, 242
Management of, during late years, very ques-	Not fit advisers of Governors
tionable.—Tucker 121	C.D. 310 - Tucker, 342 - Jenkins, 359
Becoming insecure.—Tucker . 121, 471	SERVANTS of COMPANY:
Same revenue cannot be raised by means less	Company should be enabled to make suitable
objectionable.—Tucker 471	provision for, under new arrangement.—
SALT REVENUE:	C. D 9, 80
Monopoly of salt threatened with destruction	Are under engagements to Company alone.—
in England.—Tucker 121	C.D
Danger thereby threatened to the large revenue	Proprietors would feel utmost repugnance at
from salt.— Tucker 122, 471	abandoning them to Crown.—C. D 99
Same revenue cannot be raised by means less	Great evil of suddenly throwing commercial
objectionable.—Tucker 471	servants and labourers out of employ.
See also Remittance and Charges.	h
* • <u>•</u>	C. D. 100 Will now transfer their regard to Board.—
REVENUE IN ENGLAND:	Thornhill
Can, for a continuance, be drawn only from	
surplus profits.—Grant 23	See also Civil Servants, Salaries, &c.
On tea, expenses of collecting it will be en-	SETTLEMENT in India:
hanced under open trade	See British Subjects.
CL 1.1, 1 acres, 100	SILK, MANUFACTURE OF, IN INDIA:
This a consideration for the State.—Grant 23	Evils of suddenly relinquishing it by Company.
Assessment and collection of duty under open trade difficult.—Tucker 139	-Tucker
made difficult I wester 139	Pursued by them as a national object. Tucker
S.	
SAINT HELENA:	Will be put in jeopardy by proposed plan.—
Provision for transfer of establishment to Crown.	Contracts for silk to continue for 1834.—Grant,
C. D. 328, 385.—Grant, 396	Contracts for silk to continue for 1834 Grant,
SALARIES of COMPANY'S OFFICERS	hate to the control against your and the second
and SERVANTS:	Growers must not be suddenly deserted
To be in future under control of Board	Grant
Grant, 4, 85.—C. D. 64, 455.—Tucker, 128	Notice to be given that Company's silk will be
See also Pensions.	absolutely sold.—Grant 372
SALT:	SHANK, Henry, Esq.
Revenue on, in India, becoming insecure.	Statement of grounds on which he supported
Tucker 121	Court's resolution of 12th Aug. 1833 479
See to the second of the secon	4 K 2

SLAVERY in INDIA:	SUDDER COURTS:
Abolition of, without violence to caste and pro-	See Justice, Courts of.
perty, approved by Court.—C. D. page 306	SUMMARY of PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS OF
No necessity for legislating in this country for	Bill.—Grant page 259
its abolition.—Tucker 346	
Its authoritative abolition dangerous	SUPERANNUATIONS:
Tucker, 347.—Jenkins, 361 If attended with evil, local government compe-	See Pensions.
tent to apply appropriate remedy.—Tucker,	TEA:
S48	Probability of its being deteriorated by throwing
Should be left to Governor General in Council,	open China trade.—C. D 7, 71
C. D. 327.—Tucker, 475	Rivalry of dealers the best security for its
Section of Bill requiring its peremptory abolition	quality.—Grant 22
should be expunged.—Tucker 475	The Hong monopoly will prevent effects of
Its character.—Tucker 346	competition.—C.D
Expressly recognized by Mohamedan law	Duty on tea more cheaply collected under pro-
Tucker 347	posed system than under any other.—C.D. 7
SMITH, Geo. Esq.	Assessment and collection of duty, under pre-
Concurs in dissent of Chairs from Court's reso-	sent plan, difficult.—C. D. 7.—Tucker, 139
lution of 7th June 1833 (see Marjori-	Increase of consumption would not make up
BANKS) 216	loss of duty.— C. D
SMUGGLING:	
In China;	Revenue can only be drawn for continuance
Effects of its extension on British trade there.	from surplus profits.—Grant 23
C. D., 71	Company should be allowed time to dispose of
An organized system established by free-traders from India and America.—Tucker 140	their stock,—C. D 8, 80
In England:	Loss on Company's stock of tea, if China trade
Of tea, injurious to good morals and fair trade.	opened in 1834.—Tucker 115
-Tucker	The peculiar nature of this article calculated to
Difficult to be prevented in unrestricted inter-	give new scope and value to productive in-
course with China.—Tucker 140	dustry of England.—Grant 23
STOCK, COMMERCIAL, of COMPANY:	Teas most advantageously purchased in China
Fully secured on their commercial assets and	by money.— C. D 70
fixed property.—C. D.	Quantity must be vastly increased and quality
Price of, in market, a good criterion of sentiments	deteriorated by an enlargement of demand
of public on proposed plan.—Carnac 399	for British manufactures in China to be re-
See also COMMERCIAL PROPERTY and	turned in ten.—C. D
PROPRIETORS.	Consumption of tea depends on its quality.
In Public Funds:	C.D 72
Proposal to add the £891,000 standing in three	Quality maintained by Company's control in
per cents. in Company's name to guaran-	market of Canton.—C. D 72
tee fund.—C. D 95	Extensive use of tea in England to be ascribed
STOCK of TEA:	to this circumstance.—C. D
See TEA.	Company's exclusive supply of tea for home-

market justified on commercial, fiscal, and po-	Territory would surrender nothing by compro-
litical considerations.—Tucker, 117, 127, 221	mise.—C. D page 77
Scheme for relaxation of exclusive trade in tea.	It has no right to commercial assets.—C. D. 77
—Tucker	Claims-of commerce upon territory always re-
Company cannot contend with competition of	served by Parliament.—C. D 94
adventurers.—Tucker 125	See also Charges, Remittance, Reve-
But they could supply British consumer with	nue, &c.
tea with great advantage.—Tucker 127	THORNHILL, John, Esq.
Their teas are procured on more favourable	Concurs with Mr. Tucker in his paper of 12th
terms than if the trade were perfectly open.	August 1833 (See Tucker) 478
-Tucket 138, 143	TRADE:
They are willing to confine their trade to tea	Company's Right to:
for home consumption.—Tucker 127	Their right to trade as a corporate body part
Derangement of home-market if trade be opened.	of arrangement for new charter
—Tucker 139, 143	Duke of Wellington, Lord Ellenborough, iii.
Prices at Canton determined by Company's	Relinquishment of this right no part of proposed
factory.—Tucker 142	plan.—Grant
* Last contracts for.—C.D 374	Valuable in connexion with Company's position
Company's trade in tea should be gradually	and influence
withdrawn.—Wigram 378	C. D. 94.—Tucker, 116.—Carnac, 397
TERRITORY, INDIAN:	On expiration of term of government, Company
Has access to Company's commercial capital	should be allowed to resume itC.P. 184
and profits.—C.D ii, vi	Agreed toGrant 186
Indebted to commerce.—C. D 6, 94	Policy of putting their charter in abeyance, con-
A compromise between its interests and those	sidered.—Carnac, 399.—Marjoribanks, 462,
of commerce, principle of proposed plan	465.—Tucker, 477.—C.D. 482.—C.P. 486
Grant, 36	Company's:
Has an equal interest with commerce in a com-	Complaint against, founded on wrong view of
promised settlement — Grant 42	their objects and motives
Extent of its claims on commerce regulated by	C. D. 321 Tucker, 137
Acts of 1793 and 1813.—Grant 44	A limited continuance in, during remainder of
Justice done to it by receiving Company's assets.	term of charter, will meet additional charge
—Grant 47	imposed on territory.—Wigram 377
Advantages from proposed plan.—Grant 50	Ships under contract might bring home a re-
Would be without claim on home funds, after	duced quantity of tea 378
1834, in event of a dissolution between ter-	Paragraphs of instruction to China respecting
ritory and trade.—C.D	discontinuance of trade 379
Mutual liabilities of territory and commerce	Dissents of Chairs from 377
must possess their distinctive characters.—	Paragraphs of instruction to Bengal respecting
C. D. 76 Territory and Indian debt inseparable	discontinuance of trade 981
76	See also East-India Company, China
Every inch of territory acquired by, and held in	TRADE, and INDIA TRADE.
name of, Company.—C. D. 76	COUNTRY, with CHINA.
To see the see of the	. See India Trade.

TRADE—continued.	No adequate provision for remittance of funds,
FREE TRADE;	114
General principles of, applied by Mr. Grant to	Company's commercial assets the fund for
meet facts adverse to open trade with	payment of dividend and capital 114
China.—C.D 68	Assets produced from original subscription
Doctrine of, cannot be adopted for practical	and accumulations 114
purposes without certain conditions	Company's right to them clear and incontesta-
Tucker 219	ble 114
These conditions not found in China or Japan.	Mr. Grant's menace of legal process addressed
—Tucker 219	to Proprietors' fears 114
	Assets should be reserved as a guarantee-fund
TRADERS, PRIVATE:	for annuity and capital 114
In China:	Their application to discharge Indian debt a
Hazards they incur, in open trade with China,	positive injury to Proprietary 115
may be combated.—Grant 24	Court ought to have insisted on time for reali-
Their future relative position in respect to	zation of assets 115
Company's establishment at Canton.—	Heavy loss may be sustained on tea-stock, if
Grant 26	China trade be suddenly opened in 1834, 115
Their character and sentiments.—Grant 26	Large loss on silk advances, if manufacture be
Effect of their disputes with Chinese, in open	suddenly relinquished 115
trade.—C. D * 72	Loss on factories brought to sale at once, 116
Could not trade advantageously if Company	Other serious evils from same cause 116
retained their right of trade.—C. D. 94	Objects of Company's encouragement of silk
See also China Trade.	manufacture national 116
In India:	Private merchants will act on commercial
Will not act for national objects, like the	principles only
Company.—Tucker 116	Great misery in England and India by sudden
Effect of the change on silk manufacture of	discontinuance of silk manufacture in Ben-
Bengal.—Tucker 116	gal 116
Their losses owing partly to remoteness of	Objection to union of Company's political and
IndiaTucker 220	commercial characters applies strictly to
TRAVANCORE, RAJAH of:	India
Case of, illustrates necessity of rule of publicity.	Company's exclusive supply of home-market
-Marjoribanks	with tea justifiable on commercial, fiscal, and political grounds
	and political grounds
TUCKER, H. St. George, Esq.	117
Dissent from correspondence between Chairs	Concessions specified
and Mr. Grant 113	Competency of Indian security to satisfy Indian
Concessions extorted from Court 113	creditors, considered 119
Importance of tea-trade, which is to be abso-	Indian security highly appreciated by capital-
lutely surrendered 113	ists in India 119
Proposed annuity not safely secured to English	A mockery to tender such security to those
capitalists	whose funds are locked up in India stock,
C Karalas Ca 000 000 indufficant 114	

*	
Market value of India securities artificial,	China the proper channel for territorial remit-
page 120	tance page 125
Savings and accumulations cannot find a safe	International trade account between China,
channel of remittance home 120	England, and India, settled simply through
Finances of India prosperous till Burmese	Company 125
war	Company could not engage in competition
Practicability of realizing a sufficient surplus	with adventurers 125
revenue doubtful 121	Contingencies which may affect remittance of
Land revenue falling off	home funds 126
Opium and salt revenues becoming inse-	Proprietors will not have sufficient reliance on
cure 121	punctual receipt of annuity 126
Difficulties and evils attending severe re-	Security will be poor indeed, if Court be ren-
ductions in India	dered inefficient
Not safe, at present, to employ natives alone,	Ruinous consequences of diverting commerce
generally, in offices of high trust 122	from established channel 127
Our political situation in India affords no	True policy to perpetuate Company's agency
grounds for high confidence . 122	for home supply of tea 127
State of the press 122	They can supply British consumer with great
Temper of the European officers 122	advantage as to price and quality 127
Composition and state of feeling of native	
army 123	Projected change of system likely to produce
Recent insurrections 123	Collision with Chinese 127
Our position in India and its change of aspect,	Questions connected with proposed political
123	functions of home sutherities 127
Natives are acquiring knowledge 123	Retention of power to recall Governor Gene-
British subjects are aspiring to political	ral and Commander-in-chief essential to
power	efficiency of Court 127
King's judges have inculcated doctrines cal-	Control of army should vest in Court 128
culated to weaken local government 123	Privation of power to grant small pensions
Discussions in England respecting religious	of little moment 128
observances of natives	No sufficient reason for lessening number of
Distrust occasioned by scrutiny into titles to	Directors 128
land 124	*Reasons for retaining present number,
Degradation of landed aristocracy . 124	l. 128, 129
Character of the Hindu 124	Division of Court into committees unneces-
Long-established policy of Court overruled	sary 129
by Board 124	Substitution of official signature objec-
Remittance of home funds 125	tionable
If in goods and bullion, there will be private	Disposition of relative powers of Board and
competition 125	Court, greatest difficulty of plan 129
Present medium of remittance in our own	Plan would give Court mechanical functions,
hands 125	and all substantial power to Board 129
Bills must be secured by consignments of	Responsibility without power, and power
goods 125, 126	without responsibility, worst system of
Prepared to relinquish trade with India 125	administration 129

TUCKER, H. St. George, Esq.—continued.
But Court should not be too fastidious, lest
new machinery fall into worse hands, and
people of India suffer page 130
Points which should be insisted on specified,
130
Nomination of writers, question of national
concernment 131 Patronage of India a great constitutional
Patronage of India a great constitutional
question 131
Papers referred to in Dissent:
Statement of Indian results combined with
home charges, from 1814-15 to 1830-31,
133
Explanatory remarks in support of aforegoing
propositions
settling basis of plan 134
Abandonment of all trade, excepting tea, no
sacrifice to Company 135
Time and manner of retiring connected with
their future character 135
Loss incurred in their trade with India 135
Partly apparent, owing to Board's rate of
exchange 135
Partly owing to its having been prosecuted
for sake of forced remittance 136
And to uphold declining manufactures of
India 136
Remittance by bullion injurious to India, 136
China trade from India gave profitable em-
ployment to Company's shipping 136
Their exportation of metals to India for na-
tional objects 137
Charges against Company, in their commer-
cial character, founded on wrong view of
their motives 197
Company prepared to confine their operations
to supply of tea for home market 137
Admitted benefits from existing system of
privileged China trade 138
Imprudent to hazard the revenue on tea, 138
Company's teas procured on more favourable
terms than free-traders' likely to be 138

Home-market will be deranged under o	pen
trade page	
Assessment and collection of duty diffic	cult,
under open trade	139
Chinese monopoly of Hong can only be	met
by agency of same character*	139
Free traders will be at the mercy of the H	
s	139
Collision with Chinese government proba	-
	140
A contraband trade in tea in Great Br	
not to be prevented under unrestricted	l in-
tercourse with China	140
Wild notions of coercing Chinese government	-
•	141
War and conquest in China will be ruinou	
us	141
Continuance of commercial intercourse	with
Chinese indispensable	142
Present system has secured important ob	jec ts
proposed by it	142
Its results recapitulated	142
Proposed commission of local inquiry in I	ndia
considered	144
Heads of inquiry specified	145
Powers to be given to commissioners	151
Difficulty of finding competent persons	151
Dissent from Court's Resolution of 7th .	June
1833	217
Concessions made by Ministers important	and
valuable	217
English security for annuity an object of	verv
great importance	218
great importance £3,000,000 the very smallest sum to be an	7DF0-
priated for that purpose	218.
Contingences to which territorial finance	s are
exposed	218
Security and punctuality of payment	main,
objects to English capitalists	
Terms of annuity and of political at	ıtho-
writy, and period at which fund will r	
£12,000,000, should be regulated wit	
	218
Safe means of remittance not provided	218

	*
Experiment of private channel tried and found.	Members of council a check upon governors,
inconvenient page 219	page 342
Doctrine of free trade cannot be practically	Supreme Government may be invested with
adopted without certain conditions 219	general power to restrict expenditure 342
Conditions explained 219	Legislative power should not vest exclusively
Question of publicity 220	in Supreme Government 342
Court will become a mere skreen between	Absolute uniformity in legislation not necessa-
Government and British people 220	ry or practicable in India 342
Government will have power without direct	Seat of government should be Calcutta 343
responsibility	Not advisable to divest Supreme Government
Court will have discredit of measures they may	of immediate management of a particular
have opposed 220	territory 343
The right to appeal to another tribunal may	Addition of three members to Supreme Coun-
do good	cil unnecessary 344, 350
An appeal to the public through Court of	Their removal from subordinate governments
Proprietors not without its use 221	impolitic 344
More might have been conceded 221	Impracticable to carry on details of Govern-
Court's patronage will probably be placed on a	ment for all India at Calcutta 344
	Proposed plan places Supreme Government
•	in position of home authorities 344
Independence of Court ought to have been better secured 221	
A PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE	Much discretion should be left to local go-
Plan, as at present disclosed, must fail, and its	vernors, but check from home not to be
failure produce great mischief 221	dispensed with 845
Popular voice has urged Government to take	Political power of Supreme Government should
away Company's trade , 222	be strengthened to the utmost, but free
Public opinion on the subject is undergoing a	exercise of all functions should be left to
change 222	subordinate governments 345
Dissent from Court's letter to Mr. Grant, 2d	Addition of King's judges, political partisans,
July 1833	f or natives, to Supreme Council, objection-
General concurrence in opinions of letter, 340	able
Minutes of Supreme Government, on Indian	Appointment of councillors by Crown will
governments, now for first time laid before	prejudice one of the best securities for good
Court *	government of India
Propositions of Ministers involve an objection-	Extension of legislative powers of Supreme
able change in constitution of Indian go-	Government to objects connected with Su-
vernments 341 No objection to formation of a fourth presi-	preme Courts salutary 345, 346
No objection to formation of a fourth presi-	Local governments cannot be too strongly
dency 841	armed with repressive power over Euro-
Agra well adapted for seat of new govern-	peans
ment 341	Evils of stretch of jurisdiction of King's courts,
Proposed constitution of subordinate presiden-	346 ·
cies degrades them into mere lieutenancies,	Legislation in England for abolition of slavery
940	in India unnecessary 346
Council of secretaries irresponsible 342	Character of Indian slavery 346
 A Line Both (Manager) (東京教会 Line Black West)提供関係。 	4 L

TUCKER, H. St. George, Esq.—continued.	Guarantee fund of £2,000,000 quite inade-
Indian slavery expressly recognised by Moha-	quate page 470
medan law page 347	No safe and practicable plan devised for re-
If to be denounced and abolished, great excite-	mittance 470
ment will follow 347	Highly unjust, if practicable, to give Proprie-
If an evil, local legislation can apply appro-	tors preference over demands of other
priate remedy 348	Indian creditors : 471
General permission to Europeans to hold lands	A most inconvenient season chosen for break-
in India must tend to supersede native	ing up remittance-machinery 471
land-holders 348	We are relinquishing revenue whilst increasing
Expediency of a commission to introduce	the financial burthens of India 471 -
uniformity in judicial system doubtful, 348	Court cannot continue an efficient and inde-
Expense and objection 348, 350	pendent organ of administration 471
English lawyers unfit to conduct the inquiry,	Only two powerful functionaries, Governor
349	General of India and Board 471
Introduction of English law in India depre-	Change of constitution of Supreme Govern-
cated 350	ment will add energy to it 472
King's Courts objects of terror to natives, 350	Constitution of councils in India objectionable,
New Presidency at Agra may be formed with-	472
out material addition to expenditure, 350	Law Commission objectionable 472
Sketch of establishment proposed 351	Introduction of English law a great evil to
Commander-in-chief should be stationed with	India 472
his army 351.	Bill opens a door to influx of English lawyers
Addition to ecclesiastical establishment un-	thither
necessary # 351	Evils pointed out
Proposed mode of nomination to civil service	Settlement of Europeans in India without license 473
considered	
view 468	Compromises safety of natives and peace of country 473
Plan as a whole liable to many objections, 469	Each European, who goes to India, usually
Proprietors too eagerly accepted boon held	imposes a tax upon it 478
out 469	Public records show grievous injury to na-
Jealous feeling in public with respect to Bri-	tives from conduct of Europeans in in-
tish constitution extinct 469	terior 473
Attention has been paid to Company's repre-	Permission to Europeans to hold lands in In-
sentations	dia, without limitation, a hazardous aban-
Leading objectionable principles in plan re-	donment of established policy 474
main	Europeans will oust native landholders, 474
Calculated to inspire serious apprehensions, 470	Influx of lower classes will degrade Euro-
Proprietors ought to have insisted on time to	pean character 474, 475
wind up concerns 470	They will come frequently into collision with
Peremptory suppression of Company's trade	natives
with China, a heavy loss at the expense of	And will bring distress on those who will
India 470	flock thither 475

GENERA	LINDEX. 605
Section in Bill requiring peremptory abolition of slavery ought to have been expunged, page 475	WELLINGTON, DUKE of: Conference with Chairs, 12th Oct. 1830, page i His opinion respecting security for Company's
Local government competent to enact laws for its extinction	capital ii His views respecting provision against a deficit of territorial revenue, on cessation of China
rights?, 476 Consequences of rejecting plan 476 Acceptance of Bill, with all its defects, pre-	monopoly iii WIGRAM, WILLIAM, Esq.
ferable	His joint Dissent with Mr. Marjoribanks from Court's resolution of 7th June 1833, (see MARJORIBANKS)
Died in a year and seven months after reaching his diocese.—Grant	His Dissent from Despatch to China, 19th July 1833
Sacrificed his life in performance of overwhelming duties of his See.—Grant	finances of India 377 Additional charge on territory by Bill 377
of episcopal office.—C. D 330 VILLIERS, T. Hyde, Esq.	Advantage of sending out ships under contract to China
Letter from, to Chairs, 18th July 1832 335 Consideration of arrangement for addition to episcopal establishment of India postponed,	with China
VETO:	TARBURIDAMAS) 100
On recall of Governors and Commanders-in- chief to be enjoyed by Board.—Grant 4	YOUNG, SIR WILLIAM, Bart. Statement of the grounds on which he supported Court's resolution of 12th Aug.
Abandoned by Ministers.—Grant 187	1833 479

INDEX

THE INDIA BILL,

As passed by the Honourable the House of Commons and the Right Honourable the House of Lords, intituled "An Act for effecting an Arrangement with "the East-India Company, and for the better Government of His Majesty's "Indian Territories, till the Thirtieth" Day of April One thousand eight

" hundred and fifty-four."

[28th August 1833.]

••• The Roman Numerals refer to the numbers of the sections in the Act as it received the Royal Assent; the Arabic Figures to the pages of this Volume.

A.

ACCOUNTS:

- Of monies paid into the Bank of England by Company, on account of security fund, to be kept by cashiers of Bank (xiv) page 510
- 2. Accounts of annual revenues of India, annual receipts and disbursements at home and abroad, also of all debts and effects, also of several establishments, salaries, and allowances, to be by Court laid before Parliatement.
- Court, under direction of Board, to prepare forms of accounts, so as to exhibit a complete and accurate view of Company's financial affairs (cxvi) 542
- 4. New or increased salaries, &c. to be specially stated in accounts . . . (cxvi) 542

 See also Parliament.

ACT, PRESENT:

To commence from passing of, so far as to appointment of Governor General, Governors, Members of Council, or other officers; as to all other matters, from and after 22d April 1834 (cxvii) 542

ACTS ALTERED by PRESENT ACT:

53 Geo. III. c. 155 . . . (i) page 506
13 Geo. III. c. 63 . . (xxviii) 514
ADVOCATES:

- I. Persons may be admitted as, by King's court in India, without license from Company (cxv) 541
- 2. The being entitled to practice as advocate in principal courts of Scotland, a sufficient qualification for admission in any court in India (cxv) 542

AGRA:

See Bengal.

ALLOWANCES:

See Compensations and Salaries.

ARCHDEACONS:

- Period of residence of an archdeacon promoted to a bishoprick ... (xcviii) 537
- None hereafter appointed to the archdeaconries of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, to receive, as such, a salary exceeding 3,000 sicca rupees per annum (ci) 538

ARCOT, NABOB of, See NABOB of ARCOT.

ARMY. INDIAN:

Governor General in Council may make articles of war for native officers and soldiers of ... (lxxiii) page 529

ASSETS of COMPANY:

See PROPERTY of COMPANY.

ATTORNIES:

Persons may be admitted as, by King's courts in India, without license from Company (cxv) 541

B.

BALLOT:

Proprietors may vote at, on election of Directors, if resident within the United Kingdom, by attorney (xxvii) 513

BANK OF ENGLAND:

Cashiers of, to receive money paid by Company
to Commissioners for reduction of National
Debt, on account of security fund, and to
keep an account thereof ... (xiv) 510

BARRISTERS:

Rersons may be admitted as, by King's courts in India, without license from Company (cxv) 541

BENGAL, Presidency of:

- 1. To be divided into two distinct presidencies, one to be styled "the Presidency, of Fort
 William in Bengal;" the other "the Presidency.
 - dency of Agra." . . (xxxviii) 518
 2. Court, under control provided by this Act, to
 - declare from time to time their respective limits ... (xxxviii) 518
 3. Division not to affect establishments and forces, or course of promotion of Com-
 - pany's servants . . . (lxxi) 529
 4. To be entire for purposes of Mutiny Act
 and articles of war . . (lxxii) 529
 - Governor General may appoint a deputy Governor of, in case of exigency, from among ordinary members of council of India (ixix)

BISHOPS in India:

See Ecclesiastical Establishment.

BOARD of COMMISSIONERS for the AFFAIRS of INDIA:

CONSTITUTION of BOARD:

- His Majesty may appoint Commissioners by letters patent or commission, during pleasure (xix) page 512
- Lord President of Council, Lord Privy Seal, First Lord of Treasury, Principal Secretaries of State, and Chancellor of the Exchquer, for the time being, to be sx officio Commissioners (xx) 512
- Two Commissioners to form a Board, and Commissioner first named in patent or commission to be President ... (xxi) 512
- 4. Board may nominate two Secretaries and officers during pleasure (xxiii) 513
- Each of Secretaries to have same powers as present chief Secretary . (xxiii) 513
- President (but no other Commissioner as such), Secretaries and officers, to be paid by Company such salaries as his Majesty shall direct (xxiii) 513
- 7. Secretaries and officers may be required by
 Board to take an oath of secrecy (xxiv) 513
- 8. Board and officers to continue as on 22d April 1834, until appointments revoked (xxvi) 513

Powers of Board:

- To have full power to superintend and control sale of Company's property, reduction of commercial establishments, payment of commercial claims, and all acts and operations whereby the value of the Company's property may be affected . (vi) 507
- To appoint officers to attend Board during winding up of commercial business; charge to be defrayed by Company ... (vi) 508.
- 3. May administer oath of secrecy to their officers ... (xxiv) 513
- 4. To have full power to superintend and control all acts of the Company relating to the Government or Revenues of India, or property vested in the Company ... (xxv) 513

 All powers of Court to be subject to control of Board, except any petronage of right of appointment reserved to Court (cix) page 540

FUNCTIONS of BOARD:

- Court to deliver to Board copies of all minutes and proceedings of Courts of Proprietors and Courts' of Directors, within eight days, and copies of all despatches received by Court, material to be communicated to Board, or which Board shall require, (xxix)
- No orders, official letters, or communications relating to territories or government, property or rights vested in Company, or public matters, to be sent by Court until approved by Board, except certain classes of orders (xxx) 515
- S. Copies of proposed orders to be laid before
 Board, and returned, if approved, within
 two months; if disapproved, Board's reasons
 to be given in writing, with directions to
 Court thereon ... (xxx) 515
- 4. If Court omit for fourteen days after requisition to prepare and submit orders, &c.

 Board may prepare them and Court required to transmit them (xxxi) 515
- 5. Court may make representations to Board, within fourteen days, as to directions received, which Board to consider and give final orders ... (xxxii) 516
- 6. If Court think orders directed by Board illegal, Judges of Court of King's Bench to certify their opinion upon a case agreed upon by Board and Court, which opinion to be conclusive 4. (xxxiii) 516
- 7. Board not to have power to appoint servants of Company, or to interfere with or control Court's communications with officers of Company in home establishment, or communications with them or with Company's legal advisers . . . (xxxiv) 516
- Board may, in matters requiring secrecy, send their orders, &c. to India through the Secret Committee of the Court (xxxvi) 517

- 9. Court to submit to Board an estimate of the annual sum required for salaries and expences of Court of Directors, their officers, &c. and Courts of Proprietors (subject to reduction by Board); sum agreed on to be applied by Court without control of Board, (xxxvii) page 518
- 10. Board may reduce estimate of number of civil servants necessary to supply expected vacancies for India
- Board to certify to Court number of candidates for admission, and students to be admitted, at Haileybury College (ciii) 539
- 12: If Court fail to nominate within a month,

 Board may nominate (ciii) 539
- 13. On vacancy in college, by death, expulsion, or resignation, Board may add, in respect to every such vacancy, one student and four candidates to the number to be nominated by Court the following year (civ) 539
- 14. Board to direct what examination candidates shall be subjected to, and by what examiners (cv) 539
- 15. Board to make rules for formation of estimate, for good government of college, for examination and qualifications of candidates and students, and for appointment and remuneration of examiners; plan and rules to be approved by King in Council, (cvi) 540
- 16. Appointment of professors and teachers at college to be approved by Board (cviii) 540

 17. Board prohibited from granting extraordinary allowances or increase of established salaries, except salaries or allowances to officers attending Board during winding up
- of commercial concerns (cx) 541

 18. Court, under direction of Board, to prepare form of annual accounts and estimates of affairs of Company (cxi) 542

CONSTITUTION, POWERS, and FUNCTIONS of PRESIDENT:

 Commissioner first named in King's letters patent or commission, to be president (xxi) 512 BOARD of COMMISSIONERS, Constitution, Powers, and Functions of President continued.

- In his absence, commissioner present, next in order, to preside .. (xxi) page 512
- 3. President, or acting president, to have the casting vote ... (xxii) 512
- President (but no other commissioner, as such) to be paid by Company such fixed salary as his Majesty shall direct (xxiii) 513
- 5. To sign on the part of the Board any special case agreed between Board and Court for the opinion of the Court of King's Bench
- (xxxiii) 516
 6. To countersign King's approbation of
 Court's appointment of fourth ordinary
 member of council of India . . (xl) 519
- 7. To countersign King's approbation of Court's appointment of Governor General of India (xlii) 519
- To countersign King's approbation of Court's appointment of Governors of subordinate presidencies ... (lviii) 525
- 9. To countersign King's dismission of Company's officers in India, and to attest copy of dismission to be delivered to chairman of Company (lxxiv) 530
- 10. To countersign warrant for bills on letters patent appointing bishops in India, (xcv)

BOMBAY:

Company entitled to, or claim it, under grant from Crown (i) 505

BREACH of TRUST:

See DISOBEDIENCE of ORDERS.

Ċ.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT:

Governor General in Council not authorized to make laws giving power to courts, other than King's courts, to inflict death on natural-born European subjects of King, or their children, without previous sanction of Court (xivi) 521 CHAPLAINS of Church of Scotland: See Ecclesiastical Establishment.

CHILDREN of REDUCED COMMERCIAL OFFICERS:

See Compensations.

CHINA TRADE:

See TRADE.

CIVIL SERVICE:

- Governor General in Council to make and transmit to Court annually a prospective estimate of number of civil servants necessary to supply expected vacancies in India,
- (ciii) page 538

 2. Board may reduce such estimate (ciii) 539

 3. Board within a month to certify to Court
 - number of candidates to be nominated by Court for admission and students to be admitted at Haileybury College for the year;
 - four candidates and one student for each vacancy (ciii) 539
 - 4. On failure of Court's nomination within one month, Board may nominate, (ciii) 539
- 5. On vacancy in college, by death, expulsion, or resignation, Board may add, in respect to every such vacancy, one student and four candidates to the number to be
 - nominated by Court the following year, (civ) 539
- 6. Candidates to be subjected to an examination by examiners directed by Board and classed; highest on list to be admitted by Court (cv) 539
- Board to make rules for formation of estimate, government of college, examination and qualifications of candidates and students, and appointment and remuneration of
- examiners; plan and rules to be approved by King in council . . . (cvi) 540 8. Students leaving college to be examined
- and classed according to merit, and to supply vacancies and choose presidency according to priority in list . . . (cvii) 540
- Appointment of professors and teachers at college to be approved by Board, (cviii) 540

COURTS of JUSTICE, King's:

. 1. Subject to legislative power vested in Go-

vernor General in Council (xliii) page 520 2. Governor General in Council not authorized,

10. Civil servants in Canton or Saint Helena

CLAIMS upon COMPANY'S PROPERTY:

establishments to be eligible to offices in

any of presidencies of India (cxiii) page 54Î

without previous sanction of Court, to make See PROPERTY of COMPANY. laws, abolishing ... (xlvi) 521 COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: 3. May admit barristers, advocates, and attor-1. In India, may be appointed by Court an nies, without license of Company (cxv) 541 extraordinary Member of Supreme Council, 2. If no such Commander-in-chief, or if Go-DEATH. PUNISHMENT of: vernor General be Commander-in-chief in See CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. India, then Commander-in-chief in Bengal may be so appointed ... (xl) 519 DEBTS and LIABILITIES of COMPANY: 1. To be chargeable on Company's property COMMERCE: held by them in trust for the Crown, for See TRADE. service of government of India . . (i) 506 COMMISSIONERS for AFFAIRS of India: 2. Bond debt, Territorial debt, and all other See BOARD of COMMISSIONERS for the liabilities of Company on 22d April 1884, AFFAIRS OF INDIA. and which shall be lawfully contracted after that date for service of government, to be COMPENSATIONS: chargeable on territorial revenues (ix) 508 1. Claims of Company's reduced commercial officers, their widows and children, may be DESPATCHES: considered, and compensation, superannua-See Directors, Court of tion, or allowance granted by Court, under control of Board (vii) 508 DIRECTORS: 2. Particulars of each case to be laid before 1. Not liable to Company's liabilities on 22d Parliament two months prior to grant (vii) April 1834, nor such as shall be legally contracted for service of government after-3. Particulars of all such compensations, &c. (ix) 509 to be laid before Parliament annually (viii) 2. Election of .- Proprietors resident in United Kingdom may vote at ballot, by attorney, CONSECRATION of BISHOPS in INDIA: (xxvii) 513 3. Restriction with respect to any civil or mili-· Archbishop of Canterbury may, when required by the King, issue a commission for that tary servant of Company being chosen till resident in England two years, repealed, · purpose, .. (xcix) 537 COUNCILLORS and COUNCILS: 4. A servant of Company declared by Court, See GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. with consent of Board, to be an accountant, COURT of KING'S BENCH: whose accounts are unsettled, or against Three or more judges thereof to certify their whom a charge is so declared to be under opinion on any special case, agreed upon Court's consideration, ineligible for two between Board and Court, respecting leyears, unless matters shall be previously gality of Board's orders .. (xxxiii) 516 adjusted ... (xxviii) 514 ·

4 M

DIRECTORS, COURT OF:

- Copies of minutes and proceedings of all Courts of Proprietors and Courts of Directors to be delivered to Board by Court within eight days; also copies of despatches material or required by Board (xxix) page 514
 No orders, or official letters, or communica-
- 2. No orders, or official letters, or communications whatever, relating to the territories or government, or to property or rights vested in Company, or to any public matter whatever, to be sent by the Court till approved by the Board (xxx) 515

 3. Copies of such orders, &c. to be previously laid before Board (xxx) 515
- Board to signify approbation or disapprobation within two months; if disapproved, Board's reasons to be given in writing with directions to Court thereon, (xxx) 515
- proved by Board (xxx) 515

 6. Board may allow certain classes of orders,
 &c. to be sent by Court without previous

5. Court to send the orders, &c. in form ap-

- approbation of Board ... (xxx) 515
 7. If Court omit, for fourteen days after requisition, to prepare and submit to Board orders,
 &c., Board may prepare them, and Court are
- required to transmit them ... (xxxi) 515
 8. The Court may, within fourteen days, make representations to Board touching directions received from Board, who are to consider
- them and give final orders (xxxii) 516
 9. If Court think any orders, &c. upon which
 directions are given by Board, contrary to
 law, Board and Court may send a special
 case to Court of King's Bench, and the
- conclusive (xxxiii) 516

 10. Not necessary for Court to submit to Board
 their communications with their home servants or legal advisers of Company (xxxiv)

 516

opinion of three Judges on the case to be

11. Court shall appoint Secret Committee, of not exceeding three Directors (xxxv) 516

12. Oath of Committee (xxxv) 517

- 13. Court to submit to Board an estimate of the sum annually required for salaries and expenses of Court, their officers, &c., and Courts of Proprietors (subject to reduction by Board); sum agreed on may be applied by Court without control of Board, (xxxvii)
- Accounts of application to be kept and rendered..... (xxxvii) 518
 Court, under control of Board, to declare, from time to time, the limits of respective presidencies of Bengal and Agra, (xxxviii)

page 518

- 16. To appoint three ordinary Members of Supreme Council from Company's servants of ten years' standing, and a fourth not a Company's servant, subject to King's approbation, (x1) 519
- 17. Court may appoint Commander-in-chief in India, or if no such Commander-in-chief, or if Governor General be Commander-in-chief, then Commander-in-chief in Bengal, an extraordinary member of Supreme Council (xl)
- 519
 18. Court to appoint Governor General, with approbation of the King .. (xlii) 519
 19. Court, under control of Board, may dis-
- allow laws made by Governor General in Council (xliv) 520
- 20. Court to submit to Board rules for procedure of Governor General in Council; after approved by Board to be laid before Parliament (xlvii) 521
- 21. Court may, under Board's control, revoke and suspend appointment or reduce number of Councillors at presidencies . . (1/ii) 524
- 22. Court to appoint Governor of Agra, and fill up vacancies in presidencies of Madras and Bombay, with approbation of the King,
- (lviii) 525
 23. If Court neglect for two months to supply any vacancy in India, the King may appoint,
- 24. Court may make provisional appointments for supplying vacancies ... (lxi) 526

25. Such appointments of persons not Company's servants to certain offices, to be approved by the King (lxi) page 526

26. Court to retain power of removing or dismissing servants of Company, except those appointed by King under this act, (lxxv) 530 27. Court, with approbation of Board, to make

as Board shall certify, not being less than four for each expected vacancy; one student to be admitted (civ) 539

29. If Court, within one month, fail to nominate,

Board may nominate (civ) 539

30. Court to admit as students candidates highest on list of examiners (cv) 539
31. All powers of Court, except any patronage

or right of appointment reserved to Court, to

be under control of Board ... (cix) 540
32. Court to prepare, and lay before Parliament
annually, account of annual Revenues of
India, and annual receipts and disbursements and of all debts and effects; also list

ments, and of all debts and effects; also list of establishments and the salaries and allowances of same; new or increased salaries, &c. to be specially stated ... (cxvi) 542

DIRECTORS, CHAIRMAN of COURT of;

To sign, on part of Court, any special case agreed on between Board and Court, for opinion of Court of King's Bench, (xxxiii), 516

DIRECTORS, COURT Of, SECRET COMMITTEE:

1. To be appointed from time to time by Court
and to take a certain oath
(xxxy) 517

2. Orders to India requiring secrecy may be sent
by Board through the Committee ... (xxxvi)

DISABILITIES:

In respect to religion, birth, colour, &c., in natives or other subjects, to hold office in India under Company, abolished, (Exxxvii) 534 DISOBEDIENCE of ORDERS and
BREACH of TRUST:

A misdemeanor at law in Company's officers (lxxx) page 532

DIVIDENDS:

L Secured by this act, not chargeable with Company's liabilities on 22d April 1884, or lawfully contracted after, on account of Government (ix) 509

Government ... (ix) 509

2. A dividend of £10. 10s. per cent. per annum on present amount of Company's capital stock to be paid in Great Britain, half-yearly, out of territorial revenues ... (xf) 509

3. Subject to redemption by Parliament on or after 30th April 1874, on payment of £200 for every £100 stock (xi) 509

4. Twelve months' notice of redemption to be given (xii) 509

5. If on or after 30th April 1854, Company cease to retain government of Indian territories, they may, within a year, demand redemption within three years at above rate (xiii) 509

Company to pay to Commissioners for reduction of National Debt, £2,000,000, to form a security fund to accumulate to £12,000,000, for better accurity of dividend (xiv) 510

7. In case of failure or delay of remittances of proper funds for payment of dividend, necessary sum to be raised by Commissioners, on Court's requisition, by sale or mortgage of security fund, to be repaid when remittances are received (xv) 510

8. To be paid out of revenue remitted to Great Britain in preference to all other charges payable in Great Britain ... (xvii) 511

isobara na anni **, p**iù recenta ya 21 di

EAST-INDIA COMPANY: "

1. United Company of Merchants of England

* trading to the East-Indies may be so called in
all suits and transactions (cxi) 541

2. Entitled to, or claim, St. Helena and Bom-

EAST-INDIA COMPANY-continued. bay, under grants from Crown, and also entitled to certain rights and property not affected by expiration of Act 53 Geo. III. cap. 155 (i) page 505 3. Consent that their whole property, subject to present liabilities, shall be placed at disposal of Parliament, and that their right to trade shall be suspended whilst government of India be confided to them .. (i) 505 4. Territory and revenues of British India to remain under their government till 30th April 1854 (St. Helena excepted) .. (i) 506 5. Their whole property (except St. Helena). on 22d April 1834, to remain vested in them, in trust for the Crown, for service of government of India (subject to present debts and liabilities), discharged of all claims by them to their own use, except (i) 506 ٠. 6. All their powers, not repugnant to this Act, continued for term before-mentioned, (ii) 506 7. After 22d April 1834, their exclusive right to

ments, and abstain from all commercial business not incident to closing their actual concerns . . . (iii, iv) 507

S. Not prevented from selling at such sales goods property of other persons (v) 507

Sale and disposal of Company's commercial property to be under control of Board (vi)

507

trade with China and in tea to cease; Com-

their property, and reduce their establish-

pany to close their commercial business, sell

 May consider claims of reduced commercial servants, their widows and children, and under control of Board, grant compensations, superannuations, or allowances, (vii)

11. Their own property (hereafter) and persons exempted from liability on account of any debts existing on 22d April 1934, or which may afterwards be lawfully contracted on account of government (ix) 509

 Property in trust to be still subject to legal suits and executions, while governing India (x) page 509

(x) page 509

13. If deprived of government of India, they
may, within one year, demand redemption
of dividend . . . (xiii) 509

14. Company to pay to Commissioners for re-

duction of National Debt £2,000,000, to form a security fund for better securing redemption of their dividend . (xiv) 510

15. King may dismiss any of their servants in

India, or vacate appointments; copy of dismission to be delivered to Company's Chairman within eight days ... (lxxiv) 530

16. Board invested with full power to superin-

Board invested with full power to superintend and control all acts of Company relating to government or revenues of India, or property vested in Company, (vi) 507, (xxv) 513, (cix) 540

ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISH-MENT:

Bishoprick of Calcutta too large, (lxxxix)
 535
 Expedient to alter its limits and found two

distinct bishopricks subordinate to that of
Calcutta . . . (lxxxix) 535
3. If the King erects two bishopricks of Madras
and Bombay, certain salaries to be paid out

of territorial revenues ... (lxxxix) 535
4. Salaries to commence on taking execution of office, and to be in lieu of all fees, (xc)

5. Passage-money of bishops to be paid by Court (xci) 535 6. Jurisdiction and functions of bishops to be

confined to India, and King empowered to limit dioceses, jurisdiction, and functions of bishops of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, (xcii) 535, (xcii) 536

7. Bishop of Calcutta to be metropolitan, subject

to general superintendence and revision of Archbishop of Canterbury ... (xciv) 596

8. Warrants for bills on letters patent, appointing bishops of Calcutta, Madras, and Bom-

bay, to be countersigned by president of Board alone (xcv) page 536 19. King may grant certain pensions to Bishops of Madras and Bombay after fifteen years service (xcvi) 536 10. Allowances may be made to representatives of bishops dying within six months after arrival, or after six months' holding office in (xevii) 537 11. Period of residence of a suffragan bishop translated to Calcutta, or archdeacon promoted to a bishoprick ... (xcviii) 537 12. Consecration of bishops ... (xcix) 537 13. Expenses of bishop's visitations to be paid out of territorial revenues ... (c) 587 14. Amount to be settled by Court, with approbation of Board ... (c) 538 15. No archdeacon in India hereafter to receive. as such, a salary exceeding 3,000 sicca rupees per annum , , (ci) 538 16. Limitation of expense of Episcopal establishment (ci) 538 17. Two chaplains of Church of Scotland to be on establishment of each presidency, at salary allotted to military chaplains (cii) 538 18. Governor General in Council may, with sanction of Court and Board, grant money to any sect or community of Christians in India for purpose of instruction, or for maintenance of places of worship, (cii) 538 EFFECTS of COMPANY : See PROPERTY of COMPANY. EXAMINERS at HAILEYBURY COLLEGE: See CIVIL SERVICE. GOVERNMENT of INDIA: ADMINISTRATION OF: To remain with the Company till 30th April 1854 CONSTITUTION OF: 11. Laws made by Governor General in SUPREME GOVERNMENT. . . Council to be laid before Parliament (li) and grant of the second of the second of the second 1. Superintendence and control of whole 12. Governor General with three ordinary civil and military government and revenue

-- to vest in a Governor General of India in council (xxxix) page 518 2. Council to consist of four ordinary councillors, three appointed by Court from ser-. . . vants of Company of ten years' standing, '(if military, not to be employed in military duties), the other appointed by Court not , from Company's servants, and approved by the King; the last member to sit and vote only at making laws (see) (xl) 519 3. Governor General of Bengal, on 22d April 1834, and Members of Council of that Presidency, to be first Governor General and Council of India (xli) 519 4. Vacancies in office of Governor General to be filled up by Court, with approbation of the King ... (xlii) 519 5. Governor General in Council to legislate for all persons and all Courts of Justice in British India, and for all places and things therein, with certain exceptions (see Lr-GISLATION) ... KVI. 7 A. L. (xliii) 520 6. Court, under control of Board, may disallow laws (xliy) 520 7. Till repealed, laws so made to be of the same force in India as an Act of Parliament: registration unnecessary, (xlv) 520 8. Governor General in Council not authorized, without previous sanction of Court, to make any law, giving power to any courts other than King's courts, to subject natural born European subjects, or their children, to the punishment of death, or to abolish any King's courts' (xlvi) 521 9. Rules for procedure of Governor General in Council to be submitted to Board by Court, and when approved to be laid before Parliament (xlvii) 521 10. Reservation of right of Parliament to make laws for India (li) 522 GOVERNMENTS, Constitution of Supremecontinued. members of Council to be a quorum for making laws and regulations; with one ordinary member for other functions; the Governor General to have a casting vote. (xlviii) page 521 13. Governor General may, in certain cases, and under certain rules of procedure, act in opposition to the opinion of the Council (xlix) 521 14. Council to assemble at a place appointed by Governor General in Council, (1) 522 15. When assembled within a subordinate presidency, the Governor to act as an extraordinary Member of Council .. (1) 522 16. Governor General in Council to have full power to superintend and control Governors and Governors in Council of presi-17. Governor General in Council to take into consideration laws proposed by Governors and Governors in Council of presidencies, and communicate to them his resolutions ... (lxvi) 528 18. Governor General in Council may appoint one of the ordinary Members of the Council of India to be Deputy Governor (lxix) 529 of Bengal ... 19. Whenever Governor General in Council shall declare it expedient for him to visit any part of India without his Council, Governor General in Council may nominate a Member of Council to be President during the absence of Governor General (lxx) 528 20. In such case, Governor General in Council may authorise Governor General alone

to exercise powers of Governor General in

21. Governor General in Council may make

articles of war for native officers and sol-

diers of the Indian army ... (laxiii) 529

22. Governor General in Council to make

Council

and transmit to Court, annually, a prospective estimate of number of Civil servants necessary to supply expected vacancies in India.—See CIVIL SERVANTS (ciii) page 538
23. Acts unrepealed, relating to Governor General of Fort William in Council or alone, to apply to Covernor General of India in Council or alone. (lii) 522
SUBORDINATE GOVERNMENTS:

- 1. President of Fort William to be divided into two distinct presidencies, one to be styled "The Presidency of Fort William in Bengal," the other "The Presidency of Agra." . . . (xxxviii) 518 2. Court, under control provided by this Act, to declare from time to time their respective limits . . (xxxviii) 518
- 3. Division not to affect establishments and forces, or course of promotion of Company's servants, or Mutiny Act or articles of war (lxxi) (lxxii) 529
- 4. Executive Governments of presidencies of Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and Agra, res, pectively, to be administered by a Governor and three Councillors; the Governor General of India to be Governor of Bengal
- 5. Court may, under Board's control, revoke and suspend appointment of Councils in presidencies, or reduce number of Councillors (lvii) 524
- 6. Whilst no Council is appointed, executive government to be administered by a Governor. (lvn) 524
- Governors of Madras and Bombay on 22d April 1834 to be first Governors under this Act, and Governor of Agra to be appointed by Court with King's approbation (Iviii) 524
- 8. Governors of presidencies with or without Councils, to have same powers as at present in Council; but no Governor or Governor in Council to have power to make laws (unless in case of urgent necessity), or to create any new office or grant any salary . (liz) 525

2. Governors and Governors in Council bound to obey orders of Governor General in Council (1xv) page 527 10. They may propose laws to Governor General in Council, who is to take them into consideration, and communicate his resolutions thereon (1xvi) 527 11. Powers of Governors not to be suspended by visit of Governor General to president cies (1xvii) 528 12. Governors to communicate to Governor General in Council copies of all orders, acts, and material intelligence, or such as shall be required (1xvii) 528 13. To be appointed by Court, with approbation of King (1xvi) 530 14. To be appointed by Court, with approbation of King (1xvi) 530 15. Passage-money of (1xxvi) 530 16. Passage-money of (1xxvi) 531 17. To be appointed by Court, with approbation of King (1xxvi) 530 18. Passage-money of (1xxvi) 530 19. Passage-money of (1xxvi) 530 19. Governor General in Council, in case of exigency, may appoint one from amongst ordinary members of Council of India (1xix) 528 19. GOVERNOR, DEPUTY, of BENGAL: 19. Governor General of India to be Governor of Bengal (1vi) 524 20. Governors of Fort St. George and Bombay on 22d April 1834 to be first Governors under this Act (1xiii) 524 21. Governor of Agra, and all future Governors of Madras; Bombay, and Agra, to be appointed by Court with approbation of King, (1xiii) 526 22. Salary of (1xxvi) 530 23. Passage-money of (1xxvi) 530 24. Salary of (1xxvi) 530 25. Passage-money of (1xxvi) 530 26. In case of vacancy in office of, and no successor on the spot, Member of Council next in rank (not Commander-in-chief), and if no Council, senior Secretary, to act. (1xiii) 526 25. See also Governors no fixed	Acceptance of, by Governor General, Governors, or Members of Council, a misdemeanour (Ixxvi) page 531 GUARANTEE FUND: See SECURITY FUND. H HAILEYBURY COLLEGE: See Crvit Service: HOME ESTABLISHMENT of Company. 1. Commercial establishments to be reduced as they become unnecessary (iv) 507 2. Reductions to be under control of Board, (vi) 507 3. Claims of reduced officers, their widows and children, may be considered by Company, who may, under Board's control, grant compensations, superannuations, or allowances to be defrayed by Company (vii) 508 4. Particulars thereof to be laid before Parliament every year (viii) 508 5. Board not to have power of appointing servants of Company, or of interfering with officers and servants of home establishment; unnecessary for Court to submit to Board their communications with such officers and servants (xxxiv) 518 6. An estimate of the sum annually required for salaries of Court of Directors and their officers and contingent expenses, and of expenses of Courts of Proprietors, to be submitted to Board by Court, which sum (subject to reduction by Board) to be applicable, at discretion of Court, to such salaries and expenses, without Board's control (xxxvi) 518 7. Accounts of application to be rendered, (xxxvi) 518 INDIA, BRITISH TERRITORIES in: See TERRITORIES, His MAJESTY's INDIAN. GOVERNMENT of 1.
	I was any other management and an extreme to the second

618 INDIAN LAW COMMISSIONERS: See LAW COMMISSION. JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT See LAW COMMISSION. KING:

1. May, by sign manual, countersigned by Chancellor of Exchequer, direct salaries or allowances to be paid by Company to officers appointed by Board to attend them during winding up of Company's commercial busi-(vi) page 508 2. May, by letters patent, or under great scal, appoint persons, during pleasure, as Commissioners for the affairs of India (xix) 512 3. May, by sign manual, countersigned by Chancellor of Exchequer, direct fixed salaries to be paid by Company to President

(xxiii) 513 and officers of Board . Appointment of fourth ordinary member of Council of India, by Court, to be approved by his Majesty, under sign manual, countersigned by President of Board (xl) 519 5. Appointment of Governor General, by Court.

to be approved by his Majesty, under sign manual, countersigned by President of Board, (xlii) 519 6. Governor-General of India in Council re-

strained from making laws affecting the sovereignty or dominion of the Crown in India... (xliii) 520

7. Appointment of Governors of Madras, Bornbay, and Agra, by Court, to be approved by his Majesty, under sign manual, countersigned by President of Board (lviii) 525

8. If Court neglect for two months to supply vacancy of any office in India, his Majesty may appoint, under sign manual: any person so appointed not subject to removal but with King's consent (lx) 525

9. Provisional appointments, by Court, to offices

· of Governor General, Governor, and Member

of Council of India, to be approved by his (lxi) page 526 Majesty as before ...

10. May, by sign manual, countersigned by President of Board, remove or dismiss any person holding office under Company in India, or vacate appointments; copy of writing to be delivered to Chairman of Company (lxxiv) 530 within eight days

11. If his Majesty shall erect two Bishopricks, of Madras and Bombay, the salaries to be paid out of territorial revenues (lxxxix) 535

. 12. May, by letters patent, assign limits to dioceses and jurisdictions of bishopricks of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay (xciii) 536

13. May, by letters patent, direct what jurisdiction and functions shall be enjoyed by Bishop of Calcutta as metropolitan ... (xcjy) 536

14. May, by sign manual, countersigned by Chancellor of Exchequer, grant certain pensions to Bishops of Madras and Bombay, (xcvi) 536

15. May, by letters patent, require the Archbishop of Canterbury to issue a commission for consecration of Bishops in India, (xcix) 537

16. His Majesty in Council to revise and approve plan and rules, prepared by Board, for formation of estimate of vacancies in India, good government of Haileybury College, examination and qualification of students, and appointment and remuneration of .. (cvi) 540

LANDS in INDI

1. May be acquired and held by natural-born subjects of King, authorized to reside in India, for any term of years, in parts where . they are authorized to reside, (lxxxvi) 534

2. Governor General in Council may enable any King's subjects to acquire and hold land upon any estate or terms .. (lxxxvi) 594

LAW COMMISSION:

1. A general system of Judicial establishment and police for all persons in India expedient 522 (نننا) · :: '.

2. The ascertaining and consolidation of laws	ing life of natural-born European subjects of
and customs in India expedient (liii) page 523	King or their children, or abolishing King's
3. Governor General in Council to empower	courts, to be passed without previous sanc-
Commissioners (not exceeding five) to in-	tion of Court (xlvi) page 521
quire and report result of inquiries into	6. Laws made as aforesaid to have same force in
jurisdiction, &c. of courts and police, forms	India as an Act of Parliament, while unre-
of procedure, and laws (liii) 523	pealed, and need not be registered (xlv)
4. Persons employed as Commissioners to be	520
recommended by Court with approbation of	7. Drafts of laws may be proposed by Govern-
Board (liii) 523	ments of presidencies to Governor General
5. And others whom Governor General in Coun-	in Council, who is to take them into consi-
cil shall think fit (liii) 523	deration and communicate his resolutions
6. Commissioners to follow instructions of Go-	thereon (lxvi) 527
vernor General in Council, and to make	8. No law to be made by President in Council
special reports when required (liv) 523	of India during absence of Governor Ge-
7. Reports to be transmitted to Court with	neral, without his assent (lxx) 529
ominions or resolutions of Governor General	9. Laws to be made by Governor General in
in Council, and laid before Parliament (liv)	Council for prevention or punishment of
524	illicit entrance or residence in British India.
8. Governor General in Council to grant sala-	(Ixxxiv) 583
ries to Commissioners and their officers;	10. Laws to be made by Governor General in
salaries of Commissioners to be according to	Council, with convenient speed, to provide
highest scale of remuneration to officers be-	for protection of natives of India from in-
low Members of Council (lv) 524	sult and outrage, that may arise from re-
ATTIC DECLIT ACTONG 4	moval of restrictions on resort of Europeans
AWS and REGULATIONS	to India (lxxxv) 584
See Legislation in India.	'11. Governor General in Council may make
EGISLATION in INDIA:	laws, enabling King's subjects to acquire or
1. Power of, to vest in Governor General in	hold lands in India, for any estate (lxxxvi)
Council (xliii) 519	534
2. To extend to all persons, places, and things,	12. Drafts of laws for mitigating and extinguish-
and all courts of justice, in India (xliii) 520	ing slavery in India to be transmitted by
3. Laws not to alter provisions of this act, or	Governor General in Council to Court, who
Mutiny Act, or any act hereafter passed af-	are to consider them and communicate their
fecting the Company; not to affect the pre-	instructions thereon (lxxxviii) 534
rogative of the Crown, or the authority of	13. No such laws to be put in force without
Parliament, or rights of Company, or the	Court's previous consent (lxxxviii) 534
allegiance of any British subject, or sove-	14. Right of legislation for India expressly re-
reignty of the Crown (xliii) 520	served to Parliament (li) 522
4. Court, under control of Board, may disallow	LIABILITIES:
laws made by Governor General in Council,	See Drbts.
who shall forthwith repeal them, (xliv), 520	The same of the same of the
5. No laws giving power to any courts other	LICENSES:
than King's courts, to pass sentence affect-	TO See RESORT to INDIA. 1999 P. S. C.
	4 N
	•

M.

MEMBERS of COUNCIL:

- 3. Passage money of ... (lxxvi) 531
- 4. In case of vacancy in office of ordinary member
 - of Council of India, and no successor on the spot, vacancy to be supplied by Governor General in Council . . . (lxiv) 527
- In case of vacancy in Councils of presidencies, vacancy to be supplied by Governor in Council of presidency (lxiv) 527
- 6. No person to be appointed temporary member who might not be appointed to fill vacancy (lxiv) 527

 See also GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MISDEMEANORS under this ACT:

- Governor General, ordinary Member of Council of India, Governor of Madras, Bombay, or Agra, or Member of Council in any presidency, who shall accept for his own use, in the discharge of his office, any present or reward, pecuniary or otherwise (other than his salary), or who shall trade or traffic, guilty of a misdemeanor (lxxvi)
- Wilful disobedience of orders of Court (unless in cases of proved necessity) and wilful breach of trust and duty, by any officer or servant of Company, a misdemeanor . . .

(lxxx) 532

N.

NABOB of ARCOT:

Creditors of, not to be prejudiced by this Act
(xviii) 511

NATIVES of INDIA:

1. Governor General in Council to make laws,

with all convenient speed, for protection of, from insult and outrages that may arise from removal of restrictions on resort of Europeans to India . . . (lxxxv) page 534

 Not disabled by religion, birth, or colour, from filling any place, office, or employment under Company (Ixxxvii) 594

NOTICE:

Of redemption of Company's dividend, after 30th April 1874, to be given by Speaker of House of Commons, in writing, twelve months prior (xii) 509

O.

OATH:

Of secrecy may be administered by Board to their officers ... (xxiv) 513
 To be taken by Secret Committee of Court, (xxxv) 517

OFFICERS of BOARD:

See BOARD of COMMISSIONERS for the APPAIRS of India.

OFFICERS of COMPANY:

Commercial reduced.

See Compensations.

Candidates for office of Directors.

See DIRECTORS.

- 1. Home officers not to be appointed or interfered with by Board ... (xxxiv) 516
- 2. Military officers, members of Council of India, to be employed in no military duties, (xl)
- In India, may be removed or dismissed by the King; copy of dismission to be delivered to Chairman of Company within eight days.
- 4. Court's power to remove or dismiss, preserved, save officers appointed by King,

 (lxxv) 530
- dying absent from stations, intending to return, Company may continue payments now made to representatives, (lxxix)

532

Ρ.
PARLIAMENT:
1. Company consent that their property shall
be at disposal of (i) 505
2. May redeem Company's dividend on certain
் terms ் ் ஆச் ் ஆர் - (xii) 509
3. Twelve months' notice to be given by Speaker
of House of Commons (xii) 509
4. Governor Generals of India in Council re-
strained from making laws affecting autho-
rity of (xliii) 520 5. Express reservation of its right to legislate
for India (li) page 522
Accounts, &c. to be Laid Before
IT, viz.
1. Accounts of compensations, superannuations,
or allowances granted by Company to re-
duced commercial officers (vii) (viii) 508
2. Accounts of salaries and allowances directed
to be paid to officers appointed by Board to
attend them during winding up of Com-
pany's commercial business (viii), 508
3. Rules submitted by Court and approved by
Board for procedure of Governor General in
Council (xlvii) 521
4. Laws made by Governor General in Council,
(li) 522
5. Reports of Indian Law Commissioners,
(liv) 524
 Drafts of Rules for mitigating and extin- guishing slavery in India, received by Court, with Court's Resolutions thereon (IXXXVIII) 534
guishing slavery in India, received by
Court, with Court's Resolutions thereon
(
7. Accounts of annual produce of revenues of India, receipts and disbursements at home
and abroad, and all debts and effects; also a
list of establishments with salaries and al-
PATRONAGE.
4. Court with approparion of Roard, to make
regulations for distribution of, in India
(lxxviii) 531 2. Vested in or reserved to Court, excepted from
nowers greated to Roard over a Co
powers granted to Board over acts of Court,

PASSAGE MONEY:

1. Of Governor General, Members of Council of India, and Governors ... (Ixxui) page 531

2. Of Bishops of Madras and Bombay, (xci) 535

PENSIONS:

1. Company may, under Board's control, grant compensations; superamulations; or allowances to reduced commercial officers, their widows and children (vii) 508

2. The King may grant certain pensions to Bishops of Madras and Bombay (xcvi) 536

S. Account of any new or increased, to be laid before Parliament by Court, annually, (cxvi) 542

POLICE:

See LAW COMMISSION.

PRESIDENT of COUNCIL of INDIA:

1. May be nominated by Governor General in Council from Members of Council of India, on absence of Governor General from presidency (lax) 528

2. No law to be made by President and Council during absence of Governor General,

cil during absence of Governor General, without his assent (1xx) 529 PROFESSORS at HAILEYBURY

COLLEGE:
See CIVIL SERVICE.

PROPERTY of COMPANY:

E. Rights and claims not affected by expiration of Act 58 Geo. III. c. 155 ... (i) 505
22. For certain considerations, Company have consented that all their rights and property, subject to liabilities, shall be placed at disposal of Parliament, whiles government of

India is confided to them (i) 505
3. To remain vested in Company, in trust, for service of government of India (except Saint Helena), discharged of all claima to their own use, except dividend (i) 506

4. Commercial property, not retained for government, to be sold, under control of Board (iv) (vi) 507

5. Aff acts and operations whereby the value
4 N 2

622 PROPERTY of COMPANY-continued. of Company's commercial property may be affected, to be under superintendance and control of Board (vi) page 508 6. Their own separate property (hereafter) exempt on account of any debts existing on 22d April 1834, or afterwards lawfully contracted on account of government (ix) 509 7. Property in trust still subject to execution. (x) 509 8. £2,000,000 to form a security fund, and to accumulate to £12,000,000 .. (xiv) 510

9. Property in trust, subject to certain priorities of charge, to be applied to service of (xvii) 511 territories

PROPRIETORS.

1. Not liable to Company's liabilities on 22d April 1834, or such as are legally contracted after that date, for service of government

9 1. 62 (MEC 1. 122 TV) 2. May vote at ballot on election of Directors, if resident within the United Kingdom, by .. (xxvii) 513 attorney

PROPRIETORS, COURTS OF .: 1. Copies of minutes and proceedings at to be delivered by Court of Directors to Board

within eight days (xxix) 514 2. Estimate of annual expences of, to be submitted by Court to Board (subject to reduc-

tion by Board), and sum agreed on may be applied by Court without Board's control (xxxvii) 518

REGISTRATION:

Laws made by Governor General in Council ineed not be registered in any court of justice in India (xlv) 520

RELIGIOUS WORSHIP:

See ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

REMITTANCES:

I. In case of failure or delay of to pay dividend. so much of security fund may be sold or

mortgaged by Commissioners for reduction of national debt, on requisition of Court, as required for that purpose, to be repaid when remittances are received .. (xv) page 510 Company's dividend to have preference of all territorial charges payable out of remit-

.. (xvii) 511

*REPRESENTATIVES:

tances in Great Britain...

1. Of Company's officers dving absent from their stations, intending to return thereto. Company may make same payment to as now. (lxxix) 532

2. Of bishops, allowances may be made to, (xcvii) 537

RESIDENCE in India:

See RESORT to INDIA.

RESIDENCE of BISHOPS in India:

Periods of, regulated ... (xcviii) 587

RESIGNATIONS:

Departure for Europe of Governor General. Governors, Members of Council, or Commanders-in-chief, only, to be deemed a resignation, except by deed ... (lxxix) 532

2. Salary to cease the day of departure or resignation .. (lxxix) 532

RESORT to INDIA:

- 1. Any natural-born subjects of King may proceed by sea to any port or place in India, having a custom-house establishment, and reside thereat, or proceed to and reside in, or pass through, any part of the Carnatic, province of Cuttack, Singapore, and Malacca, without license (lxxxi) 533
- 2. All King's subjects, not natives, on arriving in any part of British India, from any port or place not within it, to state their names, destination, and objects of pursuit, to officer
- authorized for that purpose . . (lxxxii) 533 3. Not to enter British India by land, nor to proceed to or reside in any other part not above specified, without license from Board, or Court, or Governor General in Council,

	- firm
or Governor, or Governor in Council; except Company's servants (lxxxii) page 533 4. Licensea, not to be revoked unless in accordance with express clause therein (xxxii) 533 5. Governor General in Council, with consent of Court, may declare any place open to King's natural-born subjects, without license (lxxxii) 533 6. Governor General in Council to make laws for prevention or punishment of illicit entrance or residence in India (lxxxiv) 533 7. Governor General in Council to provide, with convenient speed, by laws, for protection of natives of India, in consequence of removal of restrictions on resort of Europeans to India (lxxxv) 534 S. SAINT HELENA: 1. Company entitled to or claim it under grant from Crown (i) 505 2. Vested in Crown (cxii) 541 SALARIES: 1. Of officers appointed to attend Board during winding up of Company's business to be paid by Company; particulars to be laid before Parliament annually (vi, viii) 508 2. Of President and officers of Board to be paid by Company salaries fixed by the King, (xxiii) 518 3. Payable out of territorial revenues or property in trust, with exceptions, to be under control of Board (xxv) 513 4. Of Court and its officers, to be included in estimate of sum annually required for salaries and expenses (subject to reduction by Board) to be, when agreed on, applied by Court without control of Board (xxxviii)	servants below the rank of Member of Council. (Iv) page 524 6. Amount of salaries of Governor General, Governors, and Members of Council: to be their whole profit (lxxvi) 550 7. To be reduced by amount of any pension, salary, profit of office, or, annuity held of Crown or Company (lxxvi) 530 8. To cease on departure from India, or resignation (lxxiv) 532 9. If Governor General or Member of Council of India leave territory, or Governors or other officers leave presidency, not on actual service of Company, not to be paid to an agent (lxxix) 532 10. Certain, in lieu of fees, to be paid to Bishops of Madras and Bombay out of territorial revenues (lxxix) (xc) 535 11. Proportion of to be paid to representatives of a Bishop of Madras or Boinbay dying within certain periods of arrival or taking office (xcvn) 537 12. Of no archdeacon, as such, to exceed 3,000 sicca rupees per amum— (ci) 538 13. Board prohibited from granting saby fixrease of setablished, unless provided for in this activation of National Debt £2,000,000, to form a security fund, for better securing to Com-
Court without control of Board. (xxxvii)	
* 518	
5. To law commissioners and their officers; to	pany the redemption of dividend, to accu-
be control by Comment of their officers to	mulate to £12,000,000 (xiv) 510
be granted by Governor General; salaries	2. So much thereof may be said or mortgaged
of commissioners to be according to highest	by Commissioners, on Court's requisition,
scale of remuneration given to Company's	as required to pay dividend, in case of failure

624 SECURITY FUND-continued. of delay of remittances; to be repaid when remittances arrive (xv) page 510 3. Dividends on stock of fund, after it shall amount to £12,000,000 (until applied to redemption of Company's dividend), and residue of fund after redemption of Company's dividend, to be applied in aid of territorial revenues 4. The above sum of £2,000,000 to be paid out of any debt due to the Company from public, and from sale of any stock of Company, in preference to all other payments, (xvii) SERVANTS of COMPANY: See OFFICERS. SLAVERY: 1. Governor General in Council to take into consideration forthwith means of mitigating and extinguishing slavery in British India, as soon as practicable and safe, (lxxxviii) 2. Drafts of laws for that purpose to be trans-

mitted to Court, who shall consider them, and communicate their instructions

(lxxxviii) 534 3. Laws not to be put in force without consent of Court

(lxxxviii) 534

(xii) 509

4. Drafts of all regulations on the subject to be laid before Parliament by Court every (lxxxviii) 534

SPEAKER of HOUSE of COMMONS: To signify, in writing, notice of Parliament's intended redemption of Company's dividend, after 22d April 1874, twelve months

STOCK of COMPANY: See PROPERTY of COMPANY.

SUBJECTS. BRITISH: See RESORT to INDIA.

previous

SUPERANNUATIONS: See COMPENSATIONS.

· It Company's exclusive right of trading in to cease after 22d April 1834 .. (iii) page 507

T.

2 Enactment requiring Company to keep a stock, repealed

TERRITORIES. HIS 'MAJESTY'S INDIAN:

Possession of:

Government of to be continued to Company. in trust for the Crown, discharged of all claims of Company to their own use, except for dividend, from 22d April 1834 to the 30th April 1854 (i) 506 Saint Helena excepted. (See SAINT HELENA.)

Revenues:

- 1. Of British territories in India (except St. Helena) to continue under government of Company till 30th April 1854 .. (i) 506
- 2. Company's bond debt and territorial debt, and all other debts and liabilities of Company on 22d April 1834, and all liabilities lawfully contracted by them after that date. on account of government, and all payments directed by this Act, to be charged upon aforesaid revenues (ix) 508
- 3. A dividend of £10.10s, per cent. per annum on amount of Company's Capital Stock, to be paid out of, half-yearly, in Great Britain.
- 4. Subject to redemption on or after 30th April 1874 (xii) 509 5, Twelve months' notice of redemption to

be given (xii) 509 6. Excess of dividends on capital of Security-

fund, after accumulating to £12,000,000. and excess of fund after redeeming Company's dividend, to be applied in aid of territorial revenues (xvi) 511

7. Dividends on Company's stock to be paid out of revenues remitted to Great Britain in preference to all other charges payable there .. ((xvii) 511

(vi) page 508

INDEX TO THE INDIA BILL.

venues to be applied to service of governduring winding up of Company's commercial ment; and to defraying charges sanctioned business; salaries to be paid by Company, by this act. ... (xvii) page 511 9. All grants, payments, and charges out of re-TRAFFIC: By Governor General, Governors, or Members yenues, to be under control of Board (xxv)

10. Salaries of Bishops of Madras and Bombay to be paid out of .. (lxxxix) 535 11. Certain allowances to be paid out of to

representatives of Bishops dying in India,

(c) 537

8. Subject to certain priorities of charge, re-

12. Expenses of visitations of Bishops of Madras and Bombay, defined by Court with approbation of Board, to be paid by Com-

TERRITORIES, GOVERNMENT OF: See GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. TRADE COMPANY'S: 1. Company agree to its suspension during their

pany out of ...

government of Indian territories .. (i) 505 2. Company's exclusive right of trading with China and in tea to cease after 22d April 1834 (iii) 507

3. Company, from that date; to close all commercial business, sell their property not retained for purposes of government, re-

duce their establishments, and discontinue all commercial business not incident to closing their actual concerns ... (iv) 507

4. Not prevented from selling goods at such sales the property of other persons, (v) 507 5. Sales to be under superintendence and control of Board ... (vi) 507 of Council, a misdemeanor ... (lxxvi) 531

6. Board to appoint officers to attend them

VACANCIES: 1. In office of Governor General of India to be

filled up by Court subject to approbation of . King (xlii) 519 2. In offices of Governor General, Governors of presidencies, or Members of Council. and no successor on the spot, how to be supplied, (lxii) 526, (lxiii) 526, (lxiv) 527

3. Vacancies in any office in India, unsupplied by Court for two months, may be filled by the King 4. Provisional appointments, in case of vacan-(lxi) 526 cy, may be made by Court ...

See also DIRECTORS, COURT OF, and CIVIL SERVICE. VISITATIONS of BISHOPS in INDIA: Expenses of by Bishops of Madras and Bonn-

... territorial revenues ... (c) 537 WIDOWS of REDUCED COMMERCIAL

bay to be defined by Court, with approba-

tion of Board, and paid by Company out of

OFFICERS: See Compensations.

INDEX

THE CHINA TRADE BILL.

As passed by the Honourable the House of Commons, and the Right Honourable the House of Lords, intituled "An Act to regulate the Trade to China and "India,"

[28th August 1833.]

• • The Roman Numerals refer to the numbers of the section in the Act as it received the Royal Assent; the Arabic Figures to the Pages of this Volume.

			S.,		- (-)
	· ' ' ' '		_	الرابط	
*	, A		ī., s		
ACTIONS:				-1	
1. Under this a	ct, to b	e comm	enced	within	six
months					
2. Except whe					
. not within	-				•
Civil court					
. parties are					
3. To be broug	ght in o	country	or pla	ce wh	ere
cause arises	••			(ix)	546
ACTS:		2			
		41.5			· 5
Repealed or alte		this act	, viz.	, - · · ·	
4 Geo IV.		• •	••	(i)	
6 Geo. IV.	. 107	••	•• `	(ii)	544
6 Geo. IV.	c. 114		. •	(ii)	544
ASIATIC SA	II.OR:	Q .			đ
1. Such parts			00		_ ^
A. Jucii parte (0, 17, 0	. 50, 8	relati	3 EO
Asiatic Sai	lors, L	ecars,	being	native	3 of
India, not re	epealed	(But n	ot šo a	s to re	rive
acts repeale	d therel	у)	• •	(i)	543
	•	;			
CHINA TRA	-	7			
See Trans	4	۲.			

COURT of JUSTICE:

His Majesty in Council may create a Court
of Justice, with Criminal and Admiralty
jurisdiction, for trial of offences committed
by British subjects in China, (vi) page 545.

 And appoint one of superintendents of trade in China to hold such Court, and appoint officers thereof, and grant salaries to them,

:(vi) 546

. .

DUTIES in CHINA:

al. His Majesty may, by order in Council, levy
the following duties on British ships entering ports or places in China, where
superintendents are stationed, to be appropriated to defray the expenses of the establishments authorized by this act (viii) 546

2. On ships, not exceeding 5s. per ton (viii)

5. On goods, not exceeding 10s per cent. of value ... (viii) 546

4. Duties to be appropriated, in such manner as King in Council shall direct, to defraying

4 C

Duties in China—continued.

expenses of establishments in China (viii)
page 546

- page 546
 5. Orders in Council to be published in London Gazette ... (viii) 546
- Duties raised, and expenses incurred, to be laid before Parliament annually, (viii) 546

E.

ESTABLISHMENTS in CHINA:

- 1. Expenses of to be defrayed by a duty on tonnage and goods in China—(See Duties)
- (viii) 546
 2. Expenses incurred to be laid before Parliament annually (viii) 546

GOODS, DUTY on in CHINA:

See Duties.

Į.

INDIA, TRADE with:
See TRADE.

K.

KING:

- 1. May, by sign manual, appoint three superintendents of British trade in China, to
- protect and promote such trade .. (v) 545
- 2. And settle their rank ... (v) 545
- And appoint officers to assist them, (v) 545
 And grant such salaries as he may think fit,
- In Council, may give to superintendents powers over such trade, and make regulations and impose penalties touching such trade.
- 6. And create a Court of Justice for trial of offences by British subjects in China, (vi)
- And appoint one of said superintendents to hold such court, and other officers, and to grant salaries to such officers . . (vi) 546

8. And authorize collection of certain duties in China, to be appropriated, as he shall, in Council, direct, to defray establishments in China. (viii) page 546

ť.

LASCARS:

See Asiatic Sailors.

LISTS of PERSONS: See Pérsons.

M.

MANIFESTS :

, See Trade

• F

PARLIAMENT:

Every order in council issued by authority of this act, and expenses incurred by establishments in China, and amount of duties raised to defray them, to be laid before ... (viii) 546

PERSONS ARRIVING in INDIA:

- - 2. Penalty for neglect £100 ... (iii) 544

PENALTIES:

(v) 545

545

- 1. Penalty of £100 for omitting to deliver list of persons on board vessels arriving in India, how to be recovered . . . (iv) 545
- May be imposed by his Majesty in Council for breach of regulations in China...(vi) 545

PROHIBITIONS: See TRADE.

* R.

REGULATIONS:

His Majesty may, by order in Council, make regulations touching trade and commerce of His Majesty's subjects in Chind ... (vi) 545

should be open to all His Majesty's sub-SUPERINTENDENTS: jects, and that restrictions on their trading with places beyond the Cape to the Streights 1. Expedient for objects of trade and amicable intercourse with China to establish a British of Magellan should be removed, (i) page 548 authority there '... (v) page 545 3. From 22d April 1834, act of 4 Geo. IV. c. 2. His Majesty 👟 _____y sign manual, appoint 80, repealed ... (i) 543 4. Except as to Asiatic sailors, natives of Brithree Superintendents of British trade in China, to protect and promote such trade... tish India (so as not to revive acts repealed) (v) 545 (i) 543 5. And as to voyages actually commenced 3. One to be chief Superintendent . (v) 545 4. His Majesty may appoint officers to assist under authority of this act (i) 543 6. And as to suits depending on 22d April 1834 ... (i) 548 5. And grant salaries ... 6. And may, by order in council, give powers 7. Provisions in 6 Geo. IV. cc. 107 and 114. probibiting importation of test unless from to Superintendents over such trade ... (vi) place of its growth, and by the Company. 7. King in Council may appoint one of them and into London; and prohibiting the imto be the officer to hold court of justice portation of China goods, unless by Comcreated by his Majesty in China, (vi) 545 pany, and into London; and requiring 8. No Superintendent to accept any gratuity: manifests of ships from China to be authenticated by Company's supra-cargo, and other than salary, or engage in trade, (vii) 546 prohibiting importation of tea into British America or Mauritius, except from United Kingdom or British America, and unless by See CHINA TRADE. the Company or with their license, repealed TONNAGE DUTY in CHINA after 22d April 1834 . . . (ii) 544 See DUTIES. 8. All British subjects may after that date carry on trade with any countries beyond TRADE with INDIA and CHINA: the Cape of Good Hope to the Streights . 1. Company's exclusive right to trade with of Magellan (ii) 544~ * China and in tea ceases after 22d April 1834 SUPERINTENDENTS OF CHINA TRADE. 2. Expedient that the trade with India and China See Superintendents.

THE END