

P.R.O. 130/29/3

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1772-37

Head of a Bill for regulating the Government of the East India Company's Affairs both at Home & in India



1772-3

B-XVIII/1

1 The Directors in future to be elected by Proprietors of Stock of the Value of £1000, of which they have been possessed 12 Calendar Months before the Time of the Election

would it not be better to make the Directors consist of Merchants of respectable Character & to have left off Trade since of such Election that ought should be made by the King possessed of Capital Stock & then elected by ballot of the proprietors upon the death of any the King or his Heir or his Successors but the company to fill the said vacancy.

2 That no Persons shall be capable of being elected a Director unless he is, at the Time of Election, a Proprietor of Capital Stock of the Value of £1000, & it shall not be lawful for any Director during his Continuance in the Office to buy or sell India Stock or to furnish the Company with or to enter into any Contract for supplying them with any Goods, Provisions, Ammunition or Stores or Merchandize whatsoever.

3 That no Candidate for the Office of Director be entitled to vote at the Election of Directors.

4 That no Persons who are Owners or Husbands of Ships employed in the Trade of the Company or any who

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are proprietors of Shares or Interest in such Ships who are employed as Tradersmen in furnishing the said Company with Goods or Merchandise or shall have entered into any Contract with the said Company or shall hold any Office Place or Employment in the Appointment & Service of the said Company, shall be capable of voting at the Election of Directors of the said Company.

4. How ought the Directors to be appointed in April next whether by Election restrained as aforesaid, or by the King empowered by the Bill to name them pro hac vice, or appointed by Name in the Bill?

at the end of 3 or 4 years to be withdrawn & to be added in the same manner.

5. Directors to continue in Office Four Years, but one Fourth of their Number to be changed by Rotation every Year.

6. Salary of the Directors to be increased, & in such case their Number to be reduced.

7. The Presidency of Bengal to be governed by a Governor General & Four Councillors.

8. The King to be enabled by the Bill to name the first Governor General & Council who shall not be removable during Years without the Consent of the King.

9. They are to have the whole Civil & Military Government

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- Established Salary, & to be prohibited from any Concern whatsoever in Trade
- 12 A new Court of Justice to be established at Calcutta upon the Plan of the Bill of last Session
- 13 The Court to consist of a Chief Justice & Three Judges to be named & appointed from time to time by the King, & to be paid by established Salary, & to be restrained from any Concern or Dealing in Trade
- 14 All European Subjects of the King resident in the Provinces of Bengal or Madras to be amenable to their Court except the Governour General
- 15 The Governour General to be liable to be indicted & tried in the Court of King's Bench Westminster for any Crime or Offence committed in India
- 16 It shall not be lawful for the Governour General, the Council or any other the Servants of the Company to take presents from any of the Princes or Rulers of India or others or to lend money at

Interest

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Interest or to lend Money at any Interest or on any Term to Foreign Companies or to Traders being the Subjects of Foreign States, or to furnish them with Goods or Merchandise for their Investments.

No European to be allowed to be concerned in private Inland Trade by himself or his Agents within the Company's Presidency in India, or within the Limits of the Territorial Acquisitions in their Possession.

16 All Europeans, Subjects to His Majesty, & all Servants of the Company charged with any of the Offences hereunto or with the Embezzlement of the Company's Goods, Money, or Effects in India or with Extortion, or with Acts of Cruelty or Oppression committed against His Majesty's Subjects or the Natives of India shall, in every such Case be deemed & adjudged to be guilty of a high Crime & Misdemeanor & as such shall & may be prosecuted for the same in the new Court at Calcutta, or in the  
Mag  
Court

vide Act 10<sup>th</sup> Sec. 3  
Ch. 47 - G. A.

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Court of King's Bench at  
Westminster & such Person or  
Persons so offending being  
convicted shall be liable to  
be punished by Imprisonment  
Forfeiture of Goods & Chattels &  
to be rendered incapable of  
serving the Crown or the Company  
in any Office Civil or Military.

17 In case of Indictments or  
Information found or  
exhibited in the Court of King's  
Bench for misdemeanors committed  
in India & also in Civil Actions  
brought in the said Court or any  
other of His Majesty's Courts  
at Westminster against the  
Servants of the Company whose  
the Cause of Action arise in  
India Depositions of Witnesses  
examined by Justice of Sessions  
issued out of the Court or Courts  
at Westminster & taken in the  
presence of the Judges sitting  
in the new Court at Calcutta to  
be admitted as Evidence in  
the Trial of such Indictments  
Informations or Civil Actions  
respectively, such Evidence so  
taken shall be as good & competent  
as if the Witnesses had been examined  
or taken in the S. Court at the S. Trial.

18 No person having been  
employed in the Company's Service  
in India to be capable of being  
elected a Director until he shall  
have been

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been returned from thence for  
Three years.

19 Regulation to be made to prevent  
the Detention of Servants who  
have been dismissed from the  
Company's Service for Misbehavior.  
The Clause for obliging the Company  
to export Goods or Merchandise of  
the Growth or Manufacture of  
Great Britain to the Amount of 300,000  
£ Ann. expires 1<sup>st</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup> 1775

This Provision to be re-enacted  
Additional Regulations proposed

might not the com: have a resource 20  
for recruits from offenders under certain  
descriptions. Suppose persons deemed  
incorrigible rogues under the vagrant  
act, persons who make a practice in the  
night of stealing poultry, fish, game  
upon being convicted thereof by a judge  
of Assize or quarter sessions to inflict in  
the service of the India co: at the option  
of the co: or others committing transport  
offences

Such Powers to be given to the  
Company for the better Recruiting  
their Force as shall be found  
necessary for them & as shall be  
attended with the least  
Inconvenience to the National  
Recruiting Service.

The Company to be enabled  
under certain Restrictions to  
carry either from hence or  
directly from China Sea to be  
sold in America

21 The Company to be bound  
according to Terms & Conditions  
to be settled between the Lords  
of the Admiralty & the Court of  
Directors to victual & repair  
such of His Majesty's Ships  
as shall in future be  
stationed in India, out of the  
Revenue arising within the  
Presidency of Bengal &  
Madras.

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Heads of a Bill for  
regulating the E. I.  
Co.'s Affairs both at  
Home & Abroad.



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GRANVILLE  
PAPERS

17 Memorandum

Should the East India Bill pass the House of Lords, no Man doubts of this consequence, that Ministers have a sure Tenure in their Power as long as they think proper. The specific Evil then is, that they acquire an absolute certainty in their present situation. Opposition to them will in that case do much harm & no good, for their disjunction from the Crown, with a permanent Influence, would be the worst of evils.

No possible event can be worse than that which will happen if their present attempt succeeds - viz: absolute & permanent Power.

The only means of averting this, which will remain, if the majority of the House of Lords is found upon a Division disposed to adopt the Bill, is a dissolution of Parliament & change of Ministers, before the Bill passes that House.

The measure which will be taken by Ministers to prevent the possibility of effectuating this, will be to cut the proceedings so short by dint of Numbers in a Division, that there shall not be Time to put it in execution; wherefore if such a stroke is ever intended, it cannot be too speedily determined upon & prepared for.



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The objections to such a measure can only arise, either from the popularity of the Bill itself, or the general confidence of the Public in those who propose it, or the singularity of displacing those who are supported by a majority in both Houses. As to the first, it is clear that the measure is unpopular without doors. As to the second, it is pretty clear that by reason of the coalition, the nature of their Taxes, & the many objections which every one has to Mr. Fox being absolute in this country, independant of this attack upon chartered Rights, that the mover of this Bill is not so popular as he was when opposing the American War.

The last is that objection which is most to be attended to. The answer may be this. The Bill directly attacks the Royal Power, by raising up another Power, which will render the former insignificant. A Negative in form has never been put upon a Bill which has passed both Houses, since the Time of W<sup>m</sup> the 3<sup>d</sup>. — This measure proposed will amount to that Negative in another mode, viz: by preventing the Bill from passing both Houses, instead of giving the negative when it has passed.

The Question then comes to this — Is there any possible case in which the King ought to hazard the execution of his negative Power? If there is none whatever, no more can be said; if there is any possible

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case, this is that case, & the mode of doing it by dissolution seems less violent than the absolute negative would be. The ground of this proposal, the Bill from being completed is popular viz: the destruction of chartered Rights - the assumption of absolute authority - the introduction of irresistible corruption - the annihilation of the true authority of the Sovereign, & sapping the foundation of every gentleman's interest & power in the Kingdom. The strong steps therefore of putting the Kings negative in substance, tho' not exactly in point of form, seems to be justified by the occasion, & as favourably circumstanced as such a step can be, by the fortunate concurrence of a popular Question, viz: the invasion of charters to a wanton degree, & the imprisonment of the King so long as I shall live, which will awaken the attention of the more sober part of Mankind

The Dissolution of Parl<sup>t</sup> appears to be a bolder measure, than upon closer examination it may be thought. For first, it may be very safely assumed, that neither the Ministers, nor this Bill are at this moment in so great favour with the Public, as that the loss of them should induce men to exchange their present Tranquillity for civil disturbance. Secondly, this

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Leader should be a <sup>2</sup>man of gravity & experience,  
not engaged in faction; one whom the Country  
Gentlemen think honest, & of a moderate dispo-  
sition & temper. Such a one is absolutely necessary,  
otherwise the whole may speedily relapse into  
the same Hands as at present. Surely should  
the measure proposed or any other fail of res-  
-cuing the Nation from the Designs of these  
men, things can be no worse in that case,  
than they will be if no such measure is tried.



Abstract of the General Returns of the Country and Cast of the Men of the undermentioned Regiment  
 as taken from the Inspection Reports for the year 1824. ——— Bombay Adjutant Genl. Office 9<sup>th</sup> July

Corps.	Number of each country															Total.	Number of men of each cast.										Total	Remarks.							
	Bombay	Concar	Beccan	Beyeral	Wandrasan	Channatic	Harwar	Malabar	Mysore	Goa	Kataywar	Castor	Seind	Sohar	Parvatis		Arabic	Malwa	Ceylon	Ussawa	Opica	Malta	Total.	Bamin	Wandras	Raypoor			Burdassac	Bur	Malabar	Arabic	Musabnan	Christian	Bombay
1 <sup>st</sup> Regiment Lt Cavalry	2	26	35	52	332	8	8	17	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	36	"	"	"	"	517	"	324	"	"	"	"	182	11	"	"	"	517	
2 <sup>d</sup> .. D <sup>o</sup> .. D <sup>o</sup> ..	15	8	26	36	340	23	3	14	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5	4	1	"	479	"	329	"	"	"	"	164	6	"	"	"	479	
3 <sup>d</sup> .. D <sup>o</sup> .. D <sup>o</sup> ..	4	5	26	30	402	25	"	7	"	4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	503	"	250	"	"	"	"	212	11	"	"	"	503	
1 <sup>st</sup> a Lt Regiment N.S.	1	25	95	13	448	13	5	108	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	940	"	701	"	"	"	"	132	8	99	"	"	940	
2 <sup>d</sup> a Lt .. D <sup>o</sup> .. D <sup>o</sup> ..	4	470	40	10	379	2	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	907	"	590	"	"	13	"	44	5	239	16	"	907	
3 <sup>d</sup> Regiment N.S.	10	630	66	9	132	40	1	25	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	913	"	660	"	"	9	"	100	2	142	"	"	913	
1 <sup>st</sup> .. D <sup>o</sup> .. D <sup>o</sup> ..	1	739	68	11	106	20	10	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	963	"	493	"	"	27	"	64	5	374	"	"	963	
5 <sup>th</sup> .. D <sup>o</sup> .. D <sup>o</sup> ..	5	409	126	25	207	82	3	21	"	"	"	"	"	4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	882	"	526	"	"	8	"	63	9	276	"	"	882	
6 <sup>th</sup> .. D <sup>o</sup> .. D <sup>o</sup> ..	6	423	73	18	348	22	1	17	2	2	"	"	"	3	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	916	"	634	"	"	21	"	57	4	"	"	"	916	
4 <sup>th</sup> .. D <sup>o</sup> .. D <sup>o</sup> ..	"	479	92	19	299	44	"	18	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	962	"	562	"	"	8	"	80	10	252	37	3	962	
8 <sup>th</sup> .. D <sup>o</sup> .. D <sup>o</sup> ..	9	632	52	18	165	25	"	15	"	"	"	"	"	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	919	"	792	"	"	20	"	99	8	"	"	"	919	From the Reports
9 <sup>th</sup> .. D <sup>o</sup> .. D <sup>o</sup> ..	"	532	81	21	116	58	47	25	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	880	"	513	"	"	"	"	107	34	207	19	"	880	1823.

B XVIII. 2

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10 <sup>th</sup> Regiment N.S	2	502	92	18	125	52	62	108	"	"	"	"	"	"	4	"	"	"	"	"	945	"	526	"	"	4	"	"	103	6	280	17	9	945
11 <sup>th</sup> Regiment N.S	5	653	42	55	106	"	"	7	"	2	"	"	"	"	52	"	4	"	"	"	926	"	582	5	"	8	"	"	88	3	206	14	"	926
12 <sup>th</sup> Regiment N.S	"	501	86	44	211	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	942	"	647	"	"	3	"	"	50	1	233	"	8	942
13 <sup>th</sup> Regiment N.S	4	475	111	26	248	26	1	16	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	907	"	617	"	"	5	"	"	70	20	195	"	"	907
14 <sup>th</sup> Regiment N.S	3	689	80	12	189	1	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	976	"	676	"	"	3	"	"	42	"	255	"	"	976
15 <sup>th</sup> Regiment N.S	12	369	114	16	355	11	86	22	21	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1008	"	660	"	"	10	"	"	135	5	174	24	"	1008
16 <sup>th</sup> Regiment N.S	4	654	121	19	20	72	71	92	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	993	"	691	"	"	5	"	"	96	12	189	"	"	993
17 <sup>th</sup> Regiment N.S	4	586	57	11	183	4	"	67	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	914	"	508	"	"	36	"	"	62	3	265	40	"	914
18 <sup>th</sup> Regiment N.S	2	374	154	8	338	12	"	28	"	"	"	"	"	"	14	"	"	"	"	"	935	"	677	"	"	15	"	"	58	"	154	31	"	935
19 <sup>th</sup> Regiment N.S	27	671	30	6	151	8	2	79	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	974	"	571	"	"	30	"	"	79	8	316	"	"	974

Corps.

Number of each Country.

Number of Men of each Cast.

Corps.	Number of each Country.														Total	Number of Men of each Cast.										Total.									
	British	French	Dutch	Portuguese	Spanish	Malabar	Malabar	Malabar	Malabar	Malabar	Malabar	Malabar	Malabar	Malabar		Malabar	Malabar	Malabar	Malabar	Malabar	Malabar	Malabar	Malabar												
28 <sup>th</sup> Regiment N.I.	16	455	126	16	361	36	33	27	"	"	"	"	"	"	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1080	"	800	"	6	"	"	144	7	123	"	1080
24 <sup>th</sup> Regiment N.I.	8	957	82	27	8	4	"	27	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1113	"	319	"	1	"	"	160	6	528	99	1113
22 <sup>nd</sup> Regiment N.I.	3	702	22	16	162	"	"	3	1	"	"	"	"	"	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	952	"	674	"	11	"	"	59	"	191	17	952
25 <sup>th</sup> Regiment N.I.	4	529	66	26	162	5	"	75	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	848	"	549	"	17	"	"	164	13	73	32	848
1 <sup>st</sup> Cotha Battalion	7	191	68	75	345	7	"	6	"	11	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	710	"	536	"	14	"	"	99	18	43	"	710
2 <sup>nd</sup> Cotha Battalion	"	237	32	1	481	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	753	"	670	"	15	"	"	45	9	14	"	753
23 <sup>rd</sup> Regiment N.I.	11	96	44	5	766	11	"	15	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	948	"	854	"	14	"	"	57	23	"	948	
Total	169	1839	2106	623	765	556	313	553	24	20	1	"	"	"	100	2	42	"	5	4	1	"	25,695	"	17,431	5	303	"	"	2775	247	1,668	346	20	25,695

N.B. The greater part of the men put down under the Head Malabar must be from the Province of Kanara as only a very few of the Natives of the Southern parts of that Country were even allowed to be enlisted as soldiers.

(Signed) D. Leighton  
Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Abstract Statement of the Number of Men from each Province & District Enlisted into the Native Army on the Bombay Establishment during the year 1821.. 1822 & 23 and present with their Battalions on the 1<sup>st</sup> January 1824.

Bombay Adjut. Genl's Office.  
9<sup>th</sup> July 1824.

Corps.	Province or District																Total Enlisted into each Battalion	Grand Total				
	Bombay	Concan	Deccan	Gujerat	Canara	Kattywar	Baroda	Mysore	Scarcygha	Wandrasht	Mahadish	Prasath	Malabar	Mangalore	Mysore	Bengalore						
1 <sup>st</sup> & 6 <sup>th</sup> Regiment	1 <sup>st</sup> Battalion		86	12	"	"	"	"	90	2	"	5	1	1	1	"	198					
	2 <sup>nd</sup> " " " "		98	5	"	"	"	"	53	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	156					
2 <sup>nd</sup> Regiment	1 <sup>st</sup> " " " "		161	17	"	"	"	"	14	"	5	3	"	"	"	"	260					
	2 <sup>nd</sup> " " " "		16	2	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	89					
3 <sup>rd</sup> Regiment	1 <sup>st</sup> " " " "		86	8	4	"	"	"	70	"	17	"	"	"	"	"	185					
	2 <sup>nd</sup> " " " "		38	4	4	"	"	"	61	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	107					
4 <sup>th</sup> Regiment	1 <sup>st</sup> " " " "		49	"	1	"	"	"	29	3	5	"	"	"	"	"	87					
	2 <sup>nd</sup> " " " "		1	52	5	3	"	1	7	32	2	"	"	"	1	"	125					
5 <sup>th</sup> Regiment	1 <sup>st</sup> " " " "		65	11	6	"	"	"	36	10	3	2	"	"	"	"	133					
	2 <sup>nd</sup> " " " "		138	12	3	"	"	"	64	6	3	4	"	"	"	"	230					
6 <sup>th</sup> Regiment	1 <sup>st</sup> " " " "		18	3	2	"	"	"	34	1	"	"	"	"	1	"	60					
	2 <sup>nd</sup> " " " "		114	2	5	"	"	"	43	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	164					
7 <sup>th</sup> Regiment	1 <sup>st</sup> " " " "		69	6	3	"	"	"	82	4	1	1	"	"	"	"	167					
	2 <sup>nd</sup> " " " "		46	2	1	"	"	"	71	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	120					
8 <sup>th</sup> Regiment	1 <sup>st</sup> " " " "		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"					
	2 <sup>nd</sup> " " " "		12	4	1	"	"	"	4	"	2	1	"	"	"	"	24					
9 <sup>th</sup> Regiment	1 <sup>st</sup> " " " "		9	"	2	"	"	"	45	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	56					
	2 <sup>nd</sup> " " " "		45	4	1	"	"	"	17	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	69					
10 <sup>th</sup> Regiment	1 <sup>st</sup> " " " "		16	4	1	"	"	"	46	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	67					
	2 <sup>nd</sup> " " " "		121	25	3	"	1	"	32	2	5	"	"	"	"	"	189					
11 <sup>th</sup> Regiment	1 <sup>st</sup> " " " "		1	223	15	7	"	"	5	"	1	6	"	"	"	"	258					
	2 <sup>nd</sup> " " " "		95	"	"	"	"	"	32	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	127					
12 <sup>th</sup> Regiment	1 <sup>st</sup> " " " "		15	11	4	"	"	"	160	"	"	"	"	"	2	1	193					
	2 <sup>nd</sup> " " " "		31	14	1	"	"	"	92	2	7	14	"	"	"	1	442					
Catia	1 <sup>st</sup> " " " "		Report not Received																			
	2 <sup>nd</sup> " " " "		Report not Received																			
Total from each Province & District	2	1883	166	52	"	2	1	1	8	1202	30	53	36	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	3416

(Signed) D. Lighton  
Adjut. Genl of the Army.  
Abstract

Abstract Statement of casualties of all descriptions among the Recruits Enlisted into the Native Army on the Bombay Establishment during the years 1821, 1822, 1823. Adjutant General's Office 9<sup>th</sup> July 1824.

Corps	Casualties.					Struck off	Rejected	Total Casualties in one Battalion for 3 Years.	Remarks.	
	Deceased	Deserted	Discharged	Dismissed	Resigned					
1 <sup>st</sup> N. G. Regiment	2	25	3	2	"	"	32			
2 <sup>d</sup> Regiment	1 <sup>st</sup> Battalion	2	70	"	1	"	73			
	2 <sup>d</sup> Battalion	3	2	"	1	"	6			
3 <sup>d</sup> Regiment	1 <sup>st</sup> Battalion	5	69	9	"	"	83			
	2 <sup>d</sup> Battalion	4	27	16	1	"	48			
4 <sup>th</sup> Regiment	1 <sup>st</sup> Battalion	5	3	2	2	"	12			
	2 <sup>d</sup> Battalion	2	7	"	1	"	10			
5 <sup>th</sup> Regiment	1 <sup>st</sup> Battalion	2	14	3	1	"	20			
	2 <sup>d</sup> Battalion	2	33	4	1	"	40			
6 <sup>th</sup> Regiment	1 <sup>st</sup> Battalion	1	6	1	"	"	8			
	2 <sup>d</sup> Battalion	3	5	"	3	"	11			
7 <sup>th</sup> Regiment	1 <sup>st</sup> Battalion	2	30	5	2	1	41			
	2 <sup>d</sup> Battalion	"	12	2	1	"	15			
8 <sup>th</sup> Regiment	1 <sup>st</sup> Battalion	"	"	"	"	"	"			
	2 <sup>d</sup> Battalion	"	2	"	"	"	2			
9 <sup>th</sup> Regiment	1 <sup>st</sup> Battalion	5	9	"	1	"	15			
	2 <sup>d</sup> Battalion	2	12	9	"	1	24			
10 <sup>th</sup> Regiment	1 <sup>st</sup> Battalion	3	7	3	"	"	13			
	2 <sup>d</sup> Battalion	3	45	28	3	"	79			
11 <sup>th</sup> Regiment	1 <sup>st</sup> Battalion	7	77	1	1	"	86			
	2 <sup>d</sup> Battalion	7	37	"	2	"	51			
12 <sup>th</sup> Regiment	1 <sup>st</sup> Battalion	8	31	"	"	"	48			
	2 <sup>d</sup> Battalion	25	98	2	"	"	125			
Total....		91	626	97	23	1	2	5	845	

(Signed) D. Leighton  
Adjutant General of the Army  
To



Letter to Dowdswell, 30. 11. 1772

Dear Dowdswell,

According to your last Letter I imagine you will get to London on Tuesday Evening, so that this Letter will just meet You.

I enclose in this Packet — your original Paper Lady Rockingham having made me a compleat Copy, & I also send back one of Mr. Bukes's Letters to You & will send the other in a few Days — As I shall have Copies taken of all the three Papers, finished by Lady R.<sup>m</sup>

I thought these Papers might be necessary for You & Mr. Buke to have, particularly as I imagine the D. of Richmond would be glad to see them if he comes up to London.

By the Account I have received from Mr. Bukes I find, that the Institution of a Secret Committee of thirteen was announced on the first Day of Parlt., & I understand the Ballot was to be on the following Day — If Government had shewn any Delicacy, heretofore, in having all the Affairs of the Company made Publick, a Secret Committee would have appeared more Plausible, but as they never shewed any Reluctance in laying open to all the World the Situation of the E. I. Company in the former Transactions in Parlt. — I think this Manoeuvre is liable to meet Blame & will furnish fine Opportunities <sup>for</sup> Stock Jobbing among the Elect. It is indeed a Justifying Measure to the E. I. Company — I shall be curious to see the List.

The Ministry —  
will

R  
14  
15  
(6)

will undoubtedly abuse every Individual, & if any of our Friends should be on their List, it will only be to distract & perplex.

I have lately got two Accounts of the State of the E. I. Company's Finances, the one is an Estimate of Receipts & Payments to March 1773 & the other is an Estimate of what may be received & what may be paid admitting one Year's Sale to be £3,500,000, Nett: — I believe these Accounts are accurate, the Person that had them from did not know, whether they are the Directors or rather the Chairman & Deputy Chairman's Estimates or whether they were drawn up by the Opponents.

I send You Copies of them. — Upon this State of the Receipts & Payments to March, inclusive, — I think if the Company was to reduce their Dividend to 6 per Cent & even tho' the Bank allowed the old Debt of £200,000, to continue, — The Company would still be about £600,000 behind-Hand in the End of March 1773. — But if Government would allow them a little Respite in regard to the Payment of the sum of £28,666 now due to the Customs, or only Part of it, and also the whole of the sum of £159,281 which will be due to the Customs by the End of March 1773,

I should imagine that their Sales in Spring would very soon furnish them with all Cash necessary to pay those Demands of Government by the Month of June 1773, if not sooner.

By the Estimate of what may be received & paid admitting one Year's Sale to be £3,500,000. It appears that by the Non-payment of the £400,000 to Government & by the £200,000 saved by reducing the Dividend, in the Month of March 1773 — adding the Balance of £51,000, The Company would have £651,000 or rather more in Cash — which would liquidate the £600,000. &c. which they will be behind-Hand in the End of March 1773.

By this proceeding of reducing the Dividend & by Government allowing the  
E. I. Company a little Delay in the Payment to the Customs, tho' the E. I. Company  
is £600,000 behind-hand in March 1773 - they would have clear'd that  
Deficiency by March 1774, & in March 1775 - they probably would have a  
Balance before-hand of 651,000<sup>£</sup>.

I understand by Mr. Burke's Letter that it seems L<sup>d</sup>. North's Plan, to  
prevent the E. I. Company making any Dividend at Amas. The Operation  
of that hard Measure, will only be a saving of about 100,000<sup>£</sup>. & the E. I. Com-  
pany in the End of March 1773 - will be rather more than 500,000<sup>£</sup> behind-  
hand, instead of rather more than 600,000<sup>£</sup> behind-hand.

L<sup>d</sup>. North's Idea will not relieve the Revenue, the 400,000<sup>£</sup> Ann: must  
cease equally & Government must take out an Exent against the Company for  
not having when withal on this Moment to pay the very large Sums which  
will be due, & are due to the Customs. I don't suppose L<sup>d</sup>. North would

choose to anticipate the sum of 613,667<sup>£</sup> now due on the new Debt from  
the E. I. Company to the Bank, for that indeed might draw on more,  
Complications of Ruin to Credit.

It therefore appears plainly  
to me, that the Revenue must lose the 400,000<sup>£</sup> Ann: & that the Treasury  
must wait a Little for the Money due & which will be due from E. I. Company  
to the Customs.

To force the Company to borrow, especially  
if the Majority of the Proprietors be for reducing the Dividend, I must  
think will be a very violent Act. The Company have a right to urge,  
that the 400,000<sup>£</sup> Ann: which has been paid for some years, has  
been the Occasion of the present Deficiency, & I think by one of the Estimates  
it appears that the Company neither now, nor in future will be able to pay  
the 400,000<sup>£</sup> Ann: to Government & a Dividend of 12 1/2<sup>£</sup> Cent to them selves.  
for

for I cannot think that a Balance of 51,000 <sup>£</sup> is sufficient Security  
against similar Deficiency's to the present, happening again in a future  
Time.

I well remember, that Mr. Hous was very eager in  
his Opinion, that the Company could not pay the 1,00,000 <sup>£</sup> to Government  
& a Dividend of 12 1/2 <sup>£</sup> per Cent & he urged that tho' it might be able just to do it,  
yet it would leave much too scanty a Balance, & that unforeseen Events  
would arise, Deficiency's ensue, & the Company's Affairs be thrown into  
Distraction.

I don't quote Mr. Hous as great Authority, but the  
Events have nearly verified his Predictions. After March 1774. Perhaps  
the Company's Finances might again bear to be loaded with a Payment  
to Government of 300,000 <sup>£</sup> per Anni. & might make a Dividend of 10 <sup>£</sup> per Cent.

I think this is the utmost, that the Company can do, unless their Sales  
hereafter can be increased to above the present sum of 3,500,000 <sup>£</sup> Net.

I never approved the Idea of forcing the Company to pay any specific  
Annual sum, not only because I thought Parlt: had no right to exact it,  
but also because I thought the payment of a specific sum which had no  
Reference either to an advancing or a losing Trade, was, on a wrong Principle

I wished the Profits to the Revenue to have risen in the Proportion of  
an Increased Trade & to have depended on that Circumstance.

Parliament then for its own & the Publick's Interest would have always  
been ready to encourage & assist the C. I. Company, — a different  
Spirit now prevails & both Parlt: & the publick at Large, grudge the Com-  
pany & Proprietors even their fair Profits. If the Comparison would  
hold between the Company & the Publick, as between Landlord & Tenant  
I should say, that Tenants who divide annually among themselves  
3 or 400,000 <sup>£</sup> occasioned — 12 or 1,300,000 <sup>£</sup> — to be paid into

to be paid into the Landlords Treasury, were surely well deserving of Favour.

I see by the News Papers that Mr. Humbold in his speech in the India House, attributed the large Expence incurred in the Military Preparations in Bengal &c to the Alarm of War with France & Spain - I believe the Fact to be true, so far as its being the Foundation of additional & extraordinary Expence, but the Enormity of the Expence was nevertheless owing to some fraudulent conduct in some of the Company's Servants in India.

That the Neglect of Administration at Home had furnished the French with a fair Opportunity of beginning the War in India greatly to their Advantage is undoubted, & it therefore became necessary in India that a great sudden Expence should ensue there, as they had no Expectation of an early Support from this Country. It is but Equity therefore that the Revenue of this Country should feel & bear some of that Expence.

All Sides in the E. India House seem to agree that the present Deficiency's in Point of Cash arise from the large Drafts which were drawn on the Company here, by their Servants in India.

It matters very little whether the former Chairman & Depy: Chairman were right or wrong in accepting the Drafts. The original Blame lies in what occasion'd the extra Expence, & which I think may fairly be laid to the Charge of the Ministers at Home, for having neglected the Security of Bengal, as indeed of every other Possession of the Crown of great Britain.

I have now troubled you with a long Letter & many speculative Opinions on E. India Business in which any progress will be made in this first Meeting of Parlt.: The Danger of any immediate War, or any Expectation of additional Supplies being required, seems

seems at present not probable.

His Majesty's Words in his Speech relative to the E. India Business are smoother than Oil, yet they will prove very words.

Naughty - Naughty Ministers so to pervert such Gracious Intentions.

I should trust that the Humanity of Parlt. would operate more, than even his Majesty's Incitements by his gracious Declaration of his Readiness to concur in any Measure, which would tend to relieve the Distress, which the Failure of the Harvest may Occasion.

Regulations made in Time of Scarcity are seldom well founded in Policy for the preventing of future Scarcity. If Price paid no Duty, & if even Bounty was given for the Impostation, I should think it would be very useful, & I should be partial to that Mode of Temporary Relief, because it would not so immediately alarm and affect the Growth of Corn in this Country. Many Persons who are afraid of encouraging the Cultivation of Wheat, Oats & Barley in the Colonies, as tending to advance the Rivalship of the Colonies with the Mother Country in their staple Commodities of Wheat, Barley & Oats, would not have the same Fears in Regard to the Encouragement of the Growth of Rice.

If Rice was extraordinary cheap I think it would find its Way into Use among the poorer People, & in Times of Dearness of other Grains would be adopted, but the Prohibition for Wheat, Barley & Oat Flour would be a sufficient Security that Wheat, Barley & Oats would never sink to too low a Price for the Grower.

Mr. Burches's Letter to me last Night was very satisfactory. He says there was a good Meeting at the Club Hall in good Humour.

Wentworth  
Nov. 30<sup>th</sup> 1772.

Copy to Mr Dowdeswell

Letter from Secret Committee of East India Co. to William  
Pitt, Dec. 1756

Sir,

Before you had entered upon the business of  
Your Office, as One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries  
of State, We had waited upon the Earl of Holdernesse, to  
represent the great danger the East India Company was, at  
present, threatened with from the armament the French  
were making for the East Indies, and the inability of the  
Company to protect their Trade and Settlements, without  
His Majesty's Assistance, and having, in consequence of  
that conversation, prepared a Letter for His Lordship,  
together with some Accounts necessary to illucidate the  
same; We now take the liberty of delivering to You, Sir,  
a Copy of that Letter, also of the several Accounts and  
Papers, which We proposed to lay before His Lordship,  
when His health would permit; all which We humbly  
submit, Sir, to Your Serious Consideration.

We are with the greatest respect,

Sir, Your most Obedient and  
most Humble Servants,

The Secret Committee of the East India Company,

J. Godfrey  
John Payne  
W. Raymond  
Christoburron

East India House,  
the 21<sup>st</sup> December 1756.

The Right Honourable William Pitt Esq<sup>r</sup>.

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Copy.

My Lord,

When Mr. Godfrey and Mr. Burrow had the Honour of waiting upon Your Lordship on the 1<sup>st</sup> Instant, to represent the great danger the East India Company was threatened with from the great Armament the French were making to send to the East Indies and the inability of the Company to protect their Trade and Settlements without His Majesty's Assistance, Your Lordship was pleased to express your sentiments of the Present Danger, and to say that the Company would be assisted by the Government, but in order thereto it would be proper for the Directors to form some Plan of Operations together with an Account of what Charges and Expences the Company had been at since the Embroils with the French in India, that Your Lordship might lay the same before His Majesty.

We the Secret Committee, in consequence of Your Lordship's Intimation, do beg leave to say, that We humbly hope His Majesty will send out such a Fleet and Body of Land Forces, and give such directions to His Commanders, as in His Great Wisdom he shall think most conducive for the defence of the Company's Trade and Settlements and the reducing the great power of the French in India, more particularly on the Coast of Chormandel,

And We beg leave to inform Your Lordship that

The Right Honble the Earl of Holderness.

although

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Dec: 21: 1756.



although the Company are making all possible Efforts  
to get a number of Recruits for their Forces in India, by  
ill Success they have hitherto had, and the Difficulties  
daily experience, they have great reason to apprehend that  
the whole of what they shall be able to procure will amount  
but a small Number, and fall greatly short of what they  
intended ..

Your Lordship may please to remember that in the  
end of the year 1754 a Plan was concerted with and  
approved by the Lords of the Administration for the Supply  
of the British Possessions, Trade and Privileges in the  
Indies; when His Majesty was pleased to order Four  
Companies of Artillery to assist in carrying it into  
execution, which was for marching them with what the  
Company could spare from the Mallabar Coast, to act  
in conjunction with the Morattas, for dispossessing Salabat  
Jung and the French of the Province of Golcondah; We  
now lay before Your Lordship a Copy of that Plan, and  
the same time beg leave to observe, that it is in our opinion  
a good foundation to build on.

Although the Provisional Treaty and Truce, which  
were soon after agreed upon between Mr. Saunders and  
Mr. Godeheu prevented the said Plans being carried  
immediately into execution, the Governour and Select  
Committee at Port St George had actually concerted  
Measures for entering upon the same, even while the said  
Treaty and Truce subsisted, and communicated their Sentiments  
thereon to the Governour and Select Committee at Bombay

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a Copy of which Letter We now enclose for Your Lordships  
Information

The Select Committee at Bombay having considered that Letter, and being then intent on the expedition against Angria, although they did not disapprove of the Plan in general, were apprehensive that during the continuance of the Treaty and Truce it was not to be attempted, but might be a very proper Plan to proceed on in case of a Rupture with France, and the Governour of Bombay was strongly of opinion, that an Alliance with the Morattas was easily to be effected, it is true, upon the coming away of the last Advices the Company were informed the Morattas had taken umbrage at their not being admitted to a share of the Plunder on the reduction of Angria's Fort of Ghoreah, but by the same Advices it appears a Treaty was going on with that People and their Pretensions and Demands were in a fair way of being accommodated.

To show what Immense and Extraordinary Expences the Company have been at since the Embroils with the French in India, We have caused an account thereof to be stated and a Copy accompanies this Letter for Your Lordships Information

Your Lordship will please to observe by the said Account that the Annual Expences of the Company in India amounted in an Average before the Loss of Madras to about the Sum of £122269.10.11 and after that time to £292168.11.1 the difference between which two Sums amounting to no less than £109899.2 is the yearly

Exceedings

Exceedings in the Companys Expences, during the Pen  
of the French Embroils, besides which We must beg leave  
to refer Your Lordships to the Several Items in the Acco  
mentioned under the Head of real Losses and Expens  
to be exclusive of the said Annual Exceedings, such of  
as can be ascertained amount at and since the taking  
Madras to the further Sum of £490753. 19. 11.

Should the Account now Stated and herewith sub  
to Your Lordships Observation not be thought, of itself,  
Object sufficiently striking, to evince the Inability of the  
Companys continuing this Expence, which, at this Time  
is greatly encreasing, We beg leave to refer Your Lordship  
Our Memorial, addressed to the Right Honourable Mr  
Secretary Fox, under date of the 18<sup>th</sup> of August last, of  
which Your Lordship had a Copy, as well as to Our  
Reply to that Gentlemans Letter to Us of the 10<sup>th</sup> of Sept  
under date of the 22<sup>th</sup> of the Same Month.

We are with the Greatest Respect

My Lords,

Your Lordships most Obedient  
and most Humble Servants,

Peter Godfrey,  
John Payne,  
Roger Drake,  
Christ: Burrond.  
Jones Raymond.

East India House,  
the 21<sup>th</sup> December 1756

To the Right Honble Henry Fox  
Esq. one of His Majesty's Principal  
Secretaries of State.

from Court of Directors

19.5.1756

Sir

The East India Company having, for several years, been in a State of Hostility in the East Indies with the French Settlements there, your Memorialists, and the Committee appointed by them, have by their several Memorials, to which they beg leave to refer, represented to his Majesty's Ministers such Advices as they have received from thence, and besides using the utmost Efforts in the Company's Power, to oppose the Inroachments of the French, they have humbly desired, and obtained the Aid and Assistance of his Majesty's Ships and Forces, and are most gratefully thankful for the Protection and Support already afforded them.

That as the War now declared against France puts an End to the Provisional Treaty made in the East Indies, between your Memorialists Governour at Fort St George and the French Governour at Pondicherry, It is to be expected, that as soon as Advice of this Event can be received in the East Indies, Hostilities will not only be renewed there, but will also be extended to the other parts of India, where the English and French have any Settlements or Commerce, and although your Memorialists will give

Orders

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E. India House May 18.  
1756.

42.  
Orders to repell them with all the Force the Company are able  
yet it will be impossible for them, from their own Strength,  
already so much exhausted, by the immense Expences they  
have for some Years been at, in the Defence of their Settlements  
and the preservation of so valuable a Trade, which besides the  
many Advantages the Nation receives thereby, brings in to the  
Publick a Revenue of near Seven hundred thousand Pounds  
a Year; which, without His Majesty's Gracious and Effectual  
Assistance, must be diminished or lost in proportion as the  
Company suffer

Should the Condition of His Majesty's Ships  
in India, or any other Exigencies of the State have made any  
Orders necessary for the Recalling of any part of that Squadron  
to Europe, Your Memorialists presume to hope that the late  
Event of a Declaration of War (perhaps unforeseen at the  
time of Dispatching such Orders, if any should have been  
sent) will Influence the Administration, to give such Directions  
by the Ships they are informed will shortly be dispatched with  
Advices thereof, to order such of them, as may be in a  
Condition to continue there, to remain till such other Assistance  
as His Majesty may be most Graciously pleased to afford  
may arrive, for the Protection of our Settlements and Trade  
in India, which must fall a Prey to our Enemies there, unless  
Supported by a Naval Force Superiour to theirs, and which  
is out of the Power of your Memorialists to send or maintain.

We therefore most earnestly and  
Submissively recommend to You, Sir

and

and His Majesty's Ministers, the Care  
and Protection of the Company's  
Settlements and Trade in the East Indies  
in such manner, as you, Sir, and His  
Majesty's Ministers shall think most  
effectual and proper

We are with the greatest Respect

Sir

Your most Obedient and  
most Humble Servants

The Court of Directors of the United East India Company

East India Co<sup>o</sup>

London 19<sup>th</sup> May 1756

Stephen Lanyon  
Maximilian Deering  
John Dorrion  
Timothy Tullie  
Will. Barwell  
Charles Chambers

J. Godfrey  
John Payne  
W. Mabbott  
Christopher Brown  
Raymond  
Michael Impey  
Ald. J. Savage  
R. Raab  
Thos. Pons  
Robt Jones  
Henry Blount  
John Manship

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B-XVIII/A (iv)  
To the Right Honourable Henry Fox  
Esq; One of His Majesty's Principal  
Secretaries of State. from the Secret  
Committee

18-8-1756.

Sir,

6. India House  
1756  
After the many and repeated Representations,  
made by the Court of Directors of the East India Company,  
and their Committee, to His Majesty's Ministers, desiring  
and imploring His Majesty's Support and Protection of  
the Company's Settlements and Trade, and the Assistance  
His Majesty has been graciously pleased to afford them,  
both with His Ships and Forces; It is with the utmost  
Reluctance We find Ourselves obliged, on behalf of the  
Company, still further to desire the Interposition of His  
Majesty's Ministers for their safety.

From the time of the Conclusion of the Peace  
between the English and French Nations at Aix La Chapelle  
in the year 1748, and notwithstanding the same took place  
in Europe, yet Hostilities were continued between the  
English and French Companies in the East Indies, under  
mutual pretence of Auxiliaries to the Country Powers, in  
the Course of which Proceedings, the Company, besides the  
Assistance they received from His Majesty have been at  
Immense Expence and Charge, in defending their Settlements  
and Trade against the attempts and encroachments of  
the French, in which had they succeeded the Whole Trade

and

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on the Coast of Choromandel would have been engrossed by the French, and That in other parts of the East Indies would, in all probability, have been before now rendered very precarious to the British Nation.

In this situation matters continued till Decem. 1754, when a Provisional Treaty and Truce were made between the Agents of the Two Companies in the East Indies for suspending further Hostilities, till the pleasure of their respective Sovereigns should be known.

Nothing being concluded by this Treaty and the time for the Duration of the Truce agreed upon in consequence of it being determinable on the arrival of any Orders or Advices from the Sovereigns of either of the Contending Parties had not the Event of a Declaration of War since happened a renewal of Hostilities in those Parts was most probable but must be the immediate consequence of the arrival of the first Advices of such Declaration; and as the French Company are supported at the expence of the Crown of France, who seem intent upon extending their Commerce all over the World, to the exclusion of the Subjects of most other European Nations, and more particularly those of Great Britain, it is impossible for the East India Company of themselves, notwithstanding their Utmost Endeavours to furnish an expence sufficient to encounter that of the French Nation, who, We have reason to apprehend take all occasions to send Ships and Forces and Warlike Stores to the East Indies, and We fear are, at this time, preparing to send a Reinforcement thither; so that, unless supported



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His Majesty, all the Companys Settlements must fall an  
easy prey to the French, whereby, and by the Superior  
Force in the Indian Seas they will secure the Whole Trade  
and Navigation thereof to themselves.

Should such an Event happen, how Great must the  
Distress be that will then attend this Nation? The East India  
Company must be no more; The Proprietors of their Stocks  
will be clamorous for the Loss of their Capital; The Owners  
of the Shipping, engaged in the Companys Service, and in  
which several Hundred Thousand Pounds are employed,  
will add to the Public Discontent; The Navigation of the  
Kingdom will be greatly diminished; The very Large  
Revenue arising to the State from the Duties on East India  
Goods will cease; A general Distress upon Public Credit will  
succeed, and the Government will be in all probability, if  
not totally, in great measure deprived of a Supply of Salt  
Petre from the Company, which, till some New Channel is  
found out, they could scarce procure the quantities wanted  
from any other Nation, more especially if the War should  
extend itself on the Continent.

The Affairs of the Company being in this  
Melancholy Situation, We think it Our Duty to Our  
Proprietors and to the Public thus humbly to lay them  
before you Sir, and to desire you will be pleased to  
communicate our apprehensions to the rest of His  
Majesty's Ministers, and to intercede with His Majesty  
for such Assistance and Support as the Present Exigency  
will permit, and particularly that, if His Majesty shall

think

think fit to recal His Ships now in the East Indies under  
the Command of Admiral Watson, Another Squadron, a  
Sufficient Force, may in proper Season (which We humbly  
apprehend should not be later than the Month of October)  
sent thither, as We are under the Greatest Apprehensions  
for the consequences of the Return of Admiral Watson's  
Squadron, should not the Orders signified by you, Sir, to  
have been most Graciously given by His Majesty, for the  
further continuance thereof in those Seas, reach India  
before the time first limited for the Departure thereof  
Europe.

We are with the Greatest Respect,

Sir,

Your most Obedient and  
most Humble Servant

The Secret Committee of the East India Company

East India House London,  
the 18<sup>th</sup> August 1756.

J. Collier  
John Payne

R. Drake  
W. Macmillan

Christoburton

Shrewsbury 552/7/33

B XVIII 15

State of the East India Company's Receipts & Payments for ten Years from 1<sup>st</sup> March 1762 to 1<sup>st</sup> March 1772 shewing the Advantages to Government & to the Proprietors; with a Comparative View of the Advantages during the first five Years & the second five Years, also of the Debts incurred in the same Period.

On the 1<sup>st</sup> March 1762 The Balance of Cash was. . . . . £ 132,231

In the Period between 1<sup>st</sup> March 1762 & 1<sup>st</sup> March 1767, being 5 Years, the Balance in favour of the Company, amounted to. . . . . £ 1,291,314  
deduct a Dividend of 6% cent on their Capital for that Period. . . . . 958,220  
333,094

In the Period between 1<sup>st</sup> March 1767 & 1<sup>st</sup> March 1772, being 5 Years, the Balance in favour of the Company, amounted to, . . . . . £ 2,991,650  
deduct a Dividend of 6% cent on their Capital for that Period. . . . . 958,220  
2,033,430

Surplus Profit, after paying the Proprietors 6% cent Annuum on their Capital of £ 3,194,030. . . . . 250,768

This Surplus Profit has been disposed of in the following Manner  
Government have received. . . . . £ 1,600,000

The Proprietors have received an Increase of Dividend during the 5 latter Years as follows  
2 Years from 1<sup>st</sup> March 1767 to 1<sup>st</sup> March 1769 an increase of 4% . . . 255,528  
1 Year. . . . . 1769 . . . . . 1770 . . . . . 5% . . . 159,704  
1 Year. . . . . 1770 . . . . . 1771 . . . . . 6% . . . 191,646  
1 Year. . . . . 1771 . . . . . 1772 . . . . . 6 1/2% . . . 207,616  
814,493  
2,114,493

1<sup>st</sup> March 1772 Balance remaining in favour of the Company. . . . . £ 86,266

It should be observed that this Account states only the actual Receipts and Payments of the Company, during the ten Years from 1<sup>st</sup> March 1762 to 1<sup>st</sup> March 1772 and that the Government have a Claim upon the Company for £ 100,000 which became due 1<sup>st</sup> February 1772 and which remained a Debt due from the Company 1<sup>st</sup> March 1772.

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55217133  
 During the first Term of 5 Years  
 the Advantages to Government  
 were as follows.

Customs. . . . .	£ 3,306,568
Excise Vict. . . . .	
Coffee. . . . .	£ 1,433,323
Arrack. . . . .	18,963
Tea. . . . .	2,388,274
	2,550,560
	£ 5,857,128

which is £ 1,171,125  $\text{\textit{p}}$  Annum

Total of this first Term of 5 Years	£ 5,857,128
D <sup>o</sup> of the second 5 Years	9,209,164
	£ 15,066,292

During the second Term of 5 Years  
 the Advantages to Government  
 were as follows

Customs. . . . .	£ 4,374,952
D <sup>o</sup> remained due March 4 <sup>th</sup> 1772. . . . .	761,232
Excise Vict. . . . .	5,136,186
Coffee. . . . .	£ 1,071,172
Arrack. . . . .	8,995
Tea. . . . .	1,558,608
	1,671,775

Indemnity on Tea paid	280,891
D <sup>o</sup> remains due. . . . .	117,314
	398,205

Annual Payments as of Agreement. . . . .	£ 1,600,000
D <sup>o</sup> remains due. . . . .	400,000
	2,000,000

deduct the Advantages of the first Term. . . . .	9,209,164
	5,857,128

Increased Advantages to Government in consequence of the territorial Acqui- sitions. . . . .	£ 3,352,036
--	-------------

which is £ 670,407  $\text{\textit{p}}$  Annum

Average of the 5 Years Advantages. . . . .	£ 1,841,832
--	-------------

During the first Term of 5 Years  
 the Advantage to the Proprietors  
 was

by a Dividend on their Capital amounting to. . . . .	£ 958,220
---	-----------

which is £ 191,644  $\text{\textit{p}}$  Ann<sup>o</sup>.

Total of this first Term of 5 Years.	£ 958,220
D <sup>o</sup> of the second 5 Year.	1,772,713
	£ 2,730,933

During the second Term of 5 Years  
 the Advantage to the Proprietors  
 was

an increased Dividend upon their Capital, amounting to. . . . .	£ 1,772,713
--	-------------

deduct the Advantage of the first Term.	958,220
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increased Advantage to the Proprietors in consequence of the territorial Acquisitions	£ 814,493
--	-----------

which is £ 162,898  $\text{\textit{p}}$  Annum

Average of the 5 Years Advantages. . . . .	£ 354,572
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552/7133

Second

At the beginning of the ~~first~~ Year  
1<sup>st</sup> March 1763 the Debt due from the  
Company, deducting the Balance  
of Cash & the value of Goods in the  
Warehouses, amounted to... £ 6A28 16

At the end of the 5<sup>th</sup> Year 30<sup>th</sup> Apr. 1767  
the Debt amounted to... 22,907/4

Decrease of Debt in the first Term of } 43,012  
4 Years ----- } 42,074.2

At the beginning the sixth Year  
1<sup>st</sup> March 1767 the Debt due from the  
Company, deducting the Balance of  
Cash & the value of Goods in the  
Warehouses amounted to. -- £ 2A2,704  
22,07/4

At the end of the tenth Year 30<sup>th</sup> Apr.  
1772 the Debt amounted to... 1,335,576

Increase of Debt in the last Term £ 1,122,871  
1,113,501

Increase as above. --- 1,122,871  
deduct the 4 Years decrease --- 40,112  
Total Increase in 4 Years 1,082,759

State of the East India  
Company's Receipts and  
Payments for ten Years  
from 1<sup>st</sup> March 1762 to 1 March  
1772 shewing the Advantages to  
Government & to the Proprietors, &c.

552/7/33