

R. E P O R T 14257

Rare section

FROM THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

INDIAN TERRITORIES;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

APPENDIX AND INDEX.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
29 June 1852

V2, L.M527

A852.3.1

14256

Lunæ, 19^o die Aprilis, 1852.

Ordered, THAT a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the Operation of the Act 3 & 4 Will 4; c. 85, for the better Government of Her Majesty's Indian Territories, and to Report their Observations thereupon.

Veneris, 23^o die Aprilis, 1852.

Committee nominated, of—

Mr. Herries.	Mr Hardinge
Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer	Mr. Milner Gibson
Lord John Russell.	Sir James Emerson Tennent
Mr. Baring.	Mr Mangles.
Sir Charles Wood.	Sir James Hogg
Mr. Baillie	Mr Hume
Mr. Gladstone	Mr Bankes.
Mr Newdegate.	Mr. Vernon Smith.
Mr Labouchere	Mr. Robert Hildyard.
Sir James Graham	Mr. James Wilson.
Mr Alderman Thompson	Mr. Moore.
Sir William Molesworth	Sir Edward Colebrooke.
Sir Robert Harry Inglis	Mr. Plowden.
Viscount Jocelyn.	Mr Spooner.
Viscount Mahon.	Mr. Cardwell.
Mr Cobden.	

Ordered, THAT the Committee have power to send for Persons, Papers, and Records.

Ordered, THAT Five be the Quorum of the Committee.

Veneris, 7^o die Maii, 1852.

Ordered, THAT Mr. Moore be discharged from further attendance on the Committee, and that Mr. Keogh be added thereto.

Martis, 29^o die Junii, 1852.

Ordered, THAT the Committee have power to report the Minutes of Evidence taken before them to the House.

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14258

R E P O R T. Rare section

THE SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to inquire into the Operation of the Act 3 & 4 Will 4, c 85, for the better Government of Her Majesty's INDIAN TERRITORIES, and to Report their Observations thereupon, and who were empowered to Report the MINUTES of EVIDENCE taken before them to The House, — HAVE considered the Matters to them referred, and have agreed to the following REPORT .

YOUR Committee having deemed it to be advisable, for the more complete investigation of the extensive subject referred to them, to divide it under the following separate heads, viz —

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

Have pursued their inquiries under the first of these heads, viz —that which relates to “the authorities and agencies for administering the Government of India at Home and in India respectively,” and have taken the evidence thereupon which they now report to The House

The labours of Your Committee being necessarily interrupted by the approaching prorogation of Parliament, they direct the attention of The House to the favourable tenour of the evidence with respect to the operation of the Act 3 Will 4, cap 85, so far as it regards the administration of the Government of India by the East India Company, as Trustees under the control of the Crown.

It is apparent, however, that one only of eight heads of inquiry has hitherto occupied the attention of Your Committee, the inquiry under the remaining heads, which are very important, ought, in the opinion of Your Committee, to be pursued in the next Session of Parliament

29 June 1852

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Martis, 27^o die Aprilis, 1852.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. Herries
Lord J. Russell.
Sir Charles Wood.
Mr. Gladstone.
Mr. Labouchere
Sir R. H. Inglis
Viscount Mahon.
Mr. Hardinge
Sir J. Emerson Tennent.
Mr. R. Hildyard.
Mr. Spooner
Mr. Cardwell

Mr. Chancellor of Exchequer
Mr. T. Baring.
Mr. Baillie.
Mr. Newdegate.
Viscount Jocelyn.
Mr. Mangles
Mr. Vernon Smith.
Sir James Hogg.
Mr. Bankes.
Sir Edward Colebrooke.
Mr. Plowden.

Mr. THOMAS BARING, called to the Chair

The Committee deliberated on their course of proceeding, and a paper, containing the proposed subjects of inquiry, under different heads, as follows:—

“ 1. The Authorities and Agencies for administering the Government of India, at Home and in India respectively

“ 2 The Military and Naval Establishments of India,—character, extent, and cost:

“ 3 The Income and Expenditure of the British Indian Empire, showing the produce of the Territorial Revenues, and of all other sources of Income, and the modes of assessing and levying each, in the respective Presidencies and Districts; also, the progress of Trade and Navigation in India.

“ 4. The Judicial Establishments of British India, European and Native, the modes of administering Justice, civil and criminal, and the working of the system, as exhibited by tables of Trials, Appeals, and Decisions:

“ 5 The measures adopted, and the institutions established and endowed, for the promotion of Education in India

“ 6. Works of Local Improvement executed, in progress, and now under consideration.

“ 7 Ecclesiastical provision for the diffusion of Christian Spiritual Instruction:

“ 8. Miscellaneous topics of inquiry ”

was read, and the same was ordered to be printed

[Adjourned till Friday next, at One o'clock.]

Veneris, 30^o die Aprilis, 1852.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. THOMAS BARING, in the Chair.

Sir Jas Emerson Tennent
Mr. Hardinge.
Sir R. H. Inglis.
Mr. Vernon Smith
Sir Jas Hogg
Sir Edward Colebrooke.
Mr. Spooner.
Mr. Labouchere.
Mr. Cardwell
Mr. Herries
Mr. M. Gibson.
Viscount Mahon.

Mr. Plowden.
Mr. Bankes.
Mr. Baillie.
Mr. James Wilson.
Mr. Mangles
Viscount Jocelyn.
Mr. Hume.
Mr. Newdegate
Mr. Cobden.
Mr. R. Hildyard.
Lord J. Russell.
Sir William Molesworth.

Resolved, “ That Strangers be admitted only on Special Application.”

J. C. Melvill, Esq, examined.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next, at One o'clock.]

Martis, 4^o die Mai, 1852.

MEMBERS PRESENT

Mr. THOMAS BARING, in the Chair

Lord J. Russell
 Sir James Hogg.
 Viscount Jocelyn.
 Mr. Milner Gibson
 Mr. Plowden
 Mr. Bankes.
 Viscount Mahon.
 Mr. Baillie.
 Mr Cobden
 Mr. Gladstone.

Mr Vernon Smith
 Mr Labouchere
 Mr. Hume
 Sir E Colebrooke
 Mr. Spooner.
 Mr. Hardinge
 Sir R. H. Inglis.
 Mr Herries.
 Sir Jas Emerson Tennent
 Mr Jas Wilson

J C. Melvill, Esq, further examined.

[Adjourned till Friday, at One o'clock.

Veneris, 7^o die Mai, 1852.

MEMBERS PRESENT :

Mr. THOMAS BARING, in the Chair.

Mr Milner Gibson.
 Sir Edward Colebrooke
 Mr. Cardwell.
 Mr. R. Hildyard
 Viscount Jocelyn
 Mr. Hardinge
 Sir James Hogg
 Mr. Labouchere.
 Mr Bankes.
 Mr. Cobden
 Mr Hume

Viscount Mahon
 Sir R. H. Inglis.
 Mr. Baillie
 Mr. Herries
 Mr Vernon Smith
 Sir William Molesworth
 Mr Plowden.
 Mr Spooner.
 Mr Alderman Thompson
 Mr. Gladstone.

Mr. *Waterfield* and Captain *Shepherd*, examined.

[Adjourned till Tuesday, at One o'clock.

Martis, 11^o die Mai, 1852.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr THOMAS BARING, in the Chair.

Sir Edward Colebrooke.
 W. Baillie
 Sir Robert Inglis.
 Mr. Herries.
 Mr. Labouchere
 Mr. Plowden.
 Mr. Keogh.
 Mr. Vernon Smith,
 Mr Cobden
 Mr. Hume

Mr M Gibson.
 Viscount Mahon.
 Mr. Hardinge.
 Viscount Jocelyn.
 Sir James Hogg.
 Sir Charles Wood.
 Mr. R. Hildyard.
 Sir William Molesworth.
 Mr. Bankes.

Captain *Shepherd*, further examined

Mr. *Prinsep*, examined

[Adjourned till Friday next, at One o'clock.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE

Veneris, 14^o die Mai, 1852.

MEMBERS PRESENT :

Mr THOMAS BARING, in the Chair.

Mr Hume	Sir James Hogg.
Viscount Jocelyn	Mr Vernon Smith.
Mr Labouchere.	Mr. Herries.
Mr Baillie	Sir Robert Inglis.
Viscount Mahon	Mr. Hardinge.
Sir Edward Colebrooke	Mr Gladstone.
Mr Alderman Thompson	Mr R. Hildyard.
Mr Cobden	Sir Charles Wood.
Mr Plowden,	
Mr <i>Burd</i> , examined	

[Adjourned till Tuesday next, at One o'clock.]

Martis, 18^o die Mai, 1852

MEMBERS PRESENT

Mr THOMAS BARING, in the Chair

Mr Herries	Sir Robert Inglis.
Mr Hardinge	Sir James Hogg.
Sir Edward Colebrooke	Mr. Mangles
Mr Hume	Mr Plowden.
Viscount Jocelyn	Mr Baillie.
Mr Cardwell	Viscount Mahon
Mr Milner Gibson.	Mr. Vernon Smith.
Mr R Hildyard	Lord John Russell.
Sir <i>Herbert Maddock</i> , examined.	

[Adjourned till Friday, at One o'clock]

Veneris, 21^o die Mai, 1852.

MEMBERS PRESENT

Mr THOMAS BARING, in the Chair

Sir James Hogg	Mr Hume
Viscount Mahon	Mr Baillie
Mr. Mangles	Mr Hardinge
Mr Labouchere	Sir James Graham.
Sir Edward Colebrooke	Sir Robert Inglis
Sir Charles Wood	Viscount Jocelyn
Mr Keogh	Mr Vernon Smith
Mr Bankes	Mr R Hildyard
Mr Milner Gibson	Mr Herries.
Sir <i>Thomas Herbert Maddock</i> , further examined.	
Sir <i>George Clerk</i> , examined	

[Adjourned till Thursday next, at Twelve o'clock.]

Jovis, 27^o die Mai, 1852.

MEMBERS PRESENT

Mr. THOMAS BARING, in the Chair.

Sir James Graham.	Mr. Bankes.
Sir James Hogg	Viscount Jocelyn.
Mr Mangles.	Sir Edward Colebrooke.
Sir Charles Wood.	Mr. Hume.
Mr. Baillie	Mr Herries
Mr. Newdegate.	Sir Robert Inglis.
Mr Labouchere	Mr. Spooner.
Mr R. Hildyard	Mr Hardinge.
Viscount Mahon.	Mr. Cardwell.
Sir James Emerson Tennent,	Mr. Vernon Smith.
Mr. <i>Willoughby</i> , examined.	

[Withdraw]

Motion made (Sir *Edward Colebrooke*), and question put, "That there be laid before the Committee all Papers and Correspondence that passed between the Court of Directors of the East India Company, the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, and the Government of India, relating to the recall of Lord Ellenborough from the office of Governor-general of India" Committee divided.—

AYES, 2
Sir Edward Colebrooke
Mr Hume

NOES, 17
Mr Spooner
Mr Herries
Sir C Wood
Mr Labouchere
Viscount Mahon
Mr Hardinge
Sir J Emeison Tennent
Sir James Hogg.
Mr Bankes
Mr R Hildyard
Mr Cardwell
Mr Baillie
Mr Newdegate
Sir James Graham
Viscount Jocelyn
Mr Mangles
Mr Vernon Smith

Mr *Willoughby*, again called

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at Twelve

Veneris, 28^o die Maii, 1852

MEMBERS PRESENT

Mr THOMAS BARING, in the Chair

Sir Edward Colebrooke
Mr Herries
Mr Hardinge
Sir James Hogg
Sir R H Inglis
Mr. Vernon Smith
Mr. Mangles
Mr Gladstone

Sir J Graham
Mr Bailhe.
Mr Hume
Viscount Jocelyn
Viscount Mahon
Mr Cardwell
Mr Labouchere.

Mr. *Willoughby*, further examined

Mr *Millet* and Lieut -Col *Sykes*, examined

[Adjourned till Friday next, at One o'clock

Veneris, 4^o die Junii, 1852

MEMBERS PRESENT

Mr THOMAS BARING, in the Chair

Sir Edward Colebrooke
Mr Herries
Mr Hardinge
Mr. Mangles
Viscount Jocelyn.
Viscount Mahon
Lord J Russell
Mr Cobden

Sir R H Inglis
Mr Vernon Smith
Mr. Baillie
Sir James Hogg
Mr. Plowden
Mr. Hildyard
Sir James Graham
Mr Bankes.

Colonel *Sykes*, further examined

Captain *M^cGregor*, examined

In the course of his examination the Witness stated, "That he had received letters from several officers of the Indian army, confirmatory of the views he had laid before the Committee, and proposed to read extracts therefrom"

The Witness was directed to withdraw.

The Committee deliberated

The Witness was re-called, and informed that the letters could not be received as evidence

[Adjourned till Tuesday next, at One o'clock.

Martis, 8^o die Junii, 1852.

MEMBERS PRESENT :

Mr THOMAS BARING, in the Chair.

Mr. Mangles.
Sir James Hogg
Mr. Vernon Smith.
Mr. Herries.
Mr. Hardinge.
Sir R. H. Inglis.
Viscount Jocelyn.

Sir Edward Colebrooke.
Mr. Labouchere.
Sir James Graham.
Mr. Bailie
Mr James Wilson.
Mr. Cobden.

Sir George Pollock, Colonel Tayler, and Colonel Alexander, examined.

[Adjourned till Friday next, at One o'clock.]

Veneris, 11^o die Junii, 1852.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. THOMAS BARING, in the Chair.

Mr. Hume.
Sir Edward Colebrooke
Sir James Hogg
Viscount Mahon.
Mr. Spooner.
Mr. Herries.
Sir R. H. Inglis.
Mr. Cobden.
Mr. Alexander Thompson

Sir James Graham.
Mr. Vernon Smith.
Mr. Bailie.
Mr. Hardinge.
Mr. Mangles.
Mr. Bankes.
Lord J. Russell.
Mr. R. Hildyard.

General McCleod and Lord Elphinstone, examined.

[Adjourned till Friday next, at One o'clock.]

Veneris, 18^o die Junii, 1852.

MEMBERS PRESENT

Mr THOMAS BARING, in the Chair.

Mr. Spooner.
Sir James Hogg
Lord John Russell
Mr. Herries.
Mr. Bailie.
Mr. Hardinge.
Mr. Mangles.
Mr. R. Hildyard

Sir Edward Colebrooke
Sir James Graham.
Viscount Jocelyn
Viscount Mahon.
Mr. Vernon Smith.
Mr. Plowden.
Mr. Hume.
Mr. Cobden.

Right Hon. Lord Ellenborough, examined.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next, at One o'clock.]

Martis, 22^o die Junii, 1852.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr THOMAS BARING, in the Chair.

Sir James Hogg.
Mr. Bailie
Viscount Mahon
Mr. Spooner.
Lord John Russell
Mr. James Wilson
Sir James Graham

Mr. Herries.
Sir R. H. Inglis.
Mr. Hardinge.
Mr. Plowden.
Mr. Cardwell.
Mr. Cobden.
Mr. Mangles.

Right Hon Viscount Hardinge, examined.
Committee deliberate.

[Adjourned till Friday next, at One o'clock.]

Veneris, 25^o die Junii, 1852.

MEMBERS PRESENT

Mr THOMAS BARING, in the Chair

Mr Cardwell.	Mr Alderman Thompson
Mr Newdegate.	Mr Mangles
Sir James Hogg	Sir James Graham
Lord John Russell	Mr Herries.
Sir R. H Inglis	Mr. Bankes
Mr Spooner	Mr Plowden
Sir James E Tennent	Mr Hume
Mr. R. Hildyard.	Viscount Mahon
Mr. Hardinge.	Mr Cobden.
Mr Baillie	Mr Gladstone

Mr. *Melville*, further examined.

Draft Report, prepared by Mr Herries, read a first time, as follows

“ Your Committee having deemed it to be advisable, for the more complete investigation of the extensive subject referred to them, to divide it under the following separate heads, viz —

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

Have pursued their inquiries under the first of these heads, viz —that which relates to “ the authorities and agencies for administering the Government of India at Home and in India respectively,” and have taken the evidence thereupon which they now report to The House

The labours of your Committee being necessarily interrupted by the approaching prorogation of Parliament, they direct the attention of The House to the favourable tenor of the evidence with respect to the operation of the Act 3 Will 4, cap 85, so far as it regards the administration of the Government of India by the East India Company, as Trustees under the control of the Crown

Draft Report read a second time

First paragraph, amendment proposed (Mr *Hume*), “ After the word ‘ Have ’ to insert the words ‘ made progress in their inquiry, and have taken evidence, which the Committee agree to report to The House, and recommend that the inquiry should be continued in the ensuing Session.’ ” Question, “ That those words be there inserted,” put Committee divided

AYES, 2

Mr Hume
Mr. Cobden

NOES, 16

Mr Plowden.
Mr Spooner
Mr Herries
Lord John Russell
Mr. Alderman Thompson
Sir R H Inglis
Viscount Mahon.
Mr Hardinge.
Sir J E Tennent
Sir James Hogg.
Mr Bankes
Mr R Hildyard.
Mr Baillie.
Mr Newdegate
Sir James Graham.
Mr Mangles

Paragraph beginning, "The labours of Your Committee." Amendment proposed (Mr. Hume), to leave out the words "favourable tenour of" Question, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the paragraph," put. Committee divided

AYES, 15.	NOES, 2
Mr Plowden	Mr. Hume.
Mr Spooner	Mr. Cobden.
Mr. Herries	
Lord John Russell	
Sir R H Inglis.	
Viscount Mahon	
Mr Hardinge.	
Sir J E Tennent.	
Sir James Hogg.	
Mr Bankes.	
Mr. R Hildyard.	
Mr Baillie	
Mr. Newdegate	
Sir James Graham	
Mr Mangles	

Motion made (Sir James Graham) to add at the end of the Draft Report the following paragraph "It is apparent, however, that one only of eight heads of inquiry has hitherto occupied the attention of Your Committee: the inquiry under the remaining heads, which are very important, ought, in the opinion of Your Committee, to be pursued in the next Session of Parliament" Question put, and agreed to Paragraph added,

Question, "That this be the Report of the Committee," put, and agreed to.

Question, "That the Minutes of Evidence be reported to The House," put and agreed to.

The Chairman ordered to Report

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

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I N D E X.

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A

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ADDISCOMBE COLLEGE

- 1 *Remarks on the East India Company's Establishment at Addiscombe, and the Course of Instruction pursued therein*
- 2 *Advantages resulting from the Establishment, efficiency of the System of Instruction.*

1. *Remarks on the East India Company's Establishment at Addiscombe, and the Course of Instruction pursued therein*

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Changes made by the Act of 1834 with respect to the Government of Agra, and effect thereof, *Melvill* 410—Important difference between the position of the Lieutenant-governor of Agra and the Deputy Governor of Bengal, *ib* 424, 425—With respect to the civil services, it was determined to annex to Agra all those civil servants who held offices in that division of territory which was made to constitute the Presidency of Agra, *Prinsep* 844—The Agra Presidency was constituted by the Act of 1833, and Sir Charles Metcalfe was declared to be the first governor, *ib* 849—Great advantage has resulted from Agra being constituted a presidency, with a Deputy Governor, *ib*. 928—Power of the Governor-general in Council of appointing the Deputy Governor at Agra, *ib* 956, 957

2 *Correspondence and Papers laid before the Committee*

Letter from the Secretary to the Governor in General Department to the Secretary to the Government of Agra, dated 20 January (No 6) 1836, *App* 789—Letter from the Secretary to the Government of Agra to the Secretary to the Government of India, dated 9 January 1836, *ib*—Letter from the Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue to the Secretary to the Government of Agra, dated 2 October 1835, *ib*.—Note by the Governor, dated 2 December 1835, *ib* 793

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of Agra to the Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, dated 9 December 1835, *App* 795—Letter from the Secretary to the Government of Agra to the Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, dated 9 January 1836, *ib*—Letter from the Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, to the Secretary to the Government of Agra, dated 22 December 1835, *ib*. 796—Letter from the Secretary to the Government of Agra to the Secretary to the Government of India, dated 27 January 1836, *ib*—Letter from the Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue to the Secretary to the Government of Agra, dated 22 January 1836, *ib* 797.

Letter

Report, 1852—continued

AGRA PRESIDENCY—continued

2 Correspondence and Papers laid before the Committee—continued

Letter from the Secretary to Government of Agra to the Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, dated 27 January 1836, *App* 798—Letter from the Secretary to Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Agra, dated 6 February 1836, *ib*—Letter from the Government of Agra to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, dated 22 May (No. 1950) 1844 (enclosing statements), *ib* 818—Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Agra, dated 4 June (No. 162) 1844, *ib* 822

See also Accounts Bengal Presidency, 1 4 5 Governor-General, 5. Seat of Government

Alexander, Colonel Robert (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Colonel in the Madras army, 2033—Has been in the service for thirty-three years, in different appointments, and was last adjutant-general of the Madras army, 2034, 2035—Witness signed the memorial to the Court of Directors respecting the distribution of the patronage, but he did not concur in all the views of the said memorial, 2036, 2037—Concurrence with the fourth paragraph of the memorial relative to the nomination to the service of the sons and relatives of those who had died in the Company's employment, these nominations should be obtained on public grounds instead of by private favour, as at present, 2038 2040 2043

The sons of officers should have some advantage in the expense of their education, as is the case in Her Majesty's service, 2038 2043—Witness also agrees with that portion of the fourth paragraph which refers to impotunity in urging claims, these claims cannot be urged by mothers with due respect to themselves, 2038 2043—Opinion that the service has had a fair share of the distribution of the patronage, 2039 2045—Every officer should have an official channel of communication to the head of the Government of India, that is, either to the Chairman of the Court, or to the Court in its collective capacity, 2040. 2043 2046, 2047—Within witness's experience many officers, who have rendered invaluable but undistinguished service, fail in obtaining appointments for their relatives, 2041

There are many instances where patronage has been given entirely on public grounds, and without any reference to private influence, 2042 2071 2077—The servants of the East India Company have a peculiarly strong claim upon the Government they serve, inasmuch as their lives are passed away from their own country, and they thereby lose all other opportunities of providing for their families, 2044—Concurrence with the memorial in complaining "that there is no department or public functionary anywhere that has the power of rewarding, by the conferment of appointments in India on their sons, the public service of the most meritorious officers," 2048, 2049—It is not advisable that any fixed proportion of patronage, as a matter of right, should be reserved for officers of the Indian army, 2050, 2051 2062.

The memorial was chiefly got up by Captain Macgregor, who seems to have acted on behalf of the officers who signed it, 2052—Opinion that the sons of officers are provided for on public grounds on account of their father's services, 2053—The Court, as a body, have no patronage at their disposal, 2054—Officers in India are not allowed to address the Court, as a body, on the subject of patronage, 2055 2058—Witness is not aware of any instance of an officer at home making other than a private application to an individual director, 2056, 2057—Officers in India have probably as fair a share of patronage as officers at home, 2059, 2060

There is a great difference between an application to the military secretary of the Commander-in-Chief of the Queen's forces and an application to the authorities at the India House, it is peculiarly gratifying to an officer to apply directly to one holding the highest rank in his own profession, 2061 2067 2069 2072—Instead of patronage being considered a personal favour from an individual director, it should be regarded as a reward from Government for public services, 2063—It is very essential that the sons of civil servants should be in the military service, and *vice versa*, and also that sons of officers in Her Majesty's service should get cadetships in the Indian army, 2064

Under any system for bestowing a certain amount of patronage on public grounds, there would doubtless be many disappointed candidates, these might still use private solicitation if they had proper opportunities, 2065-2068 2070—It should be a question for the Court of Directors how many appointments they could first bestow on public grounds, and then how many they could fairly reserve for their own private distribution, 2072-2076—If the apportionment of a certain number of appointments to the army were to act as a bar to appointments in the civil service, it would be an objection to any fixed proportion of patronage, 2079—Opinion that the adoption of such a system would not weaken the applications of the sons of Indian officers for employment in the Queen's service, 2080

Allowances Observations relative to the out-of-employ allowance which the covenanted servants of the East India Company receive; the allowance is regulated by the Court of Directors, *Prinsep* 958, 959.

Amos, Mr. See *Legislative Councillor*, 2

APPEALS.

- 1 *Generally.*
- 2 *Papers laid before the Committee*

1 *Generally.*

Any aggrieved servant in the subordinate presidencies is not considered to have an appeal to the Governor-general in Council, but he must appeal to the Court of Directors, *Prinsep* 869—Right of appeal exercised by the Government servants to the Home Authorities if they suppose themselves aggrieved by any act of the subordinate Governments, *Willoughby* 1533, 1534.

2 *Papers laid before the Committee.*

General abstract report of appeals depending before the Court of Sudder Dewany Adawlut, North-western Provinces, on the 1st January 1850, and of the number admitted and disposed of in the year 1849, *App* 615—Abstract statement, showing the years in which were originally instituted regular suits and appeals depending before the Sudder Dewany Adawlut, the Judges, principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens, and Moonsiffs, in the North-western Provinces, on 1 January 1850, *ib* 618—Abstract statement of the appellate jurisdiction of the several tribunals in the North-western Provinces, showing what number of decrees in each class of them was appealable, appealed, affirmed, or reversed during the year 1849, *ib* 621

Applications for Appointments Particulars in reference to the cases of applications for appointments for the sons of Brigadier Wallace, Lieutenant Alexander Stewart, and Colonel Lewis Bruce, officers killed in action, these applications were unsuccessful until the present movement, and have since been granted, *Macgregor* 1857 1911, 1912—Evidence in detail relative to the applications made to the Court of Directors for appointments for sons of officers killed in action, and who have performed great public services, and the difficulties and hardships experienced in obtaining such appointments, *ib* 1863 *et seq*—Remarks relative to the continued applications made to directors for appointments, manner in which those applications are received, *ib* 1905-1910—The present mode of soliciting appointments from individual directors is very objectionable, but witness knows of no other system that could be adopted, *Sir G Pollock* 1952-1954—Proposal that there should be a committee to sift the grounds of applications for appointments, leaving the distribution of the patronage to the individual directors as it now stands, *ib* 1960-1969 1973

The present mode of conferring the patronage is very unsatisfactory, objectionable nature of the present practice of urging claims upon individual directors, *Taylor* 1988-1991—If applications were admitted, supported by the Commander-in-Chief, and perhaps by some of the superior officers, it would remove one cause of dissatisfaction, *ib* 1993—Inconvenience of the present mode in which persons who have claims from their public services have to make applications for appointments; it operates to exclude the applications of a considerable number of most deserving men, *ib* 2025

Every officer should have an official channel of communication to the head of the Government of India, that is, either to the Chairman of the Court, or to the Court in its collective capacity, *Alexander* 2040. 2043. 2046, 2047—Witness is not aware of any instance of an officer at home making other than a private application to an individual director, *ib* 2056, 2057—There is a great difference between an application to the military secretary of the Commander-in-Chief of the Queen's forces and an application to the authorities at the India House, it is peculiarly gratifying to an officer to apply directly to one holding the highest rank in his own profession, *ib*. 2061. 2067 2069. 2072—Instead of patronage being considered a personal favour from an individual director, it should be regarded as a reward from Government for public services, *ib*. 2063—The wives and widows of officers are often placed in a most humiliating position at the India House, in seeking admission to the several directors, this evil is unavoidable, *Macleod* 2085 2094.

See also *Appointments. Army Directors. Distribution of Patronage. Patronage.*

APPOINTMENTS

1. *Evidence as to Appointments made by the Court of Directors.*
2. *Manner in which Appointments are made by the Government of India.*
3. *Necessity for the Governor of India having the power of Appointment of the most efficient Officers to either the Civil or Military Service*
4. *Papers laid before the Committee*

1 *Evidence as to Appointments made by the Court of Directors.*

All appointments are made by the Court of Directors, a proportion is allotted to the Board of Control by courtesy, *Melvill* 230 232, 233—Manner in which claims to appointments,

APPOINTMENTS—continued

1 *Evidence as to Appointments made by the Court of Directors*—continued

appointments, which may be considered to rest on public grounds, are met, *Melvill* 235-237—Specific appointments in the gift of the Court of Directors, by selection from persons already in the Company's service, *ib* 257, 258—Objections to allowing a certain number of appointments to be made by the Court, as a Board, it would be disadvantageous, *ib* 278-281—Rule observed when the number of assistant surgeons or other officers to be appointed does not equal the number of the Court, *ib* 331—With regard to the composition of the establishment at the India House itself, appointments are made by the directors in rotation, *ib* 370-373—Due consideration is given to the claims of meritorious old servants, opinion that to give a certain number of appointments, with reference to such claims, would act prejudicially to the officers of the Company, *Shepherd* 837, 838

2 *Manner in which Appointments are made by the Government of India*

In the absence of the Governor-general from Calcutta he generally allows the parties who administer the Government to distribute the patronage, except in political appointments, disadvantage would result from the Governor-general losing the right of appointing officers, *Melvill* 501-507—Under the provisions of the Act of 1833, appointments were made and gazetted to the secretariat of India, and of each presidency respectively, *Prinsep* 842, 843—All appointments are made by the Governor-general, with the consent of the Council, power of the members of the Council to prevent an appointment being made by minuting against it, provided there is a majority against the appointment, *ib* 948-955 957—In making appointments in India, witness believes that the period of service has always been one element of choice, *ib* 969—Approval of the present mode of appointment of officers to the civil service of Bengal, *Millett* 1616-1621

3 *Necessity for the Governor of India having the power of Appointment of the most efficient Officers to either the Civil or Military Service*

Opinion that the general administration as regards the appointment of servants, and their promotion, should be left to the local Government, *Melvill* 347-351—Any regulation which would prevent the Government from making use of the most efficient men, whether military or civil, in those services, would be very injurious to the Government of India, *Str G R Clerk* 1417-1423—It is very essential that the sons of civil servants should be in the military service, and *vice versa*, and also that sons of officers in Her Majesty's service should get cadetships in the Indian army, *Alexander* 2064—There should be no rule as to appointments, and the Government should have absolute power over all the European ability in the country of placing it wherever they judged best for the public service, whether in the civil or military service, *Right Hon the Earl of Ellenborough* 2301

4 *Papers laid before the Committee*

Number of cases in which the Court of Directors have asked the sanction of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India for any relaxation of the rules for the admission of cadets and writers to the service, and instances in which that sanction has been given, from 1834 to 1851, *App* 347—Statement of the number of writerships, cadetships, and appointments to the Indian navy, allotted to the members of the Court of Directors and the President to the Commissioners for the Affairs of India respectively, in each year from 1834 to 1851, and of the number of such appointments not actually filled up on the 30th September 1851, *ib* 351—Number of writerships and cadetships given by the Court on account of special service, from 1834 to 1851, *ib*

See also *Application for Appointments* Army Board of Control, 1 Cadetships. Civil Service, 1 2 Distribution of Patronage Government of India, 4 Haileybury College, 3 Hunter, Mrs Members of Council. Natives, 1 Patronage President of the Board of Control Sale of Offices. Writerships

ARMY

- 1 *Inadequacy of the Patronage bestowed upon the Officers in the Army*
- 2 *Opinion that the Claims of the Service have been liberally met.*
- 3 *Proposal for allotting One-third of the Patronage to the Army*
- 4 *Objections to allotting a fixed Proportion of the Patronage to the Army.*
- 5 *Efficiency of the Army under the present Mode of Nomination*
- 6 *Papers laid before the Committee*

1. *Inadequacy of the Patronage bestowed upon the Officers in the Army*

Statement of the main arguments on behalf of the Indian army to a larger proportion of the patronage, *Macgregor* 1858—The deserts of the Indian army are such as to entitle them

ARMY—continued

1. *Inadequacy of the Patronage bestowed upon the Officers, &c*—continued.

them to the utmost liberality on the part of the Court and of the Government, one-fifth of the patronage is very insufficient, *Macgregor* 1858—The inadequacy of the general proportion of the patronage conferred on the Indian army tells, with peculiar severity on particular branches of it, *ib*—In justice to the Court of Directors, witness must state that he is not aware of any instance in which an appointment has not eventually been obtained for the son of an officer killed in action, but it is a long and hard labour, *ib*. 1863

2 *Opinion that the Claims of the Service have been liberally met.*

From witness's general and extensive acquaintance with the Indian army, he has every reason to think that applications for appointments upon public grounds are generally attended to by individual directors, *Sir G. Pollock* 1942-1945—Opinion that the military servants of the Company have their fair proportion of the patronage as compared with the other classes of servants, *ib* 1946 1950, 1951 1955—Opinion that the service has had a fair share of the distribution of the patronage, *Alexander* 2039 2045—Opinion that the sons of officers are provided for on public grounds on account of their fathers' services, *Alexander* 2053—Officers in India have probably as fair a share of patronage as officers at home, *ib* 2059, 2060

Opinion that the proportion of patronage accorded to the relatives of officers in the Indian army is very fair, instances of this in the case of witness's family, *Macleod* 2087—The patronage of the directors is fairly dispensed, particulars as to the appointments to cadetships conferred on orphans of Indian officers, *Right Hon. Viscount Hardinge* 2386—The returns show that of 4,832 cadetships given since 1834, 1,080 have been given to the sons of military officers, and that they have also received 164 civil appointments, *Melville* 2470—These statements only refer to sons, they make no reference to nephews, grandsons, and other relatives of military officers, if those relations were included, the proportions would be much larger than witness has stated, *ib*.—Witness does not concur in the statement that not more than one-fifth of the patronage of the Company is given to the sons of officers of the Indian army, *ib*. 2470 2503—Considering the extent of the Indian army, and the important services in which it has been engaged during the last few years, the very small number of cases adduced goes far to prove that the claims of this branch of the service have been liberally met, *ib*. 2471.

3 *Proposal for allotting One-third of the Patronage to the Army*

Proposal that a portion of patronage should be set apart as a public fund to meet service claims, witness does not consider that such right of claim to those appointments would at all diminish the attachment of the servants of the Company to the service, or diminish their obedience to the Company, *Macgregor* 1847-1857—Witness conceives that it would be for the convenience of the directors themselves if a part of their patronage was set aside as a public fund from which to meet such applications, *ib* 1887—Opinion that bestowing one-third of the patronage upon the Indian army, such a proportion would not be unfair to the other branches of the service, *ib* 1913-1915—When witness proposes to assign a third of the patronage to meet service claims, he refers to the whole of the patronage, civil as well as military, *ib*. 1919—With regard to the proportion of one-third of the patronage proposed by witness for the Indian army, the same proportion might be given to the navy, and also the civil service, *ib* 1922-1925—The plan of giving a third of the patronage to the Indian army might affect the claims of the sons of officers in the Indian army to commissions in the Queen's service, and witness does not see why it ought not to do so, *ib* 1936—Their claims would be weakened, but would not disappear, because there would still be a great number of disappointments, and in those cases the claim to reciprocity would still exist, *ib*

4 *Objections to allotting a fixed Proportion of the Patronage to the Army.*

Application made to the Court of Directors that a portion of the patronage should be annually allotted as of right to belong to the army to meet public claims, such a system would be very disadvantageous, *Melville* 239-241 343-346 362-364—It would not be advantageous to the military service of India to give a certain proportion of the appointments to the relatives of the military officers, *Sir G. Pollock* 1947—Any regulation to distribute a certain amount of patronage amongst the military servants of the Company would not be beneficial to the service, as it would close the door to any other description of application, *Taylor* 1994, 1995 1999-2009-2020—It is not advisable that any fixed proportion of patronage, as a matter of right, should be reserved for officers of the Indian army, *Alexander* 2050, 2051 2062—If the apportionment of a certain number of appointments to the army were to act as a bar to appointments in the civil service, it would be an objection to any fixed proportion of patronage, *ib*. 2079—Opinion that the

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4 *Objections to allotting a fixed Proportion of the Patronage, &c*—continued

the adoption of such a system would not weaken the applications of the sons of Indian officers for employment in the Queen's service, *Alexander* 2080

Witness considers that children of meritorious officers should be treated by the Court of Directors as they are by the Commander-in-Chief of the Queen's troops, that is, receive commissions for their claims, this suggestion cannot be carried out, *Macleod* 2089-2093—If a certain proportion of the patronage could be set aside to meet the demands of the sons of distinguished officers, some relief might be given, but the general body of applicants, from their increased number, would be more liable to disappointment than at present, *ib* 2097-2100—Giving the officers of the Company a claim to appointments for their children would be going far to make the service of India an hereditary tenure, *Melville* 2493, 2494—To disturb the present arrangement as to patronage, which works most beneficially for the servants of the Company, and to substitute for it one of distinct allotment of a number of appointments to meet claims, would be most mischievous, and would have a tendency to show that India was administered, in part at least, for the benefit of the servants of the State, *ib.* 2494 2503-2507

5 *Efficiency of the Army under the present Mode of Nomination*

No prejudicial effect is produced upon the efficiency of the army by the present mode of nomination, *Sir G Pollock* 1948—The present mode of nomination has not worked prejudicially to the military service in India, *Taylor* 1996—Advantage of having a feeling of emulation between the different military services in India, *Right Hon Lord Elphinstone* 2224

6 *Papers laid before the Committee.*

Establishment in officers of a regiment of infantry and of cavalry, and of the artillery of each presidency, in 1834 and 1851, *App* 348—Statement of the number of officers on the active list of the army of each of the three presidencies in 1851, *ib* —Account of the military force employed under each presidency in British India, in each year from 1834-35 to the latest period, distinguishing the Royal troops from the East India Company's, and of the Royal troops, the cavalry from the infantry, and of the Company's, the cavalry, the infantry, and the artillery, the European from the native troops, and the regular corps from the irregular, *ib* 408—Statement of the distribution of the army in India according to the latest returns, *ib* 410—Total annual expense of the military force under each presidency, in each year from 1834-35, according to the annual military statements received from India, *ib* 488.

See also *Applications for Appointments Bengal Presidency, 1 Civil Service, 1 Commander-in-Chief Detached Service Dismissal of Officers Distribution of Patronage, 1 Ensigncies. Furloughs Irregular Troops Military Officers Patronage, 1 Returns of Patronage. Votes of Proprietors Writerships.*

Arracan Comparative abstract statement of regular suits and appeals pending, instituted, and disposed of by all the authorities, British and native, in the division of Arracan, in the years 1849 and 1850, *App* 633—Statement of civil suits tried in Arracan, with the assistance of native assessors, in the years 1849 and 1850, *ib* 634

Assam Comparative abstract statement of civil suits tried, with the assistance of native assessors, in the division of Assam, for the years 1849 and 1850, *App* 633.

Assistant Surgeons Examination and tests to which candidates for assistant surgeonships are subjected, the appointment of full surgeon rests with the local Government, *Melville* 391, 392 — See also *Appointments, 1*

Attendance of Directors Remarks relative to the attendance of the directors, *Melville* 17-19 39-41—Opinion that more than eight members of the Court attend daily at the India House, *Shepherd* 769 — See also *Chairs Directors*

Auber, Mr. P Letter from Mr P Auber to Mr W M Praed, dated 2 April 1835, relative to the subject of transit duties in India, *App* 787

Auckland, Lord See *Period of Service, 1*

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Bayley, Mr Butterworth See *Directors, 2*

Report, 1852—continued.

BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

1. *Evidence as to the Changes made by the Act of 1833.*
2. *Opinion that it would be better to revert to the old System.*
3. *Observations relative to the Council of Bengal.*
4. *Manner in which the Affairs of Bengal are administered during the Absence of the Governor-General*
5. *Recommendation that a separate Governor should be appointed for the Presidency*
6. *Papers laid before the Committee*

1. *Evidence as to the Changes made by the Act of 1833.*

Effect of the changes made by the Act of 1833 upon the Government of Bengal, *Melvill* 408, 409—Formation of the separate Governments of Bengal and Agra under the Act of 1833, *Prinsep* 842—A separate Government of Bengal, it was found, could scarcely be constituted without a separate set of offices and separate records, *ib* 843—Way in which the measure was carried out in this respect, *ib*.—In the Secretary's and Political Department no addition was made to the establishment, but in the Judicial and Revenue Departments a deputy secretary for Bengal was appointed, *ib*—One of the first questions that arose was how to separate the services for Bengal and Agra, *ib* 844—And it was determined to consider as belonging to Bengal all those civil servants who held offices under the Government of Bengal, *ib*—With reference to the question of military, it is the army of the Presidency of Bengal, but the same army is also the army of the Presidency of Agra, *ib* 845-849

2. *Opinion that it would be better to revert to the old System.*

With respect to Bengal, witness would be glad if it were possible to revert to the old system, under which Bengal was administered by the Governor-general of India in Council, *Melvill* 411 414-417—The present arrangement of the Governor-general of India being also Governor of Bengal entails immense labour on that officer, any attempt to remedy this would raise practical difficulties in regard to patronage, *ib* 426-438—Opinion that the Government of Bengal would be most efficiently administered if it were administered by the Governor-general in Council, *Prinsep* 924, 925—The Government of Bengal has not been so well administered since the late Act as before, *ib* 929, 930—With regard to the present system of the Governor-general being the Governor of Bengal, and the old system of the Governor-general in Council exercising the local Government of Bengal as well as a general control over all India, witness gives the preference to the former system, because it is very awkward for the Governor-general in Council to hear appeals from his own acts as Governor of Bengal, in which the Council had no concern, *Bird* 1112-1114—The system of Government as regards Bengal was better anterior to the Act of 1834 than it has been since, *Sir T. H. Maddock* 1229, 1230—With regard to the Government of Bengal, witness would revert to the old system of having the Governor-general in Council to manage the business of the presidency, and leaving the patronage in his hands, *Right Hon. Viscount Hardinge* 2364, 2365.

3. *Observations relative to the Council of Bengal.*

It was the intention of the Court of Directors that such members of the Council of India as might be qualified by being civil servants of the presidency should also be members of the Council of Bengal, *Prinsep* 858—But it was decided, under legal advice, that the two duties would be incompatible, consequently, to save expense, there has been no council appointed for Bengal, and the Court determined that no council should be appointed for Agra, for the same reason, *ib*—Opinion that the Governor-general of India should be the Governor of Bengal, appointing a deputy Governor, whose Council might be the Council of India, *Right Hon. the Earl of Ellenborough* 2286, 2287.

4. *Manner in which the Affairs of Bengal are administered during the Absence of the Governor-General*

On the constitution of the separate presidencies of Bengal and Agra a question arose with respect to the patronage, way in which this question was settled between the Governors, *Prinsep* 849—The present system requires that on the Governor-general leaving the presidency, one of the members of the Council shall be made Deputy Governor of Bengal, great disadvantages arising from the system, *ib* 926, 927—Arrangement made between the Governor-general and the Deputy Governor of Bengal as to the distribution of patronage, *Bird*, 1029-1033—Grounds for the opinion that selecting the Deputy Governor of Bengal from one of the members of the Council of India is inexpedient, *ib* 1034—Power of the Governor-general of appointing a Deputy Governor of Bengal

BENGAL PRESIDENCY—continued4 *Manner in which the Affairs of Bengal are administered, &c.*—continued

Bengal during his absence, *Burd* 1024-1026—The salary of the Governor-general of Bengal is the same whether he retains the government of Bengal or not, so that he has no pecuniary inducement not to make the appointment of a Deputy Governor, *ib* 1027, 1028

5 *Recommendation that a separate Governor should be appointed for the Presidency.*

It would be a good arrangement if there was a Governor appointed for Bengal in the same way as there is a Governor appointed for Agra, *Melvill* 432—Inexpediency of the present arrangement of placing the Government of Bengal under the Governor-general, *Burd* 995-997—Recommendation that there should be a separate Governor of Bengal, and that the same arrangement which exists in Agra should be introduced into Bengal, *ib* 996, 997—If there is any objection to the appointment of a separate Governor of Bengal, witness sees no reason why the Government of Bengal should be vested solely in the Governor-general, the Council should have authority there, *ib* 1021, 1022—In the event of the appointment of a separate Governor for Bengal, he should have the patronage, in the same way as the Lieutenant-governor of Agra exercises the patronage, *ib* 1029-1033, 1035—Witness would not have the consideration of the patronage act as an obstacle to the appointment of a separate Government for Bengal, *ib* 1045, 1046—It is very expedient to separate the Government of Bengal from the office of the Governor-general of India, and to give that presidency an independent Governor, *Sir T' H Maddock* 1162 1227—Opinion that it would be desirable to make the Presidency of Bengal a distinct presidency, under a Deputy Governor, or Governor distinct from the Governor-general in Council, *Millett*, 1591-1593

6 *Papers laid before the Committee*

Abstract statements relative to the administration of criminal justice in the Lower Provinces for 1850, *App* 625—Statements submitted by the Court of Nizamut Adawlut relative to the administration of criminal justice in the territories subject to the Government of Bengal during the year 1850, *ib* —Statements submitted by the Court of Sudder Dewany Adawlut relative to the administration of civil justice in the territories subject to the Government of Bengal during the year 1850, *ib* 636—Statement, showing in one view the number of cases that were pending in the several lower courts on the 1st January 1850, the number admitted during the year, the number disposed of, and the number pending at the end of the same year, with the discrepancies which the returns exhibit, *ib* 642—Act, No XIV of 1843, dated 5 August 1843, for regulating the levy of customs duties and the manufacture of salt in the North-western Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal, *ib* 810

See also *Accounts* *Agra Presidency*, 1 *Civil Justice*, 1 *Civil Service*, 2
Councils, 2 *Criminal Justice*, 1 *Expenditure*, 3 *Finance*, 2 *Furloughs*
Governor-General, 1 5 *Indian Navy* *Judicial Decisions*
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Bentinck, Lord William See *Act of 1833* *Period of Service*, 1

Bi-Monthly Mails The business of the India House has greatly increased in consequence of the bi-monthly communications, there has been no material increase in the staff of clerks, *Melvill* 212 —See also *Communication with India*

Birch, Colonel Case of the application of the widow of Colonel Birch for an appointment for her son, frequent applications made in this case, but always unsuccessfully, *Macgregor* 1883-1885 1918—With regard to the case of the widow of Colonel Birch, witness has reason to believe that a cadetship would have been given had not the mother declined it in the hope of obtaining a civil appointment, *Melvill* 2482

Burd, William Wilberforce (Analysis of his Evidence)—Witness was in India upwards of forty years, list of the various offices filled by him during that period, 977, 978—Remarks as to the manner in which the Council of India is composed, qualification necessary for a member of the Council, 979-986—Nature of the duties of the Council, manner in which they record their opinions, 987-990—Amount of the salary of the Governor-general of India, and of the members of the Council, 991—Selection of the President of the Council by the Governor-general, as also the Deputy Governor of Bengal,

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to act during the Governor's absence, 992-994—Inexpediency of the present arrangement of placing the Government of Bengal under the Governor-general, 995-997

Recommendation that there should be a separate Governor of Bengal, and that the same arrangement which exists in Agra should be introduced into Bengal, 996, 997—The exercise of patronage, under the circumstances in which it is exercised in India, confers no personal advantage on the Governor-general; if he were deprived of the patronage he would not lose influence or authority in India, 998, 999 1030 1035—The Governor-general in Council appoints to all the high offices, witness would not take away that power, but would leave all the other appointments to the discretion of the Governor of Bengal, in the same way as they are left to the discretion of the Lieutenant-general of Agra, 1000, 1001

Suggestion that an additional member from each of the presidencies should be appointed to the Council of India, who could explain any difficulties with regard to local circumstances, 1002—These members should be permanently resident at the seat of the Supreme Government, 1003-1008—The present regulation requires that before any expenditure is incurred in the minor presidencies, a reference should be made to the Council of India, 1009—Inconveniences resulting from this restriction, giving the subordinate Governments the power of expenditure within certain limits would be advantageous, 1009-1012—Opinion that the delay which takes place in the answer to despatches from India, by the mode of correspondence adopted in this country, has not been productive of inconvenience to the Indian Government, 1013.

The present system of sending the whole of the correspondence, and all documents upon any subject of which a despatch from India treats, is necessary and desirable, 1014-1016—Keeping a record of everything is a great and important check against abuses in India, 1015—Opinion that the civil service of India is highly efficient for the duties it has to perform, 1017—Witness would not suggest any change in the mode of nominating parties for the civil service in England; it is very safely and properly vested in the hands of the directors, 1018—The civil service of India is very fairly paid, it was better paid some time ago, 1019—Complaint in the civil service that the situations which they used to occupy are now, in a great measure, occupied by the unconvenanted service, and therefore promotion is not so rapid as it used to be, 1019—The unconvenanted service of India is most efficient, great improvements have been made in that service of late years, 1019, 1020.

If there is any objection to the appointment of a separate Governor of Bengal, witness sees no reason why the Government of Bengal should be vested solely in the Governor-general, the Council should have authority there, 1021, 1022—Power of the Governor-general of appointing a Deputy Governor of Bengal during his absence, 1024-1026—The salary of the Governor-general of Bengal is the same whether he retains the Government of Bengal or not, so that he has no pecuniary inducement not to make the appointment of a Deputy Governor, 1027, 1028—Arrangement made between the Governor-general and the Deputy Governor of Bengal as to the distribution of patronage, 1029-1033.

In the event of the appointment of a separate Governor for Bengal, he should have the patronage, in the same way as the Lieutenant-governor of Agra exercises the patronage, 1029-1033 1035—Grounds for the opinion that selecting the Deputy Governor of Bengal from one of the members of the Council of India is inexpedient, 1034—Statement as to what the general patronage of the Governor-general is, and how far it extends over the whole of India, 1035-1037—Suggestion that all petty patronage should be taken away from the Governor-general, but as regards the great political offices, the patronage should be left to him, 1038-1046—Witness would not have the consideration of the patronage act as an obstacle to the appointment of a separate Governor for Bengal, 1045, 1046.

Grounds for the opinion that it would be advisable to have two members on the Supreme Council who should represent the interests of Madras and Bombay, those members should be appointed in addition to the present members of the Council, 1047-1059 1068-1071—The existence of a Council at the subordinate Governments of Bombay and Madras forms a strong security for the full and free statement of any case of conflicting opinion, 1052—Great advantage would arise from the visit of the supreme authority to the different stations within his Government, at present in Bengal it is impossible, the Governor of Bengal cannot visit any station, however great the emergency may be, 1060, 1061—Generally speaking, the gentlemen who are selected for the Council are selected for their merits and services, and certainly not merely for their standing in the service, 1062, 1063

Explanation as to the conducting of the judicial administration by the unconvenanted servants of the Company, 1064—With reference to the salaries of officers, it has been laid down by a rule of the Court that nobody under a councillor is to receive more than 50,000 rupees a year, 1065, 1066—Necessity of retaining the present legislative control

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trol over the subordinate presidencies, it would be wrong to have many places where legislative Acts could be passed, 1067—Witness would recommend the continuance of the legal member of the Council appointed from this country, as this officer has been productive of great convenience, 1072—The same functions could not be performed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, 1073

No advantage would result from the appointment of the heads of the Sudder or the Sudder Board of Revenue to sit in the Council on legislative questions, 1074, 1075—It is much better not to give different duties to the same officers, but to give officers particular duties, and to take care that those duties are properly performed, 1074—Further testimony as to the efficient state of the civil service in India, 1076–1078—With reference to the uncovenanted servants of the Company, they are not sufficiently remunerated, the system might be very much improved, and an efficient body of officers raised from the uncovenanted servants if they were better paid, 1079–1085—There are certain rules laid down as regards the pensions of all classes of officers, pensions are not given to all the uncovenanted servants, 1086, 1087

As the law now stands, it rests with the Court of Directors, under the control of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, to appoint members of Council at Bombay and Madras, or to abstain from appointing them, as they may think the emergencies of the public service require, 1088–1101—The present number of two civilians in the Council is fixed by the Court of Directors, under the authority of the Act of Parliament, by specific instructions, 1101—Witness does not consider that having two members is of great importance, one man of high character, and possessed of due abilities, would be a sufficient check in all cases, 1102–1107—The Commander-in-Chief, *ex officio*, has no seat in the Council, he only occupies a seat there by appointment of the Court of Directors, 1102

It has always been the usage of the Governors-general to reserve to themselves all the higher appointments, leaving the subordinate patronage to the Lieutenant-governors of the several provinces, 1108–1111—With regard to the present system of the Governor-general being the Governor of Bengal, and the old system of the Governor-general in Council exercising the local Government of Bengal, as well as a general control over all India, witness gives the preference to the former system, because it is very awkward for the Governor-general in Council to hear appeals from his own acts as Governor of Bengal, in which the Council had no concern, 1112–1114—The improvement of the law in India did not keep pace with the improvement of the law in England, as in 1838 the Supreme Court were deciding under laws which were abolished by the Act of 1834, 1115–1123.

It has always been understood that no English law which has been passed was operative in India unless India was specially named 1124, 1125—Acts passed by the Government of India to make the law of Calcutta conformable to the law of England, and observations thereon, 1126–1133—Remarks relative to the usefulness of the legislative member of the Council of India, improvements effected by Mr Amos, 1128–1131—Opinion that it would not be advisable to change the seat of Government in India 1134–1137 1142—The Council being appointed to advise the Governor-general on all matters connected with the Government of India, it is witness's opinion that whenever the Governor-general is obliged to leave Calcutta he should be accompanied by the Council, so that he might have the benefit of their advice, 1138–1146

Way in which the Governor-general, during his absence from Calcutta, benefits by the Council in Calcutta, official correspondence conducted by the secretaries, 1146—Great difficulty and inconvenience connected with the present mode of election and canvass for directors in this country, disinclination of men eminently fitted for the direction to expose themselves to the inconveniences by coming forward as candidates, 1147–1152—The system of allowing votes by proxy tends very much to increase the trouble and difficulty, 1149

Bird, Hon. W. W. Letter from the Hon W W Bird and the Hon W Casement to the Court of Directors, dated 8 March 1843, submitting a minute on the Second Report of the Bengal Finance Committee, *App* 364—Minute by the Hon W W Bird, dated 12 December 1842, on the Second Report of the Bengal Finance Committee, *ib.* 382

Board of Administration. In territories recently acquired, witness thinks, generally speaking, that Boards are not so efficient as individuals; but it does not follow that the present Board of Administration in the Punjab may not be better than the individual for the government of that territory, *Sir G R Clerk* 1465.

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BOARD OF CONTROL.

1. Evidence relative to the Constitution and Powers of the Board; Changes effected therein by the Act of 1833.
2. Explanation as to the Mode of transacting Business between the Board and the Court of Directors
3. Paper laid before the Committee

1 Evidence relative to the Constitution and Powers of the Board, Changes effected therein by the Act of 1833

The powers of the Board of Control were enlarged by the Act of 1834. *Melvill* 4—It was declared that all the powers of the Court of Directors should be subject to control on the part of the Board, except in particular cases with respect to the appointment of the servants and officers, *ib*—Paper submitted to the Committee of the House of Commons on official salaries by Lord Brougham in 1850, explanatory of the system adopted by the Board of Control, its constitution, and its duties, read, remarks thereon, *Waterfield* 519-523—The only alteration made since that period is the reduction of the number of junior clerks from thirteen to twelve, *ib* 524—The money necessary for the maintenance of the Board of Control comes from the East India Company, as authorised by the Act of Parliament, and is limited to 26,000 *l* a year, *ib*. 525 621—The amount drawn in 1851 was 23,200 *l*, *ib*. 526

There never has been any meeting of the Board of Control according to the provisions of the Act 3 & 4 Will 4, such a Board has never been formed, *Waterfield* 562-567 623—The present Board of Control only consists of the President and certain *ex officio* members, *ib* 563-579—The sums requisite for defraying the charges of the Board of Control are obtained from the India House by the President certifying every quarter that a certain amount is necessary for the expenses of the Board, *ib* 619-622—The undrawn amount of the sum that is annually allowed to the Board of Control merges in the revenues of India, *ib* 624, 625—With regard to the political powers of the Board of Control, the Act of 1833 made very little alteration, *ib* 626, 627—Increase in the business of the Board since 1830, *ib* 628

2 Explanation as to the Mode of transacting Business between the Board and the Court of Directors.

By the Act of 1834 it is provided that in cases in which the Court of Directors might doubt whether the instructions of the Board of Commissioners were consistent with the law, the Court of Directors might draw up a case, which, when approved by the Board, should be submitted to three judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, whose decision upon the point at issue should be final, *Melvill* 4—Considering the nature and extent of the business transacted between the Court of Directors and the Board of Control, the cases of serious difference are not numerous, mutual disposition evinced to compromise minor differences, and to struggle only for the principle at issue, *ib* 26—Power existing in the Board of Control of directing, by a communication to the Court of Directors, the adoption of any line of policy in regard to the administration of the affairs of India, *ib* 106-116—Observations in explanation of the mode of transacting business between the Board of Control and the Court of Directors. *ib*. 192, 193.

Differences of opinion between the Board of Control and the Court of Directors are generally settled in communication between the President and the Chairman, *Shepherd* 713—Course pursued by the directors when a despatch comes down to the Board so far altered as to require a remonstrance, *ib*—Opinion that the system of proceedings of the Court of Directors and the Board of Control is the best that can be devised, *ib* 714—The Board of Control and the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors manage conjointly all matters of imperial importance, necessity on such occasions for the Governor-general becoming identified with the Crown, *Sir T H Maddock* 1265, 1266—No injury arises from the slowness of communication with the Court of Directors, arising from the double branches of the Government here, *Sir G R Clerk* 1354

However much the President of the Board of Control may consult his colleagues on all important matters relating to India, the Board should still be fenced round with as many moral checks as possible, *Sykes* 1813, 1814—With regard to the transaction of business between the Board of Control and the Court of Directors there is, in many cases, great dispatch, *ib* 1822—In any future Act the power of the Board over the Home Treasury should be made as clear as that which they possess over the Treasury in India, *Right Hon the Earl of Ellenborough* 2247-2255—With the exception of the alteration suggested by witness, no material alteration should be made in the relative position of the Court of Directors and the Board of Control, *ib* 2265

3. Paper

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BOARD OF CONTROL—continued

3 *Paper laid before the Committee*

Nominal list of the several persons employed on the establishment at the India Board, with the salary and allowance of each person, *App* 344.

See also *Addiscombe*, 1 *Afghan War*, *Appointments*, 1 *Chairs* *Commissioners of the Board of Control* *Declaration of War* *Despatches*, 1. *Directors* *Expenditure*, 1 *Government of India*, 4 *Governor-General*, 1 *Home Treasury* *Patronage*, 2 *Pensions*, 2 *President of the Board of Control* *Previous Communications* *Recall of Officers* *Secret Committee*, 2 3 *Secretaries*, 1

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

1 *Generally*2. *Papers laid before the Committee*1 *Generally*

Witness would not remove the Council from the Governor of Bombay, *Sir G R Clerk* 1340, 1341—Objections to assimilating the system as regards Bombay to the system in the North-western Provinces, importance of the Governor of Bombay communicating direct with the Court of Directors, *ib* 1345, 1346—Witness would not suggest any change in the present mode of administration and powers of the Government of Bombay, *ib*. 1358, 1359—The Government of Bombay does not pay its whole expenses, the whole receipts are much less than the expenses, *ib* 1368-1373 1464—The control of the Governor-general in Council, in regard to the legislation of Bombay, is beneficial and necessary, *ib* 1374-1375—No inconvenience arises from the joint control which is exercised by the Home Authorities and by the central Government in India over the Government of Bombay, nature of the questions referred to each of these authorities, *ib* 1398-1405

Evidence in detail describing the mode in which public business is transacted in the Bombay Government, *Willoughby* 1474—Manner in which the members of the Council of Bombay are appointed, and detail of the duties of the Council, *ib* 1482, 1483—Arrangements made for the conduct of public business when the Governor is absent from Bombay, powers exercised by him when absent, *ib* 1485—Frequency of the absence of the Governor of Bombay from the seat of government, inconvenience and great expense which result from the absence of the Governor, *ib* 1486-1489—Opinion that Bombay pays its own expenses, this opinion is founded on the annual statements prepared by the Accountant-general, there are many items of general expenditure charged on Bombay which do not belong to the presidency, and which cause the accounts to show a deficit, *ib* 1548-1550

2 *Papers laid before the Committee*

Various papers and documents relating to the administration of civil justice in the Presidency of Bombay, *App* 730 *et seq*—Extracts from the proceedings of Government in the Judicial department of the Presidency of Bombay relative to the administration of criminal justice, *ib* 766—Various papers and documents upon the same subject, *ib* 767 *et seq*—Act, No I of 1838, dated 3d January 1838, repealing certain regulations of the Bombay Code, passed before the year 1827, *ib* 835—Act No XIX. of 1844, dated 14th September 1844, for abolishing town duties and mookauts, and all taxes upon trades and professions within the Presidency of Bombay, *ib* 845

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Bombay Marine. See *Indian Navy*

Bonds See *East India Bonds*

Bribery Witness never heard of any imputations of bribery at the election of a director of the East India Company, *Sykes* 1742

Bruce, Colonel Particulars relative to the application made by the widow of Colonel Bruce for an appointment for her son, and unsuccessful result, *Macgregor* 1857 1911, 1912—In the case of Colonel Lewis Bruce, an appointment has been promised, *Melville* 2477

Budd, Lieutenant-colonel Applications made by Lieutenant-colonel Budd for an appointment for his son, which utterly failed, *Macgregor* 1885—Information with respect to the case of Lieutenant-colonel Budd, promise of a direct appointment in this case, *Melvill* 2485

Bulkeley, Lieutenant-colonel Case of the widow of Lieutenant-colonel Bulkeley, who after repeated applications has been unable to obtain a commission for her son, *Macgregor* 1887—With regard to the case of Lieutenant-colonel Bulkeley, the disappointment was caused by the death of a friend, *Melvill* 2489

Burmese War The Court of Directors have no knowledge whatever of the origin, progress, or present state of the war in Burmah, *Sykes* 1773

Bye Laws The proprietors make bye-laws for themselves and the directors, *Shepherd* 748—Those bye-laws cannot affect the mode of choosing the directors, such mode being defined by Act of Parliament, *ib* 749—How far the committee of bye-laws have the power to carry out the plan suggested for the election of directors if they deem it advisable, *Sykes* 1756-1758—Copy of the bye-laws of the East India Company, 1846, *App* 414—See also *Directors*, 3

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Cadetships The proposal for selling a certain number of cadetships would be derogatory to the Government of India and to the directors, and would not be acceptable to individuals, *Sykes* 1760—Return of the direct cadetships from 1 January 1836 to 15 November 1843, *Macgregor* 1858—Number of cadetships given in each year, from 1834 to 1851, to the sons of civil and military officers of the East India Company respectively, as far as such number can be ascertained, *App*. 352

See also *Addiscombe*, 1, 2 *Appointments*, 1 4 *Army*, 2 *Returns of Patronage* *Sale of Offices*

Calcutta There would be no difficulty in the Governor-general selecting a suitable person to fill the office of Governor of Calcutta, *Melvill* 444-447

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Canvass for the Direction The reason why many men of eminence have not become directors attributed by witness to their apprehension of the canvass, *Shepherd* 754—The nature of the canvass deters many distinguished men from becoming candidates for directors, how far there is anything humiliating in this canvass, *Sir T H Maddoch* 1239-1249 1252-1255—Instance of the deterrent effect of the canvass in the case of witness, who on that account would not become a candidate, *ib* 1255—At the present time men of great Indian experience are deterred from being candidates for the East India direction by the present mode of election and the system of canvassing, *Willoughby* 1501—Remedies suggested for removing the existing evils, *ib* 1502-1504

The proposed system of election would not compromise the power of the proprietors to vote as they thought fit, but the recommendation of the electoral college would make the chances of any other candidate very small, *Sykes* 1750, 1751—Seven years is a very long time for a canvass, but is not above the average period, *ib* 1752-1755—The most eminent men are now deterred from putting themselves forward as candidates by the inconvenience of the canvass, but under witness's plan of election this difficulty would be obviated, *Right Hon the Earl of Ellenborough* 2308—The necessity of canvassing the direction deters many gentlemen of high qualifications from becoming candidates, suggestion for empowering the Court to appoint a certain proportion of the directors from men who have been distinguished as Company's servants in India, *Right Hon Viscount Hardinge* 2418-2424—See also *Directors*, 2 *Election of Directors*

Capital Stock Statement showing the present state of the fund, established under the Act 3 & 4 Will 4, c 85, s 14, as a security for the capital stock of the East India Company, *App* 303

Carmichael, Colonel Case of Colonel Charles Carmichael, who applied for an appointment for his nephew, the son of an officer of high distinction in the civil service, without success, *Macgregor* 1870-1877 1891-1894—As to the application of Colonel Carmichael, who applied on behalf of a nephew, the son of the late Mr. David Carmichael Smith, who was a member of the Bengal civil service, two sons of Mr. Smith have obtained civil appointments in the Company's service, and are now in India, *Melvill* 2479

Casement, Sir William See *Members of Council*, 1

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Cash Balances Cash balances in the Indian treasuries on the 30th of April in each year, from 1834 to 1851, and as estimated for 1852, *App* 307—Cash balance at home, and value of Government or other securities at the disposal of the Court of Directors on the 30th of April in each year since 1834, *ib* 310—Bye-laws for the government of the East India Company in reference to cash, *ib* 415

Cavery Anecut Reference to the great works of the Cavery Anecut, which were sanctioned by the Court of Directors, these works are of the greatest importance for the purposes of irrigation, and if submitted to the Supreme Council most likely would not have been allowed, *Right Hon Lord Elphinstone* 2154-2159—*See also Irrigation*

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Chairs. The Chairman and Deputy Chairman are chosen by the Court of Directors by selection from among their own body, *Melville* 11, 12—The Chairman and Deputy Chairman attend every day, and once a week they confer personally with the President of the Board of Control, *ib* 17—Necessity for the Chairman being a good man of business, *Shepherd* 727—Manner in which the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Court are elected, *Sykes* 1826-1839—Witness cannot understand the use of the ballot by the directors for the election of their Chairs, proposal for its abolition, *ib* 1832-1839

Approval of the plan of previous consultation between the Chairs and the President of the Board, *Right Hon the Earl of Ellenborough* 2270 *et seq*—On some matters witness would consult gentlemen unconnected with the Court in preference to taking the opinion of any member of it, as witness did on one occasion with Sir Richard Jenkins, *ib* 2273-2279—The Chairman and the Deputy Chairman should be acquainted with everything relating to the Government of India, whether emanating from the Court or the Secret Committee, but certain proceedings, such for instance as witness's admonishing the King of Oude, should only be disclosed to the Court at the discretion of the President of the Board of Control, *Right Hon Viscount Hardinge* 2392 2397—Names of Chairmen and Deputy Chairmen of the Court of Directors since 1834, specifying such of the same as have actually served or resided ten years in India, *App* 346

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Chaplains Observations as to the number of chaplains in the service of the East India Company, manner in which appointed, the archdeacons are selected from among the chaplains, *Melville* 247-255

CIVIL JUSTICE

- 1 *Bengal*
- 2 *Bombay*
- 3 *Madras*
- 4 *Non-regulation Provinces*
- 5 *North-Western Provinces*

1 *Bengal*

Statements submitted by the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut relative to the administration of civil justice in the territories subject to the Government of Bengal during the year 1850, *App* 636—Abstract statement showing in one view the number of cases that were pending in the several lower courts on the 1st January 1850, the number admitted during the year, the number disposed of, and the number pending at the end of the same year, with the discrepancies which the returns exhibit, *ib* 642

2 *Bombay*

Various papers and documents relating to the administration of civil justice in the Presidency of Bombay, *App* 730 *et seq*

3 *Madras*

Report of the Sudder Udawlut on the administration of civil justice under the Madras Presidency, for the year 1850, *App* 691—Various papers and documents relating to the administration of civil justice in the Presidency of Madras, *ib* 692 *et seq*

4 *Non-regulation Provinces*

Comparative abstract statement of civil suits tried, with the assistance of native assessors, in the division of Assam, for the years 1849 and 1850, *App* 633—Statements submitted by the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut relative to the administration of civil justice in the non-regulation provinces, *ib* 651.

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5 *North-Western Provinces* .

Abstract report of causes depending on the 1st January 1850, and of the number admitted and disposed of during the year 1849 in the several civil courts in the North-western Provinces, *App* 614—Statement of the operations of the civil courts in the North-western Provinces classified with reference to the several grades of officers, *ib.* 616, 617—Statement showing the period which would elapse before the decisions of the regular suits depending on the 1st January 1850, if calculated according to the total number disposed of in the several courts in the North-western Provinces during the year 1849, *ib.* 618—Abstract statement showing the total value or amount of regular suits, whether original or in appeal, depending in the several civil courts in the North-western Provinces on the 1st January 1850, *ib.* 619—Abstract statement of civil suits tried, with the assistance of natives, under the Regulation VI of 1832, during the year 1849, *ib.*—Abstract statement of the different descriptions of original suits instituted before the several Judges, principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens, and Moonsiffs, in the North-western Provinces, during the year 1849, *ib.* 620

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CIVIL SERVICE

1 *Generally*

2. *Observations on the Efficiency of the Civil Service*

1. *Generally*

Opinion that the civil servants of the Company have no cause to complain of the operation of the patronage, *Shepherd* 831—The appointments in India are with the Governors of the different presidencies, the members of Council having the power of dissent, *Prinsep* 966–968—How far any distaste might be imbibed against the civil service of India if the young men were to associate with those who were to be engaged in home appointments, *Sykes* 1802–1804—The circumstances in which civil servants are placed, from the mode of their appointment and promotion, may not be the most favourable one for drawing forth any very great exertion of their mental powers, *Right Hon the Earl of Ellenborough* 2298—Particulars of a plan worked out by Mr Wilson, the military secretary, for drawing the whole civil service through the army, *ib.* 2300—It would be desirable not to detain civil servants in Calcutta on their first arrival, as this leads to extravagance and to their contracting great debts, *ib.* 2302—Opinion against the amalgamation of the military and civil service of the presidencies, *Right Hon Viscount Hardinge* 2370—No improvement could be made as to the age at which young men are sent to India, *ib.* 2403, 2404

2 *Observations on the Efficiency of the Civil Service*

The system of the civil service of India, that service being filled by men competent to discharge all its various duties, has undoubtedly worked satisfactorily, *Prinsep* 960–965—Witness has no reason to believe that by any other system a more efficient body of public servants could be provided, *ib.* 964—Opinion that the members of the civil service generally are fully equal to the important functions they have to discharge, *ib.* 971, 972—Opinion that the civil service of India is highly efficient for the duties it has to perform, *Bird* 1017—Testimony as to the efficient state of the civil service in India, *ib.* 1076–1078

Great efficiency of the civil service of India; the education of this service is conducted on the most proper system, *Sir T H Maddock* 1184, 1185—Efficiency of the civil service of India, the education which they have in this country is calculated to make them efficient officers, *Sir G R Clerk* 1362, 1363—Sufficiency of the precautions taken in the appointment of persons to the civil service to secure an efficient service, the tests applied in the examination are sufficiently rigid, *ib.* 1376–1378—Efficiency of the civil service of India, taken collectively, the officers are much more efficient in the discharge of the peculiar duties devolving upon them than could safely be calculated upon under any other system that witness has seen suggested, *Willoughby* 1494—Witness can bear the strongest testimony to the general purity and integrity of the civil service, and to its intolerance of anything approaching to corruption, *ib.*

On the whole, witness considers that the civil service in Bengal is very efficient, *Mullett* 1615, 1616 1637—Opinion that the civil servants of the Company are a most efficient body, *Right Hon Lord Elphinstone* 2121—When Governor-general, witness's opportunities of obtaining a general knowledge of the qualifications and conduct of the civil servants of the Company were very limited, but to many individuals in that class, witness can bear the highest testimony as to their efficiency, *Right Hon the Earl of Ellenborough* 2298—Evidence as to the efficiency of the civil service, *Right Hon. Viscount Hardinge*

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2 Observations on the Efficiency of the Civil Service—continued

dange 2372—On arriving in India, the civil servants are practically fitted for the first situations they have to fill, *Right Hon Viscount Hardinge* 2402

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Clerk, Sir George Russell, K C B (Analysis of his Evidence)—Has served for twenty-six years in India, principal offices witness has filled, 1333, 1334—Opportunities witness has had of judging of the mode of government of the North-western Provinces, 1335—The Government in those provinces is very efficiently administered, and it ought to be so, for it is more amply provided with good working machinery than any other Government in India, 1336, 1337—Difference in the mode of administration of the North-western Provinces and the Government of Bombay, the Governor of Bombay has a Council, which the Lieutenant-governor of the North-western Provinces has not, 1338, 1339

Witness would not remove the Council from the Governor of Bombay 1340, 1341—The Lieutenant-governor of the North-western Provinces receives his instructions from the Governor-general of India, the Governor of Bombay receives his instructions from the Court of Directors, 1342-1345—Objections to assimilating the system as regards Bombay to the system in the North-western Provinces, importance of the Governor of Bombay communicating direct with the Court of Directors, 1345, 1346—Grounds on which witness comes to the conclusion, that although a Council is of advantage at Bombay, there is no necessity for a Council in the North-western Provinces, 1347-1349

The Government of Bombay is entirely dependent upon the Governor-general in Council, as regards its expenditure, witness would not recommend any change in this practice, 1350-1353—No injury arises from the slowness of communication with the Court of Directors, arising from the double branches of the Government here, 1354—Grounds for the opinion that the voluminous description of the correspondence with the Home Government is necessary and advantageous, 1355-1357 1397—Witness would not suggest any change in the present mode of administration and powers of the Government of Bombay, 1358, 1359—It is not desirable that a member of the civil service of Bombay should be one of the members of the Governor-general's Council, 1360

The number of members of the Council of Bombay could not be diminished without disadvantage, 1361—Efficiency of the civil service of India, the education which they have in this country is calculated to make them efficient officers, 1362, 1363—Opinion as to the sufficiency of the pay of the public servants in India, 1364, 1365—It would be desirable to continue the members of Council longer than the usual period, namely, five years, 1366, 1367—With regard to the Governors, five years is sufficient length of service, from the harassing nature of their duties, 1366—The Government of Bombay does not pay its whole expenses, the whole receipts are much less than the expense, 1368-1373 1464

Remarks relative to the Indian navy, the Bombay marine is now called the Indian navy, in order that it may not be considered as a mere local marine, 1370, 1371—The control of the Governor-general in Council, in regard to the legislation of Bombay, is beneficial and necessary, 1374, 1375—Sufficiency of the precautions taken in the appointment of persons to the civil service to secure an efficient service, the tests applied in the examination are sufficiently rigid, 1376-1378—Large number of military men employed in the diplomatic service of India, the selections have been admirably made, and the system has worked well, 1379-1389—A knowledge of the native languages is essential to enable any officer, either in the Diplomatic or the Revenue Department, to be efficient, 1389-1392 1463.

If any means could be devised it would be advisable to allow greater scope for the selection of military officers for the performance of civil services, 1393, 1394—Opinion that there is no occasion for a general reference of every question which is now sent from India to England, many points might be decided by the authorities on the spot, 1395, 1396 1405-1416—No inconvenience arises from the joint control which is exercised by the Home Authorities and by the Central Government in India over the Government of Bombay, nature of the questions referred to each of these authorities, 1398-1405—The appointment of military men to civil offices does not operate as a discouragement to the civil servants, 1417, 1418

Clerk, Sir George Russell, K C B (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued

Any regulation which would prevent the Government from making use of the most efficient men, whether military or civil, in those services, would be very injurious to the Government of India, 1417-1423—Manner in which the patronage of the North-western Provinces is exercised by the Deputy Governor, the whole of the patronage being in the hands of the Deputy Governor is objectionable, 1424-1428—Manner in which the patronage of Bombay is exercised, there is no inconvenience in the Governor making the appointments in Council, 1429-1431—Evidence relative to the employment of the natives of India in the uncovenanted service, efficient discharge of the duties entrusted to them, insufficiency of the present remuneration in the native uncovenanted service, 1432-1454

There is very little analogy as regards the machinery of the Government and the distribution of patronage between the Government of the North-western Provinces and that of Bombay and Madras, 1455-1459—Any plan which should strip the Governor-general of a large portion of the patronage would not be conducive to the public good, 1460-1462—Generally speaking, witness thinks that Boards are not so efficient in territories recently acquired as individuals, but it does not follow that the present Board of Administration may not be better than the individual for the government of the Punjab, 1465—Recommendation that all the officers employed in the Secret Political Department of Bombay should be sworn to secrecy, 1466-1471—Opinion that the power of the Court of Directors to recall the Governor-general is just and indispensable, 1472.

Colleges The power of changing the system of education at the two colleges rests with the Board of Control and her Majesty in Council, *Shepherd*, 832, 833—Reference to the appointment of Mr Escombe from Westminster School, *ib* 834, 835—No admission to the colleges can be obtained without a nomination from a director or from the President of the Board, *ib* 836

See also *Addiscombe College* *Haileybury College*

Commander-in-Chief Great advantage results from the Commander-in-Chief having a seat at the Council Board, *Melville* 439, 440 459-462—Rank of the Commander-in-Chief when elected a member of the Council, witness sees no objection to the present regulation, *ib* 467-473—The Commander-in-Chief, *ex officio*, has no seat in the Council, he only occupies a seat there by appointment of the Court of Directors, *Bird* 1102—Observations with respect to the power of voting possessed by the Commander-in-Chief; he almost invariably votes with the Governor, and this is a great objection to his having a vote in the civil administration of the country, *Willoughby* 1490-1493—He should not vote except on military and political questions which may be connected with military operations, *ib*. 1492, 1493—Witness would not prevent the Commander-in-Chief voting in Council upon all occasions and confine his voting to military matters, *Millett*, 1629—Witness would continue the Commander-in-Chief as a member of Council if he were on the spot, *Right Hon the Earl of Ellenborough* 2294.

See also *Ensigncies* *Governor-General*, 1.

Commissioners of the Board of Control Duties of the paid Commissioners of the Board of Control who were abolished by the Act of 1833, *Waterfield*, 629, 630

Committees of Directors Number of committees into which the directors are divided, functions of each of these committees, *Melville* 13-16—The practice of dividing the Court into separate committees facilitates the business and prevents long discussions when the matters come before the Court, *ib* 78, 79—Opportunities which a director has for serving on any one of the three committees of the direction which he may prefer by exchanging with another member, *Shepherd* 767, 768—The Court is divided into three committees, the financial, home, and naval, the political and military, the revenue, judicial, and legislative, and probably in no other government are all questions that arise more thoroughly sifted, *Sykes* 1723—Investigation of business by the different committees of the Court, showing that it is not expedient to diminish the number of the directors, *ib* 1817-1820—Bye-laws for the government of the East India Company with regard to committees, *App* 415—See also *Bye-Laws*.

Communication with India Every acceleration of the mode of communication has had the effect of accelerating the transaction of business at the India House, *Melville* 157-159

See also *Bi-Monthly Mails* *Despatches* *Furloughs* *Seat of Government*.

Correspondence Advantages resulting from all papers and documents being sent home for the surveillance of the Court, *Shepherd* 708-712—Process adopted in conducting the correspondence between the Governments of India and the Court of Directors, *Prinsep* 851—The time occupied in transmitting a communication and receiving a reply varies according

Correspondence—continued

according to the nature of the matter contained in the despatch, and the information that it is necessary to obtain, *Prinsep* 852—The present system of sending the whole of the correspondence and all documents upon any subject of which a despatch from India treats, is necessary and desirable, *Burd* 1014-1016—Opinion that the voluminous correspondence between the Government of India and the Home Authorities might be considerably reduced without inconvenience, reference to the course pursued between the superintending Governments in India and the subordinate Government of Agra, in proof of this opinion, *Sir T H Maddock* 1157, 1158 1231-1233

Grounds for the opinion that the voluminous description of the correspondence with the Home Government is necessary and advantageous, *Sir G R. Clerk* 1355-1357-1397—The delay experienced in the correspondence with England is not greater than may be expected from the double authority that exists, first of the Court of Directors, and then of the Board of Control, *Willoughby* 1478, 1479—There is no doubt that it is highly important that that check and control should be maintained, *ib* 1480—The expense of copying and examining papers in India has increased yearly, on account of the increased business arising from the copies of the numerous papers that are sent home with every document, however minute, *ib* —No inconvenience or injury results from the delay which occurs in the correspondence with the Home Government, the rapidity of communication obviates all those difficulties, *Millett* 1609—As to the correspondence between the Home Authorities and the Government of India, although some curtailments might be effected, the system insures the advantages both of an absolute and a responsible Government, *Right Hon Viscount Hardinge* 2359, 2360

See also *Despatches* *Military Correspondence*

COUNCILS.

1. *Particulars relative to the Appointment of the Councils in India, and Mode of conducting Business*
2. *Necessity for the Governor-general being assisted by a Council.*
3. *How far Councils are necessary in the subordinate Presidencies*

1. *Particulars relative to the Appointment of the Councils in India, and Mode of conducting Business*

The law gives the Court of Directors the power of determining whether there shall be a Council or not, and of how many members the Council shall be composed, *Prinsep* 858 —The present number of two civilians in the Council is fixed by the Court of Directors, under the authority of the Act of Parliament, by specific instructions, *Burd* 1101—Explanation with regard to the method of transacting business in the Council, *Millett* 1693-1696

2. *Necessity for the Governor-general being assisted by a Council*

It is not desirable to abolish the Councils, there is a greater prestige about a Governor with a Council than there would be about a Governor without one, *Prinsep* 858, 859 —Witness does not consider that having two members is of great importance, one man of high character, and possessed of due abilities, would be a sufficient check in all cases, *Burd* 1102-1107—Opinion that the Governor-general should always be assisted by his Council in administering the affairs of the Bengal Presidency, *Sir T. H. Maddock* 1301, 1302—Great utility of the Councils, objections to their abolition, the question of the abolition of Councils was warmly discussed in 1833, it was urged that the measure would confer on the Governor arbitrary authority, *Willoughby* 1484—The arguments used on that occasion, and especially by Lord Ellenborough, are unanswerable, *ib* —Necessity for the Governor in his absence from the seat of Government being always attended by two councillors, *ib.* 1525, 1526.

The Government of India is one of such magnitude that the Governor-general should not be left without a Council, *Millett* 1630-1636—At present if a councillor is necessarily absent from the presidency from illness, his place at the Council is not filled up, thus a Governor may be left without a Council, a civil servant might be appointed provisionally to take a seat at the Council Board during such absence, *ib* 1670-1680.

3. *How far Councils are necessary in the subordinate Presidencies.*

Limitation of the number of members of Council to two at Madras and Bombay, *Prinsep* 858—How far it is advisable to give the assistance of a Council to a Governor of any of the presidencies of India, *Sir T H Maddock* 1163 1228—If it be intended to discontinue the Councils at the subordinate presidencies, witness would recommend that one member in each case be added to the Supreme Council, *ib* 1164—No advantageous change could be well effected in the Councils of Madras and Bombay if still

COUNCILS—continued.**3 How far Councils are necessary in the subordinate Presidencies—continued.**

retained, *Sir T. H. Maddock* 1165—Grounds on which witness comes to the conclusion that although a Council is of advantage at Bombay, there is no necessity for a Council in the North-western Provinces, *Sir G. R. Clerk* 1347-1349—The number of members of the Council of Bombay could not be diminished without disadvantage, *ib.* 1361

Opinion that one civil and one military member would be sufficient for the Councils in the minor presidencies, *Millett* 1603 1623-1628—With respect to the Act of 1833, it would be well to make a formal distinction between the legislative and administrative Councils, with reference to the control over the subordinate presidencies, *Right Hon. Lord Elphinstone* 2113—When decisions in matters affecting the people of the Bombay or Madras Presidencies are taken at Calcutta by Bengalese servants, the latter, in taking such decisions, are quite ignorant of the manners and feelings of the inhabitants of these two presidencies, this is a strong reason for maintaining separate Councils at Madras and at Bombay, *ib.* 2127, 2128—Witness is not aware that any decision of those two subordinate presidencies, with reference to the customs and habits of the people, has ever been overruled at Calcutta, *ib.* 2129

See also *Act of 1833* Appointments, 2 Bengal Presidency, 3 Bombay Presidency, 1 Civil Service, 1 Commander-in-Chief Expenditure, 2. Governor-general, 1 4 Home Council for India Legislative Council of India. Legislative Councillor Madras Presidency Members of Council Minor Presidencies, 3 Native Councils Patronage, 3. Period of Service. Salaries Seat of Government. Supreme Council.

Covenanted Service As far as relates to the covenanted branch of the service, the knowledge that no man's advancement depends on the will and caprice of those in power, operates very beneficially, *Willoughby* 1475 1494—It is proposed to give the natives covenanted situations, and put them in possession of the great civil offices, but in the present day, with the greatly increased facilities of communication and co-operation, no intelligent people under such circumstances would submit to our Government, *Right Hon. Earl of Ellenborough*, 2305—The line of demarcation between the covenanted and the uncovenanted service should be strictly preserved, otherwise natives might obtain commissions in the army in the higher grade, which would be extremely dangerous, *Right Hon. Viscount Hardinge* 2426-2434.

See also Allowances. Indian Navy, 1. Natives, 1. Uncovenanted Service.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE

- 1 Bengal.
2. Bombay.
- 3 Madras
4. Non-regulation Provinces.

1. Bengal

Statements submitted by the Court of Nizamut Adawlut relative to the administration of criminal justice in the territories subject to the Government of Bengal during the year 1850, *App* 625—Abstract statement, relative to the administration of criminal justice in the Lower Provinces for 1850, *ib.*

2. Bombay.

Extract from the proceedings of Government in the Judicial Department of the Presidency of Bombay relative to the administration of criminal justice, *App* 766—Various papers and documents upon the same subject, *ib.* 767 *et seq.*

3. Madras:

Report of the Foujdaree Udawlut on the administration of criminal justice in the Madras Presidency for the year 1850, *App* 655—Table showing the number of persons, the most prevalent offences with which they were charged, and the number and per-centage of persons punished, *ib.* 656—Statement showing the number of offences reported during the year 1850, the number in which no offender has been apprehended, and the per-centage of such cases, the number of cases and persons brought before the police and magistracy for offences perpetrated during the year, and the number of persons concerned in those cases who are still at large also the gross number of persons brought before the police magistracy and the courts during the year, and the number convicted and punished, *ib.* 657

4. Non-regulation

Report, 1852—continued

CRIMINAL JUSTICE—continued

4 Non-regulation Provinces

Abstract statement of the number of persons brought to trial, acquitted, and convicted, in the years 1849 and 1850, by the magistrates and their assistants, and the Sudder Ameer, in the extra-regulation provinces, and the number committed to take their trial at the sessions, *App* 632—Abstract statement showing the number of persons brought to trial, acquitted, and convicted, in the years 1849 and 1850, by the sessions court in the extra-regulation provinces, and the number of persons whose cases were referred to the Nizamut Adawlut, *ib* —Abstract statement showing the number of persons whose cases were referred to the Nizamut Adawlut by the sessions court in the extra-regulation provinces, during the years 1849 and 1850, and the manner in which they were disposed of, *ib* —Statement submitted by the Court of Nizamut Adawlut, relative to the administration of criminal justice in the non-regulation provinces for 1850, *ib* —Comparative abstract statement showing the number of appeals preferred to the sessions courts during the years 1849 and 1850, from the orders of the magistrates and joint magistrates in the extra-regulation provinces, in criminal trials, as well as in miscellaneous cases, with the orders passed thereon, *ib* 633

See also *Judicial Decisions*

Crown, The See *Patronage* *President of the Board of Control* *Recall of Officers*, 2
Customs Duties See *Transit Duties*

D

Debts of the Company Statement showing the progress of the Indian debt and of the home bond debt of the East India Company, since the 1st of May 1834, the rates at which money has been borrowed, and the amount owing at the latest dates, with the rates of interest payable thereon, also the amount subscribed to the Four per Cent Loan, now open, *App* 296

Declaration of War In all cases of declaration of war it is within the power of the Board of Control to act through the Secret Committee, without the concurrence of the Court of Directors, *Melville* 138-143—The East India Company are precluded from interfering with the Governor-general in questions of peace or war, on such occasions the Crown, acting through the Secret Committee of the Company, gives all instructions, and is responsible for the result, *Sir T H Maddock* 1290-1295

Delay See also *Board of Control*, 2 *Correspondence* *Despatches*, 3 *Previous Communications*

Delhi See *Seat of Government*

Deputy Chairman. See *Chairs.*

Deputy Governors See *Lieutenant Governors*

DESPATCHES.

1. *Generally*
2. *Evidence as to the Preparation and Transmission of Despatches*
3. *Opinion that no unnecessary Delay takes place in preparing and transmitting the Despatches to India*

1 *Generally*

Increase of business of the Court of Directors, comparing 1834 with 1851, number of despatches in each of those years, *Melville* 10—Evidence as to the voluminous character of the despatches, and the length of time required to examine them, such an examination affords the Home Authorities a great amount of information, which enables them to come to a conclusion which otherwise they could not so well arrive at, *ib* 194-201—If the Court of Directors were to refuse to transmit a despatch the Board of Control would have no other power than that of applying for a mandamus to compel them to do so, *Waterfield* 527, 528 561 688-692

2 *Evidence as to the Preparation and Transmission of Despatches.*

Explanation as to the mode of preparing the despatches for transmission to India, every despatch from India is laid before the Court of Directors, *Melville* 23 106-116—There is a constitutional objection to anybody signing a despatch to the Government of India but the Court of Directors, or some member of that Court, *ib*. 81—All despatches are addressed to the Governor-general of India, none are addressed to the Lieutenant-governor of the North-western Provinces, *ib* 202-204—The despatches from India

*DESPATCHES—continued**2 Evidence as to the Preparation and Transmission of Despatches—continued*

always come to the Home Government in duplicate, one copy being for the Court of Directors and the other for the Board of Commissioners, *Melvill* 205-207—Despatches are always addressed in the same form, *ib* 393-395

The changes which have been made of late years in the mode of preparing the despatches has caused an increase of trouble and expense in India, and there are additional clerks entertained on the establishment of the Secretary's office for the purpose, *Prinsep* 853—Evidence with respect to the mode of preparing despatches for the Court of Directors upon matters of ordinary routine, *ib* 854—It has been the study of the secretaries, and necessarily so, considering the quantity of business which they have in India, to make the preparation of these despatches as mechanical as possible, *ib* — In like manner, the reporting of the despatches from the subordinate authorities, which are reported in so much detail, is quite mechanical, *ib* —The preparation of these reports, though the quarterly reports look very formidable, is in fact so mechanical, that it is not the great labour by any means of the Secretary's office, *ib* —Statement of the progress of a despatch through the Court, showing that the efficiency of the Court would be materially impaired by any diminution of its number, *Sykes* 1723, 1724.

3 Opinion that no unnecessary Delay takes place in preparing and transmitting the Despatches to India

Length of time necessary for sending an answer in the shape of despatch to India, the delay that takes place is absolutely necessary, and any inconvenience is more than counterbalanced by the sifting the despatch undergoes, *Melvill* 24-27. 45-62 144-165 —The system pursued with regard to the public despatches ensures a careful revision of all the proceedings of the local Government, *Shepherd* 708—Mode of dealing with despatches which demand prompt and immediate attention, *ib* 714, 715—Opinion that the delay which takes place in answering despatches from India, by the mode of correspondence adopted in this country, has not been productive of inconvenience to the Indian Government, *Bird* 1013—Witness is not aware that the Indian Government have experienced any serious inconvenience from the delay which takes place in receiving answers to despatches sent to the Home Authorities, *Sir T. H. Maddock* 1177—Upon important matters an answer to a despatch from India might be expected in three months, and on matters not requiring deliberation the time occupied might be less, *Right Hon Viscount Hardinge* 2441-2443

See also *Board of Control*, 2 *Correspondence* *President of the Board of Control*.
Previous Communication *Records* *Secret Committee*, 1 2 *Secret*
Department (India)

Detached Service. Number of officers of each army employed in 1834 and 1851 on detached service, civil and political, and military, respectively, *App* 350—Statement showing the number in each presidency of military officers in civil employment and on detached duty, distinguishing their respective ranks, *ib* 413

See also *Diplomatic Service*

Diaries Opinion that the ship diaries might be curtailed, if not dispensed with altogether, *Willoughby* 1480, 1481.—See also *Records*.

Diplomatic Service Large number of military men employed in the diplomatic service of India, the selections have been admirably made, and the system has worked well, *Sir G R Clerk* 1379-1389

Direct Cadetships See *Cadetships*

DIRECTORS, COURT OF

1. *Evidence relative to the Appointment and Powers of the Court of Directors*
2. *How far it is advisable to effect any Alteration in the Constitution of the Court*
3. *Papers laid before the Committee.*

1 Evidence relative to the Appointment and Powers of the Court of Directors.

Since 1834 the directors have been more connected with India, of fifteen directors elected since that period, only one was wholly unconnected with India, *Melvill* 4 36, 37 —Great power possessed by the Court of Directors, although the Board of Control controls every act of the Court, *ib* 20, 21—Power of the Court to record their dissent from

DIRECTORS, COURT OF—continued

1 Evidence relative to the Appointment and Powers, &c —continued

from the decisions of the Board of Control, *ib* 28, 29—The Court of Directors have the power of laying before the Court of Proprietors any papers not in the Secret Department which they may think fit, and the Board of Control have no power to prevent their doing so, *Melville* 29—The number of the directors has not been any practical obstacle to the dispatch of business, though there are occasionally long discussions and long sittings, *ib* 76, 77

A reduction of the present number of directors would be most prejudicial to their efficiency and independence, *Shepherd* 725—Advantages that would result if there were a quorum of the Court necessary to conduct the proceedings, *ib* 729—Out of thirty directors six go out annually by rotation, *ib* 755—The directors may engage in any pursuit independently of the business of the Company, witness believes that other occupations increase their efficiency as directors, *ib* 771

2 How far it is advisable to effect any Alteration in the Constitution of the Court.

The effect of the change made in 1834 has been vastly to increase the efficiency of the Court of Directors in the administration of the Government of India, *Melville* 10—The Court of Directors being composed of a great number of distinguished members of the public service in India, gives great power to the Court in their communications with the Board of Control, *ib* 88, 89—Opinion that men of eminence have only to come forward to be elected directors, allusion to the case of Mr Butterworth Bayley in proof of this opinion, *Shepherd* 722-724—Of late years the directors have been principally Indian, an effusion of English members is very desirable, *ib* 726—Any alteration in the present authority with respect to the choice of directors and proprietors of the Company could only be made by Act of Parliament, how far such an interference could be justified, *ib* 743-747 750-752

The Home Government of India would be greatly improved if military or civil servants of the Company could become directors immediately on their return home, *Sir T H Maddock* 1154—Such a change could only be made by some modification of the elective right of the proprietors, *ib* 1155—With regard to the proposal for reserving a certain number of seats in the direction for eminent individuals in the Indian service, the practical difficulties would be very great, and considerable jealousies would arise, *Sykes* 1776.

Witness would entirely abolish the power and position of the present Court of Directors, but if that body could be reduced in number, and be composed of men like Sir Richard Jenkins or the late Mr Charles Grant, there would be no objection to the continuance of the present system, *Right Hon the Earl of Ellenborough* 2312—The Court of Directors may still perform such duties as are connected with the receipt of their dividends, but their duties in connexion with the military, revenue, and judicial departments of the Government of India would be much better performed by a Council, *ib* 2332-2334—Witness does not know whether the directors perform their duties, or how they perform them, but under the present system he has no doubt that the Government is conducted differently at different times, when at the Board of Control witness conducted the Government himself, *ib*. 2345, 2346—Witness thinks that the present system of representation produces a very competent body of directors, *Right Hon. Viscount Hardinge* 2425—The present restrictions on the Court of Directors are, in witness's opinion, quite sufficient, *ib* 2439, 2440

3. Papers laid before the Committee.

Bye-laws for the government of the East India Company, in relation to the directors, officers, and servants, *App* 416—Bye-laws for the government of the East India Company in reference to General Courts, *ib* 419—Letter from Court of Directors to the Government of India, dated 1st February (No 2) 1837, *ib* 799—Extract letter from the Court of Directors to the Government of India, dated 6th February (No 5) 1839, *ib* 801—Letter from the Court of Directors to the Government of India, dated 7th June (No 5) 1837, *ib* 807—Letter from the Court of Directors to the Government of India, dated 6 March (No. 2) 1844, *ib* 812

See also Act of 1833 *Addiscombe College*, 1 *Appeals*, 1 *Applications for*
Appointments *Appointments*, 1 *Army*, 1 *Attendance of Directors.*
Board of Control *Bribery* *Bye-Laws* *Canvass for the Direction*
Chairs *Committees of Directors* *Councils*, 1 *Despatches* *Distribution of*
Patronage *Election of Directors* *Expenditure*, 3, *Governor-general.*
Gratuities *Home Establishment.* *Indian Navy* *Members of Council*, 1.
Patronage *Previous Communications* *Proprietors, Court of* *Recall of*
Officers. *Sale of Offices.* *Secret Committee*, 1 *Secretary of State*
Works, Public.

Dismissal of Officers Number of officers dismissed from the service by sentence of courts martial, distinguishing the presidencies to which such officers belonged, and the army from the Indian navy, in each year from 1834 to 1851, *App* 346—Number of cases in which the Court of Directors have recommended to the Commissioners for the Affairs of India the restoration of any such officers to the service, and instances in which the Commissioners have complied with such recommendations, in each year from 1834 to 1851, *ib* 347

Disqualification of Officers Evil effects of officers in the civil service of India being in embarrassed circumstances, suggestion that any one who is seriously involved should be deemed disqualified for such employment, *Willoughby* 1494—Opinion that henceforward it should be a rule that if a person was seriously involved in his pecuniary circumstances, the authorities in India should consider that a disqualification for high offices, *ib* 1584-1586

DISTRIBUTION OF PATRONAGE.

- 1 *Generally*
- 2 *Opinion that the present Distribution of the Patronage by the Directors is fair and just*
3. *Objections to the present Mode of Distribution*

1 *Generally*

There is very little analogy as regards the machinery of the government and the distribution of patronage between the Government of the North-western Provinces and that of Bombay and Madras, *Sir G R Clerk* 1455-1459—The Court of Directors, as a body, has no power of distributing patronage, it being divided in certain proportions among the members, *Taylor* 2000-2004—The Court, as a body, have no patronage at their disposal, *Alexander* 2054—Under any system of bestowing a certain amount of patronage on public grounds, there would doubtless be many disappointed candidates, these might still use private solicitation if they had proper opportunities, *ib*. 2065-2068. 2070—It should be a question for the Court of Directors how many appointments they could first bestow on public grounds, and then how many they could fairly reserve for their own private distribution, *ib* 2072-2076—The objection to the distribution of the patronage is that there are no means of appeal to any particular party, *Macleod* 2086. 2088, 2089

2 *Opinion that the present Distribution of the Patronage by the Directors is fair and just*

The custom of distributing the patronage of the civil and military services chiefly to the sons of the Company's servants is very beneficial, *Shepherd* 735—Opinion that the distribution of patronage by the directors is fair and just towards the families of the servants of the Company, reference to a statistical statement prepared under witness's instructions, on the 15th November 1843, in proof of the justice of this opinion, *Sykes* 1759—It appears to witness that the present mode of distributing appointments is the best calculated to give to each class its due proportion, at the same time maintaining the efficiency of the public service, *Melville* 2494—Frequent precautions taken from time to time by the Court of Directors, in its collective capacity, to ensure the pure exercise of the patronage by individual members of the Court, *ib* 2495 2498-2502—With a view to show the Committee the attempt made by the Court to investigate even the motives which have led to an appointment, witness delivers in the documents which embody the statements made by each individual director in the case of civil and military appointments, *ib* 2496, 2497—Opinion that during the last twenty years the number of appointments tainted with any suspicion of corrupt motives in its distribution has been under twenty, and in some of those cases the Court took judicial means to bring the guilty parties to justice, *ib*. 2508, 2509—From witness's thirty years' experience of the exercise of the patronage by the Directors of the East India Company, it is his opinion that it has been purely and advantageously exercised with reference to the Indian service, *ib* 2511-2513

3 *Objections to the present Mode of Distribution*

The present mode of distribution is inconsistent with what witness understands to be the public trust involved in that patronage, *Macgregor* 1857—Statement of various cases to illustrate the working of the present system of the distribution of patronage, *ib*. —A great part of what is now complained of in the distribution of patronage, arises out of the practice under the present administration of frequently conferring several

DISTRIBUTION OF PATRONAGE—continued3 *Objections to the present Mode of Distribution*—continued

several appointments upon a single family, instance of an individual who had twenty-three appointments at different times conferred upon him, *Macgregor* 1885 1887

See also *Applications for Appointments* *Appointments* *Army*, 4 *Patronage Returns of Patronage*

Duties Statement of the tariff of duties now in force in British India, *App* 331

See also *Transit Duties*

E

East India Bonds Amount raised by issue of East India bonds, in each year since 1 May 1834, *App* 320 —See also *Register of Bonds*

East India Company Up to 1834 the Company had large territorial claims upon India, under the Act of 1834 those claims were all relinquished, and from thenceforward the Company were declared to hold the property of India as trustees for the Crown, *Melville* 4 —The East India Company are acting as trustees for the Crown, having command over all the public servants in India, *Waterfield* 682–686—Opinion in favour of the change made by the Act of 1833, by which the Company were declared to hold the property of India as trustees for the Crown, for the service of the Government of India, *Right Hon the Earl of Ellenborough* 2227, 2228

See also *Seal of the Company* *Trade of the Company*

East India Stock. Opinion that there is no analogy in law between property in East India stock and the empire of India, *Sir T. H. Maddock* 1311

See also *Price of Stock*

Ecclesiastical Establishment Statement showing the number and expense of the ecclesiastical establishments under each presidency, in the year 1832–33, and at the present time, *App* 326 —See also *Chaplains*

Education Particulars of a conversation witness had with the late Dwarkanauth Tagore, upon the subject of extending education amongst the natives, if the wishes of the advocates of education were carried out to the full extent, we should not retain possession of India, *Right Hon the Earl of Ellenborough* 2305—Statements respecting education under each presidency in British India, showing the number of institutions, distinguishing the English seminaries from the vernacular, the expense, the number of teachers, the number of pupils, and the number and value of scholarships, *App* 327

See also *Addiscombe College*, 1 2 *Civil Service*, 2 *Colleges* *Haileybury College* *Native Languages* *Writerships*

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

1 *Inconveniences of the present Mode of Election of Directors of the East India Company*

2 *Suggestions for the Improvement of the System.*

1 *Inconveniences of the present Mode of Election of Directors of the East India Company*

Great difficulty and inconvenience connected with the present mode of election and canvass for directors in this country, disinclination of men eminently fitted for the direction to expose themselves to the inconveniences by coming forward as candidates, *Burd* 1147–1152—The system of allowing votes by proxy tends very much to increase the trouble and difficulty, *ib* 1149—Opinion that the present mode of election deters many proper candidates from offering themselves to the proprietary, grounds for entertaining this opinion, *Sykes* 1732, 1733—The expenditure of a candidate for a seat in the direction is very great, and is occasioned by travelling about the country, keeping committees, and having a permanent clerk to keep his books, *ib* 1735 1743—Witness's election cost him 2,228*l*, he was seven years about it, and stood two contested elections, the refreshments for the committee were the only expense attending the actual election, *ib* 1735, 1736 1738 1741—The members of the committee are generally proprietors, and their services are gratuitous, *ib* 1744, 1745—Opinion that under the present system of electing directors there will always be the same cause of complaint as now exists as to the distribution of patronage, *Macgregor* 1847

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS—continued

2. *Suggestions for the Improvement of the System*

A system of self-election of the directors would be open to great objection, *Shepherd* 839—A portion of the directors should be elected by the proprietors, and the remainder by the Crown conjointly with the Company, *Sir T H Maddock* 1156 1234-1238. 1250, 1251—Proposition by which an improvement might be made upon the present system of electing the directors, *ib* 1250, 1251 1256, 1257

Plan suggested by witness with reference to the method of electing the directors, *Sykes* 1725 *et seq*—The right to vote, which is at present restricted to holders of 1,000 *l* stock, might be extended to those representing 500 *l* stock, *ib* 1725—The adoption of witness's plan would probably insure an early seat in the direction to distinguished Indian servants, while men eminent in civil life at home would be brought in to preserve the ratios of classes, *ib* 1725, 1726—An Act of Parliament should be passed to meet the different questions in the system proposed for the election of the Court, *ib* 1728-1730—Witness has never suggested to the Court his plan for the election of directors, a similar plan has been found to work beneficially in the Royal Society, *ib* 1747-1749 1751

See also *Bribery* *Canvass for the Direction* *Directors, Court of, 2* *Pro-*
rietors, 3 *Votes for Proprietors*

Ellenborough, The Right Hon the Earl of (Analysis of his Evidence)—Period during which witness filled the offices of President of the Board of Control and Governor-general of India, 2225—The termination put by the law of 1833 to the East India Company's acting as a trading company has been advantageous to the Government of India, 2226—Opinion in favour of the change made by the Act of 1833, by which the Company were declared to hold their property of India as trustees for the Crown, for the service of the Government of India, 2227, 2228

Witness doubts whether the Act of 1833 conferred on the Board of Control a new power over the Home Treasury, when President of that Board in 1841, witness wished to change the destination of three steamers which had been ordered and were building in England, from Bombay to China, on account of the war in the latter place, and his wishes were carried out by the Court, but witness could not have compelled the Court to write a letter on the subject, as the provisions of the Act of 1833 relate to correspondence in India, and have no reference to correspondence in England, 2230-2255—In any future Act, the power of the Board over the Home Treasury should be made as clear as that which they possess over the Treasury in India, 2247-2255.

Witness would except from that power the control of the general expenditure on account of the home establishment, and with regard to the annual estimate now sent in to the Board, he would alter the law to make it conform to the practice, 2256-2264—With the exception of the alterations suggested by witness, no material alteration should be made in the relative position of the Court of Directors and the Board of Control, 2265—Explanation with regard to the system of previous communications with the Board of Control on the subject of letters to be submitted by the Court, and upon which opinions are to be given within two months, 2265

The Secret Committee may write a letter to the President of the Board upon the subject of any orders which he may direct them to send to India, but he would not give the Committee a power of officially recording a remonstrance against them, 2266-2269—Approval of the plan of previous consultation between the Chairs and the President of the Board, 2270 *et seq*—On some matters witness would consult gentlemen unconnected with the Court in preference to taking the opinion of any member of it, as witness did on one occasion with Sir Richard Jenkins 2273-2279—A permanent secretary to the Board of Control is unnecessary, considering the ability of the senior clerks of the Board, 2280

Remarks with reference to the effect of placing the minor presidencies under the immediate control of the Governor-general, upon matters relating to them witness would have been glad if the Council had been assisted by some distinguished officers from those presidencies, 2281 2284, 2285—The Councils of the minor presidencies should be maintained, and the civil services raised to equal rank and consideration with the civil service of Bengal, 2282, 2283. 2296—Opinion that the Governor-general of India should be the Governor of Bengal, appointing a Deputy Governor, whose Council might be the Council of India, 2286, 2287—Remarks as to the power of the Governor-general of India when absent from his Council, 2288

Calcutta possesses great advantages as the seat of Government, remarks with regard to Agra, Delhi, and Simlah, 2289, 2290—If a man of eminence like Sir Lawrence Peel be appointed Advocate-general, there is no necessity to have a legislative councillor, 2291—The objection to a legislative councillor is, that he always desires to immortalize his service by making some alteration in the law, 2291—The Governor-general would be better assisted by some gentleman, who, in this country, might be appointed
Under-Secretary

Ellenborough, The Right Hon the Earl of (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued

Under-Secretary of State, after five years he might return to England and be very useful in the discussion of all Indian subjects in Parliament, he might become the best Governor of a presidency, or, if not, the best Governor-general, 2291

Statement of the law respecting the sitting and voting of the legislative member of Council, minute written by witness on receiving a letter from the Court, requesting that the legislative member might be admitted to the Council on all occasions, 2292, 2293 — Witness would continue the Commander-in-Chief as a member of Council if he were on the spot, 2294 — Opinion against the appointment of Governor, exclusively from the servants of the Company, 2295 — Suggestion for enlarging the Council of India for legislative purposes, by adding civil servants from each of the presidencies, reserving to the Executive Council the power of passing by that Council in cases of emergency, 2297 — Bodies of natives might also be formed to communicate with on all projects of law affecting their customs and religion, 2297

When Governor-general, witness's opportunities of obtaining a general knowledge of the qualifications and conduct of the civil servants of the Company were very limited, but to many individuals in that class witness can bear the highest testimony as to their efficiency, 2298 — The circumstances in which civil servants are placed from the mode of their appointment and promotion, may not be the most favourable for drawing forth any very great exertion of their mental powers, 2298 — Evidence respecting a plan prepared by witness when President of the Board of Control for effecting a change in the civil administration of India, by requiring as a qualification for the civil offices a service of a certain period in some native corps, 2299

Remarks as to the advantages which would result from the adoption of such a system, 2299-2301 — Particulars of a plan worked out by Mr Wilson, the military secretary, for drawing the whole civil service through the army, 2300 — There should be no rule as to appointments, and the Government should have absolute power over all the European ability in the country, of placing it wherever they judged best for the public service, 2301 — The remuneration of civil servants may be considered sufficient, but not more than sufficient, 2302 — It would be desirable, however, not to detain them in Calcutta on their first arrival, as this leads to extravagance and to their contracting great debts, 2302

As civil servants are allowed to retain their offices when they go on leave of absence to the Cape or Australia, there is no reason why they should not do so, if they come to England, but the whole system which permits a civil servant to return after three years' absence, and displace the gentleman who has been efficiently performing the whole of the duties of his office during that period, requires revision, 2303, 2304 — Suggestions for remodelling the Home Government and the Government in India, 2305 — Increasing want of consideration for the natives on the part of the civil service, and for the native soldiers on the part of the younger British officers, 2305

What is termed the insolence of office produced the insurrection in Saugur, 2305 — It has become essential to the safety of our present position in India to conduct the Government in the name and by the direct authority of the Crown, 2305 — This would be a great advantage as regards the feelings of the native states, 2305 — Importance of maintaining those states and of paying due consideration to the native princes, 2305 — Particulars of a conversation witness had with the late Dwarkanauth Tagore upon the subject of extending education amongst the natives, if the wishes of the advocates of education were carried out to the full extent, we should not retain possession of India, 2305

It is also proposed to give the natives covenanted situations and put them in possession of the great civil offices, but in the present day, with the greatly increased facilities of communication and co-operation, no intelligent people, under such circumstances, would submit to our Government, 2305 — Suggestions for disposing of the patronage, if India should be placed under the direct government of the Crown, 2305-2306 — Mode in which witness would form a council of twelve, to assist the officer entrusted by the Crown with the authority over India; the councillors, in the first instance, might be named in the Act of Parliament and vacancies might be filled up on the recommendation of the Governor-general or Governors of presidencies, 2305 — But if the principle of election be preferred, the present constituency should be largely increased; the creditors of the Government in India should have a right to vote as well as the holders of East India Stock, and votes might with advantage be given to persons who had served a certain time in India, 2305

The patronage should be transferred to this Council, without enlarging the present share of the President of the Board of Control, 2306 — It would be advisable to sell a portion of the patronage, in order that the aristocracy of the country might be induced to enter the service of India, 2306, 2307 — Witness would remunerate the councillors by salary, 2308 — The Governor-general and the Governors of presidencies would recommend as councillors the most eminent men who had served in India, and that would lead to their coming home somewhat earlier than they do now, 2308

Report, 1852—continued.

Ellenborough, The Right Hon the Earl of (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

The most eminent men are now deterred from putting themselves forward as candidates by the inconvenience of the canvass, but under witness's plan this difficulty would be obviated, 2308—The councillors might be made members of the Privy Council; but witness would not admit them to a seat in Parliament, 2308, 2309—One advantage of the change suggested would be the abolition of what is called the double government, but the President should have the same power of overruling this Council as he now possesses over the Court of Directors and as the Governor-general in India possesses with reference to the Supreme Council, 2310, 2311 2315

It may be doubtful whether the Governor-general's power of overruling his Council extends to matters of patronage, but it should be made applicable to those matters, 2311—Witness would entirely abolish the power and position of the present Court of Directors, but if that body could be reduced in number, and be composed of men like Sir Richard Jenkins or the late Mr Charles Grant, there would be no objection to the continuance of the present system, 2312—It is not necessary to change the constitution of the Government in India, 2313—There might be a practical advantage in giving the Council a negative in the appointment of the Governor-general and the Governors of presidencies, 2313

Objection to the appointment of the members of Council in India by the Court of Directors without any intervention of the Government of this country, the President of the Board of Control having no negative upon these appointments, 2313—They are not appointed as representing particular departments, but in consequence of some supposed claim to a seat in Council, inconvenience which arose from this circumstance upon the death of Sir William Casement, the military member of Council, at the time the Council had to deal with a mutinous army, and a legal gentlemen, who knew nothing of military matters, was substituted in Sir William's place, 2313

The members of the Council at home, under witness's proposal, would be immovable for six years, 2314—The origination of matters would best rest with the President himself, 2316—If any difference should arise between the President and a councillor upon any matter belonging to the department of the latter, the councillor should have the power of desiring the Council to be summoned, 2316—If the Council differed from the President they might have the power of recording their opinion in the same way that the Court of Directors now have that power, but the Council would be the advisers only, without the power of originating matters, 2317-2319

Giving the patronage to the Council, and reserving to the President the share which at present he possesses for public purposes, would not virtually be vesting the patronage in the Crown, as the members would sit for six years and be entirely independent of the power of the Crown, 2320, 2321—Some of the best men in the Indian service have been brought into it under the patronage of the President of the Board of Control, 2320—The salaries of the councillors should not exceed 1,000*l* or 1,200*l*, but they would be required to live in London, 2322—The Governor-general might be required to nominate two or three individuals for the office of councillor, and the President should make his election of the person to be appointed, 2322

The President would be solely responsible to Parliament if a report were called for, opinion that under the present system his responsibility is much diminished, 2323—It is absolutely essential, however, that he should be assisted by a Council who possess a knowledge of the details of the administration of the Government in India, 2323—Doubts whether the members of Council should be eligible for re-election, 2324, 2325—There is no objection to giving greater publicity to the proceedings of the Indian Government, but nobody in this country will attend to the subject, 2326—The Council would have the power of recording their dissent to any proposal made by the President, but in case of political despatches of the highest importance they might be transmitted, as at present, through a secret committee, without being referred to the Council, 2327-2331

The Court of Directors may still perform such duties as are connected with the receipt of their dividend, but their duties in connexion with the military, revenue, and judicial departments of the Government of India would be much better performed by a Council such as proposed by witness, 2332-2334—The Board of Control was, no doubt, intended to be a practical council, in former times Mr Pitt and Mr Dundas used to attend, but now, although the great officers of State are members of the Board, they never attend, and the whole authority is vested in the President, 2335, 2336

When President of the Board of Control witness always consulted the Duke of Wellington in all matters of difficulty, but he never consulted Sir Robert Peel when he was at the head of the Government, 2336—Examination with reference to the possibility of the Council proposed by witness falling into disuse, as the present Board of Control has done, 2337-2341—Although the Government of this country would not put at the head of the Board an incompetent man, it would still be necessary to leave the nomination of the members of Council in the hands of the Governor-general and Governors in India, 2342

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In all its important features the Government of India must always rest with the Governor-general, all attempts in this country to interfere with the details of the Indian Government would be futile or injurious, 2343—The future good government of India will depend in a great measure upon the Governor-general and the Governors of presidencies, but for the purpose of enforcing the responsibility imposed upon them, and aiding them in their duties, it is important to constitute a Council of the most eminent men that can be found, by whom the opinion of the Home Authorities can be communicated to them, 2344

Witness does not know whether the directors perform their duties, or how they perform them, but under the present system he has no doubt that the Government is conducted differently at different times, when at the Board of Control witness conducted the Government himself, 2345, 2346—Whatever duties the Court of Directors now perform, witness would transfer to the Council proposed by witness, which, from the mode of appointment suggested, would be composed of the most fit men for those duties, 2347, 2348—The Governor-general of India occupies a position much above the influence of any improper motive in the selection of officers, 2349

Witness considers that whatever is now done by Parliament should be regarded in the light of an experiment, as he deprecates legislation on the subject of India under a weak Government, 2350—With reference to the administration of the Government in India, witness in marching through the country saw many things that gave him great pain, everything that has been done well in India, has been done by a few individuals, it has not been done by Parliament, 2351, 2352—By adopting the plan for this new Council, there would then be one Government for India, and the mischief of a divided authority would be avoided, 2353

There would be no objection to giving the new Council a negative upon the appointment of the Governor-general and the Governors of presidencies, and some check might be placed over the power of the President of the Board of Control, 2354, 2355—But witness would not give the Council the power of recall, as the expectation of a recall affects the relation of the Governor-general to the native states, in witness's case, it led to the resistance of the Government of Gwalior to the demands made of them, and to the war which followed, 2356

Ellenborough, Lord Letter from Lord Ellenborough to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Company, dated 18 March 1835, relative to the transit duties levied in India, *App* 785—Despatch from the Earl of Ellenborough to the Court of Directors, dated 7 August 1842, transmitting a report of the Bengal Finance Committee, *ib* 356—Despatch from the Earl of Ellenborough to the Court of Directors, dated 17 February 1843, transmitting transcript of a letter from the Lieutenant-governor of the North-western Provinces on the subject of a Report from the Bengal Finance Committee, *ib* 361—Letter from the Earl of Ellenborough to the Hon W W Biddulph, dated 24 September 1842, transmitting the Second Report of the Bengal Finance Committee, *ib* 364—Despatch from the Earl of Ellenborough to the Court of Directors, dated 22 April 1843, relating to the distribution of the civil service in the North-western Provinces, *ib* 400

See also *Councils*, 2 *Legislative Councils*, 1 *Secret Committee*, 1

Elphinstone, The Right Hon Lord (Analysis of his Evidence)—Was Governor of Madras from March 1837 to September 1842, 2101—Has also been in India for two years subsequently, but not in any public capacity, opportunity afforded by this visit for observing the different modes of conducting the Government of India, 2102, 2103—Opinion that the Act of 1833 has effected most injurious changes in the subordinate presidencies, and has led to considerable delay in the ordinary transactions of business, 2104—The minute supervision to which the subordinate governments are subjected by the Act of 1833 is a great check to all improvements, and causes a general want of respect towards such governments among their servants at large, 2105 2129-2131

Great delay in the transaction of business caused by the occasional visits of the Governor-general to Simlah, a distance of 2,000 miles from Madras, the object sought to be attained by the Act, namely, the centralization of power in a single controlling authority, is thus entirely defeated, 2105—Opinion that the necessity of reference to the Supreme Government upon all financial matters has not acted as any check to extravagance in the subordinate presidencies, the responsibility is now transferred to the central Government, who have no means of knowing what expenditure is judicious, and what inadvisable, 2106—The supreme control of the finances of the Government should continue in the hands of the Governor-general in Council, but the details of administration of the subordinate presidencies should be left to the Governors in Council of those presidencies, 2107

Opinion that the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay cannot well be placed on the same footing as the North-western Provinces, 2108—In order to effect this object, it

Elphinstone, The Right Hon Lord. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

would be necessary to amalgamate the army and civil service, objections to such amalgamation, 2109, 2110—It would not be advisable to confine the selection of persons for the offices of the subordinate governments to the Company's servants exclusively, 2111—With regard to the Act of 1833, it would be well to make a formal distinction between the legislative and administrative Councils with reference to the control over the subordinate presidencies, 2113—How far it would be expedient to have members of the Legislative Council from the subordinate governments, 2113

With reference to proposed legislative enactments affecting the habits and customs of the people, it might be advisable to have at each presidency a sort of consultative council of natives, whose opinions on such subjects might occasionally be required, such a measure should be introduced with great caution, 2114—The superiority existing in the North-western Provinces may be partly attributed to the greater energy of the people over the natives of Bengal or the south of India, 2115—The assessment of the revenue in the North-western Provinces by Mr Bird, as being more light and equal, and the greater expenditure out of revenue upon public works in these provinces than in any other part of India, may also account for their superiority over Bengal or the south of India, 2115 2137

On the arrival of witness at Madras, the revenue was rather below the expenditure, after some years they were equalized, and the revenue has since been gradually increasing, 2116—That provision of the Act of 1833 which throws open all employments to the natives of India without distinction of colour or religion, had not much effect in Madras when witness left that presidency, the cause of this may be referred to the numbers of natives then employed in the revenue and in the judicial departments, 2117—Opinion that the operation of that provision should be gradually extended, but that the natives should not be appointed to the covenanted civil service, 2118, 2119—It is very desirable to give writerships to natives who are properly qualified for them, this object can be more easily attained by affording them the means of education in India rather than in this country, 2120

Opinion that the civil servants of the Company are a most efficient body 2121—Promotion by seniority is more the rule in Bengal than in Madras, 2122—Mode of promotion at Madras with regard to meritorious civil servants, 2123—In Bengal promotion is carried out by a removal from the revenue branch to the judicial branch of the service, 2123—Opinion that the furlough for three years is a long leave of absence, and should be curtailed, especially now that communication with England has become so accelerated, 2124—It would be advisable to change the law limiting absences for illness to places within the charter of the Company, 2125

The languages and habits of the inhabitants of the Madras Presidency and of the Bombay Presidency are as distinct as those of any countries in Europe, 2126—When decisions in matters affecting the people of the Bombay or Madras Presidencies are taken at Calcutta by Bengalese servants, the latter in taking such decisions are quite ignorant of the manners and feelings of the inhabitants of those two presidencies, this is a strong reason for maintaining separate Councils at Madras and at Bombay, 2127, 2128—Witness is not aware that any decision of those two subordinate presidencies, with reference to the customs and habits of the people, has ever been over-ruled at Calcutta, 2129—The interference of the Supreme Governments with the subordinate Governments is chiefly objectionable as limiting all control of expenditure, 2129, 2130

The Regulation of 1833, which so much confined the expenditure of the subordinate governments, was found so inconvenient, that the latter are now allowed to spend as much as 500*l* without referring it to the Supreme Government, this change was most probably sanctioned by the Court of Directors, 2132, 2133—Injurious effects of sending to Calcutta for the sanctioning of all matters of expenditure exceeding 500*l*, these effects are the greater, inasmuch as the Supreme Government seldom sanction anything, and, in consequence, the subordinate officers at the presidencies are less zealous than they otherwise would be, 2133, 2134 2138 2141–2145—How far the great restriction on all public outlay in Madras has checked the good government of that presidency, 2135 2192

There were frequent instances of the Supreme Government disallowing certain expenditure at Madras which was recommended by witness and his Council as necessary for the proper government of the province, 2138 2153—With regard to the revenue of Madras during witness's government there, the change from a deficiency into a small surplus is attributable to a succession of good seasons, that is, to natural causes, and not to any variation in the system of government, 2139, 2140—The Supreme Government at Calcutta are not blamable for any delay in matters relating to Madras, the great distance between those places, and the natural obstructions to a rapid transit, occasion much necessary delay in the transaction of business, 2146, 2147

Opinion that the whole administrative power should be left with the Council of each of the subordinate presidencies, 2148 2194—The power of legislation should be reserved to

Report, 1852—*continued.**Elphinstone, The Right Hon Lord (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued*

to the Legislative Council of India, 2148 2194—And the general control should remain in the hands of the Governor-general, 2148 2194—Opinion that all questions of expenditure should be referred, not to the Supreme Government, but to the Court of Directors, who are much more liberal in such matters, 2149 2188 2193—There are generally some members in the Court of Directors who are locally conversant with the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras, whereas in the Supreme Council of Bengal there has never been any member from either of those presidencies, 2150-2152

Reference to the great works of the Cavery Anicut, which were sanctioned by the Court of Directors, these works are of the greatest importance for the purposes of irrigation, and, if submitted to the Supreme Council, most likely would not have been allowed, 2154-2159—Further consideration of the distinction to be maintained, with regard to the natives, between the covenanted and uncovenanted service, if it be desirable to exclude the natives from the highest office, no system can be less offensive than the present, 2160-2162—It is very desirable that the Governors of their respective provinces should make tours of inspection every year, but not for any great length of time, suggestion for preventing too long an absence, 2163 2168-2171—Some provision should be made, giving certain powers to the Governors of the subordinate presidencies whilst absent on these tours of inspection, the present law, which is doubtful in its bearing on this question, should be definitely settled, 2164-2167 2172-2176

The Council in Madras should be maintained with the Governor, the occasional absence of the latter would not prevent communication with his Council on all matters of importance requiring a joint consideration, 2177-2180—Even when the Governor is at the presidency a great part of the business is carried on in writing by circulating the papers, 2180—With regard to improvements at Madras, the Supreme Government refused to sanction the construction of a road from Madras to Bellary, as recommended by witness's Government, 2182—Further reference to the works of irrigation in Tanjore, there are no better means for improving the finances of India, and the condition of the people, than by the construction of works of this nature and of roads, 2183-2187 2189

The power of control given by the Act of 1833 to the Bengal Government has impeded the improvement of the Madras Presidency, 2190, 2191—All enactments relating to Madras or Bengal should be sent to the Governors in Council of those presidencies for their opinion and report, 2195 2220-2222—Distinction drawn between legislative acts and administrative acts, as regards the sources from whence they ought to emanate, 2196—Opinion that the presidencies should be limited to a certain sum of expenditure yearly, with powers to lay out that amount in any way they please, 2197—It would be a very good system to frame estimates of expenditure for the succeeding year in each presidency, and to submit those estimates to the Court of Directors and the Board of Control, 2198-2200 2211, 2212

With regard to the system of education at Haileybury College, it is generally understood that too much attention is paid to the study of Sanscrit and of some of the native languages, 2201-2203—Opinion that the state of our provinces is generally superior to that of the neighbouring native states, 2205-2207—Further reference to the present system of granting furloughs to officers, when on sick leave the officers should be allowed to go where they liked, but ordinary furloughs should be granted, under certain limits, 2208, 2209 2214, 2215—Opinion that it will be a long time before there is a railroad from Madras to Calcutta, and still longer before there is one from Madras to Simlah, 2213

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2 *Control exercised by the Supreme Government of India over the Expenditure of the minor Presidencies*

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2 *Control exercised by the Supreme Government of India over the Expenditure of the minor Presidencies*

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1. *How far any Alteration should be made in the present system of Government in India*
2. *Changes effected in the Government by the Act of 1833.*
3. *Powers exercised by the Local Governments of India, this Power might be increased*
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- 1 Evidence as to the Appointment and Powers of the Governor-General of India
2. Remarks relative to the Absence of the Governor-General from the seat of Government, Inconvenience resulting therefrom
- 3 Explanation as to the Mode in which the Business is conducted during his Absence
4. Suggestion that certain Members of the Council should always be attendant upon the Governor-General.
- 5 Manner in which the Patronage is distributed during his Absence

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5 *Manner in which the Patronage is distributed during his Absence :*

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- 1 *Evidence as to the System of Education pursued in the College*
- 2 *Opinion that too much attention is paid to the study of the Oriental Languages*
- 3 *Necessity for all the Civil Officers of India passing through Haileybury College*

1 *Evidence as to the System of Education pursued in the College*

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The Chairman and the Deputy Chairman should be acquainted with everything relating to the Government of India, whether emanating from the Court or the Secret Committee, but certain proceedings, such, for instance, as witness's admonishing the King of Oude, should only be disclosed to the Court at the discretion of the President of the Board of Control, 2392-2397—Approval of the present system of double government, 2398, 2399—As regards the teaching of Eastern languages at Haileybury, the general observation is, that the young men would acquire more in one month in India than in six months in this country, 2400, 2401—On arriving in India they are practically fitted for the first situations they have to fill, 2402

No improvement could be made as to the age at which young men are sent to India, 2403, 2404—Opinion that a free press may be dangerous in Eastern countries, especially during a campaign, 2405, 2406—Officials in India are not allowed to answer articles in newspapers, nor should that be permitted, 2407, 2408—But much good might be effected by publishing certain information relating to public measures in the newspapers, submitting the same to the Government of the presidency previous to publication, 2407-2409—The libellous portion of the press in India has very little influence, but causes much annoyance, 2410—For want of some restriction on the press, information calculated to injure British rule in India is translated into the Persian newspapers, and thus circulated, not only throughout India, but through the adjacent countries, 2411-2413

The Governor-general communicates freely with the President of the Board of Control, and, as a matter of courtesy, with the Chiefs, but all orders of political importance must be transmitted to the Governor-general through the Secret Committee, 2414-2417—The necessity of canvassing for the direction deters many gentlemen of high qualifications from becoming candidates, suggestion for empowering the Court to appoint a certain proportion of the directors from men who have been distinguished as Company's servants in India, 2418-2424—Witness thinks, however, that the present system of representation produces a very competent body, 2425—The line of demarcation between the covenanted and uncovenanted service should be strictly preserved, otherwise natives might obtain commissions in the army in the higher grade, which would be extremely dangerous, 2426-2434

It would not be desirable to form a council of natives who might be consulted on matters affecting their customs or religion, when an Act on those subjects is proposed the draft is published in the native languages three months before the Act is carried into effect, and full weight is given to all objections taken against it, 2435-2438—The present restrictions on the Court of Directors are in witness's opinion quite sufficient, 2439, 2440—Upon important matters an answer to a despatch from India might be expected in three months, and on matters not requiring deliberation the time occupied might be less, 2441-2443—The legislative councillor should attend the Council as at present, although restricted to voting upon legislative matters, witness would not substitute the Advocate-general in his place, 2446-2452

In some cases the Governors of presidencies might be chosen from the civil service of the Company, but more frequently there is an advantage in selecting them from Europe, 2453—Young statesmen would be more fitted for the future conduct of Indian affairs by travelling through the country than by being attached to Governors in India in the capacity of Under-Secretaries of State, 2454, 2455—Evidence as to the appointment of military officers in the civil service, the system has acted very beneficially, 2456-2469—Explanation relative to the pension of 1,000*l* a year enjoyed by the civil officer at the end of his service, 2466, 2467—A military man employed in a civil situation continues to rise in military rank, and his services would be available, if required, in the event of war, 2468, 2469

Heads of the Sudder No advantage would result from the appointment of the heads of the Sudder, or the Sudder Board of Revenue, to sit in the Council on legislative questions, *Bird* 1074, 1075.

Herbert, Mr Sydney Letter from Mr. Sydney Herbert to Mr P. Auber, dated 4 April 1835, respecting the transit duties in India, and the course which it is expedient for the Home Authorities to adopt, *App* 787

Home Charges Statement of the amount of charges at home in each year, from 1834, distinguishing permanent and fixed charges from those varying in amount, *App.* 432

HOME COUNCIL FOR INDIA

1 *Suggestion for the formation of a Council to assist the Governor-General in the Government of India.*

2. *Powers proposed to be given to this Council*

1. *Suggestion for the formation of a Council to assist the Governor-General in the Government of India :*

Mode in which witness would form a Council of twelve to assist the officer entrusted by the Crown with the authority over India, the councillors, in the first instance, might be named in the Act of Parliament, and vacancies might be filled up on the recommendation of the Governor-general or Governors of presidencies, *Right Hon the Earl of Ellenborough* 2305—But if the principle of election be preferred, the present constituency should be largely increased, the creditors of the Government in India should have a right to vote as well as the holders of East India stock, and votes might with advantage be given to persons who had served a certain time in India, *ib.*—Witness would remunerate the councillors by salary, *ib.* 2308—The Governor-general and the Governors of presidencies would recommend as councillors the most eminent men who had served in India, and that would lead to their coming home somewhat earlier than they do now, *ib.*

The councillors might be made members of the Privy Council, but witness would not admit them to a seat in Parliament, *Right Hon the Earl of Ellenborough* 2308, 2309—An advantage of the change suggested would be the abolition of what is called the double Government, but the President should have the same power of overruling this Council as he now possesses over the Court of Directors, and as the Governor-general in India possesses with reference to the Supreme Council, *ib.* 2310, 2311, 2315—The members of the Council at home, under witness's proposal, would be immovable for six years, *ib.* 2314—The salaries of the councillors should not exceed 1,000*l.* or 1,200*l.*, but they would be required to live in London, *ib.* 2322—The Governor-general might be required to nominate two or three individuals for the office of councillor, and the President should make his election of the person to be appointed, *ib.*

The President would be solely responsible to Parliament if a report were called for, opinion that under the present system his responsibility is much diminished, *Right Hon the Earl of Ellenborough* 2323—Doubts whether the members of Council should be eligible for re-election, *ib.* 2324, 2325—Examination with reference to the possibility of the Council proposed by witness falling into disuse, as the present Board of Control has done, *ib.* 2337-2341—Although the Government of this country would not put at the head of the Board an incompetent man, it would still be necessary to leave the nomination of the members of Council in the hands of the Governor-general and Governors in India, *ib.* 2342—By adopting the plan for this new Council, there would then be one Government for India, and the mischief of a divided authority would be avoided, *ib.* 2353

2. *Powers proposed to be given to this Council.*

The patronage should be transferred to the Council without enlarging the present share of the President of the Board of Control, *Right Hon the Earl of Ellenborough* 2306—There might be a practical advantage in giving the Council a negative in the appointment of the Governor-general and the Governors of presidencies, *ib.* 2313—The origination of matters would best rest with the President himself, *ib.* 2316—If any difference should arise between the President and a councillor upon any matter belonging to the department of the latter, the councillor should have the power of desiring the Council to be summoned, *ib.*—If the Council differed from the President, they might have the power of recording their opinion in the same way that the Court of Directors now have that power, but the Council would be the advisers only, without the power of originating matters, *ib.* 2317-2319

Giving the patronage to the Council, and reserving to the President the share which at present he possesses for public purposes, would not be virtually vesting the patronage in the Crown, as the members would sit for six years, and be entirely independent of the power of the Crown, *Right Hon the Earl of Ellenborough* 2320, 2321—The Council would have the power of recording their dissent to any proposal made by the President, but in the case of political despatches of the highest importance, they might be transmitted, as at present, through a secret committee, without being referred to the Council, *ib.* 2327-2331—Whatever duties the Court of Directors now perform, witness would transfer to the Council proposed by him, which, from the mode of appointment suggested, could be composed of the most fit men for those duties, *ib.* 2347, 2348—There would be no objection to give the new Council a negative upon the appointment of the Governor-general

HOME COUNCIL FOR INDIA—continued.

2. Powers proposed to be given to this Council—continued

general and the governors of presidencies, and some check might be placed over the power of the President of the Board of Control, *Right Hon. the Earl of Ellenborough* 2354, 2355—But witness would not give the Council the power of recall, as the expectation of a recall affects the relation of the Governor-general to the native states; in witness's case it led to the resistance of the Government of Gwalior to the demands made of them, and to the war which followed, *ib* 2356.

Home Establishment. Changes made in the Home Establishment consequent upon the Act of 1834 *Melville* 34—Detail as to the constitution of the Home Establishment, there are four distinct departments or offices, nature of each branch department, *ib*, 35—Considerable reduction in the number of clerks employed in the India House since 1833; saving of expense resulting from that reduction, *ib* 513-515—Witness would not suggest any change in the mode of nominating parties for the civil service in England, it is very safely and properly vested in the hands of the directors, *Bird* 1018—Nominal list of the several persons employed on the establishment at the East India House, with the salary and allowances of each person, *App* 320

See also *Appointments* 1 *Bi-Monthly Mails* *Civil Service*, 1. *Examiner's Department* *Pensions*, 2 *Promotions* *Reduction of Home Establishment.* *Salaries.* *Secretary's Department*

Home Government See Act of 1833 *Administration of the Government* *Directors,* *Court of.* *Government of India*, 1. *Supreme Council* *Works, Public*

HOME TREASURY:

- 1 *Authority conferred on the Board of Control with regard to the Home Treasury by the Act of 1833*
- 2 *Doubts as to whether the Act of 1833 gave the Board of Control any Power over the Home Treasury*
- 3 *Papers laid before the Committee*

- 1 *Authority conferred on the Board of Control with regard to the Home Treasury, by the Act of 1833*

The great alteration made with regard to the powers of the Board of Control in the Act of 1834, was that the Act gave to the Board a control over the Home Treasury of the East India Company, *Waterfield* 627—Opinion that the President of the Board of Control has a power to dip into the Home Treasury of the East India Company for political purposes, reference to a Return before the House of Commons in support of this opinion, *Sykes* 1791 1795-1798—Evidence with reference to the doubt that has been expressed concerning the power existing in the Board of Control over the Home Treasury, and generally over the operations at home, of the East India Company, the practice is quite in conformity with the Act 3 & 4 Will 4, *Melville* 2514-2519 2521, 2522—If the President of the Board of Control desired an additional force of steamers to the Indian navy, it is witness's opinion that he could originate that question, *ib* 2523-2525—He would state to the Court of Directors by letter, with reference to the state of India, and to the strength of the Indian navy, that it appeared to the Board to be desirable that an additional force should be provided, and he would request the Court of Directors to consider the subject, and prepare the draft of a communication upon it, *ib* 2523—If the Court do not adopt the view of the President of the Board, he has power to give effect to his opinion, as the law now stands, *ib* 2526, 2527

- 2 *Doubts as to whether the Act of 1833 gave the Board of Control any Power over the Home Treasury*

Witness doubts whether the Act of 1833 conferred on the Board of Control a new power over the Home Treasury, when President of that Board, in 1841, witness wished to change the destination of three steamers, which had been ordered, and were building in England, from Bombay to China, on account of the war in the latter place, and his wishes were carried out by the Court, but witness could not have compelled the Court to write a letter on the subject, as the provisions of the Act of 1833 relate to correspondence in India, and have no reference to correspondence in England, *Right Hon the Earl of Ellenborough* 2230-2255—In any future Act the power of the Board over the Home Treasury should be made as clear as that which they possess over the Treasury in India, *ib* 2247-2255—Witness would except from that power the control of the general expenditure on account of the Home Establishment, and with regard to the annual estimate now sent in to the Board, he would alter the law to make it conform to the practice, *ib* 2256-2264.

HOME TREASURY—continued3 *Papers laid before the Committee*

Statement of the mode in which the Home Treasury has been supplied, with the amount obtained for the supply of the Home Treasury in each year, and the rate of exchange at which that supply was obtained, from 1834-35 to the latest period, *App* 304—Amount raised in England in each year, from 1834-35 to 1851-1852, by drafts upon India, and the rate of exchange at which such drafts have been drawn, *ib* 317

Hunter, Mrs Unsuccessful applications made by Mrs Hunter to procure an appointment for her grandson, whose father died three years ago in the command of a regiment of native infantry, *Macgregor*, 1886, 1887 1895-1904—Statement relative to the case of Mrs Hunter, the appointment sought was for one of the fourth generation of members of the service, *Melville* 2484 2488

Hypothecation of Goods Amount remitted upon the hypothecation of goods in each year since 1834, and the rate and conditions on which money has been advanced in India on such hypothecation, *App* 311—Terms and conditions of making advances in India upon the goods and merchandize of individuals intended for consignment to England, repayable to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, *ib* 313—Amount of loss sustained by the East India Company on such remittances since 1834, *ib*. 315—Resolution of the Governor-general in Council, in 1843, as to the discontinuance of remittances on the hypothecation of goods, and correspondence with the Court of Directors thereupon, *ib* 354 —See also *Remittances*

I

Imports and Exports Account of the value of the imports and exports between the several presidencies of British India and the United Kingdom, and other countries, in each year from 1834-35 to 1849-50, *App* 341

Improvement of the Law The improvement of the law in India did not keep pace with the improvement of the law in England, as in 1838 the Supreme Court were deciding under laws which were abolished by the Act of 1834, *Burd* 1115-1123

See also *English Law*

India Board. See *Board of Control*

Indian Army See *Army*.

Indian Law Commission Remarks relative to the Indian Law Commission, the duties of the Law Commissioners and of the Legislative Councillor were separate and distinct, *Prinsep* 894 901—The connexion of the Legislative member with the Law Commission arose not from a provision of the Legislature, but from his having consented to act as President of the Law Commission, *ib*. 902, 903.

INDIAN NAVY.

1. *Evidence generally relative to the Indian Navy.*

2 *Papers laid before the Committee.*

1 *Evidence generally relative to the Indian Navy.*

The appointments to the Bombay marine, commonly called the Indian navy, are made by the Court here, this service is subject to martial law, *Melville* 396-398—The several ships employed under the Bengal Government are under martial law when engaged in military operations, the appointments to them are made by the Bengal Government, *ib* 398—Witness cannot understand why the Court of Directors allow the Indian Government no control over the Indian navy, which, under the present system, is not managed economically, *Sir T H Maddock* 1168 1221-1226—The Indian navy is one of the covenanted services, and the officers rise by gradation, just as in the military service, *ib*. 1273, 1274—The small marine force under the Bengal Government is not a covenanted or commissioned service, nor is it subject to the Mutiny Act, *ib* 1275, 1276. 1278, 1279—The Indian navy have a separate Mutiny Act, *ib* 1278

The Bengal steamers are regular ships of war, and have done the greatest service in the China war and in the Eastern Archipelago, great hardship and injustice suffered by this service, *Sir T H Maddock* 1280—Remarks relative to the Indian navy, the Bombay marine is now called the Indian navy, in order that it may not be considered as a mere local marine, *Sir G. R. Clerk* 1370, 1371—Observations as to the manner in which the Indian navy is controlled, *Willoughby* 1551, 1552

2. *Papers*

INDIAN NAVY—continued

2. Papers laid before the Committee

Number of officers of the Indian navy, and the pay and allowances of each rank, *App.* 428—Statement showing the names, tonnage, horse power, and guns of ships and vessels of the Indian navy, *ib* 429—Account of the number and description of ships and vessels of the Indian navy in commission, in each year from 1835 to 1850, *ib* —Statement as to the European and native establishment of each description of ship and vessel of the Indian navy, when in commission, in peace and in war, *ib* 430

See also *Appointments*, 4 *Army*, 3 *Home Treasury*, 1 *Pensions*, 2 *Retired Officers*, 3 *Returns of Patronage* *Revenue and Expenditure*, 2

Irregular Troops As regards the raising and officing of irregular troops, the arrangement is made in India, and is reported by the local Government to the Court of Directors for approval, *Melville* 387-390 —See also *Army*, 6

Irrigation Reference to the works of irrigation in Tanjore, there are no better means for improving the finances of India, and the condition of the people, than by the construction of works of this nature and of roads, *Right Hon Lord Elphinstone* 2183-2187 2189

See also *Cavery Anecdot*

J

Jackson, Lieutenant-colonel Lieutenant-colonel Gregory Jackson was unsuccessful in his application for an appointment for his son, having no interest, *Macgregor* 1885—Reference to the case of Lieutenant-colonel Gregory Jackson, *Melville* 2486

Jenkins, Sir Richard. See *Chairs* *Directors, Court of*, 2

Judicial Decisions. Statement of the judicial decisions in the East Indian Company's courts, under the several presidencies, in the latest year of which an account can be given, showing by what authority the several decisions were pronounced, *App.* 625 *et seq* —Statement of the judicial decisions in the criminal and civil courts of Bengal for the year 1850, *ib* 625-651—Similar statement from the courts of Madras, *ib* 655-691—Similar statement from the courts of Bombay, *ib* 766-782

L

Land Revenue Account of the arrears of land revenue left outstanding in each year, distinguishing the presidencies, so far as the same can be given, from 1833-34 to the latest period, *App* 306—Statement of increase to Government land revenue obtained by resumption proceedings, from the passing of Regulation III of 1828, dated 12 June 1849, *ib* 849

Languages see *Native Languages.*

Law Courts see *Civil Justice.* *Criminal Justice* *Judicial Decisions*

Lawrence, Sir Henry Remarks relative to the case of Sir Henry Lawrence and his brother, and their application for an appointment for the nephew of Sir Henry, *Melville* 2490

Leave of Absence. It would be advisable to change the law limiting absences for illness to places within the charter of the Company, *Right Hon Lord Elphinstone* 2125—As civil servants are allowed to retain their offices when they go on leave of absence to the Cape or Australia, there is no reason why they should not do so if they come to England, but the whole system, which permits a civil servant to return after three years' absence, and displace the gentleman who has been efficiently performing the whole of the duties of his office during that period, requires revision, *Right Hon the Earl of Ellenborough* 2303, 2304 —See also *Furloughs*

Legislation. Laws passed by the Government of India, although they have immediate effect, are liable to be disallowed by orders from home, *Melville* 399 508-510—The legislative power being exclusively vested in the General Government of India, was a wise provision of the Act of 1833, as it insures uniformity where such is desirable, and a more perfect and matured deliberation in the enactment of laws, *Willoughby* 1477—The power of legislation should be reserved to the Legislative Council of India, *Right Hon Lord Elphinstone* 2148 2194—Witness considers that whatever is now done by Parliament should be regarded in the light of an experiment, as he deprecates legislation on the subject of India under a weak Government, *Right Hon the Earl of Ellenborough* 2350 —See also *Supreme Government* *Trade and Navigation*

Legislative Council of India Witness has not given much consideration as to whether any advantage would result from the number of the Legislative Council being enlarged by including within its body other public servants, heads of departments, *Prinsep* 909—No doubt a larger body would give more mature consideration to the different subjects which might be brought before it, but it might be more difficult to manage, *ib* 909-912—Difficulties in the way of appointing residents in Calcutta to assist in the deliberations of the Legislative Council, in the same way as residents do in many of our colonies, *ib* 910—How far it would be expedient to have members of the Legislative Council from the subordinate governments, *Right Hon Lord Elphinstone* 2113—Suggestion for enlarging the Council of India for legislative purposes by adding civil servants from each of the presidencies, reserving to the Executive Council the power of passing by that Council in cases of emergency, *Right Hon the Earl of Ellenborough* 2297

See also *Legislation* *Publication of Laws*

LEGISLATIVE COUNCILLOR

- 1 *Particulars relative to the Appointment and Duties of the Legislative Member of the Council of India*
2. *Great Advantage has resulted from the Appointment of this Officer; necessity for the continuance of the Officer*
- 3 *Opinion that there is no necessity to have a Legislative Councillor.*

- 1 *Particulars relative to the Appointment and Duties of the Legislative Member of the Council of India*

Observations as to the new office created by the Act of 1834 for the Government of India, called the Legislative Councillor, nature of the duties of this officer, the working of this new office has been successful, *Melvill* 482-488—The Legislative Councillor who is appointed from England used formerly to sit and vote in the Councils, referring to the Executive Government of India as well as to legislation, *Prinsep* 885-887—This was objected to by Lord Ellenborough, and his sitting was discontinued, *ib*. 886-888—The Court being sensible that there was no inconvenience in his sitting, the practice has since been restored, *ib* 885-891—The main object of the appointment of the Legislative Councillor was the preparation of a general code of laws for India, progress made in the preparation of such a code, *ib* 892, 893 899-908

With regard to any system for the future legislation of India, there should be some member of the legislative body well conversant with the laws of England, instance of the objectionable working of the present system, by which, in 1850, an Act was passed affecting the religious rites and ceremonies of the Hindoos, and thereby causing great offence to a large body of the people of India, *Sir T H Maddock* 1321—Statement of the law respecting the sitting and voting of the legislative member of Council; minute written by witness on receiving a letter from the Court requesting that the legislative member might be admitted to the Council on all occasions, *Right Hon the Earl of Ellenborough* 2292, 2293—The Legislative Councillor should attend the Council as at present, although restricted to voting upon legislative matters, witness would not substitute the Advocate-general in his place, *Right Hon Viscount Hardinge* 2446-2452.

- 2 *Great Advantage has resulted from the Appointment of this Officer, necessity for the continuance of the Officer*

There is no doubt that the appointment of a Legislative Councillor from England has improved the constitution of the Council, the Act of 1833 prescribes that he shall only sit and vote on questions connected with legislation, *Prinsep* 860-863—How far witness considers it desirable to retain this fourth or legislative member of the Council, *ib* 864—Practical benefit which has resulted from the existence of the office of Legislative Councillor, *ib* 894-898—Witness would recommend the continuance of the legal member of Council appointed from this country, as this officer has been productive of great convenience, *Bird* 1072—The same functions could not be performed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, *ib* 1073—Remarks relative to the usefulness of the legislative member of the Council of India, improvements effected by Mr. Amos, *ib* 1128-1131

The continuance of the legislative member of Council is desirable under the present system of Indian legislature, *Sir T H Maddock* 1322-1324—Objections to the discontinuance of the Legislative Councillor, the Indian Government has benefited by the existence of that councillor, *Millett* 1647, 1648—Opinion in favour of retaining the legislative member of the Council, *Right Hon Viscount Hardinge* 2362

LEGISLATIVE COUNCILLOR—continued

3 *Opinion that there is no necessity to have a Legislative Councillor*

If a man of eminence like Sir Lawrence Peel be appointed Advocate-general, there is no necessity to have a Legislative Councillor, *Right Hon the Earl of Ellenborough* 2291 — The objection to a Legislative Councillor is, that he always desires to immortalize his service by making some alteration in the law, *ib* — The Governor-general would be better assisted by some gentleman, who, in this country, might be appointed Under-Secretary of State, after five years he might return to England, and be very useful in the discussion of all Indian subjects in Parliament, and he might become the best Governor of a Presidency, or, if not, the best Governor-general, *ib*

See also *Advocate-general* *Indian Law Commission*

Legislative Interference See *Directors, Court of*, 2 *Election of Directors*, 2 *English Law*

Lieutenant-Governors It would be exceedingly desirable that there should be a provision in any future Act, leaving power to the Governor-general in Council, that is, the supreme authority in India, to provide a Lieutenant-governor, or a delegate of some kind, to take charge of any particular division of territory that may be deemed necessary, *Prinsep* 974-976 — See also *Minor Presidencies*, 1. 3

Loans Sums subscribed to the four and five per cent loans respectively, in each month, from the 1st of January 1838 to the 31st of December 1851, *App* 405 — Return of sums borrowed from any native prince since 1834, with the rate of interest and conditions of loan, and period of repayment, *ib* 783

Local Governments Opinion that the more the orders from home are deliberately framed, the more likely they are to commend themselves to the attention of the local Government, *Melville* 170 — Opinion that the Home Authorities might give greater discretion to the local Governments for the settlement of minor matters without sending them for decision to this country, *Millett* 1664-1666.

See also *Appointments*, 3 *Assistant Surgeons* *Despatches*, 3 *Government of India*, 3 *Irregular Troops* *Minor Presidencies* *Promotion of Officers* *Supreme Government*

M.

Macgregor, Captain Robert Guthrie (Analysis of his Evidence) — Captain in the Indian army, has been thirty years in the service, 1840 — Copy of the memorial addressed to the East India Company as to the mode of distributing the patronage, and the inadequate consideration of the claim of the servants of the Company to patronage in favour of their sons, 1841 — This was signed by General Welsh as senior officer, he being deputed to sign it by the other parties whose names were annexed, the number who concided in the opinion expressed in the memorial was 220, 1842, 1843 — Witness was deputed by General Welsh to state the ground on which that memorial was founded, 1844

The details of the facts are not entered into at all in the memorial, it is a kind of statement of the general argument of the service of the officers in the Indian army in favour of a certain proportion of the patronage being given to them, 1845 — There has been made public in the Court of Proprietors a return of the military patronage, including the summary and direct cadetships for the twelve years from 1840 to 1851, but witness is not aware of any public return of the patronage between 1834 and 1840, 1846 — Way in which witness would provide for the present inadequate consideration of the claims of the two services upon the patronage of the East India Company, 1847 *et seq*

Opinion that, under the present system of electing directors, there will always be the same cause of complaint as now exists as to the distribution of patronage, 1847 — Proposal that a portion of the patronage should be set apart as a public fund to meet service claims, witness does not consider that such right of claim to those appointments would at all diminish the attachment of the servants of the Company to the service, or diminish their obedience to the Company, 1847-1857 — Witness would not object to the allotment of that portion of the patronage being vested in the directors of the East India Company collectively, 1850 — There is a much stronger claim for this change now than there was previous to 1834; 1852

The claims of old officers for ensigncies for their sons are readily attended to at the Horse Guards, and complied with, as far as the means at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief will admit, 1856 — Statement in corroboration of the memorial addressed to the East India Company, 1857 — It is an admitted fact that there is no department at the India House, and no public functionary there, or anywhere, that has the power of rewarding, except as of private gift, the service of the most meritorious officers, 1857 — Frequency of officers who have submitted their claims to appointments for their sons on

Macgregor, Captain Robert Guthrie (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

services alone, having been refused, 1857—The present mode of distribution is inconsistent with what witness understands to be the public trust involved in that patronage 1857

Witness is prepared to go into some examination of the returns submitted by the Court of Directors, both in 1833 and at this time, as to the distribution of the patronage, evidence generally upon the subject of those returns, 1857, 1858—Statement of various cases to illustrate the working of the present system of the distribution of patronage, 1857—Reference particularly to the cases of applications for appointments for the sons of Brigadier Wallace, Lieutenant Alexander Stewart, and Colonel Lewis Bruce, officers killed in action, those applications were unsuccessful until the present movement, and have since been granted, 1857 1911, 1912—Return of the distribution of the Court's military patronage during twenty-one years, from 1813 to 1833, and observations thereon, 1857

Return of the direct cadetships and seminary appointments for twelve years, from 1840 to 1851, and remarks thereon, 1858—It is impossible from this return to say what proportion of the appointments was given to the Indian army and what proportion was given to the Marine and Ecclesiastical departments, 1858—If those two branches were excluded, and if the return was extended to the whole nineteen years instead of the twelve arbitrarily selected by the Court, the result would be that only one-fifth of the patronage would be shown to have been given to the Indian army, 1858—Witness is confirmed in that opinion by a different return derived from the East India House, in which it appears that seventeen and a half per cent was the proportion of the patronage for the seven years, 1836 to 1843, being under one-fifth, which, in witness's estimate, he gave the Court credit for, 1858

Return of the direct cadetships from 1 January 1836 to 15 November 1843, 1858—Statement of the main arguments on behalf of the Indian army to a larger proportion of the patronage, 1858—The deserts of the Indian army are such as entitle them to the utmost liberality on the part of the Court and of the Government, one-fifth of the patronage is very insufficient, 1858—The inadequacy of the general proportion of the patronage conferred on the Indian army tells with peculiar severity on particular branches of it, 1858—In justice to the Court of Directors, witness must state that he is not aware of any instance in which an appointment has not eventually been obtained for the son of an officer killed in action, but it is a long and hard labour, 1863

Evidence in detail relative to the applications made to the Court of Directors for appointments for sons of officers killed in action, and who have performed great public services, and the difficulties and hardships experienced in obtaining such appointments, 1863 *et seq*—Statement of the case of Lieutenant-general Samuel Smith, of the Bengal cavalry, who endeavoured to procure appointments for his sons and did not succeed, he having been in the service fifty-one years, 1863-1868—Case of Colonel Charles Carmichael, who applied for an appointment for his nephew, the son of an officer of high distinction in the civil service, without success, 1870-1877. 1891-1894—Case of Lieutenant-general Greenstreet, who applied for an appointment for his son, which was refused, he at the same time receiving from the Court of Directors his medal with eight clasps, 1877-1883

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next case which was mentioned was the widow of Lieutenant Alexander Stewart, before the memorial of General Welsh was ever heard of, an Addiscombe appointment was given, and that Addiscombe appointment was, on the 28th April 1852, exchanged for a direct appointment, 2475, 2476—In the third case, that of Colonel Lewis Bruce, an appointment has been promised, 2477

The next case was the case of Lieutenant-general Samuel Smith, of the Bengal Cavalry, an Addiscombe appointment was given to his son three years ago, 2478—As to the application of Colonel Carmichael, who applied on behalf of a nephew, the son of the late Mr David Carmichael Smith, who was a member of the Bengal civil service, two sons of Mr Smith have obtained civil appointments in the Company's service, and are now in India, 2479—Remarks upon the case mentioned of Lieutenant-general Greenstreet having applied for an appointment, which was refused, at the same time that an order, with several clasps, was transmitted to him, 2481—With regard to the case of the widow of Colonel Buch, witness has reason to believe that a cadetship would have been given had not the mother declined it, in the hope of obtaining a civil appointment, 2482.

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Denial that the paragraph in the newspaper announcing the appointment of Mr. Stewart, on the ground of his father having been killed, came from the India House, 2492—Opinion that no right of the servants of the Company to appointments for their children can, upon any sound principle, be recognised, 2493—The cases of families of officers killed in action justly claim sympathy, and always receive attention from those entrusted with the dispensation of the patronage, 2493, 2494—Giving the officers of the Company a claim to appointments for their children, would be going far to make the service of India an hereditary tenure, 2493, 2494—To disturb the present arrangement as to patronage, which works most beneficially for the servants of the Company, and to substitute for it one of distinct allotment of a number of appointments to meet claims, would be most mischievous, and would have a tendency to show that India was administered, in part at least, for the benefit of the servants of the State, 2494 2503-2507

It appears to witness that the present mode of distributing appointments is that best calculated to give to each class its due proportion, at the same time maintaining the efficiency of the public service, 2494—Frequent precautions taken from time to time by the Court of Directors, in its collective capacity, to ensure the pure exercise of the patronage by individual members of the Court, 2495, 2498-2502—With a view to show the Committee the attempt made by the Court to investigate even the motives which have led to an appointment, witness delivers in the documents which embody the statements made by each individual director, in the case of civil and military appointments, 2496, 2497—Opinion that during the last 20 years the number of appointments tainted with any suspicion of corrupt motives in its distribution has been under twenty, and in some of those cases the Court took judicial means to bring the guilty parties to justice, 2508, 2509

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With regard to Sir George Pollock receiving a civil appointment for his son, witness has no doubt the appointment was given, on public grounds, by an individual director, 2520—If the President of the Board of Control desired an additional force of steamers to the Indian navy, it is witness's opinion that he could originate that question, 2523-2525—He would state to the Court of Directors, by letter, with reference to the state

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of India and to the strength of the Indian navy, that it appeared to the Board to be desirable that an additional force should be provided, and he would request the Court of Directors to consider the subject, and prepare the draft of a communication upon it, 2523—If the Court do not adopt the views of the President of the Board, he has power to give effect to his opinion as the law now stands, 2526, 2527.

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- 1 Evidence relative to the Appointment of the Members of the Council of India
- 2 Powers of the Members of the Council

- 1 Evidence relative to the Appointment of the Members of the Council of India

Mode adopted by the Court in appointing members to the several Councils of India, *Shepherd* 730-732—Appointments to the Councils are made by the Court of Directors by selection from the competent senior officers, seniority is therefore one great element in their selection, *Prinsep* 942—Generally speaking, the gentlemen who are selected for the Council are selected for their merits and services, and certainly not merely for their standing in the service, *Burd* 1062, 1063—As the law stands, it rests with the Court of Directors, under the control of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, to appoint members of Council at Bombay and Madras, or to abstain from appointing them, as they may think the emergencies of the public service requires, *ib* 1088-1101—Objection to the appointment of the members of Council in India by the Court of Directors, without any intervention of the Government of this country, the President of the Board of Control having no negative upon these appointments, *Right Hon the Earl of Ellenborough* 2312—They are not appointed as representing particular departments, but in consequence of some supposed claim to a seat in Council, inconvenience which arose from this circumstance upon the death of Sir William Casement, the military member of Council, at the time the Council had to deal with a mutinous army, and a legal gentleman, who knew nothing of military matters, was substituted in Sir William's place, *ib*—The nomination to seats in the Council should be left with the Court of Directors, *Right Hon Viscount Hardinge* 2353

- 2 Powers of the Members of the Council

How far the members of the Council have the right of recording their opinions on all subjects, *Willoughby* 1529-1532—A member of Government is *functus officio* when absent from the seat of Government, *ib* 1535 1540—Manner in which the opinions of the members of the Council are taken, *ib* 1539, 1540

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Metcalf, Lord Lord Metcalfe had every facility for becoming a director, his services were required by Her Majesty's Government, *Shepherd* 754

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Military Correspondence The military correspondence with India is conducted with marvellous promptitude, *Melville* 160-165.—See also *Despatches*

Military Department On the Act of 1833 coming into operation, it was at once determined by the Government of India that everything connected with the military should be considered as belonging to the Government of India only, and it is so to this day, *Prinsep* 844—Nothing connected with the military department is recorded upon any proceedings of the Government of Bengal, *ib*

Military Officers If any means could be devised, it would be advisable to allow greater scope for the selection of military officers for the performance of civil services, *Sir G R. Clerk* 1393, 1394—The appointment of military men to civil offices does not operate as a discouragement to the civil servants, *ib* 1417, 1418—The employment of military men in the civil service, as at present, undoubtedly tends to promote the efficiency of the service in general, but witness would hesitate before giving the Governor-general and the Governors a power of appointment of military officers to any situations in the civil service, *Willoughby* 1553-1556—Frequency of the sons of military men obtaining appointments in the civil service, and the contrary, it would be very bad to confine each service entirely to itself, the public good requires that they should be blended, *Sir G. Pollock* 1976, 1977—Evidence as to the appointment of military officers on the civil service;

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service, the system has acted very beneficially, *Right Hon Viscount Hardinge* 2456-2469—A military man employed in a civil situation continues to rise in military rank, and his services would be available, if required, in the event of war, *ib* 2468, 2469

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Military Secretary Observations as to the duties of the military secretary, *Melville* 35—The military secretary never goes for orders to the Governor-general separately, in his capacity of Governor of Bengal, but he takes every military question before the Governor-general in Council, *Prinsep* 844

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Opinion that one civil and one military member would be sufficient for the Councils in the minor presidencies, 1603 1623-1628—No inconvenience or injury results from the delay which occurs in the correspondence with the Home Government, the rapidity of communication obviates all those difficulties, 1609—Witness would not suggest any diminution in the quantity of papers and records which are sent from the Government of India to the Home Government, it is necessary that everything connected with the subject should come home, 1610-1613—Witness is strongly of opinion that the Court ought to possess the power of recall of all their servants, up to and including the Governor-general, 1614—On the whole, witness considers that the civil service in Bengal is very efficient, 1615, 1616 1637—Approval of the present mode of appointment of officers to the civil service of Bengal, 1616-1621

With regard to the course of education at Haileybury College, too great attention is given to the Oriental languages, which can be best acquired in India, 1616-1618—With respect to the subordinate Governments at Madras and Bombay, the same principle might be adopted in them as in the North-western Provinces, 1623 1710, 1711—Witness would not prevent the Commander-in-Chief voting in Council upon all occasions and confine his voting to military matters, 1629—The Government of India is one of such magnitude that the Governor-general should not be left without a Council, 1630-1636—It would diminish the power of the Court of Directors if they had the power of recall, with the approbation of Government, so as to be materially prejudicial to their authority, 1637-1646

Objections to the discontinuance of the Legislative Councillor, the Indian Government has benefited by the existence of that councillor, 1647, 1648—Recommendation that the students at Haileybury should undergo a more severe examination on their leaving the college, the examination is sufficiently stringent on entering the college, 1650-1655—Natives have been employed of late in much larger numbers than formerly, with great success, 1656-1658—It would be beneficial for the interests of India if the Governors of the minor presidencies were selected from among the Company's servants experienced in India, instead of being, as they often are, persons altogether unacquainted with India, 1659-1663 1709-1712

Opinion that the Home Authorities might give greater discretion to the local Governments for the settlement of minor matters without sending them for decision to this country, 1664-1666—The amount of expenditure on public works by the Governor-general is limited to 50,000 rupees, any larger amount must receive the sanction of the Home Authorities, 1667-1669—At present, if a councillor is necessarily absent from the presidency from illness, his place at the Council is not filled up, thus a Governor may be left without a Council, a civil servant might be appointed provisionally to take a seat at the Council Board during such absence, 1670-1680—Objections to councillors being allowed to retain their office for more than five years, 1681-1683

Opinion that the well being of India, which the Governor-general has to superintend, would be promoted by the Council being invariably attendant on the Governor-general, 1684-1692—Explanation with regard to the method of transacting business in the Council, 1693-1696—Manner in which the powers which are now delegated to the Governor-general on leaving Calcutta are defined, 1699—In the event of Bengal having

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The Governor-general in Council may assemble the Supreme Council of India not only in any part of the Presidency of Bengal, but in any part of the Indian territory, 1713-1717—Opinion that in the promotion of officers in the civil service too much attention is paid to seniority, this system has of late been broken through with advantage, 1714—Witness does not consider that having a separate Government of Bengal would affect the question as to the seat of the Supreme Government, in time the transmission of intelligence by electric telegraph will make it a matter of little importance where the seat of Government may be, 1715-1720

MINOR PRESIDENCIES

- 1 *Generally*
- 2 *Remarks as to the Authority of the Governor-General over the Minor Presidencies, how far Advantageous*
- 3 *Objections to the Appointment of Lieutenant governors in the place of the present Councils*
- 4 *Changes made by the Act of 1833 with regard to the Subordinate Presidencies, and injurious Effect thereof*

1 *Generally*

As to Madras and Bombay, witness does not see how it would be possible to reduce to Lieutenant-governors the Governors, where there are separate armies and separate services, *Melville* 411—Mode of communications from the minor presidencies to the Governor-general in Council, no other system can be more convenient, *Sir T H Maddock* 1166-1168—It would not be advisable to confine the selection of persons for the offices of the subordinate Governments to the Company's servants exclusively, *Right Hon. Lord Elphinstone* 2111

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The Governments of Bombay and Madras are limited at the present time against expenditure of every kind, all matters referring to expenditure are submitted to the Governor-general in Council, how far any inconvenience arises from this restriction, *Melville* 452-458 474-476 481—The control of the Governor-general in Council over the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras in legislative matters has been productive of great good, because it has produced uniformity, *Prinsep* 881-884—Opinion as to the effects of vesting the Central Government with the present power of control over the subordinate presidencies of India, *Willoughby* 1476—It has produced both good and evil, on the one hand, by checking any tendency to extravagance, it has promoted economy, *ib.*—And on the other hand, it has transferred to a distant authority the decision of questions in which the local authority is much more likely to form a correct judgment, *ib.*

Some of the restrictions carry out the system of centralization too far, and, in fact, in practice, the strict observance of the law, which was for a time attempted to be enforced, has been evaded, *Willoughby* 1476—It is in measures relating to local wants and improvements that the minute control of the Central Government of India is most severely felt, instances in illustration of this statement, *ib.*—The power of control of the Governor-general in Council over the minor presidencies should remain as at present, giving more power to the minor presidencies would be contrary to the principle of centralization which is now acted upon, *Millett* 1594-1598—With respect to the subordinate Governments of Madras and Bombay, the same principle might be adopted in them as in the North-western Provinces, *ib.* 1623 1710, 1711

3 *Objections to the Appointment of Lieutenant-governors in place of the present Councils*

Necessity for the constitution of the Governors in Council at Bombay and Madras being maintained, *Melville* 411-413—The existence of a Council at the subordinate Governments of Bombay and Madras forms a strong security for the full and free statement of any case of conflicting opinion, *Bird* 1052—Necessity for retaining the present legislative control over the subordinate presidencies, it would be wrong to have many places where legislative Acts could be passed, *ib.* 1067—Opinion that the whole administrative power should be left with the Councils of each of the subordinate presidencies,

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3 *Objections to the Appointment of Lieutenant-governors, &c*—continued

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Remarks with reference to the effect of placing the minor presidencies under the immediate control of the Governor-general, upon matters relating to them witness, when Governor-general, would have been glad if the Council had been assisted by some distinguished officers from those presidencies, *Right Hon the Earl of Ellenborough* 2281 2284, 2285—The Councils of the minor presidencies should be maintained and the civil services raised to equal rank and consideration with the civil service of Bengal, *ib* 2282, 2283. 2296—Disapproval of the appointment of a Lieutenant-governor in place of the Councils which now exist at the minor presidencies, *Right Hon. Viscount Hardinge* 2371.

4 *Changes made by the Act of 1833 with regard to the Subordinate Presidencies, and injurious Effect thereof.*

Opinion that the Act of 1833 has effected most injurious changes in the subordinate presidencies, and has led to considerable delay in the ordinary transactions of business, *Right Hon Lord Elphinstone* 2104—The minute supervision to which the subordinate Governments are subjected by the Act of 1833, is a great check on all improvements, and causes a general want of respect towards such Governments among their servants at large, *ib*. 2105 2129, 2131—Opinion that the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras cannot well be placed on the same footing as the North-western Provinces, *ib* 2108—In order to effect the object, it would be necessary to amalgamate the army and civil service, objections to such amalgamation, *ib* 2109, 2110

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N

Native Councils With reference to proposed legislative enactments affecting the habits and customs of the people, it might be advisable to have at each presidency a sort of consultative council of natives, whose opinions on such subjects might occasionally be required; such a measure should be introduced with great caution, *Right Hon. Lord Elphinstone* 2114—Bodies of natives might be formed to communicate with on all projects of law affecting their customs and religion, *Right Hon the Earl of Ellenborough* 2297—It would not be desirable to form a council of natives who might be consulted on matters affecting their customs or religion, when an Act on those subjects is proposed, the draft is published in the native languages three months before the Act is carried into effect, and full weight is given to all objections taken against it, *Right Hon Viscount Hardinge* 2435–2438

Native Languages A knowledge of the native languages is essential to enable any officer, either in the Diplomatic or the Revenue Department, to be efficient, *Sir G R Clerk* 1389–1392 1463—More efficient measures are required to insure speedy and accurate translations of the laws into the native languages, objection made to the Macaulay Code, that it will be exceedingly difficult to make an intelligible and correct version of it in the native languages, *Willoughby* 1477—As regards the important qualification, a knowledge of the native languages, the civil service has greatly improved of late years, *ib* 1494—At present the laws are not properly translated into the native languages, amendments proposed in the present mode of translating and promulgating the laws, *ib* 1579, 1580—The languages and habits of the inhabitants of the Madras Presidency and of the Bombay Presidency are as distinct as those in any countries in Europe, *Right Hon Lord Elphinstone* 2126—See also *Addiscombe College*, 1 *Haileybury College*, 2

Native States The principal cause of the successful management of the smaller native states is, that the revenues are collected, and the administration conducted by the immediate officers of the Government, *Right Hon Lord Elphinstone* 2216, 2217—Importance of maintaining the native states, and of paying due consideration to the native princes, *Right Hon the Earl of Ellenborough* 2305.

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- 1 *Evidence generally as to the Appointments held by Natives.*
2. *Papers laid before the Committee*

- 1 *Evidence generally as to the Appointments held by Natives.*

Remarks relative to the appointments held by natives; they are confined to the uncovenanted service, distinction between the covenanted and uncovenanted service, *Melville* 260-267 386—Natives have been employed of late in much larger numbers than formerly, with great success, *Millett* 1656-1658—That provision of the Act of 1833 which throws open all employments to the natives of India, without distinction of colour or religion, had not much effect on Madras when witness left that presidency, the cause of this may be referred to the numbers of natives then employed in the Revenue and in the Judicial Departments, *Right Hon Lord Elphinstone* 2117—Opinion that the operation of that provision should be gradually extended, but that the natives should not be appointed to the covenanted civil service, *ib* 2118, 2119—Further consideration of the distinction to be maintained, with regard to the natives, between the covenanted and the uncovenanted service, if it be desirable to exclude the natives from the highest office no system can be less offensive than the present, *ib* 2160-2162—Increasing want of consideration for the natives on the part of the civil service, and for the native soldiers on the part of the younger British officers, *Right Hon the Earl of Ellenborough* 2305.

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Nerbudda Territory See *Saugor and Nerbudda Territories.*

Newspapers See *Press, The*

New Territories. Statement of the territories and tributaries acquired since the 1st May 1834, with the area of such territories, the population, the revenue, and the civil charges, *App* 330.

Non-Regulation Provinces. See *Civil Justice, 4 Criminal Justice, 4.*

Northern India Considering the extension of territory which has lately taken place in India, there might be an advantage in establishing an additional presidency in Northern India, the Punjab and Scinde might form a separate presidency, *Melville* 465, 466

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES

1. *Generally.*
- 2 *Papers laid before the Committee.*

- 1 *Generally.*

No inconvenience has resulted to the Government of the North-western Provinces from the Governor-general exercising his patronage in that country, the Governor-general almost universally adopts the advice of the Lieutenant-governors in the distribution of the patronage, *Prinsep* 935-939—The government in those provinces is very efficiently administered, and it ought to be so, for it is more amply provided with good working machinery than any other government in India, *Sir G. R. Clerk* 1336, 1337—Difference in the mode of administration of the North-western Provinces and the Government of Bombay, the Governor of Bombay has a Council, which the Lieutenant-governor of the North-western Provinces has not, *ib* 1338, 1339—The Lieutenant-governor of the North-western Provinces receives his instructions from the Governor-general of India; the Governor of Bombay receives his instructions from the Court of Directors, *ib* 1342-1345—Manner in which the patronage of the North-western Provinces is exercised by the Deputy Governor, the whole of the patronage being in the hands of the Deputy Governor is objectionable, *ib.* 1424-1428—The superiority existing in the North-western Provinces may be partly attributed to the greater energy of the people over the natives of Bengal, or the South of India, *Right Hon Lord Elphinstone* 2115—The assessment of the revenue in the North-western Provinces by Mr Bird, as being more light and equal, and the greater expenditure out of revenue upon public works in these provinces than in any other part of India, may also account for their superiority over Bengal, or the South of India, *ib.* 2115 2137.

2. *Papers*

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—continued

2 *Papers laid before the Committee*

Papers and documents relative to criminal and civil justice, 1840, in the North-western Provinces, *App* 492 *et seq*—Report of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, North-western Provinces, on the administration of civil justice for the year 1849, *ib* 584—Letter from the Lieutenant-governor of the North-western Provinces to the Governor-general, dated 12 June (No. 2218) 1844, relative to the revenue, *ib* 814—Copy of a letter from the Court of Directors of the East India Company to the Governor-general of India in Council, in the Revenue Department, dated 13 August 1851 (No. 9), as to the settlement of the revenue in the North-western Provinces of British India, *ib* 855

See also *Appeals*, 2 *Bombay Presidency*, 1 *Civil Justice*, 5 *Councils*, 3
Despatches, 2 *Distribution of Patronage*, 1 *Finance Minor Presidencies*, 3
Revenue and Expenditure, 2

Nubal Mahomed Bhawul Khan Translation of a letter from Nubal Mahomed Bhawul Khan, Buhadoor Umbasee to the Governor-general, dated 7 February 1844, as to the extension of the British boundary on the Abolur frontier to the River Ghara, *App* 823

O

Oaths of Office. The Governor-general, on his assumption of office, takes an oath of fealty to the East India Company, *Sir T. H. Maddock* 1282—Reference to the oath of fealty taken by the Governor-general, it cannot be deduced from this oath that he is in any greater degree the servant of the Company than of the Crown, *ib* 1313-1315 1320

Officers It is much better not to give different duties to the same officers but to give officers particular duties, and to take care that those duties are properly performed, *Bird* 1074

See also *Appointments Army Civil Service Dismissal of Officers Disqualification of Officers Furloughs Indian Navy Military Officers Natives*, 1
Patronage Pensions Promotion of Officers Public Officers Qualification of Officers Recall of Officers Retired Officers Salaries

Offices Bye-laws for the government of the East India Company with reference to offices, salaries, pensions, and gratuities, *App* 419—See also *Sale of Offices*

Oriental Languages See *Addiscombe College*, 1 *Haileybury College*, 2 *Native Languages*

Out-of-Employ Allowances See *Allowances*

P

Parliament Witness has no objection to an annual review in Parliament of the affairs of India, *Shepherd* 781.

Parliamentary Proceedings Bye-law for the government of the East India Company, with reference to Parliamentary papers and proceedings, *App* 420

Parliamentary Secretary See *Secretaries*, 1.

PATRONAGE

- 1 *Evidence relative to the Memorial presented to the Court of Directors by the Military Officers of the Company*
- 2 *Observations as to the Patronage in the hands of the Court of Directors*
- 3 *Remarks with respect to the distribution of Patronage in India*
- 4 *Objections to the Patronage being transferred to the Crown*

- 1 *Evidence relative to the Memorial presented to the Court of Directors by the Military Officers of the Company*

Copy of the memorial addressed to the East India Company as to the mode of distributing the patronage, and the inadequate consideration of the claims of the servants of the Company to patronage in favour of their sons, *Macgregor* 1841—This was signed by General Welsh, as senior officer, he being deputed to sign it by the other parties whose names were annexed, the number who coincided in the opinion expressed in the memorial was 220, *ib* 1842, 1843—Witness was deputed by General Welsh to state the

Report, 1852—continued.

PATRONAGE—continued

1 Evidence relative to the Memorial, &c —continued.

ground on which that memorial was founded, *Macgregor* 1844—The details of the facts are not entered into at all in the memorial, it is a kind of statement of the general argument of the service of the officers in the Indian army in favour of a certain proportion of the patronage being given to them, *ib* 1845—Way in which witness would provide for the present inadequate consideration of the claims of the two services upon the patronage of the East India Company, *ib* 1847 *et seq*—Witness would not object to the allotment of that portion of the patronage being vested in the directors of the East India Company collectively, *ib* 1850

Statement in corroboration of the memorial addressed to the East India Company, *Macgregor* 1857—Frequency of officers who have submitted their claims to appointments for their sons, on services alone, having been refused, *ib* —To facilitate the conferment of the patronage under a new system, there might be appointed to the Chairman or to the Committee of Patronage a secretary from among their own establishment at the India House, or chosen from the service, one acquainted with the cases of the applicants, *ib* 1887—Witness believes that a little difficulty would be experienced in the administration of the Indian patronage through a single official medium, instead of continuing the necessity of applying to so many different quarters, *ib* —As regards this patronage, the Indian officer is exposed to a necessity to which he is not subjected as regards any other patronage, and to which no class but his own are subjected, *ib*

The mode of distributing the patronage of military appointments in India most acceptable to the service would be that the administration of that part of the patronage which might be assigned as a public fund to meet service claims should be confided to the judgment and honour of a Board of officers, appointed by the direction, but not members of the Court, *Macgregor* 1888–1890 1920, 1921—Witness doubts that there are many instances of the directors bestowing appointments upon the sons of officers who have distinguished themselves when they were wholly unacquainted with them, solely on account of their father's services, *ib* 1916, 1917—Witness signed the memorial sent in to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, complaining of the present mode of distribution of the patronage in the service, circumstances under which he signed that memorial, as he does not concur in the opinions there inexpressed, *Sir G Pollock*, 1938–1941 1970–1972—Witness's idea of the memorial at the time was that it merely related to the way in which persons had access to the Court of Directors to obtain appointments, and nothing further, *ib* 1940—Witness paid no attention to the wording of the memorial at the time of his signing it, he took it more upon trust than anything else, *ib* 1956–1959

Witness gave his assent to the memorial presented to the Court of Directors complaining of the distribution of patronage as regards the servants of the Company, *Taylor* 1984–2032—He did so entirely in deference to what he believed to be the opinions and sentiments of a number of officers, whose rank and character entitled them to respect, and not from any conviction of his own as to the expediency of such a memorial, *ib* 1985, 1986 2005–2024—Witness concurs in some of the opinions expressed in the memorial, though not in all, *ib* 1987—Failure of officers of merit in obtaining appointments for their sons may be regarded as the exception rather than the rule, *ib* 1997, 1998—When witness assented to the memorial he supposed that it would be presented to the Court of Directors only, and made no further use of, it would not have been proper to have addressed any memorial or petition direct to the House of Commons, *ib* 2029–2032

Witness signed the memorial to the Court of Directors respecting the distribution of their patronage, but he did not concur in all the views of the said memorial, *Alexander* 2036, 2037—Concurrence with the fourth paragraph of the memorial relative to the nomination to the service of the sons and relatives of those who had died in the Company's employment, these nominations should be obtained on public grounds instead of by private favour as at present, *ib* 2038 2040 2043—The sons of officers should have some advantage in the respect of their education, as is the case in Her Majesty's service, *ib* 2038 2043—Witness also agrees with that portion of the fourth paragraph which refers to importunity in urging claims, these claims cannot be urged by mothers with respect for themselves, *ib*

Within witness's experience, many officers who render invaluable but undistinguished service fail in obtaining appointments for their relatives, *Alexander* 2041—There are many instances where patronage has been given entirely on public grounds, and without any reference to private influence, *ib* 2042. 2071. 2077—The servants of the East India Company have a peculiarly strong claim upon the Government they serve, inasmuch as their lives are passed away from their own country, and they thereby lose all other opportunities of providing for their families, *ib* 2044—Further concurrence with the memorial in complaining "that there is no department or public functionary anywhere that has the power of rewarding, by the conferment of appointments in India on their sons, the public service of the most meritorious officers," *ib*. 2048, 2049—The memorial

was

Report, 1852—continued

PATRONAGE—continued

1 Evidence relative to the Memorial, &c.—continued

was chiefly got up by Captain Macgregor, who seems to have acted on behalf of the officers who signed it, *Alexander* 2052

Witness signed the memorial to the Court of Directors with regard to the distribution of patronage; reasons for so doing, *Macleod* 2083, *et seq*—Opinion that it is impracticable to carry out the suggestion of the memorial, *ib* 2084 2086 2088 2093—Observations on the sixteen cases of hardship adduced in the distribution of patronage, it was never pretended that all claims that might be preferred on behalf of the Company's servants to appointments could be met, *Melville* 2471 *et seq*—The Committee are not to understand that in the several cases the parties named have themselves appeared as complainants, but their cases have been adduced by others as cases of hardship, *ib* 2491—Opinion that no right of the servants of the Company to appointments for their children can upon any sound principle be recognised, *ib* 2493—The cases of families of officers killed in action justly claim sympathy, and always receive attention from those entrusted with the dispensation of the patronage, *ib*. 2493, 2494

2 Observations as to the Patronage in the hands of the Court of Directors

It is the practice of the Court of Directors to allot to the President of the Board of Control a share of the patronage equal to that which is given to the Chairman, *Melville* 42-44—Evidence as to the system of patronage in filling up appointments to the services in India, *ib* 222-237—The possession of the patronage gives importance and position to the Court of Directors, the exercise of patronage by the Court has been, upon the whole, judicious and satisfactory, *ib* 244, 245—Witness is not aware of any case of an individual having a claim upon public grounds to an Indian appointment who had sought for it and had failed, *ib* 268-270 330—It is an admitted fact, that there is no department at the India House, and no public functionary there, or anywhere, that has the power of rewarding, except as of private gift, the services of the most meritorious officers, *Macgregor* 1857—Under the present system the administration by the directors of their patronage is as good as can be expected from any similar body of men so elected, but that admission must not be interpreted into an approval of the system itself, *ib* 1887—Reason for witness believing that there exists a greater disposition to distribute the patronage on public grounds as the period for the renewal of the Charter approaches, *ib* 1933-1935—Witness's experience would not lead him to state that the claims of the servants of the Company have been disregarded by the directors in respect to patronage, *Taylor* 1992—If the restriction which at present exists to preferring claims to the Court of Directors, as a body, was removed, it would be satisfactory to the military service, *ib* 1993 2026-2028—Officers in India are not allowed to address the Court, as a body, on the subject of patronage, *Alexander* 2055 2058

3 Remarks with respect to the distribution of Patronage in India

The exercise of patronage, under the circumstances in which it is exercised in India, confers no personal advantage on the Governor-general, if he were deprived of the patronage, he would not lose influence or authority in India, *Burd* 998, 999 1030 1035—The patronage of all the appointments in India, excepting a few of the higher offices, is vested in the East India Company, *Sir T H Muddock* 1286-1288—Suggestions with respect to the patronage of the Bengal Presidency, *ib* 1328-1331—Manner in which the patronage of Bombay is exercised, there is no inconvenience in the Governor making the appointments in Council, *Sir G R Clerk* 1429-1431

Explanation as to the manner in which appointments are made in the Bombay Presidency, the patronage vests in the Governor-general, but is checked by the Council, manner in which the patronage is distributed, *Willoughby* 1475—Doubts as to whether it would not be expedient that this patronage should not be vested avowedly in the Governor alone, when the responsibility would be exclusively his, *ib*—In the event of Bengal having a separate Governor, the Governor-general should still possess the patronage of the higher appointments, giving the other appointments to the Governor, *Millett* 1700-1702—It may be doubtful whether the Governor general's power of overruling his Council extends to matters of patronage, but it should be made applicable to those matters, *Right Hon the Earl of Ellenborough* 2311

4 Objections to the Patronage being transferred to the Crown

Objections to the patronage of the East India Company being transferred to the Queen's Government, *Melville* 246. 332—Great disadvantage would result from the patronage being transferred to the Queen's Government, *Shepherd* 828—In Her Majesty's service there is no difficulty at all in the distribution of the military patronage

Report, 1852—continued.

PATRONAGE—continued.

4 *Objections to the Patronage being transferred to the Crown*—continued.

by a single head, *Macgregor* 1887—Sugestions for the disposal of the patronage of India should be placed under the direct government of the Crown, *Right Hon. the Earl of Ellenborough* 2305, 2306—Opinion that if the patronage were taken from the Court entirely, and vested in the hands of the Ministers of the Crown, or any other public body, instead of the Court of Directors, the servants of the Company, civil or military, would not have so good a chance of providing for their families as they have under the present system, *Melville* 2510

See also *Applications for Appointments* *Appointments* *Army*, 1 2 3. 4 *Bengal Presidency*, 2 4 *Birch*, Colonel. *Bruce*, Colonel *Budd*, Lieutenant-Colonel *Bulkeley*, Lieutenant-Colonel. *Carmichael*, Colonel. *Civil Service*, 1 *Distribution of Patronage* *Geddes*, Lieutenant-Colonel *Governor-General*, 3. 5 *Greenstreet*, Lieutenant-Colonel *Home Council for India*, 2. *Jackson*, Lieutenant-Colonel *Laurence*, Sir Henry *North-Western Provinces*, 1. *Pollock*, Sir George. *President of the Board of Control* *Qualification of Officers* *Returns of Patronage* *Richmond*, Colonel *Salaries of Officers*. *Smith*, Lieutenant-Colonel. *Stewart*, Lieutenant *Wallace*, Brigadier

Peel, Sir Lawrence. See *Legislative Councillor*, 3.

Peel, Sir Robert See *President of the Board of Control*.

PENSIONS

1. *Evidence relative to the Pensions granted to Officers.*
2. *Papers laid before the Committee*

1. *Evidence relative to the Pensions granted to Officers*

There are certain rules laid down as regards the pensions of all classes of officers, pensions are not given to all the uncovenanted servants, *Bird* 1086, 1087—Explanation relative to the pension of 1,000*l* a year enjoyed by the civil officers at the end of their service, *Right Hon Viscount Hardinge*, 2466, 2467.

2 *Papers laid before the Committee*

Nominal list of persons retired from the establishment with pensions, granted under Act 55 Geo 3, c 155, s 91, and the amount of each pension, *App.* 323—List of pensions on the Home Establishment, not pensioned under Act of Parliament, *ib* —Nominal list of persons retired from the establishment of the India Board with pensions, with the amount of each pension, *ib* 345—Statement as to the conditions on which pensions are granted to officers of the Indian navy, and the amount thereof, *ib.* 428.

See also *Superannuations*.

PERIOD OF SERVICE.

1. *Remarks as to the Tenure of Office of the Members of the Supreme Council, and of the Governor-General, being limited to Five Years, how far desirable to remove this limit*
 2. *Opinion that it is not desirable to allow the Members to retain their Seats longer than Five Years*
- 1 *Remarks as to the Tenure of Office of the Members of the Supreme Council, and of the Governor-General, being limited to Five Years, how far desirable to remove this limit*

There is no limit by law to the period of a member's seat in the Supreme Council of India, but the Court of Directors have declared their intention to limit such period to five years, how far it is desirable to maintain this limit, *Sir T. H. Maddock*, 1170 1172—A similar understanding prevails with reference to the tenure of office of Governor or Governor-general, the Home Authorities have the option of extending the period or otherwise, *ib* 1170. 1178—The directors have occasionally prolonged the tenure of office as regards the Council of Bengal and the Supreme Council, *ib* 1173—Opinion that till very recently there was no limit to the period of a member's seat in the Council at Madras; since 1834 the limit of five years has applied to all the presidencies, *ib* 1173-1176—Instance of the Governor-general's office being prolonged in the case of Lord Auckland, who continued nearly six years in India, *ib* 1179—Similar instance as regards Lord Wm. Bentinck, who was Governor general for seven years after the last Charter Act, *ib* 1180

It would be desirable to continue the members of Council longer than the usual period, namely, five years, *See G R Clerk*, 1266, 1267—With regard to the Governors, five years

Report, 1852—continued.

PERIOD OF SERVICE—continued.1 *Remarks as to the Tenure of Office of the Members, &c*—continued

years is sufficient length of service, from the harassing nature of their duties, *Sir G R Clerk* 1366—The members of the Council at Bombay are appointed for five years, great advantage would result from prolonging the term of office, *Willoughby* 1527, 1528

 *Opinion that it is not desirable to allow the Members to retain their Seats longer than Five Years*

Objection to councillors being allowed to retain their office for more than five years, *Millett* 1681-1683—A member of Council generally retires after a service of five years, and, on the whole, this is desirable, *Right Hon. Viscount Hardinge* 2375, 2376

Pilot Service (Bengal) The volunteers for the Bengal Pilot Service are appointed by the Court of Directors, in rotation, *Melville* 256

Pollock, Lieutenant-General Sir *George*, G C B (Analysis of his Evidence)—Witness joined the Indian army in 1803, and has been home rather more than four years, 1937—Witness signed the memorial sent in to the Court of Directors of the East India Company complaining of the present mode of distribution of the patronage in the service, circumstances under which he signed that memorial, as he does not concur in the opinions therein expressed, 1938-1941 1970-1972—Witness's idea of the memorial at the time was, that it merely related to the way in which persons had access to the Court of Directors to obtain appointments, and nothing further, 1940—From witness's general and extensive acquaintance with the Indian army, he has every reason to think that applications for appointments upon public grounds are generally attended to by individual directors, 1942-1945

Opinion that the military servants of the Company have their fair proportion of the patronage, as compared with other classes of servants, 1946 1950, 1951 1955—It would not be advantageous to the military service of India to give a certain proportion of the appointments to the relatives of military officers, 1947—No prejudicial effect is produced upon the efficiency of the army by the present mode of nomination, 1948—Efficiency of the system of education of Addiscombe, the students are extremely well educated, and great care is taken of them, 1949—The present mode of soliciting appointments from individual directors is very objectionable, but witness knows of no other system that could be adopted, 1952-1954—Witness paid no attention to the wording of the memorial at the time of his signing it, he took it more upon trust than anything else, 1956-1959

Proposal that there should be a committee to sift the grounds of applications for appointments, leaving the distribution of the patronage to the individual directors as it now stands, 1960-1969 1973—Frequency of the sons of military men obtaining appointments in the civil service, and the contrary, it would be very bad to confine each service entirely to itself, the public good requires that they should be blended, 1976, 1977—It would be beneficial if all the cadets appointed to the Indian service went through Addiscombe, it would give a larger power of selection for officers of engineers, 1978-1982.

Pollock, Sir *George* With regard to Sir George Pollock receiving a civil appointment for his son, witness has no doubt the appointment was given, on public grounds, by an individual director, *Melville* 2520

Poonah. See *Seat of Government*

Population of India Statement showing the population of British India, under the different heads of presidencies, provinces, and districts, and specifying the area in British miles, *App* 334

President of the Board of Control The President of the Board of Control, as the adviser of the Crown, recommends for particular offices in India, as bishops and judges of the Supreme Court, to which the Sovereign appoints, *Melville* 22—With respect to the power of the President of the Board of Control to institute proceedings of war and peace, he is responsible to Parliament for the exercise of that power, *ib* 184-191—The President of the Board of Control carries on an uninterrupted correspondence with the Governor-general of India, but this is entirely private and is not recorded, *Waterfield* 610-618—On the appointment of a new President, possibly the ex-president may communicate such letters to him as a matter of courtesy, *ib* 614-618—Frequency of great trouble being experienced in obtaining a second signature, in addition to that of the President of the Board of Control, to communications, no advantage results from such second signature, it is a mere formal signature, and takes no responsibility from the President, *ib* 661, 662

President of the Board of Control—continued.

Giving power to the President of the Board of Control to send despatches direct to India, would alter what has evidently hitherto been the design of the Legislature, namely, that the Court of Directors should ostensibly be the governing body of India, *Waterfield* 681, 682—The present patronage possessed by the President of the Board of Control is a matter of courtesy, *Shepherd*, 830—All orders of the Court of Directors must be approved by the President of the Board of Control, *Sir T. H. Maddock*, 1262 1270—All instructions to the Governor-general relating to the whole internal economy and administration of Indian affairs are invariably controlled, and, it may be, dictated, by the President of the Board of Control, who might still exercise the same power during any long period of universal peace that may occur in future years, *ib* 1318, 1319—With regard to the relations existing between the Board of Control and the Court of Directors, witness questions whether the formidable powers of the President of the Board are in accordance with the spirit of the free institutions of this country, *Sykes* 1791—Opinion that the duties and powers of a Secretary of State are not so rigidly secret as those of the President of the Board of Control, *ib* 1815, 1816

Some of the best men in the Indian service have been brought into it under the patronage of the President of the Board of Control, *Right Hon the Earl of Ellenborough* 2320—It is absolutely essential that the President should be assisted by a Council who possess a knowledge of the details of the administration of the Government in India, *ib*. 2323—The Board of Control was, no doubt, intended to be a practical Council in former times, Mr. Pitt and Mr. Dundas used to attend, but now, although the great officers of State are members of the Board, they never attend, and the whole authority is vested in the President, *ib*. 2335, 2336—When President of the Board of Control, witness always consulted the Duke of Wellington in all matters of difficulty, but he never consulted Sir Robert Peel when he was at the head of the Government, *ib*. 2336—The Governor-general communicates freely with the President of the Board of Control, and, as a matter of courtesy, with the Chairs, but all orders of political importance must be transmitted to the Governor-general through the Secret Committee, *Right Hon Viscount Hardinge* 2414-2417

See also *Chairs Patronage*, 2 *Previous Communications*, 1. *Secret Committee*, 2, 3

President of the Supreme Council Selection of the President of the Council of India by the Governor-general, as also the Deputy Governor of Bengal, to act during the Governor's absence, *Bird*, 992-994

Press, The Opinion that a free press may be dangerous, especially during a campaign, in Eastern countries, *Right Hon Viscount Hardinge* 2405, 2406—Officials in India are not allowed to answer articles in newspapers, nor should that be permitted, *ib* 2407, 2408—The libellous portion of the press in India has very little influence, but causes much annoyance, *ib* 2410—For the want of some restriction on the press, information calculated to injure British rule in India is translated into the Persian newspapers, and thus circulated, not only throughout India, but through the adjacent countries, *ib* 2411-2413.

See also *Publicity of Proceedings*

Previous Communications. Remarks relative to the introduction of the "P. C." system as to despatches, it being the marking of despatches with regard to which previous communication has taken place between the Chairman of the Court of Directors and the President of the Board of Control, *Melville* 208-210—With regard to the delay which takes place in settling despatches, the length of time they remain in "P. C." does not arise from neglect or inattention of the Board of Control, whatever delay occurs arises from the sifting process which the draft undergoes, *ib*. 213-221—With regard to previous communications, they are merely suggestions and alterations passing between the Chairman and the President of the Board, there is nothing authoritative till the proposed despatch is in the form of a draft, *Waterfield* 527—Length of time which usually elapses between the receiving the first previous communication and the return of the approved draft, in the case of an ordinary despatch, *ib* 529—With regard to the Political Department, there are not many of the previous communications returned from the Board of Control without some alteration, the alterations suggested by the Board are generally adopted by the Chairs, *ib* 638-640

Evidence as to the delay which arises from the system of previous communication, the only mode of expediting the despatches is by abolishing this system, but it is the general opinion that such a course is not desirable, *Waterfield* 641-650—The delay resulting from the system of "P. C." is counterbalanced by the advantage of the more strict examination of the despatch, there can be no check without some delay, *ib* 663-674—With regard to despatches which relate to subjects of pressing importance, previous communications are at times dispensed with, and the transaction expedited, *ib*

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Previous Communications—continued

665-674—Advocacy of the system of "P C" as facilitating business and saving time, *Shepherd* 714—Objection to the "P C" mode of conducting business as necessarily prejudging questions, whereby the committees may have to run counter to the conjoint opinions of the Board and the Chairs, *Sykes* 1823-1825—Explanation with regard to the system of previous communications with the Board of Control on the subject of letters to be submitted by the Court, and upon which opinions are to be given within two months, *Right Hon the Earl of Ellenborough* 2265

Prices of Stock Prices in the Calcutta market of Government four per cent stock on the last day of every month, from 30th April 1834 to the 31st December 1851, with a memorandum showing the periods during which the five per cent loan was open, *App* 308

Prinsep, Henry Thoby (Analysis of his Evidence)—Was secretary to the Government of Fort William, in Bengal, when the Act of 1833 passed, and became secretary to the Government of India upon that government being organized, 840—Statement as to what occurred when the Act of 1833 was carried into effect in India, and what was the constitution given to the Government of India under its provisions, 841 *et seq*—Steps taken by the Governor-general, Lord William Bentinck, to form a Council under the provisions of the Act when first received in India, 841—Formation of the separate Governments of Bengal and Agra under the Act of 1833, 842—Under the provisions of the Act of 1833, appointments were made and gazetted to the Secretariat of India and of each presidency respectively, 842, 843

Change made by the Act of 1833 as respects the manner of conducting the Government of India, 843—A separate Government of Bengal, it was found, could scarcely be constituted without a separate set of officers and separate records, 843—Way in which the measure was carried out in this respect, 843—In the Secretary's and Political Department, no addition was made to the establishment, but in the Judicial and Revenue Departments a deputy secretary for Bengal was appointed, 843—One of the first questions that arose was how to separate the services for Bengal and Agra, 844—It was at once determined by the Government of India that everything connected with the military should be considered as belonging to the Government of India only, and it is so to this day, 844.

Nothing connected with the military department is recorded upon any proceedings of the Government of Bengal, 844—The military secretary never goes for orders to the Governor-general separately in his capacity of Governor of Bengal, but he takes every military question before the Governor-general in Council, 844—With respect to the civil services, it was determined to annex to Agra all those civil servants who held offices in that division of territory which was made to constitute the Presidency of Agra, 844—And it was determined to consider as belonging to Bengal all those civil servants who held offices under the Government of Bengal, 844—With reference to the question of military, it is the army of the Presidency of Bengal, but the same army is also the army of the Presidency of Agra, 845-849—The Agra Presidency was constituted by the Act of 1833, and Sir Charles Metcalie was declared to be the first Governor, 849

On the constitution of the separate Presidencies of Bengal and Agra, a question arose with respect to the patronage, way in which this question was settled between the Governors, 849—On the division of Bengal and Agra into separate presidencies, the subject of the accounts was found a very difficult one, change made in the system of accounts to meet the difficulty, 850—Process adopted in conducting the correspondence between the Governments of India and the Court of Directors, 851—The time occupied in transmitting a communication and receiving a reply varies according to the nature of the matter contained in the despatch, and the information that it is necessary to obtain, 852—The changes which have been made of late years in the mode of preparing the despatches has caused an increase of trouble and expense in India, and there are additional clerks entertained on the establishment of the Secretary's office for the purpose, 853

Evidence with respect to the mode of preparing despatches for the Court of Directors upon matters of ordinary routine, 854—It has been the study of the secretaries, and necessarily so, considering the quantity of business which they have in India, to make the preparation of these despatches as mechanical as possible, 854—In like manner, the reporting of the despatches from the subordinate authorities, which are reported in so much detail, is quite mechanical, 854—The preparation of these reports, though the quarterly reports look very formidable, is in fact so mechanical, that it is not by any means the great labour of the Secretary's office, 854—Explanation in respect to despatches received by and sent from the Secret Department in India, all the clerks entrusted with secret correspondence are sworn, as required by law, 855, 856

There is a secret department of the Political, and there is also a secret department of the Finance, sometimes there is as much or greater secrecy required in financial measures than

Report, 1852—continued.

Prinsep, Henry Thoby. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

than in political ones, 855—Nature of the supervision and control exercised by the Governor-general over the proceedings of the Governments of the subordinate presidencies, 857—The law gives the Court of Directors the power of determining whether there shall be a Council or not, and of how many members the Council shall be composed, 858—They have limited the number of members of Council to two at Madras and Bombay, 858—It was the intention of the Court of Directors that such members of the Council of India as might be qualified by being civil servants of the presidency should also be members of the Council of Bengal, 858—But it was decided, under legal advice, that the two duties would be incompatible; consequently, to save expense, there has been no Council appointed for Bengal, and the Court determined that no Council should be appointed for Agra for the same reason, 858

It is not desirable to abolish the Councils, there is a greater prestige about a Governor with a Council than there would about a Governor without one, 858, 859—There is no doubt that the appointment of a legislative councillor from England has improved the constitution of the Council, the Act of 1833 prescribes that he shall only sit and vote on questions connected with legislation, 860-863—How far witness considers it desirable to retain this fourth, or legislative member of the Council, 864—Statement as to the existing checks against abuses in the constitution and government of India, and improvements suggested therein, 865-869—The best security for good government is the necessity of recording everything that is done, and copying on the record every letter that is written to Government, and every answer, 865-867

Witness cannot fancy a more complete security, and the only mode of perfecting it is by perfecting the record and expediting the period when the review can be made, 868—Any aggrieved servant in the subordinate presidencies is not considered to have an appeal to the Governor-general in Council, but he must appeal to the Court of Directors, 869—The Governments of Madras and Bombay are bound to refer to the Governor-general in Council every matter that relates to the creation of a salary, or the grant of any allowance, however small, the present practice is not in strict conformity with the Act, 870-876—The present system is not productive of injurious delay or inconvenience, 876—By law the consent of the Governor-general is not necessary in the case of expenditure for public works, but the rule has been laid down by the Court of Directors, 877

Witness considers the control of the Governor-general in Council necessary with reference to public works, although the interference of the Government of India has been complained of by the subordinate presidencies, 878-880—The control of the Governor-general in Council over the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras in legislative matters has been productive of great good, because it has produced uniformity, 881-884—The legislative councillor who is appointed from England used formerly to sit and vote in the Council, referring to the Executive Government of India as well as to legislation, 885-887—This was objected to by Lord Ellenborough, and his sitting was discontinued, 886-888—The Court, being sensible that there was no inconvenience in his sitting, the practice has since been restored, 885-891.

The main object of the appointment of the legislative councillor was the preparation of a general code of laws for India, progress made in the preparation of such a code, 892, 893, 899, 908—Practical benefit which has resulted from the existence of the office of legislative councillor, 894-898—Remarks relative to the Indian Law Commission; the duties of the Law Commissioners and of the legislative councillor were separate and distinct, 894, 901—The connexion of the legislative member with the Law Commission arose, not from a provision of the Legislature, but from his having consented to act as president of the Law Commission, 902, 903—The Governor-general has an Advocate-general to refer to when necessary, when witness was in India it was the practice to consult the Advocate-general, whenever the Government desired it, but not to pass laws through his revision, 904-908

Witness has not given much consideration as to whether any advantage would result from the number of the Legislative Council being enlarged by including within its body other public servants, heads of departments, 909—No doubt a larger body would give more mature consideration to the different subjects which might be brought before it, but it might be more difficult to manage, 909-912—Difficulties in the way of appointing residents in Calcutta to assist in the deliberations of the Legislative Council, in the same way as residents do in many of our colonies, 910—The Indian Government now publish their laws before they are passed, this practice was adopted very soon after the constitution of the Legislative Council, 913, 914—On the whole, the publication of the acts, and the discussion which such publication has given rise to, have been attended with great advantage, 915-920.

Before the last Act, the Governor-general acted with his Council in the administration; now he acts independently of his Council, this was the most imperfect part of the scheme established

Prinsep, Henry Thoby (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued

established by the Act of 1833 921-924—Opinion that the Government of Bengal would be most efficiently administered if it were administered by the Governor-general in Council, 924, 925—The present system requires that on the Governor-general leaving the presidency, one of the members of the Council shall be made Deputy Governor of Bengal, great disadvantages arising from the system, 926, 927—Advantage has resulted from Agra being constituted a presidency with a Deputy Governor, 928—The Government of Bengal has not been so well administered since the late Act as before, 929, 930

Opinion that the Governor-general could administer the affairs of India and conduct the administration of the Presidency of Bengal at the same time, 931-933—Importance of the Governor-general retaining the patronage of the Bengal Presidency, otherwise he would lose much of his authority and influence, 934—No inconvenience has resulted to the Government of the North-western Provinces from the Governor-general exercising his patronage in that country, the Governor-general almost universally adopts the advice of the Lieutenant-governors in the distribution of the patronage, 935-939—Manner in which the higher appointments, such as secretaries, are made in India promotion can only go by selection for those offices, 940, 941

Appointments to the Councils are made by the Court of Directors by selection from the competent senior officers, seniority is, therefore, one great element in their selection, 942—Remarks relative to the promotions in the civil service by seniority, the officers have no right to any particular office by seniority of service, 943-947—All appointments are made by the Governor-general, with the consent of the Council, power of the members of the Council to prevent an appointment being made by minuting against it, provided there is a majority against the appointment, 948-955 957—Power of the Governor-general in Council of appointing the Deputy Governor at Agra, 956, 957—Observations relative to the out-of-employ allowance which the covenanted servants of the East India Company receive, the allowance is regulated by the Court of Directors, 958, 959

The system of the civil service of India has undoubtedly worked satisfactorily, that service being filled by men competent to discharge all its various duties, 960-965—Witness has no reason to believe that by any other system a more efficient body of public servants could be provided, 964—The appointments in India are with the Governors of the different presidencies, the members of Council having the power of dissent, 966-968—In making appointments in India, witness believes that the period of service has always been one element of choice, 969—Memorials have been presented to the Government in consequence of supercessions, but they have never received any attention, 970—Opinion that the members of the civil service generally are fully equal to the important functions they have to discharge, 971, 972.

Explanation as to the footing of our Straits' settlements, and those on the Tenasserim coast, with the Government of Bengal, as the law now stands, 973—It would be exceedingly desirable that there should be a provision in any future Act, leaving power to the Governor-general in Council, that is, the supreme authority in India, to provide a Lieutenant-governor, or a delegate of some kind, to take charge of any particular division of territory that may be deemed necessary, 974-976 •

Prinsep, Hon H T Minute by the Hon H T Prinsep, dated 10 November 1842, on the Second Report of the Bengal Finance Committee, *App* 385.

Promotion of Officers With regard to promotions in India, they are entirely made by the local Government, without the interference of the Home Authorities, *Melville* 259 377-385—The general system of promotion at the India House is by seniority, but the Court of Directors exercise their discretion in appointing to any office deemed important, *ib* 371—Remarks relative to the promotions in the civil service by seniority, the officers have no right to any particular office by seniority of service, *Prinsep* 943-947—Complaint in the civil service that the situations which they used to occupy are now, in a great measure, occupied by the uncovenanted service, and therefore promotion is not so rapid as it used to be, *Burd* 1019.

Perhaps in no service in the world is real and superior merit more likely to be sought out and rewarded than in the services in India, *Willoughby* 1475 1494—The system of promoting by seniority often operates prejudicially; the rule should be relaxed to a far greater extent than is now customary, indeed, witness would advise its almost entire abolition in the higher grades, *ib* 1494—Witness sees no objection to the plan adopted in Bengal of the civil servants purchasing out the senior servants in order to accelerate promotion, *ib* 1510-1516—Opinion in favour of the entire abolition of the system of seniority in the higher grades, *ib* 1520—Remarks relative to cases of promotion of officers for merit in place of seniority, witness would leave it in the discretion of the Government whether the reasons of the supercession should be communicated to the officer superseded, *ib* 1521-1523

Promotion of Officers—continued

Opinion that in the promotion of officers in the civil service too much attention is paid to seniority, this system has of late been broken through with advantage, *Millett* 1714 — Promotion by seniority is more the rule in Bengal than in Madras, *Right Hon Lord Elphinstone* 2122 — In Bengal promotion is carried out by a removal from the Revenue branch to the Judicial branch of the service, *ib.* 2123 — Promotion by seniority, if strictly observed, would be objectionable, *Right Hon Viscount Hardinge* 2373 2374

See also *Civil Service*, 1 *Covenanted Service* *Secretaries*, 2 *Supercessions*

PROPRIETORS

- 1 *Powers of the Court of Proprietors, Attendance of the Members.*
- 2 *Advantages resulting from the Court of Proprietors, suggested formation of a Quorum*
- 3 *Papers laid before the Committee.*

- 1 *Powers of the Court of Proprietors, Attendance of the Members*

Evidence as the powers possessed by the Court of Proprietors beyond that of electing directors, *Melvill* 5, 6 — There is no limit to the power of the Court of Proprietors in making grants of money, *ib.* 6 — Generally the Court of Proprietors show great deference to the opinion of the Court of Directors, *ib.* 74, 75 — As regards the voting of the Court of Proprietors, it would not be desirable to extend this power to those holding stock in the Company's loans, *Shepherd* 736 — The relative powers and authority of the proprietors and directors of the East India Company are governed by the Charter of Incorporation, *ib.* 742 — Power of the Court of Proprietors to discuss the affairs of India at the Quarterly Courts, *ib.* 764-766 — Great variations in the numbers of proprietors attending the Court upon the discussion of different questions, *Sykes* 1784, 1785

- 2 *Advantages resulting from the Court of Proprietors, suggested formation of a Quorum*

Advantage of the Court of Proprietors possessing the power of discussion with regard to the affairs of India, questions are raised and discussed there instead of being raised and discussed in Parliament, *Melvill* 7 — It certainly was contemplated by the parties to the arrangement of 1834 that the General Court should have the power of discussion, *ib.* — At present no quorum is required to constitute a General Court of Proprietors, it would be an improvement if there were one, *ib.* 8, 9 — Opinion that the Court of Proprietors are a very useful body, inasmuch as to a certain extent they stand between the Government and the Court, *Sykes* 1781 — A quorum of from thirty to forty proprietors, including the directors, would be very essential for a proper consideration of all questions before the Court, suggestions for establishing this quorum, *ib.* 1781, 1782 1786-1790 — In all other respects the Court of Proprietors is well constituted in its powers and usages, *ib.* 1783

- 3 *Papers laid before the Committee*

Statement of the number of proprietors of East India stock entitled to vote at the election of directors on the 14th April 1852, *App.* 345 — Account of the number of proprietors having more than one vote, *ib.*

See also *Bye-Laws* *Directors, Court of*, 1 *Election of Directors* *Retired Officers* *Secret Committee*, 1. *Votes of Proprietors*

Public Officers How far it is advisable that the public servants, having duties to perform connected with their public offices, should be allowed to act as directors of private banks, and in other responsible situations of that kind, *Willoughby* 1587-1589

See also *Salaries*.

Public Service See *Applications for Appointments* *Appointments*, 1. *Army*, 2 4.
Patronage, 1

Public Schools See *Writerships*.

Public Works. See *Cavery Anecut* *Irrigation* *Works, Public*.

Publication of Laws The Indian Government now publish their laws before they are passed, this practice was adopted very soon after the constitution of the Legislative Council, *Prinsep* 913, 914 — On the whole, the publication of the Acts, and the discussion which such publication has given rise to, have been attended with great advantage, *ib.* 915-920 — See also *Publicity of Proceedings*.

Publicity

Report, 1852—continued

Publicity of Proceedings Very little publicity is given to the proceedings of the Government in India, opinion that advantage would result from greater publicity being observed therein, the present system of government is almost inconsistent with the existing free press, *Willoughby* 1557-1578—There is no objection to giving greater publicity to the proceedings of the Indian Government, but nobody in this country will attend to the subject, *Right Hon Lord Ellenborough* 2326—Much good might be effected by publishing certain information relating to public affairs in the newspapers, submitting the same to the Government of the presidency previous to publication, *Right Hon Viscount Hardinge* 2407-2409

Punjab See *Northern India* Secret Committee, 1

Q.

Qualification of Officers The members of the civil service of India are subjected to tolerably severe tests in regard to their qualifications, both in this country and in India, *Willoughby* 1494—As to the qualification, the same qualification should be required from a candidate under the system of patronage proposed by witness as under the present system, *Macgregor*, 1932—Evidence respecting a plan prepared by witness when President of the Board of Control for effecting a change in the civil administration of India, by requiring, as a qualification for the civil offices, a service of a certain period in some native corps, *Right Hon Earl of Ellenborough* 2299—Advantages which would result from the adoption of such a system, *ib* 2299-2301.

See also *Disqualification of Officers* Supreme Council *Writerships*

R

Railways Reference to cases requiring prompt attention from the directors, the introduction of railways into India, being a most important question, required great consideration, *Shepherd* 778, 779—Opinion that it will be a long time before there is a railroad from Madras to Calcutta, and still longer before there is one from Madras to Simlah, *Right Hon Lord Elphinstone* 2213—Statement of the extent of the experimental lines of railway in Bengal and Bombay respectively, together with an account of the progress made, and of the expense incurred in the prosecution of those undertakings, *App* 340—See also *Seat of Government*

RECALL OF OFFICERS

- 1 *Power of Recall exercised by the Court of Directors, it is desirable that they should retain this Power*
- 2 *Proposal for giving the Crown a control over the Recall of Officers from India*

- 1 *Power of Recall exercised by the Court of Directors, it is desirable that they should retain this Power*

The Board of Control are expressly prohibited from nominating or appointing any servants of the Company, or from interfering with the absolute right of the Court to recall and dismiss their servants at pleasure, *Melville* 22—The power of the Company to dismiss or to recall any of their servants is most essential, *Shepherd* 772-775—Opinion that the power of the Court of Directors to recall the Governor-general is just and indispensable, *Sir G R Clerk* 1472—The power of recall of the Governors being vested in the East India Company is most undoubtedly essential for the maintenance of the good government of India, *Willoughby* 1500

Witness is strongly of opinion that the Court ought to possess the power of recall of all their servants, up to and including the Governor-general, *Millett* 1614—It would diminish the power of the Court of Directors if they had the power of recall, with the approbation of Government so as to be materially prejudicial to their authority, *ib* 1637-1646—With regard to the recall of the Governor-general, the Court of Directors should undoubtedly retain their present power, *Sykes* 1791-1793—Opinion that the Crown also should possess the same power of recall which they have at present, *ib* 1794

- 2 *Proposal for giving the Crown a control over the Recall of Officers from India.*

Opinion that the Crown should have a joint power with the Court of Directors in the recall, as well as in the appointment, of the Governor-general, *Sir T. H Maddock* 1182, 1183—Witness is only aware of one instance in which the Court of Directors have exercised their power to recall the Governor-general, *ib* 1187, 1188—General

RECALL OF OFFICERS—continued**2 Proposal for giving the Crown a control, &c**—continued.

evidence respecting the power of the Crown and the Court of Directors, jointly or severally to recall or dismiss any servants of the Company, from the highest to the lowest grade, *Sir T H Maddock*, 1197 *et seq*—Opinion that in case of any difference of opinion respecting the recall of the Governor-general, the power of the Court should yield to that of the Crown, *ib* 1206-1210 1281—Inconsistency of the law as regards the office of Governor-general of India and that of the subordinate servants of the Company; the power of the Court to recall the viceroy of such an empire, as representative of the Crown, is very anomalous, *ib* 1215-1220 1260-1272

The authority and position of the Governor-general in India might be weakened if it were known among the natives that he was liable to be removed by the Company without the consent of the Crown, *Sir T H Maddock* 1260—The orders of the directors to the Governor-general would be carried out as at present, even if the power of recall were transferred to the Crown, *ib* 1262—It is objectionable in principle to give the power of recalling the Governor-general to a certain proportion or majority of the Court of Directors, *ib* 1283—Evidence respecting the recall of the Governor-General, there is great anomaly and inconsistency in giving such power to the Board of Directors, *ib* 1287. 1299 1300. 1303 *et seq*—The law already provides the course to be pursued in case a Governor-general should be accused of a ruinous or improper system of government, opinion that on such occasions the Crown is at least as responsible as the East India Company, and should possess the entire authority of recall or otherwise, *ib* 1309, 1310—See also *Secret Committee*, 1.

Records Voluminous nature of the papers sent home from India, the diaries are very complete, and are carefully deposited with the records, *Shepherd* 782-786—Importance of these collections, it is not advisable to circumscribe them, *ib* 787—The best security for good government is the necessity of recording everything that is done, and copying on the record every letter that is written to Government and every answer, *Prinsep*, 865-867—Witness cannot fancy a more complete security, and the only mode of perfecting it is, by perfecting the record and expediting the period when the review can be made, *ib* 868—Keeping a record of everything is a great and important check against abuses in India, *Bird* 1015—Witness would not suggest any diminution in the quantity of papers and records which are sent from the Government of India to the Home Government, it is necessary that everything connected with the subject should come home, *Millett* 1610-1613—See also *Secret Committee*, 1

Reduction of Home Establishment Nominal list of persons reduced from the establishment at the East India House, with compensation pensions payable under Act 3 & 4 Will 4, c 85, s 7, *App* 324

Register of Bonds Bye-laws for the government of the East India Company, in reference to registers of bonds and other instruments, *App*. 420

Remittances from India Amount remitted in coin or bullion from 1834 to 1851, with a charge per cent of remittance, *App* 316—Amount remitted from India from 1 May 1834 to 30 April 1851, by means of advances in India to Her Majesty's Government, or by any other remittance not above specified, *ib* 319—Average out-turn of the rupee remitted in each year by each different mode of remittance, and general out-turn of the remittance in each year, *ib*.—See also *Hypothecation of Goods*.

Remuneration of Officers See *Salaries*

Retired Officers Opinion that only a small proportion of the retired public servants of the Company are holders of India stock, *Shepherd* 741—Number of officers on the retired list of each of the three presidencies, in January 1852, *App* 348—Number of officers on the retired list and on furlough respectively, who have actually served ten years in India, *ib* 350—Number of officers of the Indian navy on the retired list and on furlough respectively, who have actually served ten years in India, *ib* 428.

See also *Pensions* *Superannuations*

Returns of Patronage There has been made public in the Court of Proprietors a return of the military patronage, including the summary and direct cadetships, for the twelve years from 1840 to 1851, but witness is not aware of any public return of the patronage between 1834 and 1840, *Macgregor* 1846—Witness is prepared to go into some examination of the returns submitted by the Court of Directors, both in 1833 and at this time, as to the distribution of the patronage, evidence generally upon the subject of those returns, *ib* 1857, 1858—Return of the distribution of the Court's military patronage during twenty-one years, from 1813 to 1833, and observations thereon, *ib* 1857—Return of the direct cadetships and seminary appointments for twelve years, from 1840 to 1851,

Returns of Patronage—continued

1851, and remarks thereon, *Macgregor*, 1858—It is impossible, from this return, to say what proportion of the appointments was given to the Indian army and what proportion was given to the marine and ecclesiastical departments, *ib* —If those two branches were excluded, and if the return was extended to the whole nineteen years instead of the twelve arbitrarily selected by the Court, the result would be that only one-fifth of the patronage would be shown to have been given to the Indian army, *ib* —Witness is confirmed in that opinion by a return derived from the East India House, in which it appears that 17½ per cent was the proportion of the patronage for the seven years, 1836 to 1843, being under one-fifth, which in witness's estimate he gave the Court credit for, *ib* See also *Army*, 2 *Distribution of Patronage*, 2.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

1 *Generally*2 *Papers laid before the Committee*1 *Generally*

On the arrival of witness at Madras the revenue was rather below the expenditure, after some years they were equalized, and the revenue has since been gradually increasing, *Right Hon Lord Elphinstone* 2116—With regard to the revenue of Madras, during witness's government there the change from a deficiency into a small surplus is attributable to a succession of good seasons, that is, to natural causes, and not to any variation in the system of Government, *ib* 2139, 2140

2 *Papers laid before the Committee*

Account of the gross and net produce of the revenues of Bengal, the North-western Provinces, Madras and Bombay combined, and the gross and net charges defrayed out of those revenues, from the year 1834-35 to 1849-50, and estimated for 1850-51, with appendices, *App* 276—Abstract statement of the principal items of receipt in the year 1849-50, *ib* 280—Abstract statement of the charges for the year 1849-50, &c, whether stated as deductions from revenues, or as charges appertaining to the civil and military governments of India, *ib* 285—Return of the finances of India at the present time, as compared with that at the last period in which a surplus revenue was realized, *ib* 426—Statement of the total expenditure in each year, from 1834-35 to 1849-50, in India and in England, on account of the Indian navy, including the cost of building and repairs, the charges on account of ships and vessels afloat, engaged in the conveyance of mails and otherwise, and the charges for services ashore and afloat, *ib* 783—Resumption statements of charges, dated 16 April 1849, *ib* 846—Return of profit and loss, 20 April 1849, *ib* 852.

See also *Bombay Presidency*, 1. *Capital Stock*. *Home Charges* *Land Revenue*

Richmond, Colonel Exertions used by Colonel Richmond to obtain an appointment for a son, but without success, *Macgregor* 1885, 1886—Reference to the case of Colonel Richmond, *Melville* 2487

Ross, Honourable Mr Minute by Honourable Mr Ross, dated 17 April, *App* 800

S

Salaries The system of payment at the India House is liberal, a return of the establishment and the salaries paid is in course of preparation, *Melville* 374, 375 512—The Governments of Madras and Bombay are bound to refer to the Governor-general in Council every matter that relates to the creation of a salary, or the grant of any allowance, however small, the present practice is not in strict conformity with the Act, *Prinsep* 870-876—The present system is not productive of injurious delay or inconvenience, *ib* 876—Amount of the salary of the Governor-general of India, and of the members of the Council, *Burd* 991—The civil service of India is very fairly paid, it was better paid some time ago, *ib* 1019—With reference to the salaries of officers, it has been laid down by a rule of the Court that nobody under a councillor is to receive more than 50,000 rupees a year, *ib* 1065, 1066.

It would not be prudent to reduce the remuneration of the civil servants of the Company to a lower rate than at present, *Sir T H Maddock* 1186—Opinion as to the sufficiency of the pay of the public servants in India, *Sir G R Clerk* 1364, 1365—Opinion that the scale of remuneration that the civil service receives is liberal, but not extravagant, considering the extent and nature of the duties and responsibility devolving upon the Indian functionaries, *Willoughby* 1495-1498—The scale of salaries in Bombay is much lower than in Bengal, there is no reason why the salaries should remain

Salaries—continued

unequal at those two presidencies, *Willoughby* 1505-1509—The remuneration of civil servants may be considered sufficient, but not more than sufficient, *Right Hon the Earl of Ellenborough* 2302—The scale of remuneration in the civil service is not too high, *Right Hon. Viscount Hardinge* 2377

See also *Bengal Presidency*, 4 *Uncovenanted Service*.

Sale of Offices The proposal to sell a portion of the patronage on the public account is altogether untenable, the sale of appointments is never resorted to by the Government of this country, *Melvill*, 242, 243—The efforts of the Court of Directors have been great, and still continues to prevent their appointments from being sold, *ib.* 242—Witness cannot see the advantage of selling any portion of the patronage of the Court, *Shepherd*, 827—It would be advisable to sell a portion of the patronage, in order that the aristocracy of the country might be induced to enter the service of India, *Right Hon. the Earl of Ellenborough*, 2306, 2307

See also *Cadetships*

Saugor and Nerbudda Territories Statement of the Civil Establishment in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, *App* 404

Scinde See *Northern India* *Secret Committee*, 1. *Transit Duties*

Seal of the Company Bye-law of the East India Company in reference to the custody of common seal of the Corporation, *App* 420

Seat of Government No advantage would result from changing the seat of Government to a more central position in India, the Governor-general may go to any part and take his Council with him, *Melvill* 463, 464—Opinion that it would not be advisable to change the seat of Government in India, *Bird* 1134-1137 1142—Evidence showing that there is no necessity or expediency for removing the seat of Government in India from Calcutta, *Sir T. H. Maddock* 1189, 1190—Since the introduction of railways into India and the increased communication with Europe by steam it is less desirable than ever to remove the seat of Government to Bombay, *ib.* 1191—Objections to the removal of the seat of Government from Bombay to Poonah, or the Inhabuleshwer Hills, as great inconvenience would result therefrom, *Willoughby* 1541-1547—Witness does not consider that having a separate Government of Bengal would affect the question as to the seat of the Supreme Government; in time the transmission of intelligence by electric telegraph will make it a matter of little importance where the Government may be, *Millett* 1715-1720—Calcutta possesses great advantages as the seat of Government, remarks with regard to Agra, Delhi, and Simlah, *Right Hon the Earl of Ellenborough* 2289, 2290—A change in the seat of Government from Calcutta would not be desirable, *Right Hon Viscount Hardinge* 2366

See also *Governor-general*, 2 *Members of Council*, 1. *Supreme Council*.

SECRET COMMITTEE

- 1 *Evidence relative to the Constitution and Powers of the Secret Committee*
- 2 *Connexion between the Secret Committee and the Board of Control, the Committee should have the power of dissent from the Orders of the Board*
- 3 *Objection to giving the Committee the power of officially recording their Remonstrance against the Orders of the Board.*

1 *Evidence relative to the Constitution and Powers of the Secret Committee*

The powers of the Secret Committee, which had previously been limited to cases of peace or war, or negotiations with native states and princes of India, were in 1834 extended, *Melvill*, 4—Observations with respect to the Secret Committee, nature and jurisdiction of this Committee, how far any enlargement of the powers and jurisdiction was made by the Act of 1834, *ib.* 30 83—Improvements suggested in the constitution and powers of the Secret Committee, advantage of maintaining this Committee as a channel of communication with the Government of India, *ib.* 31-33 80-87—The Court of Proprietors cannot call for any papers which are in the Secret Committee, until those papers have been laid before the Court of Directors, *ib.* 63-73—Manner in which despatches which pass through the Secret Committee are recorded and deposited, *ib.* 64, 65

Remarks relative to the length of time that matters are kept within the province of the Secret Committee, it may occasionally happen that subjects are kept too long by them, in which the necessity for secrecy has ceased, *Melvill* 90-105—Reference to the case of the papers relating to the occupation of Scinde, the Punjaub, and Afghanistan, periods they were retained by the Secret Committee, *ib.* 93-102—Great advantage has accrued

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accrued to the public service from keeping matters relating to the administration of a newly conquered province within the jurisdiction of the Secret Committee, *Melville* 103-105—Selection of the members of the Secret Committee by the Court of Directors from among their own number, *ib* 117-119—The operations against Affghanistan were commenced and completed, and all the expenses incurred, whilst within the province of the Secret Committee, and before the result was communicated to the Court of Directors, *ib* 120-123

Explanation of the duty and limited power of the Secret Committee, *Shepherd* 716-721—How far it is desirable that the Secret Committee should have the power to send certain despatches to India without the knowledge of the Court, and to keep those despatches secret from the Court for many years, *Sykes* 1761—Opinion that any important secret might safely be entrusted to the twenty-four directors, proof of such safety in the instance of Lord Ellenborough's recall, which was kept secret even through the annual change in the direction, *ib* 1774, 1775—It is essential that the orders of the Secret Committee should be signed by the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, in order that they may see that the subject matters are within the jurisdiction of the Secret Committee, *Right Hon Viscount Hardinge* 2392, 2393

2 Connexion between the Secret Committee and the Board of Control, the Committee should have the power of dissent from the Orders of the Board

In the business called secret, the Board of Control has the absolute power of giving orders, which the Secret Committee are bound to carry out, the only objection that the Committee can make is, that the orders so given are not within the provisions of the law, *Melville* 124-137 166-169—Opinion as to the effect of giving power to the Secret Committee to make any communication upon any question of war or otherwise which is now kept secret for a considerable period, *ib* 182, 183—Witness does not think it advisable, in the case of the Secret Committee declining to sign a despatch, that they should have the power of making an appeal, or of entering a protest upon the Board's orders, *ib* 211—Evidence as to the course adopted with regard to secret despatches, *Waterfield*, 530-560—All despatches sent out to India by the Secret Department are recorded at the India Board, and there is a similar record at the India House, *ib* 580-609—Witness never knew any evil arise from the indiscretion of anybody connected with the Secret Department at the India Board, *ib* 609—No delay occurs with regard to despatches sent through the Secret Committee, course of proceeding in settling these secret despatches, *ib* 675-677

Remonstrances may have passed between the Secret Committee and the Board, against keeping any matters in the Secret Department that did not properly belong to it, *Waterfield*, 678-680—Suggestion that the Secret Committee should have the power of recording their opinions when they differ from the Board of Control, *Shepherd* 717-719—The Secret Committee incur no responsibility in the case of important diplomatic questions, or of peace and war, such matters rest almost exclusively with the President of the Board of Control, *Sir T H Maddock*, 1294-1298—Opinion that the Secret Committee, if they thought proper, should be empowered to enter their dissent, and to give their reasons for so dissenting from any order of the President of the Board of Control, which they are by law obliged to transmit, *Sykes* 1761-1763 1777—Remarks on the connexion between the Board of Control and the Secret Committee, *Right Hon Viscount Hardinge*, 2384—The Secret Committee should have the power of recording their dissent to orders of the President of the Board of Control, which they are obliged to transmit to India in their own name, *ib*. 2386-2391

3 Objection to giving the Committee the power of officially recording their Remonstrance against the Orders of the Board

The Secret Committee may write a letter to the President of the Board upon the subject of any orders which he may direct them to send to India, but witness would not give the Committee a power of officially recording a remonstrance against them, *Right Hon the Earl of Ellenborough*, 2266-2269

See also *Afghan War* Board of Control, 3 Government of India, 3.

Secret Departments (India) Explanation in respect of despatches received by, and sent from, the Secret Departments in India, all the clerks entrusted with secret correspondence are sworn, as required by law, *Prinsep*, 855, 856—There is a Secret Department of the Political, and there is also a Secret Department of the Finance, sometimes there is as much or greater secrecy required in financial measures than in political ones, *ib* 855—Recommendation that all the officers employed in the Secret Political Department of Bombay should be sworn to secrecy, *Sir G R Clerk* 1466-1471

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- 1 Secretaries to the Board of Control.
- 2 Secretaries in India

1 Secretaries to the Board of Control

Remarks relative to the appointment of the secretaries of the Board of Control, *Waterfield*, 568-574—Substitution of two Parliamentary secretaries by the Act, for one Parliamentary secretary and an assistant secretary, *ib* 631-634—Recurring to that system, and having an assistant secretary without any Parliamentary duties, would not facilitate the transaction of business, *ib* 635-637—Grounds for the opinion that no inconvenience arises from the change of the secretaries to the Board of Control at the same time with the President, and that no advantage would result from a permanent assistant secretary being appointed, *ib*. 651-660—A permanent secretary to the Board of Control is unnecessary, considering the ability of the senior clerks of the Board, *Right Hon. the Earl of Ellenborough* 2280

2 Secretaries in India

Manner in which the higher appointments, such as secretaries, are made in India, promotion can only go by selection for those offices, *Prinsep*, 940, 941—Young statesmen would be more fitted for the future conduct of Indian affairs by travelling through the country than by being attached to Governors in India in the capacity of Under-Secretaries of State, *Right Hon Viscount Hardinge* 2454, 2455. See also *Despatches*, 2

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- Supreme Council* Remarks as to the manner in which the Council of India is composed, qualification necessary for a member of the Council, *Bird* 979-986—Nature of the duties of the Council, manner in which they record their opinions, *ib* 987-990—Suggestion that an additional member from each of the presidencies should be appointed to the Council of India, who could explain any difficulties with regard to local circumstances, *ib* 1002—These members should be permanently resident at the seat of the Supreme Government, *ib* 1003-1008—Grounds for the opinion that it would be advisable to have two members in the Supreme Council who should represent the interests of Madras and Bombay, those members should be appointed in addition to the present members of the Council, *ib* 1047-1059 1068-1071—The Council being appointed to advise the Governor-general on all matters connected with the Government of India, it is witness's opinion that whenever the Governor general is obliged to leave Calcutta he should be accompanied by the Council, so that he might have the benefit of their advice, *ib* 1138-1146—Way in which the Governor-general, during his absence from Calcutta, benefits by the Council in Calcutta, official correspondence conducted by the secretaries, *ib* 1146
- The system of Government in India has been greatly improved by the last Charter Act, which confines the power of general and local legislation to the Supreme Council, *Sir T H Maddock* 1159—It is not desirable that a member of the civil service of Bombay should be one of the members of the Governor-general's Council, *Sir G R Clerk* 1360—Opinion that members from each presidency would be of great service to the Governor-general in Council, *Willoughby* 1524—Grounds for the opinion that it would be an advantage if the Home Government were to attach to the General Council a member from each of the minor presidencies, *Mullett* 1599-1608 1698. 1708-1710—The Governor-general in Council may assemble the Supreme Council of India, not only in any part of the presidency of Bengal, but in any part of the Indian territory, *ib* 1713. 1717—It would not be desirable to add a civil servant from each of the presidencies of Bombay and Madras to the Council of the Governor-general, *Right Hon Viscount Hardinge* 2361
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The right to vote, which is at present restricted to holders of 1,000 *l* stock, might be extended to those representing 500 *l* stock, 1725—The adoption of witness's plan would probably insure an early seat in the direction to distinguished Indian servants, while men eminent in civil life at home would be brought in to preserve the ratios of classes, 1725, 1726—An Act of Parliament should be passed to meet the different questions in the system proposed for the election of the Court, 1728-1730—Ground for the opinion that the present mode of election deters many proper candidates from offering themselves to the proprietary, 1732, 1733

The change made by the last Act in allowing proprietors to vote by proxy has been beneficial, on the principle that it enlarges the constituency, and renders the action of the knots of interests less influential, 1734—The expenditure of a candidate for a seat in the direction is very great, and is occasioned by travelling about the country, keeping committees, and having a permanent clerk to keep his books, 1735-1743—Witness's election cost him 2,287 *l*, he was seven years about it, and stood two contested elections, the refreshments for the committee were the only expense attending the actual election, 1735, 1736, 1738, 1741—Witness never heard any imputations of bribery at an election, 1742

The members of the committee are generally proprietors, and their services are gratuitous, 1744, 1745—Witness has never suggested to the Court his plan for the election of directors, a similar plan has been found to work beneficially in the Royal Society, 1747-1749, 1751—The proposed system of election would not compromise the power of the proprietors to vote as they thought fit, but the recommendation of the Electoral College would make the chances of any other candidate very small, 1750, 1751—Seven years is a very long time for a canvass, but is not above the average period, 1752-1755—How far the Committee of Bye-laws have the power to carry out witness's plan if they deemed it advisable, 1756-1758

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[Second Examination]—There would be 180 additional voters if the qualification were reduced from 1,000 *l* to 500 *l*, but if it were conceded to holders of stock to vote upon 500 *l*, no doubt there would be a considerable increase, 1780—Opinion that the Court of Proprietors are a very useful body, inasmuch as to a certain extent they stand between the Government and the Court, 1781—A quorum of from thirty to forty proprietors, including

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the directors, would be very essential for a proper consideration of all questions before the Court, suggestions for establishing this quorum, 1781, 1782 1786-1790—In all other respects, the Court of Proprietors is well constituted in its powers and usages, 1783—Great variations in the numbers of proprietors attending the Court upon the discussion of different questions, 1784, 1785

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Witness's experience would not lead him to state that the claims of the servants of the Company have been disregarded by the directors in respect to patronage, 1992—If the restriction which at present exists to preferring claims to the Court of Directors, as a body, was removed, it would be satisfactory to the service, 1993 2026-2028—If applications were admitted, supported by the Commander-in-Chief, and perhaps by some of the superior officers, it would remove one cause of dissatisfaction, 1993—Any regulation to distribute a certain amount of the patronage amongst the military servants of the Company would not be beneficial to the service, as it would close the door to any other description of application, 1994, 1995. 1999 2009-2020—The present mode of nomination has not worked prejudicially to the military service in India, 1996.

Failure of officers of merit in obtaining appointments for their sons may be regarded as

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as the exception rather than as the general rule, 1997, 1998—The Court of Directors as a body has no power of distributing patronage, it being divided in certain proportions among the members, 2000-2004—Inconvenience of the present mode in which persons who have claims from their public services have to make applications for appointments, it operates to exclude the applications of a considerable number of most deserving men, 2025—When witness assented to the memorial he supposed that it would be presented to the Court of Directors only, and made no further use of, it would not have been proper to have addressed any memorial or petition direct to the House of Commons, 2029-2032.

Territorial Claims. See East India Company.

Tours of Inspection Great advantage would arise from the visit of the supreme authority to the different stations within his Government, at present in Bengal it is impossible, the Governor of Bengal cannot visit any station, however great the emergency may be, *Bird*, 1060, 1061—It is very desirable that the Governors of their respective provinces should make tours of inspection every year, but not for any great length of time, suggestion for preventing too long an absence, *Right Hon Lord Elphinstone*, 2163 2168-2171—Some provision should be made giving certain powers to the Governors of the subordinate presidencies whilst absent on these tours of inspection, the present law, which is doubtful in its bearing on the question, should be definitely settled, *ib* 2164-2167 2172-2176

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1. *Generally.*
2. *Papers laid before the Committee.*

1. *Generally:*

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Wallace, Brigadier. Reference to the application made for an appointment for the son of Brigadier Wallace, an officer killed in action; this application was unsuccessful until the present movement, and has since been granted, *Macgregor* 1857 1911, 1912—The case of the widow of Brigadier Wallace has been met, and an appointment has been given, *Melvill* 2475.

War See *Declaration of War*

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The present Board of Control only consists of the President and certain *ex officio* members, 563-579—Remarks relative to the appointment of the secretaries of the Board

Waterfield, Thomas (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued*

Board of Control, 563-574.—All despatches sent out to India by the Secret Department are recorded at the India Board, and there is a similar record at the India House, 580-609.—Witness never knew any evil arise from the indiscretion of anybody connected with the Secret Department at the India Board, 609.—The President of the Board of Control carries on an uninterrupted correspondence with the Governor-general of India, but this is entirely private and is not recorded, 610-618.—On the appointment of a new President possibly the ex-President may communicate such letters to him as a matter of courtesy, 614-618

The sums requisite for defraying the charges of the Board of Control are obtained from the India House, by the President certifying every quarter that a certain amount is necessary for the expenses of the Board, 619-622.—The undrawn amount of the sum that is annually allowed to the Board of Control merges in the revenues of India, 624, 625.—With regard to the political powers of the Board of Control, the Act of 1833 made very little alteration, 626, 627.—The great alteration made with regard to the powers of the Board of Control in the Act of 1834 was, that the Act gave to the Board a control over the home treasury of the East India Company, 627.—Increase in the business of the Board since 1830, 628.—Duties of the paid Commissioners of the Board of Control who were abolished by the Act of 1833, 629, 630

Remarks relative to the substitution of two Parliamentary secretaries by the Act, for one Parliamentary secretary and an assistant secretary, 631-634.—Recurring to that system, and having an assistant secretary without any Parliamentary duties, would not facilitate the transaction of business, 635-637.—With regard to the Political Department, there are not many of the previous communications returned from the Board of Control without some alteration; the alterations suggested by the Board are generally adopted by the Chair, 638-640.—Evidence as to the delay which arises from the system of previous communication, the only mode of expediting the despatches is by abolishing this system, but it is the general opinion that such a course is not desirable, 641-650

Grounds for the opinion that no inconvenience arises from the change of the secretaries to the Board of Control at the same time with the President, and that no advantage would result from a permanent assistant secretary being appointed, 651-660.—Frequency of great trouble being experienced in obtaining a second signature, in addition to that of the President of the Board of Control, to communications, no advantage results from such second signature, it is a mere formal signature, and takes no responsibility from the President, 661-662.—The delay resulting from the system of "P C" is counterbalanced by the advantage of the more strict examination of the despatch, there can be no check without some delay, 663-674.—With regard to despatches which relate to subjects of pressing importance, previous communications are at times dispensed with and the transaction expedited, 665-674

No delay occurs with regard to despatches sent through the Secret Committee, course of proceeding in settling these secret despatches, 675-677.—Remonstrances may have passed between the Secret Committee and the Board against keeping any matters in the Secret Department that did not properly belong to it, 678-680.—Giving power to the President of the Board of Control to send despatches direct to India, would alter what has evidently hitherto been the design of the Legislature, namely, that the Court of Directors should ostensibly be the governing body of India, 681, 682

The East India Company are acting as trustees for the Crown, having command over all the public servants in India, 682-686.—Under the last Act the Board of Control have power over every part of the expenditure of the East India Company, with the exceptions laid down by the Act, 693-704.—Any proposition to expend money, however small the amount, must be submitted for the Board's decision, frequency of the Board declining to accede to, and proposing to diminish, the grants, 696-704

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V.

Visits of Inspection. See *Tours of Inspection.*

VOTES OF PROPRIETORS

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As far as relates to the covenanted branch of the service, the knowledge that no man's advancement depends on the will and caprice of those in power, operates very beneficially, 1475-1494—Opinion as to the effects of vesting the Central Government with the present power of control over the subordinate presidencies of India, 1476—It has produced both good and evil, on the one hand, by checking any tendency to extravagance, it has promoted economy, 1476—And on the other hand, it has transferred to a distant authority the decision of questions in which the local authority is much more likely to form a correct judgment, 1476—Some of the restrictions carry out the system of centralization too far, and in fact, in practice, the strict observance of the law, which was for a time attempted to be enforced, has been evaded, 1476

The rule of referring all matters of finance, however trifling in amount, to the Governor-general in Council, is inconvenient and productive of delay, 1476—Course adopted to remedy this inconvenience, 1476—It is in measures relating to local wants and improvements that the minute control of the Central Government of India is most severely felt, instances in illustration of this statement, 1476—On the whole, witness is of opinion that in matters of finance a greater latitude of discretion might with advantage be allowed to the subordinate Governments, provided they are competent and efficient, 1476—The legislative power being exclusively vested in the General Government of India was a wise provision of the Act of 1833, as it insures uniformity where such is desirable, and a more perfect and matured deliberation in the enactment of laws, 1477

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Frequency of the absence of the Governor of Bombay from the seat of Government; inconvenience and great expense which result from the absence of the Governor, 1486-1489—Observations with respect to the power of voting possessed by the Commander-in-Chief, he almost invariably votes with the Governor, and this is a great objection to his having a vote in the civil administration of the country, 1490-1493—He should not vote except on military and political questions which may be connected with military operations, 1492, 1493—Efficiency of the civil service of India; taken collectively, the officers are much more efficient in the discharge of the peculiar duties devolving upon them than could safely be calculated upon under any other system that witness has seen suggested, 1494

The members of the civil service of India are subjected to tolerably severe tests in regard to their qualifications, both in this country and in India, 1494—As regards the important qualification, a knowledge of the native languages, the civil service has greatly improved of late years, 1494—The system of promoting by seniority often operates prejudicially; the rule should be relaxed to a far greater extent than is now customary; indeed, witness would advise its almost entire abolition in the higher grades, 1494—Evil effects of officers in the civil service of India being in embarrassed circumstances; suggestion that any one who is seriously involved should be deemed disqualified for such employment, 1494—To the general purity and integrity of the civil service, and to its intolerance of any thing approaching to corruption, witness can bear the strongest testimony, 1494.

[Second Examination] Opinion that the scale of remuneration that the civil service receives is liberal, but not extravagant, considering the extent and nature of the duties and responsibility devolving upon the Indian functionaries, 1495-1498—Observations with respect to the system of education at Haileybury; defects in the system, and remedies suggested, 1499-1517-1519—Too much attention is paid to Oriental literature at Haileybury,

Willoughby, John Pollard. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

Haileybury, for the acquisition of which there are greater facilities in India than in this country, 1499—The power of recall of the Governors being vested in the East India Company is most undoubtedly essential for the maintenance of good government in India, 1500—At the present time men of great Indian experience are deterred from being candidates for the East India direction by the present mode of election, and the system of canvassing, 1501—Remedies suggested for removing the existing evils, 1502-1504

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Wilson, Mr. See *Civil Service*, 1.

Woolwich Academy See *Addiscombe College*, 1.

Works, Public. By law the consent of the Governor-general is not necessary in the case of expenditure for public works, but the rule has been laid down by the Court of Directors, *Prinsep*, 877—Witness considers the control of the Governor-general in Council necessary with reference to public works, although the interference of the Government of India has been complained of by the subordinate presidencies, *ib.* 878-880—Remarks upon the subject of the department of public works at Bombay, the department is very susceptible of improvement with reference to efficiency, *Willoughby*, 1581-1583—The amount of expenditure on public works by the Governor-general is limited to 50,000 rupees; any larger amount must receive the sanction of the Home Authorities, *Millett*; 1667-1669—With regard to improvements at Madras,

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the Supreme Government refused to sanction the construction of a road from Madras to Bellary, as recommended by witness's Government, *Right Hon Lord Elphinstone*, 2182—See also *Cavery Anicut Irrigation*

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